

opathic gentlemen he has so benevolently introduced to the parish, whether there is any possible parity between the two cases? If they are regularly educated men, and have seen anything of that mysterious disease—tetanus, we have no doubt whatever what their reply would be. The Vicar of St. Paul is surprised that the editor “publishes the awful story without one word of astonishment or grief at so awful a death.” Medical editors are not much given to surprise at the almost inevitable result of an attack of acute tetanus; but we must confess our surprise at the unparalleled folly of the Rev. John Garrett, in thus talking of matters of which he is so manifestly ignorant. Our respected associate, Mr. Dayman, is of opinion that we are a little too hard upon clerical homœopathy, and gives it as his belief that the clergy, being educated men, are generally open to reason. We beg to hand over to his mental manipulation the Rev. John Garrett; and if he can get any reason out of him touching homœopathy, we will acknowledge he is in the right.

Our object is not, however, to dwell upon the wretched sophistry of a quack-touched clergyman, but to ask our associates of the South-Western Branch whether they are content to allow such a flagrant instance of clerical intermeddling with their professional brethren to go unquestioned? Here we have a clergyman using the influence imposed upon him to maintain concord in his parish, actually pursuing a line of conduct which must end in throwing it into bitter turmoil. If the Rev. John Garrett succeeds in establishing his two homœopathic nominees, and in founding a dispensary, what a tempting example it will be to hundreds of other clergymen scattered through the country, who have a fancy for physicking themselves and their people, and have no particular objection to impose their influence over body as well as soul. We cannot help saying this is a most serious matter; and it seems to us that the Branch would be doing excellent service if it were to bring the whole matter before the bishop of the diocese, in order to ascertain whether or not he approves of this new style of priest-physicians, whose only title to practise is their unparalleled assurance, and whose only patients are poor parishioners who, bearing the coming Christmas distribution of beef and coals in mind, dare not say their souls are their own, much less object to be doctored by such “dear friends” as the vicar of St. Paul and the new medico-clerical lights of his school.

### THE WEEK.

THE last number of the *Atlas*, commenting on the objections recently made in the House of Commons and in the *Times* to placing the statue of Jenner in Trafalgar Square, has the following excellent remarks:—

“If the statue of Jenner is not to be placed near the monuments of men whose ‘careers and merits were different,’ where, except in isolated obscurity, can it be placed in London? No where. The world has never produced a man of similar career and merits to those of Jenner. As Mr. Simon has forcibly said: ‘To arm mankind against the worst of pestilences; to widen, by one discovery, the horizon of human life; to banish a cruel terror from every mother’s heart; such was Jenner’s aspiration in his study of nature; such has been the fruit of his philosophy.’ The value of the exploits of all great men fall far below this truthful estimate of Jenner’s achievements. There is, moreover, in history no man, save Jenner himself, of Jenner’s class of benefactors to country or species. But is that a reason for dishonouring the memory of our brave patriot soldiers and sailors, by preaching the doctrine that it is ridi-

culous to place his statue beside theirs? Their patriotism and devotion, though exhibited in a much smaller field, was of the same genuine stamp as that which belonged to the universal benefactor whose statue has now been raised by the grateful of all nations. \* \* \*

“Our naval and military heroes are not murderers by profession. They glory as much as other good men in saving life and benefiting humanity. We cannot, therefore, see any impropriety or bad taste in offering, in the same public thoroughfare, a tribute of honour to the patriot heroes of Trafalgar, Scinde, and Lucknow, and to the conqueror of the small-pox—the direst pestilence that ever scourged the human race.

“While we express satisfaction at the erection in Trafalgar Square of a fine and true representative of Jenner’s noble form and thoughtfully benevolent countenance, we cannot conclude without regretfully remarking that England’s worthiest monument to her illustrious son is still wanting. We, as a nation, are unjust to his memory, to ourselves, and to our children, in never having yet used vaccination as Jenner showed it ought to be used. The best monument to Jenner would be the institution of a national system of efficient vaccination. How long is the masterly letter on this subject, addressed by Mr. Simon to the President of the Board Health, and presented last year to both Houses of Parliament, to be neglected by the legislature?”

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN. [Annual Meeting.]	The Infirmary, Hull.	Tuesday, May 25th, 3 P.M.
YORKSHIRE. [Annual Meeting.]	Philosophical Hall, Leeds.	Thurs., May 27th, 2.30.
MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	Board Room, Corn Exchange, Spalding.	Thurs., June 17th, 2 P.M.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. [Annual Meeting.]	Medical Institution, Liverpool.	Wednesday, June 30th.

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

### SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH: SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A special general meeting of the members of the South-Western Branch was held at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter, on Friday, May 14th, to consider the propriety of supporting Mr. Cowper’s Medical Bill. There were present:—JOHN EYDE, Esq., President-elect, in the Chair; William Collyns, Esq. (Haldon); P. C. De la Garde, Esq. (Exeter); J. H. James, Esq. (Exeter); Arthur Kempe, Esq. (Exeter); E. P. Pridham, Esq. (Exeter); T. L. Pridham, Esq. (Bideford); C. H. Roper, Esq. (Exeter); and T. Shapter, M.D. (Exeter).

Mr. JAMES proposed, Mr. T. L. PRIDHAM seconded, and it was carried unanimously:—

“That this meeting cannot concur in any Bill which does not provide for the direct representation of the great body of medical practitioners in the country, or even for their communicating their own views with reference to the important matters entrusted to the Council, either by deputation or petition. They would therefore urge, that not less than two-thirds of the members of Council to be nominated by the Crown be selected from eminent provincial practitioners—two of them practising in England, one in Ireland, and one in Scotland.”

