

therefore worthy of public confidence. In this sense, the Council actually gives them a status which they would not otherwise possess! They are registered practitioners.

A SURGEON KEPT BY A DRUGGIST.—A correspondent says: "I know of many instances where a surgeon stands for an hour or more daily at a druggist's shop for the purpose of giving advice."

B. C.—It is only fair to the gentleman lately referred to in the JOURNAL, to say: that he at once ceased attending at the druggist's shop, when the impropriety of the proceeding was pointed out to him.

A SICK HOMŒOPATH.—A correspondent asks how he should act if requested by a homœopathic practitioner to attend him in his sickness. There can be no doubt or difficulty whatever about the matter. Our correspondent must, of course, at once obey the summons; take his fee; and rejoice over the homage which charity pays to science. We believe that, as a rule, homœopaths, when sick, do not employ their homœopathic colleagues. They practically show their belief and confidence in the thing they palm off on the credulous, by calling in the services of medical men. We have heard of many examples of this kind.

THE following excerpts from stanzas on the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, are from the pen of our accomplished associate, Dr. Evanson of Torquay.

After the darkest night comes glorious morning,
When sunbreak bursts from out the golden sky,
With every beauty the fresh earth adorning,
The glittering sea, and glowing clouds on high.
A night of sorrow on our land has rested,
But now the coming day is seen to dawn;
The heart is not of its regrets divested,
Although a veil o'er its regrets be drawn.

May England's star, still glorious and escendant,
In freedom's frontlet ever foremost shine,
Showing to all who would be independent,
How law with liberty man must combine:
A nation, as one brotherhood, united,
Who guard a regal right even as their own;
A land where wrong is still by justice righted,—
A people bound by freedom to the throne.

MR. ADAMS AND MR. PROPERT.

SIR,—I beg to forward to you a correspondence which has recently taken place between myself and Mr. Propert, and upon which it is unnecessary for me to make any comment.

I am, etc.,

WM. ADAMS.

5, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, April 22, 1863.

SIR,—The following quotation is from a letter received from a gentleman occupying a high position in our profession:—

"The sting of the matter is, that, spite of the late trial, and notwithstanding the evidence since afforded by Dr. Cottew, Mr. Maitland, Dr. Webb, Mr. Toynbee, and others, as to the antecedents of the prosecutor, there are some persons who still adhere to Mr. Propert, who justify him in his apparently harsh treatment of you at the beginning of the affair, when he condemned you unheard, and refused to listen to the explanations you offered him; and who not merely condemn you by implication, but affirm positively as follows: viz., that were Mr. Propert's version of his proceedings made public, he would be said to be entirely justified, and that he is displaying great forbearance towards you in not noticing the attacks made upon him, and that his holding his tongue is safety to you. These latter expressions I have heard this week, from the mouth of a personal friend of mine, a man of sense, and one whose opinion I value. He is a friend of Mr. Propert's, and as such believes that Mr. P.'s statement would crush you."

I wish to know whether the statement made in the above quotation be true or false? Is it, or is not, true that you are dealing out any such insinuations, or any insinuation whatever, against my character? I must demand a plain and simple answer to this question, and without delay.

I am, sir, yours, etc.,

John Propert, Esq.

WM. ADAMS.

6, New Cavendish Street, W., April 17, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I beg to state that I never heard of the statements alleged to have been made by friends of mine, with reference to yourself, in your letter referred to; neither do I consider myself in any way responsible for the opinions which they may entertain respecting you. I have, however, always felt much regret that a gentleman of your position in our profession should not have availed himself of the proposal by Mr. Johnson, the attorney acting for Miss Russell in the action brought by that person against you, contained in a letter addressed to your attorney, dated March 22nd, 1862; namely, "that both the plaintiff and defendant should be examined as witnesses on the trial of that action, and that such proposal should have been declined by your attorneys in their letter to Mr. Johnson, in reply, of the 11th of April, 1862."

I remain, sir, yours, etc.,

JOHN PROPERT.

William Adams, Esq., etc.

5, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W., April 18, 1863.

SIR,—In my letter of the 15th instant, I asked you a plain question to this effect:—

"Is it, or is it not, true, (1) that you have said you were forbearing towards me by not replying to explanations which have been demanded from you for your conduct towards me; (2) that holding your tongue is safety to me; (3) have you implied that you are aware of allegations injurious to my character, which you withhold out of forbearance to me."

In your reply of the 17th April you do not answer this question; I must, therefore, repeat my demand for an answer. You have introduced in your letter a subject totally irrelevant to my question; but I will remind you that, however desirous I was to be examined as a witness (and it would undoubtedly have been much to my advantage), the laws of evidence did not permit of it. You will learn this from any solicitor; and if you will refer to the published charge of the Chief Baron, of which I send you a copy, at page 30, you may see that the judge said, "Miss Russell cannot be examined, nor can Mr. Adams." Mr. Lush, in his opening address, explained this peculiarity in the law of evidence; and Mr. Serjeant Shee did not suggest that any other course could have been adopted. This, however, is a mere matter of legal procedure that has nothing whatever to do with the question to which, as a member of the same profession, I require a plain and truthful answer.

I am, sir, yours, etc.,

John Propert, Esq.

WM. ADAMS.

6, New Cavendish Street, W., 22nd April, 1863.

SIR,—Having in my letter of the 17th inst. answered the questions contained in your letter to me of the 15th inst., I have no reply to make to your letter of the 18th; and I must decline any further correspondence on the subject of your letters.

