

THE WEEK.

SEVERAL cases of death, apparently traceable to the use of a preparation of opium in mistake for a black draught, have recently occurred at Canterbury. A few days ago, an inquest was held on a young man named Cole, who died on November 20th, after taking a black draught obtained at the shop of a chemist named Reeve. Subsequently, it was learned that a man named Coppins, aged 82, had also died a few hours after taking a draught from the same shop; and an inquest was accordingly held—the body, which had been buried eight days, being exhumed for the purpose. The widow of the deceased stated that, in the evening previous to his death, she purchased a black draught and a blue pill at the shop of Mr. Reeve. On her return home, she administered the blue pill to her husband; and at about seven o'clock the following morning (Tuesday) she gave him the draught. About an hour after taking the draught, the deceased was unable to walk, and with assistance witness got him into bed. Shortly afterwards, the deceased became very pale, and afterwards drowsy, in which state he remained for about three hours, when he died. Witness took a bottle to Mr. Reeve's shop for the draught, and the shopman poured it out of a phial into the one witness took. Robert Tassell, surgeon, made a *post mortem* examination of the body. The vessels of the brain were considerably congested, and about an ounce and a half of serum effused into the ventricles. The stomach contained about two ounces of thick brown fluid. Opium was found in this; but, as it was not ascertained what quantity of opium was really in the stomach, Mr. Tassell could not say with certainty whether death had been caused by apoplexy or by opium. A verdict of "Natural Death" was returned.

Within a couple of months, we have had to record two terrible catastrophes committed by persons lately discharged from lunatic asylums. Not long since, Dr. Parnell, a physician but lately a proprietor of a private asylum, himself was discharged from an asylum in the west of England, to all appearances cured. At all events, the proprietor declared that he felt he should subject himself to an action at law if he detained him longer. He was therefore sent into the country, for the further establishment of his health, and placed under the care of a medical man. He had not been long, however, in his new abode, before he cut the throat of the unsuspecting maid servant who came to his door in the morning with water. Terrible as this occurrence was, it has this week been eclipsed in the metropolis by a tragedy enacted by an unfortunate man named James Moore, who only as lately as last Wednesday was discharged from the Hoxton Lunatic Asylum. This man, after murdering his wife, cut off her head with a table-knife, and placed it in a washhand basin, in which position it was found by his landlord. These two terrible occurrences have, by their very enormity, shocked the public mind; yet they are but two out of many similar instances which have occurred within the last few years. There is such an amount of prejudice existing in the public mind against private asylums and their proprietors, that it is scarcely safe to raise one's voice in their defence; nevertheless, we cannot help thinking that these frightful homicides should lead fair-dealing persons to consider more liberally the conduct of the alienist physician in respect

to the caution he exhibits in discharging patients as thoroughly cured. In the two instances under notice, we should not be surprised to find that a knowledge of the public feeling against what it terms unnecessary detention may have led the physicians in charge to allow them to leave their asylums earlier than they perhaps would have done if acting entirely without pressure. If this should really prove to have been the case, public injustice has indeed brought about its own punishment only too swiftly. Be this as it may, we predict that these catastrophes will go on increasing if the popular voice still continues to denounce private asylums as merely prisons for the detention, in many cases, of sane individuals. We have been told, on the authority of the *Times*, that there are hundreds of perfectly sane individuals at present deprived of their liberty in madhouses: the *Times* now is obliged, in its news columns, to inform the public that homicidal madmen but too easily find their way out of them.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

NOTICE.

THE Medical Registrar presents his compliments to the Editor of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, and would be much obliged if attention could be drawn to an advertisement sent herewith, in order that qualified persons who are still unregistered, those especially who have obtained their qualifications in the course of the present year, may not lose their opportunity of appearing in the *General Register* for 1860.

Medical Registration Office, 32, Soho Square, London, W.,
November 21st, 1859.