Mr. COLLYNS proposed, Mr. E. P. PRIDHAM seconded, and it was carried unanimously:—

“That the President and Secretary, together with J. H. James, Esq., be requested to communicate the above resolution to the members for the county of Devon and city of Exeter, with a request that in the passage of this Bill through Parliament they will support the views entertained by this meeting.”

It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

“That the minutes of this meeting be forwarded to the editor of the JOURNAL of the Association, with the request that they may appear in the ensuing number of that publication.”

educated man in medicine, than the physician was forty years ago. Nor can it be denied, that there is but little difference between the *professional attainments* of the physician and the apothecary of the present day; for they all pass through the same course of studies, read the same books, and walk the hospitals alike. I do not, then, see why the title of "doctor" should be reserved exclusively for the university graduates, others being equally worthy of it in point of attainments. I am myself a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and use the title of "doctor"; but my studies at Edinburgh and my title of doctor did not add a whit to what I had previously acquired in the private schools of London. I had, certainly, been for years a student in London, and a member of the College of Surgeons, before I went to Edinburgh; but then I found I had to go over precisely the same ground, and that my studies were simply a repetition. The granting of medical degrees by the two English universities is pretty much like the granting of such degrees by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a mere farce. Those universities have but the machinery to teach or to examine; yet, till very lately, the Oxford and Cambridge graduates had a monopoly of the hospital and private practice of London. With a council to supervise and direct, such as is contemplated, no abuse of the kind can ever occur again; and if Mr. Cowper's Bill offered nothing more than the proposed council, it would be, in my mind, a boon to the profession, and a source of safety to the public.

I am, etc., M.D.

London, May 17th, 1858.

#### ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

LETTER FROM W. A. N. CATTLIN, ESQ.

SIR,—Such of your readers as were not present at the late Annual General Meeting of the Governors of the above named institution are respectfully referred to reports of it in the *Morning Post* of May 13th, and the *Morning Herald* of May 12th and 14th, for particulars of the disgraceful proceedings which then took place; and I beg earnestly to call their serious attention to the following circular, and comments thereon, which I have thought it my duty to address to the Council.

I am, etc., Wm. A. N. CATTLIN.

Islington, May 17th, 1858.

##### I. Mr. Freeman to Mr. Cattlin.

"Royal Medical Benevolent College Office, 37 Soho Square, London, W.,  
May 12th, 1858.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, as one of the Governors present at the Annual General Meeting yesterday, that, some confusion having arisen in balloting for the election of new members of the Council, it was agreed by a majority of the meeting that it would be more satisfactory that the ballot should be taken again, in a more formal manner, on a future day. The meeting was accordingly adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th of June, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for that purpose, and for the purpose of the other business, some of which remained undischarged of.

The ballot will be open from two o'clock to five, and the ordinary business will be resumed at three o'clock. Dr. Webster and Dr. Cholmeley have been appointed as scrutineers to take the ballot, and will be provided with the necessary balloting lists.

"I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

"ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary."

##### II. Mr. Cattlin to the Council of the Royal Medical Benevolent College.

"GENTLEMEN,—By the course proposed in your circular of the 12th instant, *discussion would be effectually stifled*; the success of the chairman's unfair conduct and Mr. Propert's appeal ('Support the Council, and yours ever most faithfully, John Propert. Pray bring your friends!') would be complete. I therefore respectfully submit that, in a meeting which was so disorganised by *your own party* as to preclude the possibility of a ballot, a few gentlemen around the chairman's table could not legally make any arrangement which would compromise the right of discussion and the freedom of election. I cannot help thinking the Council greatly to blame in choosing a chairman who had previously shown gross partiality; neither will it be forgotten that Mr. Labouchere allowed the meeting of the 3rd of April, 1857, to be broken up before the important business which it was *specially* called to consider had been transacted. Under all the circumstances, I think it my duty to request (and, to make that request legal, I do hereby demand) that the name of each candidate for admission to the Council

shall be properly proposed and seconded, and that a ballot shall be taken upon every name at the adjourned meeting, to take place on the 8th of June. Messrs. Curling, Quain, Ray, and Ward, whose names are contained in *both lists*, might (if it would facilitate business, and were approved by the meeting) be elected by show of hands. The six gentlemen proposed for *re-election* by the Council might then be put to the vote singly, in opposition to names selected from which will be proposed by myself.

"I make these suggestions, not with a desire to dictate to the Council, but with the view to clear away some of the difficulties which now exist.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM A. N. CATTLIN.

"Islington, May 14th, 1858."

## Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, May 18th, 1858.

### PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

MR. SLANEY, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable grants of land to be made near populous places for the recreation of adults and as playgrounds for poor children, said, it was twenty-five years since he first drew the attention of the House to this subject, by proposing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the necessity of public walks and parks in the neighbourhood of large towns, and of twenty-three hon. gentlemen who assisted him at that period, only three were now in the House. The report of that committee showed the absolute necessity of reserving places in the vicinity of populous towns for the benefit of the humbler classes. Since that time, the increase of population in the metropolis and manufacturing towns had been 100 per cent., and that increase was still progressing. The condition of the working classes in those densely populated districts, as respected their means of procuring that fresh air and exercise which they so peculiarly needed, was very unfortunate. In the report of 1833, in the Health of Towns' Report of 1840, in the reports of the Poor-law Commission in 1842 and 1845, the want of places of exercise for the poor residents in close towns had been pointed out. Of fifty towns possessing an aggregate population of 3,000,000, the water supply and drainage for the poor was deficient in 1847, so that the necessity for a supply of fresh air to those persons was apparent. In the denser populated districts, the mortality was great, being, in the eastern parts of the metropolis, double that of the western districts. The law, as it at present stood, threw difficulties in the way of providing places of exercise, and he was desirous of removing those difficulties. Much might be done by individuals, and much had been done for the benefit of those who suffered from a want of means to enjoy healthy air and exercise. He would suggest, that if those who possessed grounds would surround them with an open paling, instead of brick walls and close fences, other benevolent persons might feel inclined to lend their parks or grounds for a day's trial occasionally, which would be regarded as a great boon by those whom he sought to assist. His proposition had also reference to providing playgrounds for poor children, a matter of deep importance to the rising generation in the vicinity of large towns. He had received an anonymous letter on this part of his motion, addressed from a London clubhouse, the writer of which stated that he (Mr. Slaney) could surely never be in earnest in his intention to propound such a suggestion to the House of Commons. He had, on the other hand, received a letter from the municipal body of the important and populous town of Sheffield, highly approving of that part of his plan, and he thought he might fairly set that off against the communication of his anonymous correspondent. There were, within the metropolis, several large squares, formerly inhabited by great people, with large pieces of ornamental ground in the centre, and these might, under certain restrictions, especially as to time, be rendered available for the purpose he had indicated. He saw no reason why a corner of Lincoln's-inn-fields might not be appropriated to the recreation of poor children at proper hours of the day. He moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable or facilitate grants of land to be made near populous places for the use and regulated recreation of adults and as playgrounds for poor children.

Mr. BRISCOE seconded the motion.

Mr. WALPOLE, after bearing testimony to the unwearied exertions of the honourable member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Slaney) to improve by legislation the condition of the working classes and of the poor in large towns, said he was glad he had an opportunity of moving for leave to bring in this Bill. He (Mr. Walpole) would assent to the motion; but would reserve the expression of his opinion on the details of the measure until it was before the House.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

#### PETITIONS.

Petitions in favour of Mr. Cowper's Bill have been presented from medical practitioners in Bridgnorth, Blackburn, and Ledbury.

Petitions for increased remuneration to union surgeons have been presented from the medical officers of the following unions:—Kingston-on-Thames; Rotherham; Aylesbury; Wisbech; Chipping Sodbury; Forehoe; and Builth.

Petitions have been presented from Maryport, Shotton Colliery, and the inhabitants of the parishes of Ratcliff and St. George, praying the House to take into consideration the claims of persons practising upon Dr. Coffin's system of herbal medicine in any legislation with reference to the medical profession.

A petition has been presented from the Incorporated Medical Society of Edinburgh, for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission regarding the Sanitary Condition of the Army.

## Medical News.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

#### BIRTHS.

- BUCHANAN. On May 9th, at 75, Gower Street, the wife of George Buchanan, M.D., of a daughter.  
CAMERON. On May 16th, at Leamington, the wife of J. C. Cameron, M.D., Surgeon 37th Regiment, of a son.  
CHANCE. On May 6th, at Berlin, the wife of Frank Chance, M.B., of a daughter.  
KING. On May 10th, at 7, Thurlow Place, Hackney Road, the wife of William Talbot King, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter, stillborn.  
MARSHALL. On May 17th, at 42, Bedford Square, the wife of Peter Marshall, Esq., of a son.  
NOEL. On May 18th, at Upper Tooting, the wife of D. C. Noel, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.  
SPONG. On May 16th, at Faversham, the wife of W. N. Spong, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.  
WHITNEY. On May 9th, at 13, Great College Street, Westminster, the wife of William Underwood Whitney, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

- EDMONDS—HUMFREY. EDMONDS, James, Esq., Surgeon, of 2, Spital Square, to Louisa, younger daughter of Charles Humfrey, Esq., of the Terrace, Camberwell, on May 12th.  
NORRIS—BOSHEAR. NORRIS, Henry Edmonds, Esq., Surgeon, of Charnmouth, Dorset, to Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Boshear, of Thatcham, Berks, at Weston-super-Mare, on May 11th.  
REID—MACKIE. REID, Daniel, M.D., of Fochabers, to Rachel Duff, widow of the late William Mackie, M.D., of Bombay, at Paddington, on May 11th.

#### DEATHS.

- HEADLAM. On May 14th, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 76, Isabella, wife of T. E. Headlam, M.D.  
PANTON, William, M.D., late Physician-General, Bengal, at Tunbridge Wells, on May 10th.  
PERRY, George Michael, Esq., late of London, at Margate, aged 43, on May 14th.  
POUT. On April 7th, at St. Mary-le-Strand Place, Old Kent Road, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Pout, Esq., Surgeon, of Yalding, Kent, aged 93.

SOMERVILLE. On May 6th, at Bloxwich, Harriett Ann, wife of \*Charles Somerville, M.D.

STACK, Thomas, M.D., Surgeon H.M. 86th Regiment, shot dead while dressing a wounded man, at the storming of Jhansi, on April 3rd.

STRONG, Francis Pemble, M.D., late of Calcutta, at 51, Pall Mall, aged 73, on May 10th.

TOTHILL. On May 6th, at Greentrees, near Tunbridge, Mary, wife of Richard Tothill, Esq., Surgeon, of Heavitree, Exeter.

