

surgeon becomes at once anomalous—holding no military rank or position; he is at the same time compelled under the Militia Act to reside at the head quarters of the regiment, in charge of the permanent staff; at the nominal remuneration of two pence per week for each man, woman, and child, and for this sum he is required to supply drugs, leeches, and surgical appliances, which, in the majority of instances, it scarcely defrays the expense of; and its total annual amount does not average more than £30; whereas the men composing the permanent staff, being principally old soldiers, who have seen much active service, require constant care, attendance, and expenditure for medicines.

"That the position of militia surgeons, so far from being an introduction to private practice, or other professional employment (as was stated in your Honourable House during last Session), is positively injurious; for no institution will select, or private family employ (as can be proved by numerous instances) a medical attendant who at any moment may be called on with his regiment to serve in a distant part of the kingdom, the Mediterranean, or North America.

"That when the surgeon is absent with his regiment during embodiment or training, resident established practitioners will necessarily obtain such local influence and standing as to preclude all hope or possibility of his ever being able to regain that practice he may have previously enjoyed.

"That the surgeons of militia are willing to undertake any duty they may be called on to perform; and they pray your Honourable House to place them, as all militia surgeons heretofore were, on the permanent staff of their respective regiments.

"That should your Honourable House be willing to entertain such a proposition, the militia surgeons are convinced they can prove, before a Committee of your Honourable House, by statistical returns, that such a step not only secures the services of surgeons acquainted with military duties, but will be an act of justice, and, in a financial point of view, the most economical course the country can adopt."

A legal action, arising out of the transmissibility of constitutional syphilis from the child to the nurse, has lately been brought before the tribunal of the Seine. A woman named Dumas, being in perfect health, undertook in January 1857 to perform the duties of wet-nurse towards the child of Madame Perriraz, a widow. On taking charge of the infant (which was four months old), Mme. Dumas observed that it had an eruption on the face about the mouth, which she was assured by Dr. C., the medical attendant of the child, were of a simple nature. They, however, grew worse, and in a fortnight the nurse observed about her breasts an eruption, which increased, presenting the appearance of being syphilitic. M. Bonnet, a retired army surgeon, was now called in, and pronounced the child to be syphilitic, and to have infected the nurse. Madame Dumas then, by the advice of M. Bonnet, refused to nurse the child any longer. It ultimately died from syphilitic disease of the throat in September 1857. The defence set up was, that the child had not syphilis. The tribunal, however, on the grounds set forth in the indictment, and "because the health of the woman Dumas is for ever compromised," condemned Madame Perriraz to pay to the husband and wife Dumas the sum of *eight thousand francs* (£320), with interest, and to pay all costs.

A trial took place before Lord Campbell, on Saturday last, in which Mr. Steadman, an engineer residing at Walthamstow, sought to recover damages from Mr. Alfred Evans, a surgeon

in the same place, for malicious arrest. It was stated in the evidence, that the plaintiff had received a severe injury on the Eastern Counties Railway. For this he had been professionally attended by the defendant; who, it was alleged, had "maliciously, and without reasonable cause, procured one of the judges to make an order that Mr. Steadman should be arrested and held to bail, by falsely representing that he was about to quit England." The plaintiff, it was further alleged, had been obliged to pay £108, and £10 in order to obtain his discharge. It was pleaded by the defendant, that he had been informed by the plaintiff's wife of his (plaintiff's) intention to leave the country: this, however, was denied by Mrs. Steadman. Lord Campbell said that the plaintiff appeared, from some points in the evidence, to have tried to evade payment of the debt; but the arrest was most improper, being a perversion of the law to obtain immediate payment. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £20.

Association Intelligence.

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, January 1858.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS OF THE MEMBERS RESIDENT IN ROCHESTER, MAIDSTONE, GRAVESEND, AND THEIR VICINITIES.

A scientific and social meeting of members of the South-Eastern Branch resident in Rochester, Maidstone, Gravesend, and their vicinities, will be held on

Friday, March 12th, 1858, at 3.30 P.M., at the Guildhall, Gravesend.

The members resident in this district will be gratified by the attendance and assistance of any of the members of the British Medical Association.

All members of the South-Eastern Branch may attend these meetings, and be at liberty to introduce any professional friends.

