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Publication/Creation

1860s

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT  **PATRONIZED BY THE ARMY & NAVY,**

Also extensively used by all Hospitals, Asylums, Unions, Prisons, and Barracks in the United Kingdom, and on Board Ship, &c.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

To Prevent FEVERS and all CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

J. M. SMITH,

HAMPTON WORKS, Francis Street, Newington Butts,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Patent

DISINFECTING

CLEANSING POWDER

TRADE MARK.

For Scrubbing, Whitening, Purifying, and removing Grease from Floors, Stones, Decks, Cabins, Mangers, &c.

NO SOAP OR SODA REQUIRED.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE MARK.

INSTRUCTIONS.

CLEANSING FLOORS. To prevent Fevers, and all contagious diseases, Bed Rooms should be Scrubbed with it once a week, the boards dry quickly, and they are kept free from Fleas and other Insects, and it leaves a sweet and wholesome fragrance of pure air. To remove Grease or Stains, the Powder should be made into a paste and remain on for a short time, and rubbed with a quick friction of the brush, when it will be found entirely removed. It thoroughly Cleanses everything washed with it. It effects an immense Saving in Soap, and the cost when mixed with water is at the rate of One Penny for Six Pails.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Put one Measure of the Powder into half a pail of Water, stir it well with a Scrubbing Brush, when it will be fit for Use.

The Dreadnought Hospital Ship, Her Majesty's Troop Ships, and other Ships of Large Tonnage, are great consumers.

DECKS AND CABINS OF SHIPS Washed with this Powder, are rendered whiter, sweeter, and they dry much quicker; by its use a sweet and wholesome fragrance of pure air is created; time and labour is saved by a long deck brush being used. It is far superior to the holy stone, as it does not wear out the Decks, at the same time it is an admirable disinfectant, destroys all insects, and in tropical climates a preventive against fever and all contagious diseases, that wherever it has been used they have seldom been known to appear. The Dreadnought Hospital Ship, Her Majesty's Troop Ships, and other Ships of large tonnage, are great consumers of this Powder, which has been pronounced to possess such powerful sanitary effects, that it is used in preference to any other article yet introduced. No Ship should go to sea without it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Put two measures full of the powder to a bucket of water, stir it well, and it is ready for use; to remove grease, hot water would be better.

It is extensively used in all the Stables of the LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.

MANGERS. All who keep Horses know how essential it is to have their Mangers kept clean, to prevent disease spreading among the Cattle; the glutinous substance which so strongly adheres to them, arising from Colds, may be effectually removed by scrubbing them with this Powder, and the disease entirely remedied.

To disinfect Clothes. Put some of the Powder into a boiler, and by steaming them, it will destroy all infection, and free them from insects. It will be found more effectual than baking, as is the general practice.

TESTIMONIALS.

I hereby certify that Mr. Smith's Cleansing Powder is used for cleansing the decks of this Hospital, and answers in every respect.

JOHN H. CRANG, Superintendent.

October 19th, 1860. Seamen's Hospital Ship, "Dreadnought," Greenwich.

SIR, LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, *June* 5th, 1861.

The Cleansing Powder supplied by Mr. SMITH to this Hospital, answers in every respect the purpose for which it was intended. It is far more cleanly and economical than soap, while, at the same time, it is an admirable disinfectant.

Mr. SMITH. GEORGE REED, Medical Superintendent.

Cleansing Paint, Stone, or Stucco, &c. Builders and Painters will find it invaluable for cleansing the outside of Houses, but only half the strength is required, it removes the corrosion of soot and dust, when the work will look like new.

TO PREVENT CORROSION IN BOILERS. This Powder will be found invaluable in preventing the corrosion of Marine and other Boilers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Put into the Boiler about 1-lb. per day for every 20-horse power.

THE HIGHEST MEDICAL TESTIMONIALS CAN BE SEEN.

For Her Majesty's Ships, this Powder may be had on demand at the Stores, Portsmouth, Devonport, Pembroke, Sheerness, Chatham, and Woolwich Dockyards, and the Naval Stores and Stations Abroad.

Deodorizing
Powder

Price List

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, & SQUIRE'S

MONTHLY PRICES CURRENT,

OF

DRUGS, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS,

LONDON, 16, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

Subject to the fluctuations of the Market — 2nd APRIL, 1866.

Acetum Cantharidis Glacial (Blistering Fluid,)	lb.	4s
" P.L. 1851	"	3s 6d
" Colchici	"	1s
" Com. (Brown Vinegar, No. 24)	gal.	3s 4d
" Destillat	lb.	5d
" Opii	"	3s
" Scillæ	"	3s 4d
Acid Acetic Fort., Pure, 1 to 7	"	6d
" " " Squire's 1 to 7	"	7½d
" " " P.B.	"	9d
" " Glacial, Solid at 32°, P.B.	"	2s
" " " 40°	"	3s
" " Aromat.	"	3s
Arsenious, P.B.	"	2s
Benzoic	oz.	1s 3d
Boracic, Pure	lb.	3s 6d
Carbolic, Pure Cryst.	"	4s
" Commercial (for disinfecting purposes)	cwt.	10s 6d
" Liquid	gal.	3s 6d
" " in quarts	doz.	10s 6d
" " in pints	"	5s
Chloric	lb.	2s
Chromic	"	22s
Citric, Pure Cryst.	"	1s 3d Pulv. 1/9
Fluoric	"	1s 6d
Formic	"	2s 6d
Gallic, Pure	"	10s 6d oz. 10d
Hydrocyanic, 1 in 10	"	2d carboy 1½d
" Pure, B.G. 1 in 20	"	6d
Hydrocyanic, P.B.	"	2s
" 1-oz. bottles	oz.	3d
" Scheele's	lb.	2s 6d
" " 1-oz. bottles	oz.	4d
Hydrochloric	lb.	2s
Hydrofluoric (Solution)	"	1s 6d
Hypophosphorous	oz.	4s 6d
Iodic	"	8s
Lactic	"	12d
Malic	"	1s 4d
Nitric, Commercial, S.G. 1 in 40	lb.	8d
" Pure, P.B., S.G. 1 in 20	"	2s
" P.L., S.G. 1 in 40	"	1s
Nitrous, S.G. 1 in 25	"	8d
Oxalic	"	1s 4d
Phosphoric	"	2s
Phosphoric Dilut., P.B.	"	1s 8d
" " P.L.	"	1s 6d
" Glacial	"	2s
Prussic, Pure	oz.	3s 6d
Pyrogallic, Pure	"	3s 6d
Selenious	"	4s
Succinic, Pure	"	3d carboy 1½d
Sulphuric, S.G. 1 in 40	"	8d
" Pure	"	8d
" Nordhausen	"	1s 6d
" Aromat.	"	4s
Sulphurous	"	8d
Tannic	oz.	6d oz. 6d
Tartaric, Crystals	lb.	1/8 Pulv. 1/6
Valerianic	"	32s
Aconitina	oz.	12s grain 3d
Æther Æris Exot.	lb.	1s 4d Pulv. 2s
" " Dist.	"	4s
Ether Acetic	"	5s
" Butyric	"	2s 6d
" Chloric (Solutus)	lb.	4s 6d
" " Mentholated	"	3s 6d
" Sulphuric Rect., Pure, S.G. 730	"	5s
" " Mentholated	"	2s
" " Washed Pure, P.B. 735	"	6s 6d
" " Mentholated	"	2s 6d
Alcohol Absolute, Pure, S.G. 800	"	5s
" Mentholated, S.G. 800	"	1s 6d
" Amylicum	"	5s Account 6d
Aloes, Barb., Pure Pale Liver	cwt.	41/ 10s lb. 5/6
" " Good Liver	"	42/ lb. 5/3
" " Colmar	"	42/ lb. 5s
" " Pulv.	lb.	4s 3d
Cape, Purest	cwt.	28s lb. 7d
" " Pulv.	lb.	1s
" Hepatic	"	2s6d Pulv. 3s
" Socot. Opt.	"	4s Pulv. 5s
Aloine	oz.	9s
Alumen's Tannate	lb.	3s 6d
Alum, Lump	"	2d cwt. 11/6
" Pulv.	"	2d 12/6
" "	cwt.	11s 6d
" " Extra Fine	lb.	5d
" Burnt	"	4d cwt. 32s
" Cut	"	6d 50s
Ammoniæ	oz.	72s
Ammonia Benzoate	"	2s
" Carbonate	lb.	2/7lb. 5s 6d
" " Resublimed	"	1s
" " Aromatic	"	2s 6d
" Citrate	"	2s 6d
" Hydrosulphuret	"	2s 6d
" Muriate (Sal Ammoniac)	"	6d cwt. 40s
" Nitrate, Pure	"	2s
" Oxalate	"	4s
" Phosphate	"	3s 6d
" Soda	"	6s
" Sulphate, Commercial	"	3d cwt. 20/6
" " Pure	"	1s 6d
" Succinate	oz.	3s 6d
" Valerianate (Crest.)	"	4s 6d
" " Solution	lb.	10s
Ammonii, Bromide	"	20s oz. 2s 6d
" Chloride, Pure	"	2s
" Sesquic	"	20s oz. 1s 6d
Amygd. Amara	"	1s
" " Large French	"	2s 4d
" Jordan Cryt.	"	1s
" Valencia	"	1s
Anthelm, Pulv.	"	6d cwt. 45s
Arnatto, Extra Super, Fulwood's, in 4, 2, and oz. cakes	lb.	3s 6d
" Hiekar. "Scrold" in baskets of 45 lbs. each	"	1s 6d
Artem. Cinnabar, vrs.	"	5s
" Cronus	"	6d Pulv. 7d
" Hyssopifolius	"	3s
" Oreiron, P.B.	"	3s 6d
" Oxysulph. { Anc. Sulph. Purific. / Anc Sulphuric, P.B. }	"	2s 3d
" Potass. Tart. Pulv. (Antim. Tartarat, P.B.)	"	2s
" " Crystal	"	1s
" Pterus Cornutus	"	1s 6d
" Sulph. Nig.	"	4d cwt. 30s
" " Pulv.	"	6d " 38s
" Sub-Hydros. (Kermes Mineral)	"	3s 6d
Aqua Auratæ Triple	"	15d
" " per Copper of 50 lbs.	"	90/
" Ammon Dist. P.B.	"	2d
" Calcis	"	1d
" Carui, Dist. P.B.	"	4d
" Cerasor., Dist. P.B.	"	4d
" Destillat	"	3d
" Fœniculi, Pure, P.B.	"	4d
Fons Sambuci	"	4d
" " Conc. 1 to 5	"	1s 2d
" Lauro Cerasi, Dist. P.B.	"	10d
Lavand. (from English Oil)	"	4s 6d
" (from French Oil)	"	4s 6d
Melisse	"	3s 6d
Menth Pip., Dist. P.B.	"	4d
" Viridis, Dist. P.B.	"	4d
Petrolei, Dist. P.B.	"	4d
Rosæ Aqu.	"	6d
" Exot. Triple per Copper of 50 lbs	"	1s 2d
Portio Dunlee	"	6d
" Rosulæ	"	6d
Arcoli	"	6d
Argent Bromide	oz.	9s
" Chloride	"	7s 6d
" Cyanide	"	7s 6d
" Iodide	"	7s 6d
" Nitrate (Double Crystallised)	"	3s 10d
" " " Nott Cash	"	3s 7d
" " { In 10z. Cakes, each Cake in a separate box }	"	4s
" " { Triple Crystallised, specially prepared for Instantaneous Photography, in 2 or 4 oz. Amber-coloured stoppered bottles }	"	4s 6d bot. free
" " { Triple Crystallised, in Amber colored Screw-stoppered Tubes of 100 grains each }	"	24s 6d
" " Fused, 4 sticks to the oz.	oz.	3s 10d
" " " " 20/6 Cash	"	3s 6d
" " " "	"	3s
" " { mounted in wooden holders, with screw tops }	gross	48 6d 40s doz. 3s 6d
Auth	oz.	7s
Avium	lb.	3s 6d
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	2s
" " in 14 or 28lb. tins	"	2s
" " kegs of 100 lbs.	"	1s 10½d
" Natal, Small	"	1s 2d
" " in 14 or 28lb. tins	"	1s 1½d
" St. Vincent's, Fine	"	10½d
" " in 14 or 28lb. tins	"	9½d
" " Extra Super	"	1s 3d
" " in 14 or 28lb. tins	"	1s 2d
Arsenic Chloride (Solution)	lb.	8d
" Iodide	oz.	1s 6d
" Metallic	lb.	3s 6d
" White Lump, in 1 cwt. casks	cwt.	18s
" " " 1 cwt. casks	"	20s } Casks
" " Powder, in 3 cwt. casks	"	8s } Free.
" " " 1 "	"	9/6
" Yellow, in Lump	lb.	2d cwt. 14s
" Powder	"	3d " 40s
Asphaltum, Photographic	"	6d " 30s
Atropia	oz.	1s 2d
" Sulphate	"	120s grain 2d
" Valerianate, Cryst.	"	132s " 3d
Aurc. Carbonat Pure. (Fine Bright)	"	160s " 8d
" Cassiæ	"	1/4 Pulv. 1/
" Jenisseri	"	3s 6d
" Lauri	"	3d cwt. 35s
" Pomeræ	"	6d " 50s
Auri Pomeræ	"	6d Pulv. 10d
Bals. Canadensis	"	1s 4d
" Copaibæ (Filtered)	"	2/6 Wh. qt. 2/
" Locatelli	"	1s 6d
" Peruv.	"	6s 6d
" Tolu	"	4s 6d
Barbadoes Tar.	"	9d
Barii Bromide	"	24s oz. 1s 6d
" Chloride	"	9d Pure 1s 6d
" Iodide	"	24s oz. 1s 9d
" Sulphide	"	12s oz. 1s
Barter Cardovani, Native	cwt.	20s Purif. 2/7
" Chlorat	lb.	3s 6d
" Nitrate	"	9d Purif. 1/6
" Sulphate, Pure	"	2s 6d
Benzoin, Sumatra	"	4s 6d
Bismuth (Commercial)	lb.	1s Pure 1s6d
Bismuth (Pure)	"	16s 6d
" Metallic	"	
" Subnitrate	"	16s 6d
" Trinitrate (Bismuth Album, P.B.)	"	16s 6d
Boræ Armeniæ	lb.	4d 20lb. 3½d
Bromine	"	31s
" Chloride	"	24s
" Iodide	"	20s
Brucine	oz.	18s
Butter of Cocoa	lb.	2s 6d
Cadmii Metallic	"	12s
" Bromide	"	22s oz. 1s 6d
" Chloride	"	18s " 1s 6d
" Iodide	"	20s " 1s 6d
" Sulphate	"	18s " 1s 6d
Caffeine	oz.	2s 6d
Calcii Bromide	lb.	20s
" Chloride Crystal	"	3s Fused 1/4
" Iodide	"	22s
Calcis Carbonas Præcip., P.B.	"	8d
" Chloride Fusi.	"	3½d cwt. 16/6
" Hypophos.	"	20s
" Phosph. Præcip., Pure, P.B.	"	3s
" Sulphuretum	"	20s
Camphor (English Refined)	"	1/11
Cannabis Indicus	"	3s 6d
Cantharides	"	2s6d Pulv. 4s
Cantharidine	"	(crudum) 60d
Capsicum	oz.	2s 6d.
Calci Bromide	lb.	20s
" Chloride Crystal	"	3s Fused 1/4
" Iodide	"	22s
Calcis Carbonas Præcip., P.B.	"	8d
" Chloride Fusi.	"	3½d cwt. 16/6
" Hypophos.	"	20s
" Phosph. Præcip., Pure, P.B.	"	3s
" Sulphuretum	"	20s
Camphor (English Refined)	"	1/11
Cannabis Indicus	"	3s 6d
Cantharides	"	2s6d Pulv. 4s
Cantharidine	"	(crudum) 60d
Capsicum	oz.	2s 6d.
Carb. Papay. Aur.	"	1,000 10s
" " Comm.	"	1s 7d
Carotina (Bliss Coralina), in oval boxes per doz.		6s 1,000 8/6
Carbo Animalis, in grain	cwt.	22s
" " Pulv. (Ivory Black)	"	6s
" " Pure P.B.	"	1s 6d
" " Compressed Pure (specially prepared for analytical purposes)	"	2s
" Sem Pulv.	"	8d
Carmine, No. 1, Pure	oz.	7s
" " 2, Fine	"	5s
" " 3, Fine	"	3s
Carth. Aromat. Opt.	lb.	1s3d Sec. 10d
Cascarilla, Opt.	"	30s oz. 2s 6d
" " Pulv.	"	18s "
" " Pulv.	"	40s "
Cass Lab, in cakes	"	2s 4d
" " block	"	2s 3d
" Flava	"	2s 2d
Cassi Calaminaris	"	2s 6d
" Sarcinis	"	2s 6d
Cassi Nitrate	oz.	4s
" Oxalate	"	3s
" Oxid	"	2s 6d
Catechu	"	2s 3d
Cathartin	"	5/ Incls. 3/3
Cellodione (Pure), S.G. 1 in 400	"	7s 6d oz. 7d
" " Duncan & Flockhart's	"	3s 3d oz. 8d
" " Mentholated, S.G. 1 in 400	"	5s 6d
Celloidone, Dr. Collin Browne's, stamped in boxes, to retail, at 1s. 1½d. each		10s doz.
" " " "	"	2s. 9d. " 30s "
" " " "	"	4s. 6d. " 50s "
" " " "	"	1in. 6d. " 104s "
Cerussonine, Metallic, in 1oz. bottles	oz.	1s 1½d
" Sulphate, " "	"	2s
Cevet	"	30s
Cocces Cacti, Silver Grain	lb.	4s Pulv. 4s 6d
" Large Silver	"	4s 6d
" Black Grain	"	3s 6d
Coccules Indicus	"	40/
Cohia	oz.	40s
Colloidion, Iodized	"	1s 6d
" Negative	"	4/6 Iodizing 4/6 Solution
" Positive	"	4/6 " 2/6 per lb.
" Sensitive	"	15/ "
" Transparative	"	1/6 Elect. 2/6
Colocynthe	lb.	6s
" Pulv	"	8s
" Pulv	"	3s 6d
Confectio Aromo Pulv	"	3s 6d
" Aromat Pulv (Pulvis Creta Aromat, P. B.)	"	4s 6d
" Opii Pulv	"	6s
" Piper Nig, P.B.	"	1/6 Pulv 1/10
" " P.L. 1851	"	1/6 do. 2/9
" Rosæ Canina	"	1s 2d
" " Gallic	"	2s 6d
" Scammonii, P.B.	"	20s Pulv 24s
" Senna P.B.	"	1s 4d
" " P.L. 1851	"	1s 4d
" Sen.	"	1s
" Sulphuris, P.B.	"	1s 2d
" Terebinthinæ, P.B.	"	1s 2d
Conium	oz.	40s
Conii Cicut Opt Pur (Lumps)	"	1s 6d
" Vrs. Pulv	"	1s 6d
Cons Acrast Aro, Nov. 1864	"	2s 9d
" Elect	"	1s
" Cameliæ	"	6d Pulv 1s 2d
" Cascarillæ, Fine Sorts, "Dust out"	cwt.	44s 7l. 6d.
" " Large Silver	"	80s " 10d
" " Pure "Dust out"	"	40s " 5d
" " Pulv	"	10l. " 2s
" Cassiæ	"	1/2 Pulv 1/6
" Cinchon Cord Sorts, "Dust out"	"	4s 5d. 1/6
" " Elect	"	5s
" " Pure (Free from Dust)	"	4s 2d
" " Carbonized	"	2/3 Pulv 2/9
" " Lanc (good Silver)	"	2s 11d
" " Elect, Loxa Quina	"	2s 6d
" " Pure (Free from Dust)	"	2s 3d
" " Pulv	"	2s 6d
" " Rubra, "Fine"	"	4/6 Pulv 4/6
" Cinnam Loxa Quina	"	2s 6d
" " Secret	"	2s 2d
" " Pure	"	2s 2d
" " Pulv Opt.	"	2s 6d
" Cinnamin	"	10d Pulv 1/6
" Granator	"	8d
" Lancifo	"	2s 6d
" Longifo	"	2s 6d
" Macrifo	"	3d
" Quercus	"	2s 6d
" Sassafras	"	2s
" Simarouba	"	3d
" Ulmi	"	2d
" Winterian	"	2d
Cori Tinctus Cretatus	"	1/3 cwt. 12/
" " Pulv	"	1/3 " 14/
Crocus Anæ	oz.	2s 6d
" Exot	"	4s 6d " 6d
Cupæ Gallæ Inc.	"	6d Pulv 8d
" Præcip	"	6d cwt. 48/
" Pumicatus	"	3d " 14/
Croci in Fano	lb.	8s/ oz. 3s 3d
Cubebæ, "Finch Red"	"	1s 6d
Cupri Ammon Sulph	"	2s 8d
" Chloridum	"	4s
" Dichloridum	"	20s oz. 1s 6d
" Nitras	"	2s
" Sulph Cryt	"	6d cwt. 42s
" " for Agricultural purposes	cwt.	22s
Curbis Powder	lb.	1s 6d
Dec. Aloes Co., P.B.	"	2s 4d
" " " Conc. 1 to 3	"	2s 6d
" " " 1 to 7	"	2s 6d
Cinchon Flava 1 to 7	"	4s 4d
" " Lanc, 1 to 7	"	4s
Hæmatoxyl, 1 to 7	"	1s 4d
Papav, 1 to 7	"	1s 2d
Pareiræ, 1 to 7	"	1s 2d
Quassiæ, 1 to 7	"	1s 2d
Sarsæ Jam, Fn., 1 to 7	"	4s 6d
" " " 1 to 15	"	9s
" " Comp. 1 to 7	"	4s 6d
" " " 1 to 15	"	9s
Scoparii, 1 to 7	"	3s 4d
Senegæ, 1 to 7	"	2s 8d
Taraxaci, 1 to 7	"	1s 9d
Dextrine	lb.	2/
Digitalin	grain	2/6
Dulcamara Purus	lb.	2s 6d
Dulcamara	"	1s
Ecbalium	grain	2s
Elat. Ammoniaci	lb.	1s
" "	"	2s
" " Hubrard, P.B.	"	2s 6d
Aromat	"	2s 6d
Asafœtida	"	1s 6d
Belladonna, P.B.	"	2s
Calmacacæ, P.B.	"	1s 3d
Cantharidis	"	3s
Cubæ	"	1s 4d
Ferri, P.B.	"	2s
Galbani, P.B.	"	1s 4d
Hyoscyam P.B.	"	2s 6d
" P.L.	"	2s
Myrrhæ	"	1s 4d
Mimos Nub.	"	1s
Opii, P.B.	"	4s 6d
" P.L. 1851	"	4s 6d
Pilul Comp.	"	1s
Pulmo (Ext. Lutheans P.B.)	"	8d
Rhei, P.B.	"	2s 6d
Rhoæadis	"	1s 2d
Saponis, P.B.	"	1s
Sennæ	"	2s
Ess. Ambergris	lb.	20s oz. 1s 6d
" Camphor Cubc	"	4s
" Bergam	"	24s
" Menthæ	"	20s oz. 2s 6d
" Limet. Ang.	"	3s 6d
" Vanillin	"	22s oz. 2s
" Zingib Comp.	"	4s 6d
Essences (French)—		
" Bouquet	lb.	14s
" Carnation	"	12s
" Cassie	"	12s
" Eglantine	"	12s
" Cyprès	"	12s
" Fleurs D'Italie	"	12s
" Frangipanni	"	12s
" Geranium	"	12s
" Guano' Bouquet	"	12s
" Hawthorn	"	12s
" Heliotrope	"	12s
" Honeysuckle	"	12s
" Hotenia	"	12s
" Isle of Wight Bouquet	"	12s
" Jasmin	"	12s
" Jonquil	"	12s
" Jockey Club	"	12s
" Lily of the Vallee	"	12s
" Magnolia	"	12s
" Marechale	"	12s
" Mixt D'Angleterre	"	12s
" Moss Rose	"	12s
" Mousseline	"	12s
" Millefleurs	"	12s
" Myrtle	"	12s
" Orange Flowers	"	12s
" Patchouli	"	12s
" Portugal	"	12s
" Reinderlia	"	12s
" Rondo	"	12s
" Rose Geranium	"	12s
" Regina	"	12s
" Royal Mixt Bouquet	"	12s
" Seringa	"	12s
" Spring Flowers	"	12s
" Sweet Briar	"	12s
" Sweet Pea	"	12s
" Tea Rose	"	12s
" Tuberose Grand	"	12s
" Tyrosse	"	12s
" Vervein	"	12s
" Violet Real	"	12s
" Vervinum	"	12s
" Wallflower	"	12s
" White Lilac	"	12s
" " Rose	"	12s
" Wood Violet	"	12s
" Yacht Club Bouquet	"	12s
Ext. Aconite, P.B.	"	2s
" " P.L.	"	4s oz. 6d
" " Alcoholic	oz.	2s 6d
Aloes Barbadensis, P.B.	"	6d
" Soc Aquos	"	1s 4d
Anthemidis	"	4s oz 8d
Arnicæ	"	2s
Bals Liquidum, P.B.	"	20s
Belladonnæ	"	4s 6d oz. 6d
Calumbæ	"	4/6
Cannab Indici Alcoholic	"	2s Aquos 1/3
Cascarillæ	lb.	12s
Catechu	"	1s 4d
Cinchon Flava	oz.	10d
" " Liquid, P.B.	"	10s
" " Lanc	"	10s
Colchici Corm, P.B.	"	10s 6d
" " Acet	"	10s 6d
Coloc. Sc	"	20s Pulv. 24s
" " Com.	"	12s Pulv. 16s
Conii	"	2s 6d oz. 3d
Coytiæ	"	3s 6d
Cotyledon Umbilicus	"	20s
Cubebæ Flavinæ	"	20s
Cucullus	"	8s 6d
Dulcamara	"	12s
Elaterii, Ang.	oz.	1/
Ergotæ Liquidum P.B.	lb.	12s
Fell Bovis	"	12s
Feniculi Marin P.B.	"	2s 6d
Gentianæ	lb.	1s 6d
Gaultheræ Sal (Methl)	"	8s
" Balsamic	"	1s 2d
" Pimentalis	"	1s 6d
" Solanæ	"	1s 6d
" Stramoniæ	"	1s
Hæmatoxyl	"	2s 6d
Hellebi Nig	"	10s 6d
Hemeli	"	12s
Hyoscyami	"	2s 6d
Ignatiæ Amaræ Alcoholic	oz.	4s 6d
Jalapæ, P.B.	lb.	20s Pulv. 24s
" Resinæ	oz.	2s 6d
Lupuleæ	lb.	6s
Matico	"	12s
Nux Vomic Alcoholic, P.B.	"	2s 6d
Opii, P.B.	lb.	48s oz. 2s 6d
" " Liquid, P.B.	"	6s
Papav. Alb.	"	2s 6d
Pareiræ Brava	oz.	1s 6d
" " Liquid, P.B.	lb.	2s 6d
Quassiæ	"	10s
Sabinæ	"	12s
Sarsæ Jam. Sr.	"	14s Pulv 22s
" " Liquid, P.B.	"	8s
" " Comp.	"	12s
" " Vera Cruc, Comp.	"	8s
Stramonii	oz.	2s Seeds 20s
Taraxaci Succus	"	4s
Uvæ Ursi	"	6s
Valerianæ	"	10s
Farina	cwt.	20s
Feli Bovis Purif. P.B.	lb.	12s
Ferri Acetas	"	2s
" Alumina	"	1s 6d
" Ammon. Citras	"	3s
" " Vrs.	"	3s 6d
Ferri Arsenias, P.B.	lb.	12s
" Arsenitis	"	12s
" Bromide	"	24s
" Card. Purific.	"	8d
" " c. Sacch. P.B.	"	2s
" " c. Magnesiæ	"	6s
Citras c. Quinia	oz.	1s 10d
" " " Strychnia	"	2s 6d
" " " Strychnia	oz.	2s 6d oz. 6d
" " c. Magnesia	"	6d
" " c. Magnesia	"	6d
" " c. Lotela	"	2s 6d
Hypophos.	"	1s 6d lb. 24s
Iodide	"	1s 6d
Lactate	"	1s 2d
Limat.	lb.	6d
Nitrate	"	1s 6d
Oxid. Magnetic, P.B.	"	4s 6d
Phosphas, P.B.	"	4s 6d
" Hydrat.	"	1s 6d
" Perchloridum, Solid	"	2s 6d
" " Solution	"	2s 6d
Pyrophosphate	"	8s
Sesquichl Tart. (Ferri Tart. P.B.)	"	2s 6d
Pyrophosphate	"	12s
et Quinæ Hypophos	oz.	6s 6d
Sesquioxide	lb.	12s oz. 1s
Silico. (Commercial)	"	1s 6d cwt. 4s 6d
" Pure	"	6d
" Exsiccata	"	1s
" Gelatinata	"	1s 3d
Sulphuretum	"	8d
Tannate	"	2s
Valerianate	"	20s
" c. Quina	oz.	13s 6d
Filtering Paper, Grey, in sheets	lb.	1s
(French Circular) 100 in a Packet,—		
No. 11, 6 inches in diameter, packs		6d
" 12, 7½ " " "		8d
" 13, 9 " " "		10d
" 14, 11 " " "		1s
" 15, 12 " " "		1s 2d
" 16, 14 " " "		1s 6d
" 17, 16 " " "		2s
" 18, 18 " " "		2s 6d
" 19, 20 " " "		3s 6d
" 20, 24 " " "		4s 6d
" 21, 30 " " "		6s
Flos Arnicæ, Ang. Dublee Opt.	lb.	2/ cwt 230 1d
" " " Good	"	1s
" " Exot. Opt.	"	1s 6d
" " " good	"	1s 1d
" " Pure	"	1s 2d
" Arnica	"	1s 6d
" Rosæ Ang., 1861	"	8s. 1864, 6/6
" " Exot.	"	4s 6d
Fol. Belladonnæ Ang.	"	3s3d Exot. 3s
" Buchu, "Short Round Leaf"	"	1s 4d
" " Long Narrow	"	1s 6d
" Cubi	"	1s
" Digitalis Ang.	"	2s Pulv. 3s
" Hyoscyami	"	2s 3d
" " Exact. Lancis, in lib. bottles	"	4s
" Jaborandi	"	1s 4d
" Rosæ Ang.	"	8d
" " " Dust out	"	4d Pulv. 1s 6d
" " " Small cut	"	10d
" " " Pure, "Dust out"	"	3s 6d
" " " Exact, Hand-picked	"	4s
" " " Foreign Picked	"	3s 6d
" " P. L., Dust out	"	8d
" " " Small cut	"	1s
" Thymi Vulgaris, Pulv	"	8d
" Uvæ Ursi " Good	"	10d
" " " Fine	"	1s 2d
" " " Extra Super.	"	1s 6d
" Uva Ursi	"	1s Pulv. 1s 6d
Fructus Cubebæ	"	2s 6d
Fruit Essences, &c., Concentrated:—		
Apple	oz.	6s
Apricot	"	7s 6d
Cherry	"	6s 6d
Orange	"	6s 6d
Peach	"	7s 6d
Pine	"	7s 6d
Pine Apple	"	6s
Quince	"	6s
Strawberry	"	7s
Raspberry, &c. to 1lb. of Sugar or Articulated Syrup	"	
Galle Cretulæ	"	1/9 Pulv. 2/7
Gelatine, "Nelson's Patent Opaque" "Loose"	lb.	5s
" " in 1oz. pack., Wholesale, &c.	"	4s Retail 6d
" " 3oz. " "	"	8s " 1s
" " 8oz. " "	"	12s " 1/6
" " 16oz. " "	"	22s " 2/3
" " 15oz. " "	"	42s " 5s
" " 32oz. " "	"	84s " 10s
" " Amber, "Loose"	lb.	6s
Gingerine	oz.	2s 6d
Glycerine, Pure, S.G. 1 in 240, Orig. Tins of 250 lbs.		1s 4d
" " Winchester do.		1s 6d
" " In less quantities		1s 8d
" Price's		2s 6d
Gold Chloride	oz.	60s
" " (in tubes hermetically sealed)		2s 6d
" " 15 grains	each	20s
" " 30 "	"	34s
" " 60 "	"	60s
Gran Paras	lb.	2s Pulv. 1/4
Gum Acacia, Elect. "Large Sifted"	"	3s 6d
" " Et Chest	"	2s 6d
" " Pulv.	"	2s 2d
" " Pulv.	"	2s 6d Sec. 2s
" Benz	"	1s 6d
" " Dust out	"	1s 4d
" " Small and Dust out	"	1s 6d
" " Pulv., Dust out	"	1s 4d
" Ammoniac Optim	"	3s
" " Lump	"	1s 2d
" Arabicum	"	1s 6d
" Benzoin Sumatra, (Pine)	"	3s Extra 4s
" " Slab Gutta	"	6s 6d
" Catechu	"	6d Pulv. 1s
" Elemi Opt.	"	1s 6d
" Euphorbe	"	10d Pulv. 1/6
" Galbani	"	3s Colat 4/6
" Gamboge Opt.	"	3s Pulv. 3/6
" Guaiac Elect.	"	1/6 Pulv. 2/4
" Juniperus	"	1s 8d
" Kino	"	1s 6d
" Lac Sphis Chalkie	"	1s 4d cwt. 47
" Mastic Elect.	"	1/2 Pulv 10/6
" Myrrh Turc. Elect.	"	2s 3d
" " Sorts	"	1s 3d
" " Part.	"	1s 2d
" " Pulv.	"	1s 6d Extra 4s6d
" Olibanum	"	1s Pulv. 1s 8d
" Opii Turc.	"	16s 6d
" " Pulv.	"	32s 6d cw. 3s6d
" Sagapenum	"	8s
" Sang. Draconis	"	2s
" " Pulv.	"	3s 6d
" Scammon Aleppo	"	80s oz. 2s
" " Pulv.	"	32s oz. 3s 3d
" Virgin	"	50s oz. 5s6d
" " Pulv.	"	2/6 oz. 5s 6d
" Storax Liquida	"	2/6 Cake 4s
" Tacca	"	1s
" Tragac. Elect.	"	2s
" " Hand-picked	"	6s
" Alb. Pure	"	3s 3d
" Pulv.	"	3s 6d
Gut Ammon Chlorid (Gut Ammoniac, P.B.)	"	3s 6d
" Eugenicæ	"	16s
" Ferrocian (Hex Iodide Ferr, P.B.)	"	16s oz. 1s 2d
" Ferrocian	"	1s 6d
" Fluorescent (Terrestrial)	"	3s 6d
" Chromoid Sulphate (Hyd Bichromate, P.L., 1851)	"	2s 6d
" Cyanide	"	16s
" Iodide (Hyd Iodide Vitrie, P.B.)	"	20s oz. 1s 3d
" Nit Oxid (Hyd Oxid Nit., P.B.)	"	3s 6d
" " Levigated	"	4s
" Oxid Cinere	"	3s 6d
" Subchloridum (Calomel)	"	3s 3d
" " " Howard	"	3s 6d
" Subnitras	"	3s 6d
" Subsulph	"	3s 6d
" Sulph c. Sulph	"	2s 6d
Hydrargyrum	"	2s 6d
" " Purus, P.B.	"	3s 3d
" " c. Creta	"	2s
Ignis Rabi		
Ign Asphodelus Coto		1s 10d
" Arant	"	1s 6d
" Bonet	"	1s 6d
" Calumbæ	"	2s 6d
" Canthon	"	1s 6d

