

deemed of any decisive import. A quantity of pounded liver, after being well washed, was infused in dilute alcohol. Allowing it to subside, I divided the fluid into two portions, and, after distillation, found that to be of least specific gravity, which arose from the liver. From this, I concluded that the spirit had greater affinity for the parenchyma of the liver than the water had; and that, in the same way, the spirit introduced into the blood would combine with the plastic material, and would become concentrated in those parts where the consumption of that material was greatest. That is to say, it would become concentrated in the liver, more especially if introduced by the mouth, or in the brain and lungs, etc., if by the veins. No doubt the lungs play an important part in dismissing it from the system; and this may be the reason why that portion escaping the liver should not concentrate itself in the brain; also, why it is comparatively absent from the lungs themselves.

But, as you have stated, the therapeutic value of alcohol does not rest with it as an heat-producer altogether; and, if it diminish the waste of tissues, may it not do so by hastening the appropriation of the plastic materials of the blood in the same way as it previously retarded their assimilation, and by exposing those only to oxidation which have already been rendered effete?

I am, etc., F. C. J.

August, 1861.

### THE MEDICAL ACT AND REGISTER.

SIR,—We sometimes complain that the Medical Act is of very little use to us; would it not be of more use if the *Medical Register* were to be made available to the public? *E.g.*, could not a perfect copy, with corrections from month to month, be kept at some public offices for general reference, either free or at a small charge for a search; for instance, at the offices of the Registrars of Births, etc., or at the post offices? Thus, the public, who will not buy the *Register*, would be able to test the qualifications of practitioners. Might not some of the money paid by us for registration be turned to some useful purpose for the benefit of the public and of the legitimate practitioner in this way, and be more advantageous to both than the unsuccessful prosecutions of some few obscure practitioners?

I am, etc., M.D.

### DR. HASSALL AND NOSTRUMS.

SIR,—It is not probably known to your readers that Messrs. Baumgarten, to whom Dr. Hassall gave the respectable certificate noticed in your *JOURNAL* of the 24th, are also the proprietors of the nostrum of "Dr." Griffiths Jones, now confined in Newgate on charges of forgery and perjury. Engraved on a brass plate in the window of Messrs. Baumgarten, the following may be seen: "Dépôt for Axta Mankaz." What will the College of Physicians do, either as regards Dr. Hassall's certificate, or its associations with Griffiths Jones's nostrum? What will the staff of the Royal Free Hospital or the *Lancet* do? It would be curious to know.

I am, etc., M.R.C.S.

Sept. 3, 1861.

[We have elsewhere shown how well the *Lancet* has played into the hands of the homœopaths; and we might, if we chose, now demonstrate how it, indirectly, supports the sale of the famous "Axta Mankaz." The process by which this proposition is very legitimately deduced may be readily worked out, by any of our readers, from the facts contained in the above note. Dr. Hassall is, we believe, the acknowledged "analyst to the *Lancet*."—EDITOR.]

## Medical News.

### APPOINTMENTS.

MIDDLEMIST, R. P., Esq., elected Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BRICE, F. A., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Edinburgh*.  
LAMB, C. B., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines.  
PLAYFAIR, Charles E., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Orestes*.  
TRONSON, John N., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Figard*.  
YARDE, W., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Excellent*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

WEST, H. R., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon London Irish R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BATES, F. H., Esq., 9th Hertfordshire R.V.  
BLACKIE, J., Esq., 6th Elginshire R.V.  
JEFFERY, G. A., Esq., 19th Sussex R.V.

### MARRIAGE.

HUNTER, Robert C., L.R.C.P.E., to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. JONES, Abercarnai, Merthyr Tydfil, at Trodyrhiw, on Aug. 29.

### DEATHS.

DELMERGE, C. C. J., M.D., Surgeon-Major, half-pay, at Clifton, aged 49, on September 1st.

GRANT. On September 4th, at Peckham Rye Common, aged 95, Mary, widow of Harry R. Grant, M.D., of Ditchat, Somerset.

LIFF. On August 29th, at 6, Newington Place, aged 27, Marianne, wife of William T. Liff, jun., M.D.

LOVEGROVE, George H., Esq., Surgeon, at Gloucester, aged 34, on August 26.

RIADORE. On September 3rd, at Shepherd's Bush, Mary Ann, widow of E. Riadore, M.D.