I beg to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. Adams, Esq., etc.

JOHN PROPERT.

[It is no business or intention of ours to defend Mr. Propert; but we must suggest that it is hardly probable that Mr. Propert would make himself responsible for words which an anonymous friend of Mr. Adams says were told to him by anonymous friends of Mr. Propert, as having been uttered by Mr. Propert; and more especially so when the admission would, as we apprehend, be the admission of the publication of a libel by Mr. Propert. Why should not this matter in dispute be settled by the mutual offices of friends of Mr. Propert and friends of Mr. Adams? No one can for a moment believe that Mr. Propert has at most done more than act injudiciously in this affair; and if friends, after hearing the case, consider that he has done so and to the prejudice of Mr. Adams, what should prevent Mr. Propert at once saying so, and making any amends which his friends propose? Let him put himself in the hands of a court of his own and of Mr. Adams's friends, and abide their decision. It is evident, on the face of it, supposing Mr. Propert has acted injudiciously and to Mr. Adams's hurt, that the motives which led him into the error were alone motives of kindness and compassion, though bestowed on a very false and miserable woman. Mr. Propert has fluently blood in him, no doubt, and may fairly object to the bullying tone which has been applied to him by a part of the medical press; but we cannot doubt that he would give satisfaction to Mr. Adams in a *Court of Honour*, as here suggested. We are convinced that a *Court* of this kind would give full satisfaction to both parties; and would also be the means of putting an end to the further publication of all gossip and scandal in the matter. EDITOR.]

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—MR. THOMAS BRYANT; DR. F. J. BROWN; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY; M.B.; DR. WILLIAM NEWMAN; MR. T. SYMPSON; DR. D. NELSON; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; DR. CAMPS; MR. WILLIAM COPNEY; MR. LOWNDES; DR. J. EDMUNDS; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. A. G. OSBORN; DR. J. STRUTHERS; THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; MR. T. WHARTON JONES; DR. E. A. PARKES; DR. J. CANDY; MR. STONE; MR. JAMES BIRD; MR. T. T. GRIFFITH; DR. G. MITCHINSON; DR. FLEMING; DR. BOYCOTT; DR. HARLEY; MR. SIMON; DR. GIMSON; DR. EDWARD SMITH; DR. BOLTON; MR. W. ADAMS; MR. J. SPOULE; MR. H. HAILEY; HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; AND DR. H. DICK.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Catalogue of the Museum of GUY'S HOSPITAL. 2nd Edition, now ready. Revised and Edited by SAMUEL WILKES, M.D., Curator. To be had of Mr. SHATTOCK, Guy's Hospital. Price 15s.

Now ready, Seventh Edition (being the tenth thousand), price 2s. 6d.; by post for 32 stamps.

DISEASES of the SKIN; a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention: for the Use of the Student and General Practitioner. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin. London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street.

CHLORODYNE

"INVENTED AND DISCOVERED IN 1844 BY RICHARD FREEMAN."

(Extract from Affidavit made before S. C. WARD, Esq., Chancery Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, June 16th, 1862.)

The Inventor begs to thank the Medical Profession for the liberal support he receives from them, and to assure those who have not yet tried his Chlorodyne that it is superior to any other maker's, being more certain and more lasting in its effects; and the low price which he charges for it allows the poorest sufferer to enjoy its extraordinary beneficial influence. The immense demand for it by the Profession is a convincing proof that they find it a most valuable therapeutical agent. The following are a few out of many voluntary Testimonials:—

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"I have had the opportunity of trying the effects of Mr. Freeman's Chlorodyne, and find it an excellent Anodyne and Antispasmodic medicine."

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From F. W. HOOPER, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., etc., etc., Medical Officer, Christ Church District, Camberwell.

"I have much pleasure in stating, that after a sufficient trial of Mr. Freeman's Chlorodyne, I am fully persuaded that it is superior to any preparation of the kind, and, from its moderate price, is a great boon to the suffering poor, who daily acknowledge its salutary benefit."

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Prices for Dispensing—1 oz., 9s.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3s. 4d.

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Dose, 5 to 20 Drops.

CAUTION.—For the convenience and safety of prescribing Chlorodyne, in combination with other ingredients, so as to avoid decomposition (a result known to have taken place) through the use of SECRET COMPOUNDS, the Profession is directed to the following component parts in his preparation:—

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ACID. PERCHLOR.
TINCT. CANNABIS INDICÆ.
ACID. HYDROCYAN.

TINCT. CAPSICI.
MORPHIA.
THERIACA.

The proportion of Morphia— $\frac{3}{8}$ gr. in f. 3i. Dose—Five to twenty Drops.

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The great advantage of this Syringe over others of a like description is its having a double action, thereby producing an uninterrupted stream, consequently discharging double the quantity of fluid in half the usual time and with much less exertion.

From J. E. ERICHSEN, Esq.

6, Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square, October 1st, 1861.

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JOHN ERICHSEN,

Professor of Surgery at University College, and Surgeon to the Hospital.

From W. FERGUSSON, Esq.

Professor of Surgery at King's College and Surgeon to the Hospital. 16, George Street, Hanover Square, Oct. 14th, 1861.

SIR,—I have seen and made use of your Double Action Syringe, and think very highly of it. Yours faithfully,
Mr. Twinberrow, Edwards Street. WM. FERGUSSON.

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