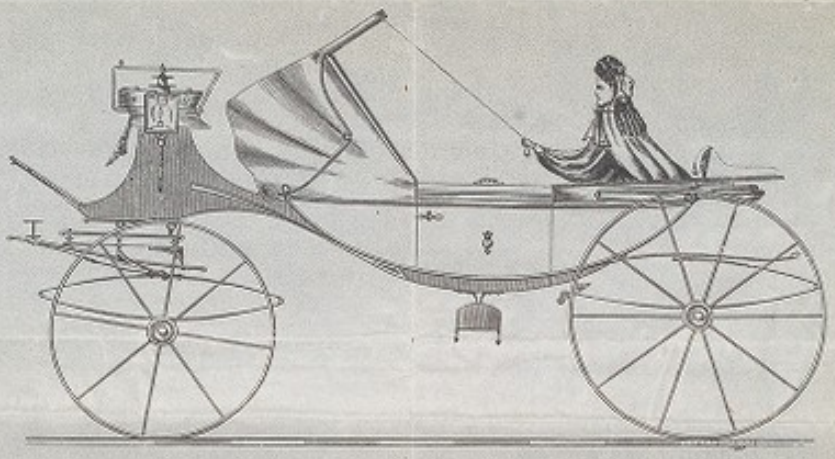
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR COX'S PATENT TASTELESS ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

Price 1/6 per gross; Postage 4d. for one gross, as sample.

By Royal *Letters Patent.*

ROCK'S PATENT

Automatic, or Balanced Head Landau.



C. WRIGHT & SONS beg to announce that they have made arrangements with MR. ROCK for the sole use of his Patent in the county of Yorkshire; and solicit the inspection of several Landaus and Sociables, fitted up with the Patent Head, at their Manufactory, Harrogate.

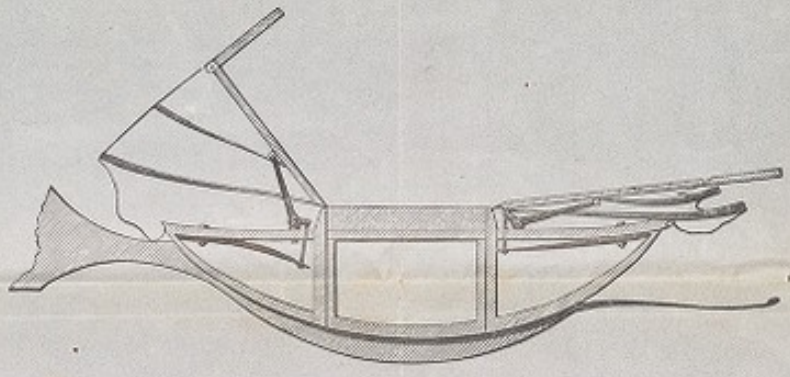
The Head of this Carriage is so constructed that one person, sitting inside, may open or close it at pleasure, without the aid of coachman or footman, and with no more trouble than that of opening or shutting a door or window. This is done instantly, the Head being so balanced as to move by a slight pressure of the hand, or by pulling a Check-string, without screw or any other machinery, and without stopping the carriage. The same motion which raises the head, fastens the outside joints, by a simple arrangement which does not prevent them from being used in the ordinary way.

The Woodcut below shows the means by which this desirable object is attained. Under each elbow a small spring is fixed; these springs acting on cranked levers cause them to press upward against the moving parts of the Head, sufficiently to counterbalance its weight, and render it free to move either upward or downward, as may be determined by the direction in which the pressure of the hand is applied. The Levers are so adjusted that when the Head is put quite down, it remains in that position of itself until released by the hand of the occupant of the carriage.

As usually built, the Landau-head can hardly be closed except by two persons, one on each side of the carriage, which must be stopped for the purpose; and its use almost renders a second servant necessary when driving out in uncertain weather.

The Automatic-head will be more durable than the ordinary one, the joints of which are frequently overstrained or twisted by the coachman lifting it on one side. This invention may therefore be recommended on the ground of economy, as well as on those of safety and comfort; while it is so simple in its details that Messrs. WRIGHT & SONS are prepared to supply Landaus with self-acting Heads, at a very small advance upon their usual scale of prices for their best carriages.

It only remains to be added that the appearance is unaltered by the use of the invention, and as the Balance-springs allow the weight of other parts to be reduced, they do not increase the weight of the Carriage.



C. WRIGHT & SONS,

Carriage Manufactory,

Harrogate.

HARE & CO., ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS, 21, LOCK STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

Dep. Cascarilla — lb. 1s 8d
" Catechu — 1s 8d
" Chiraytee — 3s
" Cinchona Flava — 4s 6d
" Cytisus — 1s 8d
" Digitalis — 1s 6d
" Dulcamara — 1s 8d
" Ergotæ — 2s 6d
" Galla — 1s 6d
" Gentiane — 1s 8d
" Kousso — 3s 6d
" Lupuli — 2s 10d
" Matico — 4s 6d
" Pareiræ Brava — 2s
" Quassiæ — 1s 6d
" Rhatanie — 2s 2d
" Rosæ Cumc — 2s 6d
" Rosæ — 2s 6d
" Serpentaire — 4s 6d
" Uvæ Ursi — 1s 6d
" Valerianæ — 1s 10d

One part of these Concentrated Infusions diluted with seven of Water, forms the simple Infusion of the British Pharmacopœia.

Iodine — oz. 12s or 10d
" Resublimed — oz. 14s or 1s
" Deodorized — 2s
Isinglass, Russian, No. 1 — lb. 17s 6d
" " 2 — 16s 6d
" " 3 — 15s 6d
" " 4 — 14s
" " 5 — 13s
" Bladder, No. 1 — 9s
" " 2 — 7s 6d
" " 3 — 6s 6d
Jalapine — oz. 6s 6d
Kaolin (refined for Photography) — lb. 5d cwt. 32s
Kousso — oz. 4d Pulv 5d
Lactucarium — 2s
Lapis Calaminaris — lb. 6d
" Cœruleus — 10d
" Pumice Elect — oz. 6d Pulv 8d
" " Levigated — 8d
Lard "in Bladders" — lb. 1s 1d
" Purified — 1s
Leaven Hydrate — oz. 6d
" Iodate — 5d
Lemon, Guiacol Base — oz. 8d
" Tincture — 1s
" Quassiæ — 1s cwt. 18s
" " Syr. — 4d Less 6d.
" Saxt. Flav'n Base — 2s 6d
" " Extract — 6d
" Sassafras — cwt. 20s Test 4d.
Liebert Acoutin, P.B. — lb. 10s Meth. 4s
" Ekboisin — 1s 6d
" Belladonni, P.B. — 6s 6d Meth. 4s
" Camphor Comp. P.B. — 2s 6d
" " Mentholatus — 2s 6d
" Cantharidine, P.B. — 20s
" Hyoscine — 1s 6d
" Iodet — 6s 6d Meth. 4/6
" Opii, P.B. — 3/6 Meth. 2/6
" " P.L., 1851 — 3/6 " 2/6
" Saponin — 6s 6d Meth. 1/6
Levy, Patent, in Rolls, Extra Super — lb. 3s 6d
" " Fine Scented — 3s 4d
" Hand-made (old kind), No. 1 — "
" " " 2 — "
" " " 3 — "
" " " 4 — "
" " " 5 — "
" " " 6 — "
" " " 7 — "
Liq. Ammon. Acet. Conc. P.L. — lb. 1s 4d
" " Fortior, S.G. 880 — " 9d Wt. qts. 8d.
" " P.B. — " 8½d
" Antimonii Trichloridis P.B. — " 1s 2d
" Arsenicalis, P.B. — " 9d
" Arsenici Chlor. — " 8d
" Calcis Chlorid. — " 6d
" " Pentasulfur. — " 6d
" " Sulph. P.B. — " 10d
" Chlori P.B. — " 9d
" Cinchonæ Comp., 1 to 48 — " 2½d
" " Lard, 1 to 48 — " 1½d
" Cresolis — oz. 4d
" Ergotæ — " 8s
" Ferri Pernitratis — " 2s 4d
" " c. Quinæ — " 2s
" " Peroxidatus P.B. — " 2s 4d
" " Pernitratis P.B. — " 1s 8d
" " Iodidi — " 2s 4d
Hyd. Ammon. c. Hyd. (Donovan's Sol.) — " 2s 4d
" " Nitratis Acidus — " 2s 8d
" Morphiæ Hydrochlor. — " 6d
" Opii Sedat. — " 2s
" Papay. Alb. — " 3s 4d
" Pepticus (Tur. Pepsine) — " 2s 8d
" Picamol, P.B. — " cwt. 24s
" Potassæ, P.B. — " 6d Wt. qt. 4d
" Potassæ Arsenicalis (Fowler's Solut.) — " 9d
" " Effervesc — " 10d
" " Permanganatis P.B. — " 2s
" Rubi Dulci. — " 2s 8d
" Sedat. Dyad. — " 2s 4d
" Sodæ, P.B. — " 4d
" " Arsenicalis — " 8d
" " Chlorid — " 4d
" Tabellæ — " 3s 6d Wt. qt. 2/6
" Ves. c.c. — " 6d
Litharge, in Flakes — " cwt. 32s
" Powder — " cwt. 34s
Lithia Carbonate — oz. 8s 6d
" Citrate — " 6s 6d
" Muriate — " 12s
Lobelia Inflata — lb. 10s
Lotuline — oz. 1s 6d
Lycopodium — lb. 4s
Mace, "Finest Picked" — oz. 4s 8d
Magnes. Borate, Solution — " 8d
" Carb. — " 1s 6d
" " Pond. — " 4s
" Carb. Pulv. — " 6d
" " Pond. — " 1s 8d
" Citrate (Neutral) — " 2s (Acidulated)
" Sulph., in Paper — cwt. 11s 6d
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 cwt. Casks — " 10s
" Exsiccata Pulv. — " 6d
Manganese Binoxid — " 4d
" Carbonate — " 3s
" Chloride — " 3s
" Phosphate — " 3s
" Sulphate — " 3s 6d
Manna, Flake, Ord. — oz. 1s Purv. 5/9
Medic Arg., Nov. 1861 — " 10d
" Jamaica, fine, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 14lb. jobs — " 8d
" Narcotine — " 1s 3d
" Diaphanum — " 1s 6d
Mentholated Pastils — gr. 4s
" Spirit — oz. 4s
Mist. Aperiens — lb. 8d cwt. 36s
Morphia Acetate — oz. 10s
" Bromohydrate — " 10s
" Muriate — " 10s
" Pure — " 10s
" Sulph. Crystals — " 12s
" Tannate c. Glycerine — " 1s 6d
" Valerianate — " 15s
Mosch. Canadensis, Pod — " None
" Grain — " 20s
" Tonquin, finest Pod — " 42s
" Grain — " 70s
Mustard, Double Superfine — lb. 1s 3d
" " in 8lb. bags — " 1s4d long free
" Superfine — " 1s 2d
" " in 8lb. bags — " 1s3d long free
" Fine — " 1s6d
" " in 8lb. bags — " 1s5d long free
Naphtha Rect. — gal. 8s
Narcotine — oz. 12s
Nepenthe — " 8s
Nicotine — drachm 7s 6d
New Arsenic — lb. 1s 2d Pulv. 1/8
" Mushroom, Good — " 2s 6d
" " fine Picked — " 6d
" Vermon — " 8d Pulv. 1s 2d
Ol. Absinthii Ang. — lb. 20s oz. 2s 6d
" Anisi — " 10s
" Anthos. Dulce — " 2/1
" " Pallid — " 2s 6d
" " Essent. — " 14s
" " " Sine Acid Prussic — "
" " Artificial (Nitro Benzole) — " 1s oz. 6d
" Amygd — " 10s 6d oz. 8d
" Anisi, China — " 11s oz. 9d
" Anthem, Moschat — " 4s 6d
" Aurant, Extra Super — lb. 11s
" Bergamii, Extra Super — " 14s 6d
" " Sec. — " 10s
" Caryoph — oz. 6d
" Cassiæ — " 2s 6d
" Cassiæ Acumt. — lb. 2s 6d
" Carui Ang. — " 10s oz. 8d
" " Exot. — " 7s 6d oz. 6d
" Cassiæ, Ang. — " 3s 6d
" " " Wh. qts. — " 3s 4d
" Cedar — " 10s 6d oz. 10d
" Cedar Wood — " 20s oz. 2s
" Cubebæ — " 30s oz. 2s 3d
" Cupræ, Heavy — oz. 6d
" " Leaf — lb. 3s
" Citron — " 16s

Ol. Citronellæ — " 2/
" Cognac (Crude) — oz. 12s
" Cognac Essent. — lb. 4s oz. 6d
" Coriandri — " 2s 6d
" Crotonis — " 3s 6d
" Cubebæ — " 11s 6d oz. 10d
" Cumini — " 1s 6d
" Filicis Maris (Ext. Filicis Maris, P.B.) — oz. 1s 8d
" Fœniculi Dulc. — lb. 8s oz. 2d
" Geranii, Rhodii — oz. 7s 6d
" " Turkish — " 5s
" " Indian — " None
" Jecoris Asselli (Inner Newfoundland) — gal. 8s
" " " Pale Norwegian — " 6s 6d
" " " Light Brown — " 4s
" Juniperi — lb. 3/4 Ed. oz. 1s
" Lavandulæ — " 1s 6d
" Lavand. Ang., Mitcham — " 6/8 8d. 4s
" " Exot. — " 8s
" " " Petale, Extra Super — " 10s 6d oz. 9d
" " " Secc. — " 8s 6d (12s 3d
" Limonis, Extra Super — " 12s6d/Wh.qt.
" " Sec. — " 8s 6d (12s 3d
" Lini — " 6d
" Lemon Grass — oz. 2s
" Malti, Expressed — lb. 6s 6d oz. 3d
" Menth. Pip. Ang., Mitcham — " 40s oz. 3s 3d
" " " Exot, Pure — " 30s oz. 2s 6d
" " " " Eagle — " 13s 6d oz. 1s 6d
" " " " Hookhiles — " 17s oz. 1s 2d
" " " Native, Hookhiles — " 20s
" " " Mitcham — " 60s oz. 4s6d
" Myristicæ — oz. 8d Bottles 7d
" Neroli, Extra Super — " 14s
" " Sec. — " 12s
" Nucis Oyc. — gal. 6s 3d
" Olivæ, Extra Sublime — " 8s
" " Fine Sec. — " 4/6 { French Seed Oil per gl. in bulk
" Origani, Extra Super — lb. 3s 6d oz. 3d
" " Ald. — " 4s 6d
" Patchouli, French — oz. 7s
" " Indian — " 4s
" Palmæ, Refined — lb. 8d
" Petit Grain — oz. 4s 6d
" Petroleum — lb. 4d
" Pimentæ Ang. — " 18s oz. 1s 3d
" Pulegii Ang. — " 40s oz. 3s 3d
" " Exot. — " 20s oz. 1s 4d
" Rhodii — oz. 6s
" Rosæ Elect Unfiltered, in 40lb tins — lb. 8d Time free
" " " " in Win. qts — " 8/6d
" " " Filtered, in 40lb tins — " 8/6 Time free
" " " " in Win. qts — " 9/6
" " " Rectified — " 10/6
" " Sec. Unfiltered in 40lb tins — " 7d Time free
" " " " Win. qts. — " 7/6
" " " Filtered in 40lb tins — " 7½d Time free
" " " " Win. qts — " 8/6
" Rosmarinæ Extra Super — " 3s
" Rutæ — " 20s oz. 1s 4d
" Sabinæ — " 7s6d Ang. 10s
" Santali Flavi — oz. 2s 3d
" Sassafras — lb. 2s 6d oz. 8d
" Sinapis — " 1s Exc. oz. 6d
" Succini Rect. — " 2s 6d
" Tabes Rect. — " 8d
" Valerianæ — " 4s 6d
" Verbenæ — " 2s
" Vetiveri — " 18s
" Vinum — " 1s
" Wintergreen — " 20s
Ole. Bechi Elect — " 1s Pulv. 1s 6d
Otto de Rose, Commercial — oz. 10s
" " Fine — " 20s
" " Virgin — " 30s
" " Finger Bottles — " None
Oxymel Scyllæticum — lb. 2s 4d
" Scillæ — " 10d
" Simplex — " 1s
Pepsine — oz. 8s
" Boudault's — " 5s
" Liquor — " 6s
" Porci — " 2s 6d
Peruvian Insect Powder — lb. 3s 6d
Pix Abiegn Barbadensis P.B. — " 3/8 Pulv. 3/8
" " " c. Adipe P.B. — " 2s 8d
" " " c. Sulphure P.B. — " 1s/ Pulv. 1s/
" " Boost P.B. — " 2/4 " 1/8
" Arbaritica Comp. P.B. — " 2/10 " 2/8
" Cadmelæana Comp. P.B. — " 2/10 " 2/8
" Colloc Comp. P.B. — " 10/8 " 12/
" " c. Hydrocyan P.B. — " 12s 6d
" Ferri Carbonatis P.B. — " 2s 4d
" " Iodidi P.B. — " 2s 8d
" Galbani Comp. — " 1/4 Pulv. 2/
" Glandulæ Comp. P.B. — " 5/8 " 6/8
" Hydrarg P.B. — " 2s 2d
" Ole P.B. — " 8s Pulv. 3s
" Picamol C. Ole — " 2s 8d
" Resi Comp. P.B. — " 7s Pulv. 8s 6d
" " P.L. — " 8s 6d " 8s
" Saponis C. Ole — " 8s
" Scillæ Comp. P.B. — " 3/4 Pulv. 4/
" " C. Ole — " 8s 6d
Pipe Ash — " 1/4 Pulv. 1/8
" Cayenne, fine bright — " 1s 6d
" Cubebæ — " 1/1 Pulv. 1/8
" Longum — " 1/8 " 2/
" Nigrum — " 1/1 " 2/6
Plumbi Acetas — lb. 6d cwt. 46s
" Alb. — " 4d
" Acetatis Purif. — " 10d
" Carbonas, Pure ("Flake White") — " 8d
" Iodide — " 10s
" Nitrate — " 8d
Pix Burgund., in Bladders — " 6d
Podophylline — oz. 2s 6d
Potass. Acetas — lb. 2s 3d
" Antimonias — " 12s
" Arsenias — " 3s 4d
" Bicarb. Crystal — " 10d Pulv. 1/1
" Bichromas — " 1s 2d
" Binoxalas — " 8d
" Bromotartrate — " 3s 6d
" Bromidum — " 20s. oz. 1s 4d
" Carbonas (Salts of Tartar) — " 6d. cwt. 52/
" Chloratis — " 1/8 Pulv. 1/
" Chromatis, Pure — " 2s 6d
" Cyanidum — " 2s 2d
" Citras (Neutral) — " 4s
" Citratis Pur. — " 2s 6d
" " Crystal — " 1s 2d
" Fusa — lb. 2s 8d oz. 4d
" Iodidum — " 12s " 10d
" Imper (Canadian Pearlash) — " 6d cwt. 40s
" " " Potass) — " 6d " 35s
" Nit. Crystal Refined — " 6d " 40s
" " Pulv. — " 6½d " 45s
" " Purified Needles — " 8d Pulv. 10d
" Permanganas, Purus — " 4s
" " Crystal — " 2s 8d
" " Solution — lb. 1s 2d
" Prussias, Red — " 2/10 yellow 1/
" Sulphuris, Crystal — " 2d Pulv. 6d
" Sulphuret — " 1s 2d
" Supertartras (Salt of Sorrel) — " 1s3d Pulv. 1/
" Tart — " 2s 2d
Potassium — oz. 4s
Proteine — " 4s 6d
Pulvis Antisyphiliticus, P.B. — lb. 2s 6d
" Aromat, P.B. — " 2s 8d
" Catechu Comp. P.B. — " 3s 6d
" Creta Aromat. P.B. (Pulv. Cond. Aromat. Pul. 1851) — " 4s 6d
" Ipecac. c. Opio, P.B. (Dover's Powder) — " 2s
" Jalapæ Comp., P.B. — " 4s
" Kino c. Opio, P.B. — " 2s 6d
" Resi Comp., P.B. — " 8s
" Scammonii Comp., P.B. — " 8s
" Tragac. Comp., P.B. — " 2s 8d
Quinæ Acetas — oz. 12s 6d
" Arsenias — " 20s 6d
" Citras — " 11s
" Hydrobrom — " 13s
" Iodide — " 13s
" Muriatis — " 13s
" Phosphate — " 12s
" Sulph., Neutral — " 11s
" Tannate — " 12s 6d
" Valerianate — " 13s
" Disulph Howard's — in 1 oz. bottles 4/ bottle free
" " " in 4 oz. " 1/10 " free
" " " in 16 oz. " 5/6 " free
" " Pallidus's — in 1 oz. bottles 3/9 bottle free
" " Unbleached — in 1 oz. " 3/6 " free
" " " in 8 oz. " 5/3 " free
Quinidin Disulph. — in 1 oz. " 5s bottle free
" " " in 25 oz. tins 4s 9d tins free
Quinidinum — oz. 24 9d
Resin, Yellow (Transparent American) — " 6d
" Patent English Quaqui — " 5d
Roger, Jewellin's — " 4s 6d
Rad Aconitin Ang. — " 2s
" Actæ Racemosæ — " 2s 6d
" Aletris, Decorticated — " 1s
" Angustur — " 6d cwt. 40s
" Arnica — lb. 1s 6d
" Belladonnæ — " 1s 10d
" Calam Aromat — " 2d cwt. 40s
" " Pulv. — " 3d
" Calumbæ, Scrate — " 4s 6d
" " Pulv. — " 5s
" " Hand Picked — " 6s 6d
" " Pulv. — " 8s
" Colchici Sicc. Ang. — " 1s 2d Pulv. 1/8

