

great musical resources, would be happy to receive a lady as Boarder. Address, Professor, 21, Maddox Street, Regent Street."

The advertiser might as well have made a startling heading at once—"Insanity Curable by Music!" or some such catch line; for this is the bare hard meaning of the announcement. There can be no objection to the simple announcement of a private asylum; but we must protest against these highly absurd advertisements, which are calculated to defraud the public; and we are glad to find that Dr. Forbes Winslow, in his late presidential address to the Association of Asylum Proprietors, denounced them in the strongest possible terms.

Reports of Societies.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY, JULY 6TH, 1857.

JOHN SNOW, M.D., in the Chair.

HISTORY OF GAOL FEVER IN ENGLAND. BY FRANCIS C. WEBB, M.D.

THE paper was introduced by some remarks on the impossibility of any class of society being subjected for a length of time to the causes of disease, without final participation by the rest of the community in the results. The testimony of Lord Bacon was adduced, to the frequent occurrence of disease, taking its origin among prisoners "long and close and nastily kept"; that such occurrences were not limited to his age, is abundantly proved by extracts from the writings of Howard and Neild, illustrative of the state of prisons in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, and of the etiology of gaol fever. The appreciable causes which produced the disease were, the crowding of human beings in small dungeons, the withdrawal of a proper supply of water, the want of nourishment and exercise, the operation of a sanguinary and ill regulated penal code, and consequent mental depression. Reference was then made to various acts of legislation on the subject of gaol fever.

The first outbreak of gaol disease of which we have an account, took place in 1414, when the prisons of Newgate and Ludgate were severely visited. In 1522, an outbreak took place at the sessions held in the castle of Cambridge. This was followed in 1577, by the celebrated "Black Assize" at Oxford, when 510 persons were infected and died from July 6th to August 10th. A description of the symptoms of the disease was given from the accounts of Cogan and Stowe, and also the testimony of the former as to the exemption of women and children. Until a late period, the gaol distemper was popularly believed to affect men alone. That this in the eighteenth century was not founded on fact, is proved by the testimony of Pringle and Lettsom. The "sickness of the house" in the Queen's Bench Prison in 1579, was made the occasion of a petition to Queen Elizabeth. A similar outbreak to that at Oxford took place at Exeter in 1585. A scantiness of detail as to the disease in prisons in the seventeenth century was accounted for, by the difficulty of separating the prison element from the general sum of causes producing the pestilential fever so frequently rife during the civil wars; by the succession of epidemics of plague, and the frequency with which petechial fever was confounded with that disease; and by the political excitement of the period, which probably interfered with the correct chronicling of such events. Gaol fever was found to prevail in the eighteenth century, whenever from any cause the gaols became crowded: as in 1730, from the unparalleled amount of crime; in 1749, on the conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and under similar circumstances in 1783.

Allusions were made to the outbreak at Taunton and Exeter in 1730; to the state of the Irish prisons in 1740-41; and to the disease in the gaols of Limerick and Tralee. The distemper was conveyed by some deserters, who had been confined in prison, to the Duke of Cumberland's army at Inverness in 1746. The author then gave Pringle's account of that epidemic. An outbreak occurred at the Old Bailey sessions in 1750, when, curiously enough, those to the right of the Lord Mayor generally escaped; the reason assigned being that a stream of air from the window directed the *materies morbi* to the other side

of the court. A great benefit resulted from a ventilator constructed at Newgate, and worked by a machine in the manner of a windmill, in 1752. Seven of eleven workmen employed in erecting the ventilator contracted the fever; and by one of them, a whole family was infected. Notice was then made of its conveyance from Exeter gaol to the town of Axminster in 1755. It prevailed in 1761 amongst the prisoners of war at Porchester and Winchester; at Warwick and Bedford in 1772, spreading in the latter instance to the town. Dr. Lettsom describes an outbreak in 1773, in Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, the fever being brought there by a person who had contracted it in Newgate. Outbreaks occurred in Aylesbury Gaol in 1773-74; at Dublin in 1775; at Hertford in 1776. It subsided in the borough and county gaols until 1783; when, part of the forces being disbanded, the prisons were again crowded, and fever reappeared. At Worcester, it appeared in a malignant form, and was thence conveyed to Droitwich.

