

The students of the Meath Hospital, Dublin, have recently presented to Dr. W. H. Porter, Professor of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and Surgeon to the above named Hospital, a numerous signed address, congratulating him on his recovery from a severe accident which befell him some time ago, as well as on his appointment as Representative of the Irish College of Surgeons in the Medical Council. Professor Porter has heartily acknowledged the greeting with which he has been met after a prolonged absence, and concludes by stating that the efforts of the medical staff of the Hospital have owed their success to the good conduct of the students. Such expressions of mutual good-will between teachers and pupils are always pleasing.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETING TO BE HELD.

| NAME OF BRANCH. | PLACE OF MEETING. | DATE. |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------|
| BATH AND BRISTOL. [Quarterly Meeting.] | York House, Bath. | Thurs., Nov. 29th, 7 P.M. |

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND.

At meetings of the Committee, held on October 30th and 31st, at 11, New Burlington Street, William Newnham, Esq., V.P., in the Chair, there were twenty-nine applications for pecuniary assistance from distressed medical men, their widows or orphans. Of the twenty-nine cases, twenty-seven were voted grants of money—one receiving £20; two receiving £15 each; eleven receiving £10 each; and thirteen receiving £5 each. The total sum voted being £225.

The sum of £464:17 was ordered to be added to the Annuity Fund in bank stock—the sum now given in annuities being £268.

Reports of Societies.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1860.

A. B. GARROD, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

CLINICAL DISCUSSION.

The Case of M. Groux. M. Groux gave a demonstration of his case. The chief points which he adduced were, that the upper pulsating tumour in his chest was the aorta; the lower one the right auricle. He illustrated this by various experiments. First, he shewed, by the sphygmoscope, that the pulsation of the upper tumour and of the ventricle were synchronous; secondly, that the pulsation of the lower tumour and of the ventricle were alternate; thirdly, that the pulsation of the upper tumour and of the auricle were also alternate; fourthly, he exhibited the pulsation of the upper tumour and the ventricle as synchronous, but alternate with that of the lower tumour. A very ingenious apparatus was then shewn, by which the alternate actions of the upper and lower tumours, and of the lower tumour and the ventricle, were demonstrated by the ringing of bells: the pulsations being communicated to a tube in such way as to set a galvanic machine in motion.

M. Groux gave further an opinion, that the sounds of the heart were shewn by his case to be as follows. The first sound, he argued, was compound, being made up of three elements: first, closure and tension of the auriculo-ventricular valve; secondly, muscular contraction; thirdly, rush of blood into the pulmonary artery and aorta. The second sound was simple, consisting in the closure of the semilunar valves. He also directed attention to a point where, he said, a third sound was heard, which consisted in reduplication of the second sound. This latter fact was examined into by Drs. Halford, Salter, and Richardson. Dr. Halford failed entirely to detect any third sound. Dr. Salter expressed himself uncertain on the point; and said that, if it occurred, it was certainly not regular

in its occurrence. Dr. Richardson entirely failed to hear a reduplication; and, during his examination, M. Groux himself, listening at the same time, admitted that the third sound was not present on that occasion. Various other experiments having been shewn, such as producing temporary arrest of the action of the heart, and the resonant condition of the chest during expiration, the demonstration was closed.

Dr. RICHARDSON said that it would be impossible to dismiss this case at the present stage, and suggested an adjournment.

Dr. ROUTH moved, and Mr. BRISHOP seconded, that a committee be appointed to carry out a careful investigation of the phenomena presented. The motion was carried.

On the proposal of Dr. ROUTH, seconded by Mr. ROGERS-HARRISON, the following committee was nominated:—Dr. Halford, Dr. Hyde Salter, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Leared, and Dr. Fuller; with directions to bring up their report at the next clinical meeting.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1860.

ROBERT BARNES, M.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

THE names of the following candidates for admission into the Society were read:—Dr. Charles Henry Payne, Dr. Lawrence Spencer, Dr. George Ritchie, and Mr. John Smith Crosland Richards. These gentlemen will be balloted for at the next meeting, on December 5th.