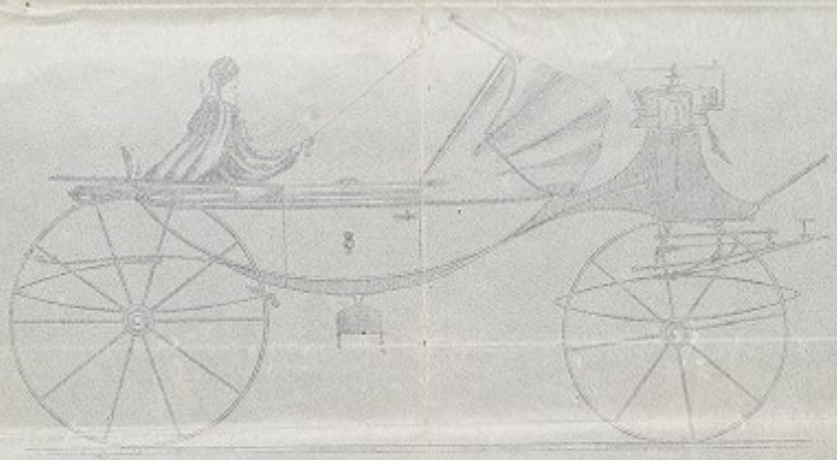
Rad. Curcumæ — lb. 1/ Pulv. 8d
" Cyperi — cwt. 42s
" Ewlin — lb. 8d " 1s 2d
" Galangalæ — " 8d
" Gentianæ — cwt. 60
" " Elect — lb. 6d. Pulv. 8d.
Gentiana Rectus Ord. — " 8d cwt. 60s
" " Pulv. — " 1s
" " Pincher Ang. — " 3s Pulv. 3s 6d
" " Exot — " 10d " 1s 6d
Hellen Aur. — " 6d " 1s
" — cwt. 42s
" Nobil — lb. 8d " 1s6d
Ipecac — " 12/ " 13/
Jalapæ — " 6d cwt. 40s
" Pulv. — " 1s " 2 for 11d
Jalapæ — " 3/9 Pulv. 4/9
Marshall — " 1s
Pareiræ Brava — " 10d
Pareiræ — " 1s 3d
Rhatanie — " 2s
Rhei Ang. — " 8d
" Trimmed — " 2s
" Pulv. — " 1s 4d
" E. I. Ord. — " 11/6 Pulv. 12s
" Sec. — " 11/6
" Turc. — " 22s
" " Pulv. — " 25s 6d
Sarsaparilla — lb. 2s 6d
Sarsæ Honduras — " 1s6d Incls. 2/3
" Jamaica Ord. — " 3s Incls. 3s6d
" Pulv. — " 3s 6d
" Vera Cruz — " 1s Incls. 1s4d
Scillæ Sicc. Ord. — " 6d Pulv. 1s 6d
Senegæ — " 3s
Serpentariæ — " 4/8 Pulv. 4/8
Sesamum — " 5s
Sennæ — " 2s 6d
Serpentaria — " 10d
Taraxi, Dried — " 8d
Turmericalis — " 8d
Valerianæ Ang. — " 8d Pulv. 1/8
Zingib. Africanæ — " 8d " 10d
" — cwt. 70s
" Jamaica Opt. Bleached — lb. 2s 4d
" " " Unbleached — " 2s
" " Part. Opt. — " 1s 6d
" " Sec. — " 1s
" " Pulv. Opt. — " 2/4 Good 1/8
Salmon's Essence, P.B. — " 30s
Sandrac Lactis — " 1/4 Pulv. 1/6
" Ustum — " 8d
Sapo Pebble — " 8d 280lbs 22s
Saloone — " 1s 8d
Sal. Petrunia — lb. 8d Glob. 10d
Saponine — " 3s
Sarsæ Compt — lb. 3s Pulv. 3s 6d
Sem. Anethi — " 10d
" Anisi Opt. — " 7d Pulv. 10d
" " — cwt. 60s
" Canum, Finest Malabar — lb. 7/6 " 8/
" Carui Ang. — " 7d " 10d
" " — cwt. 44s
" Colchici — lb. 1/8 " 2/2
" Cydoni Ang. — " 3d cwt. 40s
" " Pulv. — " 4d
" Cydon — " 3s 6d
" Cynosbi — " 7d cwt. 64/
" " Pulv. — " 8d
" Fœniculi — " 8d Pulv. 10d
" " — cwt. 84s
" Fœnugræc — lb. 4d cwt. 16s
" " Pulv. — " 6d
" Hyoscyami — " 1s 3d
" Lini "Fanned and Sifted" — " 4d cwt. 32s
" " Crushed — " 3d cwt. 24s
" " Farini — " 2d " 16s
" Santon — " 8d
" Staphisagr — " 6d Pulv. 1s
" " — cwt. 42s
Sapo, Castile — lb. 6d cwt. 50s
" " Pulv. — " 1s 8d
" " White — " 2d cwt. 16s
" " " Pulv. — " 1s 10d
" Creme D'Amande, plain — " 1s 6d
" " " Almond scented — " 1s 8d
" Naples — " 2s 6d
" Mottles Commercial — " 4½d
" " P.L., 1851 — " 5d
Soda, Acetas Pure — " 2s
" Arsenitis — " 2s 4d
" Benzoate — " 6s
" Boracis (Borax) — lb. 4d cwt. 30/
" " Pulv. — " 10d
" Bicarb (Carbonas Acidus) — lb. 2d cwt. 20/
" " per cwt. cask — cwt. 20/ casks free
" " Newcastle — lb. 2d cwt. 24/
" " per cwt. cask — 22s casks free
" " Howard's — lb. 6d cwt. 54/
" Benzoas — " 1s 6d
" Butant. Pulv. — " 2s 2d
" Carbonas (Natron Purum) — " 6d Exsic. 10d
" Chloras — " 6s 6d
" Crystalis (Washing Soda) — " 1d cwt. 7/6
" Hydrosulphis — " 10s
" Hypophos — " 18s
" Hypochlorosis — " 6d cwt. 40s
" Nitras Commercialis — cwt. 24/6 Pure 1/6
" Phosphas — lb. 8d
" Potassio Tart — " 1/2 cwt. 1/1
" Pyrophos — " 2s 6d
" Sulphate (Glauber) — " 1d cwt. 8s
" Tungstate — " 1s
Sodium — oz. 3s 6d
" Chloretum, Pure — lb. 1s
" Iodide Crystal, Pure — " 24s
Spongia, Usu. — " 8s
Spt Æther Nit. P.F. — " 3/Wh. qt. 3/7
" " B.S., 850 — " 8s " 2/10
" " Mentholated — " 20/ " /9
" Hydrochlor. (Muriat. Æther, P.B.) — " 4s 5d "
" Ammon Aromat Opt. P.B. — " 3/Wh. qt. 2/10
" " P.L., S.G., 918 — " 2/10 " 2/6
" " Mentholated — " 10/ " 9d
" Formia — " 3s 6d
" " Mentholated — " 1s 6d
" Armoraciæ Comp. — " 3s 6d
" Cinnamomi Dest — " 3s 6d
" Juniperi Comp., P.L. 1851 — " 3s 6d
" Menthæ Pip Dest — " 3s 6d
" Pyroaceticus — " 2s 6d
" Pyrodelic — " 3s 6d
" Sambucæ Dest — " 3s 6d
Sperm Whales, Cypria — " 8d
" " Solution — " 8d
" " Pulv. — " 1s
Stramonii, Cak — " 1s Seeds 1s 6d
Strontia Acetas — " 3s 6d
" Carbonas — " 3d Pure 3s
" Chloras — " 3s 6d
" Nitras — " 2d Kaolin 1s
Strychnine, Pure Crystal — oz. 8s Pulv. 7s
" Acetas — " 14s
" Muriate — " 14s
" Nitrate — " 14s
" Phosphate — " 10s
" Sulphate — " 14s
Sugar Belladonnæ — lb. 3s 6d
" Carui — " 3s 6d
" Hyoscyami — " 3s 6d
" Scopolii — " 3s 6d
" Stramonii — " 3s 6d
Sulph. Iodide — oz. 1s 2d
" Lotum — lb. 6d
" Precip — " 4d cwt. 34s
" " Pure — " 8d
" Rotund — " 3d cwt. 16s
" Sublimata — " 2d " 17s
" " — " 1d-cwt. casks 14s
" Vivum — lb. 2d cwt. 16s
Superphosphas Acidi Tartrici P.B. — " 3s 6d
" Morphiæ P.B. — " 15s
Syrupus Allii — oz. 2s
" Althææ — " 1s
" Aurantii — " 1s
" " Flor. P.B. — " 1s
" Calcis Hydrochlor — " 2s 6d
" Chinæ Comp. — " 8s
" Cinnæ — " 1s
" Ferri Bromidi — " 2s 6d
" " Citras — " 2s
" " c. Quinæ — " 2s 6d
" " et Calcis Superphos. — " 2s 6d
" Hydriodic — " 2s 6d
" " c. Quinæ — " 4s 6d
" Iodidi — " 2s Wt. qt. 1/8
" Iodidi — " 2s 6d
" " c. Quinæ — " 4s 6d
" Lactucæ — " 2s 6d
" Papaveris — " 2s 6d
" Phosphatis Comp — " 4s 6d
" Superphosphatis P.B. — " 3s
" Rubi Idæi — " 2s 6d
" Sarsaparilla — " 2s 6d
" " et Manganese — " 2s 6d
" " c. Quinæ — " 4s 6d
" Scillæ — " 2s
" Senegæ — " 2s 6d
" Senegæ, Concentrated — " 3s 6d
" Simplex — " 1s
" Tolutanus — " 2s 6d
" Zingiberis — " 1s 6d
Tabellæ — " 1s 6d
Tabellæ Ves. — " 1s 6d
Tannin — " 1s 6d
Tartar Emetic — " 1s
" Natronatus — " 1s 6d
" Powder, P.B. — " 1s 6d
" Tosti — " 1s 6d
" Vitriol — " 1s 6d
" Extract, P.L. 1851 — " 1s
" P.B. — " 1s 6d
Tartarine — oz. 6d Elect. 8d.
Taxine — " 8d
Tetine Cano — " 4s 8d
" Cow — " 2/3
" Tench — " 3s
Thea Japonica — " 6d
" Rosa — " 1s
Tinctura Aconite Radix — " 8/6 Methyl. 4s
" " Comp. Fleming's — " 6s 6d " 3s 6d
" " P.B. — " 4s " 2s
" " P.L. 1851 — " 5s 6d " 3s
Aether, Sacharina — " 3s 6d " 1/6
Aloes Soc — " 3s 6d " 1s
" " c. Myrrhe — " 5s 6d " 3s 6d
Arnica — " 3s " 1s 6d
Assafœtida — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
Aurant — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Pale Tonic — " 3s 6d " 2s 6d
Belladonnæ, P.B. — " 3s " 1s 6d
Benzoes Co. — " 3s 6d " 2s 6d
Bucku — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Calumbæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Camph. Co. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Cantharis Ingest — " 3s 6d " 2s 6d
Capsicum — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Capsici — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Cardamomi Co. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
" " Comp. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Cascarilla — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Castoreæ — " 6s " 3s 6d
Catechu Comp. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Cinchonæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Cinchonæ, P.B. — " 2s " 1s 6d
" " Co. P.L. 1851 — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
Cinnamomi Fort. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
" Co. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Colchici Rad — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
" Sem — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
" Armoniati — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Cornu Ustum, P.B. — " 1s
" P.L. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Croci — " 6s 6d
Cubebæ, P.L. 1851 — " 4s " 2s 6d
Digitalis — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Ergotæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
" Æthereæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Ferri Acetas — " 4s " 1s 6d
" " Æthereus — " 3s " 1s 6d
" " Ammoniati Citratis — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Ferri Perchlor. (Ferri Sesq.) — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Gallæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Gallæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Gentianæ Comp. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Guaiaci Ex. — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
" Ammoniata — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
Helleb. Alb. — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
" Nig — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
Humuli (Lupuli P.B.) — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
Hydrocyan — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Iodini P.B. — " 4s " 2s 6d
" Comp. P.L. 1851 — " 4s 6d " 2s
Jalapæ — " 3s 6d " 2s 6d
Kamala — " 3s 6d "
Kino — " 3s 6d " 2s 6d
Lavandulæ Comp. — " 3s 6d " 2s 6d
Limonis, P.B. — " 2s 6d "
Lobelia Inflata — " 3s
" " Æthereæ — " 6s " 3s
Malvæ — " 4s " 2s 6d
Myrrhæ Et. — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
" Comp. — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
Nucis Vomicæ — " 3s 6d " 1s 6d
Opii — " 4s 6d " 3s
Pyrethri — " 4s " 2s 6d
Quassiæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Quinæ Comp. P.L. 1851 — " 6s " 3s
Sanguinar (Kingsville) — " 2s 6d " 2s
Rhei Comp. P.B. — " 4s " 2s 6d
" " P.L. 1851 — " 2s 6d " 2s
Sabinæ, P.B. — " 2s 6d "
Scillæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Senegæ — " 2s 6d " 2s
Sennæ Co. — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Serpentariæ — " 2s 6d "
Stramonii — " 2s 6d " 2s
Sumbuli — " 3s 6d " 2s
Valerianæ — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
" Ammoniata — " 3s 6d " 2s
Zingib — " 2s 6d " 1s 6d
Tobacco Black Snuff — oz. 1s 6d
Trional (Pharmacopœia) — " 2s
Unguentum Aconitinæ — lb. 1s 2d
" Acetatis, P.B. — " 4s
" Althææ — " 1s 2d
" Antim Tart. — " 1s 6d
" Atropinæ — " 4s
" Belladonnæ — " 1s 2d
" Calcis Iodidi — " 1s 8d
" Cantharidinæ — " 1s 2d
" Cetacei — " 1s 6d
" Cocculæ — " 1s 6d
" Elemi — " 1s 6d
" Galla — " 1s 6d
" " Cum Opio — " 4s 6d
" Hydrarg, P.B. — " 1s 10d
" " Fort. P.L. — " 1s 6d
" " Mitius — " 1s 6d
" " Ammoniatæ — " 1s 10d
" " Iodidi Rubri — " 2s 6d
" " Nitratis — " 2s 6d
" " Oxidi Rubri — " 1s 6d
" " Iodi Sic — " 2s 6d
" " Cum. — " 2s 10d
" Picis Liquidæ — " 1s
" Plumbi Carbonatis — " 1s 2d
" " Subacetatis — " 1s 7d
" Potassii Iodidi — " 2s 6d
" Resinæ — " 1s 2d
" Sabinæ — " 2s 2d
" Sambuci Flor — " 1s 6d
" " Viridis — " 1s
" Simplex — " 1s 2d
" Sulphuris — " 1s
" " Cum. — " 2s
" Terebinthinæ — " 1s 6d
" Veratriæ — " 6s 8d
" Zinci Oxyd — " 1s 6d
" " Sulphatis — " 1s 6d
Vanilla Ord. — " 30s oz. 2s 4d
Veratrine — " 1s 2d
Veratria — oz. 10s 6d
Vermilion, English — lb. 3s 6d
" Chinese — " 4s 3d
Vin. Aloes — " 2s 6d
" Antim. Tart. — " 2s 6d
" Colchici Rad. — " 2s 6d
" " Sem. — " 2s 6d
" Ferri — " 2s 6d
" Ipecac — " 2s 6d
" Opii P.B. — " 4s
" " P.L., 1851 — " 2s 6d
" Rhei — " 2s 6d
" Veratri — " 2s 6d
Zinci Acetas — " 2s 6d
" Bromidum — " 8/6 Methyl 6s
" Chloridum — " 6d Meth. 3s
" Iodidum — " 2s 6d
" Oxidum — " 2s 6d
" Sulphas — " 2s 6d
" " Purus — " 3s
" " Ammoniatus — " 3s 6d
Zingiber — " 2s 6d
Zinci Oxid — " 2s 6d
" Sulphas — " 2s 6d

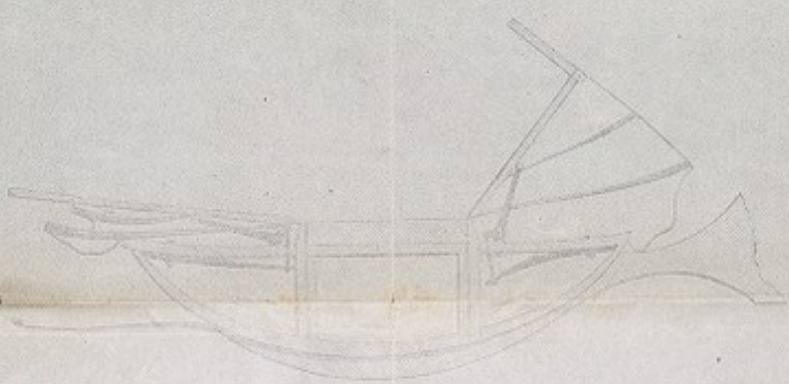
FRENCH PERFUMED OILS, No. 24

Cassia — oz. 1s
Jasmin — " 8s
Orange Flowers — " 8s
Rose — " 8s
Tuberose — " 8s
Vanilla — " 8s 6d
Violets — " 10s 6d

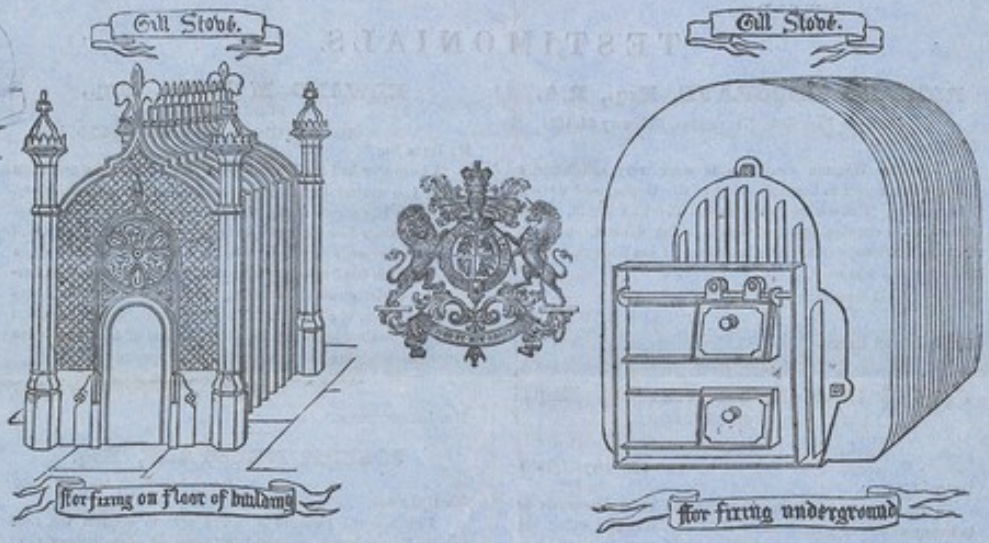
EFFERVESCENT GRANULAR PREPARATIONS.

Carbonate of Iron — oz. 2s 6d
" " Lithia — " 8s
Citrate of Iron — " 2s 6d
" " c. Quinine — " 4s 6d
" " Lithia — " 8s
" " Magnesia — " 2s 6d
" " in Pottle Bottles — " 1s 6d
" Potash — " 2s 6d
" Quinine — " 4s
Citro-Tartrate of Soda — " 2s 6d
Cardamom Salt — " 3s
Cream of Tartar Salt — " 3s
Fruit Salt — " 3s
Kissingen — " 3s
Marienbad — " 3s
Potash — " 1s6d





Automatic
London



STUART AND SMITH'S

PATENT GILL AIR WARMER.

The generally unwholesome character of Air, warmed by the ordinary Metal Stove, has become a matter of universal complaint, and, without enquiry, the conclusion is that the evil is in the nature of the material employed, instead of in the mode of employing it; the mischief wholly arising from the very different powers by which iron and atmospheric air conduct heat.

In the ordinary Hot Air Stove, the combustion of the Fuel takes place in an Iron Cockle, which rapidly absorbs and conducts the Heat evolved to its external surface, but the air being a bad conductor, does not carry it off with sufficient rapidity to prevent the Cockle becoming over-heated, and the consequence is, the Air is vitiated, and the Cockle itself very soon burns out. The nature of the evil at once suggests the remedy; viz., the so extending the external surface of the Cockle in proportion to its internal surface, that it may be enabled to carry off the Heat as rapidly as it is evolved. The Patent Gill Apparatus most perfectly secures this result; it is constructed of Cast Iron Plates, termed by the Patentee, "Gills," the analogy being to the gills of a fish. Any number of these cemented and bolted together form the Cockle. The number and size of the Gills being determined by the area to be Heated; but the usual proportion of surface exposed to the Fire is half a foot, whilst that exposed to the Air is ten feet: the Iron thus becomes a mere vehicle for conducting the Heat; the Air remains pure, and, as the Apparatus cannot be over-heated, it is all but imperishable.

From want of reflection, a very indefinite notion seems to prevail about heating with Hot Water. To hear people talk it would be imagined that the water itself flowed about the Building and warmed the air, whereas it is only employed as the medium of conveying heat to Iron. Its value alone consisting in the fact that as 212° is the temperature at which water boils, the Iron cannot be over-heated by it. The same salubrious result is obtained by the adoption of the Gill Principle, with some important advantages which Pipes heated by Hot Water do not supply:—viz., the greater facility for adapting the Apparatus especially to old Buildings, the freedom from leakage from the various joints, and the very common occurrence of Pipes bursting in winter, and very especially from the fact that when Pipes are carried into the rooms, the air already there is only heated, whereas the Gill apparatus secures a current of fresh Air direct from the atmosphere, which is acclimated by passing over the Gills before it is distributed into the building. The Apparatus is now in very extensive use in various parts of the Kingdom with uniform success, and is proved to be the most effectual and economical Air-warmer yet introduced, the consumption of fuel (common engine or other coal) being exceedingly small in proportion to the effect produced.

Being once fixed, from the simplicity of its construction, it cannot get out of order; and consequently is free from the necessity of those costly repairs which not unfrequently treble the original price of most other Air-warmers.

TESTIMONIALS.

RICHARD REDGRAVE, Esq., R.A.

18, Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, February 24, 1854.

My Dear Sir,

The Air Warmer continues to work very satisfactorily indeed, with regard to the main body of the House, and during this weather, is charming, even in the Painting Room. Mrs. Redgrave is extremely pleased with it in her domain, and says that she never enjoyed a winter before as she has done this since the apparatus was fixed.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,

RICHARD REDGRAVE.

Mr. J. Jobson Smith.

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, Esq.,

LATE M.P. FOR SHEFFIELD.

Stanhope Lodge, St. John's Wood, London,
January 27, 1855.

Dear Sirs,

I am happy to be able to report to you most favourably as to the operation of your Patent Gill Air Warmer which has exceeded the expectations I had formed of it. From a residence of many years in tropical climates, I have always been peculiarly susceptible of cold since my residence in England, and this has increased with increasing years and decreasing strength; I have therefore, had recourse, from time to time, to various Stoves, and other modes of warming the hall and passages of my house; but I have never succeeded till now in producing an equal temperature over every part, and having that temperature completely under control, which your Air Warmer so effectually gives me. By its use, we are really insensible to those changes of temperature and chills which are ordinarily produced in passing from warm rooms to cold halls and passages, and have the climate of May within doors in the months of December and January. The servants learnt its proper management in a few days without difficulty; and its economy in fuel is as remarkable as the many other good qualities it possesses. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of it, and shall lose no opportunity of heartily advising its adoption to all who desire to protect themselves against the changes of temperature in their dwellings.

I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.

To Messrs. Stuart & Smith,
Roscoe Place, Sheffield.

WM. RUTSON, Esq.

Newby Wiske, Thirsk, 15th February, 1855.

Sirs,

I wish to tell you what promise of comfort as well as of economy I have in the Gill Stove placed in the staircase of my house recently built. In spite of the disadvantages incident to an uninhabited and unfurnished house, with all the doors open into the adjacent rooms, it is keeping up a very genial influence over the temperature even during this severe weather. The manner in which the air is admitted gives perfect control over the combustion; and I find, with Coke at 16s. 8d. per ton, the rate at which it has been fired for the last two or three months, is 1d. per hour.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

WM. RUTSON.

Messrs. Stuart & Smith.

P.S.—Mr. Rutson on looking again sees the cost of Coke for his Gill Stove, burning nine hours per diem, from the 31st October, to 9th February, for six days each week, was 36s. 6d. for Coke—say about 5d. per day.

HENRY J. DIXON, Esq.

Stumperlow Hall, February 17th, 1855.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in telling you the Patent Gill Stove succeeds perfectly. Before I had it, this house was extremely cold; now it is quite comfortable, and fewer fires are needed.

I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

HENRY J. DIXON.

Messrs. Stuart & Smith, Roscoe Place.

EDWARD MARTIN, Esq.,

SURGEON.

Sheffield, Glossop Road, February 27th, 1855.

My Dear Sir,

I have now had the Patent Gill Air Warmer in operation during two winters, and the result has been extremely satisfactory. During the late severe frosts, the comfort has been so great that I scarcely know how we could have done without it. Instead of the hall, staircase, and passages being a reservoir of cold air, a genial warmth has been everywhere diffused. And, when recovering from colds, my children having the general run of the house without the fear of a relapse. To many invalids, the invention will prove invaluable, giving them the freedom of their habitation instead of confining them prisoners to one apartment.

Believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

EDWARD MARTIN.

Mr. Jobson Smith.

JOSEPH NELSTROP, Esq.

Broomhall Park, March 1, 1855.

My Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in being able to confirm the good opinion I have before expressed in favour of your Patent Gill Air Warmer. I have had it in use three winters, and, during the late severe weather, it has proved invaluable, warming the whole of the house, and rendering it unnecessary to have a fire in any of the bedrooms.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

JOSEPH NELSTROP.

Mr. Jno. Jobson Smith, Roscoe Place, Sheffield.

M. E. HADFIELD, Esq.,

FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Sheffield, March 5th, 1855.

My Dear Sir,

We have kept the Gill Stove in full operation during the past severe weather, and I have much pleasure in saying the result has been most satisfactory. The temperature of the house has been pleasant and equable, and the atmosphere perfectly free from the disagreeable oppressive odour produced usually by Hot Air Stoves. I can conscientiously recommend the principle to my frends as cheap and effective.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

M. E. HADFIELD.

Mr. J. Jobson Smith, Roscoe Place, Sheffield.

W. K. PEACE, Esq.

Brook Hill, Sheffield, March 7th, 1855.

Dear Sir,

The very severe weather of the last two months has given a good opportunity of testing the capabilities of your Patent Gill Stove, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has proved a very great comfort, making our house pleasantly warm throughout the hall and passages in the most severe weather. It requires but a moderate amount of attention, and burns very little fuel compared with the effect produced, and is quite free from the general objections to Hot Air Stoves, in that it never overheats the air.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

W. K. PEACE.

Mr. J. Jobson Smith.

E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.

West street, Sheffield, May 27th, 1856.

Gentlemen,

The Gill Air Warmer you put me up last year, at Endcliffe, and which I regarded with some distrust and doubt, has been thoroughly tested during the past unusually cold winter. Having been accustomed to a dry climate, my family has been painfully sensitive of the damp and chilly air of this country; but by the happy effects of your Air Warmer, the house has been kept at a most agreeable temperature by a continued ventilation of pure, warm, fresh air. This excellent apparatus must be invaluable to invalids and delicate persons. I most cordially offer my testimony in approbation of your effective plan of rendering dwelling-houses most equably comfortable in point of temperature.

I am, yours very truly,

E. F. SANDERSON.

Messrs. Stuart & Smith, Roscoe Place.

EXTRACTS from the Quarterly Report (No. 30,) of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels in England and Wales. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Philadelphia Grove, Sheffield,
February 9, 1856.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have read attentively No. 28 of your Quarterly Report, wherein it is stated, in page 18, that the Board is anxious, if possible, to receive statements from Clergymen, in verification or otherwise of the effects attributed to various warming apparatuses. As I have been called upon to *endure*, in addition to all past calamities, a small martyrdom in this department, my experience may not be unacceptable.

The first experiment was of hot-air flues down the two aisles and nave. In the vault below we had a common greenhouse fire-grate fixed. The original intention was, to let the heated air through several small apertures made in the flags. The flues, however, were found not to be perfectly smoke-tight, consequently the apertures had to be made up, and we attempted to warm the Church by heating the flags. The fire-grate was fixed underneath the vestry, which, by referring to the plans, you will find at the commencement of the south aisle, beginning from the Chancel. The flags of the south aisle became intensely hot; so hot, that had not the stones been exceedingly thick, they would inevitably have split from the effects of high pressure, but *there* the heat *ended;* it would not efficiently circulate either through the middle aisle, or the aisle on the north side. This, then, proved a perfect failure.

Experiment the second was with four highest-power patent cylindrical gas stoves. Each Stove contained six circles, with ten jets in each circle, making in the whole 240 jets. These stoves were placed one in front of the communion rails, one about six feet lower down towards the nave, and the other two at proportionate distances, in the broad aisle at the west end. Care was taken that neither of the stoves should be underneath the galleries, so as to prevent the full effect of a general circulation. After various costly and unsuccessful trials, the churchwardens at last resolved, at the special request of the agent, to make a final test in freezing weather. The four stoves were set at work about 6½ A.M., and continued burning until 8½ P.M., thus giving (with closed outer doors and inner doors edged with baize) the united effect of 240 jets for fourteen hours. Before the stoves were lighted the thermometer stood at 40° Fahrenheit, and at 8½ it was at 42½°, that is, 12½° below the mark temperate. The agent seemed so astonished at the result, that he doubted the accuracy of my thermometer, whereupon I immediately ordered two more into the church, and within one degree they all gave the same result. This, then, was also an enormous failure—so great a one, that I almost believe a gas stove placed at every other pew-door would scarcely have produced the desired result. Being now thoroughly disheartened, I resolved to make an inspection, and, so far as one not brought up to the trade could do, a thorough examination of most of the warming apparatuses of Sheffield, both in churches and dissenting chapels. After very many wearisome hours of research, not only in Sheffield, but also in Rotherham, six miles distant, I thought I would make a *final* effort for good or evil and try Messrs. Stuart and Smith's Patent Gill Air Warmer, mentioned in page 20 of the report I have already referred to. I was the more induced to try the Gill Stove from a personal observation of its most complete success in St Philip's Church, the mother church from which my new parish is cut off; an edifice containing no less than 300,000 cubical feet to warm, the volume of my church being only 108,000 cubical feet, or thereabouts. In St. Jude's, Moor Fields, there is one Air Warmer, containing forty Gills. We have two warm air gratings in the Church, one close to the pulpit, (which is the smaller one,) and a large one at the west end, in the broad aisle. In the vault under the vestry, the cold air grating is fixed.

On the first Sunday of trial (when a servant of Messrs. Stuart and Smith worked the stove) the fire being lighted on Saturday morning, on Sunday morning the thermometer stood at 58°; and at the close of evening service, we were at the excessive heat of 66° in the reading desk, and 71° in the gallery. On the second Sunday (when the apparatus was worked by my beadle,) the thermometer at morning service stood at 58°, and in the evening rose to 64°, although I had ordered all firing to cease after morning service. On the third Sunday we had a decidedly frosty day; the beadle (presuming, I suppose, on the power of the stove) had neglected the fuel, and the thermometer at morning service stood at 46°, and at its termination rose to 50°. By judiciously firing, however, the evening service closed with Fahrenheit at 60°, and that with a decided frost outside; thus making a rise of 14° in one day, a very different result from the 2½° produced by gas stoves under similar circumstances. We have not a particle of that burnt air smell produced by the ordinary coke stove and iron-pèping principle, nor do I think that the cost of fuel is at all greater than in the ordinary modes of church warming. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that you may most beneficially, and even in the point of cost of consumption, most safely recommend the Gill Stove, as decidedly one of the best methods yet invented for warming churches of a similar structure with my own. I need hardly assure you that I have no personal interest whatever in making the above remarks; and leaving them for your consideration,

I remain, respectfully, your faithful Servant,
SAMUEL JOHN LYON.

The Rev. T. Bowdler.

Eastham Vicarage, Chester,
April 3, 1856.

Dear Sir,—I should have replied sooner to your letter of the 25th ultimo, asking for information respecting Messrs. Stuart and Smith's Stove, but I was anxious to see my churchwarden, and add his testimony to my own.

The Patent Gill Stove has been in operation in this church the whole of the winter, and fully bears out Mr. Smith's promise that it should effectually warm the Church. It has been perfectly successful, and gives satisfaction to the congregation. One of the churchwardens has manifested his approval of the Gill Stove by having applied it to the heating of his own house, and I myself look forward to introducing one into my vicarage. You are quite at liberty to make any use of this statement you may wish, and of my name: for it is only due to Mr. Smith to make known my experience of the excellence of the apparatus, as I do whenever I have an opportunity.

I am, dear Sir, your faithful Servant,
T. EATON,
The Rev. T. Bowdler. Canon of Chester.

Manchester, March 29, 1856.

Sir,—Your letter of the 25th instant has followed me to this place. In reply to your enquiry, I am happy to bear testimony to the efficacy of the Patent Gill Air Warmer, manufactured by Messrs. Stuart and Smith. St. Philip's Church contains about 300,000 cubic feet; the height of the nave is 60 feet; and there is a very large proportion of cooling surface, consisting of spacious windows and massive stone pillars: and yet, with these disadvantages, the apparatus *easily* maintains a temperature of from 55 to 60 degs. in the coldest weather. It is also a great recommendation of this system, that the warmth generated is perfectly genial, and that there is no danger from fire.

You are quite at liberty to publish this statement, and my name in connexion with it.

I remain, Sir, your faithful Servant,
JOHN LIVESEY,
Rev. T. Bowdler. Incumbent of St. Philip's, Sheffield.

Easton Rectory, Stamford,
March 28th, 1856.

Rev. Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the perfect efficacy of the Patent Gill Air Stove, erected in my church, by Messrs. Stuart and Smith, of Sheffield. It is a perfectly safe and simple invention, easy of management, and capable of being so constructed as to occasion no disfigurement whatever to the appearance of the church. It, moreover, diffuses a most equable as well as agreeable temperature over every part of the sacred edifice. I can most confidently recommend it as being by far the most successful method of imparting warmth to large buildings that I ever heard of.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter.

I am, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,
W. H. CHARLTON,
Rev. T. Bowdler, &c., &c. Rector of Easton, Stamford.

Liverpool, 1, Cook street,
April 1, 1856.

Sir,—I beg to apologise for not sooner answering your letter of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of Messrs. Stuart and Smith's Gill Stove, which, I am glad to say, I can speak favourably of. In the first place, the simplicity of the construction ensures not only the durability of the apparatus, but also the absence of casualties that other kinds of apparatuses are subject to, particularly hot water and steam apparatus. In the second place, it contains within a small compass a larger amount of heating surface than any other kind of heating apparatus that I have seen; and further that surface is not liable to be overheated, as in some cases where the fire is directly applied in the manner it is in the Gill Stove. In the third place, the small consumption of coal to produce the desired effect, and the slight attendance required to keep the stove in good working order, are great recommendations in its favour. Consequently, from all those good properties which the Gill Stove possesses, I consider it admirably adapted to the purposes of warming and ventilating buildings of every description.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Architect.

The Rev. T. Bowdler.

Stoke-upon-Trent,
March 26, 1856.

Mr. C. M. Campbell presents his compliments to the Rev. Mr. Bowdler, and begs to state that, since the Gill Air Warmer has been introduced at Mr. Minton's School at Hartshill, near this place, they have been very comfortable, and altogether the experiment has been fully satisfactory. The schools were previously heated by the hot-water process, which did not answer the purpose.

Mr. B. is at liberty to make what use he pleases of this testimonial favourable to Messrs. Stuart and Smith's invention.

Stuart & Smith
Patent Air Warmer

CREE CHURCH LANE, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.,

LONDON, *August*, 1866.

C. J. HEWLETT & Co. (formerly of Arthur Street West, Established 1832), Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations, respectfully solicit attention to the following quotations, at which credit accounts will be opened by mutual arrangement, or for prompt payment a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed.

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Cetaceum... ... ... 1/6	„	
Chlorodyne, Davenport's... 3/6	oz.	
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„ Roborans... ... ... 1/-	„	
„ Saponis 1/-	lb.	
„ Adhesive, *on Calico*... 6d.	yd.	
„ „ *on Calico* 5/6	12 yds.	
„ „ *on Mole Skin* 2/2	yd.	
„ Roborans, *on Calico*. 1/-	„	
„ „ *on Mole Skin* 2/2	„	
„ Spread, *Oval and Square, all sizes, in boxes of* 1 *doz. each*...		
Ess Bergamot Italian ...	1/2	oz.
„ Camphor conc. *for making the Julep* ...	3/8	lb.
„ Limonis	9d.	oz.
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„ Zingib Jam Conc ...	6/6	„
Ext Aconiti	1/-	oz.
„ Aloes Aquosi	4d.	„
„ „ Pulv ...	6/-	lb.
„ Anthem	5d.	oz.
„ Belladon ... 1866 ...	8d.	„
„ Cinchon	1/-	„
„ Colchici Acet	1/-	„
„ Colocynth Co	10/6	lb.
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„ Rhei	1/6	„
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Ferri Ammon	2/8	„
„ „ Citras 4d. oz.	3/6	lb.
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„ „ *in 5lb. bots.* 1/8	„	
„ Rhei Co conc „ 3/-	„	
„ Rosæ Co „ „ 2/8	„	
„ Sennæ Co „ „ 2/8	„	
Iodine Resublim 1/1	oz.	
Jalapine 7/-	„	
Kousso ... ... 8d.	„	
Lichen Islandicus ... ... 6d.	lb.	
Lign Quassiæ Incis ... ... 8d.	„	
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Lin Camphor Co 3/-	„	
„ Saponis Co 2/2	„	
„ „ „ Meth pure 1/4	„	
Liq Ammon P.L. ... ... 10d.	„	
„ „ Fortis 1/6	„	
„ „ Acet Conc (1 to 7) 2/6	„	
„ „ „ *in 5lb. bots.* 2/3	„	
„ Arsenical 1/8	„	
„ Calcis Chlorid ... ... 6d.	„	
„ Cinchon Cord Conc ... 2/-	oz.	
„ „ Lane „ ... 1/-	„	
„ Donovan ... ... 5d.	„	
„ Opii Sedativus 10/-	lb.	
„ „ *in* 4 lb. *bots.* 9/-	„	
„ Plumbi Acetas ... ... 5d.	„	
„ Potassæ ... ... 8d.	„	
„ „ *Brandish's*... 10d.	„	
„ Rhei Dulc Conc (1 to 7) 2/8	„	

TRUSSES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND MEDICAL WORKS TO ORDER.