The author proceeded to give Pringle's and Lind's testimony as to the influence of prisons as sources of infection to the navy and army. The disease was also carried by transported felons to the penal settlements in America.

The fever which broke out amongst the Spanish prisoners in 1780, appeared to be distinguished from the English gaol distemper by the general absence of eruption and of head symptoms.

Dr. WEBB stated his opinion of the nature of the true gaol distemper. It was typhus fever in its most characteristic form, identical with hospital and ship fever, and the pestilential fever of Sydenham. When suddenly fatal, which it frequently was, it corresponded with the *typhus siderans* of authors. Great light has been thrown by the subject on the etiology of typhus fever; it has entirely disappeared as a gaol disorder.

The author concluded his paper by a few remarks on the encouragement afforded by such a retrospect to philanthropists and promoters of sanitary reform.

Association Intelligence.

LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Letters or communications for the JOURNAL should be addressed to Dr. WYNTER, Coleherne Court, South Kensington, S.W.

Letters regarding the business department of the JOURNAL, and corrected proofs, should be sent to 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE General Secretary of the British Medical Association begs to call the attention of members 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 for 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 residing in the Metropolis and vicinity can 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, July 1857.

dear as that place which was still called, as he understood, the General Hospital near Nottingham. For something more than twelve years, Mr. Booth Eddison, as apprentice and house-surgeon, resided in the hospital. He laid the foundation of its future greatness; for he (Dr. Sibson) had no hesitation in affirming that it was regarded as one of the best hospitals in the kingdom. He wished he could do justice to their worthy President and speak of him as he deserved. His natural goodness as a man, the singular truth and accuracy of his character, and the manner in which he sustained all the relations of life, were well known, and they all had had an opportunity of judging how he had discharged his duties as President of this Association. Dr. Sibson then expressed his opinion as to the evil effects of centralisation, and spoke of the excellent results that had followed the migrations of the British Medical Association.

Dr. LANKESTER proposed "The gentlemen who had delivered the Addresses in Medicine and Surgery." He had seldom heard two addresses which seemed to him so well to point out what such addresses should be as those which they had heard in Nottingham. He thought it had been judiciously resolved upon by each of the readers of those papers, to take up one point, than to go over a large number of points. [*Applause.*] He knew of no subjects of more interest to them just now, than the two which had been chosen for the addresses at this meeting. Mr. Southam took up the subject of incurable diseases, in relation to those who proposed to cure them by secret remedies. He thought with Mr. Southam, that they should have nothing to do with men who came forward with such an assumption. [*Cheers.*] Their noble profession had never risen upon such a basis as that. In ancient times, when men had some secret remedies in their hands, they did not require some private wards of a hospital in order that they might be applied. When such men made a discovery, they were only too anxious to make it known, that the world at large might be benefited by it, and that its blessings might be diffused as widely as possible. [*Cheers.*] He did hope that this Association would have nothing to do with men who brought discredit upon their profession by holding back any sovereign remedy for their own exclusive advantage. He had listened with great pleasure to the address of Dr. Robertson. He had given them one of the best examples that could have been produced of the earnestness of the profession in relieving the sufferings of the human race rather than to obtain any exclusive advantage for themselves. The sanitary movement of the present day had been initiated and carried on amidst persecution and opposition. Medical men had been the foremost in going forth, imploring the people to put themselves in a way of preventing disease, by pointing out that they had the remedy in their own hands. He felt peculiarly indebted to Dr. Robertson for the admirable manner in which he had traced those professional exertions from the times of our forefathers in medicine down to the present time—from the time of Hippocrates down to the present men, the Southwood Smiths, Marshall Halls, and others in the profession who were labouring to prevent disease. Such addresses as these he felt were especially appropriate, and were calculated to bring to bear a beneficial influence upon councils and corporations, on whom, rather than on the profession, devolved the duty of carrying out sanitary measures.

Dr. ROBERTSON returned thanks.

Sir CHARLES HASTINGS proposed "Mr. Newnham, and prosperity to the Benevolent Fund."

Mr. NEWNHAM returned thanks, saying that he trusted their good wishes for the Benevolent Fund would manifest themselves in a practical manner.

Mr. HENRY THOMPSON proposed "Prosperity to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL," coupled with the name of Dr. Wynter. He pronounced the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL the best medical journal that was published, and an invaluable medium of communication for the members of their Society.