Association Intelligence.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

THE Committee will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, December 6th, at 1 o'clock.

The state of the Finances, particularly with reference to the publication of the *JOURNAL*, will be considered; the Readers of the Addresses at the next Annual Meeting will be appointed; and other business will be transacted.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary*.
Worcester, November 22nd, 1859.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.	Hen and Chickens Hotel,	Thursday, Dec. 8th,
[Ordinary Meeting.]	Birmingham.	6 P.M.
MIDLAND.	Board Room, Infirmary, Derby.	Thurs., Dec. 8th, 3 P.M.
[Quarterly Meeting.]		

[To prevent delay, Reports of Branch Meetings should be sent direct to the office, 37, Great Queen Street.]

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

DIPHTHERIA.

At the last Quarterly Meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch, it was resolved that an inquiry should be set on foot with reference to diphtheria. Dr. William Davies, of Bath, will be obliged by answers to the following queries: the replies being numbered according to the questions.

1. Number of cases, ; age, ; sex, ; and general condition of patients.—2. Condition of throat, especially as regards the presence of false membrane, etc.—3. Mode of treatment; local and general.—4. Number of deaths.—5. Cause of death in fatal cases.—6. *Post mortem* appearances.—7. General remarks.

which, from the increased spread of mental disease, and the late extensive augmentations to the army, seems to be more urgently called for than ever. I am, etc.,

GEO. R. DARTNELL, *Inspect.-Gen. of Hosp. H. P.*
Arden House, Henley-in-Arden, 28th Nov. 1859.

PYÆMIA IN A CASE OF WOUND OF THE INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN.

SIR,—I think a little healthy criticism now and then is not a bad thing; and the first case, in No. CL of your JOURNAL, seems peculiarly adapted to display its utility. Here we have a case of suppurating wound of the neck, from which pus is evacuated by enlarging the wound; subsequently to this, rigor taking place, followed by cough, causing secondary bleeding, and death following in twelve days under symptoms of pyæmia. Mr. Birkett is stated to have said that the most interesting point in this case, was "the development of pyæmia as a consequence of direct and immediate communication between a large vein and a deep wound so situated, that, if suppuration took place, the pus would collect, and probably enter the wounded vein." If from this he means us to conclude that the pus did do so, and thus cause the so-called pyæmia, I am disposed to dispute the pathological inference for the following reasons:

1. If the pus could get in, the blood could get out; and hæmorrhage ought to have been one of the earliest warnings of the untoward state of matters. Yet we hear of no secondary bleeding until after the occurrence of pneumonia as one of the earliest symptoms of pyæmia; and then it was caused by the "violence of the cough," clearly showing that the only reliable symptoms of communication between the cavity (*lumen*) of the vein, and that of the abscess, was caused by what it was supposed to originate.

2. Supposing that the pus had got into the vein, why should it kill by producing pneumonia, and not by exhaustion alone, in the usual way of cases of leukemia, between which and true purulent blood there is really no distinctive mark?

3. There seems to be a more rational way of accounting for the phenomena of this case, by supposing that the external sloughing, which preceded the formation of pus, was accompanied by more or less softening of the clot lying in the vein, by the washing off of particles of this clot, and their subsequent impaction in the lung causing inflammation and suppuration; in short, by all the usual phenomena which we know to occur in the train of what has been termed emboli. In his recent work on cellular pathology, Virchow utterly denies the existence of such a disease as pyæmia, and explains its apparent occurrence in connexion with phlebitis in the manner I have attempted to describe as being a reasonable method of accounting for the phenomena in this case.

I am, etc., PHILALETHES.
Edinburgh, November 21st, 1859.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

* In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

BIRTHS.

Of sons, the wives of—

McSHANE, C., Esq., Surgeon R.N., at Blackheath, on Nov. 24.
OTWAY, W. C., Esq., Surgeon, at Newington, on Nov. 29.
*SINCLAIR, D., M.D., 17, Terrace, Camberwell, on Nov. 27.