SULPHITE OF LIME, as recommended by Dr. Scroffen, for Cholera, Diarrhœa, &c.

	lbs	oz.
Liq Sodæ Chlorid	6d.	lb.
„ Secale Cornut	10/6	lb.
„ Sarsæ Jam Co Conc (1 to 7)	4/6	lb.
„ „ *in* 5lb. *bots.*	4/-	„
„ Senna Dulc Conc (1 to 7)	2/8	„
„ Taraxci	3/6	„
„ „ *in* 5lb. *bots.*	3/-	„
„ Vol C.C.	6d.	„
Macis...	4/6	„
Magnes Calc	3/-	„
„ „ Pond	5/6	„
„ Carbon	8d.	„
„ Carb Pond	2/6	„
„ Citras Granular ...	2/8	„
„ Sulphas *casks*...	10/6	cwt.
„ „ *parcels*	10/6	„
Manna Opt	5/6	lb.
Matico	1/4	„
Mel	10d.	„
Morphiæ Acetas	1/6	dr.
„ Hydrochloras ...	1/6	„
Nux Moschat	4/6	lb.
Ol Æthereum	1/3	oz.
Amygd Dulc		
„ Anethi	10d.	oz.
„ Cajeput	1/-	„
„ Carui Ang	1/-	„
„ Caryoph Ang	8d.	„
„ Cassiæ	1/3	„
„ Cinnamomi	4/6	„
„ Croton Tig	2/6	„
„ Filicis Maris	2/-	„
„ Jecoris Aselli Nov ...	1/-	lb.
„ „ Fusc ...	9d.	„
„ Lavand Ang.	4/-	oz.
„ „ Exot Redrawn	1/-	„
„ Menth Pip Ang	3/-	„
„ „ „ Exot Redrawn	1/9	„
„ „ „ Virid ...	2/6	„
„ Neroli	16/-	„
„ Olivæ Opt	1/-	lb.
„ „ Sec.	10d.	„
„ Origani	4d.	oz.
„ Pulegii...	2/6	„
„ Piment...	1/6	„
„ Ricini Capsules	1/-	100
„ Ricini E. I., Elect Filtered	10d.	lb.
„ „ „ *per gal. bot.*	9d.	„
„ „ Sec	8d.	„
„ „ Com...	7d.	lb.
„ Sabinæ...	2/-	oz.
„ Succin Rect	2/8	lb.
„ Terebinth Rect	1/2	„
„ Verbenæ	2/6	oz.
Opium Turc	1/4	„
Otto Rosæ	3/-	dr.
Oxymel Scillæ	10d.	lb.
„ *in 2 gal. bottles*...	8d.	„
Pepsine	4/6	oz.
Pepsina Porci	12/-	„
Pil Colocynth Co P.L. ...	14/-	lb.
„ Galbani, Comp	8d.	oz.
„ Hydrarg	2/8	lb.
„ Rhei Comp	6d.	oz.
„ Scillæ	4d.	„
Pills rolled in 3, 4, or 5 grains to order.		
Piper Alb	1/8	lb.
„ Cayenne	2/10	„
„ Nigr	1/4	„
Pix Burgund	6d.	„
Plumbi Acetas	8d.	„
„ „ *purif.* ...	1/2	„
„ Iodid	1/2	oz.
Podophylline	3/6	„
Potass Acetas	2/6	lb.
„ Bicarb Xtals	11d.	„
„ „ „ per 14lb	10d.	„
„ „ Pulv.	1/-	„
„ „ „ per 14lb	11d.	„
„ Bromide...	1/3	oz.
„ Carbon P.L.	7d.	lb.
„ Chloras	1/10	„
„ Cyanuret	3/-	oz.

	lbs.	oz.
Potass Iodid ... 1/-	oz.	14/- lb.
„ Nitras Pur		9d. lb.
„ Sulphas Pulv ...		8d. „
„ Sulphuret		1/8 „
„ Tartras...		2/3 „
Pulv Acaciæ Tky Opt ...		2/6 „
„ „ Sec ...		2/- „
„ Aloes Socot Ver ...		4/- „
„ Aloes Barb		3/6 „
„ Cantharides		4d. oz.
„ Carbo Ligni, *levigated*		1/4 lb.
„ Cinchon Cord		5/6 „
„ „ Lanc		3/6 „
„ „ Oblong ...		7/6 „
„ Colocynth Tky ...		3/6 „
„ Crem Tartar		1/4 „
„ Cubebæ		1/6 „
„ Digitalis		4d. oz.
„ G. G. Gambog ...		5/6 lb.
„ Glycyrrh Ver		1/4 „
„ „ Decort ..		3/- „
„ Guaiac Opt		3/6 „
„ Ipecac		1/3 oz.
„ Jacobi... *Kiddle's*...		4/6 „
„ Jalapæ		6/3 lb.
„ Kousso		8d. oz.
„ Lini cum Oleo... ...		5d. lb.
„ Myrrhæ Tky		4/- „
„ Opii Tky		1/10 oz.
„ Rad Rhatan		2/8 lb.
„ Rhei E. I....	11/6 &	12/6 „
„ „ Turc		„
„ Sapo Castil		1/6 „
„ Scammon...		3/- oz.
„ „ Patent ...		3/- „
„ Scillæ		2d „
„ Secal Cornut 4/ lb.		4d. „
„ Sem Lini ... 2¼d. lb.		18/- cwt.
„ Senna Alex		2/- lb.
„ Sinapis Fusc Ver ...		1/8 „
„ Tragac Ver		3/6 „
„ „ Comp		2/4 „
„ Zinzib Jam		2/4 „
„ Antimonial		2d. oz.
„ Seidlitz		1/4 lb.
Quinæ Disulph *warranted pure*		5/6 oz.
„ „ **Howard's.**		5/10 „
„ „ **Pelletier's**		5/8 „
„ **Hospital .**		5/4 „
Rad Calumb		3 - lb.
„ Colchici Sic		1/8 „
„ Gentianæ		5d. „
„ „ Incis		7d. „
„ Glycyrrh		9d. „
„ Ipecac...		1/2 oz.
„ Jalapæ		5/9 lb.
„ Pareira Brava Incis ...		2/- lb.
„ Rhatan		1/8 „
„ Rhei Ind Opt		12/- „
„ „ Sec		11/- „
„ „ Tky		„
„ Sarzæ Incis...		2/8 „
„ „ Jam		3/9 „
„ Scillæ Sic		6d. „
„ Senegæ		4/6 „
Sacch. Usta *for Coloring Draughts*		1/4 „
Salicine		2/6 oz.
Sapo Castil Exot		10d. lb.
Secale Cornut		3/- lb.
Sem Cardam Min		
„ Colchici		1/8 lb.
Sodæ Bicarb Pulv		6d. „
„ Biboras Pulv		1/2 „
„ Chloras		10d. oz.
„ Phosphas		1/4 lb.
„ Potass Tart Pulv Hds.		1/2 „
Sp. Æther Nit Fort... ...		3/- „
„ „ „ *in 5 lb. bots.*		2/10 „
„ „ „ Meth Pur...		1/4 „
„ „ „ „ com...		9d. „
„ „ „ Sulph, Comp.		4/3 „
„ Ammon Arom		2/8 „
„ „ Fœtid		3/4 „
„ Armorac Co		2/8 lb
„ Junip Co		2/8 „
„ Lavand Co		2/8 „

	lbs.	oz.
Sp. Rorismar		2/8 lb.
„ Terebinth Rect		1/2 „
Species Pil Aloes c Myrrh		10d. oz.
„ „ Colocynth Co...		1/- oz.
„ „ Ipecac Comp...		8d. „
„ „ Rhei Co		8d. „
Spong Tky ... *variæ*		lb.
Strychnine		2/- drm.
Sulphur Iodid		1/8 oz.
„ Præcip		5d. lb.
„ „ P. L. ...		9d. „
Syr Aurant		10d. „
„ Coccinella		1/2 „
„ Croci		1/8 „
„ Ferri Iodid		2/- „
„ „ „ et Quinæ		4/6 „
„ „ Cit et Quinæ ...		4/6 „
„ Papav Alb		1/- „
„ „ „ *in 2 gal. bots.*		11d „
„ Rhei		1/2 „
„ Rhamni		1/2 „
„ Rhœados Nov. 1866 ...		1/- „
„ „ *in 2 gal. bots.*		11d. „
„ Violæ „		1/4 „
„ Zinzib...		10d. „
Tamarinds		9d. „
Tannin		9d. oz.
Tinct. Aloes		2/2 lb.
„ „ Comp		4/- „
„ Aconiti		4/6 „
„ Assafœtida		3/8 lb.
„ Aurantii		2/2 „
„ Benzoes Co Rect ...		3/8 „
„ Calumbæ		2/6 „
„ Camphoræ Co ...		2/2 „
„ Cantharidis		2/4 „
„ Cardam Co		2/4 „
„ Cascarillæ		2/2 „
„ Castor		6/6 „
„ Catechu Co		2/2 „
„ Cinchonæ Flav ...		3/6 „
„ „ Co		3/- „
„ Cinnamomi		2/2 „
„ „ Co		2/4 „
„ Conii		2/4 „
„ Digitalis		2/4 „
„ Ferri Sesquichlor ...		2/10 lb.
„ Gentianæ Co		2/2 „
„ Guiaci Simp Rect ...		3/8 „
„ „ Vol ...		3/4 „
„ Hyoscyami		2/4 „
„ Jalapæ		2/10 „
„ Lupuli		2/6 „
„ Myrrhæ Simp Rect.		3/8 „
„ Opii Simp		4/- „
„ Rhei Co....		2/10 „
„ Scillæ		2/2 „
„ Sennæ Co.		2/2 lb.
„ Sumbul		2/8 „
„ Tolu Rect		4/- „
„ Valerianæ Simp ...		2/2 „
„ „ Vol ...		3/4 „
„ Zingiberis Rect ...		3/8 „
Terebinth Chio		5d. oz.
Ung Cantharid		3/- lb.
„ Hydrarg Fort		2/6 „
„ „ Nitrat ...		2/4 „
„ Sambuc Alb 1866...		1/8 „
„ „ Virid		1/- „
Vin. Aloes...		2/4 „
„ „ *in 5 lb. bots.* ...		2/- „
„ Antim Pot.-tart ...		2/4 „
„ „ *in 5 lb. bots.* ...		2/- „
„ Colchici Rad		2/4 „
„ „ *in 5 lb. bots.* ...		2/- „
„ Sem		2/4 „
„ „ *in 5 lb. bots.* ...		2/- „
„ Ferri...		2/4 „
„ „ *in 5 lb. bots.* ...		2/- „
„ Ipecac		3/- „
„ „ *in 5 lb. bots.*		2/10 „
„ Opii		4/6 „
Veratrine		2/- drm.
Zinc Acetas		5d. oz.
„ Chlorid		6d. „
„ Iodid		1/8 „
„ Oxyd...		2/4 lb.
„ Sulph Purif		8d. „
„ Valerian		2/- oz.

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	lbs.	oz.
Dec Aloes Co Conc... ... 4/6 lb.		
„ „ *in* 5lb. *bots.* 4/- „		
„ Sarsæ Co Conc ... 4/6 „		
„ „ *in* 5lb. *bots.* 4/- „		
„ „ Simpl ... ... 5/6 „		
Ess Camph Conc. for *making Camphor Julep* 3/8 „		
„ Papav Alb, *for making the syrup* ... ... 3/6 „		
„ Sumbul		
Ess Zingib Conc ... 6/6 lb.		

	lbs.	oz.
Inf Anthem Conc } *in 5lb. bots.* 1/8 *lb.* 2/- lb.		
„ Aurant „ 2/- „		
„ Buchu „ 2/- „		
„ Calumbæ „ „		
„ Cascarillæ „ 2/- „		
„ Cuspariæ „ 2/- „		
„ Gentianæ Co conc 2/- „		
„ Quassiæ ... ... 2/- „		
„ Rhæi Conc ... ... 3/- „		
„ „ Dulc ... ... 3/- „		
„ Rosæ Conc ... ... 2/8 „		
„ „ *in* 5 *lb. bots.* 2/4 „		
„ Sennæ Conc ... ... 2/8 „		
„ „ Dulc ... ... 2/8 „		

	lbs.	oz.
Inf Sennæ Dulc *in 5lb. bots.* 2/4 lb.		
Liq Ammon Acet Conc 2/6 „		
„ Copaibæ ... ... 3/6 „		
„ Cinchonæ Lanc Conc 1/- oz.		
„ „ Cordif Conc. 2/- „		
Liq Opii Sedat ... ... 10/- lb.		
„ „ ...*in* 4lb. *bottles* 9/- „		
„ Taraxaci ... ... 3/6 „		
„ *in* 5lb. *bottles* 3/- „		
Mist Sennæ Co ... ... 10d. „		
„ „ ...*in* 2 gal *bots* 8d. „		
Sol Magnesiæ Bicarb ... 8d. „		
„ „ ...*in* 2 gal *bots* 6d. „		
„ Potass Acet Conc ... 2/- „		

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	lbs.	oz.
Colchidine, *used with great success in Rheumatism, &c.*		
(*Dose*, 10 *to* 20 *min.*)		
Condy's Liq. Potassæ Permanganatis		
(*A valuable disinfectant.*)		
Datura Tatula...		
(*New remedy for Asthma.*)		
Erythroxylon Coca...		
(*A new stimulant.*)		
Fucus Vesiculosus, extract & powder		
Ferri Cit et Strychnia		
Granulated Effrv, Citrate and Carbonate Lithia		
(*Economical substitutes for Lithia water.*)		
Granulated Effrv, Citrate Quinine ...		
Granulated Eff. Cit. Iron & Quinine		
(*Dose, one teaspoonful.*)		
Hypophosphite of Calcium		
Hypophosphite of Soda...		

	lbs.	oz.
Iodide Cadmium		
Liq. Folii Ricini		
(*For increasing the lacteal secretions of suckling women.*)		
Liq. Ammon Valerian		
Lithia and Vichy Waters		
Liq. Secalis Cornuti, own preparation		
(*Efficient and reliable,* 1 *dr. to* 1 *dr. of powder.*)		
Muriate of Cinchonine		
Muriate of Cinchonine with Iron...		
Oxalate Cerium		
Oil of Horse Chesnuts		
(*For external application in Rheumatism.*)		
Pepsine Wine		
(*Dose, a teaspoonful.*)		
Pyrophosphat Ferri		
„ Sodæ		
Quassine		

	lbs.	oz.
Sarracenia Purpurea, and its preparations		
(*A new remedy for Small-pox.*)		
Syrup Superphosph Iron & Quinine		
„ Hypophosph		
Syrup Superphosph Iron		
Solut Perchloride of Iron		
„ Pernitrate of Mercury... ...		
„ Ferri Sesquichlor (Dr. Clark's), *will keep good in any climate for any length of time; an excellent solvent of Quinine, Cinchonine, and other alkaloids*		
Tinct. Actea Racemosæ		
(*Dose,* 40 *to* 60 *drops.*)		
Tinct Veratrum Viride		
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Tannate Alumen Crystal		
„ Glycerine		
Tinct Larch Bark		

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Powdered Sugar Candy, for Coffee		
Cinnamon		
Cloves		
Ginger Root		
„ Powder		
Isinglass, Russian		
„ Brazil		
Gelatine, Nelson's (loose)		
„ „ in packets ...		
Mace		
Mixed Spice		
Nutmegs		
White Pepper, in corns and powd.		
Black do.		
Cayenne do.		
Pimento do.		
Maccaroni, in 6lb. and 12lb. boxes		
Vermicelli, „ „		

	lbs.	oz.
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Tapioca		
Curry Powder		
Tous les Mois		
Sardines		
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Essence of Vanilla		
„ Almonds		
Borwick's Baking Powder		
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Mushroom Ketchup		
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Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the Council again to bring before your notice the work they have in hand.

The Association has already been successful in dispelling many erroneous impressions in regard to the M.D. degree of St. Andrews, especially as to the character of the examination.

A deputation has had an interview with the Lord Advocate and with Sir G. Montgomery, Bart., on the subject of the franchise, and although no alteration with which they are acquainted has yet been made, they are confident that united action on the part of *all* the Graduates, as members of the Association, and in their individual capacity as friends and medical advisers of Members of Parliament, will secure the removal of the disfranchising clause.

The first Anniversary Session and Dinner of the Association has been eminently successful, and the objects of the Society have been warmly approved and vigorously supported by the medical journals.

The first volume of the Transactions is in the press. The moderate sum at which it will be issued will need a large sale to pay for its production.

The next General Session of the Association will be held on April 8th; the chief subject for discussion will be "What should be the legal definition of Insanity?"

Conscious of the need of unity in the accomplishmont of their ends the Council have instructed me to solicit your active co-operation and sympathy. If you purpose joining the Association and taking the Transactions I shall be much obliged by an early intimation, in order that a sufficient number of copies may be printed.

I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

LEONARD W. SEDGWICK, M.D.

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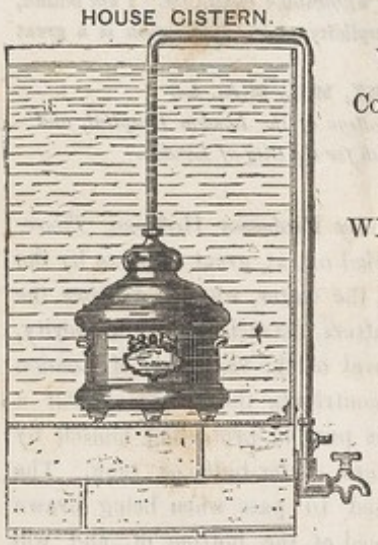

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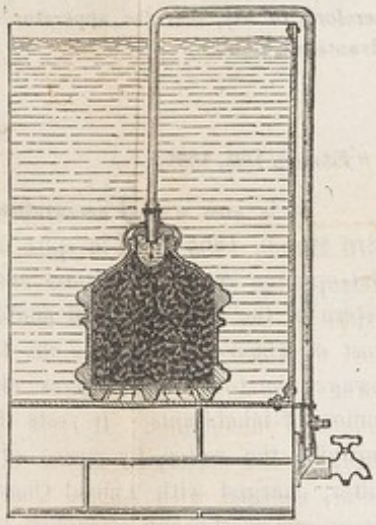
157, STRAND, W.C.

HOUSE CISTERN.



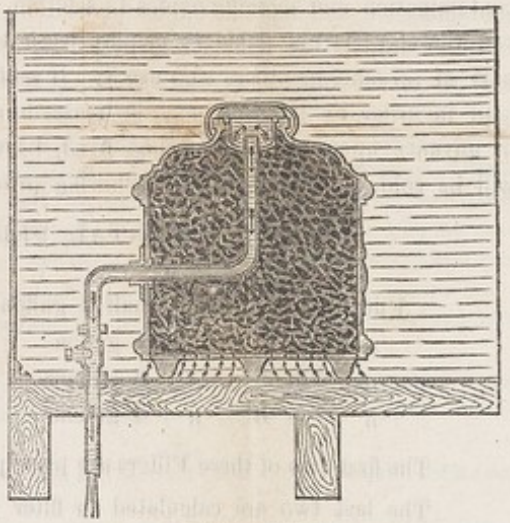
Section of No. 1.

HOUSE CISTERN.

Elevation of No. 3.

No. 4 is of the same description, but larger.

HOUSE CISTERN.



Section of No. 3.

THIS COMPANY having purchased MR. DANCHELL'S Patent for purifying water from the cistern, water butt, or tank, by means of his Patent Cistern Filter, are now prepared to execute Orders. The Company have obtained the opinions of some of the highest scientific and sanitary authorities as to the value and practical working of the Filter, from which they select that of DR. LETHEBY, and copies of others may be had on application:—

"I have been frequently requested to express my opinion of the capabilities of the Filter manufactured according to the Patent of MR. DANCHELL, by the London and General Water Purifying Company, but I have hitherto declined to accede to the request, because I have objected to the publication of my opinion: at length, however, I am compelled to admit that the Filter is a very useful and effective contrivance. At the very first, I perceived that the principles on which it is constructed are scientifically correct, and now, after a long experience of its action, I find that the operation of it is simple and certain. One of the Filters was in constant use for many months in a large exposed cistern, where the growth of

confervæ and microscopic infusoria was most abundant, but during the whole of the time, and often when the water was green with vegetation, the Filter freely delivered the water in a clear, colorless, and wholesome condition. I am bound, therefore, to say, that the apparatus is very perfect in its action, and that the simplicity of its application is a great advantage.

"HENRY LETHEBY, M.B., M.A., &c.
"*Professor of Chemistry in the College of the London Hospital, and Medical Officer of Health for the City of London.*

"*February 15th*, 1865."

It is now a well ascertained fact (see Analysis of London Waters, by Professor Hoffman, *Times*, 23rd March, 1865), that in spite of the enactments of the Legislature, carried out at great expense by the Metropolitan Water Companies and by the Metropolitan Board of Works, the water, when it reaches the cistern of the consumer, still contains a considerable quantity of foreign matters, detracting from its purity, most of which are doubtless due to the fact that, notwithstanding the removal of the vast mass of London sewage, the towns and villages above Teddington lock, in the Thames, contribute the refuse of half a million of inhabitants. It rests therefore with each householder to do his part in protecting himself by purifying the water, by means of the Company's filter, in his own cistern, water-butt, or tank. The Filter, charged with Animal Charcoal, through which the water is caused to pass when being drawn by ascension, through a syphon, as described in the section, will be placed at the bottom of, and will continue to act so long as any water remains in the cistern. It will yield the water pure, limpid, and free from color and taste. It arrests the impurities in mechanical suspension, and deprives the water of organic contamination and metallic oxides in solution. The water is filtered the last moment when required for use, and therefore is not liable to acquire fresh taint from standing. The filter will require no attention on the part of servants or others who use it. If rented, it will be fixed, replaced when necessary, and otherwise kept in order by the Company, in houses in and about London, at the following annual rentals to be paid in advance upon the Filter being fixed, beyond which no other expense will be incurred; or the Filter will be sold, if desired, at the following prices:—

	RENTAL, PER ANNUM.			PRICES.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Filter No. 1, yielding half a gallon per minute				1	10	0
„ No. 2, „ 1 gallon „ „				2	0	0
„ No. 3, „ 2 gallons „ „	1	0	0	3	0	0
„ No. 4, „ 4 gallons „ „	1	10	0	4	10	0

The first two of these Filters are principally intended for drinking purposes only.

The last two are calculated to filter ALL the water used in the house for culinary and domestic purposes.

The Company will test water free of charge, and also supply Water Testing apparatus easily used, price, 10s. 6d. and £1 1s. each.

The Company are prepared to make special arrangements for the supply of their Patent Filters on a larger scale than those above mentioned to the naval and merchant service, manufactories, water companies, clubs, breweries, laundries, steam boilers, hotels, schools, hospitals, workhouses, prisons, barracks, and other government and large establishments, on terms to be agreed upon.

Applications to be made to the Secretary on the accompanying form, at the offices of the Company, 157, Strand, W.C., where the filters in operation and other testimonials can be seen, and all information can be obtained.

N.B.—These Filters are now in use by upwards of **Fifty** Medical Men.

THE

London and General Water Purifying Company

(LIMITED).

REPORT

ON

DANCHELL'S PATENT CISTERN FILTER.

Chemical and Microscopical Laboratory,
74, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Street, W.
23*rd Sept.*, 1863.

I expressed my opinion in the year 1855, before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, that there would be some gain to the public by the provisions of the New Act of Parliament for regulating the water supply to the metropolis, but that the improvements would not be such as to remove all cause of complaint. This opinion I entertain still, and now with so much more reason since it has proved to be correct by experience. The water from the Thames, notwithstanding its being taken from the river above Teddington lock, and being filtered by the Water Companies, still contains organic impurities enough to affect the water by its decomposition, and to furnish it with the conditions for developing animal and vegetable life. The same remark applies to the water from the river Lea and New River. Any improvements therefore, to remedy this evil, can only be considered as highly desirable.

With regard to the means of purifying the water by filtration, I will relate what I remarked in the year 1850, in my Microscopical Examination of the water supplied to the inhabitants of London. I then stated, "The importance of filtration it is impossible to over-estimate. The method of filtration, however, to be successful, should be very different from the usual method practised by the Metropolitan Water Companies, and also in the filters in common use, as supplied by the vendors in filters. The larger and grosser impurities will be intercepted, but not the organic matter, the gases and other soluble impurities. The faults in the majority of filters in general use are much to be regretted; because I believe they are remediable, and that filters might be constructed which would accomplish all that could be demanded of them, and all that a practical application of their powers would require."

What I then anticipated has since been accomplished in the apparatus constructed by Mr. Danchell, which possesses besides, several great advantages which render it particularly practicable and fit for general application. These advantages are:—

That the water is filtered at the last moment, when required for use, and therefore not liable to acquire fresh taint by standing, as is the case with the usual methods of filtration.

That, filtering direct from the water of the cistern, any quantity of filtered water may be drawn, either for drinking, cooking or other purposes; whilst in the common filters we are limited to the quantity poured into them from time to time.

That no attention to the apparatus is required on the part of servants in refilling or cleansing.

Having had one of these apparatus in daily use for a considerable period, I can testify with confidence to the advantages they afford.

If these filters are supplied on somewhat similar terms to those on which gas meters are furnished, the patentee undertaking to keep them in working order, I cannot help thinking that householders, and those who appreciate the luxury of pure water, and are at all aware of its importance to health, will gladly avail themselves of the advantages they undoubtedly afford.

Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., *London*,
Author of "A Microscopical Examination of the Water Supplied to the Inhabitants of London," of "Food and its Adulterations," &c., &c., &c.

TESTIMONIALS.

46, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.,
February 20th, 1862.

Sir,—I am very happy to bear my testimony to the value of your Cistern Filter, one of which you fitted up in my house. Since it has been in use we have had the comfort of the Grand Junction supply to the common cistern being turned into perfectly pure and agreeable drinking water.

The almost utter improbability of now obtaining pure spring water in London, renders your Cistern Filter a most invaluable and inexpensive addition to the health and comfort of a London House.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD KATER, F.R.S.

To Mr. Danchell.

Brixton Hill,
March 6th, 1863.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter respecting the Cistern Filter with which you supplied me about two months ago, I beg to state that it has given complete satisfaction. Being fixed in a rain-water cistern, it enabled us to have an abundant supply of pure soft water, which we use generally for domestic purposes; the rain-water previous to passing through the filter would be almost useless, for frequently after a shower of rain it is quite black with soot, &c. The filter now acts the same as when first put down, does not seem to have clogged, and has never required cleansing or otherwise to be seen to. Having frequently subjected the water to chemical tests, I have always found it deprived of those impurities contained in the water before passing into the filter.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
G. SWIRE, Chemist.

Mr. Danchell.

35, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.,
Dec. 15th, 1863.

Sir,—It gives me much pleasure to state that the Cistern Filter supplied by you last year has acted satisfactorily for the fourteen months during which it has been in operation; we have been supplied with very pure water, and it has occasioned us no trouble or inconvenience of any kind.

I am, yours faithfully,
EDWARD AURIOL.

Mr. Danchell.

10, Adam Street, Adelphi,
February 6th, 1864.

Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in stating that, from our experience of the Filter supplied by you to the British Ice-Making Company (Limited), it appears to fulfil all you have promised. Although we have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the exact quantity of water filtered, we believe that it is quite equal to that contracted for, viz.:—500 gallons per hour. We are, however, quite satisfied as to the quality of the water, which, although drawn from a very muddy stream, was perfectly clear and colourless, and made transparent ice. We consider the construction of your Filter simple, that it may be readily cleansed, and not likely to get out of order.

We are, your obedient servants,
RICHARDS, ROBERTS, & Co., Consulting Engineers.

Mr. F. H. Danchell.

Pembroke House, 43, Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W.,
April 27th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in giving you the result of my experience in respect of your most valuable invention of Filters for purifying water for private houses. I can state with confidence, that no system which I have seen in action or tried, is at all to be compared with yours. The principles involved in your Invention are simple, and the practical application of them is in my judgment perfect. The two large Filters which you placed at my residence nearly four years since, have acted in the most satisfactory manner, without the least trouble or disappointment, and being placed in the cisterns ensure every drop of water used in the house being pure filtered water. The water being filtered by ascension

through a syphon it becomes aerated, and when drawn it is bright as crystal, and pure as fountain water. I have had it tested on several occasions during the time your Filters have been in use, and always with the most satisfactory results. I have therefore no hesitation in expressing my most favourable opinion of your system of Filtering, and I have had the greatest pleasure in recommending my friends to adopt it. An examination of the water and the filthy deposit left in an ordinary London cistern, from whatever source the water may be supplied, and the examination of water passed through your Filter, would astonish the London Householders.

I am, Gentlemen, very obediently yours,

H. VALLANCE.

To the Directors of the London and General Water Purifying Company.

1, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
April 29th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I am so much pleased with your Patent Cistern Filter, that I think it right to let you know how perfectly satisfied I am with the result of its working.

It has advantages which supersede in my opinion all others that I have ever had. The freshness of the water drawn from it is a great charm, and its self-acting properties are such that it does not require the attention of servants, which obviates the great difficulty generally attendant on works of this nature.

I have had much pleasure in recommending the Filter.

And remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

NEWNHAM W. WINSTANLEY.

To the Directors of the London and General Water Purifying Company.

6, St. James' Terrace, Westbourne Terrace,
May 6th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—Having now used your Filter for nearly three months, I am in a position to give you the most satisfactory report of its working.

It is far superior to any I have ever used; the hire of it is so moderate that it is placed within the reach even of the humbler classes, and I have no hesitation in saying, that when its merits are better and more widely known, no family who value their health and comfort will fail to purchase or hire one of your admirable filters.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

F. GOOLD.

To the Directors of the London and General Water Purifying Company.

8, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, East
May 10th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry on the working of the Filter adapted to my Cistern by the "Water Purifying Company," it gives me very great pleasure to state that it meets with my unqualified approval. The one supplied to me is that marked No. 4, and is said to filter 4 gallons of water per minute. The quantity is ample for unusually large demands on it, and the quality unexceptionable. This mode of filtration is more convenient and efficient than any I have tried hitherto, and whoever regards either cleanliness or health, would do well to adopt it. Contaminated as the sources have become from which water is now obtainable, filtering is the only practical preventive of the evils such pollution must produce. To bad water and to adulterated food, we must attribute the serious increase of boils and carbuncles and of other diseases of the blood, and the purifying of water is an essential step towards improving the public health. In the introduction of this filter, the Water Purifying Company is meeting a public want.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

HENRY JAMES JOHNSON, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

To the Directors of the London and General Water Purifying Company.

16, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.,
May 18th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I have had your Animal-Charcoal Filter in use in my house for some time, and am exceedingly pleased with its action. The water has lost its disagreeable flavour, and is now clear to the eye, and pure and soft to the palate. I consider the filter most conducive to health and comfort, and shall recommend its use.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
EDWARD SMITH, M.D., F.R.S.

To the Directors of the London and General Water Purifying Company.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Birch.

Gore Lodge, Kensington Gore,
July 17th, 1865.

"The Filter thus far acts admirably. Dr. Birch heartily wishes the Company success in what ought to prove a public benefit. He has been recommending this very economical and apparently successful method to a considerable extent lately."

To the Directors of the London and General Water Purifying Company.

