

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE second meeting was held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on November 14, 1861; GEORGE BOTTOMLEY, Esq., in the chair. Nineteen members and one visitor were present.

The CHAIRMAN said that it afforded him great pleasure to meet the society upon so interesting an occasion, the object of which was for social and scientific purposes. Meetings of this kind were most important and agreeable. They were important as regards science; for the papers read were of a practical character, and elicited discussions of a highly useful nature, so that the members present could not leave those meetings without feeling they had gleaned something of real practical worth. The meetings were also agreeable; they brought together members of the profession who would only be known to each other by name; and thus produced a friendly feeling, and formed a bond of union.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Next Meeting. It was proposed and agreed unanimously, "That the next meeting should take place at Ashford in March 1862; and that Mr. Whitfield be the chairman (according to Rule III)."

Cases. I. MR. SANKEY and MR. REID introduced to the meeting two men who had both, several years ago, received severe injuries to the Upper Arm; and called especial attention to the effect of the injuries upon the growth and usefulness of the limbs.

Mr. Sankey's patient was a strong, healthy man, now 33 years of age. When 18 years old, he received, just above the left elbow, a wound from a knife, that divided the brachial artery and the ulnar and median nerves. The artery required tying above and below. The forearm was paralysed; but gradually some power over it was recovered. The fingers become swollen and liable to chilblains, and to frequent vesications at the tips. It was now seen that the muscles around the upper end of the radius were proportionally as well developed as those of the right arm; whilst the central and inner side of the arm was flat, and deficient in muscles. Sensation was tolerably good along the surface of the forearm to the fingers and thumb. There was some degree of motion in the wrist-joint; but the power over the fingers and thumb was very limited. The thumb and fingers could not be used to unfasten a button. The fingers were swollen, and flexed upon the palm (for a long time after the accident they had been straight). It was evident that the last phalanges were shorter, and the nails only half the size of those of the right hand. The left forearm was equal in length to the right.

Mr. Reid's case was that of a strong countryman, now 28 years old. Fourteen years ago, he was treated in the Canterbury Hospital for a wound on the inside of the left arm, from the explosion of a gun within three inches of the parts. Skin and portions of muscle were blown away. The brachial artery was obliterated, though not torn open; the median nerve was bare in the wound, and severely bruised. The power of motion and sensation soon returned; but the fingers remained crooked, and for two years were very liable to chilblains. He can now use the arm freely, having worked as a farm waggoner for nine years. The second and third phalanges of the fingers are permanently bent; but can be flexed and extended in this position by the movement of the first

phalanges. The thumb, and the index and middle fingers, are half an inch shorter than those of the right hand; a quarter of an inch of this shortening is in the last phalanges. The nails have the appearance of a boy's nails. The ring and little fingers are scarcely less than those of the right hand; and the nails are better proportioned. The forearm appears smaller, especially about the lower part and wrist; but the length is the same as that of the right.

II. MR. SANKEY made some further remarks on the two cases introduced at the last meeting of Epilepsy treated by Belladonna. The boy had only had two fits since. The case of the girl (under six years of age) was obstinate; she had been under treatment several times, and had been relieved by the belladonna; and she was still under Mr. Sankey's care. When, in the course of treatment, the belladonna had been omitted, the fits returned on two occasions in greater severity and frequency; but by perseverance in the remedy and gradual increase of the dose the fits nearly subsided. From October 29th to November 12th, she had taken two grains of the extract three times a day. The fits were now gradually lessening at night, and she was free from them in the day. There had never been any ill effects from these large doses; and great care had been taken to prove that the extract was good and active.

III. MR. SANKEY also mentioned two cases of Incontinence of Urine treated by Belladonna. The first case was in a young gentleman, to whom extract of belladonna was prescribed at the end of last April, in doses of one-sixth of a grain three times a day, and afterwards increased to one-fourth of a grain. The annoyance soon ceased, and he had only had one relapse since, and that was after eating a very hearty supper of bread and cheese and beer. The second case was a boy, 16 years old. The same doses were given for three months; and during the last of these months he had no return, and was considered cured.