Case of Labour after Operations for the Cure of Rupture of the Perinæum, involving to a considerable extent the Rectum. By RICHARD HODGES, M.D. This case was brought forward to show how adequate the powers of nature are to accomplish a result even under the most unfavourable circumstances. Premature labour was suggested, but not adopted; and the issue proved the wisdom of the choice. The labour was not prolonged beyond four or five hours; the head of the child presented; and the cicatrices yielded to its advance, chloroform being given to further relaxation, and to relieve pain. A lateral tear, requiring a suture, occurred, which speedily united; but the central cicatrix, the result of the operations, did not give way.

Case of Spontaneous Evolution of the Fetus in Utero. By RICHARD HODGES, M.D. In the case related, the head was the original presenting part; but, by the efforts of the uterus, the breech end of the child was so acted upon as to be depressed and forced into the pelvis, the head being changed for the feet. At the first examination, the head was distinctly recognised by its firm, round, and unyielding nature, and by the hair on the scalp; but at the second examination, the feet were perceived in the upper part of the vagina, just through the os uteri, thus affording an example of the actual revolution of the child in the womb.

Case of Vaccination, where the Period of Incubation was one year. By RICHARD HODGES, M.D. In May 1854, Dr. Hodges vaccinated a little boy three years of age; but the arm did not rise within the usual period. In the May following, however, a vesicle spontaneously formed with an areola on the seventh and eighth days, gradually declining on the eleventh or twelfth; a permanent cicatrix, marked by pits, remained, giving evidence of the genuine vaccine disease.

Case of Ovarian Tumour, weighing seventy-six ounces and a half, in a Girl aged twelve years and a half, terminating life suddenly by Asphyxia. By R. FAWCETT BATTYE, L.R.C.P. Ed. The title of this communication sufficiently explains the nature of the case. The cause of death was due to asphyxia, arising from the unyielding nature of the abdominal walls not allowing the tumour to present itself anteriorly. Consequently, the pressure was directed upwards, and pushed an enlarged liver, so that it encroached upon the right lung.

Malignant Disease of the Ovary. By GRAILY HEWITT, M.D. The patient, aged 19, had never menstruated. She was admitted into St. Mary's Hospital, under the care of Dr. Tyler Smith, and was subsequently, in that gentleman's absence, under Dr. GRAILY HEWITT. She had been ill for six months, and a growth had gradually extended upwards from the pelvis to above the umbilicus. She died, gradually exhausted, a month after admission. The abdomen was much distended with fluid; and a large tumour, weighing upwards of eight pounds, a portion of which was exhibited, was found growing from the situation of the right ovary, adherent to the walls of the pelvis, and nearly filling its cavity. It was of a cancerous nature. From first to last the disease had existed (apparently at least) not more than about six months.

white stools of persons suffering from jaundice might contain the ingredients of bile, *minus* only the colouring matter; nor will he admit, as a reliable fact, either that the liver may secrete colourless bile, or that in jaundice the colourless part of the bile could go into the intestines, while the coloured part passes into the blood.

But waiving these deductions from the cumulative argument of Dr. Inman, enough of sound sense and scientific proof remains to show the questionable character of the commonly accepted views on this subject. Nor can we withhold the palm of merit from one who has succeeded to so gratifying an extent, in establishing principles which will more surely guide to the discovery of the real virtues of mercury, as well as to the development of the conditions which either secure its salutary effects or forbid its administration.

After all that Dr. Inman has alleged against the use of mercury in hepatic diseases, his sweeping censures still leave considerable scope for its beneficial employment in some of them, and those not the least important. To deny its direct cholagogue virtues by no means warrants the conclusion, that it cannot indirectly promote the secretion of bile by unloading the portal circulation in cases of simple hepatic congestion, as well as by arresting and absorbing, through its more specific action, the albuminous and fibrinous deposits in those of adhesive inflammation. "I believe," says Dr. Holland, "that a mistake is frequently made as to the manner of operation of calomel and other mercurials, in ascribing effects to their action on the liver which are, in fact, chiefly due to their influence on the mucous membrane and glandular follicles of the intestines." The latter of these offices, indeed, mercury shares in common with saline and some other purgatives, but possesses advantages peculiar to itself, in often doing its work alone in irritable states of the stomach which forbid any other agency. Meanwhile, its more specific, anti-inflammatory virtues, when it enters the circulation, are as conspicuous in hepatic disease as in *iritis* or *endocarditis*, but only, of course, as an indirect cholagogue, by freeing the secretory portion of the organ from those results of adhesive inflammation, whether in its parenchyma, or biliary passages, or peritoneal investment, which paralyse its functions. Of course, all allusion to other important adjuncts to mercury, in effecting a cure, is purposely omitted.