RUTTER, Theodore W., M.D., 72d Highlanders, at Cairo, on Aug. 14.

STOKES, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, accidentally drowned while bathing, at Port Natal, on June 18.

THE AMERICAN ARMY. By a recent Act of Congress, there is to be added to the medical staff of the army a corps of medical cadets, who are to act as dressers in the general hospitals, and as ambulance attendants in the field. (*American Medical Times*.)

THE LEGION OF HONOUR. A number of medical men in France have lately had conferred on them various grades in the Legion of Honour. Among them are, M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and M. Milne-Edwards, who have been promoted to the rank of Commanders; Messrs. Cullerier, Delieux, and Laugier, who have been appointed officers; and Messrs. Kergardec, Chassaignac, Blondlot, Berthelot, Duméril, Dechambre, etc., who have been appointed *chevaliers*. The list contains also the name of Dr. Palasciano of Naples, and some other Italian practitioners.

PHYSICIANS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND. A deputation composed of members of this body waited on the Chief Secretary, Sir R. Peel, on Saturday last, to afford explanations relative to the claims set up by some of the resident managers of the district asylums to be made the sole medical officers for the treatment, both medical and moral, of the inmates. Mr. Cusack and Dr. Croker, from Swift's Hospital; and Drs. Tuohill and Banks, from the Richmond Asylum; Dr. Law, from the Dundrum Asylum; with several of the country Visiting-Physicians of Asylums, including Drs. Ferguson, Dillon, O'Meara, Cumming, etc., attended on the occasion. Sir Robert Peel paid particular attention to the statements made, and assured the deputation that they should receive the most careful consideration. In our next, we may be able to state the particulars of the interview more at length. (*Dublin Medical Press*.)

## SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE ON HOMŒOPATHY.

THE following letter on Homœopathy, by Sir Benjamin Brodie, is published in *Frazer's Magazine* for the present month:—

DEAR SIR,—You desire me to give you my opinion of what is called Homœopathy. I can do so without any great labour to myself, and without making any exorbitant demand on your patience, as the question really lies in very small compass, and what I have to say on it may be expressed in very few words.

The subject may be viewed under different aspects. We may inquire, first, whether Homœopathy be, of itself, of any value, or of no value at all? secondly, in what manner does it affect general society? and thirdly, in what relation does it stand to the medical profession?

I must first request of you to observe that, whatever I may think at present, I had originally no prejudice either in favour of or against this new system; nor do I believe that the members of the medical profession generally were in the first instance influenced by any feelings of this kind. The fact is, that the fault of the profession for the most part lies in the opposite direction. They are too much inclined to adopt any new theory or any new mode of treatment that may have been proposed; the younger and more inexperienced among them especially erring in this respect, and too frequently indulging themselves in the trial of novelties, disregarding old and established remedies. For myself, I assure you that, whatever opinion I may now hold, it has not been hastily formed. I have made myself sufficiently acquainted with several works which profess to disclose the mysteries of Homœopathy, especially that of Hahnemann, the founder of the Homœopathic sect, and those of Dr. Curie and Mr. Sharpe. The result is, that, with all the pains that I have been able to take, I have been unable to form any very distinct notion of the system which they profess to teach. They all indeed begin with laying down, as the foundation of it, the rule that *similia similibus curantur*; or, in plain English, that one disease is to be driven out of the body by artificially creating another disease similar to it. But there the resemblance ends. Hahnemann treats the subject in one way, Dr. Curie in another, and Mr. Sharpe in another way still. General principles are asserted on the evidence of the most doubtful and scanty facts; and the reasoning on them for the most part is thoroughly puerile and illogical. I do not ask you to take all this for granted, but would rather refer you to the books themselves; being satisfied that any one, though he may not be versed in the science of medicine, who possesses good sense, and who has any knowledge of the caution with which all scientific investigations should be conducted, will arrive at the same conclusions as myself.

But, subordinate to the rule to which I have just referred, there is another, which, by some of the Homœopathic writers, is held to be of great importance, and which is certainly the more remarkable one of the two. The doses of medicine administered by ordinary practitioners are represented to be very much too large. It is unsafe to have recourse to them, unless reduced to an almost infinitesimal point; not only to the millionth, but sometimes even to the billionth of a grain. Now observe what this means. Supposing one drop of liquid medicine be equivalent to one grain, then, in order to obtain the millionth part of that dose you must dissolve that drop in thirteen gallons of water, and administer only one drop of that solution; while, in order to obtain the billionth of a grain, you must dissolve the aforesaid drop in 217,014 hogsheds of water. Of course, it is plain that this could not practically be accomplished, except by successive dilutions; and this would be a troublesome process. Whether it be at all probable that any one ever undertook to carry it out, I leave you to judge.