IV. MR. TASSELL made some observations on the External Use of Iodine, the result of some cases that had lately occurred in his practice. He considered that iodine, internally and externally, acts as a stimulant, principally through the absorbent system; that, when applied externally, it produces irritation and increased tenderness of the part; and that, consequently, it is not fit for diseased structures in an inflamed state. He had lately had a patient with scrofulous swellings and ulcerations on one side of the neck, and indolent scrofulous tumours on the other, to all of which the iodine ointment was applied. The latter tumours were soon reduced; but in the former only an increase of the ulcerative process was induced. In another kind of long standing disease, arising from injury to the elbow and external condyle of the humerus, iodine ointment had been applied for some time to reduce the enlargement, but with only the effect of keeping up irritation and pain. The treatment was changed to the application of the milder mercurial ointment on lint bound round the part; and the result was, that all pain ceased, and very soon afterwards a portion of bone came away, and the man recovered the use of his arm. Another case was that of young woman who had aphonia for two years; with oedema of the glottis and thickening of the vocal cord. Amongst many remedies, iodine had been applied for several weeks without relief, when Mr. Tassell changed the treatment to the application of mercurial ointment night and morning. The result was that in a fortnight the voice began to return, and in a few weeks more she recovered it altogether.

Each of the subjects elicited much discussion, and many good practical hints were learnt from them.

The members, nineteen in number, afterwards dined together; Mr. Bottomley in the chair.

good one in the family of a brother. About the facts in these cases there could be no doubt; and there is no doubt about the effect produced.

Putting all these together, I conceived that it would be unreasonable scepticism to refuse credence to the cases in question.

In conclusion, I would wish to add that there is reason to believe that the inhabitants of the south of England and the north are occasionally at variance as to facts and observations, from being chiefly biassed by what they see around them. Occasionally we note that the former seem to approximate to the French in their preference for light wines; whereas such Frenchmen as I have met with in Liverpool prefer port and porter to Claret or Sauterne. I have for many years past endeavoured to get evidence of the amount of liquor which can be taken with apparent impunity in the north; but I have not ventured to record the information gained, as it militates so strongly against metropolitan belief. The man who told an Indian prince that he had seen water as hard as rock, and a river crossed dryshod by an army without boat or bridge, was punished as a lying fool; and medical critics are of the same genus as Hindoo potentates; *e. g.*, would any one believe that a man's daily allowance could be one bottle of wine and two quart bottles of whiskey?

I am, etc., T. INMAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd, 1861.

[Our readers have now an opportunity of testing the value of the statement made by Dr. Inman; viz., "*I have investigated five cases in which for many months nothing more was taken but alcohol and water; the persons keeping up their apparent health and strength, and one increasing in weight.*" This statement might have one day been quoted as a proof of the fact assumed, had we not "insulted" Dr. Inman (as he says) by eliciting this explanation. Whether we have insulted Dr. Inman, or whether Dr. Inman has not rather insulted the common sense of the profession, our readers can best judge. EDITOR.]

THE GENESIS OF "FORCE" IN THE BODY.

LETTER FROM DR. F. R. LEES.

SIR,—“A Provincial Doctor” asks some very pertinent questions in regard to the alleged *force-giving* property of alcohol. This is a point which requires clearing up in the profession. But the other day, a well educated surgeon was impressing upon me the importance of alcohol as a “force-giver,” comparing it with the action of electricity; and mingling the theory well up with talk about “the correlation of forces.” All this seemed to me to be very absurd; but I simply suggested to him, that as cohesive force in coal could not become heat or steam-force until it ceased to be cohesion by the *decomposition* of the fuel; so alcohol could not give either strength or heat, unless it was transformed in the system, which it was proved *not* to be. He replied, that it obviously did exert power upon the tissues, causing increased action of the organism, and therefore gave out force in some occult way.

As a matter of fact, we know that alcohol disturbs and diminishes muscular force, as Liebig long since pointed out; but we ought not to be content with the mere fact; an educated profession ought to be able to explain the *principles* of its science, and to use a language which correctly represents the facts with which it is concerned.

I would, therefore, respectfully inquire, if the old distinction between stimulation and strength is without any foundation? Does a goad give strength as really as corn? Is the action of a tonic and a food the action of a stimulant only? If, as Dr. Lankester asserts, food and physic, health and disease, not only meet at some

points on a kind of neutral puzzle ground (like plant and animal life), but involve no real distinction; if corn and cabbage, toothpaste and toothache, are but delusive distinctions of degree—are we finally to regard the action of prussic acid is that of a force-giver, because it manifests a *power* of producing tremendous effects?