Mr. DARBY seconded the motion.

Dr. WYNTER said that "the insubordinate editor" returned his most cordial thanks for the manner in which they had drunk his health, and for the flattering manner in which the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL had been spoken of. It might be made far more useful, if members in the provinces would communicate to him cases of interest for publication. Upwards of three hundred medical men connected with hospitals were members of the Association; and if they would only supply him with information, the JOURNAL might be rendered superior to any other in the kingdom.

Dr. STEWART proposed the health of "Dr. Lankester, the Lecturer on Physiology."

Dr. LANKESTER acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. NORMAN briefly proposed the health of the gentlemen who had taken on themselves the entire management of the present meeting, coupled with the name of Mr. White.

Mr. WHITE acknowledged the toast in suitable terms; shortly after which the meeting broke up.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, July 30th.

STATE OF THE THAMES.

Mr. ADDERLEY asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he had any plan for the prevention of the pestilential stench which came every evening into every window on the river front of the Houses of Parliament; and whether there was any power to enforce better trapping of the drains, or a removal of the deposits of bones and other refuse on the opposite bank; or whether legislation for the purpose was necessary; or, if there was no redress, whether any plan had been suggested by which the stench might be shut out of the Houses by closing up all the windows on the river side, and admitting air from another direction.

Sir B. HALL replied that the drainage of the metropolis was not under the control of his department, but under that of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Since representations had been made to him as to the annoyance caused to members and officers of the House by the stench from the river, he had been in communication with Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, and he had this morning been informed by that gentleman that the stench came from the open mouths of the sewers, and that the whole neighbourhood was infected with it. There was, however, another cause of the nuisance. Mr. Gurney said in his report of to-day:—

"I am informed that the great Victoria sewer going up Parliament Street has lately broken in somewhere about Whitehall Yard, and that all the sewage which used to go through this large sewer was forced down the Bridge Street sewer: that lately, in order to empty Grosvenor basin, they passed the whole of the water and mud down this small sewer. The result was the 'blowing up,' as it is called, of the trapping at the mouth of the sewer. This fact has considerably augmented the pestilential state of the atmosphere of the river and the whole of the neighbourhood."

He (Sir B. Hall) had communicated these facts to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and he had every reason to believe that they would take steps to abate the nuisance. There was, however, another great source of annoyance in the offensive trades which were carried on upon the opposite bank of the river, and he wished to call the attention of the House to what took place in 1855, when a Bill was introduced with the object of suppressing nuisances in large towns. Under the provisions of the Bill for the Removal of Nuisances, which was referred to a Select Committee, and which was reported to that House on the 9th of May, 1855, ample power was given to local authorities to suppress nuisances arising from trades emitting effluvia offensive or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. By section 28, local authorities might proceed against parties on complaint of any medical officer or two legally qualified medical practitioners; and by section 29, in case the parties proceeded against should object to the jurisdiction of justices in petty sessions, they might enter into recognisances and go to quarter sessions. There was also another clause, section 31, imposing a penalty on the local authorities if they did not proceed within fourteen days to abate the nuisance. The bone-boilers and others opposed; and in committee of the whole House the clause relating to offensive trades was altered. The clause with reference to quarter sessions was struck out, and parties were compelled to take proceedings in the superior courts; the course of proceeding was rendered much more difficult, and the clause imposing a penalty on local authorities was rejected. The consequence was that the public were now completely in the hands of the local authorities. Now, that was how the case stood at present; and on looking at *Hansard* that morning he found that his hon. friend who had put this question had been one of those most instrumental in bringing about this state of things. [*Laughter.*]

