Association Intelligence.

WESI SOMERSET BRANCH.

A meeting of this Branch will be held at Clarke’s Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, March 28th. Dinner at 5 o’clock, after which papers or cases will be communicated.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, or to read papers after, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

Taunton, March 6th, 1866.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Saracen’s Head, Ashford, on Thursday, March 29th, at 3 p.m.

Dinner will be provided at 5 p.m. Charge 5s., exclusive of wine.

R. L. BOWLES, L.R.C.P., Honorary Secretary.

Polketstone, March 14th, 1866.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The meeting that is usually held at Gravesend on the last Friday in March, will take place (b.v.) on Friday, April 6th, because of Holy Week.

Due notice of the meeting will be given.

FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D., Hon. Sec.

Rochester, March 12th, 1866.

Reports of Societies.

Harveian Society of London.

Thursday, February 1st, 1866.

W. TYLER SMITH, M.D., President, in the Chair.

A Case of Syphilitic Iritis, treated without specific, was exhibited by C. DRYSDALE, M.D. The patient, a young man aged 20, had come to the Perrington Dispensary on January 1st, with a bad attack of iritis in the right eye. He was covered from head to foot with a papular syphilitic eruption. There was at that time circumorbital pain, a pink zone around the pupil, great effusion of lymph and irregularity of the pupil, with complete absence of vision. A drop of solution of sulphate of atrophia (one grain to the ounce) was directed to be dropped into the eye twice a day, and he was told to take a purge in the morning. No shade for the eye, nor any other specific treatment was ordered. In about a week the lymph was absorbed, and at the end of the third week (although contrary to Dr. Drysdale’s orders) the patient worked at his occupation as a printer.

This case was one of several successfully treated in a similar manner.

Mr. de Méric said that many persons who treated syphilis without mercury had observed that the eye-disease bore a great resemblance to the skin-eruption, and was, therefore, they thought, likely to do as well as the latter without the mineral. He thought that the experience of the past, as to the value of mercury in iritis ought not to be disregarded.

Mr. JAMES LANE thought that each particular case of syphilitic iritis should be treated on its own merits. Thus in some cases mercury was not required, whilst in others it was a valuable agent.

On Syphilisation. By VICTOR DE MERIC.

The chief aim of the author was to show that the rationale of the numerous inoculations for syphilisation was defective, and that this peculiar method of treatment was not superior to those already known, and was fraught with extreme inconvenience. He attempted a historical sketch of the rise and progress of the practice, dwelling especially on Auzias Turenne, the originator, and Sperino, and Boeck, the most promoters. He then contended that the term syphilisation was erroneous, as the patients were already syphilised by the constitutional complaint, and endeavoured to show that the improvement noticed was quite independent of the inoculations, which latter he considered cruel and useless. After alluding to the unfavourable effects of the practice upon the moral tone of the girls experimented upon, he agreed that the trials lately made at the Lock Hospital were quite in the spirit of fair play, and regretted that Auzias Turenne had met with denial at Paris when he wished to try his method in the hospital for female delinquents. Mr. de Méric concluded by complimenting all those concerned on the tone of moderation and forbearance that had hitherto marked the discussions on the subject.

Mr. GARKIN said that the intention of the paper was an attack on syphilisation. Although the time since its introduction into this country was too short for an opinion as to the success of the method, yet an opinion might be formed as to the amount of reliance to be accorded to the teaching of the French school on syphilis, and especially syphilisation. It was fifteen years and more since the latter subject had been mooted in Paris, and the most recent productions of the French press still contained a repetition of misstatements and caricature. It was asserted that matter from soft chancres was inoculable ad infinitum. At the Lock Hospital, the soft chancres was very commonly carried through a series of eight to twelve generations, more rarely as many as twenty, and once or twice a series of thirty had been obtained.

At Christiana, Dr. Boeck once got eighty-three from matter of an uncommon character and quality. Opposed to this experience, every modern French treatise on syphilis repeated the fabulous tale of a German physician who inoculated himself with two promiscuous hundred chancres, and went on inoculating; his body was seamed with scars, and his syphilis was unrelieved. There was good reason for believing that, when Ricord framed this dogma of the perpetual inoculability of the soft chancres, he only knew of a series of eight having been obtained; but subsequently, as he affirmed, he inoculated one thousand chancres on the body of one of his students, without witnessing any change in the character of the inoculations or condition of the patient. This story was only possible if, as was stated to have been the case, Ricord blotted out the inoculations with caustic in a most illogical manner.

