

in its different aspects has, however, been evoked by the discussion. MM. Depaul, Tardieu, and Devergie have delivered excellent discourses upon it. Those, also, who are curious in these matters may learn, by reference to the debates alluded to, what medical science and medical practice would become if subjected to theological doctrines. The *Union Médicale* says on this point:

"You have always maintained the complete separation of science and theology; and you will now be encouraged more than ever to defend the independence of science, when you witness the exactions of theology. *Medicus sit Christianus*, said Hoffman or some one else, it matters not who; but the idea has been sadly abused. If by Christian is meant charitable—and this is the most sublime acceptation of the term—the idea is good; and in this sense the physician should be Christian towards all and everywhere. But, in that he is physician, he is neither Jew, nor Catholic, nor Mussulman—he is human; and that is saying everything."

THE following prizes are offered *en séance solennelle* by the Academy of Sciences. For an investigation of the theory of optical phenomena—the question being chosen by the writer, a gold medal of 3,000 *frs.* value is to be given. A prize of similar value is offered on the determination of the causes which influence the differences of position between the optical and photogenic foci. In the section of physical sciences, gold medals are offered for essays on subjects: the comparative anatomy of the nervous system of fishes: the study of vegetable hybrids in reference to their fecundity and their reproductive or non-reproductive powers; and the study of the changes which take place in the tissues of the embryo and the perisperm, and in the matters contained in the tissues during germination. The Montyon prize of a 800 *frs.* gold medal will be adjudged to the work which has most contributed to the advancement of experimental physiology. One or more Montyon prizes will also be adjudged to works of those who may be considered to have advanced the art of healing, or to have discovered the means of diminishing the unhealthiness of any particular trade.

M. BATAILLE, Professor of Music at the Conservatoire, and an excellent vocalist, has presented the Academy of Sciences with a memoir on Phonation. M. Bataille was once a hospital interne.—In 1829, M. Caffé, Interne of Hôpital des Vénériens, extracted from the body of *une très belle femme de race Espagnole*, who died from ulceration of the larynx, a female child, who survived. The operation was performed half an hour after the death of the mother, and at the eighth month of pregnancy.—The French Academy of Sciences has this year been sparing of its prizes in the medical and surgical way; three prizes and two honourable mentions being the amount distributed. A critic inquires the

cause: Is science on the decline, or is the Academy growing niggardly?—Ambrose Paré, says Velveau, once put a patient suffering from tetanus in a dung-hill, and cured him; hence came its cure by sudorifics and vapour-baths. Lisfranc took eight *kilogrammes* of blood from a patient, and cured him. In France, twelve cases of tetanus have been treated with woorara, and one only has recovered.—Dr. Theophilus Erselt of Prague reports that he has discovered minute pus-cells in the air of a chamber containing a number of ophthalmic patients. His (so-called) discovery was made by the aid of the aeroscope of M. Pouchet, modified by Professor Purkinje. He had previously satisfied himself that the disease was propagated by other means than actual contact. Many of the leading physicians of Vienna have, in consequence, set to work on the subject; and the *Cosmos* promises to give us the results of their observations.—M. Cloquet advises the Academy of Sciences to acclimatise a serpent of the non-venomous sort, whose useful qualities consist in destroying serpents of a different species to its own.—M. Garcia puts in a claim of priority as inventor of the laryngoscope.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden in Canterbury, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of July.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, March 27th, 1861.

BRANCH MEETING TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
SOUTH-EASTERN. Annual.	Crystal Palace.	Wed., May 8, 3 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. 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 of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of 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. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, April 1861.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 12th. [With an asterisk, have also passed the preliminary examination for the Fellowship of the College.]