The lovers of this boasted panacea in hepatic affections may gather some crumbs of comfort from the above facts; while a vast range of influence in many other diseases is not denied to it by Dr. Inman. "That mercury," he observes, "is a powerful weapon in the physician's armoury, I readily allow; but it is the Congreve rocket of medicine. When properly aimed and true in its flight, nothing is equal to it; yet it is sometimes so erratic in its course, and its effects are so different to those it was intended to produce, that it is gradually losing the confidence of those who cultivate philosophic precision." Dr. Inman speaks the language of sober observation when he unfolds the positive mischief often produced by it in the abortive attempt to modify or augment the secretion of bile. The evils in question are too rife to need our colouring the picture by exceptional, yet admonitory, cases of fatal salivation, even by very small doses of mercury. It is surely, then, an object worthy of the highest style of medical philanthropy, to shield from the abuse of mercury so a large a class as those who, whether in England or in tropical countries, suffer from hepatic disorders other than those of simple congestion or inflammation, or from these latter in irritable or cachectic states of constitution. And a careful perusal of our best writers on the subject, will detect the language of emphatic warning against its indiscriminate or excessive employment, in a tone, too, of earnestness which rises with the progress of philosophic inquiry. But the crowning protest against a routine employment of mercury is Dr. Inman's recent anathema, at once launched from the depths of a profound pathology, and aimed with no small share of the precision of scientific discrimination. Nor will it prove a mere *brutum fulmen*; but heralded as it has been by Dr. John Hughes Bennett, as well as re-echoed by Dr. Thudichum, it is rousing a startled profession, some to resistance, and others to a candid acquiescence in the justice of the protest; nor can it fail to lead to inquiries which, in the end, will substitute a sound and rational, for an unsound and routine, practice. "In the present state of the science and art of medicine," observes Dr. Bennett, "there is no one point in therapeutics which so urgently requires thorough re-investigation, as the real value of the medical properties attributed to mercury."

On a review of the whole subject, it is truly refreshing to witness, in an age signalised by zeal for intellectual progress, so many powerful minds in our own profession bent on vindicating a high position for rational medicine among the sciences, which dignify human nature and benefit mankind.

I am, etc.,

HUMPHRY SANDWITH, M.D.,
Physician to the Hull General Infirmary.
1, Albion Street, Hull, Nov. 10th, 1860.

ACTION OF MERCURY ON THE LIVER.

LETTER FROM SIR HENRY COOPER, M.D.

SIR,—Dr. Inman asks me for the "grounds of my belief" that mercury does increase the secretion of the liver; and he further calls on me to prove that in any one instance I have known it to do so. I can furnish the only proof of which the nature of the case admits—that on which belief in the therapeutic action of all our remedies is founded; viz., that I have observed experimentally that stools having the physical properties of bile have followed the administration of mercury; and I have observed the same sequence of events in the great majority of cases in which I have administered mercury. The *onus probandi* is, however, as I stated before, on Dr. Inman, not on myself. I only disprove his objections to a doctrine established on the experience of the profession from time immemorial.

Dr. Inman introduces no new matter into his reply, and only repeats his opinion, for which he asserts he has given reasons. I believe I have shown those reasons to be fallacious in my former letter. I do not, therefore, see any motive for continuing the controversy; but I think there are obvious reasons, in the present state of the public mind on professional subjects, why it should not have been lightly provoked.

I am, etc., HENRY COOPER.
Hull, November 12th. 1860.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

Of a son, the wife of—
SMITH, William, Esq., Surgeon, Edmonton, on November 12.
Of a daughter, the wife of—
*THURNALL, William, Esq., Bedford, on November 6.