In discussing Dr. Boeck’s practice, M. Rollet, restricting the practice of Boeck to the use of matter from soft chancre, said that such treatment was not isopathic, but in a high degree antagonistic. If it were really antagonistic, there was a rationale of it; but no advocate of syphilisation ventured on so bold an explanation. There was no more disgraceful page in the history of science or of society, than the treatment of Messrs. Auzias Turenno and Sperino by the Academies of Paris and Turin. In both instances, the most violent persecution was brought to bear against the pursuit and development.
Correspondence.

LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA BY ETHER-SPRAY.

Letter from T. Heckstall Smith, Esq.

SIR,—There is no doubt that, at all events, many minor operations may be performed without pain by the employment of Dr. Richardson's valuable apparatus.

A boy, from an accident at the paper mill, required to-day the removal of the first phalanx of two fingers. The white leathery appearance and numbness were speedily produced by the spray in one finger. The first incision (disarticulating the joint) gave no pain; but, on bringing out the knife to make the under flap, pain was felt.

In the other finger, the first part of the operation was, as before, without pain; then, resting for an instant, the jet was passed into the incised part, and the operation was finished with very trifling pain. A little more patience with the spray, and there would have been no pain whatever.

I am, etc.,
T. HECKSTALL SMITH, F.R.C.S.
Rotlands, St. Mary Cray, March 13th, 1866.

LETTER FROM JOHN ST. S. WILDESS, ESQ.

SIR,—Having seen in the British Medical Journal an account of Dr. Richardson's method of producing anæsthesia by means of the vapour of ether, I at once procured one of his spray-producers from Messrs. Krohne and Seesemann; and its use has proved so efficient and valuable, that I feel bound to record a few cases in which it has been employed.

Whatsoever may be the result of its employment in major operations, the following cases to my mind clearly prove that, in minor operations, such as removing small tumours, opening abscesses, applying escharotics, and tooth-drawing, it is most valuable. Among its advantages, I may specially mention the rapidity of its action, and the safety with which it may be used.

W. R., aged 26, suffered from serpiginous ulcer in the groin, the result of syphilis. The vapour of ether was used, and the part frozen in thirty seconds. Nitric acid was applied freely without any pain. This patient had had nitric acid used about a fortnight before this; and the application caused him so much pain, that he refused to have it applied again unless some anaesthetic were used.

I. B., aged 44, was suffering from abscesses in the hand, the result of a crush. I opened a large abscess in the back of the hand without any pain. The vapour was applied for forty seconds, and the part thoroughly frozen.

In the case of M. S., aged 18, I removed a small sebaceous tumour from the head. The vapour was applied for fifty-five seconds. The incision across the tumour was about an inch and a quarter in length; this, and the subsequent pulling out of the cyst, were accomplished without any pain. The patient, a nervous, sensitive, young lady, expressed herself as much pleased with the process, having a great dread of inhaling chloroform.

E. G., aged 18, had a very painful whitlow on the left index finger. It was opened by Dr. Jolly, the house-surgeon, without pain. Anaesthesia in this case was produced in about sixty seconds.

B. M., aged 50, had a deep abscess external to the knee-joint. Anaesthesia was produced in forty seconds; and the abscess was opened without pain.

Mr. S. A. Parker removed a right lower molar tooth from a lady, after I had applied the anæsthetic for thirty-five seconds, without any pain.

I have also applied it in many instances at the hospital, with a like success.

That its use will supersede that of chloroform in large operations, I do not for one moment imagine; nevertheless, I think few surgeons will for the future subject their patients to the dangers contingent on its administration in such cases as those which I have just related. I am, etc.,
J. ST. S. WILDESS, Assistant-Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIANS' HALL. On March 8th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Bush, Richard Harry, York Terrace, Regent's Park
Pugh, Richard, Llandover, South Wales
Richard, Frederick Martyn, Stoke, Devonport
Rugg, Robert, Dispensary, Steyning
Wadd, Frederick John, Priory Road, Kibburn

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Duke, Benjamin, Guy's Hospital

APPPOINTMENTS.

ALTHAUS, Julius, M.D., M.B.C.P., appointed Physician to the London Inflammatory for Epiplasty and Paralysis.
WOODHOUSE, Thomas J., M.D., appointed Physician to the Royal Hospital for Insurcables, Wandsworth.