Notwithstanding the verbal puzzles with which some minds seem to strive to confute both facts and themselves, I cannot help feeling, that the agents which *give* vital force to the human system, by being deposited silently in the woof of the tissues, are diametrically different in kind from those which *call out* the vital force, whether in the form of constant moderate stimulation, or the frightful spasms of strychnine poisoning?

I am, etc., F. R. LEES.

Kent House, near Leeds, Nov. 1861.

Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Second M.B. Examination, 1861. Pass Examination.

First Division.

Atchley, George Frederick, Bristol Med. School, and King's Hospital,
Baskart, James, Guy's Hospital
Buszard, Frank, Guy's Hospital
Dickins, Frederick Victor, Manchester Royal Infirmary
Fagge, Charles Hilton, Guy's Hospital
Ferguson, George, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Fortescue, George, King's College
Galton, John Henry, Guy's Hospital
Gee, Samuel Jones, University College
Mackenzie, Morell, London Hospital

Second Division.

Alford, Henry James, University College
Brown, John Barr, King's College
Brown, Robert Charles, King's College
Buchanan, Albert, University College
Chard, Octavius Edward P., University College
Harrison, Alfred James, Birmingham Gen. Hospital, and Guy's
Holland, Edmund, University College
Hulke, Frederick Thomas, King's College
Michell, Thomas, London Hospital
Miller, John Nicholas, University College

APPOINTMENTS.

*BARTER, Clement S., Esq., appointed Physician's Assistant and Apothecary to the Bath United Hospital.
ELLIOTT, Charles, Esq., appointed Senior Assistant-Accoucheur to Stevens's Hospital, Dublin.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

HARTE, Mark Anthony, Esq., Acting Assist. Surg., to the *Satellite*.
NICOLL, J. B., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Swallow*.
O'BRIEN, William E., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Satellite*.

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

DAWSON, J. A., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne A.V.
DICKINSON, T., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers.
HUTCHISON, J., Esq., to be Surgeon Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia.
WALKER, H. J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st West Riding Engineer Volunteers.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

PETERS, R., Esq., 9th Fife-shire R.V.
SYME, J., Esq., 10th Cumberland R.V.
WILLIAMS, W., M.D., 3rd Anglesey A.V.

DEATHS.

DE MIERRE. On Nov. 24th, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 53, Ann Matilda, wife of *Albert De Mierre, M.D.
EDMONDS, James, Esq., Surgeon, at 182 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, aged 70, on Nov. 25.
KILGOUR. On Aug. 19th, at Picton, New Zealand, Helen Elizabeth, wife of James Kilgour, M.D.
LAVIES. On Nov. 27th, at 11 Warwick Square, aged 6 months, Herbert C., infant son of Joseph S. Lavies, M.D.
MACLAGAN. On Nov. 25th, at Berwick-on-Tweed, Douglas W., infant son of Philip W. MacLagan, M.D.
MIDDLEMASS, Surgeon-Major John, M.D., Madras Army, on board the *Ceylon*, on Nov. 17.

PETTMAN, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at Sandwich, aged 65, on Nov. 23.
 RIBERT, Alessandro, M.D., at Turin, aged 64, on Nov. 20.
 SHEARMAN, William, M.D., for many years Consulting-Physician to the Charing-cross Hospital, aged 95, on Nov. 21.
 VINES. On Nov. 22nd, Ellen Sophia, eldest daughter of *Charles Vines, Esq., Reading.

TWIN-BIRTHS FROM TWINS. At Rouen, a few days ago, twin sisters, the wives of two workmen, at a few hours from each other, gave birth each to twin boys.

MEDICAL STUDENTS IN PARIS. The registers of the School of Medicine of Paris have received 1131 inscriptions for the year 1861-62, being 65 less than last year.

DR. LIVINGSTONE. The news received from Dr. Mackenzie by the African mail is favourable. Dr. Livingstone had purchased some land for a mission at Chibisi, below the cataracts.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant:—Physician to the Metropolitan Dispensary, by the resignation of Dr. M. Prosser James; House-Surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital, by the resignation of T. T. Brooke, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS. A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been forwarded to Dr. Turner, surgeon, 2nd battalion Sussex Volunteer Rifles. It is of considerable importance to the medical officers of volunteer corps, and, as staff officers, exempts them from tax on one horse. According to Colonel M'Murdo's letter, the surgeon of an administrative battalion is a member of all councils or committees of which field officers are *ex officio* members:—"War Office, Nov. 18, 1861. Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir Cornwall Lewis to inform you that the staff surgeon of an administrative battalion of rifle volunteers is entitled to the position and *status* of a field officer. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, W. M'MURDO. The officer commanding 6th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps, Petworth."