WYMAN. On February 13th, at Casteaton, Victoria, in consequence of a fall from his horse, George, second son of \*W. S. Wyman, Esq., Surgeon, Kettering, aged 21.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

HEATH, Christopher, Esq., elected Surgeon to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary, in the room of G. Parkinson, Esq.

#### PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, May 14th, 1858:—

CHEESMAN, John, Lewes, Sussex  
COPESTAKE, Walter, Kirk Langley, near Derby  
CREGEEN, Jonathan Nelson, Castletown, Isle of Man  
DURHAM, Arthur Edward, Guy's Hospital  
GODRICH, Thomas, Chichester Road, Westbourne Terrace  
HALLEY, Ebenezer, St. John's Wood  
HAMMOND, Samuel, Lower Edmonton  
KENT, Newbigin, Gateshead, Durham  
POPE, James Alexander, Army  
REITH, Archibald, Aberdeen  
ROGERS, George Leslie, Helston, Cornwall  
WOODWARD, Martin, Pershore, Worcestershire

At the same meeting of the Court—

MURPHY, John, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date July 11th, 1845.

Monday, May 17th:—

DAWSON, James Edmund, Sedbergh, Yorkshire  
DUNCAN, Bartholomew Archdekin, Francis Street, Torrington Square  
HICKSON, John George, Edinburgh  
IRVINE, James, Old Aberdeen  
JEFFCOAT, James Henry, Leamington

NEW FELLOWS. The following members having been elected at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted to the Fellowship on May 13th:—

BOXALL, Henry, Wisborough Green, Horsham, Sussex: diploma of membership dated July 19th, 1839  
DAVIES, Richard Edward, Charles Street, Manchester Square: January 13th, 1843  
EBBAGE, Thomas, Leamington: April 21st, 1835  
JOHNSON, Edward Charles, Savile Row: February 24, 1843  
LIDDERDALE, John, Kintbury: April 26th 1826  
MACHEN, John, Dartmouth: April 12th, 1843  
MOORE, Edward, Hales Owen: October 28th, 1842  
MORGAN, David, Pentonville: February 10th, 1843  
RODEN, Thomas Clarke, Llandudno, Carnarvonshire: April 13th, 1840  
ROYLE, Octavius N., Milnthorpe: May 23rd, 1842  
STEPHENS, James, Manchester: February 19th, 1841  
TROTTER, Charles, Stockton-on-Tees: March 23rd, 1827

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, April 29th, 1858:—

ARCHER, Lewis Hitchins, London  
BARTLET, Alexander Edward, Ipswich  
CLARKSON, Frederick, Whitby  
GRAY, John Temperley, Hexham, Northumberland  
GROVES, William George, Maidencombe, Devon  
MOORE, John Daniel, Leicester  
OSBORN, Charles, Bognor

Thursday, May 6th:—

BAYLEY, Joseph, Odiham, Hants  
BEDFORD, Robert James, Sleaford, Lincolnshire  
BOND, Florio St. Quintin Bond, Brighton  
EATON, Freeman James, Kimpton, Leicestershire  
HARRIES, John Davies, Shrewsbury  
JEPSON, Octavius, Gainsborough  
SLATER, Robert, Denton, near Manchester  
STOCKER, Edward Clement, Congleton, Cheshire

## HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING MAY 15TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE number of deaths registered in London in the week ending Saturday, May 15th, was 1057, which is almost the same as that of the previous week, which was 1056. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1050, but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average, when the latter is raised in a degree proportionate to the increase, a correction which will make it 1155. The comparison indicates a favourable state of the public health, as showing that the deaths now returned are less by about a hundred than the number estimated from former experience at this season.

As the total numbers of the two last weeks very closely agree, so the numbers assigned to the five general heads under which all the causes of death are classed exhibit no important differences. Zymotic diseases caused in the two weeks 242 and 254 deaths respectively, the corrected average for last week being 259; constitutional disease 251 and 246, the average being 266; local diseases 407 and 394, the average being 449; developmental 126 and 130, the average being 139; and the number of violent deaths was 25 both weeks, the average being 22. The slight increase under the first head arises in part from diarrhoea, the fatal cases of which increased from 9 to 17. Whooping-cough was also more fatal last week, this complaint having carried off 81 children, a large proportion of whom were under two years of age. Six deaths occurred from it in the sub-district of St. Peter, Walworth, and 4 in that of St. John, Westminster. Of 47 deaths from measles, 6 occurred in the sub-district of Greenwich West. Scarletina was fatal in 36 cases, and 4 of these occurred in Hoxton Old Town. Six cases of diphtheria are returned. A death from this disease having occurred in the Hackney Road sub-district, Mr. Todd, the medical attendant of the case, states that "the effluvia from the gas-water of the adjoining gasworks, which is carried off through the sewers, has been represented to him as at times very offensive, and in his opinion it is very likely to deteriorate the health of persons exposed to it." Two girls, aged respectively 10 and 14 years, died of tonsillitis (quinsy) in the same family at 3, Norfolk-place, Islington. Three children of the same parents have died, within 18 days, of scarlatina in the Hyde-park barracks. The deaths of two very old persons are reported in the returns: a fish porter died in Great Trinity-lane at the age of 97 years, and the widow of a stone Sawyer at 60, Pleasant-place, Lambeth, whose age is stated to have been 102 years.