Any member of the profession may, by permission of the Chairman, attend one of these meetings, subject to the rules of the Parent Society.

JAMES DULVEY, *Local Sec. pro tem.*

Brompton, Chatham.

hunted from point to point, in compliance with no written law, by arbitrary authority, that scarce a dozen houses can contrive to lurk within the limits of the Roman police jurisdiction. . . . But the reverse of this pleasing show of external propriety shows clandestine prostitution, with its inevitable concomitants, depravation of morals and wide diffusion of intense disease, has invaded domesticity itself." (p. 90.)

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, February 8th.

ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION.

Lord PANMURE laid on the table the Report of the Commissioners to inquire into the Sanitary Condition of the Army. The report was most voluminous; but he could assure their lordships that it would well repay perusal. It reflected the highest possible credit on the commissioners who drew it up; and he could not forbear from expressing the sense he entertained of the services of those gentlemen, and more especially that of his right honourable friend Mr. Sidney Herbert, who presided over the commission. [*Hear, hear.*]

THE THAMES.

On the motion of Earl St. GERMAN, the report of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney to the First Commissioner of Works, on the Purification of the Thames, which had been presented to the other House of Parliament, was ordered to be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, February 8th.

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

Mr. LAURIE gave notice that on Thursday he should ask the Under Secretary of War what steps were to be taken to remedy the great mortality in the army, especially in the Foot Guards quartered in the metropolis, disclosed by the lately published report.

MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Sir B. HALL moved for copies of a letter from the Metropolitan Board of Works, and of a further report of the referees upon the main drainage. Ordered.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

BRINTON. On February 9th, at 20, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, the wife of *William Brinton, M.D., of a son.
FINCH. On February 5th, at Stainton Lodge, Blackheath, the wife of Robert Finch, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEWIS—ELWYN. LEWIS, the Rev. Lewis Woodward, youngest son of D. Lewis, M.D., of Finsbury Place, to Louisa Anne Edie, eldest daughter of Colonel Elwyn, Royal Artillery, at Waresley, Huntingdonshire, on February 9th.
NICHOLLS—PIGOTT. NICHOLLS, Lucius, Esq., Surgeon, to Amy Ann, second daughter of the late David Wray Pigott, Esq., of Stoke Newington, at St. James's Church, Holloway, on February 4th.
SALTER—CLARK. *SALTER, Thomas Bell, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Mary Ann, second daughter of John Clark, Esq., formerly H.B.M.'s Consul at Bilbao, at All Saints' Church, Southampton, on February 6th.
TAYLOR—TAYLOR. TAYLOR, Henry S., Esq., Surgeon, of Guildford, to Sophia Russel, youngest daughter of the late Colonel J. W. Taylor, Bengal Army, at Shalford, near Guildford, on February 3rd.
WILLIAMS—LE CREN. WILLIAMS, Isaac Mennell, Esq., only son of *Caleb Williams, M.D., of York, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late James Jaumard le Cren, Esq., of London, at York, on February 4th.

DEATHS.

BIRD. On February 5th, at Swansea, Mary, wife of *George Gwynne Bird, M.D.
*BROWN, Robert, Esq., Surgeon, of Preston, aged 57, on February 1st.
COUCHER. On January 25th, at Weymouth, Mary Jane, wife of Robert Coucher, M.D.
EVERINGHAM, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at Wareham, Dorset, aged 80, lately.
LILLIES. On February 5th, at Alphington, near Exeter, aged 66, Fanny, widow of the late George Frederick Lillies, Esq., Surgeon R.N.
MARTIN. About June 10th last, in Oude, killed by the mutineers, Lieutenant Norman Alexander Martin, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 19, son of *J. Ranald Martin, Esq., of Grosvenor Street, London.
NORGATE, B. H., Esq., Surgeon, of Norwich, aged 55, at Hastings, on February 8th.
PITMAN. On February 2nd, aged 2 years and 3 months, Alfred, only son of Henry Alfred Pitman, M.D., of 28, Montague Place, Russell Square.
PRICHARD, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, of Sidecup, Foot's Cray, Kent, aged 60, on February 4th.
SNELL. On or about June 3rd, at Seetapore, Oude, shot by the mutineers, aged 24, Helen Johnson, wife of Lieutenant George Snell, 10th Regiment Oude Native Infantry, and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Davis, M.D., of Cheltenham.