Langley House, Grove Lane, Camberwell,
July 19th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—At your request I write to inform you that I continue to be satisfied with the Cistern Filter, which Mr. Danchell put up in my house. We have had no trouble with it, although we have had it in use over two years. We have always a good supply of pure water, of which my large family requires a good quantity; for, as we are all abstainers from intoxicating drinks, never keeping any in the house, we are fully capable of appreciating a glass of good water.

I have purchased filters during the last few years of three or four of the most eminent makers, and have had trouble with all of them, causing expense and annoyance, until they have been laid aside and afterwards given away. But I am pleased to think yours will not give me any trouble. As every householder who has a water supply has a cistern somewhere on the premises, I think many would either hire or purchase one like mine, if the subject was properly brought before the parties.

Wishing you every success, I am yours truly,
RICHARD BARRETT.

To the Directors of the London and General Water Purifying Company.

West Brixton, S.,
July 20th, 1865.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry respecting the Cistern Filter with which you supplied me, I beg to say that it has given entire satisfaction. It has been in constant use for more than three years, and has supplied me with pure water as we never had before. It has required no attention whatever during the whole of the above-mentioned period. It certainly excels all others I have previously used.

I remain, yours truly,
THOS. W. BRAITHWAITE.

To the Secretary of the London and General Water Purifying Company.

No._____

The London and General Water Purifying Company, Limited.

PLEASE TO SUPPLY MY HOUSE _____

_____ with No. _____ of your Cistern Filters, for the hire of which I agree to pay the Sum of _____ upon its being fixed (being the Rent in advance for the first year), and a like Sum in advance annually so long as I may continue to use it. Upon my failing in this agreement, or upon my giving up the occupation of the said premises, the Company to be at liberty to remove the Filter.

Dated this _____ *day of* _____ 186

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

N.B.—That the Filter may be fixed with the least inconvenience, state the time of the day when the Cistern is supplied with Water o'clock.

Water Purifying
Comp.y

Agents
S. Broad
Gloster Rooms
James Street
Haymarket
London

British and Foreign Freed-Men's Aid Society.

ADDRESS.

LONDON, 102, FLEET STREET, E.C.
March 26th, 1866.

IT is well known that at an early period of the late American conflict, the work of the long existent Anti-Slavery and Emancipation Societies of the North was supplemented by the formation of Societies for the relief of the Slaves whom the course of the war was setting free in ever-increasing numbers; Societies which, under somewhat varying denominations, became generally known as "Freedmen's Aid Societies." The step was a simple, logical, necessary one; Slavery needs to be fought with and destroyed—new-born Freedom to be aided and developed. In sympathy with these efforts, various organizations were set on foot in this country to co-operate with those of the United States—a Committee of the Society of Friends, Societies in London, Birmingham, and elsewhere. This Society then called the "Freed-Men's Aid Society," was inaugurated in St. James's Hall on the 24th day of April, 1863.

Whilst England stood with eyes fixed on the great Transatlantic conflict, it was but natural that the English Freed-Men's Aid Societies should have simply accepted the model and purpose of the American ones, and should have confined their views and their exertions to the freed-men of the United States; none can regret that at a time when so many sinister influences of prejudice, passion, party-spirit, selfish speculation were at work to embitter the relations between the two countries, some few bodies should have existed devoted solely to the end of assisting America in one of several gigantic tasks which the war was casting upon her; our regret can only be that such bodies were so few, and were able to do so little.

But the war came to an end, and though the events which are now taking place in America show clearly that the work of the friends of the freed-man in the United States is as urgent as ever, yet by liberating in that country a large amount of resources in time and money hitherto devoted to the war, the restoration of the Federal authority rendered less immediate the duty of English friends of the freed-man to confine themselves to America as a field of action. And on the other hand, the lamentable occurrences which filled Jamaica with bloodshed before the close of last year showed too clearly that there were freed-men in our

own colonies, who though not slaves of yesterday, were yet in the greatest need of aid, as a class not yet free in themselves from the evil consequences of slavery, nor invested, in the opinion of their former masters, with the commonest rights of the free-man. Amid many bright examples of Christian excellence, many of the freed-men are morally neglected, a prey to debased forms of christianity, or even sinking back into heathenism, uneducated, depraved in morality, capable of paroxysms of savage fury; all seem liable under the influence of any sudden panic in the dominant class, not only to see their houses burnt, their property destroyed or plundered, but to behold men and women flogged, hung, shot, without any form of trial, or with a mockery of one, nay even outraged and tortured over and above the very forms of punishment, as well as recklessly calumniated.

This revelation, which came upon many like a thunder-clap, took place, through a mysterious dispensation of Providence, at a time when the various English Societies were endeavouring to unite more closely amongst themselves. Probably the first feeling was universally on the part of their members one of annoyance. The news from Jamaica came as it were across their path at every turn, diverting the sympathies of some, cooling those of others. In one shape or other, they could not but take cognizance of the matter, and representatives of the Freed-men's Aid Societies both of London and of the provinces, joined the deputation set on foot by the Anti-slavery Society, which waited on Mr. Cardwell on the 9th day of December last. But as the course of events in Jamaica unrolled itself, a divergence of opinion grew up among the friends of the freed-man. Some deemed that their work was limited by its original object, and must confine itself to the freed-men of America; that if the coloured men of Jamaica needed aid, it should be by means of separate organizations. Others on the contrary felt that the events which had taken place in Jamaica only served to show them the true extent of their work. They found themselves, they found others, more ignorant of the condition of their coloured fellow-subjects in the West Indies, emancipated thirty years ago, than of that of the newly freed slaves of America. They could not but see that both this ignorance at home, and the lamentable events in Jamaica themselves, flowed alike from too long neglect of duty towards the West Indian freed-men; that both results would have been alike impossible, if an efficient Freed-men's Aid Society, or group of Freed-men's Aid Societies, had been at work during those thirty years. To aid these British freed-men they felt more and more was their first duty; to aid the freed-men of America only the second. The cause, it seemed to them, was indeed one and the same; every effort to relieve the necessities of the long-enslaved coloured race, to raise its condition to that of the free man, must advance that cause, wherever undertaken; but the sphere in which those efforts were to take place must be determined for each country by its own necessities.

The Freed-men's Aid Society has embraced the larger view, and changed its title to that of the "British and Foreign Freed-men's Aid Society," a change sanctioned by a crowded and enthusiastic meeting held in Exeter Hall on the 16th day of February last.

The objects of the Society are henceforth "to relieve the necessities and ameliorate the condition of the freed coloured people in the British Colonies, America, and throughout the world." It keeps up all its relations with the American Freed-men's Aid Societies, and continues to be a medium of assistance to them in money and kind from this country. It purposes also to take in hand, as an urgent and to a great extent paramount work for the present, the condition of our West Indian Freed-men, especially in Jamaica; it has opened a Jamaica fund, to which contributions for their relief are now invited. But in order to avoid every shadow of a complaint that funds contributed for one purpose may be applied to another, it has resolved not only to keep such fund distinct, but that no moneys should for the present be paid into it which are not expressly so appropriated. When the character of the Society, and the unity of the cause which it represents, are better understood, it will doubtless no longer be necessary to adhere to the latter restriction, although donations will continue as hereafter to be appropriated, whenever desired, to specific objects.

The work of the Society in reference to Jamaica is, properly speaking, not yet begun. It appears to be at present twofold—first, to minister to the actual wants of the many thousands of persons who have been rendered almost or entirely destitute by destruction or plunder of property, or the death of those on whom they were dependent; second, to examine what measures can be taken by private benevolence towards raising the material and moral condition of the coloured class, and rendering thereby impossible the repetition of such events as have taken place. The founding of an orphan asylum, for instance, would seem to be one of the foremost works needed for such a purpose. It may for this end probably be necessary to employ the services of some special commissioner or representative to report to the Society.

In carrying out its objects the British and Foreign Freed-men's Aid Society is most anxious to co-operate with all other bodies engaged in furthering any of them, with the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, its elder sister, on which has fallen for so many years, in addition to its own special task, that of

providing in our own colonies for the work which is more properly that of a Freed-men's Aid Society, with the Freed-men's Aid Societies of America, and those Societies at home which have preferred to confine their exertions to the benefit of the American Freed-men; with the Committee appointed by the Society of Friends under the pressure of late events for the relief of the coloured people of Jamaica, and, so far as may be done without becoming involved in objects of a more properly speaking political character, with the Jamaica Committee. The British and Foreign Freed-men's Aid Society ventures to hope that in proportion as it becomes better known and understood, it will be felt by the various bodies which have been named to be the antagonist of none, but a central gathering point capable of linking them all together.

In this work of philanthropy, having no sectional bias or party rivalry, all classes of our countrymen can combine; but especially is it commended to the Clergymen and Ministers of the kingdom, as a mission in which they can engage, with assured beneficial results. Inasmuch as the success of the Society depends on them to a large extent, their influence and example is urgently desired, for it admits of no doubt that the active co-operation of the christian community, will be in proportion to the sincere interest taken in the movement by those who are its ministers.

A very successful and easy mode of contributing to the funds of philanthropic societies has been found in an annual congregational offering; and if this were adopted in this country on behalf of the cause this Society is established to promote, it would realize a very large amount, and be productive of great good to those whose well-being all desire to see improved and maintained.

FREDERICK TOMKINS.
JOHN WADDINGTON.
Secretaries.

OFFICES: 102, FLEET STREET, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE:—J. H. ESTCOURT, Esq.

BANKERS: Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co., 54, Lombard Street.

Cheques crossed to the Bankers, or P.O. orders made payable at the General Post Office, London, may be sent to the President, to either of the Vice-Presidents, to the Chairman of the Finance Committee J. H. ESTCOURT, or to either of the Secretaries, No. 102, Fleet Street, E.C.

Gentlemen,

I cordially approve the object the Society is established to promote, and will

Subscribe *per Annum to its Funds.*

Name

Address

Date

To the Secretaries of the

British and Foreign Freed-Men's Aid Society,

102, Fleet Street, London.

Freedmen's Aid
Circular

London & Liverpool Sanitary Co.

14th August 1866.

Sir.

I have the honor to bring under your notice two articles of our Manufacture which we are selling in large quantities to Public Institutions in this Country and abroad. The subject is one of great moment and Public interest at the present time. I shall be happy to forward you samples (gratis) if you consider the matter worthy your attention.

I have the honor to be Sir.

Yours most obediently

R. L. Hicks.

for London Sanitary Co.

Testimonials

RECEIVED RELATIVE TO THE VALUE OF THE

LONDON SANITARY COMPANY'S

DEODORIZING POWDER.

THIS DISINFECTANT IS LARGELY USED IN THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, ISLINGTON.

This Material contains Carbolate of Lime, the article recommended for Disinfecting purposes, by Her Majesty's Privy Council. The Price of this Powder is only 12s. per cwt.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, CALEDONIAN ROAD, ISLINGTON, N., *1st September*, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—The Patent Deodorizing Powder, manufactured by your Company, I constantly use in this market. I find the cattle pens perfectly deodorized, and the atmosphere rendered fresh and invigorating. In cow sheds, and by stock keepers generally, I consider its daily use would be attended by highly beneficial results in maintaining animals in health, particularly during the present cattle plague. I am not acquainted with any other so thorough a deodorant at so low a price.

You are at liberty to make what use you like of this communication.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

To the London Sanitary Company. ROBT. BALDRY, *Clerk to the Metropolitan Cattle Market.*

ALDERSHOT, 17*th October*, 1864.

This is to certify that I have had on trial for about a month the following articles supplied by the London Sanitary Company, viz. :— No. 1. Their Patent Disinfecting Cleansing Powder.
No. 2. Their Deodorizing Powder.
No. 3. Their Granulated Extract of Vegetable Oil.

I am of opinion that No. 1 is cheaper than soap and soda, cleanses more effectually, requires less water, and leaves a fresher and sweeter smell in the wards in which it is used.

That No. 2 is the most thorough Deodorant I have yet used, and that the experiments with No. 3, as yet limited, as far as they have gone, have been satisfactory.

C. M. MACBETH, *Surgeon, 5th Battalion, Military Train.*

ALDERSHOT, *November 14th*, 1864.

I certify that I have used the Patent Deodorizing Powder of the London Sanitary Company in various ways in the camp, and I fully think it a perfect Deodorant. I have used the Disinfecting Cleansing Powder as well, and find that it acts both as a Cleanser and Deodorizer.

F. FERNANDEZ, *Apothecary to the Forces.*

Want of space prevents our Publishing a far greater number of equally important Testimonials.

All communications to be addressed,

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE

LONDON SANITARY COMPANY,

6, LIVERPOOL STREET, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Or to the following Agents :—

BRADFORD—Mr. EDWARD HANDFORTH, 4, Ivegate.
BRISTOL—Messrs. HARTNELL & TEMPLES, Canons' Marsh.
LIVERPOOL—Mr. S. H. LLOYD, 18, Union Street.
PORTSMOUTH—Mr. HENRY GARRATT, 5, Grand Parade.

The above Gentlemen are the Sole Agents in each District.

The London Sanitary Company

Have the honour to submit a few

TESTIMONIALS

From large numbers received, relative to the advantages derived from the use of their

DISINFECTING CLEANSING POWDER,

ON BOARD SHIPS.

The high character of the accompanying Testimonials will convey to the mind of the reader a stronger impression of the value of the Disinfecting Cleansing Powder than any words which could be written in its praise. As all new inventions require to be tried before they can be understood and appreciated, it is hoped that old-fashioned notions may not be allowed to stand in the way of a trial being made of this most useful and economic material. Since the great success which has attended the introduction of this Powder, several people have endeavoured to sell an article called by the same name, and similar in appearance, but wanting the chemical qualities of which the London Sanitary Company's Patent Disinfecting Cleansing Powder is composed.

THIS POWDER IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING SERVICES :—

Her Majesty's Navy.
The Royal Italian Navy.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
The Cunard Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
The Aberdeen Clipper Line of Packets from London to Australia.
Messrs. Houlder Brothers, Clipper Line to New Zealand, &c.
Messrs. G. Duncan & Co.
The Montreal Steam Navigation Company.
The Bristol Steam Navigation Company.
The Australian Line of Packet Ships—Messrs. Devitt & Moore.
London, Italian, and Adriatic Steam Navigation Company.
The Black Ball Line to Australia, &c.
Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail.
Messrs. Temperly, Carter, & Darke.

And by large numbers of private owners too numerous to mention from want of space.

Testimonials from Officers of H.M. Navy, and Shipowners of the Mercantile Marine.

Extract from Letter received from CAPTAIN TREMTLETT, R.N., H.M.S. "*Impregnable.*"

DEVONPORT, *August 14th*, 1864.

The London Sanitary Company's Patent Disinfecting Cleansing Powder has been employed by me as follows :—*First*—To cleanse water-closets, urinals, and bed-pans used by the sick. *Secondly*—It has been placed in the bilges and pumps twice per week. *Thirdly*—It has been mixed with whitewash for purifying the holds. *Fourthly*—The lower decks have been scrubbed with it twice per week. *In each case it has answered perfectly.*

PORTSMOUTH SAILORS' HOME, *8th August*, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—In forwarding you the amount of your account, I have much pleasure in bearing willing testimony of the good qualities of your valuable Disinfecting Cleansing Powder. I consider its use, in either a large or small establishment, must be a great saving either in labour or expenditure ; and I find, after using it, the floors of our dormitories are particularly clean and sweet.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

JAMES LYON THORNE, R.N., *Superintendent.*

Used by Her Majesty's Army and Navy, the Royal Italian Navy,

And nearly all the principal Lines of the Mercantile Marine.

The London Sanitary Company

Have the honour to submit a few

TESTIMONIALS

From large numbers received, relative to the advantages derived from the use of their

DISINFECTING CLEANSING POWDER,

IN THE UNION WORKHOUSES.

As they are selected from the Governors and Matrons of some of the largest and best managed Unions in the United Kingdom, it is felt that any further comment on the superiority of this preparation for cleansing large establishments will be unnecessary. It should, however, be remarked, by using deck scrubs (*i.e.* scrubbing brushes attached to broom handles, which will be enclosed when ordered, and charged 2s. each) one man or woman will do the work of four by the ordinary method, with one-half the amount of fatigue, the wards will be rendered healthy, and the chances of contagion by epidemic diseases diminished.

Master's Office, Stepney Union Workhouse, Bromley by Bow, E.
23rd June, 1866.

The Disinfecting Cleansing Powder of the London Sanitary Company has been well tried in this house, and is now in universal use throughout the establishment. It possesses all the good qualities of Chloride as a disinfectant, combined with the detergent principles of soap and soda as a cleansing agent. It answers every purpose for which it is intended, is economical, saves labour, purifies the vitiated air of sick rooms, and makes floors, tables, &c., as white as if bleached. I strongly recommend it to the notice of Boards of Guardians and Workhouse Masters, and am satisfied that one trial will convince the most sceptical of its beneficial results.

EDWARD S. PARKER, *Master.*

To the London Sanitary Company.

Strand Union Workhouse, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square,
London, 11*th August*, 1865.

The Disinfecting, Cleansing, Deodorising, and Washing Powders of the London Sanitary Company have been in use in this Workhouse for a considerable time past, and are found most economical and advantageous.

The disinfecting and purifying properties of the two former are great, and preferable, in many respects, to the use of chloride of lime.

Great benefit has resulted from the use of the Washing Powder (Konismegma), in more thoroughly cleansing Linen and Woollen Goods, and in a shorter time than by the ordinary methods, and at much less expense. I have never observed that the fabric has been in the slightest degree injured by its use.

I can confidently recommend the free use of all the articles, in Workhouses and other Public Institutions.

To the London Sanitary Company.

THOMAS THORNE, *Master.*

Children's Establishment, Limehouse Union,
London, E., 18*th July*, 1865.

I hereby certify that the Disinfecting Cleansing Powder, prepared by the London Sanitary Company, has been used for some time at this establishment, and answers in every respect.

A. MOSELY, *Superintendent.*

Sanitary Co.'s Cleansing Powder

GUILDFORD UNION, 10*th October*, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—The Patent Disinfecting Cleansing Powder supplied by you is used in this Union, and found to thoroughly answer the purpose for which it is intended. I consider it to be more economical than soap and soda, and rooms scrubbed with it have a freshness imparted to the atmosphere. I believe it to be very beneficial in a sanitary point of view.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

To the London Sanitary Company. RICHARD DAVIS, *Master.*

UNION HOUSE, HENLEY-ON-THAMES, 7*th January*, 1865.

SIR,—I have given your Cleansing Powder a fair trial, and am perfectly satisfied that it fully answers the purpose for which it is intended, and send you the enclosed order for 2 cwt.

Yours respectfully,

S. MORTLOCK.

ST. GILES'S AND BLOOMSBURY WORKHOUSE, *June* 16*th*, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have tried your Cleansing Powder, and I find that it answers the purpose for which it is intended; it makes the boards very clean and white, and imparts a pleasant odour to the wards. I have therefore recommended the use of it to be continued. I have great pleasure in sending you another order for 1 cwt.

Yours respectfully,

J. RANKLEY, *Master.*

UNION HOUSE, OUNDLE, 29*th September*, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I have enclosed an order for another barrel of your excellent Powder. Our people like it very much, and I believe wherever it is used there is no fear of its being discontinued.

Yours obediently,

To the Secretary, London Sanitary Company. ALFRED SPARKE, *Master.*

STRATTON ST. MARGARET'S UNION, 13*th November*, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—Your Disinfecting Cleansing Powder answers our purpose very well indeed, therefore I will thank you to send me another barrel of the same, an order for which I have enclosed from the Board: will thank you to send as soon as convenient. I am, your obedient Servant,

THOS. H. EAST, *Master.*

HAILSHAM UNION WORKHOUSE, *September* 13*th*, 1865.

SIR,—Having had several casks of your Patent Disinfecting Cleansing Powder, I consider it more economical than soap and soda, and makes the floors look better. Yours truly,

S. PETERS, *Master.*

SUNDERLAND UNION, 4*th May*, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—Owing to the very favourable report which the Guardians have received from the Master of the Workhouse, as to the effect of the Disinfecting Cleansing Powder purchased from your Company, I have, by their desire, to request that you will forward, with the least possible delay, a further supply of 2 cwt. of the Powder.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

FREDERICK HODGSON, *Clerk.*

To the London Sanitary Company, 6, *Liverpool Street, London, E.C.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ST. MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE, W.,
September 7*th*, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the enclosed notice, I beg to inform you that the Directors and Guardians will be glad to receive a Tender from you for the supply of Disinfecting Cleansing Powder for use at the Workhouse and Schools.

I am, your obedient Servant,

J. BEDFORD, *Secretary.*

INVERNESS POORS' HOUSE, INVERNESS, 16*th July*, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to inform you that the Disinfecting Cleansing Powder, got from your Establishment a few months ago, continues to give satisfaction. I am instructed by this Parochial Board to get more. I will, therefore, thank you to forward to my address a 2 cwt. cask, the same as before, without any delay.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

D. MACFIE, *Governor.*

Extract from Letter from MR. EDWARD WHITE, *Droxford Union.*

I must add we are *highly pleased* with the effect of your Cleansing Powder.

CORK WORKHOUSE, IRELAND, 27*th October*, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed I beg to send you cheque for £9. 13s. 3d., amount of your account. There can be little doubt but the Guardians will continue the use of the Disinfecting Cleansing Powder, and I dare say on a larger scale than at present, as it is found most satisfactory for the purposes used.

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD STEEL, *Master.*

THE MEDICAL CLUB.

A MEETING will be held in the Hanover Square Rooms, on Thursday, November 8th, 1866, at Two, p.m.; to promote the formation of a Club in London (the name of which will be decided at the General Meeting), for the social intercourse of Members of the Medical Profession, Graduates in Science, Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members of Scientific Societies.

SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

The Club is designed to promote and maintain a mutual interest and fellowship between scientific men throughout this as well as foreign countries. In its internal arrangements, domestic comfort, rather than luxury, will be the aim of the Committee. A *Table-d'-Hôte* will be provided for the convenience of those Members who desire to avail themselves of it; there will also be sleeping accommodation for Country Members, and every arrangement made to render the Club a genial and comfortable home.

The following Terms of Admission are applicable to Members joining during the present year (after which time it is proposed to increase the rate of Donation and Subscription)—viz.: Residents within the London Postal District, Five Guineas Entrance and Three Guineas Annual Subscription; those beyond the London Postal District, Three Guineas Entrance and One Guinea Annual Subscription. Entrances and Subscriptions to be paid to the Bankers of the Club, The London and Westminster, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of the Club are requested to send an early intimation of their intention, addressed to the Honorary Secretary.

JOHN PROPERT, ESQ., *Treasurer*,
6, New Cavendish Street, London, W.

LORY MARSH, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*,
Royal United Service Institution,
Whitehall Yard, London S.W.

[OVER]

LIST OF MEMBERS.

October 1st, 1866.

J. Adcock, M.D., Staff Assistant Surgeon, Malta.
J. Allen, Esq., Norwich.
J. D. Ambrose, M.D., Bengal.
J. C. Armstrong, Esq., Gravesend.
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J. Best, Esq., 68th Regiment.
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G. Brown, M.D., Colchester.
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J. E. Clarke, Esq., Military Hospital, Devonport.
W. J. Clement, Esq., M.P., Shrewsbury.
J. B. Cockburn, M.D., Fort Pitt, Chatham.
Oliver Codrington, Esq., Ass. Surgeon, 68th.
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W. Cooper, M.D., Snaresbrook.
George Cooper Esq., Brentford.
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Theodore Davis, Esq., Lea Grove, Clevedon.
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F. D. Dyster, M.D., Tenby, S. Wales.
James Ekin, M.B., Royal Vic. Hospital, Netley.
F. R. Fairbank, M.D., Manchester.
Edwin Fairland, M.D., Guy's Hospital.
R. Farquarson, M.D., Junior United Service Club.
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Bradley Gregory, Esq., R.N., Exeter.
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J. Knox Leet, M.D., Dalkey, Dublin.
John Little, M.B., H.M.S., Duncan, Halifax.
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Alexander Long, Esq., Sierra Leone.
E. Lund, Esq., Manchester.
William McEwen, M.D., Chester.
R. J. McMorris, Esq., R.N., H.M.S., Princess Royal, China.
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Gerald Molloy, Esq., Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth.
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E. G. Noott, Esq., Brading, Isle of Wight.
W. Noott, M.D., Brading, Isle of Wight.
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I. Paley, Esq., Seal, Sevenoaks, Kent.
W. T. Paliologus, Esq., Staff Ass. Surg. Aden.
Samuel Parker, Esq., Sheffield.
J. Pirie, Esq., Surgeon, Major, 17th Regiment Bombay.
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F. A. Pooley, Esq., B. Sc., Torrington Street, London.
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Ralph Richardson, M.D., Cranford, Exmouth.
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E. M. Sinclair, M.D., 20th Bde. Royal Artillery.
C. H. Slaughter, Esq., R.N., H.M.S., Jackal.
G. M. Slaughter, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon, Farningham.
C. Swaby Smith, Esq., Burbage, Wilts.
W. J. Smith, M.D., Greenhill, Weymouth.
R. S. Stedman, Esq., Sharnbrook Beds.
F. S. Stedman, Esq., Bombay Medical Service.
G. Stilwell, M.D., Moorcroft, Uxbridge.
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C. M. Sutherland, Esq., 14th Bengal Lancers.
J. Sykes, M.D., Doncaster.
John Thimbleby, Esq., Spilsby, Lincolnshire.
D. Bowen Thomas, Esq., Greenwich Hospital.
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E. J. Tilt, M.D., Grosvenor Street, London.
Charles Trustram, Esq., Tonbridge Wells.
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W. Walling, M.D., R.N., London.
Thomas Warden, M.D., H.M.S., Psyche, Malta.
E. Waters, M.D., Chester.
Hermann Weber, M.D., Finsbury Square, London.
J. H. Webster, M.D., Northampton.
E. Whitfield, Esq., Campden-hill Road, W.
E. Williams, M.D., Colchester.
Samuel Wood, Esq., St. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury
F. S. Worthington, Esq., Lowestoft.
W. H. Wright, M.D., Cavalry Depot, Canterbury.

Medical Club

Dr. LORY MARSH,

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,

WHITEHALL YARD.

S.W.

Please add my name to

the List of Members of the Medical

Club.

Name.

Address.

Date.

To the Hon. Sec. pro tem.

Royal United Service Institution.

Whitehall Yard.

S.W.

Please add my Name to the List of Members of the Medical Club.

Name, _____

Address, _____

Date, _____

To Dr. Lory Marsh,

Royal United Service Institution,

Whitehall Yard.

S.W.

NEPENTHE
OR
ANODYNE TINCTURE.

(Prepared exclusively from Opium)

(DOSE THE SAME AS TINCTURA OPII.)

4, & 5, Union Street,
Bristol, 1864.

Sir,

We take leave to direct your attention to the annexed reports upon the use of this most valuable form of Opium.

Nepenthe may be used with perfect safety in every case where an opiate is indicated, and from the peculiar process by which it is prepared it is deprived of all constituents which renders the Tinctura Opii, and most other forms of Opium, in very numerous instances wholly inadmissible.

It is always of uniform strength and in this respect possesses high advantages.

It does not produce headache, stupor, giddiness, depression of spirits, diminution of nervous energy, prostration of strength, nor constipation, but induces natural and refreshing sleep.

Nepenthe is now in constant use by many hundred members of the Medical profession throughout the united Kingdom, and in several of the leading Hospitals, and we beg respectfully to urge you to give to it a fair trial, fully satisfied that the result will be its very general substitution for the ordinary forms of Opium and its salts.

Nepenthe will be found very useful when it is needful to prescribe an opiate, without the knowledge of the patient; as it is now almost impossible to do this from any of the usually recognised formula. In order to induce its general adoption, we have fixed the price to the profession at 8/. per pound.

It may be procured direct from our house, or through the leading Wholesale Druggists in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, York, Norwich, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and from nearly all respectable Dispensing Chemists in the united Kingdom, and the colonies.

It is protected by a facsimile of our signature pasted over each cork, and is sent out in bottles from 4 ounces upwards, bearing a label in White Letters upon a Green ground.

We are, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Ferris & Comp.y,

Manufacturing Chemists & Wholesale Druggists.

MEDICAL REPORTS UPON THE USE OF NEPENTHE.

From F. Porter Smith, Esq.

I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the decided advantages possessed by Messrs. Ferris & Comp.ys preparation of Opium called "Nepenthe" over other preparations of that important drug. I have used it for several years in Cancer of the Uterus, continuing it with scarcely abated advantage, as a sedative, in one such case, for the long period of eighteen months, in doses of, at the utmost, half a drachm, which served the purpose to the end. I have used it in "Subcutaneous Injection" for Neuralgia, without producing any local irritation, such as abscess, &c. In the cases of unusually severe "after pains" in connexion with labour, I can strongly recommend and endorse its successful and satisfactory employment. I have never met with any unpleasant symptoms, such as sometimes occur in some constitutions after the administration of morphia, &c. during an extensive use of this valuable addition to that "Practical Pharmacopœia" which waits for no "imprimatur" from College or Council.

F. Porter Smith, M.B. Lond.
Associate of King's College, London, &c.

Evercreech, March, 1862.

From John Jones, Esq. M.R.C.S. &c.
Llandyssul, March, 21st, 1862.

I have used Nepenthe largely for the last few years and have found it more efficacious than any Anodyne I ever tried. To a Patient suffering with Cancer I have given it regularly for three years, with the best effect.

It neither caused headache, constipation, or sickness, which she suffered after taking opium in any other form.

Ilminster, 7th June, 1855.

Gentlemen,

Your preparation called "Nepenthe" I find of great service, inasmuch as it can be administered without producing any of the unpleasant effects usually attending the exhibition of Opiates. I have used it extensively for some time & find it universally successful."

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
C. H. Marwood Mules, M.R.C.S.

Messrs. Ferris & Co.

8. Wellington St. London Bridge,
August, 14th, 1856.

"Having prescribed your "Nepenthe" in many Cases, I could strongly recommend its more general adoption. It is especially useful in the wakefulness common after parturition or other unusual exertion or excitement. It produces a refreshing sleep, and I do not remember any case in which it has caused the objectionable effects of the other opiate preparations.

Saml. Griffith, M.D., London, M.R.C.P.,
Consulting Physician, Accoucheur, to the Farringdon Dispensary, Physician Accoucheur to St Thomas' Hospital, &c.
To Messrs. Ferris & Co.

From Walter W. Walter, Esq. M.R.C.S. &c.

"I am constantly using Nepenthe and have found it invaluable, especially in allaying pain in chronic organic disease, its administration not being followed by the nausea, headache or constipation usually produced in a greater or lesser degree by the other preparations of opium.

Stoke under Ham, March, 18th, 1863.

From B. Webster, Esq. M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.

Mrs C. has now constantly taken Nepenthe for five years, for the alleviation of distressing neuralgic pains, with never failing success, the dose has not required to be increased for upwards of two years, and is now 40 Drops 3 or 4 times in the twenty four hours, it produces no sickness or depression of spirits. I doubt if any other preparation of opium is open to so few objections as the Nepenthe.

Alderley Edge, April, 3rd 1862.

37, Friar Street, Reading.
June, 25th, 1856.

I have for several years past, been in the habit of prescribing "Nepenthe" both in Hospital & Private Practice, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have found it a most valuable remedy in all cases, both medical and Surgical, in which I have employed it. It appears to have the advantage over most of the other preparations of Opium in being less stimulating, as well as in being less frequently followed by the depression of the vital powers which occasionally ensues from the use of opiate remedies".

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
F. A. Bulle
Senior Surgeon to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

To Messrs. Ferris & Co.

Special Preparations Manufactured by Ferris, Townsend, Boorne & Townsend, 4 & 5, Union St. Bristol.

LIQ: SECALE AMMON:

This Solution contains all the active principles of the Rye, in a convenient form, and with increased efficacy. Dose.—Thirty drops in a wineglass of cold water, every ten minutes, two or three doses are generally sufficient.

Price 8/s per pound.

MISTURA RHEI ALK:

Dose. 1½ oz. once or twice a day.