Last week, the births of 798 boys and 752 girls, in all 1550 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1577.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.659 in. The highest barometrical reading was 30.08 in. at the beginning of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 49.6°, which is 1.9° below the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The highest point attained by the thermometer in the shade was 65.5° on Thursday; the lowest was 36.1° on Sunday; the entire range of the week was therefore 29.4°. The mean daily range was 21.2°. The difference between the mean dew point temperature and air temperature was 7.4°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 53.3°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 77, saturation being represented by 100. The general direction of the wind was south-west. Rain fell to the amount of 0.51 in., which chiefly fell on Thursday and Friday. A heavy storm of rain and hail occurred on the afternoon of Thursday, with strong wind and occasional claps of thunder.

## INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF JENNER.

ON Monday last, at 3 p.m., the statue of Dr. Jenner was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, at the College of Physicians, Pall Mall East. Among the company present were, the President and office-bearers of the college, with a large number of the Fellows and Licentiates; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Ducie, the Bishops of Oxford and of Bath and Wells, the Lord Mayor, Lord Lyttelton, Sir H. Holland, Bart., Sir James Clark, Bart., Sir John Forbes, Sir John Rennie, General Sir J. Wilson, Alderman Selomons, Lord

Ashburton, Sir J. M'Gregor, Bart., Professor Fergusson, Professor Brande, Drs. Elliotson, Hawkins, Copland, Billing, Watson, Sayer, Conolly; Mr. Pettigrew, F.R.C.S., Mr. G. Rennie, Sir Charles Landseer, R.A., Mr. D. MacIise, R.A., etc.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS said, that he attended there to do honour, with those present, to the memory of Jenner, that being the anniversary of Jenner's birth, and in order to mark his sense of the inestimable benefits bestowed upon the human race by that great philosopher and philanthropist. [*Applause.*] The discovery of vaccination was not the result of mere accident, like many other discoveries, but it was the result of long and thoughtful observation, and induction from facts and experiments to which the discoverer's whole life was devoted. This country might be justly proud to number amongst her sons such a man as Jenner; for no other country could boast of a man who had been able to save so many lives as he had been enabled to do. His contemporaries had testified their approbation and feeling of gratitude for the important public service he had rendered; but it was reserved for them that day to inaugurate a memorial as a mark of their appreciation of Jenner's services in the cause of humanity. He hoped that the statue would be long preserved to exhibit the features of this benefactor of humanity for the contemplation and admiration of generations to come. [*Loud applause.*]

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Irving, then read the following report:—

"The merit of having been the first to assert the claims of Edward Jenner to the distinction of a national and metropolitan monument is undoubtedly due to his friend and biographer, Dr. Baron. It was chiefly owing to his exertions that a statue was erected in Gloucester Cathedral, shortly after the death of Jenner; but he felt that no provincial monument could ever be a fitting memorial for one who had conferred such inestimable benefits on the whole civilised world, and that it was only in the metropolis of Jenner's native country that the grateful recollection of these could appropriately be recorded. These views were not only ably stated by Dr. Baron in the closing pages of his *Life of Jenner*, but were inculcated by him on every opportunity. To this committee he rendered most valuable assistance in the earlier part of its proceedings; but we had too soon to deplore his loss, and can only express our regret that he was not permitted to witness the successful achievement of the object for which he had so ardently longed and laboured.

"Although it is believed that attempts were made on more than one occasion to carry out the idea of a metropolitan monument to the discoverer of vaccination, nothing practically effective was done previous to the autumn of 1850, when a number of gentlemen having learned that Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., had designed a statue of Dr. Jenner, arranged a meeting, at which a resolution was passed,

"That the labours of Dr. Jenner in the cause of humanity have never been sufficiently acknowledged, although his great discovery of vaccination has been of such universal benefit; and that immediate steps should be taken for the erection of a suitable national monument to his memory."

"Having seen Mr. Calder Marshall's model for a statue of this eminent philanthropist, a general opinion was expressed, that if it were executed in bronze and placed in a proper public situation in the metropolis, it would form an appropriate monument; and in accordance with this, a preliminary committee, with a view of raising subscriptions for the purpose, was immediately formed. Dr. Conolly having consented to act as chairman, and Mr. G. V. Irving having been appointed honorary secretary, they were requested to write to a number of influential persons and solicit their assistance and co-operation.

"The result of these applications was so favourable, that in the month of December following the committee assumed a permanent form; on the same occasion, a new feature was introduced into the scheme, to which our ultimate success must, in a great measure, be attributed. It is contained in the following resolution:—

"As the benefit of Dr. Jenner's great discovery is not limited to British subjects, but has extended to the whole civilised world, the committee are of opinion that the subscriptions should not be exclusively confined to his compatriots, but means should be taken to permit persons of other nations to contribute, and that a number of distinguished foreigners be requested to act on the committee."