Brown, Frederick Warren, Uppingham, Rutland
Capper, Jasper, Liverpool
Cunning, Stuart McDonald, Bilston
Date, William, Cirencester
Edwards, Walter, Bampton, Devon
Evans, David Norman, Denbigh
George, Frederick, Morton Place, Pimlico
Gilbert, Edward Gillett, Bilston, Staffordshire
Gregory, John, Manchester
Inman, William, Ledberg, Yorkshire
Jackson, James, Hobart Town, Tasmania
Machin, Edmund Spooner, Erdington, near Birmingham
Spyers, Thomas Charles, Weybridge
Strutt, George Henry, Burton-on-Trent
Sutton, Frederick John, Martin, Lincolnshire
Wilson, Henry Octavius, Bristol
Woodman, William Bathurst, Stonehouse, Gloucester
Wright, Alfred, Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire
Wynter, Daniel Robert, Kensington

The following gentlemen were admitted on April 16:—

Armstrong, Samuel, Woodbridge, Suffolk
Baker, William Marrant, Andover
Bendall, James, Trowbridge, Wilts
Brotherton, William Henry, Tottenham
Byles, Alexander, London
Clarke, Arthur, Cold Norton Hall, Malden, Essex
Evans, Thomas Melancthon, St. Neots
Garham, Devereux John, Lowestoft
Grabham, Michael Compost, Rochford, Essex
Harrington, James Douglas, B.A.Oxon.
Kilburn, John Edward, West Auckland, Durham
Lanchester, Henry Thomas, Norwich
Lloyd, Edward Sidney, Broxbourne, Herts
Moore, Daniel, L.S.A., Hastings
Richards, Caleb Carey, Caerphilly, South Wales
Robinson, Haynes Sparrow, Cambridge
Scott, Nathaniel Gilbert, Wappenham, Northamptonshire
Smith, Edward, Bedford
Smith, Henry, Brighton
Tibbitts, Edward Thomas, Bayswater
William, John, M.D. St. Andrews, Pwllheli, Carnarvon

The following gentlemen were admitted on April 17:—

Beck, William Reginald, Keighley, Yorkshire
Belcher, Joseph Silverthorne, London
Benny, Michael, Denny, Stirlingshire
Berv, Thomas Kennel, Carmarthen
Bird, William, Tarporelys, Cheshire
Brown, Arthur Boyer, Notting Hill
Collins, Henry, Wincanton, Somerset
Earle, James Lumley, Nether Stowey, Somerset
Griffith, George, Pointz Castle, Pembroke
Hatchett, Joseph, Birmingham
Hooper, John Harward, Upton Warren, Worcester
Humphreys, Matthew Hale, Markham Square, Chelsea
Hutchinson, John Hanley, Catterick, Yorkshire
Ling, William Squire, Gorleston, Suffolk
Owen, Owen, Anglesea
Owen, Richard Jones, Leamington
Sheppey, William Henry, Bedford
*Smith, Thomas Starkey, Warrington
Spencer, William Henry, Preston, Lancashire
Waylen, Charles William, Haverstock Hill

The following gentlemen were admitted on April 18:—

Ballard, Charles, Maidstone
Batten, William Smith, Shaftesbury
Bowes, William, Elnham, Canterbury
Brünjes, Martin, Bow
Cartwright, John Edward, Margaret Terrace, Chelsea
Eddowes, Charles, Cambridge Street, Pimlico
Furse, Edwin, South Molton, Devon
Green, Edward, Brixham, Devon
Hope, William, Halifax, Yorkshire
Morgan, Herbert Major, Lichfield
Mortimer, William, Trewellwell, Pembrokeshire
Neatby, Thomas, Barnsley
Ninnis, Belgrave, Surrey Square, Old Kent Road
Newby, Thomas, Grimsby, Lincolnshire
Richardson, Timothy, Commercial Road East
Rowland, Henry Orford, Ipswich
Swales, Peter, Sheerness

The following gentlemen were admitted on April 20:—

Anderson, Henry Bunting, East India Road, Poplar
Barham, Herbert Frederic Henry, Maidstone, Kent
Bazeley, William, Plymouth
Blackett, George Price, Durham
Brook, Charles, Lincoln
Fielden, Samuel, Bishop Auckland, Durham
Green, Thomas Foulds Horsfall, Burnley, Lancashire
Haslewood, John Austin, Darlington
Hodges, Britton, Walton, Herts
Hodson, John Clayton, London
Hurlstone, Michael Oscar, Cheltenham
Lyons, William, Madras
Milburne, Thomas Dodd, Ryton, Newcastle
Morgans, John, Cross Hill, Nebo, Aberystwith
Overton, Arthur, Coventry
Phillips, George Bagster, Clapham
Schofield, Frank, Saddleworth, Manchester
Southey, Albert James, Frognal, Hampstead
Waller, Charles Beaumont, Finsbury Square
Williams, William Griffith, Haverfordwest
Williams, Samuel White Duckworth, Gloucester
Yeo, Isaac Burney, Stonehouse, Devon

APPOINTMENTS.