INQUEST. On Tuesday week, H. Churton, Esq., coroner for South Cheshire, held an inquest on the body of Sarah Maria Jones, a child, aged three weeks, who, it was rumoured, had died in a very emaciated condition, the consequence of neglect. After some remarks from the coroner upon the unnatural conduct of the mother, a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was returned. It appears that in this case the medical attendant, Dr. Valentine Bird, declined to certify in accordance with the provisions of the act 6th and 7th William IV, c. 86, which relates to the registration of the causes of death, in consequence of the maternal nutriment which nature had amply provided having been refused to the unfortunate child; and, doubtless, were a similar course adopted in all analogous cases, as well as in those of careless nursing and culpable neglect, the present high rate of mortality amongst infants would be greatly reduced. May, then, the cries of those helpless ones not ascend in vain, but attract that sympathy and aid which their pitiful claims demand. (*Liverpool Daily Post.*)

DEATH FROM ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING. Some days ago an inquiry was held by Mr. G. S. Brent, on Matilda Scheurer, a good-looking girl of 19, who died from poison imbibed in the manufacture of artificial flower-leaves. Mrs. Louisa Scheurer, mother of the deceased, deposed that on Thursday week her daughter was taken ill. She was seized with vomiting, and the refuse of the stomach was very greenish. The witness took her to a doctor on the following morning, who told her she was again suffering from the effects of poison. She had been ill several times before, complaining of pains in the stomach and sickness, for the last year and a half. She was engaged as an artificial florist in the warehouse of Mr. Bergerond, of Judd Street, Brunswick Square, and up to the time of her death she had been

engaged in the leaf-making. She was in the greatest pain until she became insensible, when death put an end to her sufferings. Mr. Paul, surgeon, of Burton Crescent, said he had attended the deceased four times within eighteen months, while suffering from the same causes. He had made a *post mortem* examination, and found that the lungs gave evidence of the presence of arsenite of copper, the liver being highly impregnated, as also the mesenteric glands. The cause of death was acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, produced by the inhalation of the arsenite of copper. A sister of the deceased had died under similar circumstances. Mr. Bergerond said he employed ninety-eight girls in his establishment, and for their protection he had suggested the wearing of masks, but it was objected to by them as producing excessive heat. They, however, wore muslin over their mouths. It was stated by a juror that the arsenite of copper in such manufactures was prohibited in France, as injurious to workpeople. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died accidentally, from the effects of mortal disease in her stomach and other organs, occasioned by arsenite of copper used in her employment.

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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8:30 P.M.: Dr. Mackenzie, Lettsomian Lecture. No. III. "Application of Pathological and Physiological Inferences to the Prevention and Cure of Phlegmasia Dolens."—Epidemiological, 8 P.M.: Dr. A. Smith, "On the Yellow Fever of the Peruvian Andes."—Entomological, 8 P.M.
 TUESDAY. Pathological, 8 P.M.—Photographical.
 WEDNESDAY. Obstetrical, 8 P.M.: Mr. Robert Ellis, "On Cauterisation by Electric Heat in the Treatment of Certain Diseases of Women"; Dr. Hanks, "Case of United Children"; etc.—Society of Arts.—Geological.—Pharmaceutical, 8:30 P.M.—Ethnological.
 THURSDAY. Harveian, 8 P.M.—Zoological.—Royal.—Antiquarian.—Linnæan, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.
 FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical, 8 P.M.
 SATURDAY. Army Medical, 7:30 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys.. 939 } { Girls.. 914 }	1853 1434
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60		1624 1403
Barometer:		
Highest (Tu.) 30.352; lowest (Sat.) 29.327; mean 29.812.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Th.) 85 degs.; (Mon.) 35 degs.		
In shade—highest (Th.) 52.8 degrees; lowest (Tu.) 23.2 degs.		
Mean—37.5 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—4.6 degs.		
Range—during week, 29.6 degrees; mean daily, 11.7 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 88.		
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 1.02		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.—SIR: Will you allow me to call your attention to the fact that in the advertisement relating to the Queen's Hospital, in your last number, it is stated that there are vacancies for two Physicians and an Assistant-Physician. This is an error. Only one Physician is required.