"This appeal was responded to in a manner which exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the committee, and it soon numbered in its ranks eminent men from every country of the

world, anxious and eager to do honour to the memory of Jenner. Acting on a suggestion of the late Chevalier de Carro, whose successful exertions in communicating vaccination to Turkey and India are well known, the committee succeeded in giving a concentrated force to this new element, by recommending the formation of national sub-committees. America, with her usual energy, early took the lead, and, chiefly through the zealous activity of Drs. Jackson, Ware, and Warren of Boston, and those of Drs. Dunglison, Mütter, and Wood of Philadelphia, speedily transmitted subscriptions to a large amount. Russia also came forward in the most liberal manner. It is well known, that during the long war in the beginning of this century, the reputation of Jenner was often sufficient to mitigate some of the misery which must attend such a contest; and that his name alone was, on more than one occasion, found to be a talisman powerful enough to obtain the freedom of prisoners. Something of the same character occurred in reference to this subscription from Russia, which reflects much honour on Dr. Marcus and the members of the sub-committee in St. Petersburg. They had transmitted the *first instalment* before the outbreak of the late war. During its continuance, all intercourse was, of course, suspended. No sooner, however, was it renewed, on the return of peace, than they hastened to forward the balances, which they had kept through all the asperities of the contest, as a deposit sacred to the great cause of humanity. Several contributions were also received from Professors Retzius, of Stockholm; Holst, of Christiana; and Schröder van der Kolk, of Utrecht, as representing the committees of their respective countries; and last, not least, from Professor Buniva and the sub-committee at Turin; the subscription in Sardinia being, perhaps, larger in proportion to its population than that of any other country.

"As France is erecting a statue of Jenner in her own capital, the committee could not expect large pecuniary assistance from that country; but her sympathy with the general cause is significantly marked by the subscription of His Imperial Majesty. Liberal donations have also been received from their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark, and many subscriptions have also been forwarded through other channels than those of the committees.

"In this country the committee have relied exclusively on the individual exertions of its members; and having been so fortunate as to obtain the patronage and support of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the committee have succeeded in raising a sum sufficient, with the aid of the foreign subscriptions, to defray the expense of the monument.

"The statue has, by the permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty, been erected on a most eligible site, in Trafalgar Square, and is now placed under the care and guardianship of the British Government. Having brought their labour to a successful termination, the committee take the opportunity of expressing a hope that, while the monument records the universal gratitude so justly due to Dr. Jenner, it may also direct public attention to the importance of vaccination, and lead to the erection of similar memorials to other men of distinguished literary and scientific eminence."

Dr. CONOLLY, as Chairman of the Committee, then read an address. He desired to express his joy at the completion, though after long delay, of the memorial. With the assistance of other nations, the debt of gratitude due to one of the greatest benefactors of the human race had been in some measure paid. He trusted that, in future ages, it would be pleasing to behold, in company with the statues of heroes, the statue of one who had banished an enemy more destructive than war itself. He hoped that the statue would not only perpetuate the memory of Jenner, but also draw increased attention to his great discovery, and excite a desire among many others to do something in their time for the good of mankind. Dr. Conolly then gave a sketch of the life of Jenner, and of the history of the discovery of vaccination; showing that Jenner had devoted all his time and energy to this one great object. Of the distinguished men who, more than half a century ago, took an interest in the great discovery, there were few remaining; but he would compliment the meeting on the presence among them of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, early in the present century, had been foremost among the friends of Jenner. In conclusion, he observed that the discovery of vaccination was a work associated with every family in the land. It should never be forgotten that it had eminently contributed to preserve the health and strength and beauty of the sons and daughters of England, and to enrich the dominions of the Queen with women who adorned and with men who could de-

fend a country, which arts and sciences and liberal institutions made worthy of being defended.

Dr. SEATON read a statement illustrative of the benefits conferred by vaccination, contrasting the ravages of small-pox in former times with the comparative rarity of that disease in the present day.

Sir JAMES CLARK moved—

"That this meeting recognises with a true sense of obligation the lively and generous spirit manifested by foreign nations, and hereby tenders them thanks for their liberal assistance in acknowledgment of the value of Dr. Jenner's services to mankind."

Mr. HAWKINS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. PETTIGREW moved—

"That, in acknowledging the excellence of art displayed by W. Calder Marshall, Esq., R.A., in the execution of the statue of Dr. Jenner, this meeting desires also to record its sense of the obligation due to him for the great liberality he has shewn in regard to the expenditure incurred in the completion of this monument to one of the greatest benefactors of the human race."

He (Mr. Pettigrew) was the only member of the Committee who had personally known Jenner; and he could state that the statue most truly represented the qualities ascribed to that excellent man.

Dr. COLLAND seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and acknowledged by Mr. Calder Marshall.

Sir JOHN FORBES moved—

"That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to George Vere Irving, Esq., for his most essential services as Honorary Secretary, and for his undeviating attention to every thing calculated to promote the erection of a national monument to Dr. Jenner."

The BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. IRVING returned thanks.

Earl DUCIE proposed—

"That the most cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Conolly, Chairman, and the other members of the Committee, for their continued exertions to secure the erection of the statue of Dr. Jenner, and thereby promote the extension of vaccination."

The motion, having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

Dr. CONOLLY acknowledged the vote on part of the Committee, and proposed—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, for the readiness with which they have promoted the objects of the Committee of the Jenner Monument, and for their obliging assistance in the grant of the use of the College for the purposes of the general meeting."

The motion was seconded by Sir JAMES CLARK, and carried unanimously.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE proposed—

"That this meeting acknowledges with great thankfulness the obliging attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort in presiding at the Inauguration of the Statue of Dr. Jenner; thus evincing the confidence in, and the interest felt by His Royal Highness for, the extension of the benefits of vaccination."

Half a century ago he (the speaker) had proposed in the House of Commons a motion for a reward—not more than a merited one—to Jenner. This had led him to have some intercourse with Jenner, and to observe how effectually, though slowly, he triumphed over opposition. Against the employment of vaccination, ridicule had been thrown; then it was said to be irreligious; and at last some would-be philosophers had asserted that the introduction of an animal matter would degrade the human race. But over all this Jenner triumphed. The presence of His Royal Highness was an evidence of the interest which he felt in diffusing the benefits of vaccination.