At any rate, I conceive that there is no reasonable person who would not regard the exhibition of medicine in so diluted a form as being equivalent to no treatment at all.

But however this may be, I may be met by the assertion that there is undoubted evidence that a great number of persons recover from their complaints under Homœopathic treatment, and I do not pretend in the least degree to deny it. In a discourse addressed by myself to the students of St. George's Hospital, in the year 1838, I find the following remarks:—"There is another inquiry which should be always made, before you determine on the adoption of a particular method of treatment; what will happen in this case, if no remedies whatever be employed, if the patient be left altogether to nature or to the efforts of his own constitution? . . . The animal system is not like a clock or a steam engine, which, being broken, you must send to the clockmaker or engineer to mend it; and which cannot be repaired otherwise. The living machine, unlike the works of human invention, has the power of repairing itself; it contains within itself its own engineer, who, for the most part, requires no more than some very slight assistance at our hands." This truth admits, indeed, of a very large application. If the arts of medicine and surgery had never been invented, by far the greater number of those who suffer from bodily illness would have recovered nevertheless. An experienced and judicious medical practitioner knows this very well; and considers it to be his duty, in the great majority of cases, not so much to interfere by any active treatment, as to take care that nothing should obstruct the natural process of recovery; and to watch lest, in the progress of the case, any new circumstance should arise which would make his active interference necessary. If any one were to engage in practice, giving his patients nothing but a little distilled water, and enjoining a careful diet, and a prudent mode of life otherwise, a certain number of his patients would perish for the want of further help; but more would recover; and Homœopathic globules are, I doubt not, quite as good as distilled water.

But this does not account for all the success for Homœopathy. In this country there is a large proportion of individuals who have plenty of money, combined with a great lack of employment; and it is astonishing to what an extent such persons contrive to imagine diseases for themselves. There is no animal machine so perfect that there may not at times be some creaking in it. Want of exercise, irregularity as to diet, a little worry of mind—these, and a thousand other causes, may occasion uneasy feelings, to which constant attention and thinking of them will give a reality which they would not have had otherwise; and such feelings will disappear as well under the use of globules as they would under any other mode of treatment, or under no treatment at all.

What I have now mentioned will go far towards explaining the success of Homœopathy. But other circumstances occur every now and then, from which, when they do occur, it profits to a still greater extent. *Humanum est errare*. From the operation of this universal law medical practitioners are not exempt, any more than statesmen, divines, lawyers, engineers, or any other profession. There are cases in which there is a greater chance of too much than too little being done for the patient; and if a patient under such circumstances becomes the subject of Homœopathic treatment, this being no treatment at all, he actually derives benefit from the change.

In a discourse to which I have already alluded, I thought it my duty to offer the following caution to my pupils:—"The first question which should present itself to you in the management of a particular case is this: Is the disease one of which the patient may recover, or is it not? There are indeed too many cases in which

the patient's condition is so manifestly hopeless, that the fact cannot be overlooked. Let me, however, caution you that you do not in any instance arrive too hastily at this conclusion. Our knowledge is not so absolute and certain as to prevent even well-informed persons being occasionally mistaken on this point. This is true, especially with respect to the affections of internal organs. Individuals have been restored to health who were supposed to be dying of disease in the lungs or mesenteric glands.' . . . 'It is a good rule in the practice of our art, as in the common affairs of life, for us to look on the favourable side of the question, as far as we can consistently with reason do so.' I might have added that hysterical affections are especially a source of error to not very experienced practitioners, by simulating more serious disease; seeming to resist for a time all the efforts of art, and then all at once subsiding under any kind of treatment, or, just as well, under none at all. Now, if it should so happen that a medical practitioner, from want of knowledge, or from a natural defect of judgment, makes a mistake in his diagnosis, and the patient whom he had unsuccessfully treated afterwards recovers under the care of another practitioner, it is simply said "Dr. A. was mistaken;" and it is not considered as anything very remarkable that the symptoms should subside while under the care of Dr. B. But if, on the other hand, the recovery takes place under the care of a Homœopathist, or any other empiric, the circumstance excites a much larger portion of attention; and we really cannot very well wonder that, with such knowledge as they possess of these matters, the empirics should gain much credit with the public.