Of daughters, the wives of—

HAMILTON, E., M.D., 22, Grafton Street, W., on Nov. 25.
HUTCHINSON, R. F., M.D., Civil Surgeon at Arrah, Shahabad, Bengal, on October 16th.
STEPHENS, J. E., M.D., 17, St. James's Place, on Nov. 25.
WATKINS, James, M.R.C.P., at West Dulwich, on Nov. 22.

MARRIAGES.

COUCHER, Martin S., M.D., of Weymouth, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. C. CLIFTON, of Tymacor, Brecon, at Abbotsbury, on November 23.

GHINN, Henry, Esq., of Farnworth, to Sophia, widow of the late James HYSLOP, Esq., Surgeon, at All Souls' Church, on November 23rd.

HEYNES, John, Esq., Surgeon, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late John MEARS, Esq., of Bagshot, at Eversley, on November 24th.

SUMPTER, Walter, M.D., Surgeon, Clay-next-the-Sea, to Esther, second daughter of the late J. F. JOHNSON, Esq., of Salt-house, Norfolk, on November 23rd.

DEATHS.

*BAILEY, James, Esq., of Wednesbury, at Worthing, on October 30th.

BROXHOLM. On November 24th, at Sunbury, aged 72, Sarah, widow of the late Robert Broxholm, Esq., Surgeon.

LAWRIE, James A., M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, aged 58, on November 23rd.

PANKHEAD, Charles, M.D., at Florence, aged 92, on Nov. 26.

*SANDFORD, Richard, Esq., Wolverhampton, aged 39, on November 17th.

SPACKMAN. On November 27th, at Harpenden, Caroline Harriet, wife of F. R. Spackman, M.D.

WILSON, George, M.D., Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, on November 22nd.

APPOINTMENTS.

HUGHES, H. Hunter, Esq., Surgeon, elected Mayor of Pwllheli.
MAPOTHER, E. D., M.D., elected Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.

*MITCHINSON, George, L.R.C.P.I., elected Physician to the Lincoln County Hospital, in the room of Dr. Elmhirst, resigned.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted to the Fellowship at a meeting of the Council, on November 24th:—

ANDREW, Edwyn, University College Hospital: diploma of membership dated November 30th, 1855

CROFT, John, the *Dreadnought*: October 6th, 1854

HILL, M. Berkeley, Stapleton, near Bristol: July 26, 1858

MARRIOTT, Charles Hayes, Kibworth: April 30th, 1858

PAINTER, Richard Budd, Brydges Street: April 9th, 1847

HEALTH OF LONDON—NOVEMBER 26TH, 1859.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week	{ Boys .. 904 Girls .. 881 }	1785 .. 1307

Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58.. 1548 .. 1331

Among the causes of death were—phthisis, 165; bronchitis, 198; pneumonia, 73; whooping-cough, 30; small-pox, 30; scarlatina, 84; diphtheria, 13. Of bricklayers, 2 died in the week, of bricklayers' wives, 1, of bricklayers' children, 4; of carpenters, 13 died in the week, of carpenters' wives, 5, of carpenters' children, 18; of masons, 1 died, of masons' children, 4; of painters, 8 died, of painters' wives, 2, of painters' children, 12; of plasterers, 2 died, of plasterers' wives, 1, of plasterers' children, 2.

Barometer:

Highest (Wed.) 29.905; lowest (Tues.) 29.835; mean 29.797 in.

Thermometer:

In sun—highest (Mon.) 63°; lowest (Fri.) 41.5°.

In shade—highest (Wed. & Sat.) 53°; lowest (Tues.) 28.8°.

Mean—41.1°; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—0.3°.

Range—during week, 24.2°; mean daily, 16.3°.

Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 95.

Mean direction of wind, S.E.—Rain in inches, 0.08.