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

- BAKER.** On August 1st, at 18, Brompton Row, the wife of John Baker, M.D., of a daughter.
- CLEVELAND.** On July 26th, at 23, Beaufoy Terrace, Maida Vale, the wife of *W. F. Cleveland, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- DANIELL.** On July 15th, at Kegworth, Leicestershire, the wife of A. H. Daniell, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- FLETCHER.** On July 26th, at Upton-on-Severn, the wife of John Wells Fletcher, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- LEIGH.** On July 25th, at Turnham Green, the wife of H. T. Leigh, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- RANDALL.** On July 30th, at 14, Portman Street, Portman Square, the wife of John Randall, M.D., of a daughter.
- ROWDON.** On August 2nd, at 29, Nottingham Place, the wife of *Henry Mortimer Rowdon, Esq., Surgeon, of twin sons.
- SMITH.** On July 25th, at 4, Manor Place, East India Road, the wife of Rowland Smith, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- WOODFORDE.** On August 4th, at Bow, the wife of W. T. G. Woodforde, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- ELLIOTT—RICHARDS.** ELLIOTT, Charles Sandys, Esq., War Department, Tower of London, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Richards, M.D., of Bedford Square, at St. Pancras Church, on July 28th.
- ELLIS—DU PASQUIER.** ELLIS, H., Esq., Surgeon, of Botesdale, Suffolk, to Mary Maria, second daughter of W. H. Du Pasquier, Esq., at Kensworth, Herts, on July 30th.
- GREENACRE—SUTTON.** GREENACRE, William, Esq., of Cannon Street, to Eliza, widow of the late John Maule Sutton, Esq., Surgeon, of Greenwich, at Runceton, Norfolk, on Aug. 3.
- LARKINS—SOUTHEY.** LARKINS, Major William Henry, 2nd Bengal Grenadiers N.I., to Louisa, third daughter of Henry Herbert Southey, M.D., of Harley Street, at All Souls Church, Marylebone, on July 30th.
- MOOR—PEARS.** MOOR, W. H., Esq., Surgeon, of Ferneux Pelham Lodge, Herts, to Sarah, youngest daughter of J. Pears, Esq., late of Thorney, near Peterborough, at Christ Church, Cambridge, on July 25th.
- PATTISON—SPITTAL.** PATTISON, George Handasyde, Esq., Advocate, of Edinburgh, to Marianne, widow of the late Robert Spittal, M.D., of Edinburgh, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, on July 29th.
- RATCLIFFE—HOOPER.** RATCLIFFE, Richard, Esq., Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Dasher*, to Ellen Henrietta, only daughter of George Symes Hooper, M.D., of Glenville, Jersey, at Glenville, on July 29th.
- TARRAL—DAVIDSON.** TARRAL, N., M.D., of Havre, to Agnes Miller, daughter of the late W. Davidson, Esq., of the same place, at the church of the British Embassy, Paris, on July 20th.

DEATHS.

- BANNISTER.** On July 27th, at 63, Coleshill Street, Eaton Square, Sydney, the infant son of H. P. Bannister, Esq., Surgeon.
- BARKER.** On June 1st, at Hongkong, from wounds received during the boat engagement against the Chinese fleet, at Fatsan, in the Canton river, Henry Lardner Barker, Esq., midshipman H.M.S. *Tribune*, aged 19, second son of Edgar Barker, Esq., Surgeon, of Oxford Square, Hyde Park.
- BELLLOT,** Thomas, Esq., Surgeon R.N., late of H.M.S. *Britannia*, on July 25th.
- DWYER,** Joseph Hamilton, Esq., Surgeon 14th Regiment, on board the steamship *Colombo*, in his passage to Malta, on July 16th.
- LANCASTER.** On July 22nd, at Clifton, Bristol, after a short illness, Louisa, wife of *Joseph Lancaster, Esq., Surgeon.
- LAVER,** Henry Wills, Esq., Surgeon, of Thornbury, suddenly, at Hythe, aged 52, on July 23rd.

MOORE, Stewart, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 6th Dragoon Guards, killed in action with the insurgent Sepoys near Delhi, aged 26, on May 31st. Mr. Moore served in the Crimea during the whole of the late war, and was present at the actions of Alma, Balaklava, and Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol. He was killed by a grape shot, which fractured his skull, while attending the wounded.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Monday, July 27th, 1857:—

CLARKSON, Frederick, Whitby
FAHIE, James, Cork
FIELD, Poole, Thame, Oxon
HAYNES, James Carmichael, Mallow, co. Cork
LARMUTH, John Hamilton, Sale Moor, Cheshire
MACVEY, John, Maralin, Lurgan, Ireland
ROSS, William Henry, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope
SICCAMA, Rinso Robert, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square
STEVENSON, James, Plymouth