DEATHS.

HALLS, John J., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s Bengal Army, on board the *Ceylon*, on November 6.
HOFFMEISTER. On November 12, at Cowes, aged 14, Charlotte L., second daughter of W. C. Hoffmeister, M.D.
INMAN. On November 12, at Liverpool, aged 10 months, Thos. Newham, son of *Thomas Inman, M.D.
*JONES, Thomas C., Esq., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals R.N., at Pembroke, on October 19.
KENDALL. On November 11, at King's Lynn, Annie Frederika, third daughter of *T. M. Kendall, Esq.
*WILSON, John G., Esq., Clifton, Bristol, aged 63, on Nov. 8.

APPOINTMENTS.

*MACLEOD, George H. B., M.D., elected Professor of Surgery in Anderson's University, Glasgow.
*PRIOR, Frederick J., Esq., elected Mayor of Tewkesbury for the ensuing year.

PASS LISTS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Second M.B. Examination. 1860. The following is a list of candidates who have passed the late second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine:—

First Division.

BARTLEET, Thomas Hiron, Queen's, Birm., and King's
BRACEY, Charles James, Queen's, Birm., and King's
BRAITHWAITE, James, Leeds School of Med., and Guy's
CAYLEY, William, King's College
COOKE, John, St. Thomas's Hospital
EASTON, John, King's College
GERVIS, Henry, St. Thomas's Hospital
GIBSON, Francis William, B.A., University College
GRABHAM, Charles, St. Thomas's Hospital
HARLEY, John, King's College

SIMS, William, King's College
SMITH, Eustace, University College
WATSON, William Spencer, King's College
WATTS, Robert, University, and Bengal Med. Colleges
WEAVER, Frederick Poynton, Liverpool Inf., and Guy's
WINSLOW, Henry Forbes, King's College
WINTERBOTHAM, Wash. Lafayette, University College
WOAKES, Edward, St. Thomas's Hospital

Second Division.

HICKMAN, William, University College
LEVER, Reginald Croft, King's College
PILE, William, University College
RINGER, Sydney, University College
RUTTER, Joseph, University College
SAUNDERS, George James Symes, King's College

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Nov. 13th:—

BATHO, William, Amesbury
BENNETT, C.H., Hammersmith
BENTHAM, A. L., Portsmouth
BULLER, Edwin, Jersey
CLARKE, S. E., Armadhaite
CORIN, William J., Redruth
DUNN, G. C., Kensington Park Gardens
FREEMAN, D., Kennington
GANNON, John Palmer, Oxford
GOLDIE, George, Blyth
HARDING, Geo., D., Woolwich
HOVELL, C. H. J., Canterbury

Wednesday, November 14th.

BROMLEY, John B., Stourbridge
CALLON, William J., Liverpool
CHEESE, James, Jersey
CLIMO, William H., Belmullet, Mayo
DAVIES, Henry, Crossinn, Carmarthen
FINCH, Thomas, London
FOWLER, Francis B., Bath
GAYTON, William, Spitalfields
HALL, A. R., Topsham, Exeter
HALL, Marriott, Sheffield
HOYLE, William, Slithwaite
LAIDLER, J., Stockton-on-Tees
LANGFORD, H. E., Chesbury

LITCHFIELD, H. R. C., Twickenham
MASTERS, William H., Yeovil
MORGAN, John, Clifton
NASH, R., Weston-super-Mare
RACY, John, Quebec
SEALY, John, Barbadoes
STAWMAN, William, Wakefield
STEELE, Charles, Clifton
TAYLOR, Daniel, Bury
THOMSON, William, Edinburgh
THURSFIELD, Thomas W., Kidderminster
WARD, Henry, Diss
WILSON, W. J., Straid, Antrim
WHEELER, Henry, Clifton

NEW FELLOWS: At a meeting of the Council of the College, on November 9th, the following members, who had been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such:—