THE PROFESSION IN PORTUGAL. The *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, quoting from the *Gazeta Medica de Lisboa*, states that the number of students in medicine has been steadily diminishing in Portugal. From an official document, it appears that, from 1839 to 1859 inclusive, 1949 entries took place at the Medico-Chirurgical School in Lisbon, being an annual average of 100 divided over the five years of study; and that 339 theses were sustained. But, while there were 271 entries in the year 1838-39, there were only 62 in 1848-49, and 30 in 1858-59. In 1844-45, 54 theses were sustained; and the number was reduced to 8 in 1858-59.

LEEDS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

At a large meeting of the medical practitioners of Leeds and its district, held in the Lecture Room of the Leeds School of Medicine, on November 25th—C. G. WHEELHOUSE, Esq., in the chair—it was finally determined that a Medical Registration Association should be formed under the above title; and the following resolutions were passed:—

1. Proposed by Mr. SETTLE, seconded by Mr. PULLAN, and carried unanimously—

"That with a view to secure the efficient operation of the New Medical Act, and to afford assistance to the Registrar in the execution of his important duties, it is, in the opinion of this meeting, expedient that a Medical Registration Association be formed for Leeds and its neighbourhood; that such an Association be now formed; and that it be entitled the 'Leeds Medical Registration Association'."

2. Proposed by Mr. GARLICK, seconded by Mr. RADCLIFFE, and carried:—

"That after this meeting, all persons wishing to join the Association be admitted by ballot, and that the votes of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting be required to obtain admission."

3. Proposed by Mr. DOBSON, seconded by Mr. SCATTERGOOD, and carried:—

"That the objects of this Association shall be to prevent unqualified persons becoming registered; to obtain the removal of the name of any person who may have obtained registration by fraudulent means; and to prosecute unqualified practitioners."

4. Proposed by Mr. CARTER, seconded by Mr. GARLICK, and carried:—

"That this Association affiliate itself upon the 'London Medical Registration Association', and thereby avail itself of the advantage offered by it of a public prosecutor."

5. Proposed by Mr. DOBSON, seconded by Mr. HOLMES, and carried:—

"That the subscription to the Association be 10s. 6d. per annum, paid in advance."

6. Proposed by Mr. PRICE, seconded by Mr. SETTLE, and carried:—

"That a Committee be formed for the working of the Association; and that the following gentlemen be requested to allow their names to be placed upon such Committee, with power to add to their number: *President*—Wm. Hey, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*—Samuel Smith, Esq.; J. P. Garlick, Esq. *Treasurer*—Wm. N. Price, Esq. *Secretary*—Jas. S. Loe, Esq. Wm. Clayton, Esq.; Thomas Dobson, Esq.; William Hall, Esq.; F. Holmes, Esq.; H. W. Price, Esq.; Thos. Scattergood, Esq.; J. Seaton, Esq.; T. Pridgin Teale, jun., Esq.; C. G. Wheelhouse, Esq."

7. Proposed by Mr. WHEELHOUSE, seconded by Mr. W. N. PRICE:—

"That the following be the duties of the Committee: To secure a correct list of the legally qualified practitioners of the district; to obtain a correct list of those persons who are known to be practising medicine in the district without legal qualification; to consider the means most likely to be successful in detecting and exposing the illegal practice of such persons, and in preventing a recurrence of the same; to call a General Meeting to submit their report upon these points, and on any other matters in the New Medical Act worthy of notice, for sanction and approval."

8. "That the Secretary be empowered to provide the necessary books, and collect the subscriptions."

9. "That a printed copy of the proceedings of the day be forwarded by the Secretary to all persons to whom the former circulars have been sent."