Friday, July 31st:—

ARMSTRONG, David James, Brecon, S. Wales
BELCHER, Paul, Burton-on-Trent
BROADBENT, William Henry, Longwood, Huddersfield
CHAMBERS, Charles, Denbigh, N. Wales
FOSTER, Michael, Huntingdon
GOLDSMITH, John, Westend, Hambledon
HEELIS, Edward, Limehouse
HOGG, Francis Roberts, Gower Street
LAMBERT, Henry Stone, Croydon Common, Surrey
LEE, Percy, Ramsgate
LEESON, Robert Henry, London
ROBERTS, Charles, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park
SCOTT, Thomas Alexander Fraser, Aberdeen
SKAIFE, Henry, Easingwold, Yorkshire
WISE, Thomas, Kent

Monday, August 3rd:—

DAVISON, George William, Tynemouth
FARRANT, Mark, Collumpton, Devon
GRATTAN, John Smith, Belfast
GRIFFIN, Richard William Wandby, Weymouth
McFALL, David Chambers, Belfast
SHARP, Christopher, Oldham

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, July 23rd, 1857:—

COMELY, George, Winchester
DAVIE, John Chapman, Theale, near Reading
LYS, Francis Daniell, Lymington
MACAULAY, Thomas, jun., Leicester
PERKINS, Thomas, Snaith, Yorkshire
VALENTINE, Edward William, Somerton, Somerset
WINSTANLEY, Robert, Wigan

Thursday, July 30th:—

BROADBENT, Henry, Longwood, Huddersfield
CAREY, Francis Edward, Guernsey
HAZARD, Joseph, Litcham, Norfolk
LOWE, John, Sleaford, Lincoln
ROBERTS, Robert, Festiniog
ROSE, George Cowper, Melbourne

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1st, 1857.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

In the first three weeks of July the deaths registered in London were consecutively 988, 1,061, and 1,209; in the week that ended on Saturday (August 1st) they exhibit a further increase, the number being 1,238, of which 632 are deaths of males, and 606 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,138. But as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary, for the purpose of comparison, to raise the average in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1,252, which differs but little from the number actually returned. The average is derived, in part, from two seasons, viz., those of 1849 and 1854, when epidemic cholera had made progress; and hence it may be inferred that the mortality that now prevails is high for a time when the population is only subject to the ordinary sickness of summer.

The increase on previous weeks, above shown, arises from the mortality from diarrhoea, which has constantly advanced during the last five weeks. In the week that ended June 27th, this complaint was fatal in 33 cases; thereafter the weekly numbers were 65, 133, 150, 259, and (last week) 302. Of these 302 cases no less than 262 occurred to children during the first two years of life, 11 at 2 years of age and under 3, 5 at the age of 5 years and under 15, 5 between the ages of 20-60; they then begin to increase, and at the age of 60 years and upwards, 19 cases were fatal. Besides the deaths from diarrhoea, 24 are referred in the tables to cholera, having been returned as "choleraic diarrhoea", "cholera infantum", etc. By combining the numbers under the two heads (diarrhoea and cholera), it will be seen that 6 occurred in the sub-district of Kensington Town, 6 in Chelsea north-west, 6 in the Hanover-square sub-district, 6 in St. John Marylebone, 8 in Islington West, 12 in Islington East, 6 in St. Giles South, 7 in St. Botolph, 7 in Bethnal-green Town, and smaller numbers in most of the other sub-districts.

One death from small-pox was registered; it occurred to an infant in the Amwell sub-district. From measles 21 children died, from scarlatina 20, from hooping-cough 40, and from typhus 31 persons. Of seven principal diseases in the epidemic class, hooping-cough is rather more fatal than is usual in summer, but diarrhoea alone prevails to a degree which requires to be noticed as excessive.

The deaths of three nonagenarians, all widows, are returned; the two oldest died at the respective ages of 96 and 98 years, the former in Kentish Town, the latter in Compton-street, Gray's-inn-lane. A well-sinker was found dead in a well at Islington on July 27th. It appears that he was suffocated in consequence of neglecting the usual precautions before making the descent.