ARMY.

DOCKER, Staff-Surgeon-Major E. S., retiring on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
HATCHELL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon E. J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 21st Hussars, rice W. Haward.
HAWARD, Assistant-Surgeon W., 21st Hussars, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Staff-Surgeon-Major E. S. Docker.
MACKREHEL, Staff-Surgeon W. O., retiring on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

INDIAN ARMY. To be Assistant-Surgeons, Bengal Army:—

CENTER, W., M.B.
DRACOM, R.
DUNOAN, W.
HEFFERNAN, P. J.
JAMMON, R., M.D.
KING, G., M.B.
KNOX, J.
MARTY, D. G.
MARTY, G.

To be Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Army:—

THOMAS, J. D.

ROYAL NAVY.

CHUGTON, Robert, Esq, Surgeon, to the Pallias.
LITTLE, Edward W., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the Pallias.
ROBERTSON, Adam, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

CARTER. On February 27th, at Budeleigh Salterton, Devon, the wife of H. J. Carter, Esq., Surgeon-Major (retired), H.M.'s Bombay Army, of a daughter.

CHAMPIONS. On March 8th, at Battle, Sussex, the wife of Montagu Champion, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

DAR. On March 9th, at Ickleston, the wife of William Date, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MACKENZIE. At Campbellpore, East Indies, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, 30th Hussars, of a daughter.

MOXON. On March 9th, at Northampton, the wife of William Moxon, Esq., of a daughter.

PRALL. On March 11th, at West Malling, the wife of Samuel Prall, M.D., of a daughter.

RANDEL. On February 7th, at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon Henry L. Randall, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

HALL, Stephen, Esq., aged 71, Catherine Mary, wife of George Bottomley, Esq., of Cambridge Terrace, All Souls' Church, Langham Place, on March 7.

PEARSON, Henry W., Esq., Surgeon, at Hastings, aged 29, on March 6.

THURSBY, Wm. M., D.M., of Upminster, Essex, aged 81, on March 12.

THWAITES, On March 15th, at Bishop Auckland, aged 2, Ada Mary, only daughter of Thomas D. Thwaites, Esq.

VACCINATION AND CATTLE-PLAGUE. M. Bouley states that all the vaccinated cows which had been sent to England, in order to be placed in contact with diseased cattle, so as to test the amount of immunity acquired by vaccination, had taken the complaint.

Mr. WEBBER. At the Maidstone Assizes on Wednesday there came on an action brought by Mr. William Webber against some tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells for trespass. The case arose out of some proceedings which had been previously before the public with respect to the drainage of Tunbridge Wells. At length an arrangement was come to at the suggestion of the Chief Justice, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiff in one case, and for the defendants in others.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE. In the House of Commons, on Friday week, Sir R. Peel drew attention to the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in towns and country districts, and animadverted upon the great waste of coal, and the destructive effects arising therefrom to human life and health and to the vegetation in the neighbourhoods of large centres of manufacturing industry. Sir G. Grey said he had directed an inquiry to be made in the principal towns as to the means taken to meet the nuisance, and he had no doubt that the result would throw light upon the defects in the law and point the way to improvements, in which case he should be prepared to bring in a measure embodying such amendments as might seem to be advisable.

CLARE COUNTY ASYLUM. This building, in common with the majority of those in Ireland the purpose of which is similar, has been erected on a site selected for its salubrity. The site consists of about forty acres of land within a mile of Ennis, at the northern end of the town. The building faces the south, towards which the ground slopes gently. The whole number of patients for which accommodation is provided is 260; and twenty-five feet superficial are provided in the day-rooms for each patient, and fifty feet superficial in the dormitories, the ceilings being twelve feet in height. The amount of the present contract, exclusive of boundary-wall, gate and other lodges, farm offices, baths, water-closets, and engine-house, is about £8,000. It is expected that when these additional works are completed, the total cost will amount to £35,000. It is expected that the whole will be completed within a year from the present date. (Builder.)