APPOINTMENTS.

HAWKINS, Charles, Esq., appointed Inspector of Anatomy in the room of John Bacot, Esq., resigned.
KING, H. Staveley, B.A., M.D., elected Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. FELLOWS admitted at a meeting of the Council, on Thursday, February 11th:—
CARTER, Henry Freeland, Brighton: diploma of membership dated April 15th, 1842
DAVEY, Henry William Robert, Worthing: Dec. 3rd, 1819
ESSERY, Thomas Aubrey, Swansea: May 22nd, 1839
JONES, Thomas Stead, Ely: May 17th, 1811
HADEN, Francis Seymour, Sloane Street: June 27, 1842
HALL, Edward, Dalton in Furness: February 27th, 1829
LOCKHART, William, Shanghae: April 29th, 1834
LOWE, Wm. Thomas, Canonbury Square: July 30th, 1830
MORGAN, Howel, Dyfynog, Brecon, S. Wales: Aug. 26, 1842
PEGGE, John, Manchester: April 1, 1842
RODEN, William, Kidderminster: November 25th, 1842.
ROWLANDS, James, Carmarthen: May 20th, 1842
SMITH, Robert William, Winchester: June 6th, 1834
STEDMAN, Silas Stilwell, Brighton: January 14th, 1842
WOOD, William, Wakefield: June 25, 1842
WYBRANTS, Jonathan, Shepton Mallet: August 27th, 1839

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, February 4th, 1858:—

EVERET, Wilton, Arundel, Sussex
HARRIS, Abraham, Gwennap, Cornwall
WRIGHT, Richard Stonhower, Croydon
USHER, Thomas Stevenson, Ilkley

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

The total number of deaths in London, which in the previous week was 1363, was in the week that ended last Saturday (February 6th) 1314. In the ten years, 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1211, but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, these should be compared with the average, when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, in which case the comparison will show that the mortality of last week approximated very closely to that which former experience leads to expect in the first week of February.

Of the 1314 deaths in the present return, 1303 are referred each to the fatal disease or injury, with sufficient distinctness to admit of arrangement under the several heads in the nosological list. The special diseases and orders of disease are classified under five general heads; viz., the zymotic class,

which was fatal last week in 241 cases, the corrected average of corresponding weeks (in 1848-57) being 299; the constitutional, which was fatal in 248 cases, whilst the average was 263; the local, to which 622 deaths are placed, the average being 557; the developmental, fatal in 160 cases, the average 155; and violence, which caused 32 deaths, the average being 27. Measles, in the first class, carried off 57 children and whooping-cough 51; with these exceptions the deaths referred to zymotic complaints are comparatively few; small-pox and diarrhoea, for example, number only 3 and 8 respectively; cholera none; typhus (with continued fever) 32, its average being 58. Hence the comparatively favourable result, as shown above, under the head of zymotic diseases. In the "local" class of diseases the case is reversed. Bronchitis, which belongs to this class, carried off last week 228 persons, whilst under the average mortality of the disease, at this period, the number would have been 145; and it is due to the prevalence of this disease that the mortality from all causes is maintained so near the average amount. It should be observed that both phthisis and pneumonia were rather less fatal than usual. Nine nonagenarians died last week, all of whom were women except two: one was 91 years of age, one 92, 4 were 95, one 96, one 97, and one 98. The disease "diphtheria" is recorded in two instances. And it will be seen, unfortunately, in the notes, that three lives were lost from want of the necessities of life.

Last week, the births of 910 boys and 932 girls, in all 1842 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1598.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.738 in. The highest reading was 29.94 in. on Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 37.8°, which is very near the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily range of temperature was 11.4°. The highest temperature occurred on Friday, and was 52.8°; the lowest on Tuesday, which was 26.3°. The difference between the mean dew point temperature and air temperature was 4°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 38.6°, nearly a degree higher than that of the air. The mean humidity of the air was 89. On Tuesday and three following days the wind was mostly in the south-west. The amount of rain with melted snow was 0.77 in. in the week. On Tuesday snow began to fall at 11 o'clock A.M., and continued till 5 P.M. On that as well as the preceding day the mean temperature was considerably below the average.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

QUESTIONS PUT AT THE EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.
JANUARY 11TH AND 12TH, 1858.