BEDWELL, Henry, Cheltenham; diploma of membership dated June 26, 1840
BOWNESS, Robert H., Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire; May 7, 1838
CARR, William, Blackheath; May 29, 1837
CHAPMAN, Richard, Kirby Moorside; February 5, 1819
COOKE, Robert H., Stoke Newington; February 15, 1839
TAYLOR, John, Bayswater; June 26, 1840
WILLIAMS, Robert H., Great Ecclestone; May 9, 1834
WOOD, Frederick, St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; July 2, 1841

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM. Mr. Simon Rood Pittard, M.R.C.S., formerly one of the senior students in human and comparative anatomy in the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and subsequently a lecturer at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine, having been appointed Conservator and Secretary of the Australian Museum, has been giving a course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy in that institution. The *Sydney Morning Herald*, speaking of this gentleman, states that "Mr. Pittard is remarkably successful as a lecturer. He not only possesses a thorough knowledge of his subject (the result of a highly cultivated taste for zoological science), but he has also the very rare talent of imparting the knowledge he has accumulated in such an easy and agreeable form as immediately to arrest the attention and store the memory of those who hear him."

BLANE PRIZE MEDALS. These medals founded by the late Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., have just been awarded to Walter Dickson, (B.) M.D., of H.M.S. *Chesapeake*; and William Duirs, M.D., M.A., of H.M.S. *Boscawen*.

OUR MARINE HOSPITALS IN CHINA. There is no subject in which all England, from Her Majesty to the peasant, takes so great an interest as the treatment of her sick and wounded soldiers. On the 27th ult. I went out to the fleet, and was occupied during the following day in visiting the hospital ships. They are four in number. The *Mauritius*, an iron steamer of 2,134 tons, is fitted for 212 beds. Her bunks are arranged in two rows, one above the other, an arrangement open to considerable objection. The upper berth can only be reached by a ladder, up and down which a man suffering from dysentery must mount and descend times innumerable. For the surgeon, also, whose patient's limb is fractured, the fittings of the *Mauritius* are most inconvenient. She could not conveniently hold more than 160 beds. Fortunately, her capabilities were not tested to anything like that number, for she only had on board nine officers and fifty-six sick and wounded. Her ports are too small; and, were she much crowded in hot weather, one of her wards—empty when I saw it—would be quite unfit for hospital purposes, being close to the engine and very confined.

The *Melbourne*, an iron steamer of 1,300 tons, had 120 beds, every one of which was occupied, and three wounded officers were in her cabins. The *Sir William Peel*, a wooden steamer of 1,500 tons, had eight officers and seventy-four men on board, being fitted for 100; and the *Lancashire Witch*, sailing ship of similar burden, contained two officers and eighty-two men, with accommodation for ninety-six. The two latter ships were taken up and fitted out at Hong-kong with iron beds riveted tight into the deck. All the occupied wards were well ventilated, and even early in the morning were fresh and free from smell. But the *crème de la crème* is the *Lancashire Witch*. There is no engine-room to break the whole sweep of the main deck, upwards of eight feet in height, so the most perfect ventilation is secured. The men were hearty and cheery. Each man had good flannel clothing, and on every bed was a clean pair of sheets and a famous blanket. Each vessel was supplied with a complete file of the London papers and a good selection of books. The men seemed most grateful for this, and nearly every one not too ill to read had in his hand a paper, arrived by the mail of the previous day. . . . Every man was resigned to his fate; and an artilleryman, whose leg had been amputated, cheerily hoped to obtain a situation among the soldier *commissionaires* of London. Various games had been sent from the War-office—chess, backgammon, draughts, solitaire, etc. As to stores and medical comforts, these ships contain a supply of everything that by the most remote possibility can be needed. It made one's mouth water to see the portable soups, the potted meats, the preserved vegetables, and the other good things, ranged in the store-rooms, tier over tier. Boxes of sago, tapioca, and other necessities of that kind, would have fitted out a large grocer's shop, while the cellar was filled with champagne, claret, port, and sherry, not forgetting bitter beer. In short, there was nothing whatever that could be required for the care and sustenance of the sick, the wounded, and the convalescent, which was not provided. Exception has been taken to the expense incurred on board these vessels; but I put it to every man in England—by whom, after all, the bill is paid—whether he regrets one farthing that has been properly spent with a view to the comfort of the sick and wounded? Even in the economical point of view, the British soldier in China is a costly article, and a few thousands more or less are well expended in restoring and preserving his health. But I need not labour the subject. The Crimea taught that prevention is not only better, but cheaper than cure, and we have profited by the lesson. The sick and wounded are tended with the same care and solicitude as in the best London hospitals, and the arrangements made by Dr. Muir and his staff leave little or nothing to be desired. (*Correspondent of Times*.)