I am, etc., DAVID MALINS, JUN.

A CORRESPONDENT IN EXETER.—The preliminary examination of the Apothecaries' Hall would not, we think, be received by the University of Edinburgh. The following is an extract from the last published Statistics of the University:

"The preliminary branches of Extra-professional Education are English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and the proficiency of students in these branches is ascertained by examination, as far as possible, prior to the commencement of their medical study. No candidate is admitted to a Professional Examination who has not passed a satisfactory examination in at least two of the following subjects, in addition to the subjects mentioned above:—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy. A Degree in Arts (not being an Honorary Degree) in any one of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for this purpose by the University Court, exempt from all Preliminary Examination."

MR. J. F. NICHOLSON'S letter shall appear next week.

S. T.—The names of the gentlemen attached as honorary medical officers to Erith House, Torquay, are—Dr. EVANSON and Dr. TETLEY, Dr. MADDEN, Dr. PAGET BLAKE, Dr. RADCLIFFE HALL, Dr. BATTERSBY, W. POLLARD, Esq., and H. B. RODWAY, Esq.

ACURAL NOMENCLATURE.—SIR: Whilst I frankly admit that I might have used more accuracy of expression when speaking of the membrana tympani, nevertheless I must say that to some extent the inaccuracies so acrimoniously complained of by F.R.C.S., are those of others. I could cite numberless instances of the same kind from many of our best modern authors; but I would recommend F.R.C.S., who appears to have both the time and the inclination, to turn his attention to them. The rudeness, not to say impertinence, which characterises the latter part of his letter, clearly shows me that my paper in your JOURNAL of October 26th, must have been to F.R.C.S. a personal matter.

I am, etc., GEO. D. GIBB.

Portman Street, November 25th, 1861.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—DR. RADCLIFFE HALL; DR. W. V. BIRD; MR. STEVENSON SMITH; DR. WILLIAM BUDD; DR. LATHAM; DR. THOMAS HILLIER; DR. MCWILLIAM; DR. T. INMAN; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; DR. GRINDROD; MR. R. DUNN; F. H. H.; MR. C. VINES; DR. E. COPEMAN; MR. J. EDMUNDS; MR. D. MALINS, JUN.; MR. J.

RHODES; DR. J. H. JACKSON; MR. HIGGINSBOTTOM; DR. GRAILY HEWITT; MR. E. GARRAWAY; MR. JOSEPH HINTON; A CORRESPONDENT IN EXETER; MR. W. CARR; and MR. F. FRY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Influence of Tropical Climates in Producing the Acute Endemic Diseases of Europeans. By Sir James Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S. London: 1861.
2. Practical Hydropathy. By John Smedley. Fourth edition. London: 1861.
3. Ladies' Manual of Practical Hydropathy for Female Diseases. By Mrs. Smedley. London: 1861.
4. Medical Climatology: or, a Topographical and Meteorological Description of the Localities resorted to in Winter and Summer by Invalids. By R. E. Scoresby-Jackson, M.D., F.R.S.E. London: 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, 13 Lithographic Plates, cloth, 10s.

The Diseases of the Prostate, their PATHOLOGY and TREATMENT; comprising the Second Edition of "The Enlarged Prostate", and the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons for 1860. By HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street.

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London Medical Review for December.

Now Ready.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Dr. R. Dundas Thomson. On the Influence of Impure Water in the Production of Disease.
2. Dr. Gibb. On the Diseases and Injuries of the Hyoid Bone. With Engravings. [Plates.]
3. Mr. A. M. Edwards. Notes on some of the Injuries to which the Upper Extremity is liable. With Two Lithographic Plates.
- ANALYTICAL AND CRITICAL REVIEWS.
4. Mr. Hulke. Practical Treatise on the Use of the Ophthalmoscope.
5. The Rev. M. T. Berkeley. Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany.
6. Dr. Odling. A Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical. Part I.
7. Dr. Dalton. A Treatise on Human Physiology.
8. Dr. Leidy. An Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy.

9. Short Notes on Books recently published.

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11. Gleanings from English Medical Periodicals.

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NOTICE.—On and after January 1st, 1862, the LONDON MEDICAL REVIEW, will be published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co., Stationers' Hall Court, C.