Anatomy and Physiology. Examiner, MR. BUSK. 1. Describe fully the structure, functions, and relations of the sympathetic system of nerves; noticing its minute anatomy. 2. A line being drawn from the symphysis of the lower jaw along the lower border of the ramus, another along the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and a third from the symphysis of the lower jaw to the upper border of the sternum in the mesial line; describe the parts contained within the triangle thus formed. 3. Enumerate the excrementitious substances met with in the human subject, and describe the sources whence they are derived, and the various modes in which they are eliminated from the system; noticing more particularly the chemical composition and character of urea, and the mode of procedure for its detection when present in the blood. 4. Describe the human blood and the changes it undergoes when removed from the course of circulation, both within and without the body; noticing the circumstances by which its coagulation is affected in either case respectively. 5. Describe the different regions into which the abdomen is divided, and enumerate the parts contained in each. 6. Describe the peculiarities of the mucous membrane in the different portions of the alimentary canal, commencing at the mouth. 7. Define the following terms:—Reflex action, centripetal impression, complementary nutrition, homologous organs or parts.

Medicine. Examiner, DR. WALSHE. 1. Describe the anatomical characters and mode of progress of circumscribed (or nodular) apoplexy of the lung. What are its symptoms and physical signs; and what the diseases of which it is a recognised effect? 2. What are the signs of enlarged spleen? Point out the differences in the enlargement, according as it occurs in fevers,—in leucœmia,—and in organic diseases of the viscus itself. 3. Describe the course and symptoms of un-

complicated measles. 4. What are the premonitory symptoms, actual phenomena, and immediate sequelæ of an apoplectic seizure, depending on cerebral hæmorrhage? 5. Comment on the prognosis, immediate and remote, in—(a) a first attack of rheumatic pericarditis; (b) acute morbus Brightii. 6. Enumerate the more striking characters of the urine in—(a) chronic pyelitis (inflammation of the mucous membrane of the infundibula and pelvis); (b) severe chorea; (c) chronic cystitis; (d) saccharine diabetes. 7. Give the symptoms, signs, modes of spontaneous termination and diagnosis of abscess in the iliac fossa (unconnected with parturition). 8. How would you treat—(a) congestive menorrhagia; (b) poisoning by corrosive sublimate; (c) eczema impetiginodes of an extremity; (d) angina pectoris? [Write prescriptions in Latin, without using abbreviations, for any two of the drugs you may recommend.]

Surgery. Examiner, MR. PAGET. 1. Describe hæmorrhoids, external and internal, in their ordinary and their inflamed states; and the plans of treatment, palliative and curative, appropriate for each kind. In this and other cases write prescriptions for whatever medicines you would recommend. 2. Describe the most frequent appearances of infantile syphilis, and the appropriate treatment. 3. Describe the scrofulous, or tuberculous, disease of the testicle, tracing it through its several stages; and state, especially, the characters by which you would distinguish it from syphilitic disease, common chronic inflammation, and gonorrhœal inflammation of the same organ. 4. What are the principal points to which your attention would be directed in selecting a site for a general hospital? Would you, or would you not, in such an hospital, appropriate separate wards to cases of accidents, operations, and certain diseases? State reasons for whichever plan you would adopt. 5. What are the chief marks of distinction between gonorrhœal rheumatism and common rheumatism, and the chief consequences to which the former disease may lead? 6. Describe briefly the principal varieties of dislocation of the humerus, and the characters by which each may be distinguished from (1) fracture through the anatomical neck of the humerus; (2) fracture through the surgical neck; (3) fracture of any part of the scapula. 7. Describe a carbuncle, in the several stages of its progress, when not subjected to any active local treatment. 8. What are the general and the minute characters of "fibrous tumours" of the uterus? What changes do they usually produce in the uterus when they grow (1) in the mid-substance of its walls; (2) near its cavity, at the fundus; (3) in or near the vaginal portion of the cervix? What is the corresponding disease in the male?