Last week the births of 843 boys and 830 girls, in all 1,673 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1,482.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.870 in. The highest reading was 30.03 in. on Wednesday. The mean temperature of the week was 65.6°, which is nearly 3° below that of the two previous weeks, but is 3.2° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean temperature was above the average on every day except Sunday July 26th; on Friday it was 70.8°, which exceeds the average by 8.3°. The highest readings in the shade and the sun occurred on that day, the former being 83.4°, the latter 109.4°. The lowest temperature was 49.5° on Wednesday; and the range of the week was 33.9°. The mean dew-point temperature was 56.1°, and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 9.5°. The temperature of the water of the Thames rose to 71.4° on Wednesday; its mean temperature in the week was 68.3°. The usual direction of the wind was south-west. Rain to the amount of 0.60 in. fell on Tuesday. It fell in heavy showers, and was followed by a thunder-storm between 7 and 8 o'clock A.M.

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 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:—DR. D. McNAB; MR. J. S. GAMGEE; MR. W. F. MORGAN; DR. WILLIAM WEBB; MR. HAYNES WALTON; MR. C. BADER; MR. JOHN HATTON; MR. W. C. WILLIAMSON; SIR HENRY COOPER; MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; SIR CHARLES HASTINGS; MR. W. D. HUSBAND; DR. J. MCINTYRE; MR. J. I. IKIN; DR. LANKESTER; MR. W. COLLINS; MR. T. HOLMES; MR. STONE; DR. THUDICHUM; DR. J. R. BRIGHT; and DR. G. MOORE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, price 1s., by post 1s. 1d.

Observations on the Topography and

CLIMATE OF ASPLEY GUISE, in reference to their superior Influence upon Health and Disease, as compared with celebrated English and Foreign Localities. By JAMES WILLIAMS, M.D., etc.

"Dr. Williams has here given a very pleasantly written and interesting book. He makes out a good case for Aspley Guise as a residence for invalids, and shows that England has in herself the advantages which sick tourists seek abroad."—*Journal of Public Health*.

London: THOMAS RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street.

Just published, Third Edition, post free, 6d.

Spectacles: when to Wear and how TO USE THEM. Addressed to those who value their Sight. By CHARLES A. LONG.

BLAND & LONG, Opticians to the Queen, 153, Fleet Street, London.

Shortly will be ready, Part I. of

The Grasses of Great Britain.

Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY. Described by C. JOHNSON, Esq. To be complete in 30 Parts, at 1s.: uniform with "The Ferns of Great Britain." The work will contain about 140 Coloured Plates. Prospectuses may be had through all Booksellers; or of the Publisher,

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Twelve volumes, 2754 Plates, £20 cloth boards. Vols. I to VII, Flowering Plants (1576 Plates), £10: 10, cloth, boards.

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49 Plates, cloth boards, full coloured, 27s.; partly coloured, 14s.; plain, 6s., with coloured Frontispiece.

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JOHNSON, Esq. Flexible boards, crown 8vo, with 28 Plates. Full coloured, 7s.; plain, 5s.

JOHN E. SOWERBY, 3, Mead Place, Lambeth, S.

Pepsine.—The Liq. Pepsinæ, as

used and recommended by Dr. NELSON, can be had from Messrs. W. & C. R. TITTERTON, 6, Snow Hill, Birmingham.

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. A Translation of his Pamphlet upon Pepsine may be had of his Agent, on receipt of three Postage-stamps.

24, Rue des Lombards, Paris.

Vichy Water.—W. Best, having

made arrangements with the Vichy Water Company, of France, can now offer it at the reduced price of 12s. per dozen, in the new glass bottles, comprising the following Sources:—Célestines, Hôpital, Grand Grille, Hauterive, Dames, and Lady Célestines; also the Vichy Salts and Pastils. At his old-established Eau-de-Cologne, Arquebuzade, and Foreign Mineral Water Depot, 22, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.—Agent for Dr. Struve's Brighton Mineral Waters.

N.B. Balls supplied with Champagne and Seltzer Water.

Crosse and Blackwell, Purveyors in

Ordinary to Her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and other table delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. The practice of colouring pickles and tart fruits by artificial means has been discontinued, and the whole of their manufactures are so prepared that they are not allowed to come in contact with any deleterious ingredient. A few of the articles most highly recommended are, Pickles and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Soho Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Jams, Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bloater Pastes, Strasbourg and other Potted Meats, and Calf's-foot Jellies of various kinds for table use. C. and B. are also sole Agents for M. Sover's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard; and for Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, and Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce. The above may be obtained of most respectable Sauce Vendors throughout the United Kingdom; and Wholesale of

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