So far the practical result would seem to be that Homœopathy can be productive of no great harm; and indeed, considering it to be no treatment at all, whenever it is a substitute for bad treatment, it must be the better of the two. But there is great harm nevertheless. There are numerous cases in which spontaneous recovery is out of the question; in which sometimes the life or death of the patient, and at other times the comfort or discomfort of his existence for a long time to come, depends on the prompt application of active and judicious treatment. In such cases Homœopathy is neither more nor less than a mischievous absurdity; and I do not hesitate to say that a very large number of persons have fallen victims to the faith which they reposed in it, and to the consequent delay in having recourse to the use of proper remedies. It is true that it very rarely happens, when any symptoms show themselves which give real alarm to the patient or his friends, that they do not dismiss the Homœopathist and send for a regular practitioner; but it may well be that by this time the mischief is done, the case being advanced beyond the reach of art.

That the habit of resorting to Homœopathic treatment which has prevailed in some parts of society should have occasioned much dissatisfaction among the mass of medical practitioners, is no matter of wonder. It cannot be otherwise than provoking, to those who have passed three or four years of the best part of their lives in endeavouring to make themselves well acquainted with disease, in the wards of a hospital, to find that there are some among their patients who resort to them for advice only when their complaints have assumed a more painful or dangerous character; while they are set aside in ordinary cases, which involve a smaller amount of anxiety and responsibility, in favour of some Homœopathic doctor, who, very probably, never studied disease at all. But it cannot be helped. In all times there have been pretenders, who have persuaded a certain part of the public that they have some peculiar knowledge of a royal road to cure, which those of the regular craft have not. It is Homœopathy now; it was something else formerly; and if Homœopathy were to be extinguished,

there would be something else in its place. The medical profession must be contented to let the thing take its course; and they will best consult their own dignity, and the good of the public, by saying as little as possible about it. The discussions as to the evils of Homœopathy which have sometimes taken place at public meetings, have quite an opposite effect to that which they were intended to produce. They have led some to believe that Homœopathists are rather a persecuted race, and have given to the system which they pursue an importance which it would never have had otherwise; just as any absurd or fanatical sect in religion would gain proselytes if it could only make others believe that it was an object of jealousy and persecution. After all, the harm done to the regular profession is not so great as many suppose it to be; a very large proportion of the complaints about which Homœopathists are consulted being really no complaints at all, for which a respectable practitioner would scarcely think it right to prescribe.

There was a time when many of the medical profession held the opinion that not only Homœopathy, but all other kinds of quackery, ought to be put down by the strong hand of the law. I imagine that there are very few who hold that opinion now. The fact is, that the thing is impossible; and even if it were possible—as it is plain that the profession cannot do all that is wanted of them, by curing all kinds of disease, and making men immortal—such an interference with the liberty of individuals to consult whom they please would be absurd and wrong. As it now is, the law forbids the employment in any public institution of any one who is not registered as being a qualified medical practitioner, after a due examination by some of the constituted authorities; and it can go no further. The only effectual opposition which the medical profession can offer to Homœopathy, is by individually taking all possible pains to avoid, on their own part, those errors of diagnosis by means of which, more than anything else, the professors of Homœopathy thrive and flourish; by continuing in all ways to act honourably by the public; at the same time, never being induced, either by good nature or by any motives of self-interest, to appear to give their sanction to a system which they know to have no foundation in reality. To join with Homœopathists in attendance on cases of either medical or surgical disease, would be neither wise nor honest. The object of a medical consultation is the good of the patient; and we cannot suppose that any such result can arise from the interchange of opinions, where the views entertained, or professed to be entertained, by one of the parties as to the nature and treatment of disease, are wholly unintelligible to the other.