Natural History. Examiner, DR. HOOKER. (Answer five or more of the following questions.) 1. Describe in general terms the structure and functions of leaves; in what respect are they analogous to those of bark. 2. Give examples of active principles being present in the bark and leaves of the same plants, but absent or rare in their other organs; upon what peculiarities of structure may this depend? 3. What are the principal modifications of inflorescence? Give examples. 4. What are the structure and functions of pollen; how is it developed, and how does it act on the ovule? 5. The term fruit includes different organs when applied to the apple, nut, plum, strawberry, pine-apple, and fig; what are the organs common to all, and what are peculiar to each of these? 6. What are sago, tapioca, arrowroot, tous-les-mois, manioc, and revalenta; what plants produce them, and how are they procured from those plants? 7. What are the milk, meat, shell, eyes, husk, and coir of the cocoa-nut? Define them botanically. 8. What is diastase? give examples of its action during the life of plants; and of its importance in an economic point of view. 9. What are the principal animal, vegetable, and mineral acids or irritants, and what their sources? 10. What are the principal oceanic currents; and how do any of them influence the climates of the great continents? 11. How do the climates of the east and west coasts of England differ; and what causes the differences? 12. How would you obtain a frigorific mixture artificially?—how, and under what circumstances may you be able to make ice when the temperature of the air is above 32°? 13. Describe in general terms an electrical machine and a galvanic battery; explaining the principles upon which they are constructed. 14. What are the general principles upon which the science of geology is based? 15. Describe shortly the reproductive organs of birds, fish, insects, and arachnida. 16. What animals produce sponge, honey, coral, cuttle-fish bone?—and what are these several substances? 17. Describe in general terms the development of the feathers of a bird, the shells of a chelonian, mollusc, and crustacean, and

the scales of a fish. 18. Define the terms archetype, vital action, organic function, animal function, absorption, assimilation, and sensation.

The examination terminated on Saturday, January 16th; there were thirty-seven candidates; three of these gentlemen retired on the first day. Appointments have been obtained by fifteen.

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.

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

NOTICE.—DR. WYNTER will feel obliged if the Associates will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, Mr. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., "Bloomsbury Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

TO CONTRIBUTORS. The Editor would feel glad if Members of the Association and others, would cooperate with him in establishing as a rule, that in future no paper for publication shall exceed two pages of the Journal in length. If the writers of long communications knew as well as the Editor does, that lengthy papers always deter the reader from commencing them, this great evil would never arise. Brevity is the soul of medical writing—still more than of wit.

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.

Communications have been received from:—MR. T. T. GRIFFITH; MR. W. SIMPSON (York); MR. GAMGEE; MR. W. HOBSON; MR. JOSEPH JOHNSON; MR. BEECROFT; MR. F. H. WATTS; DR. ROUTH; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. DAVEY; MR. JAMES BRAID; DR. W. O. MARKHAM; MR. JOSEPH WARD; DR. LANKESTER; SIR CHARLES HASTINGS; MR. CHARLES YOUNG; MR. JAMES JONES; MR. W. F. FAVELL; DR. JOHN SLOANE; MR. THOMAS SMITH; DR. M. COUCHER; MR. T. M. STONE; MR. HOLMES COOTE; DR. CAMPS; and MR. R. FREEMAN.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. On some of the more Obscure Forms of Nervous Affections: their Pathology and Treatment. With an Introduction on the Physiology of Digestion and Assimilation, and the Generation and Distribution of Nerve Force, based upon Original Microscopical Observations. By Harry William Lobb, L.S.A., M.R.C.S.E. London: John Churchill. 1858.
2. Rheumatism: its Nature, Causes, and Cure. Gout: its Nature, Causes, Cure, and Prevention. By James Alexander, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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See *Medical Times and Gazette*, May 2 and December 19, 1857.

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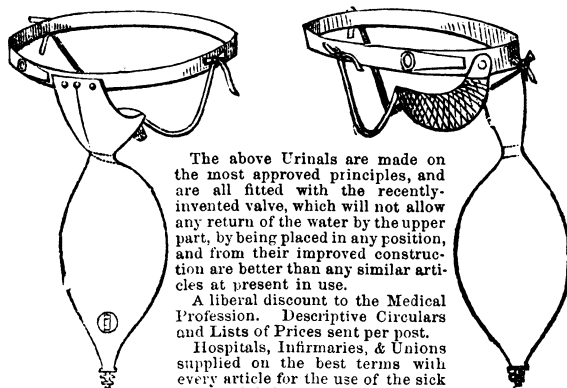
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