

and he "swelled out as big again as he should have been." He earned three shillings per day wages, and when under the defendant's treatment he was unable to work for a month. Mr. Donahoo proved that he found the plaintiff suffering from excessive salivation, and his general health much debilitated; he analysed the contents of the bottle, and found it to contain a strong preparation of bichloride of mercury. It was a very trifling case, and, in his opinion, the plaintiff had not been properly treated. There was no need of the use of mercury. He attended the plaintiff about two months and cured him. His charge amounted to between £8 and £10. The learned Judge, in summing up, said that if the jury believed that the defendant undertook to cure the plaintiff he was bound to perform his contract. No man of sense or learning in the profession would make such a bargain; but only the practisers of such an abominable system of quackery as that followed by the defendant. The plaintiff was first shown the symptoms of a certain complaint; and then, when he was a fit subject of credulity to work upon, he was told that for five guineas he could be perfectly cured, and having paid that sum he was induced to go paying other moneys. The plaintiff was entitled to recover back the money he had paid and his loss of time and the doctor's bill; besides something for his suffering. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £60.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY......Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
TUESDAY......Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
WEDNESDAY....St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAY.....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
FRIDAY......Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
SATURDAY.....St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. John Harley, "On Hydatid Disease of the Liver." Papers by Mr. Toybiss or Mr. Durham (if time).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To prevent a not uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communications which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

DR. HUGENBERGER exhibited at the Obstetrical *soirée* the forceps of Richter of Moscow—the identical instrument by which the present Emperor of Russia was helped into the breathing world.

DR. LITTLEJOHN'S Report on the Sanitary State of Edinburgh is an admirable document, and full of instruction. It may be regarded as a type of what reports of this nature should be.

A STUDENT going up for his classical examination, would be glad to have the learned editor's opinion, whether "*Multos Mercurius supra Stygem conduit*" should be translated "Mercurius led many over the Styx", or "mercury made many people hop their twigs", or "cut their sticks". Apothecaries' Hall, April 1866.

DR. BROWN AND THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—SIR: I regret to see that Dr. Brown, to whom the Army and Navy Medical Services are so much indebted, should have taken in any way as personal to himself your criticisms on his *Comments*. I cannot for my part see in your articles any terms that reflect either upon the personal honesty or the sincerity of Dr. Brown. And this, which is the general opinion, will, I trust, be felt by Dr. Brown himself on further consideration. I am, etc., R.

[We believe it is quite unnecessary for us to add, that there is not a word in the articles referred to which reflect in the slightest degree either upon the "sincerity" or "honesty" of Dr. Brown. EDITOR.]

LOCKYER AND HIS PILLS.—In Saint Saviour's Church, London, on a couch, and in a semi-reclining position, with right hand under chin and left hand holding a book, there is a full-sized carved figure of a man, with very large mouth and "ferocious" wig. Carved on front of the couch is "Deceast April ye 28th Anno Do. 1672 aged 72." Then, on a tablet posterior to the figure, are the following lines:—

Here Lockyer lies interr'd enough his name
Speaks one hath few Competitors in fame
A name Soe great Soe Generall may Scorne
Inscriptions wch doe Vulgar tombs adorn
A diminution 'tis to write in Verse
His Eulogies wch most mens mouths rehearse
His Virtues & his Pill's are Soe well known
That Envy can't confine them Vnder Stone
But they'll survive his dust and not expire
Till all things Else at th' Vniversal fire
This Verse is lost his Pill embalms him Safe
To future times without an Epitaph."