I am, dear sir, yours, etc.,

B. C. BRODIE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. The thirty-first annual meeting of the British Association commenced at Manchester, on Wednesday last. It has promised to be an unusually large one. On that evening about 2,000 tickets had been already disposed of. Besides the sectional meetings, preparations have been made for *soirées* and evening discourses, exhibitions, excursions, and visits to manufactories in Manchester and the neighbouring towns. On Thursday the special interest of the *soirée* consisted in an exhibition of first-class microscopes. On Friday evening Professor W. A. Miller lectured on the spectrum analysis. To-day the *soirée* is devoted to an exhibition, explanation, and working of electric telegraph apparatus. Arrangements have been made for direct communication with distant capitals, and in some cases with distinguished *savans* resident there. On Monday evening Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, will lecture on the late Solar Eclipse. At the *soirée* on Tuesday there will be an exhibition of choice specimens of natural history and living vegetable productions. There are to be exhibitions also of pho-

tography and chemical products, and a collection (lent for the occasion by the Secretary of State for India) of dyed and coloured damasks and male and female apparel printed in gold and silver. The great Free Trade-hall has been engaged for the general meetings, and portions of the Royal Institution, the Friends' Meeting-house, the Owen's College, the Peel-park Museum, and other local institutions have been placed at the service of the Association. The excursions on Thursday, the 12th inst., are to include visits to the Worsley coal mines, the Northwick salt mines, Buxton; the St. Helen's Chemical and Glassworks, and the Woodhead Waterworks. At the first meeting of the General Committee, amongst other things, the following foreign gentlemen, eminent in science, who were present at the late Oxford meeting, and took part in the proceedings, were elected corresponding members of the British Association:—Dr. Bergsma, Utrecht; Dr. Carus, Leipzig; Professor A. Favre, Geneva; Dr. Geinitz, Dresden; Dr. Hochstetter, Vienna; M. Khanikoff, St. Petersburg; M. Werner Siemens, Vienna; Professor B. Pierce, Cambridge, United States; Professor E. Verdet, Paris. And, on the motion of Dr. Phillips, the formation of a subsection of physiology was resolved upon. In the evening, at the inaugural meeting, a most eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Fairbairn.

**THE CHARING CROSS RAILWAY AND ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.** It has excited some remark in the railway world, that neither in the report of the Charing Cross railway nor in the speech of the chairman a few weeks since was any reference made to the course they have been compelled to take as to the important question of St. Thomas's Hospital, which this railway gravely interferes with. It is understood that when the railway was in Parliament, the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital opposed the bill in both Houses, showing by the evidence of their medical officers that if the railway were constructed as proposed it would destroy the hospital. Both Houses admitted this view of the case to a considerable extent, and the Lords passed the preamble of the bill with a resolution to that effect. The authorities of the hospital, also, showed by their evidence that a line might be adopted avoiding their establishment altogether. The Act, however, passed; and early in this year the Charing Cross railway gave notice to take the portion of the hospital they required. The Governor then called upon the railway company to take the whole hospital. This led to an appeal to the Court of Chancery, when Vice-Chancellor Wood granted an injunction to restrain the taking of the portion required, and compelled the company to buy the whole. The company did not appeal against this decision, but applied to the House of Commons for a bill to enable them to take the portion only. The House of Commons refused to suspend the standing orders, and this attempt failed. A few days before the last half-yearly meeting, the railway company abandoned all further efforts in this direction, and gave notice of their intention to buy the whole hospital and its appurtenances. The question of value will now, therefore, be determined under the powers of the Lands' Causes Acts, by arbitration, in the usual way. The land occupied by this important public charity is said to be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and, with the buildings, must be of great value. The claim is reported to be, in round figures, nearly half a million. The hospital will consequently be removed and rebuilt, but at present no site is even suggested. By a clause in the Act no part of the hospital can be touched for 12 months after the notice is given.

**A CONVERTED PERVERT.** The king of the homœopaths, in America, on renouncing homœopathy, speaks as follows to the profession:—"I wish to put on record, not only that I have long since resigned all connexion