Dr. MAYO seconded the motion, which was carried amidst loud applause.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS briefly replied, expressing a hope that vaccination would be still further spread; for it was deplorable to think that through neglecting it there were still in this country about 5,000 persons annually numbered among the victims of small-pox.

His Royal Highness then departed, and the proceedings terminated.

## CLERICAL HOMŒOPATHY.

WE have received a printed paper from the Reverend John Garrett, with the following note:—

"SIR,—I hope in fairness you will insert the enclosed paper in your next publication.

"I am, sir, obediently yours, "JOHN GARRETT.

"Vicarage of St. Paul, near Penzance, May 11th, 1858."

In compliance with the request of the reverend gentleman, we subjoin the paper.

"PAUL PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY.

"To the People of the Parish of St. Paul.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS,—Some strong reasons cause me again to address you on the subject of the institution I have founded to supply you with relief in suffering, through the new system of homœopathic medicine, administered by a gentleman resident in our parish. One result of my last address to you has been that the large number of families in which our experienced friend has been called upon to attend in cases of sickness, and the extensive field which has been opening out before this institution, rendered it necessary for me to engage the services of two gentlemen, who have both agreed to fix their residences amongst you; a second result is, that I now believe the scale of subscription laid down in my former address, for medical attendance at the houses of patients, is so low as to produce an amount of labour which it would not be reasonable to expect from even two medical men; and I expect the charge for such tickets must, after this month, be raised one-half, or probably to double what was at first laid down; but in all cases in which the family tickets shall have been secured, before the increased charge takes effect, the payment shall never be raised, so long as any ticket issued under the present scale may not become forfeited.

"It will be interesting to you to know that some person from Penzance was kind enough to send a copy of my last address to a London newspaper, with a very bitter letter from himself; and the editor of that newspaper has paid me the honour of writing a special article in his journal, holding me up to all the medical profession as a clergyman deserving the censure of the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The correspondent from Penzance did not publish his own name, and he did not venture to write his letter to a local newspaper, because he must have felt that his statements were so seriously incorrect, and in several points so much at variance with the truth, that the mass of my parishioners would have at once rejected such a letter if it appeared amongst them; and so the editor of the newspaper in London allowed himself to be misled into language both uncourteous, and undeserved by me; it is, however, a consolation to know that in the same newspaper several noblemen, including the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ebury, and Lord Elcho, besides the whole of the clergy, are, with myself, declared to be ignorant of all physical science, and unfit to attempt to relieve suffering by the application of any means which the old school of medicine may choose to dislike; my name has, therefore, been placed before the public in such good company as increases the pleasure which the whole matter has afforded me; but I think you will agree with me in hoping the Penzance correspondent will in future give us the benefit of his observations in some way which may add to the information of those who are acquainted with all the facts of the case.

"Two copies of the newspaper have been sent to me, with an anonymous letter giving me valuable advice, if it had been founded on correct information; from that newspaper I will lay before you the following extract.

[The extract referred to is the history of the case of Acute Tetanus at King's College Hospital, which was reported in the JOURNAL for April 24th. Mr. Garrett reprints the report in full.]

"You will observe the fearful agony and suffering of that unfortunate child were brought on by an injury which crushed his toe, for nine whole days that simple injury could not be healed by the old system of treatment, and the editor of the newspaper publishes the awful story without one word of astonishment or grief at so dreadful a death. Now you all know the case of John Matthews; I found him with a finger which had decayed into the last joint; I used some of the treatment under the new system, as soon as I could arrange it he went to the infirmary: a little time longer must have extended the decay in the bone of the finger to the hand itself and maimed him for life: the remedies applied prepared his finger and his

whole constitution for an operation, the finger was amputated, he rapidly recovered, and is now able to maintain his family.

"You also know a young woman named Mary Jane Pearce, her thumb was taken with a similar disease, after it had been lanced, in alarm and torture, she begged of me to apply the new remedies, the result was immediate relief, but the decay had reached the bone before she applied to me: our experienced friend came to reside in our parish just in time; with his skill and advice such homœopathic medicine has been given as not only cured the inflammation in the flesh, but also by reaching the bone caused it to exfoliate; the previously decayed part has come out, the wound is steadily healing, and we have the strongest hopes that she will not only escape the end of the poor boy related in the extract I have given you, but also that the thumb being saved, she shall be restored as a comfort and joy to her mother; many still more remarkable cases of relief are so well known to all of you that I need not relate them in this paper.

"But it is pleasing that all the newspapers in London are not the same, the following extract from another, published last week, will interest you with its account of the distinguished people who are sparing no trouble or expense to place at the disposal of the poor in London that simple and powerful system of medicine, which, in my humble way, I have been so successful as to fully establish in the midst of our large population:—

"For the last sixty years homœopathy has been gaining ground in every civilised country in the world. It is recognised by many governments, royal and republican, in Europe and in America; and numbers among its friends several thousand physicians (most of whom were educated in the old school of physic), many eminent scientific and literary men, and a considerable proportion of the mass of the people.