THE "DOCTEUR NOIR" IN TROUBLE. The celebrated cancer-charlatan, M. Vriès, who made so much noise a short time ago in Paris, under the name of the "Docteur Noir," has come to grief at the hands of his creditors. By judgments, dated August 19th, and October 15th, he was condemned to pay a sum amounting to £80 for lodgings, and another sum of £220 for interests and damages, due to MM. Paysant and Lanquet, horse-dealers, in whose house he had occupied apartments. The horses, carriages, and furniture of M. Vriès were seized by the creditors as security; and, as he resisted the payment of the debt, the creditors have, in accordance with the French law, obtained legal authority to offer them for public sale.

AMERICAN LAWS REGARDING THE SALE OF POISONS. The States of Maine and New Hampshire require arsenic, corrosive sublimate, nux vomica, strychnine, and prussic acid, to be sold (except upon prescription of a physician) only under the following restrictions: 1. The bottle or package must be furnished with a label bearing the name of the article, and the word "Poison" distinctly upon it. 2. The name of the purchaser, together with the quantity bought, must be entered upon a register kept for that purpose. 3. None of these articles may be placed on, or within 200 rods of, a highway, for the purpose of killing noxious animals. The penalty in the former State may be 50 dollars, in the latter 100 dollars. Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon, Iowa, and Missouri, also require labels for substances usually called poisonous, and the last-named State provides that they shall not be sold to minors or slaves. The penalty in the three first States may be 100 dollars. The statutes of Massachusetts provide that any person selling arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, or prussic acid, except upon the written prescription of a physician, shall keep a record of the date, the article sold, its amount, and the name of the purchaser. The penalty is not more than 50 dollars. Any purchaser giving a fictitious name is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars. The Ohio code provides that no person shall sell or give away any poisonous substance, save upon the prescription of a physician, except under the following restrictions: 1. He shall register, in a book kept for the purpose, the name, sex, and colour of the purchaser; the quantity purchased; the purpose to which the purchaser intends applying it; the day and date on which the purchase was made; the name and residence of the person for whom it is purchased. 2. The bottle or package shall be labelled "Poison." 3. Such articles shall not be sold to minors. 4. No quantity of arsenic, less than one pound, shall be sold, except upon prescription of a physician, until it shall have been mixed with soot or indigo, in the proportion of an ounce of soot or half an ounce of indigo to an ounce of arsenic. In the State of New York, the following prohibition alone exists: "Any person who sells or delivers any poisonous substance, without having the word 'Poison' written or printed upon a label attached to the phial, box, or parcel, in which the same is so sold or delivered; or who sells or delivers any tartar-emetic without having the true name thereof upon such a label, is guilty of a misdemeanour. Any person who violates this section, or whose partner, clerk, or servant, does so, is liable in damages to any party injured in consequence thereof." (Dr. B. Lee in *American Medical Monthly*, September, 1859.)

VACCINATION. A recent correspondent of the *Times* makes the following remarks: "There is an establishment in Paris where there is maintained a constant succession of calves affected with the cow-pox, and on stated days, duly advertised by the institution, children are inoculated directly from the calf; and, for the benefit of those at a distance, fresh matter is sent as often as required in small tubes (5s. each), hermetically sealed, and which travel by post all over the world without the matter losing any of its virtue. I have myself twice sent such tubes to India, and upon each occasion with complete success; and I believe there is no instance on record where vaccination thus practised has failed to be an effectual preventative against small-pox. The cow-pox is a very frequent disease among cows, but were matter from the pustule of a common cow to be employed in inoculating a child, the disease communicated would be of so violent a nature as to cause, if not danger, a great deal of unnecessary suffering; and it has been found advisable to diminish the violence of the disease by, I think, eight transmissions from calf to calf before the matter becomes suitable for the child. Such being the case, no other result could be expected of all the transmissions which have been going on here since Jenner's time, 60 years ago, than that the original strength of the matter should be too much weakened for it any longer to be depended on as a sure preventative of small-pox. The institution in Paris is not a Government one, but supported by private subscription, and has existed ever since 1829. We are already, therefore, some thirty years behind France in this matter, and it may well be asked how many more we are to remain so? This society is called 'La Société Nationale de Vaccine de France,' and was established chiefly by the energy and exertions of the late Dr. James, a Frenchman, who was the life and soul of it as long as he remained alive, but he died some six or eight years back, and his immediate successor in the management was and probably is Dr. B. Mangeant, and for the use of those wishing to obtain any further information, or to send for some of the tubes, I will here add his address in

full, as it was three or four years ago. M. le Dr. B. Mangeant, Médecin Vaccinateur de la Société Nationale de Vaccine de France, 8, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris."