The efficacy of this preparation to correct a disordered state of the Bowels, has been tested by long practice in the London Hospitals.

In all cases where the use of a mild Alkaline Aperient, combined with Aromatics, is indicated, this Mixture will be found valuable and convenient.

1/6 per pound.

ESS: ROSÆ ODORIF:

One drachm of this Essence, added to a quart of distilled water will form Rose Water of Superior Strength.

1/s. per oz.

SOLUT: CALCIS c̄: SULPHURE.

A valuable remedy for Scabies, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—After the body has been thoroughly washed, the Solution should be applied by means of a Linen Rag. One or two ounces are usually sufficient. When used for Children it may be mixed with a little Olive Oil.

10d per pound.

LIQUOR VESICATORIUS.

This is a valuable addition to the list of Pharmaceutical Agents. It is applicable in all cases where vesication is indicated, and is quicker and more certain in its operation, as well as more convenient and cleanly than the ordinary mode of producing a blister.

2/s. per oz.

FERRIS & Cos ACETUM IPECAC AND OXYMEL IPECAC. PRICE 1s.6d. PER LB.

Acetic Acid as a menstruum for Ipecacuanha possesses several advantages over the Wine. Emetina is easily and entirely soluble in this Acid, and the solution will keep for a long time without undergoing decomposition.

The Acetum Ipecac. can always be depended on for uniformity of strength, and for Hospitals and Dispensaries this will be found a cheap and reliable preparation. The Oxymel Ipecac. is also very serviceable for children.

FERRIS & Cos SYRUP OF SANTONINE. PRICE 4s.6d. PER LB.

An extremely convenient and efficient form in which to administer Santonine. Each drachm contains one grain of the Salt, and this will be a sufficient dose for young children as an anthelmintic.

ESS: COPAIB: CUM: CUBEB: ET BUCHU.

This will be found a very elegant form in which to administer Copaiba, in combination with Cubebs and Buchu. It is perfectly miscible with water in any proportions, without becoming milky or turbid, producing a bright clear mixture. The dose is from one to two drachms twice or three times a day, and it is confidently recommended as a most efficient preparation of these Drugs.

This combination was originated by the manufacturers and every bottle bears a facsimile of their signature over the Cork. Price 8/s per pound.

Concentrated Essences Infusions and Decoctions, Extracts, and all Drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, most carefully selected, and prepared.

Lavars, Litho Bristol

Private.]

DAY AND SON,

(LIMITED).

Capital, £160,000,

In 16,000 Shares of Ten Pounds each, 5000 of these Shares, reckoned as fully paid, being taken by the late Proprietors in part of the purchase.

The late Proprietors also guaranteeing a minimum Dividend of Ten per Cent for the First Three Years on the paid-up Capital.

One Pound per Share to be paid on application, and £2 on allotment; a second payment of £2 10s. to be made on March 1, 1865, making £5 10s. paid-up; and it is not expected that any further Call will have to be made, and in any case three months' notice will be given before making any additional Call.

Shareholders may however pay up their Shares in full at once, and receive from the date of so doing interest at the rate of Six per Cent, or such higher rate as may be agreed upon by the Directors upon all sums paid in advance of Calls.

DIRECTORS.

COLONEL F. B. WARD (late R.A.), WELWYN, HERTS; Director of the Hammersmith and City and of the Central Wales Extension Railway Companies.

J. W. KAYE, ESQ., 59 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.; Director of the British and Foreign Library Company.

OWEN JONES, ESQ., 9 ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

(Other Directors' names will be added shortly.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. WILLIAM DAY, SOUTHSIDE, TUFNELL PARK, N.

BANKERS.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, 324 AND 325 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. LAKE, KENDALL AND LAKE, 10 LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON.

BROKER.

EDWARD HASLEWOOD, ESQ. FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY.

AUDITOR.

EDWARD SANDELL, ESQ. Public Accountant.

MANAGER OF THE PRINTING BUSINESSES.

MR. JOSEPH DAY.

MANAGER OF THE ARTISTIC PORTION OF THE BUSINESS AND SECRETARY.

MR. JOHN B. DAY.

PLACES OF BUSINESS.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9 GATE STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.
TWYFORD'S BUILDINGS, W.C.
GERMAN GALLERY, 168 NEW BOND STREET, W.
LONDON.

THIS Company is formed to purchase the recently erected freehold and long leasehold premises, the extensive plant, machinery, and working stock of the Lithographic, Chromo-lithographic, Photo-lithographic, Plate-printing, and Stationery businesses, likewise the Copyrights, Publication-plant, and Stock of the well-known firm of DAY AND SON, Lithographers to the Queen and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for the purpose of carrying on and developing to their fullest extent the various branches of current business already in active operation, which include not only those higher classes of artistic productions which, appealing to the educated and wealthy, keep alive the extended reputation of the Establishment, but also the innumerable every-day

necessities of bankers, merchants, professional men, and general traders; and of embarking in every collateral branch of industry that can be advantageously entered upon.

Of all the numerous propositions that have appeared for carrying on important existing businesses by their conversion into Joint-Stock Companies on the Limited Liability principle, not one has promised a wider field for operations, or a greater certainty of success, than the present. This Company will, as a basis for its enterprise, enter upon a business, or rather collection of businesses, now in active operation, which, from a commencement nearly fifty years since in Lithography only, has with a steady growth, and by the marked excellence of its productions, won for itself not only the gracious and continued favour of the Court, and the support of all connected with the wealth and commerce of this country, but a reputation spreading throughout the entire civilised world. Trading as it will with a name that has become a household word, it must on this account stand not only to reap the profits of the existing home business, but also of those commissions which the name must continue to attract from our various colonies as well as from foreign countries.

The property to be purchased consists of :—

Firstly. The Freehold and Leasehold Premises erected within the last ten years especially for these businesses ; they are situated in the very centre of London, and in a locality which from the changes already in progress by railway and other companies, and by the City authorities in Holborn Valley, as well as by the contemplated centralisation of the Law Courts in the immediate neighbourhood, must rapidly improve ; and it is but reasonable to believe that in the course of a few years they will assume twice or thrice their present estimated value.

Secondly. The Fittings, Patents, Steam and other Machinery, Plant, and Working Stock, of the Lithographic, Chromo-lithographic, Copperplate-printing, and Stationery businesses, and other incidental Arts and Processes, together with the business flowing thereto from all classes and from all quarters, as well as from Her Majesty's Stationery Office and other Government Establishments. It is intended to increase this department of the business, by the introduction of kindred pursuits, to an extent for which the resources of a private firm would be inadequate, but which cannot fail to be highly remunerative when backed by the capital of a Company.

Thirdly. The Copyrights, Publication-stock, and Plant of the extensive Publishing Business, from which source alone in this country, during the last fifteen years, the highest class of Illustrated and Illuminated Works have been issued. During the time named, the establishment of Messrs. Day and Son produced and distributed a succession of works which for extent and excellence are without a parallel in the history of publishing either in this or any other country, calling forth the eulogium of the artist, the connoisseur, the public, and the press. "The Times" in a late notice remarked of some of these works, that they were of such magnitude, importance, and beauty, as to appear to be beyond the scope of private enterprise, and more suited for the unlimited resources of royal or imperial establishments. As the Directors find it advantageous, Photography and every other profitable branch of the Fine Arts will be introduced.

At the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, at the French Exhibition, at the Dublin, and at the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, first-class medals were awarded for the various productions of this Establishment.

A glance at the following list of a few of the more important works that have already issued from this establishment, and of some of those in progress for publication, will show the wide field that exists for special enterprise in a department which, from the economy attending the combined powers possessed by the Company of producing as well as publishing, will be exclusively its own.

Some of the works already produced or issued :—

Roberts' Holy Land, &c. By Louis Haghe. Folio Edition.
" " " Library Edition.
Haghe's Belgium and Germany. 3 vols.
Other Works Lithographed by Louis Haghe.
The Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century at the Exhibition of 1851. By M. D. Wyatt.
Geometrical Mosaics. By M. D. Wyatt.
Metal-Work and its Artistic Design. By M. D. Wyatt.
The Art of Illuminating. By W. R. Tymms and M. D. Wyatt.
The Grammar of Ornament. By Owen Jones.
The Victoria Psalter. By Owen Jones.
Illuminated Works. By Owen Jones.
The Seat of War in the East. By W. Simpson.
The Campaign in the Crimea. By W. Simpson.
The War in Italy. By C. Bossoli.
Brierly's Sketches of the War in the Baltic.
Illustrated Works on the Indian Mutiny.
The Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges. By E. Clarke.
J. D. Harding's Educational Works on Art.
Government Diagrams for Educational Purposes.
Painting in Water Colours. By Aaron Penley.
Recent Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ. By C. T. Newton, M.A.
The Sermon on the Mount. By Messrs. W. & G. Audsley.
The Series of Photographs by Mr. Bedford, made for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in the Holy Land.
The Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester. By J. B. Waring.
Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture at the Exhibition of 1862. By J. B. Waring.
Exhibited Machinery of 1862. By D. K. Clarke.
Numerous Important Architectural Works, Works of a Miscellaneous Character, and Illuminated Works.
Chromo-Lithographs, &c. &c. published by Command of the Queen, from Pictures or Drawings graciously lent for the purpose by Her Majesty.
&c. &c. &c.

Some of the works in progress for publication :—

The Wedding at Windsor. By W. H. Russell, LL.D. and R. Dudley.
India. By W. Simpson, with Text by J. W. Kaye.
The First Folio Shakespeare. In Photo-Lithography. By H. Staunton.
The Modern System of Naval Architecture. By J. Scott Russell.
The Grammar of Ornament. By Owen Jones. New Edition.
Travels and Discoveries in the Levant. By C. T. Newton.
An Excursion in the Peloponnesus. By the late Sir T. Wyse, K.C.B. LL.D., &c. &c.
History of the Recent Discoveries at Cyrene. By Lieut. Smith and Commander Porcher, R.N.
Mediæval Decoration. By W. and G. Audsley.
The Picture of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. By G. H. Thomas.
The Last Supper. By Leonardo da Vinci.
The Late Prince Consort returning from Deer-stalking. By Carl Haag.
Icebergs. By F. E. Church.
Anatomy for Artists. By J. Marshall, F.R.S. F.R.S.C.
The History of Joseph and his Brethren. Illuminated and Illustrated by Owen Jones and A. Warren.
The Prisoner of Chillon. Illuminated by W. & G. Audsley.
Our Year. By W. Severn.
Plant Form for Designers, &c. By F. E. Hulme.
The Colours of the British Army. By R. F. M'Nair.
One Thousand and One Initial Letters. By Owen Jones.
Handbook of Christian Symbolism. By W. & G. Audsley.
Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts. By J. O. Westwood.
The Principal Ruins of Asia Minor. By Texier & Pullan.
Byzantine Architecture. By C. Texier and R. P. Pullan.
Works in Photo-Lithography,
&c. &c.

The management of the Company has been made as practical as possible : the Board of Directors being formed by a body of gentlemen who have been invited to fill their positions on account of their acknowledged position in the world of art, literature, or science, and of their well-known business habits. Under the control of the Directors, the actual management of the business of the Company will be in the hands of those gentlemen to whom is due the distinguished position the establishment now holds.

That the arrangement for the conduct of the business is of the best possible character, and must ensure the largest attainable profits for the Shareholders, will be gathered from the fact, that the late proprietors, by the terms accepted by them for the transfer of the property, have agreed to take a large portion of its value in five thousand paid-up shares, and to guarantee a minimum dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum for the first three years, believing that a higher rate will very soon be attained. The advantageous nature of this agreement to the Shareholders is most evident in the guarantee it is to those who desire a profitable investment with the least conceivable risk, since the large amount of property in the business belonging to the actual managers gives them every inducement to devote their best energies and skill to its success, and as the managers have been practically acquainted with and carrying on the business for a long term of years, there is every certainty of large profits being realised.

The Company will at once enter upon the various premises as follows, *i. e.*—

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Twyford's Buildings, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and
The German Gallery, 168 New Bond Street, W. ;

the latter premises being valuable for the purposes of the public Exhibition of any works of art in which the Company may be interested. It will be the aim of the Directors, as soon as possible, to find or erect premises and galleries at the West End of London suitable for the Publishing and Fine Art businesses, or in lieu thereof, should an opportunity present itself, to incorporate with this Company some existing high-class business, since it is positively certain that so soon as eligible premises are secured, business of the most lucrative character may be transacted without involving any operations of a speculative nature ; and, further, the security presented by the large capital of the Company will ensure, should it be so desired, that the premises be made the dépôt *for works of art* of every kind. At the same time it must be stated that the various premises at present in the occupation of the Company will amply suffice for the time for conducting the business.

No expenses for promotion fees have been or will be incurred.

The Business will be taken over by the Company as from January 1, 1865.

The First Report of the Directors and Declaration of a Dividend will take place before or during July 1865.

Application for Shares to be made on the form enclosed.

If a less number of Shares is allotted than is applied for, the money paid on application will be applied as far as it will extend in payment of the £2 payable on allotment of the Shares actually allotted, and of the further call of £2 10*s*., the balance (if any) being repaid to the applicant. If no allotment is made, the money will be returned in full.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the solicitors ; they have been registered under the Companies' Act, 1862, and the liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount due on the Shares for which he subscribes : these paid up, his liability is at an end.

Intending Shareholders may, upon the production of this Prospectus, pass through the Establishment of Messrs. Day and Son, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and inspect the works in progress.

DAY AND SON,

LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

OFFICES—

6 GATE STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,

LONDON, W.C.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of DAY AND SON (LIMITED),
6 Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the London and County Bank, 324 and 325 High Holborn, London, W.C., on your account, the sum of £ I hereby request that you will allot me Shares in DAY AND SON (LIMITED), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay or allow in respect of each Share allotted to me the sum of £2 on allotment and £2 10s. on the 1st March, 1865, in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus, and to pay such Calls as may from time to time be made upon the Shares allotted to me; and I agree to become a Member of the Company, and to sign the Articles of Association when required by you; and I request you to place my name upon the Register of Members in respect of the Shares so allotted.

Name in full _____

Usual Signature _____

Profession or Occupation _____

Residence in full _____

Date _____

RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE APPLICANT AFTER BEING SIGNED BY THE BANKERS.

No.

Received *this* *day of* 186 , *of*

Mr. *the sum of* *Pounds, being a*

Deposit of £1 *per Share on* *Shares in* DAY AND SON (LIMITED.)

£ : :

For the London and County Bank, High Holborn, London,
Bankers to the Company.

E. A. W. TAYLOR,

4, HONEY LANE, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Begs to call public attention to the

PATENT LINOLEUM FLOOR CLOTHS,

WHICH ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, HALLS, NURSERIES, LIBRARIES, STAIRS, BILLIARD, SMOKING, AND BATH ROOMS, SHIP'S CABINS, CARRIAGES, CABS, &c.

The LINOLEUM FLOOR CLOTH is very superior to any kind of Kamptulicon, possessing the great advantage of a WATERPROOFED CANVAS BACK, which enables it to be rolled up for cleaning purposes almost as easily as a carpet, and can be washed without injury.

It is also superior to all other floor cloths as regards warmth, elasticity, noiselessness, resistance to damp, and durability.

It is agreeble to walk on, and, unlike Kamptulicon, is not liable to decomposition; will not turn black, but always washes as clean as when first manufactured.

For INDIA and other HOT CLIMATES, where insects do not admit the use of carpets, this material will be found invaluable, and more especially as heat does not affect it.

The STAIRS LINOLEUM, SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS PURPOSE, is the only Floor Cloth really adapted for Stairs, being as durable and pliable as leather. It is also very suitable for covering the KNEELING BOARDS and HASSOCKS in CHURCHES.

LINOLEUM FLOOR CLOTH, 1 and 2, yards wide.

Printed in a variety of excellent designs	4 3	per square yard.
Plain Brown or Plain Red	3 9	" "
The Fern Lily and Violet Pattern; and the Turkey Pattern	4 6	" "

These can be nailed down like the ordinary Oil Cloth, and does not require to be cemented to the floor like Kamptulicon.

LINOLEUM PASSAGE CLOTHS.

Width.	27 inches.	36 inches.	45 inches.
Plain or Printed Centre, with Border	3 4	4 3	5 6 per yard.

LINOLEUM STAIR CLOTHS.

Width.	22½ inches.	27 inches.	36 inches.
Plain Centre, with Printed Border	2 9	3 6	4 6 per yard.
Plain Colours for Kneeling Boards in Churches,			per square yard.

LINOLEUM BORDERS.

Width 6 inches..... 1 0 per yard. | Width 9 inches..... 1 4 per yard.
Corner Pieces to match the 6-inch Borders, 6d. each; 9-inch ditto, 9d. each.

LINOLEUM BATH, WASHSTAND, and INSIDE DOOR MATS.

Size	46 in. by 28 in.	46 in. by 46 in.	64 in. by 47. in.	6 ft. by 6 ft.
Plain or Printed Centre, with Border	5 6	9 0	12 0	21 0

LINOLEUM BILLIARD TABLE MATS, extra thick.

Plain Centre, with Printed Border, for Tables 12 feet by 6 feet..... 4 4 0 per set.

Patterns forwarded on application, from the CITY AGENCY,

4, HONEY LANE, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

4, Honey Lane, Milk Street,
Cheapside, E.C.
July 1865.

Sir,

Enclosed I respectfully hand you my Price List for the New Patent Linoleum Floor Cloth, and at the same time I beg to inform you that I am enabled to supply yours or any Public Institution at special prices, when not less than whole pieces are taken, each piece containing about 24 yards

Plain Body Cloth 3/6 pr. square yard, regular price 3/9
Printed do. 3/11 " " " 4/3

The Cloth has been laid down in several Public Institutions & well frequented Business Places, and in a report made by the Visiting Justices of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, it is stated

"The sanitary condition of the Building has been improved
" x x x x by the use of Linoleum in the place of Cocoa
"Nut Fibre Matting, which retained moisture & unpleasant odours."

It is also laid down in the Galleries of that Institution.

In soliciting your favorable notice of this New Floor Cloth I beg to state that any commands you may intrust me with shall receive my best and prompt attention.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obed.t Servant,

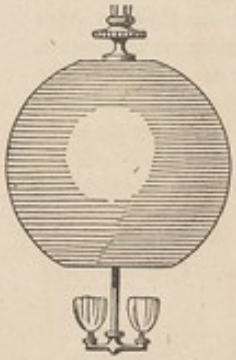
G. H. Taylor

The "Linoleum" is laid down in the Manchester Assize Courts, Bankruptcy Court, London, & Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor.

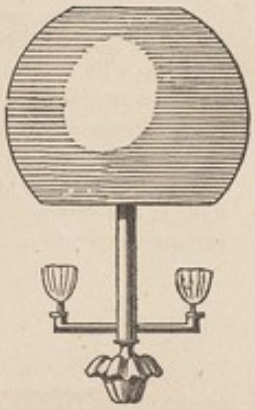
Linoleum
Floor Cloth

Gas Carburetting

GAS CARBURETTING COMPANY,
WAKEFIELD.



IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN GAS LIGHTING.



The Gas Carburetting Company have the honour to introduce an important improvement by which gas light is obtained for about one-fourth of its present cost, and far less heat and carbonic acid are generated in its production.

The apparatus (as represented in the above sketches) consists of a small metallic box containing Carbolene, over the surface of which the gas passes on its way to the burners. The heat from the gas flame volatilizes the Carbolene, a portion of its vapour is taken up by the passing gas, and the light is increased thereby about 500 per cent.

One great objection to gas is the enormous heat produced by its consumption. The cause of this is easily understood. Of Manchester cannel gas more than 87 feet in every hundred consist of gases which produce heat but give no light, and in that made from common coal the heat-producing gases exist in still larger portion. The substances employed by the Gas Carburetting Company to enrich gas possess little heating but great illuminating power, and thus, while they add to gas the lightgiving matter in which it is deficient, they reduce the heat by lessening the volume of heat producing gases which must otherwise be burnt to obtain the requisite amount of light.

The fine burners used in the Gas Carburetting Company's apparatus, together with the abundance of carbon vapour mingled with the gas, render the flame perfectly steady, whereas poor gas burnt through large burners always gives a flickering flame. The steadiness of the light is universally admired.

The advantages are—

1. Less cost of light.
2. Less consumption of Gas.
3. Perfectly steady flames.
4. Greatly decreased heat.
5. Less carbonic acid to vitiate the atmosphere.

Gas Carburetting Company,
Wakefield.

[see over.

TESTIMONIALS.

Wakefield, Oct. 26th, 1864.

To the Gas Carburetting Company.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that the following experiment was tried in one of the public lamps of this borough, viz.—First, the experiment was made with the Hydro-Carbon principle, with two burners, consuming 2.9 feet per hour, which were burning seven nights, from Dec. 6th to Dec. 12th, and consumed in the above time 570 feet. The quantity of the Hydro-Carbon burnt was 1¼ lbs. Secondly, with the ordinary burners, commencing Dec. 13th, to Dec. 20th, seven nights, the gas consumed amounted to 1050 feet, equal to 5.3 feet per hour. The saving in gas by the carburetting apparatus amounts to 480 feet in seven nights, and the light of the carburetted gas was far superior to the light of what did not go through the carburetted process.

E. THRESH,
Inspector of Gas Meters.

"Express" Office, Southgate, Wakefield, Nov. 10th, 1864.

To the Gas Carburetting Company.

Gentlemen,—Having now had my printing works fitted up for some weeks with your Hydro-Carbon Light, I am glad to say that it more than answers my expectations, and fully verifies the notice which I gave of it in the *Wakefield Express* early in October. I then stated that from the consumption of under five feet of gas per hour, with your apparatus, we obtained about double the light we formerly did from twenty feet without it. There have been many persons—and amongst them practical printers—to see the light, and all have expressed their astonishment at the amount of light obtained from so small a quantity of gas, and at its steady, soft, yet brilliant appearance. The office, which was formerly almost unbearable from the heat, is now cool and comfortable, and the men can consequently do their work better and more expeditiously.

I am, yours truly,
J. ROBINSON.

Westgate Station, Wakefield, Nov. 10th, 1864.

To the Gas Carburetting Company, Wakefield.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that the Hydro-Carbon Light has been tried at this Station in three lamps against three other lamps of the ordinary character, from August 16th, 1863, to January 4th, 1864. The three ordinary lamps burnt 18,200 feet of gas, and the three with Hydro-Carbon Light 8,000 feet, saving in gas in three lamps 10,200 feet.

The light at this Station is very fine, and is generally admired.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
THOS. LEAVER.

15, Westgate, Wakefield, Oct. 27th, 1864.

To the Gas Carburetting Company, Wakefield.

Gentlemen,—Having had your apparatus fixed in my drawing office, and feeling thoroughly satisfied as to its efficiency both in the extra brilliancy of light afforded and the great saving of gas. I have great pleasure in testifying to the same, as I find that an apparatus consuming three feet of gas per hour affords ample light for any purpose I may require.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM WATSON,
Architect.

Wakefield, Nov. 10th, 1864.

To the Gas Carburetting Company, Wakefield.

Gentlemen,—We have for some months past been using constantly your Hydro-Carbon Light, and can bear testimony to the large amount of light produced by it in comparison with the same quantity of gas burnt without your apparatus. We shall be glad to apply them to every part of our establishment practicable as soon as convenient.

We are, Gentlemen, yours truly,
BAKER & ANDREWS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

FROM THE "WAKEFIELD EXPRESS," OCT. 22ND, 1864.

For some weeks we have been giving the hydro-carbon light a trial; and we are quite satisfied we have had a much better light from five feet of gas per hour than from twenty to twenty-four feet consumed by the ordinary process, and during this week our printing works have been fitted up throughout with lights by the Hydro-Carbon Company.

FROM THE "SANITARY REVIEW," OCT. 15TH, 1864.

The process consists in adding to gas, before it is burnt, the vapours of heavy, non-volatile hydro-carbons, by which the illuminating power of the gas on Wednesday was increased 700 per cent. On that occasion a number of experienced photometrists were present, and Mr. Bowditch requested them to observe the test-meters and set the disc of the photometer. They did so, and found that 3.5 feet of gas per hour was being burnt at one end of the photometer, and 3 feet an hour at the other end, to which Mr. Bowditch's apparatus was affixed, and they all concurred in the result above given. The vapour is carried by the gas to the burners, where it is consumed, and yields the finest light which has yet been obtained from coal gas. Mr. Bowditch has taken advantage of the great heat-producing power of gas to burn the excess of carbon, and when these are brought together they form a magnificent light, as economical as it is fine.

FROM THE "MORNING ADVERTISER," OCT. 13TH, 1864.

The experiments, or rather demonstrations, of last night illustrated the truth and the value of this invention in a very striking manner. A clearer, steadier, brighter light cannot be desired. The materials are not explosive, and the mechanism is cheap, durable, and simple in construction.

FROM THE "CHEMICAL NEWS," OCT. 15TH, 1864.

The method differs from all others hitherto in use, the inventor employing naphthaline and the heaviest hydrocarbons as the carburetting agents. As may be imagined, the increase of light is enormous, and from the experiments we witnessed we believe the following extract understates the results:—"In London, 1,000 feet of gas costs 4s. 6d., and, as burnt in flat-flame burners, gives the light of 1,500 candles. An addition to this of 4½ lbs. of carbolene (as the inventor styles the oils employed) costing about 9d., raises its light to that of 7,500 candles. In other words, 5,000 feet of common gas give the light of 7,500 candles, at a cost of £1 2s. 6d., whereas the same light may be obtained from 1,000 feet of carburetted gas at a cost of 5s. 3d., being a saving of 17s. 3d. upon each 5,000 feet of gas." The apparatus we should say is perfectly safe, and gives no trouble. A great advantage of the light is the perfect steadiness of the flame.

The same paper of Oct. 29th says:—With regard to the increase of illuminating power obtained, the extract from the prospectus we quoted last week considerably understated the results. The experiments made and verified by ourselves proved that the light given by gas passing through the carburetter at the rate of three feet per hour was eight times greater than the light given by ordinary gas burnt under precisely similar conditions at the rate of three and a half feet per hour.

FROM THE "RAILWAY GAZETTE," OCT. 15TH, 1864.

We had the pleasure of being present on Thursday evening at a private demonstration of a new hydro-carbon light, the invention of the Rev. Dr. Bowditch, and we have much pleasure in saying that the tests appeared to us to be in the highest degree satisfactory. From the evidence laid before us, we have come to the conclusion that the inventor has produced a new ingredient, which, by its combination with ordinary gas, secures a greatly increased illuminating power, with a greatly decreased consumption of gas; with less heat than the ordinary gas evolves, less carbonic acid, combined with a steadiness of light which we never saw surpassed.

FROM THE "EVENING STANDARD," OCT. 13TH, 1864.

The passing gas carries with it a quantity of the vapour, and the flame becomes highly illuminating, the illumination being proportional to the quantity of vapour present in the flame.

[SEE OVER.

FROM THE "MINING JOURNAL," OCT. 15TH, 1864.

Burning the London gas at 3½ feet per hour, and the carburetted at 3 feet per hour, the light given by the latter was seven times that given by the former, yet it appears that the cost of effecting the carburation is less than 9d. per 1,000 feet carburetted. The carburetting material used is designated carbolene. The carbolene will be sold to the consumer, most carefully purified, at 1s. 6d. per gallon, which is a highly important point in its favour, since the cost of all the volatile hydro-carbons which have been applied to the same purpose has been at least double that amount. Mr. Bowditch states that the process is as safe as gas, because the substances employed to enrich the gas cannot be fired even when they are heated to 212 deg., Fah., nor is the vapour combustible, except when mixed with gas. Regarding the invention as a whole, there is much to admire in it, and as Mr. Bowditch appears to have correctly ascertained the position which it is necessary to give the burners in order to ensure the volatalisation of the carbolene, in proportion to the gas consumed, we cannot see that more care than is necessary with ordinary illuminating gas would be required to avoid accident with the naphthalised gas: Owing to the construction of the apparatus, it is almost impossible for over-vapourisation to happen, there being, under ordinary circumstances, no pressure exerted by the hydro-carbon vapours in the vessel, the force which carries the carburetted gas to the burner being entirely due to the pressure of the ordinary gas.

FROM THE "MORNING STAR," OCT. 13TH, 1864.

It is well to make known that the difference between this and all prior systems of carburetting gas is very marked. All prior systems involved the use of costly volatile, dangerous fluids, explosive at common temperatures, and the heat of them raised the light-giving power of gas comparatively little. All these advantages were very satisfactorily pointed out by the Rev. Mr. Bowditch last evening, and experiments were made of a highly interesting and convincing character. It seems that the new process has been very successfully tested in the provinces. It must be confessed that "Bowditch's Patent" is deserving the best attention.

FROM THE "MANCHESTER COURIER," OCT. 15TH, 1864.

The effect of the new process was certainly very remarkable, the light being so brilliant at the carburetted end as to give its competitor at the other end of the tube quite a dull and dismal appearance. Dr. Aldis, physician to St. George's Hospital, and one or two other scientific persons who were present, paid careful attention to the explanation and experiments, and were of opinion that if all the inventor's statements should be borne out by the actual working of his process, a very great advantage, both in saving and amount of light, would be secured by its adoption to the gas consumers of the kingdom.

FROM THE "MANCHESTER EXAMINER AND TIMES," OCT. 15TH, 1864.

This requires the use of cheap non-volatile fluids which are not explosive at common temperatures, while the illuminating power of the gas may be increased four or five fold at the pleasure of the consumer. Another characteristic feature of this process is the perfect steadiness of the light, resulting from the abundance of carbon in the flame. All these advantages were satisfactorily pointed out by the Rev. Mr. Bowditch, and experiments were made of a highly interesting and convincing character.

FROM THE "ARTIZAN," NOV. 1ST, 1864.

HYDRO-CARBON LIGHT.—This new method of carburetting coal gas, the invention of the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, has been recently shown in London. The method differs from all others hitherto in use, the inventor employing naphthaline and the heaviest hydro-carbons as the carburetting agents. When the temperature has risen sufficiently to convert the hydro-carbon into vapour, the passing gas carries with it a quantity of the vapour, and the flame becomes highly illuminating, the illumination being proportional to the quantity of vapour present in the flame.

The above are only a few of the "opinions" which have appeared in the London and provincial papers.

J. Robinson, Printer, Express Office, Wakefield.

7. Pall Mall East.
London. S. W.
5th April 1866

Sir/

By todays book post I have the pleasure to send you a copy of my Pamphlet on my Water Beds and Cushions.

You are doubtless aware of their extensive use in Hospitals and Asylums as well as in private practice and the comfort they afford to patients under surgical operations and to the bedridden.

I also beg to submit the accompanying samples of Impermeable Fabric for covering the Walls, Floors &c of padded rooms, estimates for which I shall be happy to furnish, according to dimensions in either quality.

Waterproof Bed Sheeting I continue to manufacture largely and now take the opportunity of enclosing my present quotations for the same

Regretting the favor of your commands

I remain Sir
Your Obt. Servt.
Wm Hooper
Edw

Water Proof
Fabric


PALL MALL EAST
LONDON


CALL MALL EAST
HOOPER
LONDON

If you will kindly fill up the enclosed Schedule, at your leisure, and send it, within one month from this date, to the Royal Infirmary, addressed to the Hon: Secretary; I will see that the results are fairly tabulated and published, as soon as a sufficient number of reports has been secured.

I am, dear Sir
Yours faithfully
Horace Dobell

84. Harley Street,

Cavendish Square, W.

March 1867

Dear Sir

Allow me to direct yr.
attention to the following
Editorial note, which
appeared in the Lancet
Nov. 17th 1866.