"The supporters of homœopathy are now striving to establish a large metropolitan hospital, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles inculcated by Hahnemann, which will be a school for homœopathic students, and which will afford to allopathic physicians the means of inquiring into the merits of the new doctrine and practice. A public dinner in aid of the building fund of this charity took place on Wednesday, April 21st, at Willis's Rooms, when the Duke of Wellington presided. His grace was supported by the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Lismore, Viscount Maldon, Lord Rokeby, Lord Grey de Wilton, Lord Cosmo Russell, the Hon. R. Grosvenor, Mr. Truman, M.P., Major Blake, Captain Fishbourne, R.N., Mr. Pritchard (High Bailiff of Southwark), Mr. Sheriff Rutherford, Dr. Quin, Dr. Russell, and about one hundred and fifty other gentlemen, known as supporters and practitioners of homœopathy in the metropolis and in the provinces. The usual toasts were given, viz., 'the Queen', 'the Prince Consort and the Royal Family', and 'the Army and Navy', responded to by Lord Rokeby and Captain Fishbourne, who alluded to their experience of the benefits personally derived by them from homœopathy during their service in the Niger expedition, and in the Crimea. The Chairman then proposed, 'Success to the London Homœopathic Hospital', which was enthusiastically received. From the statement of the chairman, it appeared that the institution was opened in 1850, at a house rented for that purpose in Golden Square, and had been removed, last October, to freehold premises in Great Ormond Street, w.c., purchased for £5,600. During its existence the hospital had, at an average expenditure of £1,000 a year, afforded relief to 23,000 sick persons, of whom nearly 1,200 were in-patients. The returns of treatment were stated to prove the advantages of homœopathy. Thus, while, according to the registrar-general, the rate of mortality in the allopathic metropolitan hospitals is 7.6 per cent., the deaths in the homœopathic hospital, including those from cholera, have not exceeded 4.6 per cent. The premises recently purchased in Great Ormond Street are estimated to provide accommodation for about two hundred in-patients; and, when the necessary alterations are completed, there will be two accident wards, a ward for children, a theatre for a school of medicine, etc. The estimated cost of these alterations, and of fittings and furniture, is £4,000, and contributions have been received which reduce the amount to £2,800. The total receipts since the opening of the hospital have amounted to £15,000; and the management had thus far not only defrayed current expenses, but had been enabled to purchase the new premises, besides investing £600 towards the formation of an endowment fund. The chairman's appeal was liberally responded to by the company, and contributions were announced amounting to about £1,000, including twenty guineas from the chairman, fifteen guineas from the Duke of Beaufort, £100 from the Earl of Wilton, and £100 from Captain F. V. Smith.



"It may be added that there are homœopathic hospitals in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Moscow, and St. Petersburg."

"I have only now to add that my course shall be steadily onwards, my duty to promote your benefit and welfare is pressing and paramount; we are procuring chains for the application of galvanism, a complete set of splints for broken limbs, and all the apparatus which the skilful carrying out of every branch of medical and surgical practice can require; thus I have before me solid hopes that sickness and suffering being relieved in their early stages, members of your families may be enabled to continue at their occupations, and so happiness and prosperity may flourish in our parish.

"Believe me, my dear friends, affectionately yours,

"JOHN GARRETT, Vicar of St. Paul.

"Vicarage of St. Paul, near Penzance, 7th May, 1858."

DINNER TO SIR JAMES L. BARDSLEY, M.D. The members of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association gave a dinner to their esteemed President, Sir J. L. Bardsley, on Tuesday evening, May 4th, at the Waterloo Hotel. The usual loyal, patriotic, and complimentary toasts, were given. This Association is the parent of many now formed in the United Kingdom, and also in America. Its object is to decide upon all questions of usage or courtesy in conducting medical practice; to support the honour and dignity, and maintain the interests of the profession; to correspond with bodies or individuals in other parts of the kingdom on any matter touching professional interests; and by its moral influence, and the exercise of a judicious supervision, to prevent abuses in the profession. Sir James L. Bardsley is, not only from his position, but from his highly honourable career as a physician, deservedly at the head of an Association having such objects in view; and the members felt that they were receiving, whilst they were conferring honour. John Robertson, Esq., and Dr. Noble, Vice-Presidents of the Association, occupied respectively the chair and the vice-chair.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

#### POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

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Communications have been received from:—MR. J. S. GANGE; MR. G. BUSK; MR. A. DAVIES; DR. J. SLOANE; MR. JOSEPH J. POPE; DR. T. INMAN; MR. LANGSTON PARKER; DR. WILLIAM HENDERSON; DR. J. G. SWAYNE; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. R. U. WEST; DR. CONOLLY; MR. R. METCALFE; MR. C. H. ROPER; DR. HENRY JOHNSON; MR. NEWMAN; THE REV. JOHN GARRETT; MR. J. SEATON SMYTH, M.D.; MR. THOMSON; MR. STONE; MR. W. S. WYMAN; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. W. A. N. CATTLIN; MR. GEORGE HORNEY; MR. W. B. KESTIVEN; MR. A. T. H. WATERS; and DR. DE STYRAP.

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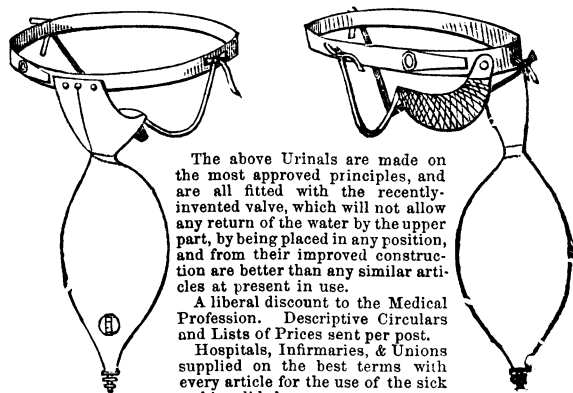
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