HEALTH OF LONDON—NOVEMBER 10TH, 1860.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

| | Births. | | Deaths. |
|---|---------------|---|--------------|
| During week | { Boys.. 890 | { | 1681 .. 1084 |
| | { Girls.. 801 | } | |
| Average of corresponding weeks 1850-9 | | | 1636 .. 1192 |

Among the causes of death were—bronchitis, 90; pneumonia, 94; phthisis, 103; small-pox, 5; scarlatina, 47; measles, 49; diphtheria, 12; whooping-cough, 44. The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 207, being 2.6 below the corrected average.

Barometer:

Highest (Wed.) 30.332; lowest (Sat.) 29.879; mean 30.114.

Thermometer:

In sun—highest (Wed.) 92.0 degs.; lowest (Sat.) 47.0 degs.
 In shade—highest (Wed.) 51.7 degs.; lowest (Sun.) 29.5 degs.
 Mean—40.1 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—5.0 degrees.
 Range—during week, 22.2 degrees; mean daily, 12.5 degrees.

Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 01.
 Mean direction of wind, E.—Rain in inches, 0.18.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

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.

Communications have been received from:—MR. H. ANCELL; MR. TOYNBEE; DR. E. L. FOX; DR. KIDD; MR. T. M. KENDALL; DR. HUMPHRY SANDWICH; DR. A. T. H. WATERS; MR. E. PARKE; SIR HENRY COOPER; MR. HENRY DUNCALFE; DR. WOLLASTON; DR. INMAN; MR. PRICE; DR. T. OGIER WARD; MR. HECKSTALL SMITH; DR. A. WYNN WILLIAMS; MR. T. L. PRIDHAM; MR. A. PRICHARD; DR. J. DULVEY; DR. W. ADDISON; DR. T. SKINNER; THE SECRETARIES OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY; A CONSTANT READER; and MR. STONE.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

[* An Asterisk is prefixed to the Names of Members of the Association.]

1. Infant Feeding and its Influence on Life: or the Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality. By *C. H. F. ROUTH, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1860.
2. The Modern Treatment of Syphilitic Diseases, both Primary and Secondary; comprising the Treatment of Constitutional and Confirmed Syphilis by a Safe and Successful Method: with Numerous Cases, Formulas, and Clinical Observations. By *Langston Parker, F.R.C.S. Fourth Edition, entirely re-written, with Numerous Additions. London: Churchill. 1860.
3. On Infantine Mortality as illustrated by Private Practice; with Suggestions for Future Inquiries. By W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D. Reprinted from the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, November 1860.
4. The Composition of the Urine in Health and Disease, and under the Action of Remedies. By Edmund A. PARKES, M.D. London: Churchill. 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones,
etc., ERECTED in town or country, and at any of the Cemeteries, at moderate charges, by S. H. GARDINER, Monumental Mason, New Kent Road, S.E.—A Sheet of Designs, with Price List, forwarded on application. Established 25 years.

TO ADVERTISERS.

British Medical Journal.—Office,
37, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

The Journal of the British Medical Association is published every Saturday, and is transmitted direct from the Office to BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND Members of the Association in all parts of the United Kingdom, among whom are the Medical Officers of most Hospitals and Dispensaries, and the majority of the leading members of the profession. It is also taken in by many Libraries and Medical Societies, and thus comes under the notice of a large number of Medical Men not connected with the Association.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Four lines and under | £0 2 6 |
| Each additional line | 0 0 6 |
| A whole column | 2 15 0 |
| A page | 5 0 0 |
| A line contains ten words. | |

When a series of insertions of the same advertisement is ordered, a reduction is made in the above charges.