SAVORY, William S., Esq., F.R.S., elected Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

DANN, Edward, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Procris*.
FARR, George E., Esq., Acting Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Magicienne*.
GRIGG, Joseph C., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, confirmed in *Hydra*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

BICKERSTETH, E. R., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 25th Lancashire R.V.
ESSEY, T. A., Esq., to be Surgeon 4th Glamorganshire R.V.
FREEMAN, S., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Suffolk R.V.
TRAILL, J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Forfarshire R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

INGMAN, J., Esq., 2nd Company Denbighshire R.V.
JONES, G. T., M.D., 3rd Company Denbighshire R.V.
JONES, T. F., Esq., 1st Company Denbighshire R.V.
LEETE, F. S., Esq., 73rd Lancashire R.V.
LESLIE, J., Esq., 19th Aberdeenshire R.V.
MEEK, W. S., Esq., 2nd Shropshire R.V.

BIRTH.

ABBOTT. On March 11th, at St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of C. T. Abbott, M.D., 39th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALDRICK, James, M.D., at Massmont, Ireland, on April 6.
BELL, Robert, M.D., at Dundee, on April 16.
BERNARD, John C., M.D., at Mornington Crescent, on April 15.
CHAPMAN. On April 19th, at 2, Benicue Street, Maria, daughter of the late John Chapman, M.D., of Demerara.
EDWARDS. On April 16th, at 23, Gloucester Crescent North, aged 11 months, Emily I. P., daughter of *Thomas E. Edwards, Esq.
FAUGHT. On January 21, at Jullundar, Bengal, the wife of J. G. Faught, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 46th Regiment.
HARRISON, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Rathfriland, Ireland, on April 4.
HARRIS, Thomas, M.D., Senior Surgeon of the United States Navy, at Philadelphia, aged 78, on March 4.
LOVE, George Hegubotham, M.D., at New Wanstead, aged 33, on April 21.
NIBBLE, P., M.D., at Killaloe, on April 6.
SOUTHEY. On April 19, at 1, Harley Street, aged 41, Major Charles G. Southey, 3rd Madras European Regiment, eldest son of H. H. Southey, M.D.
TATT, Greville E., Esq., Surgeon, at Highbury, on April 12.
WOOTTON. On April 20th, at Harrold, Bedfordshire, aged 58, Letitia Patten, wife of William Wootton, Esq., Surgeon.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY. On the 30th inst., the information filed against the College of Physicians of London, by the Apothecaries' Society, will be heard before Sir Page Wood, Rolls Court, Chancery Lane.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. MEIGS. The faculty, trustees, and students of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, have presented Dr. C. D. Meigs with a handsome portrait of himself, on the occasion of his retirement from the professorship of midwifery.

LUNACY REGULATION BILL. The Lord Chancellor has moved the insertion of words requiring the Lord Chancellor to see the lunatic before deciding whether he should give his consent or not to a new trial.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES. In the House of Commons, on Friday (yesterday week), Mr. Slaney obtained leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the grant or sale of small portions of entailed lands near great towns, as sites of dwellings for the working classes, and for other purposes of a like beneficial and charitable nature. He explained that owing to the dwellings of the poor being removed for the purpose of making improvements in towns, the working classes were driven to localities already overcrowded. He therefore proposed to obtain a bill which would enable them to get sites of land near towns where suitable dwellings for the poor might be erected; they would thereby improve their moral and social position.