EFFECT OF COLD. The sudden accession of cold weather is proving fatal to the aged. The obituary of the Times of Friday and Saturday last gives illustrations of this fact, as on the first-named day the deaths of five ladies and four gentlemen were recorded whose united ages amounted to 757 years, giving an average of eighty-four and one month to each. The oldest lady was ninety-two, the youngest eighty. The eldest gentleman was ninety, and the youngest eighty-three. The illustrations of prolonged existence were still more remarkable on the following day, when the average of each of the deceased amounted to eighty-four years and exactly ten months; the united ages of three ladies and the same number of gentlemen amounting to 509 years; giving an average of eighty-four and one month to each. In this case the gentlemen took the lead, the oldest having reached ninety-five years, and the youngest eighty-four; the oldest lady was eighty-five, and the youngest eighty years of age.

THE BUXTON BATH HOSPITAL. The annual report for 1865 states, that two of the medical officers of the hospital, one, Dr. Robertson, who had been its physician from 1836 to 1865; the other, Mr. Shipton,
who had been its surgeon from 1852 to 1865, have withdrawn during the last year from the number of its stock medical staff, and been duly appointed to the honourable but less arduous positions of consulting physician and consulting surgeon. Testimonials to their long and meritorious services to the institution, in the form of documents on vellum, duly signed on behalf of the trustees, are in preparation for presentation to these gentlemen, representative of the medical profession, and also a vacancy caused by the resignation of E. Duke Moore, Esq., L.R.C.P.Edin., after three years' service, owing to failing health, which was duly responded to by thanks for his services, and the offer of an honorary seat at the board of management, have been satisfactorily filled by the appointment of F. Turner, Esq., F. K. Dickson, Esq., and M. M. Moore, Esq.

The Doncaster Workhouse. Dr. Smith, one of the medical officers of the Poor-Law Board, lately visited the Doncaster Workhouse at ten o'clock at night, went through the various wards, and made a most minute inspection, as well as ascertained the ventilation of the various buildings. Dr. Smith, we are glad to hear, expressed an opinion that the wards, as far as the ventilation was concerned, were most satisfactory, but he pointed out that the dormitories, in two or three instances, might be improved by perforated ventilators. The vacant ward was empty. Dr. Smith attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians at the Town-hall on Saturday last. We understand that he has made a report as to the state of the house, but that it contains no material recommendations, nor proposes any important changes. Dr. Smith, who has had great experience in dietary, and is the author of a very excellent work on that subject, has suggested a slight alteration in this respect, which will probably be agreed to by the visiting committee.

Unqualified Midwives. Mr. Humphreys, coroner for East Middlesex, lately held an inquest on a poor woman who had lost her life through the incompetence of two midwives. The evidence showed that the women had engaged to attend the deceased in her confinement for six shillings; that they regularly practised as midwives, but had gone through no course of instruction. They left the deceased in the midst of her travail, and then went to them some little distance away, and "she knew she was going to die." Finding the deceased was getting low, one of them gave her a powder, though she confessed she did not know what it was in. The husband considered both his wife and newborn child had been sacrificed through the neglect of the midwives, and medical evidence showed that with proper skill and attendance both might have lived. The Coroner severely commented on the case, and said the stupidity of the midwives had caused the deceased to lose her life. He wished he had the power to send them to the treadmill for their conduct. The jury returned a special verdict. The coroner, and the registrar of the case, the law did not allow them to send the women to trial for manslaughter. (Globe.)

The Cholera Conference at Constantinople. At a second meeting of this conference considerable discussion took place on the proposal of the French delegates to suspend communication by sea between Egypt and the shores of Hedjaz in the event of another epidemic outbreak during the sittings of the conference. The Porte, it appears, is not disposed to accede to this suggestion, and by several of the other delegates it has also been regarded as an undue anticipation by one of the governments represented of the general judgment of the conference, and is opposed accordingly. At a third meeting the report of the committee named to consider the proposal in its details was received, and somewhat warmly discussed. No result, however, was arrived at, and the debate, as it may be called, was adjourned till yesterday, when both advocates and opponents of the suggestion made some good speaking in favour of and against its adoption. The sitting, however, broke up without any result, to be resumed to-morrow, when it is to be hoped a decision will be come to, and the proper business of the conference will be proceeded with without further loss of time. (Levant Herald, Feb. 28.) A proposal made by the French representative at the Cholera Conference to stop the sea-communication between Hedjaz and Egypt in the event of another epidemic has been adopted. The Porte, however, will not accept or enforce the measure, fearing an insurrection among the pilgrims.