THE DIETETIC VALUE OF PANCREATISED FATS.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the experience of those medical men who have used the "pancreatic emulsion" of fat accords with that which Dr. Dobell has now recorded in our columns in about two hundred cases of consumption. Several thousand pounds weight of this new medical agent have, we believe, been supplied by the makers to the order of medical men in this and other countries, and we think, therefore, that the time has arrived when some perfectly impartial evidence should be added to that of the ingenious author of this treatment. The remedy has been placed fairly before the profession, the author reserving to himself no pecuniary interest or advantage whatever; and if the utility of the remedy bears any proportion to the large demand which has arisen for it, we ought to know this clearly, and to understand and appreciate our obligations.

It is clearly impracticable

for any Medical Journal
to publish separate Reports
of all the cases in which
the "Pancreatic Emulsion"
has now been used by
different medical men.

I have, therefore, drawn
up the Enclosed questions,
to facilitate the collection
of impartial evidence, as
suggested by the Lancet,
in a form in which it can
be systematically arranged,
for publication within a
limited space.

ESTABLISHED
1814.

REBUILT
1863.

PATRON, THE QUEEN.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

(Including Affections of the Heart and Great Vessels),

CITY ROAD.

1.—In how many cases of Consumption have you prescribed the Pancreatic Emulsion, prepared by SAVORY & MOORE?	
2.—In what doses, at what interval after food, and for how long a time, did you administer it in each case?	
3.—What is your opinion of its effects upon 1. Digestion? 2. Nutrition? 3. Weight of the patient?	
4.—Have you found that patients can take the Emulsion when they cannot take Cod Liver Oil?	
5.—What is your opinion of the effects of the Emulsion in 1. The true first stage of Consumption (Pre-tubercular)? 2. The stage of Tuberculisation? 3. The stage of Softening? 4. The stage of Excavation?	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Date _____ *Signature* _____

Address _____

"From inquiries addressed to me it appears that many medical practitioners are uncertain as to the mode of administering the Emulsion, and I may therefore state that I have found it best to give the dose from one to two hours after a full meal, such as breakfast or dinner, particularly avoiding a longer interval, and also avoiding warm drinks for two or three hours afterwards. When cod-liver oil agrees, I give a table-spoonful of oil directly after breakfast to supply olein to the blood through the portal system, and a table-spoonful of Emulsion in a cup of milk or water two hours after dinner to supply the blood with pancreatised solid fats through the lacteal system. If cod-liver oil cannot be taken, I give the Emulsion two hours after breakfast and two hours after dinner.

In the very few cases in which the stomach does not easily tolerate the Emulsion, I have found it due, almost as a rule, to excessive acidity of the digestive fluids, and an alkaline powder of soda and calumba, or an effervescing draught of citrate of soda and potass, given before the meal which precedes the dose of Emulsion, has generally overcome the difficulty. It must be borne in mind that some adults cannot digest milk, and in these cases the Emulsion should be mixed with water instead. Brandy or rum may be added in any case, if preferred, and a small plain biscuit should be taken after the dose."—*Extract from* Dr. DOBELL's *Fourth Report.* "Lancet," *Nov.* 17, 1866.

Pancreatic
Emulsion

Sir,

I beg to call your attention to a product doubtless already well known to you by name, viz : "**Belloc's Charcoal.**" Allow me to submit a sample.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Imperial Academy of Medicine, and approved by that body, to investigate its properties, certifies to the truly remarkable efficacy of charcoal, prepared according to Doctor Belloc's method, in the treatment of gastralgia, gastra-entralgia, dyspepsia, pyrosis, laborious digestion, oppression of the stomach, constipation and in that of nervous affections of the stomach and intestines generally.

Doctors Biett, Emery, Farre, Guéneau de Mussy, and several other practitioners have had occasion to congratulate themselves on the employment of vegetable charcoal in cases of dysentery, cholerine and the first stages of cholera. The eminently absorbent properties of charcoal account sufficiently for its efficacy in cholera cases.

The charcoal is obtained from choice poplar timbers, grows in a dry soil, and the care devoted to the process of carbonization in close vessels ensures the good quality of the product.

Belloc's Charcoal is offered to the public in a powdered state, or

in the form of lozenges, but porosity being one of the essential curative properties of this agent, it became necessary to avoid, in the mode of preparation of these lozenges, the use of tragacanth gum which shuts in the pores of the charcoal of the common lozenges and thus multiplies their effect. The powdered charcoal moistened with a little common syrup is formed into lozenges by means of powerful hydraulic pressure.

You will find from the sample I have the honour of submitting to you that these charcoal lozenges are very friable and dissolve easily in the mouth without leaving any unpleasant taste.

Fully assured of the good results to be obtained from the employment of this medicament,

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L. FRERE.

General dépôt in England, M. JOZEAU, chemist.

Excerpted cases from the report of Mrs. Récamier, Caventou, Patissier to the Academy of Medicine.

Mr. D..., a major in a regiment of cuirassiers, of a sanguino nervous temperament, had been affected for a period of more than ten years, with gastro-entralgia. He was obliged to abstain from smooking and taking coffee which agreed but little with his military tastes. I prescribed four table spoonfuls of "Belloc's Charcoal" to be taken daily, one in the morning, one after each meal, and one an hour previous to retiring to rest. He had scarcely taken it for eight days when his stools became regular and the functions of the stomach were perfectly reestablished. Twenty-five days latter, major D... smooked, took coffee, no longer followed any treatment and had perfectly recovered his health.

Mademoiselle M... had suffered for a period of two years from gastralgia, which during the latter four months had become aggravated to such a degree that she

scarcely dared to take any solid food, for after meals, and during the intervals she experienced very violent pains of the stomach. I prescribed a table spoonful of "Belloc's Charcoal," and I prevailed upon her to eat immediately after a mutton chop, and some breast of chicken. Great was her surprise to find that she could digest such food, which previously, she could not take without experiencing cruel suffering. The digestion was accomplished as by enchantment. The patient continued the use of "Belloc's Charcoal," at always with a good appetite, digested with ease, and finally the pains of the stomach disappeared.

M. le chevalier de l'H..., at eighty years, had suffered for a period of more than thirty years from a complaint of the stomach and had unsuccessfully had recourse to several empirical means. We advised him to take daily after each meal a table spoonful of "Belloc's Charcoal," and since ten years that he has made use of it, the pains have never returned.

Madame D... had been for a period of ten years, of a frightful leanness; she experienced an invincible repugnance to meat and fat substances; she was troubled by obstinate constipation and head-ache; she complained of great general weakness, and suffered from pains in the stomach, principally after meals. I prescribed "Belloc's Charcoal," in doses of four spoonfuls daily, one before, and one after each meal. The appetite was not long in manifesting itself. We have almost always observed in similar cases the instantaneous return of the appetite after the ingestion of the first doses of charcoal.

Constipation was soon overcome, the patient could then eat with pleasure meats, which formerly were intensely repulsive to her She gained flesh and health, was soon completely reestablished.

PARIS. — PRINTED BY SIMON RAÇON AND COMP., ERFURTH STREET, 1.

Bellows Charcoal

SESSION 1866—1867.

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SCIENCE,

Copiously Illustrated by Diagrams, Models, Experiments, &c.

BY EDMUND WHEELER, F.R.A.S.,

No. 48, TOLLINGTON ROAD, HOLLOWAY, LONDON—N.

Seven Lectures on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, And its Allied Phenomena.

Comprising recent interesting Discoveries; the Electric Light; Beautiful Experimental Exhibition of the Induction Coil, Splendid Aurora, Electric Fountain, Magnificent Cascade, Geissler's Vacuum Tubes.

FIRST LECTURE.

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY or GALVANISM; its Principles, Sources, and Results.

With new and original Experiments illustrating the sources and the distinguishing characteristics of Voltaic Electricity: its Physiological, Magnetic, Heating, Luminous, and Chemical Effects.

SECOND LECTURE.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

In this Lecture the mutual relation existing between Magnetism and Electricity will be shown by Novel and Pleasing Experiments with Powerful Magnets, Original Models, Electro-Magnetic Engines, and Apparatus to explain the application of this branch of Science.

THIRD LECTURE.

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With striking Experiments. Splendid Manifestations of Light and Heat. Water boiled by Electricity. Incandescence, Fusion, and Combustion of Metals. Concluding with the dazzling and intensely brilliant Electric Light.

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ELECTRICITY as applied to SCIENCE, the ARTS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, and SOCIAL LIFE.

This Lecture demonstrates the Adaptation and Uses of Electricity in Science, the Arts, Commerce, Manufactures, Domestic and Social Life, and shows by Experiments the ingenious application of many new discoveries in Electricity to an extent but little known.

FIFTH LECTURE.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, and MAGNETO-ELECTRIC INDUCTION.

Showing the inseparable alliance and connexion between Electricity and Magnetism, and the Correlation of those Forces. The refined qualities that distinguish Electrical Currents derived from Magnetic Induction; their useful and important uses and applications.

SIXTH LECTURE.

The EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY of the INDUCTION COIL, with Novel, Unique, and Brilliant EXPERIMENTS in AIR.

Brief Description of the Induction Coil. The INDUCED SPARK in Air. A LEYDEN JAR will be charged and discharged at the rate of 6,000 times per minute, and the Electricity will be seen to have travelled through 30,000 miles of wire in that time. An experimental proof of the foregoing will be supplied. The intermitting nature of these discharges shown by curious and amusing devices. A glass jar will discharge 500 brilliant scintillations at the rate of 50,000 in a second of time. Splendid colours and light from the combustion of Gold, Silver, Bismuth, Copper, Zinc, and Tin. Unfinished Profile of an unknown Person sketched by the Induction Coil. The Archimedean Spiral. Novel Rotating Devices in rich varieties of light, colour, &c. Finale: The Electric Chromatrope.

SEVENTH LECTURE.

On the EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY of the INDUCTION COIL, with New, Original, and Beautiful EXPERIMENTS in VACUO.

Phenomena attending Electric discharges through an atmosphere of diminished density. Beautiful imitation of the Aurora Borealis. New and original exhibition of the enchanted bottle; also the enchanting bumper of rosy wine. Magnificent cascade of Liquid Light. The Crystal Fountain from an Invisible Source. Recently discovered stratification of the Electric Spark in Vacuo. Rotation of Electricity around the pole of an Electro-Magnet. Beautiful forms, rich and varied colours of the Electric Wave through CASSELLA'S and GEISSLER'S rarefied atmospheres of HYDROGEN, NITROGEN, &c. Curious effect of the Fluorgenic rays of Electric light. Splendid and brilliant hues illustrating the physical property of Fluorescence and Phosphorescence. Finale: The CHROMATIC ELECTRIC STAR.

These Lectures are Illustrated by entirely new Apparatus and Instruments, constructed expressly to demonstrate the most beautiful and wonderful results of Electrical Action. Each Lecture is complete in itself, so that one or two only may be taken alone.

TWO LECTURES,

On the NATURE and PROPERTIES of STEAM as a Source of POWER in the STEAM ENGINE.

SYLLABUS OF FIRST LECTURE.

Introduction. Importance of Steam Power to Britain. Definition of Vapour, Steam, Smoke, Gas. Heat, Water and Air the prime Elements in Steam Power. Nature of Heat; its Radiation, Conduction, and Absorption by Bodies. Water combined with Heat in various proportions; Ice, Water, Steam, and Gas. Philosophy of Combustion, and its relation to the Atmosphere. Value of Fuel; Coal, Coke, Charcoal, &c. Estimate of Temperature. Thermometers. Boiling Water. Effect of Atmospheric Pressure. Water may be made Red Hot. Practical results from the conversion of Water into Steam, and Steam into Water. Application of these forces in the Steam Engine.

SYLLABUS OF SECOND LECTURE.

Philosophy of Evaporation and Ebullition. Non-conducting quality of Water. Thermal Currents in Fluids. Convection of Heat. Construction of Steam Boilers; Relative merits of Iron and Copper. Temperature of Maximum Evaporation in each. Rationale of the Explosion of Boilers. Boutigni's Researches. Spheroidal condition of Water on Red Hot Plates experimentally shown. Striking Anomaly in High-pressure Steam. Colour and Specific Gravity of Steam. Constant relation between Temperature and Pressure. Forces developed at various Temperatures. Safety Valves; Indicators; Steam Gauges. Super-heated Steam. Domestic Melody; Musical Steam.

These Lectures are Illustrated by Diagrams, and a Series of Interesting, Useful, and Novel Experiments.

A LECTURE,

Explanatory and Practical, on the HISTORY of the STEAM ENGINE.

Syllabus. Inventions preceded by Discoveries. Who Discovered the Power of Steam? Who Invented the Steam Engine? Six great Eras in the History of the Steam Engine. *First Era.*—The Ancients. Egyptians. Archimedes; his Steam Gun. Greek Steam Engine, 2000 years old. Steam Ship of Blasco de Gârey. Branca's Emission Engine. Saloman de Caus; his Inventions, Imprisonment, and Death. *Second Era.*—The Marquis of Worcester. Denis Papin. Thomas Savary. Use of Steam to raise Water. The First British Steam Engine. *Third Era.*—Newcomen, Cawley, and Savary's Patent Atmospheric Engine; its Defects. Leupold's High-pressure Engine. *Fourth Era.*—Improvements by James Watt. New plan for Condensation. The single-acting Pumping Engine. *Fifth Era.*—James Fulton. The Marine Steam Engine. *Sixth Era.*—Robert Stephenson. Locomotives. Poetical Review of the Subject in conclusion.

This Lecture is Illustrated by Working Models of Steam Engines, and by numerous Diagrams, executed on a large scale.

☞ *It is* INDISPENSABLE *that this Lecture be preceded by* ONE *or* BOTH *of those on the "* NATURE AND PROPERTIES *of STEAM," which have been arranged especially as an explanatory Introduction to it.*

A LECTURE,

On STATIONARY, MARINE, and LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINES.

Familiarly explaining their Principles and Action.

Various forms of Modern Steam Engines. Reciprocating, Rotative, Semi-rotative, and Rotating. General Principles. Low and High Pressure. Condensing and Non-Condensing. Steam used Expansively. Super-heated Steam. The Power and Duty of Steam Engines explained. Rules for Calculating Power. Consumption of Fuel. Duty of Cornish Engines. The Marine Steam Engine; its different forms; their respective merits. Engines for Sub-marine or Screw Propellers. The Locomotive; Principles, Construction, Power, &c.,

Illustrated by Diagrams, and by Large Working Sectional Models of Steam Engines.

This Lecture must be preceded by ONE *of those on the "* NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF STEAM," *in order to render its details* INTELLIGIBLE.

A LECTURE,

On the PHILOSOPHY of HEAT and COLD, their SOURCES, LAWS, and APPLICATION.

Introductory view of the subject. Means of Estimating Temperature; the Sense of Touch; Thermometers; Pyrometers. Laws governing Heat; its Motion; Radiation; Transmission; Absorption; Reflection; Conduction, &c. Familiar Examples of the Daily Application of these Laws. Natural Sources of Heat; the Sun; the Earth; Electricity; Magnetism; Animal and Vegetable Life. Practical Illustrations of Artificial Sources, Chemical and Mechanical. Philosophy of Combustion and its Results. Effects of Friction, Percussion, and Compression in developing Heat. What is Cold? Sensible Heat rendered Latent. Means of inducing Cold. Icemaking in Summer.

This Lecture is Illustrated by numerous Experiments. Water will be seen to burn, Ice be made, and a Candle lighted with it.

A LECTURE,

On the PHENOMENA of SOUND and the SENSE of HEARING.

Hearing and Sound caused by the sensibility of the Ear to Vibratory Motions. Their propagation through Gaseous, Liquid, and Solid Bodies. Experimental Illustrations. Velocity at which Sound travels through various substances. Causes determining the Loudness of a Sound. Effect of Resonance and Distance. The Reflection of Sounds; Echo. Distinction between a Noise and a Musical Sound. What constitutes the Pitch of a Note. Cause of Harmony explained. Two Sounds may produce Silence. Limit to the perception of Musical Tones. Value and importance of Timbre. Application of these Principles to Musical Instruments. Remarkable Acoustic Phenomena.

This Lecture will be Illustrated by Diagrams, Experiments on Sonorous Bodies, and by Practical Demonstrations from the use of Acoustic Instruments constructed for the purpose.

TWO LECTURES,

On the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,

ITS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL USE.

SYLLABUS OF FIRST LECTURE.

Introduction. Historical Sketch of the Science of Telegraphing. Shutter Telegraphs and Semaphores; their Imperfections. Electricity a Telegraphic Agent. Frictional and Voltaic Electricity. Principles, Construction, and Operation of the Voltaic Battery. Discoveries of Oërsted, Ampère, Arago, Davy, and Faraday: The Deflection of the Magnetic Needle by Electrical Currents; Electro-Magnetism and Magneto-Electricity; their practical application. Cooke and Wheatstone's double and single Galvanometers. General Outline of constructing an Electric Telegraph; The Alphabet, and mode of transmitting a Telegram. Codes for Private Messages. Conclusion.

Second Lecture: ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

SYLLABUS OF SECOND LECTURE.

Various means of Insulating Telegraphic Wires; its practical importance. Atmospheric and Terrestrial Electricity. Mode of avertir g the effects of Lightning on Telegraphic Instruments. Resistance in Electrical Conductors. Quantity and Intensity in Electric Force; explanation and use of these qualities respectively. Application of electro magnetism to Telegraphic purposes. Dial Telegraphs. Means for communicating with intermediate Stations. Signal Bells and Alarms. Advantages of this system, and the chief cause of its failure.

These Lectures are Illustrated by Large Diagrams, Batteries, Electro-Magnetic Experiments, Telegraphic Instruments, and Models of Electric Telegraphs in practical operation.

A NEW LECTURE,

On SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS,

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PRESENT

TRANSATLANTIC AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

SYLLABUS.

Growth and extent of the Telegraph System in Great Britain and on the European Continent. Early Submarine Experiments. Completion of Electric communications between England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, and India. Plans proposed for Telegraphing to America. The Atlantic Telegraph Company. Depth of the North Atlantic Ocean, and Character of its bottom. Details of cost, weight, and manufacture of the original Atlantic Cable, 3,000 miles long. Partial success and ultimate failure in 1857-8. Renewal of the undertaking in 1865. Cause of its failure. Description of the Two New Atlantic Cables, 1865 and 1866, made by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company; their length, size, weight, strength, electrical qualities, and mode of testing them. Arrangements on board the *Great Eastern* Steam-ship for the reception of the Cable. Machinery for "paying out," regulating the velocity and strain, and ascertaining the Electrical integrity of the whole during the voyage. World-wide importance of such communication with America. Will it pay? Conclusion.

☞ **This Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Charts, Drawings, and portions of various Submarine Cables, exhibiting their structure, and explaining their respective qualities and use.**

☞ *Each Lecture being complete in itself, one or two only, if required, may be given without disadvantage.*

SIX LECTURES,

On ASTRONOMY, and its relation to the TELESCOPE.

First Lecture: THE STARS.

Second Lecture: THE NEBULÆ, and ASTRAL UNIVERSE.

Third Lecture: The PLANETS and their ATTENDANTS.

Fourth Lecture: COMETS.

Fifth Lecture: The SUN and MOON.

Sixth Lecture: TIDES, ECLIPSES, &c.

These Lectures are Illustrated by numerous large Diagrams, and one of them (where space permits), by the Pictorial Million; a Chart covering an area of 400 superficial feet.

☞ *They comprise the most interesting Facts and Theories in Modern Astronomy, and the latest discoveries of the Age. Each Lecture is complete in itself, so that one or two may be taken independently of the whole course, and a complete Syllabus of each can be supplied.*

TWO LECTURES,

On the HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and CONSTRUCTION of the

CONWAY and BRITANNIA TUBULAR IRON BRIDGES.

(A COMPLETE SYLLABUS OF THESE LECTURES WILL BE SUPPLIED IF REQUIRED.)

These Lectures are Illustrated by 50 Large Diagrams and Views, and by the following Models, prepared expressly for the purpose.

A Model of the Britannia Bridge, 11 feet long—(*Scale 1 inch to 15 feet*). The Conway Bridge, 4 feet long—(*Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to a foot*). A portion of one of the Conway Tubes, 3 feet long—(*Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to a foot*). The eight Pontoons, and arrangements for floating the Tubes to the Bridge—(*Scale 1 inch to 15 feet*). The great Hydraulic Presses, Chains, and Appliances for raising the Britannia Tubes, each 2000 tons, 100 feet high—(*Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to a foot*). Sixteen Models, *(full size,)* illustrating the Mechanical Construction of the Bridges. Ten Models of Minor Details.

A LECTURE,

On OPTICS and OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

Familiarly explaining How we see, When we see, and What we see.

SYLLABUS.

The Human Eye and the Brain. Looking and seeing explained. *How we see.* The objects inverted in the Eye, but seen erect. Why, having two eyes, we do not see objects double. *When we see.*—Seeing depends on the Illumination of the Object, its Position, Size, and the time it is exposed to view. Incompetence of Sight when unaided by the other Senses. *What we see.*—Seeing not always believing. What the eye alone cannot accomplish. Optical Illusions. Curiosities of Vision. Durability of impressions on the Eye. Persistent and Interrupted Sight shown by Novel and Remarkable Experiments with the Kalotrope. A Peep at some of our Friends in conclusion.

This Lecture is Illustrated by Diagrams, and (by courteous permission) with the Kalotrope, invented by Mr. Thomas Rose, of Glasgow.

A LECTURE,

On LIGHT, the EYE, and the MICROSCOPE.

SYLLABUS.

Nature and Properties of Light. Its Radiation, Refraction, and Decomposition. Anatomy of the Human Eye and its relation to Light. Philosophy of Seeing. Long Sight; Short Sight; Use of Spectacles. Microscopes; Single and Compound. The Stanhope and Coddington Lenses. Compound Achromatic Microscopes; the Oxy-hydrogen Microscope; their relative advantages in Use. Important facts and information derived from the Use of the Microscope. Microscopic Objects; Infusoria, Animalcules, Insects, Plants, &c. Conclusion.

This Lecture is Illustrated by numerous Coloured Drawings and Diagrams.

A LECTURE,

On the History, Principles, and the Use of the TELESCOPE.

SYLLABUS.

Invention of the Telescope by Jansien. Telescope of Galileo. Refracting and Reflecting Telescopes. Night, or Astronomical, Day or Terrestrial Telescopes. Nature of Light. Refraction. The Eyes. Decomposition of Light. Chromatic Aberration. Crown and Flint Glass Lenses. Achromatic Telescopes: their resemblance to the Human Eye. Invention of the Reflecting Telescope by Sir Isaac Newton. Gregorian. Cassegrainian, Le Marian, and Rossian Telescopes; Their various qualities compared. Interesting Scientific Question, How does the Telescope enlarge the bounds of Natural Vision? Practical and explanatory reply. The Northumberland and Craig Telescopes. Magnifying and Space-penetrating powers explained; mode of estimating these qualities. British and Continental Telescopes; their relative Sizes. Herschel's forty-feet Reflector; why disused. Description of Lord Rosse's sixty-feet Telescope, at Parsonstown Castle, Ireland. Details of Cost, Principles, Construction, Dimensions, Powers and mode of using. Difficulties attending its manufacture and employment.

Illustrated by Diagrams, and a MODEL of LORD ROSSE'S MONSTER TELESCOPE, THE WONDER of the WORLD.

TWO LECTURES,

On the CURIOSITIES of INSECT LIFE.

SYLLABUS OF FIRST LECTURE.

Introduction. Zoological place of Insects; their distinguishing Peculiarities. Incipient state invariably the same. Subsequent Transformations. Habits of life and circumstances characterizing each state respectively. Wonderful Muscular and Locomotive Powers of Insects; their Anatomy and Physiology. Circulating and nervous Systems. Various modes of Breathing. Development of Heat ever co-existent with Vitality. Temperature of Bees at different periods. Spiders not true Insects. Structure and Quality of their Webs. Attempted as a substitute for Silk. How Spiders build their Bridges. Useful Hints received from this Tribe. Reflections in conclusion.

SYLLABUS OF SECOND LECTURE.

Voracity of Insects; Caterpillars, Maggots, Grubs, &c. Facts respecting Silkworms; their rapid growth and consumption of food. Blight on Plants. The Aphis Family. Aphides of Forest and Fruit Trees, Lettuces, Hop Plants &c. Philosophy of Honey Dew. Extraordinary powers of reproduction in the Aphides. Beautiful economy of Nature to limit the multiplication of the Species. The Ichneumon Fly, &c. Remarkable habits, instincts, and economies displayed by British Insects. The Beetle Tribes; the Sexton, or Burying Beetle; Devil's Coach Horse. Superstitions respecting the Death Watch: What is it? Luminous Insects; Centipede; Glowworm, &c Nature and use of the light. Instructive and entertaining Facts relating to the House Fly and other Insect friends and foes.

These Lectures will be Illustrated by an extensive Series of Drawings from Nature prepared expressly for the purpose.

A LECTURE,

An INQUIRY respecting the RATIONAL and INTELLECTUAL POWERS of ANIMALS, and their INSTINCTIVE FACULTIES as compared with MAN.

SYLLABUS.

Introduction. The Proposition stated. General rule suggested for conducting the inquiry. The Actions and Habits of Animals assumed an Index to their Mental Powers. Consequent Inferences. Definition of Instinct; its Characteristics; Illustrative examples. Instinct varied in the accomplishment of the same object; modified by external circumstances; only conditionally uniform, not always infallible; sometimes controlled and subdued by Reason. Chief objects of Instinct. Instinct in Man. Law affecting the distribution of the Instinctive and Rational Powers. Peculiarities distinguishing the Intellectual Faculty. Do Brutes Think and Reason? Are they Intelligent? Have they a Moral Sense? The evidence in reply. Do the Intellectual and Instinctive Faculties in Man and the lower Animals Differ in Kind or in Degree only? Observed Facts and Inferences. Remarkable Anecdotal examples illustrative of the Reasoning Faculty in Brutes, corroborating the views submitted. Recapitulation of the Evidence, and Summary of Opinions deduced therefrom.

15th September 1866

Sir,

Being the first to break through the old fashioned prices on our Establishment in 1847 by introducing a genuine old cluster Port @ 36/doz - I can now repeat it with even greater confidence - the Wine being Off the Shipping - and our own bottling it is in splendid condition for immediate consumption and will continue to improve. The corresponding White wines I would respectfully draw your attention to are

OXF 29/- N S (very dry) 31/- doz

To enable you to judge impressively of the merits of these Wines I shall be happy to forward by first goods Carriage Paid a Sample Case on same terms - soliciting the favour of a trial - and a renewal of Your Esteemed Orders

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
For C. W. & Co
Wm Ellis
Manager

Wadsworth & Co
16 Esplanade West
S.N.
ESTABLISHED 1847

Cadiz Wine
Company

Asylum
Bed steads

50 & 51, Bunhill Row,
London E. C. 186

Sir,

We wish to call your particular attention to the accompanying Lithograph of our Improved Birch Bedstead, which has been selected as the best of several submitted from various Manufacturers, as well as from those in use in most of the Large Asylums in the Country. A County Asylum, now being completed, will be supplied entirely with them.

The shape of the Head-board is so constructed, that it is impossible for a Patient to commit suicide by it, which has been frequently the case with other Bedsteads.

The frame-work is unusually strong, as each lath is screwed on; neither can any portion of the Bedstead be removed without suitable Tools. We are offering it at a low price as an inducement for it to be generally introduced.

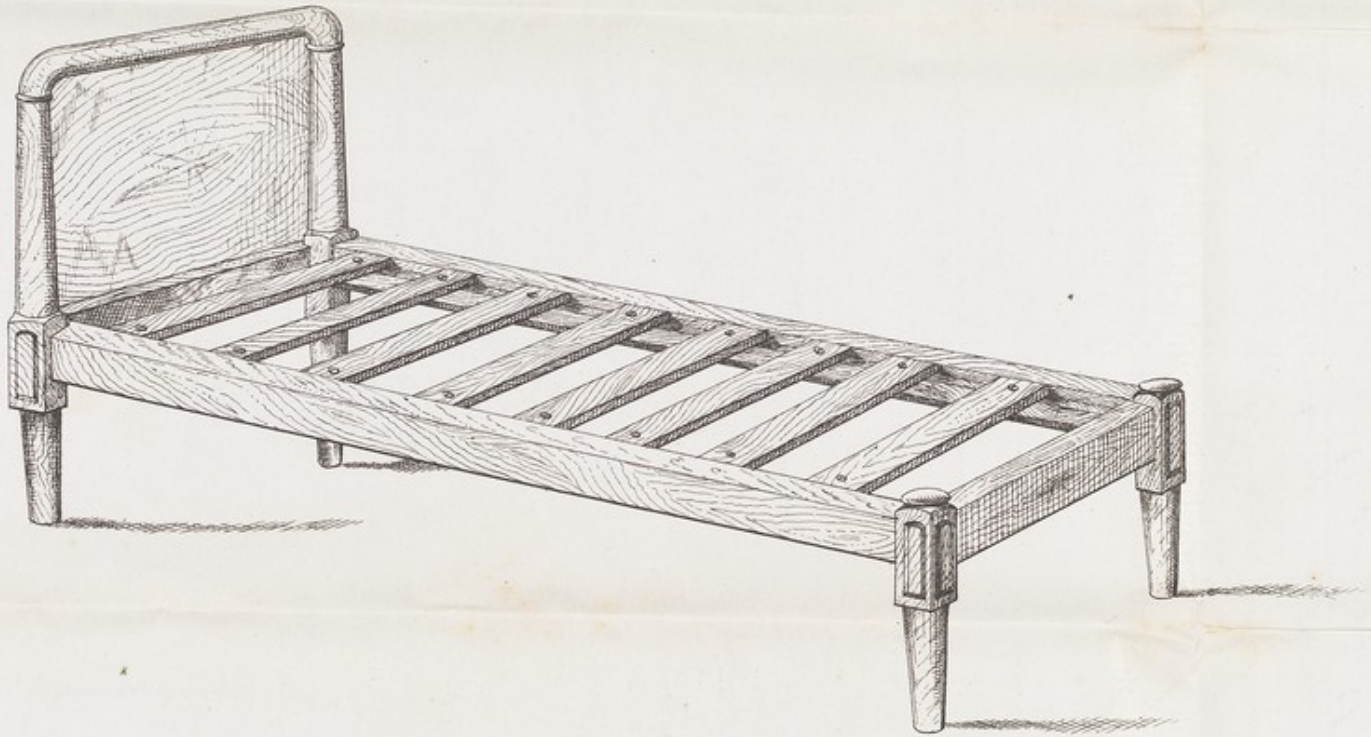
We take this opportunity to inform you that we are giving our attention to the General furnishing & fitting-up of Large Institutions.

Trusting that we may be favored with your commands,

We are, Sir,

Your obed.t Servants,

Cooper & Holt.



COOPER & HOLT'S
IMPROVED BEDSTEADS FOR ASYLUMS.

Agent J.H. HOLMES EXCHANGE BUILDINGS 9 Nelson Sqre Peckham SE London

TRADE MARK. J.S

J. M. SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND INVENTOR OF

THE PATENT DEODORIZING POWDER,

For purifying Stables, Cow Sheds, Slaughter Houses, Piggeries, Drains, and also for Domestic Use.

Patronized by the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park; Railways, Hospitals, London General Omnibus Company, Cab Proprietors, Farmers, Cow-keepers, Slaughter Houses, Undertakers, &c.

THIS POWDER IS NOT POISONOUS.—IT CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENT.

INSTRUCTIONS.