ARMY MEDICAL AFFAIRS. In the debate on the Army Estimates on Thursday week, Sir F. Smith asked whether the invaliding establishment and medical school were to be removed from Chatham to Netley.—Colonel Dickson thought that the sum of £400,000, to be expended on Netley Hospital was an excessive outlay. He found that in the charge for hospital diet this year there was an increase of £45,000 over the vote of last year, while that vote itself had exceeded by a sum of £50,000 the vote of the year which preceded; and that again was an increase of expenditure for which he could not satisfactorily account.—Colonel Lindsay observed that the medical staff was to be increased; but he had been given to understand that one assistant-surgeon was to be taken away from each battalion serving at home. He would much rather that the medical staff was reduced, and that the assistant-surgeons were retained. In London the battalions of the Household Brigade were subdivided into the Wellington, the Portman Street, and the Kensington Barracks; and the hospitals in each case were detached from the barracks. If this reduction were persisted in, there would only be ten surgeons to do the work of eleven, and all hope of leave of absence for these officers at any time must be given up. It might be said that a third medical officer had only been added to a battalion within the last four or five years; but then since the Crimean war the strength of a battalion had been raised from 640 to 800 men; and, besides, more attention was now paid to the sanitary condition of the men than there used to be.—Colonel Knox also deprecated the contemplated reduction of one assistant-surgeon in every battalion stationed at home. He had been requested by a great many commanding officers to express their disapprobation of the plan.—Colonel North did not look with the same horror as some of his friends did on the great expense of the medical department. The sanitary commission recommended most of these changes, and the thanks of the committee are due to the government for the prompt manner in which they had carried out those recommendations. He hoped that the number of assistant-surgeons in the home battalions would not be reduced.—Colonel Dickson moved the omission of £9,823, which it was proposed to allow for increase of the medical staff.—Mr. Baring said a committee was already sitting on this subject and inquiring into it. The effect of reducing this vote would be to throw a large number of the medical staff on half-pay, and to disorganise that branch of the service.—Colonel Dickson did not wish to take one medical officer off the staff. There were plenty of means of reducing the expenditure without interfering with the medical officers.—Mr. Baring said if the vote were reduced, the immediate consequence must be to cause the retirement of a great number of medical officers on half-pay.—Sir H. Verney thought it was so important to take every possible means of preserving the health of the soldiers that he hoped

this vote would not be hastily reduced.—The committee divided: for the omission of the £9,823, 46; against it, 66. Majority against it 20.