CATTLE-PLAGUE AMONG SHEEP. In the House of Commons, on the 12th inst., Mr. W. Bruce said that credible information had been received which left no doubt of the existence of the disease in the county of Fife. As to England he regretted to say that there was no doubt from an inspection of sheep said to have died from the rinderpest, made by Professors Simonds and Brown, on the part of the Veterinary Department, the result of the examination was to establish in their minds beyond all doubt that the rinderpest in England had existed, and had been accompanied by very serious loss. Professor Simonds also stated that in every case where he had traced the loss of sheep to its source, the sheep had been in contact with diseased cattle. On Tuesday, in reply to a question from Mr. Long, Mr. Bruce said that during the last six weeks the admission of the disease to Forfar, county of Fife, had been especially directed to the subject; twenty-six different cases of outbreak of supposed rinderpest in sheep had occurred in eleven different counties, and as many as nine in Norfolk alone. The conclusion at which the veterinary surgeons had arrived was, that the disease was identical with the rinderpest in cattle. He knew that very grave doubts existed in Scotland as to the identity of the two diseases, and perhaps the House would like to hear the grounds on which the surgeons had arrived at the conclusion. The first experiment was confined to sheep in a pen in which a cow had died from rinderpest; the sheep were suspected. The next experiment was more conclusive. Several sheep were inoculated in the Veterinary College with the rinderpest virus. They were invariably attacked, and all but two of them died; these two were immediately afterwards inoculated with the small-pox virus. They took it, and it was clear therefore that the disease with which they were previously attacked was not small-pox. The appearance of the stomach was singularly similar to that which was presented in the case of cattle. The local inspectors in consequence gave strict directions to deal with suspected sheep in the same way as suspected cattle. The disease did not appear to spread from sheep to sheep so rapidly as from cattle to cattle. In some cases where the experiment was tried of putting sound sheep with diseased ones, they had not taken it, and in many cases tried in Scotland the disease had not been communicated, and hence the strong impression prevailing in Scotland was, that the disease was not the rinderpest. But in his opinion, the surgeons afforded strong reasons for supposing that it was the identical disease. The steps taken by the government to check the spread of the disease were identical with those which had been taken with regard to cattle.
THE ICE-BAG TREATMENT OF CHOLERA. Dr. Maclean, in a lecture at Netley, thus speaks of the ice treatment of Cholera. "I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Chapman in Southampton when he came down to put his ice treatment to the test of experience, and I had the advantage of hearing him expand his views at a meeting of one of the Southampton Medical Societies. I took the liberty on that occasion to say that, although I differed materially from Dr. Chapman as to the mode in which the disease is propagated, I would gladly give his method a fair trial; and had the disease appeared in the Royal Victoria Hospital, I was prepared to do so. I do not think that the results of the trials of this method at Southampton were sufficiently extensive to warrant any confident opinion one way or the other. I have had too much to do with cholera to rush into large conclusions as to the effects of remedies in ten or a dozen cases. Every person emigrated with cholera does not, as a matter of course, die; but judging from recent cholera literature, in every case where death does not occur, the fortunate issue is, without hesitation, put down to the remedies used; and if we have regard to the variety and number of these remedies, to say nothing of their opposite qualities, the result is very puzzling to those who do not reflect on the fact, that a certain number of people recover under every variety of treatment not positively hurtful, and, I may add, quite as many where no 'treatment' in the shape of drugs has been used at all. Dr. Chapman has since, I understand, had an opportunity of trying his method on a larger scale in Paris. I am quite prepared to hear that this more full experience has tended to lessen the confidence with which Dr. Chapman was inspired when I had the pleasure of meeting him here. The powerful action of ice to the spine on the uterus has been pointed out by Dr. Chapman. It was well illustrated in one of the cases of cholera at Southampton. The application of ice to the spine of a woman profoundly collapsed brought on the menstrual discharge, which had ceased for ten or twelve days. This, as Dr. Chapman has himself shown, should be kept in mind, as otherwise in pregnant women unpleasant consequences might result from the application of the ice-bag low down on the spine."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson; Dr. Althea; Mr. F. Edmonds; Dr. Frederick J. Brown; Dr. F. W. Gibson; Dr. Gamgee; Dr. Simpson; The Honorary Secretary of the Odontological Society; Mr. J. Windsor; Mr. W. F. Morgan; Mr. W. Date; Mr. Richard Griffin; Dr. J. H. Jackson; Dr. G. H. Philipson; Dr. George Johnson; Dr. A. Bannister; Dr. B. W. Foster; Dr. James Russell; Dr. Sieveking; Dr. Macknocks; Mr. T. Hecskall Smith; Mr. Noott; Mr. Dayman; Dr. Turner; Fortis Est Veritas; Mr. J. St. S. Wilders; and Mr. M.A. Adams.