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN PARIS. The Faculty of Medicine in Paris was opened on Friday, November 18th. M. Wurtz delivered an eulogistic address on the late M. Soubeiran, the eminent pharmacologist.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

Any amount of manuscript or printed matter, singly or together, provided it contains nothing in the form of a written letter, is transmitted through the post, in packets open at the ends, at the following rates: not exceeding 4 ounces, one penny; above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces, twopence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpence; for every additional half-pound or under, twopence.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith. No attention can be paid to communications not thus authenticated.

Members should remember that corrections for the current week's JOURNAL should not arrive later than Wednesday.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The General Secretary of the British Medical Association begs to call the attention of Associates to the Laws regarding the ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, and the PAYMENT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Admission of Members. Any qualified Medical Practitioner, not disqualified by any bye-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any THREE Members, shall be admitted a Member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any Branch."

"Subscriptions. The Subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each Member, on paying his subscription, shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous."

Either of the following modes of payment may be adopted:—

1. Payment by Post-Office Order to the Treasurer (Sir C. Hastings, M.D. Worcester), or to the undersigned.

2. Payment to the Secretary of the Branch to which the Member belongs

3. Members can also make their payments through the Publisher of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Mr. Thomas John Honeyman, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, General Secretary.

Worcester, December, 1859.

Communications have been received from:—DR. THOMAS SKINNER; DR. EDWARD SMITH; DR. HEN. HANCOX; MR. WM. COPNEY; MR. W. WEBBER; MR. OLIVER PEMBERTON; MR. D. DAVIES; MR. J. BAILEY; DR. J. D. HEATON; MR. G. R. DARTNELL; DR. GEORGE MITCHINSON; MR. FRANCIS WHITWELL; DR. C. HANDFIELD JONES; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. JAS. RUSSELL; DR. MORRIS; and MR. T. M. STONE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fourth Edition, just published, price 2s. 6d., by post for 32 stamps.

A Guide to the Treatment of Diseases OF THE SKIN; for the Use of the Student and General Practitioner. By THOMAS HUNT, Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin. This edition contains two new chapters; one on the Vegetable Parasites of the Human Skin, the other on Metastasis in its practical bearings.

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The Visiting List for 1860 will be

published on the 1st of DECEMBER.

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"The thinking practitioner will find in Mr. Brodhurst's book many original observations which will well repay perusal; and many suggestions relative to the nature and treatment of congenital and non-congenital distortions, which no practitioner should neglect to consult. We cordially congratulate the Author on the successful achievement of an arduous labour, and the art of Orthopædy on the addition to its literature of so honourable a production."—*Lancet*.

Also, nearly ready.

A MANUAL OF ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street.

Pepsine. — The Liq. Pepsinæ, as used and recommended by Dr. NELSON, can be had from Messrs. W. & C. R. TITTERTON, 6, Snow Hill, Birmingham.

Those who cannot swallow Cod-Liver

OIL in its crude state should try NEWBERRY'S COD-LIVER OIL CAKES.—"THE GINGERBREAD IS EXTREMELY LIGHT AND PLEASANT, THE FLAVOUR OF THE OIL BEING COMPLETELY COVERED."—*Medical Times*, Feb. 12th, 1859. Packets, 1s. 9d. and 3s. F. NEWBERRY & SONS (Proprietors, of the "PULVIS JACOBI VER. NEWBERRY'S"), 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

972

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