with any and every sectarian medical society and publication, but that I now most distinctly do not believe or practise according to any one medical dogma or exclusive system. I have repeatedly been on the point of making this declaration public in some regular medical journal, as it is well known that I have often done in private conversation and in homœopathic periodicals; but frequently the pressing demands of the sick have not left me time; and at other times I have been deterred by the urgent entreaties of friends, backed by that natural repugnance which every one has to publicly acknowledge a change of opinion. In simple justice to myself I will beg your indulgence to a short statement of my connexion with homœopathy. When a mere schoolboy, between twelve and fourteen years of age, and now I am forty-one, I was personally under the care of an aged and accomplished physician, Dr. Freytag, of Bethlehem, Penn. On my return from boarding-school to this my native city, I found many of my nearest relatives under the treatment of Drs. Gram and Gray. Thus, both in Pennsylvania and here I was early thrown in contact with many and earnest converts to homœopathy. A short time spent in a wholesale drug store opened my eyes to the immense amount of adulterated, spoiled, and poor drugs and medicines which were then and perhaps are now sold. Not a few of my dearest relatives had not been saved from agonising death, and some were still suffering with varieties of the most distressing forms of chronic disease, which had not been averted by all the devotion and skill of many of the most accomplished physicians of the dominant school. I commenced the study of medicine under the impression and with the fervent hope that homœopathy, in its future and rational development, would supply all that was deficient in medicine. I must say that I never have been a convert to the use of infinitesimal doses; they have been so repugnant to every fraction of common sense which I possess, that I have always felt absolutely degraded when making what I conceived to be necessary trials with them. I knew full well that Hahnemann had performed all his first cures with tangible doses, and had cited numerous instances from reliable medical authorities, in which apparently homœopathic cures had been effected with not unreasonably small doses. I determined to commence where he commenced, and if beaten back to the use of infinitesimal doses, would reluctantly, but at the same time decidedly, follow the results of my experience. I have never felt myself obliged to fall back upon infinitesimal doses; but, on the contrary, have been more and more successful in strict proportion as I gradually increased upon the very small quantities which I first used, and in proportion as I departed from a slavish adherence to one system of medicine. Many extraordinary instances of recovery from distress and sickness in which no medicine had been given, and numerous consultations to which I was called by homœopathic physicians, in which severe disease had gone on unchecked by these powerless agents, more and more convinced me that they were irrational and unsafe. A careful study of the homœopathic *Materia Medica* early convinced me that it was very visionary and unreliable. I have long endeavoured to force these tangible, practical, and essential advances upon the attention of the homœopathic school; and laboured almost in vain to convince the fraternity that the healing art is so far from having attained a state of perfection, that no school has a right wholly to despise and reject the other, and that a wholly derogatory estimation of every other method than their own is not a necessary consequence of their adherence to the latter. Hence, I must prefer the greater to the lesser truth; and however painfully and reluctantly, must endeavour to cast my lot with other friends, other theories, and other practice."

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.  
 TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.  
 WEDNESDAY...St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.  
 THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1:30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.  
 FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1:30 P.M.  
 SATURDAY....St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1:30 P.M.—King's College, 1:30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

## POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—AUGUST 31, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 874	1725
	{ Girls.. 851	1127
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60 .....		1625 1164

**Barometer:**  
 Highest (Sat.) 80.109; lowest (Th.) 29.785; mean 29.995.  
**Thermometer:**  
 Highest in sun—extremes (Wed.) 128 degs.; (Sun.) 100 degs.  
 In shade—highest (Wed.) 80 degrees; lowest (Sat.) 46.2 degs.  
 Mean—62.5 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+3.0 degs.  
 Range—during week, 33.8 degrees; mean daily, 24.2 degrees.  
 Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 76.  
 Mean direction of wind, W.—Rain in inches, 0.00.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Mr. HUNTER; Dr. T. LEWIS; Mr. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON; Mr. E. VENNING; Mr. J. C. S. JENNINGS; Dr. HANDFIELD JONES; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Mr. WEBBER; Dr. MCWILLIAM; Dr. SKINNER; Mr. W. COPNEY; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. PROCTER; and Mr. FORMAN.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 By JAMES SYME, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

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London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

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 GOWER STREET NORTH, W.C.  
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 Bronchitis. Day's Physiological Chemistry.  
 Holmes's System of Surgery. Saiter's Asthma.  
 Lyons on Fever. Winslow's Obscure Diseases.  
 Meryon's History of Medicine. A Book about Doctors. 2 vols.  
 Life of Dr. George Wilson. Owen's Palaeontology.  
 Lockhart's Medical Missionary. Inman's New Theory.  
 Barwell's Diseases of the Joints. Garrod on Gout.  
 Hardwick's Photographic Chemistry. Bennett's Naturalist in Australia Sea and its Living Wonders.  
 James on Sore Throat. Boase's Philosophy of Nature.  
 Forster's Diseases of Children. Tanner's Diseases of Pregnancy.  
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