BOOKS RECEIVED.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUCCESSION-CURATES.—The letters of Mr. Adams and Mr. Greenway shall appear next week.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.—Sir: I am obliged to your reviewer for pointing out an omission in the case of the "women," and for making the necessary alterations; he will therefore be speedily realised that it is impossible to calculate exactly how much—more or less the conclusions; so hasten to supply it. At St. Mary's, acute cases are ascertained very accurately without tickets of admission; chronic cases are postponed till Fridays, have to obtain a letter from a subscriber, and then are often rejected from want of room. The Capesale Managers at Milan, being a Government institution, admits all equally free. Yet still the chronic cases are in excess in the former, the acute in the latter. This, of course, can only result from the cases which I have been told it.

I am, etc.,
Thomas King CHAMBERS.
223, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, March 5th, 1866.

PooR-Law MEDICAL REFORM AND VACCINATION.—Mr. Griffin begs us to inform the official medical officers of the following subscriptions have been received by him towards the funds of the association—R. Fandick, Bristol, 5s.; C. Wotton, Hemel Hempstead, 2d. A. Thom, Brampton, 5s.; G. M. Phillips, Hitchin, 10s. 6d.; H. Stear, Saffron Walden, 5s.; A. N. Jones, Saffron Walden, 5s.; F. F. Walsh, Saffron Walden, 5s.; B. Rake, Fordingbridge, 5s.; C. Mott, Chester, 10s. By Mr. Proctor, E. Davies, Wrexham, 5s.; J. Foster, Chorley, 10s. 6d.; J. S. Waller, Fleeg Burgh, 5s.; S. T. Hume, Twisted and Hapling, 5s.; A. Ingham, Haworth, 10s.; D. J. S. Lisle, Cardiff, 10s. 6d.; J. Wardlesworth, Bury, 10s. 6d.

Mr. Griffin also sends us a letter, which he has sent to each member of the House of Commons. On the deciding alterations in the Vaccination Bill, this Bill was read a second time on the 8th of this month; therefore, those medical men who wish to be amended in Committees, should lose no time in writing to their members.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. J. BAXTER LANDLEY, M.R.C.S.
Eng., F.I.S. (late of King's College, London), PROFESSIONAL AGENCY, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

SOMERSET.—For transfer, with complete introduction, a first class Practice in a good Town, where the vendor has for many years occupied the highest social position, and could introduce his successor to the best society. Income from £200 to £100 a year, but capable of great extension. Excellent house with ample accommodation, stable, coach house, and garden. Address "T. S.," W. Landley, as above.

SOMERSET.—An unusual opportunity is afforded to a doubly qualified man who could at once enter upon Practice in a pleasant town, to succeed the advertiser, who has accepted an appointment in a large hospital. This practice has been established. Average income from private patients, £200; transferable appointments, with incidental advantages, 470 a year. Terms very low. Address "T. S.," W. Landley, as above.

DEATH VACANCY.—The succession to an old established Practice in a Country Town is open for negotiation upon very easy terms. Good house with stables and land. Income £200 a year. Address "T. S.," W. Landley, as above.

In a large Town in the Midland Counties, a well established Practice for transfer. Average income £400. Appointments £30. The receipts could probably be trebled in a short time, by the introduction of the Wholesale system. Address "T. S.," W. Landley, as above.

KENT.—An old established Practice for transfer. Patients of a good class. Average income £700. No midwifery under £21. Appointments £200 a year. The health of the incumbent, the successor of an old established Practitioner, desires to secure a suitable successor without delay. The receipts from private practice have averaged £300 a year. Union with extra £200. Clubs £42. Good house, with land, greenhouse, stable, etc., £22. Patients of a good class. Address "T. S.," W. Landley, as above.

SUFFOLK.—In consequence of the ill health, the incumbent of an old established Unopposed Practice desires to secure a suitable successor without delay. The receipts from private practice have averaged £300 a year. Union with extra £200. Clubs £42. Good house, with land, greenhouse, stable, etc., £22. Patients of a good class. Address "T. S.," W. Landley, as above.

In March 1866.