"Restored October 1711."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. WILLIAM COPNEY; Dr. SIEVERING; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Dr. SAMELSON; Mr. DUNN; Mr. GRIFFIN; Dr. JOHN BARCLAY (Bantf); Dr. STEWART; Dr. MARTYN; Mr. CHARLES H. MOORE; Mr. STONE; Mr. SYME; Mr. SWETE; Mr. ROBERT H. M'KEAND; Dr. T. M. GREENHOW; Dr. FELCE; Dr. TAAFFE; Dr. GIBBON; Mr. W. P. SWAINE; and Mr. COLLYNS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. A Few Words of Advice on the Buying and Selling of Medical Practices. By J. B. Langley. Second Edition. London: 1866.
2. Annual Report of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, for 1865. Manchester: 1866.
3. Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London. Vol. IV. London: 1866.
4. The Report of the Ordinary Medical Officers, and the Inspector and Director of the Public Hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, for the Year 1865. Kingston: 1866.
5. Gleanings and Remarks on the Gas Question. By G. Glenny. Hammersmith: 1866.
6. Memorandum for the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Police of Glasgow. By the Medical Officer of Health. Glasgow: 1866.
7. Comments on the Recommendations of the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Position of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy. By F. J. Brown, M.D. London: 1866.
8. The Sixth Annual Report of the Convalescent Society for Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. Newcastle: 1866.
9. On Imperfect Digestion. By A. Leared, M.D. Fourth Edition. London: 1866.
10. On the Curability of Certain Forms of Insanity, Epilepsy, Catalepsy, and Hysteria in Females. By Baker Brown, F.R.C.S. London: 1866.
11. Cattle-Plague. Report of Mr. Daniel Stone. Manchester: 1866.
12. The Trades of Sheffield as influencing Life and Health, etc. By J. C. Hall, M.D. London: 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kent County Ophthalmic Hos-

PITAL.—The office of House Surgeon being vacant, candidates are invited forthwith to send their applications and testimonials to the Surgeon. Salary £100 per annum, with coals, gas, and attendance.

Board Room, Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone.
April 14th, 1866.

A Perusal of all the New Books as soon as published for
ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

LEWIS'S MEDICAL LIBRARY, 15, GOWER STREET NORTH.

Books may be retained as long, or exchanged as frequently, as suits the convenience of Subscribers.
Medical Book Clubs supplied on the following Terms:—

TWO GUINEAS per Annum	..	..	..	..	Four Volumes at a time.
THREE GUINEAS per Annum	..	..	..	..	Seven Volumes at a time.
FIVE GUINEAS per Annum	..	..	..	..	Fourteen Volumes at a time.
TEN GUINEAS per Annum	..	..	..	..	Thirty Volumes at a time.

PROSPECTUSES ON APPLICATION.

NEWBERY'S NEW GLUTEN CAPSULES.

COPAIBA, COPAIBA AND CUBEBS, AND COPAIBA AND CITRATE OF IRON.

GLUTEN versus GELATINE.—GLUTEN AS AN ENVELOPE IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR.

Beautifully made; egg-shape
Regular in size.
Contain no air-bubbles.

Bottles of

More convenient to take.
Smaller than those of other makers,
Though containing usual quantity.

Pleasanter in action.
Do not cause eructations.
If tried, will be approved.

36 Capsules, 2s. A liberal allowance to the Profession.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS (Established A.D. 1746), 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Pulvis Jacobi ver, Newbery

FRAS. NEWBERY & SONS, 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

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

PALMER'S SEA SALT,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SEA BATHING.

Packed in Boxes of 7lbs., 9s. per dozen; 14 lbs., 16s. per dozen; 28 lbs., 30s. per dozen. Carriage paid.

Boxes as a Package for "Sea Salt" are, for the Chemist's shop, found to be far superior to any other. Those Chemists who have not already had a supply are requested to write immediately to

JAS. B. PALMER, 112, LOWER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A handsome Show Card and Counter Bills forwarded with each order.

TESTIMONIAL.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I have examined two different portions of PALMER'S SEA SALT, obtained without his knowledge, and find by experiment that they will fulfil all the conditions promised in his advertisement, and that it is a Salt of very superior quality for bathing and medical purposes."

London, August 15, 1865.

JOHN ROBINSON, M.D., and M.R.C.S.L.

**THE
ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE,**

INVENTED BY RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACEUTIST,

Is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties, and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica*.

It is the only remedy of any use in EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.—*Vide EARL RUSSELL'S Letters to the Royal College of Physicians of London and to the Inventor, Mr. FREEMAN.*

It has effects peculiar to itself, and which are essentially different to those produced by the various deceptive and dangerous compounds bearing the name of Chlorodyne. See the reports in *Manchester Guardian*, Dec. 30, 1865, and the *Shropshire News*, Jan. 4, 1866, of the fatal results from the use of an imitation.

It holds the position as the best and cheapest preparation.

It has been used in careful comparison with Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and preferred to his.—*Vide affidavits of eminent Physicians and Surgeons.*

MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

To the Profession in Bottles, 2 oz., 2s. 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4s. 6d.; 8 oz., 9s.; 10 oz., 11s.; 20 oz. 20s. each Bottle.

The usual Discount off.

N.B.—The Genuine has "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government Stamp outside every Bottle.