Advertisements ought to be delivered and paid for at the Office on the Thursday preceding publication; or if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a respectable reference.

Post-Office Orders are to be made payable at the Western Central District Office, High Holborn, to THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN (the Publisher), 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Williams and Son's Pure Glycerine

SOAP, analysed by Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S., and PROFESSOR REDWOOD, Ph.D., strongly recommended by many eminent Members of the Medical Profession, and favorably noticed by the following Medical Journals.

The *British Medical Journal*.
The *Lancet*.
The *Medical Times and Gazette*.
The *Medical Circular*.
The *Edinburgh Medical Journal*.
The *Dublin Hospital Gazette*.

It is suited to all cases of delicate skin (whether arising from disease or otherwise), and is admirably adapted for nursery use. May be had of all respectable Chemists, Perfumers, etc.

SOAP WORKS, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

Lichen Islandicus, or Iceland Moss
C O C O A.

Manufactured by DUNN & HEWETT, London.
Strongly recommended by the Faculty in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Chest Diseases.

The two articles here combined are well known for their nutritive qualities. The Moss contains a large portion of nitrogen, or flesh-producing substance: and being prepared by a very careful and peculiar process, which frees it from all the grittiness and disagreeable flavour which are always so unpleasant, is rendered perfectly pure, with nothing but the beneficial parts left.

The Cocoa, containing more nutriment than most articles of food, being combined with the Moss, forms in this mixture an article of the greatest importance to the Invalid, and at the same time beneficial to the healthy and robust, restoring health where it is declining, and retaining it where already enjoyed.

Testimonial from A. H. HASSALL, Esq., M.D.

"I have carefully examined, both microscopically and chemically, the preparation of Iceland Moss and Cocoa made by Messrs. Dunn and Hewett: I find it to be carefully manufactured with ingredients of the first quality.

"The combination of Iceland Moss and Cocoa forms a valuable article of diet, suited equally for the robust and for invalids, especially those whose digestion is impaired. It is very nutritious, of easy digestibility, and it possesses, moreover, tonic properties." (Signed) A. H. HASSALL, M.D.

Pepsine.—M. Boudault begs to state

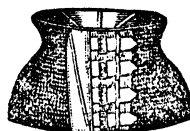
that he cannot be answerable for the purity and strength of any Preparation sold under his name unless obtained from his sole Agent, Mr. PETER SQUIRE, Her Majesty's Chemist, 277, Oxford Street, London. to whom all applications respecting it must be addressed.

Second Edition of Boudault on "Pepsine", with Remarks by English Physicians; edited by W. S. SQUIRE, Ph.D. Published by J. Churchill, London. May also be had of the Author, 277, Oxford Street. Price 6d.

J. & E. BRADSHAW, late

Shoolbred and Bradshaw,

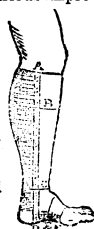
34, JERMYN STREET, beg to call attention to the various improve-



ments in PATENT PLASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, KNEE-CAPS, SOCKS, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SPINE SUPPORTERS. A new description of BELT, invaluable for prevention of Cholera, and the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc. N.B. Every description of INDIA-RUBBER BANDAGE, vulcanized on the newest principle.

Directions for measurement sent by post—N.B. A liberal Discount to the Profession.

A female to attend on Ladies.



New Remedies by Savory & Moore.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF QUININE,
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF QUININE AND IRON,
which have been employed with highly satisfactory results in debility and low vitality.

LIQUOR NASTURTI (Fluid Extract of Watercress) of great therapeutic value in the various forms of scorbutic affections.

CARBONATE OF LITHIA; Hypophosphate of Lime, Soda, and Ammonia; Syrups of Phosphate of Iron, Lime, Manganese, etc.

GENUINE MEDICATED COD LIVER OILS (introduced by Messrs. Savory & Moore), are also prepared in the

Laboratory, 143 New Bond-street, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. LADD, MANUFACTURER OF MICROSCOPES, IMPROVED INDUCTION COILS, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description, begs to inform the Scientific Public that he has removed to more extensive premises, situated at

11 & 12 Beak Street, Regent Street, W.