THE MIDDLE CLASS INSANE. On the 19th inst. a public meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held with the view of promoting the establishment of a benevolent lunatic asylum, where the insane of the middle classes, who are now virtually excluded from private asylums by reason of their heavy charges, might be received on such terms as their relatives could afford, yet deriving all the benefits of the ablest medical care and restorative treatment. The noble chairman briefly, but with great force and eloquence, pointed out the disadvantages under which the poorer portions of the middle class laboured when visited with this most severe of Heaven's afflictions. Single residences were, apart from their medical disadvantages, utterly beyond their means. Private asylums were almost equally so, while the registered hospitals, though offering peculiar advantages in the way of medical treatment, affixed a stigma of pauperism which, to a class so sensitive as those whom they hoped to aid, rather aggravated their malady than otherwise. While bearing high testimony to the vastly improved methods of treatment which were now adopted at all public and most private asylums, his lordship still considered that a special institution was absolutely necessary for the treatment of those whose cause he advocated. The committee did not wish to attempt too much, but confined their views to raising a sufficient amount to enable them to purchase a house and grounds, and so adapt it to their purposes as would enable them to commence their benevolent experiment with a small number of patients. Once established, he did not doubt but that their success would be as great as in the provinces, where similar institutions had been founded with the most satisfactory results. Lord Ebury moved the first resolution, to the effect that such establishments were absolutely required, and earnestly entreating the support of the public towards a charity so deeply needed. His lordship also pointed out the disadvantages under which those intrusted to the care of private asylums laboured. Private asylums were entirely founded with a view to the profit or loss of the principals; and when the duty of cure was on one side, and the inclination of profit on the other, it was not difficult to judge by the universal rule of human nature to which side the balance would incline. Mr. P. Watlington, M.P., Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., Dr. Conolly, Mr. Solly, and other gentlemen, also spoke in favour of the various resolutions, which were carried *nem. con.* All the medical gentlemen, however, condemned in the strongest terms the remarks which had been made by Lord Ebury on the principals of private asylums. As well, they contended, might such observations be levelled against a physician called in to see a patient, or against a surgeon attending an injured man. Lord Ebury having previously left the meeting, the matter dropped, and all speakers concurred in heartily recommending the proposed institution to the support of the public.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....	Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.
TUESDAY.	Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY... ..	St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY.....	St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1:30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY.	Westminster Ophthalmic, 1:30 P.M.
SATURDAY.....	St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1:30 P.M.—King's College, 1:30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY. Medical, 8.30 P.M.: Clinical Discussion.—Zoological (Anniversary).
 WEDNESDAY. Obstetrical, 8 P.M.: Dr. Priestley, "On the Treatment of Cases of Abortion in which the Placenta and Membranes are retained." Society of Arts, 8 P.M.: Mr. J. J. Dahlke, "On Filtration and Filtering Media."—Ethnological.—Royal Institution (Anniversary).—Pharmaceutical, 8 P.M.
 THURSDAY. Harveian, 8 P.M.: Mr. J. R. Lane, "On some Diseases of the Rectum."—Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Antiquarian.—Linnæan, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.
 FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical, 8 P.M.—Royal Institution.—Archæological Institute.
 SATURDAY. Army Medical and Surgical, 7.30 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—APRIL 20TH, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys..1007 Girls.. 954 }	1961 1210
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60		1713 1225
Barometer:		
Highest (Tu.) 30.235; lowest (Th.) 30.056; mean 30.123.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Tu. & Wed.) 109 degs.; (Mon.) 67 degs.		
In shade—highest (Tu.) 61.8 degrees; lowest (Sat.) 32.5 degrees.		
Mean—45.4 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—0.7 deg.		
Range—during week, 29.3 degrees; mean daily, 15.4 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 82.		
Mean direction of wind, E. & N.E.—Rain in inches, 0.00.		

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.

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

MR. GARDNER.—A concise report of the cases of bad compound comminuted fracture, referred to by Mr. Gardner as treated by means of the screw splint (a drawing of which he has enclosed to us), would be interesting, if given with an accurate description of the splint. We think that the name of the inventor of the splint should be mentioned. Mr. G. only speaks of him as a "clever provincial surgeon, now deceased." There does not appear to be any novelty in the splint, except an unnecessary piece of mechanism. The screw for extension dates from the Flood.

MR. T. PAGET writes:—"In your number of this week you say 'We last week published a correspondence sent to us from the Medicæthical Society of Manchester;' and I have sought for it in your pages. I fear that others may have, in the same way, lost their labour, and that some may even surmise that it is an object with the JOURNAL to screen some individual named in the papers you received. Whatever may have been the course of the Manchester Ethical Society, I cannot but think it will be found so similar to that of the South Midland and Midland Branches of the Association in 1858, that I would refer to your number of June 26th of that year (and to one of a date shortly prior to that, which I regret I cannot name), for proof that the feeling of scorn for the superstition or imposture of 'homœo-quackery,' or for those who associate with it, has by no means a narrow basis in our profession."

[Mr. Paget is very unlucky both in his search and in his surmise. The correspondence he sought for in vain is, nevertheless to be found at p. 404, and in the number of the JOURNAL in which he sought for it in vain. It occupies, moreover, about two columns, and is duly labelled with its (invisible?) title. We need hardly add, that the surmise of Mr. Paget, therefore, is superfluous, and not likely to be realised, in this instance, at least.—EDITOR.]

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. J. O. McWILLIAM; Dr. A. T. H. WATERS; Mr. G. E. STANGER; Dr. BROWN-SQUARD; Dr. SKINNER; Mr. PAGET; Mr. MACCARTHY; Dr. THORBURN; Dr. H. DOBELL; Mr. J. F. MARTIN; Dr. G. HEWITT; Dr. WADHAM; and Mr. T. M. STONE.

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