FOR STABLES.	*It keeps them dry and sweet*, thus protecting the horses from the injurious effects of breathing air charged with putrescible matter, and greatly conducing to their health. Having cleared out the bedding, and thoroughly swept the floors of the stall, scatter the Powder over them with the hand, or with a dredger,—more where the animal's stale and droppings fall. This should be done every morning. It will effect a great saving of straw.
COW SHEDS, PIGGERIES, HEN HOUSES, DOG KENNELS, AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES	Scatter the Powder freely about the floors, and sprinkle with it all offensive matter. This Powder, when mixed with decomposing organic matter, will deodorize it, and by retarding its decomposition, enhance intensely the value of the manure. It will be found an effective protection to the turnip crop from the ravages of the fly. After the seed has been sown a few days, well sprinkle the Powder over the drills; 1 cwt. of Powder is sufficient for an acre.
WATER CLOSETS.	A supply of the Powder in a dredger should constantly be kept in the water-closet, and every visitor should carefully apply it on all occasions.
DRAINS, CESSPOOLS.	*In opening offensive drains for repairs*, sprinkle the Powder freely over the exposed parts. *For sinks and close drains*, mix the Powder with water (about two ounces to a quart), and pour the solution down the holes; the quantity used being according to the size of the drain. *Cesspools* may be emptied almost without inconvenience if the Powder be freely used beforehand, as above. A strong solution should be poured over the whole, so as to penetrate the soil.
URINALS.	Sprinkle the Powder well over the places, and it will keep them sweet.
TO PURIFY CELLARS AND CLOSE PLACES.	*To render them sweet.* Mix the Powder with water and apply as a white-wash to the walls and ceilings, and sprinkle the Powder on the floors.
FUMIGATING FEVER AND SICK ROOMS, WARDS, HOSPITALS.	*In case of infectious disorders*, place some of the Powder, mixed with water to the consistence of cream, in a saucer or shallow dish, add a little oil of vitriol, and a powerful gas will be thus liberated, which will soon render the rooms wholesome.
TO DEPRIVE NIGHT CHAIRS OF OFFENSIVE ODOURS.	A little powder should be sprinkled in the pan when in use.
TO PURIFY CLOTHES OF SICK PERSONS.	Put two ounces of the Powder to every gallon of water, and let the clothes lie covered for twenty-four hours.
IN CASES OF DEATH, INQUESTS, &C.	*To retard decomposition*, and prevent inconvenience and danger. The Powder should be freely sprinkled in the coffin or on the body. A small quantity should also be placed between folds of flannel, and laid over the mouth and nostrils of the corpse.
TO DESTROY CANKER & FUNGUS ON TREES.	Mix two ounces of Powder to a gallon of water; apply the solution carefully with a brush to the parts affected only.
BEETLES AND COCK ROACHES.	May be driven away by sprinkling the Powder in and about the holes and crevices from which they come.
ON BOARD SHIPS, HOSPITALS, WORKHOUSES, AND BARRACKS.	The foregoing instructions will apply here also. In crowded ships, whitewash the berths with the Powder; also sprinkle the floors with it before washing between decks. If this be objectionable, take pieces of thick flannel cloth, a yard quare or more, saturate them with a solution of the Powder, about three ounces to a gallon of water, wring out moderately, wave these through the air of the place ten minutes or more, then hang them up to the deck beams, or across the rooms in the direction of the currents of air from the scuttles, and opposite the mouth of the windsails. Sprinkle the cattle-pens and hencoops with the Powder night and morning. Use it three times a day in the closets, and continually in sick-buckets, basins, and bed-pans when in use.
BILGE WATER.	Mix the Powder in this case with water (one pound to eight gallons), pour this solution through the ships' pumps first removing the boxes to let it go down. Experience will soon regulate the quantity required, according to circumstances. As a guide, one pound of Powder to every twenty-five or thirty tons measurement may be taken.

IN STABLES of every description the Deodorizing Powder should be used daily as a preventive of noxious odours, it is therefore requisite that a disinfectant should be used, as the effluvia emitted causes innumerable diseases.

THE FŒCAL MATTER exposed to the air throws off poisonous gases, which are highly injurious for Animals to inhale, even when not present in sufficient quantities to produce disease of the Eye, Glanders, Farcey, &c.

THE EFFECT OF BAD ODOURS is still more pernicious in disturbing the functions of both Digestive and Respiratory Organs, acting as a predisposing cause of other diseases.

THE AIR INHALED by Cattle is comparatively of greater importance than the quality of the Food.

FŒCES, BEDDING, Wounds, and exhalation from Diseased Horses are speedily removed by sprinkling the Powder morning and night, which will absorb the moisture, dry the pavement, and effectually destroy the foul air arising from the urine, at the same time producing a healthy atmosphere, and an immense saving of straw.

Sold at £12 per Ton; 13s. per Cwt.; in Boxes adapted for Ship's use, 16s. each; in Canisters for Domestic use, 8d. and 1s. each; Tin Dredgers for Stable use, 1s. each, and delivered Free at any Railway Station.

TO BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND OILMEN.

HAMPTON WORKS, Francis Street, Newington Butts.

Agent J.H. HOLMES EXCHANGE BUILDINGS 9 Nelson Sqre Peckham. London SE.

TESTIMONIALS.

Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, London, N.W.,
January 8th, 1861.

Sir,

In reply to your note, I have no hesitation in saying that I have used in these Gardens several kinds of Disinfectants, and none of them have given so much satisfaction as the DEODORIZING POWDER supplied by you, and I will recommend it to those who I think likely to require an article of the kind

Yours, faithfully,

To Mr. J. Smith. A. D. BARTLETT, Superintendent.

Mr. Smith, Brixton, *January 13th*, 1861.

Sir,—Having used your DEODORIZING POWDER for a long time in my stables, I find it an admirable Disinfectant, highly conducive to the health of Horses, and would not be without it on any account. I shall be happy to recommend it to all my friends. MATTHEW BALLS, Omnibus Proprietor, Brixton Hill.

Talbot Inn, Borough,
October 1st, 1862.

Sir,

I can with confidence thoroughly recommend the use of your invaluable DEODORIZER for disinfecting stables, &c. From careful experience I have pleasure in certifying its beneficial results in entirely freeing the stables from the impure and unwholesome atmosphere, which, without its use, invariably prevails. All who study the health of their cattle, should not deprive themselves of so great a boon. HENRY BOURNER,

To Mr. Smith. Agent to the Midland Counties Railway.

Nag's Head, Borough,
October 4th, 1862.

Sir,

I daily use your DEODORIZER in my stables, and would not be without it on any account. I find it quite efficient in destroying all smells, making the air wholesome and agreeable, and consider it highly productive to the health of all cattle.

To Mr. Smith. JNO. HARRIS, Agent to the Great Western Railway.

General Railway Office, Spur Inn, Borough,
October 7th, 1862.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the valuable properties of your DEODORIZER, which is constantly in use in my stables. It is invaluable in sweetening the atmosphere of stables and drying the damp floors. I can strongly recommend it as the most effective and cheapest article I have yet met with.

To Mr. Smith. JAMES DREWETT & SON.

Veterinary Infirmary, Clapham Common,
November 26th, 1862.

Sir,

I have found your DEODORIZER a most valuable agent. I have used it in my stables with excellent results. All noxious vapours are dispelled by it, and the atmosphere rendered pure and wholesome.

Your obedient Servant,

To Mr. Smith. CHARLES M. BAKER, M.R.C.V.S.

Palace Farm, Fulham,
February 2nd, 1866.

Sir,

Will you send, as soon as you can, one cask of your DEODORIZING POWDER. I like your Deodorizing Powder very much for cow sheds, and have recommended it to many of the Bishop's friends. We have not as yet had any thing of the plague in Fulham, but it has been very bad within a little distance of us.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
D. CUNNINGHAM,

P.S.—Let us have the Powder as soon as possible, as I am quite out of it.

To Mr. Smith.

89, St. George's Road, Southwark,
December, 3rd, 1862

Sir,

I can, with confidence, strongly recommend your DEODORIZER for disinfecting and sweetening the atmosphere of stables, and feel assured, if a trial is once given, that no one who studies economy and healthly stables would be without it. From my own experience I find it is invaluable for sick rooms, and the preservation of the dead; it prevents rapid decomposition and destroys the infection which generally arises from the same.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT HOGG,

To Mr. Smith. Undertaker and Funeral Carriage Proprietor.

44, East Street, Walworth,
December 19th, 1862.

Sir,

I have great pleasure in giving a satisfactory report of your DEODORIZING POWDER; I find it fully efficient for all the purposes for which it is recommended. I cannot speak too highly of its utility in apartments where the dead are kept previous to interment, as well as in coffins, graves, and vaults. In my stables, too, I find an agreeable and profitable change, the saving of straw is immense. I shall be happy to speak of its merits to all who may apply to me.

Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD BURRIDGE,

To Mr. Smith. Undertaker and Funeral Carriage Proprietor.

Steam Mills, 108, High Street, Borough,
January, 13th, 1861.

Sir,

We have much pleasure in informing you your DEODODRIZER fulfils all the required conditions; its effect in drying the pavement of the stables, sweetening the air, and destroying all offensive emanations is most remarkable, and we find the expense to be very trifling.

To Mr. Smith. WHITE, FAIRCHILD, & COMPANY.

Hospitals, Asylums, and Workhouses.

Fever Hospital.
County Asylum, Tooting.
Royal Greenwich Hospital.
King's College Hospital.
St. Pancras Union.
Lewisham Union.
Convict Prison, Broadmoor.
North Wales Counties' Lunatic Asylum.
Marylebone Union.
Metropolitan Free Hospital.

AND FROM MANY OTHERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT. Patronized by the ARMY & NAVY.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

TO PREVENT FEVERS & ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

CLEANLINESS, HEALTH, & ECONOMY.

NO SOAP OR SODA REQUIRED.

J. M. SMITH,

Agent J. H. HOLMES

Agent J. H. HOLMES EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the

PATENT DISINFECTING

CLEANSING POWDER,

M I J.S. T H

TRADE MARK.

For Scrubbing, Purifying, and Removing Stains & Grease from Floors, Stones, &c., and rendering them purely White.

It is in constant use, and highly approved of, in Hospitals, Asylums, Prisons, Barracks, and other large Institutions, where health and cleanliness are of the utmost importance. Being a disinfectant, it is invaluable for purifying and cleansing *Floors of Bed-rooms, Sick-rooms, Mangers of Stables, Musty Casks, Tubs, Dairies,* and *Larders.* All *Culinary Utensils,* and *Windows* or *Glass* of any kind, become exceedingly brilliant when washed with it. It is also good for cleaning *Paint,* but should then be used only half the strength. *Cheesemongers* and *Butchers* will find it entail considerable less labour in its application than any other article, as in warm weather it can be used with cold water, and effectually removes Grease: for sweetening and whitening their *Counters* and *Butter Cloths* it cannot be surpassed. **To Prevent Fevers,** Bed rooms should be scrubbed with it once a week, when they will be kept free from fleas and other insects. It is much prized on Board Ship (no vessel should go to sea without it, especially to warm climates), and is an immense saving, no Soap or Soda being required, as one pound of this Powder is equal to three pounds of Soap.

Directions for Use—Put half a packet of this Powder into a pail of water, stir it well, and it is then fit for use.

Sold in Tins 6d., and in Packets 1d. each.

J. M. SMITH'S

WASHING COMPOUND,

For every description of Fabric, from the Coarsest Linen to the Finest Cambrics and Laces.

Extensively used in the Laundry of the County of Surrey Lunatic Asylum, Tooting, and other large Establishments.

This Powder being a neutral salt, it will not in the slightest degree injure the linen or hands, and having NO DESTRUCTIVE PROPERTIES whatever, the most delicate tissue may be washed with manifest advantage. It creates a beautiful lather, rendering the clothes perfectly clean and sweet. *The Saving of Soap* by its use *is immense,* and those who once make a trial of it will find it superior to anything yet introduced.

This Powder is largely used in Belgium, Holland, &c., where *cleanliness and whiteness of linen are so proverbial.* SODA MUST NOT BE USED, and ONLY ONE HALF THE LABOUR REQUISITE.

Sold by Oilmen and Grocers, in 1d. Packets.

HAMPTON WORKS:—Francis Street, Newington Butts, S.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE MARK & TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS.

I hereby certify that Mr. Smith's Cleansing Powder is used for cleansing the decks of this Hospital, and answers in every respect.

JOHN H. CRANG, Superintendent.

October 19th, 1860. Seamen's Hospital Ship, "Dreadnought," Greenwich.

Bethlehem Hospital, London.

Sir,—I have given your Powder a thorough trial, and I think that for many of the washing purposes of a large Institution, it is very much better than ordinary soap, both in efficiency and economy; for I find that a less quantity than that prescribed in your printed form does the work more satisfactorily. For floors, both of stone and wood, it beats everything I have seen used.

Mr. Smith.

Your obedient Servant,

March 12th, 1861. G. H. HAYDON.

The General Hospital, Birmingham.

I have much pleasure in bearing favourable testimony to the Cleansing Powder for Ward Floors, now manufactured by Mr. Smith. We have tried it at this Hospital, and find that it removes stains and discolorations expeditiously and efficiently.

March 1st, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Secretary.

Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

Sir,—We have much pleasure in certifying that your newly invented Cleansing Powder has been fully tested by us on the stage of Covent Garden Theatre, and proved thoroughly successful. We recommend it most strongly as being more economical and cleanly than anything of the kind that has been presented to our notice.

We remain, Sir, faithfully yours,

Mr. Smith. LOUISA PYNE and WILLIAM HARRISON,

February 22nd, 1861. Royal English Opera Managers.

Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire Square, City.

Sir,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the entire efficiency of your Cleansing Powder. It has been tried in the Wards and other portions of the Hospital, under my own observation, and I can with confidence speak as to its great value, both for its cleansing and disinfecting qualities.

Mr. Smith. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

March 7th, 1861. GEORGE CROXTON, Secretary.

The London General Omnibus Company, 31, Moorgate Street.

Sir,—I have pleasure in certifying that your cleansing Powder continues to be used in our stables and other establishments of the Company, and is found very efficacious. Your obedient Servant,

Mr. Smith. A. W. CHURCH, Secretary.

March 18th, 1861.

Royal Veterinary College, Great College Street, Camden Town.

Sir,—In reply to your note of the 4th instant, I have the pleasure to inform you that your Cleansing Powder is in daily use at the College, and it is found very effectually to answer the purpose for which it is recommended in your circular. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Mr. Smith, CHARLES SPOONER,

April 8th, 1861. Principal Professor.

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road.

The Cleansing Powder supplied by Mr. Smith to this Hospital answers in every respect the purpose for which it was intended. It is far more cleanly and economical than soap, while at the same time it is an admirable disinfectant.

GEORGE REED,

Mr. Smith, Medical Superintendent.

June 5th, 1861.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Sir,—Your invaluable Cleansing Powder has been used here a long time, which we much prefer to any other article. It easily and effectually removes stains, renders the boards purely white, and is also an excellent disinfectant, and much more economical than anything we have previously used. I think it desirable for large establishments or private houses.

To Mr. Smith. D. G. WHITFIELD,

April 14th, 1862. Resident Medical Officer.

AND FROM THE FOLLOWING:—

London Hospital.
The Royal Hospital, Greenwich.
Middlesex ,,
St. Thomas's ,,
Consumption ,, Victoria Park.
Foundling ,, Guildford Street.
Royal Free ,, Gray's Inn Lane.
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.
Theatre, Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.
Industrial Schools, Feltham.
South Metropolitan Industrial Schools, Sutton.
The Iron Steam Boat Company.
Cuckoo Farm, Hanwell.
Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Green's Sailors' Home.
Her Majesty's Theatre.
County of Surrey Lunatic Asylum, Tooting.
Colney Hatch ,,
Hanwell ,,
St. Luke's ,, Old Street Road.
Dr. Armstrong's ,, Peckham House.
Dr. Paul's ,, Camberwell House.
North Surrey District School, Anerley.
Hanbury, Buxton & Co., Brick Lane, Spitalfields.
Whitbread & Co.
Peninsular Steam Navigation Company.

A few important Testimonials, out of the many already received, in favour of WILSON & WILMSHURST'S Wines:—

Report on a Dock Sample of Alto Douro Port, received from Messrs. Wilson and Wilmshurst, by Dr. HASSALL.

I have subjected to careful Chemical Analysis, a Dock Sample of "Alto Douro" Port, received from Messrs. Wilson and Wilmshurst.

I find it to contain upwards of 22 per cent. of absolute Alcohol, to be of good body and flavour, and I believe it to be a genuine, wholesome, and a remarkably cheap wine.

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M. D.
Author of "Food and its Adulterations."
74, Wimpole St., Cavendish Square,
May 25th 1865. London.

WOODBRIDGE, *Oct. 31st*, 1864.

Dear Sirs,—After three years' trial of your "Alto Douro" Port, I am convinced that to obtain such Wine at the price you supply it, is one of the greatest boons conferred by the reduction of the Wine duties. I have recommended it to great numbers of my friends and patients, who have, without exception, become regular customers. In cases of debility, when the use of Port Wine is requisite, I have found it equal in tonic properties to wines of a much higher price, and I have the fullest confidence in its genuineness. Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. MOORE, M.D.

"We have had an opportunity of trying the second quality Port Supplied by Messrs. Wilson and Wilmshurst, of Woodbridge, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the notice of our readers. If all other descriptions bottled by this firm are of proportionate good quality, they cannot fail to become favourite beverages in families where, from various reasons, high-priced wines are not used."—*Wine Trade Review, July* 9, 1865.

NEWBOURN RECTORY, NR. WOODBRIDGE,
June 30th, 1855.

Dear Sirs,—I have pleasure in asserting, that the "Alto Douro" Port sent me from your firm is of most excellent quality. I have given it to the poor and sick of my parish, who have valued it highly. One poor woman who had a long time been ill and very much reduced and enfeebled, to whom I sent a bottle, said to me "Oh, Sir, that Wine you kindly sent me did me so much good that I couldn't have believed it. It strengthened me so much that it seemed to put fresh life into me." I feel, therefore, that I can conscientiously recommend it. I remain, dear Sirs,

Yours very truly,
JOSEPH PYCOCK.

CLOPTON RECTORY, *June 30th*, 1865.

Sirs,—In reply to your application, I beg to state that I have seen quite as much, and I believe much more good done to the sick by the use of your 15s. Port Wine, than by the Port which used to cost our Union 4s. or 5s. per bottle. The Parish Surgeon, I am sure, will bear me out in asserting, that, under God, it saved the life of a labourer here, when medicine could do no more for him. The poor have great faith in it, and often buy it for their sick, as the price enables them to do occasionally; and so convinced am I (and some of the farmers of the Parish also) of its efficacy in cases of debility, and many other ailments, that we never like to be without it.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
GEO. WM. TAYLOR.

MALDON, *4th Dec.* 1865.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in testifying my approval of your "Alto Douro" Port, and recommending it to others, and more particularly to those who cannot afford a Wine of a more expensive nature.

I believe it to be pure and wholesome, and to contain good Tonic properties, and I further consider it a perfect boon to the public, inasmuch as the price is within the reach of the poorer classes.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
EDWARD HANCE.

To Messrs. Wilson & Wilmshurst,
Wine Merchants,
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

MALDON, *7th Dec.* 1865.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that the "Alto Douro" Port supplied by you to this Union, is highly approved by the Medical Officer of our Workhouse.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
W. CODD,
Clerk of the Union.

Messrs. Wilson & Wilmshurst.

SUTTON VICARAGE, WOODBRIDGE,
December 14th, 1865.

Messrs. Wilson & Wilmshurst,

Sirs,—Your "Alto Douro" I have now used three or four years. I have found it very serviceable for distribution amongst the poor of the Parish when sick and infirm. I can testify to its goodness from personal use. I hope that you will be successful in your efforts for its sale.

Yours truly,
W. NIXON.

FRIMLEY ST. MARY,
Dec. 20th, 1865.

Dear Sirs,—I shall be very willing to recommend your "Alto Douro" Port Wine to any of my private patients, believing it to be a useful stimulant when the powers of life are flagging in fever, having used much of it for the poor in the Nacton district.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
GEO. WASHINGTON TAYLOR.

CLOPTON, NR. WOODBRIDGE,
Dec. 11th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I was from home last week, and now, in reply to your request, am happy to state that your "Alto Douro" Port continues to give the greatest satisfaction, and I am sure is exceedingly useful. I shall send in a day or so for one dozen. I was obliged to borrow a bottle of a neighbour this morning for a sick woman, as I found I had none of it by me.

Yours truly,
G. W. TAYLOR.

Old Dorm
Book

To Boards of Guardians, Gaol and Hospital Committees, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

The very flattering reception with which our former applications have been received, and the numerous gratifying testimonials we have been favoured with, induce us, as the season comes round, to again present you with our circular, in which we, as heretofore, press upon your notice, the excellence, cheapness, and efficacy of our Wines.

We are happy to announce to you, that, in all cases, approval stamps our efforts, that our business with those who have the care and well-being of the poor in their hands, is rapidly developing itself, and that in remote quarters our name for cheapness and quality combined is fast becoming a household word. *Our "Alto Douro" Port at* 15*s. per dozen* has been pronounced a perfect marvel; it is sound, pure, and invigorating, and possesses the charm, in addition to this grand combination, of being less than half the price which has been usually given for wine in such establishments as above.

In a few years (during which period we have had to fight against frightful prejudice and multifarious old-fashioned notions) we have succeeded in establishing such a trade as to have arrived at the consumption of upwards of 1000 *gallons per month*, as the Custom House returns will prove.

Our system of business has enabled us to gain the confidence of our patrons, and the consideration of our Merchants. We have given such satisfaction to the producers of the "Alto Douro" Port, as to have gained the exclusive sale of that Wine,

We venture to hope that in the course of a very short period, we shall (if the Principals of Public Establishments will do us the favour of recommending our articles from one to another) do the principle Trade in this way in England. It is only by a system of such recommendation that this can be effected, and we ask that in favouring us with your commands, you will testify as to the quality we supply; for our sakes, for the sake of the public purse, for the sake of the poor and suffering, and for the sake of the community at large.

References may be obtained from Unions where our wines have been used for some time past; but we invite a personal test, and remain

Your obedient Servants,

WILSON & WILMSHURST.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE.

CHIEF OFFICES—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
(OFFICES DURING RE-BUILDING, 30, GRACECHURCH STREET),

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED . . £2,500,000.
,, PAID-UP . . . . 250,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN BOUSTEAD, Esq. (Price & Boustead.)
GEORGE T. BROOKING, Esq., 13, St. Helen's Place.
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. J. & J. Colman.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq., East India Avenue.
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JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., Bank of New Zealand.
CHARLES J. LEAF, Esq. (Leaf, Sons, & Co.)
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ALEXANDER SIM, Esq. (Churchill & Sim.)
J. ADAM SMITH, Esq. (Smith, Wood, & Co.)
JOHN R. THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
HENRY TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
JAS. P. WOODHOUSE, Esq. (J. & C. Woodhouse.)

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Important Notice—First Division of Profits.

THE Policy Registers for the first Division of Profits close on the 31st inst.

The position of the Life Accounts is as follows:—

Year.	Total Premiums Received.	Paid away for Re-Assurances.	Premiums for Amount Assured by Commercial Union.
8 Months, 1862	£ 5,245	£ 798	£ 4,447
1863	25,207	5,283	19,924
1864	37,256	6,959	30,297
1865 to Dec. 1.	39,056	6,701	32,355
			£87,023

The invested Assets of the Life Branch on 1st December, 1865, amounted to	£82,127
Deduct provision for Annuities and sundry liabilities outstanding	8,874
The Provision for Policies was accordingly ...	£73,253

This amount is upwards of 84 per cent. on £87,023, the Premiums received as above.

I have recently had occasion to value the liabilities of the Life Branch, and I can affirm that, assuming 3 per cent. as the rate of interest which will be obtained on our investments, and assuming also a higher rate of mortality in future than that on which our premiums have been calculated, the approximate valuation I have made shows a surplus which would permit of the declaration of a Bonus of upwards of £2 10s. per cent. per annum on all existing Participating Policies. I should add, however, that even though a higher rate of profit should be made for the remaining two years of our first period, up to 31st December, 1867, I should not advise the Directors to distribute a Bonus so unparalleled, but rather to form a special reserve out of the funds which have accrued in consequence of a remarkably light mortality. But allowing for this and every other precaution, I do not doubt that the distribution will be not less, on the average, than 2 per cent. per annum.

The strong position of the Life Branch may be traced to the following circumstances :—

1. A recently selected business.
2. An extensive and high class of business.
   The Policies average nearly £1,000 each.
3. A higher rate of interest than the average of offices.
   This is partly owing to many Assurance Offices having invested in the Government Funds at the higher prices of former years,—95 and upwards.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE.

CHIEF OFFICES—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
(OFFICES DURING RE-BUILDING, 30, GRACECHURCH STREET).

CAPITAL,	FULLY SUBSCRIBED . .	£2,500,000.
,,	PAID-UP	250,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN BOUSTEAD, ESQ.
GEO. T. BROOKING, ESQ.
JEREMIAH COLMAN, ESQ.
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, ESQ.
SAMUEL HANSON, ESQ.
FREDERICK W. HARRIS, ESQ.
SMITH HARRISON, ESQ.
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CHARLES J. LEAF, ESQ.
HENRY W. PEEK, ESQ.
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J. ADAM SMITH, ESQ.
J. R. THOMSON, JUN., ESQ.
HENRY TROWER, ESQ.
JOHN KEMP WELCH, ESQ.
JAMES P. WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Manager, Fire Department.
E. COZENS SMITH.

Actuary and Manager, Life Department.
W. P. PATTISON.

Underwriter.
JAMES CARR SAUNDERS.

Solicitors.
Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Secretary.
HENRY GHINN.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE.

CLOSING SPECIAL NOTICE.

The First Division of Profits will take place on the 31st of December, 1867, and Policies effected before the 31st December, 1865, will *alone* participate.

APPLICATION FOR ASSURANCE.

Name _____

Address _____

Age _____

Amount £ _____

Signature .....

Date .....

4. A lower expenditure than that of most other Assurance Offices of the same or even of several years' older standing.

With increasing age the expenses of Assurance Offices usually become lighter in proportion to the increasing income. This advantage of old Companies is frequently lost by the lower rate of interest which is obtainable on the large accumulation of money necessary for the liability of Assurances under old Policies.

I repeat, and maintain, a statement which I have previously made, that, given a young Company which has (1st) a large and first-class business, (2nd) a careful system of management, and (3rd) regulations which provide for every convenience that the public can desire, and yet at the same time ensure permanent stability—among which the most important is the fullest publicity of accounts, showing expenditure and investments—such Company can compete successfully with the oldest and first Assurance Offices, which have accumulations of millions of Assets, but which at the same time have accumulations of more millions of Liabilities under Policies.

I would respectfully ask the public to weigh the foregoing statements and observations with the statements of the most active competitors for new business. It will be found on examination that the highest Bonuses of the most successful Offices were declared in their early years, by reason of the conditions which attach to a young Company. For instance :—

The Scottish Widows' Fund formerly gave to its new Policies £2 per cent. per annum by way of Bonus ; according to the last declaration, the rate of profit to the same class of Policies had fallen to £1 14s. 11d. In most other Companies of equal standing with this great Mutual Office, the fall in the rate of Bonus to New Policies has been still greater.

The Royal — a comparatively young Office — advertises that it has allotted "the greatest Bonus ever continuously

Commercial Union Assurance

declared by any Company," viz., £2 per cent. per annum. They have declared this for fifteen years, but the Actuary, referring to the last Quinquennial valuation, said that he had scarcely entertained the hope of being again able to declare it, thus recognising the advantages which attach to an Assurance Office in its earlier years.

I venture to state that the foregoing gives us grounds for saying to the public, we believe you can do better by coming to us than by going to older offices.

Those who desire to participate in the first Division of Profits must effect their Policies before the 31st December.*

W. P. PATTISON,

London, December, 1865. *Actuary.*

* Policies effected next year will have to wait seven years for a Bonus, but at the Division in 1867 a special reserve will be made out of the gross profits, for the profits to which the New Policies shall appear to have contributed.

THE PROSPECTUS CONTAINS INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS:—

1. *That by Deed of Settlement the Premiums and other income of the Life business must accumulate in special trust for Life contracts.*
2. *That by Deed of Settlement the maximum expenses of managing the Life business are guaranteed.*
3. *That three Annual Premiums must be paid before Policies can participate in Profits.*
4. *That claims are paid one month after proof of death.*
5. *That liberal surrender values are given for Policies, and that a minimum limit has been fixed.*

THE PATENT

Metallic Air-tight Coffin Compy.,

(LIMITED.)

MANUFACTORY:—158, GREAT CHARLES STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
DEPOTS:—LONDON: 501, NEW OXFORD STREET, & FARRINGDON STREET.
LEEDS: J. WALES SMITH, COMMERCIAL STREET.
LIVERPOOL: J. & W. JEFFERY, COMPTON HOUSE.
DUBLIN: A. WALLER, DENZILLE STREET.
MANCHESTER: KENDAL, MILNE, & CO., 71, MARKET STREET.

We, the undersigned MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS of MANCHESTER and its neighbourhood, have carefully inspected the Patent Air-tight Metallic Coffins.

We recommend them very strongly upon Sanitary grounds. The formation and diffusion of the noxious gasses resulting from decomposition are entirely prevented by the non-access of atmospheric air, and this even in the hottest weather.—This is at all times an important desideratum, and becomes, in the case of certain infectious disorders, a most valuable means of preventing their further spread. In cases of death from Dropsy, &c., the fact of Wooden Coffins being porous, often leads to results which are, at all events, highly disagreeable.

These considerations, in conjunction with the elegance, lightness, and economy of the Metallic Coffins, must, in no great time, ensure their universal adoption.

Medical Practitioners of Manchester.

J. L. BARDSLEY, Knt., M.D., F.R.C.P., London.
THOMAS TURNER, F.R.C.S., London.
CHARLES CLAY, M.D.
GEORGE SOUTHAM, M.D.
DANIEL NOBLE, M.D., F.R.C.P., London.
THOMAS RAYNER, M.D., L.R.C.P., London.

Agent for York. W. L. Bulmer. Undertaker. 148 Hine Gate.

The Patentees, respectfully solicit your inspection and Patronage to their Coffin.

Medical Practitioners of Manchester—*Continued.*

J. WHITEHEAD, M.D.
W. W. BEEVER.
T. DIXON MANN, M.D.
THOMAS PIGG, M.D.
JAMES STEPHENS, F.R.C.S., England.
WILLIAM BELLHOUSE MIDWOOD, M.R.C.S., England.
WILLIAM HEATH, M.R.C.L.S.
J. THORNBROW, M.D.
J. OGDEN FLETCHER, M.D.
THOMAS H. WATTS, M.D.
ROBERT PALMER CLAYTON, M.R.C., London, &c.
JAMES MILLER, L.R.C.S., Higher Broughton.
WILLIAM T. ALBURY, M.R.C.S., England; M.R.S.L. and L.S.A.
HENRY WINTERBOTTOM, M.R.C.S., and L.S.A.
EVAN THOMAS.
JOSEPH STEAD.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT, M.R.C.S., England, &c.
FRANCIS H. WALMSLEY, M.R.C.S.
JOHN DILL, B.A. and M.D., Trin. Coll., Dublin.

Testimonial from the Rev. WILLIAM HENRY STRONG, Rector of Withington, Manchester.

Withington Rectory, Manchester,
April 3rd, 1866.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the **strength** *and* **durability** *of the* **Patent Air-tight Metallic Coffins.** *I was present a few days ago at the disinterment of one, which was removed into a vault after it had been in a* **grave** *several months, and was surprised to find it as perfect in form as the day it was put down. The* **strain on the handles** *in raising it was very great, but they did not give way in the slightest.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM HENRY STRONG,
Rector of Withington.

To Messrs. Kendal, Milne, & Co.,
71, Market Street, Manchester.

Medical Officers of Health for London and Suburban Districts.

R. DRUITT, M.D., President of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health.

ROBT. BARNES, M.D., Shoreditch.
GEO. BUCHANAN, M.D., St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury.
THOS. HILLIER, M.D., St. Pancras.
EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., St. James's, Westminster.
C. J. B. ALDIS, M.D., St. George's, Hanover Square.
FRANCIS GOODRICH, Kensington.
BARNARD HOLT, Westminster.
J. S. BRISTOW, Camberwell.
C. F. J. LORD, Hampstead.
G. PUCKLE, M.D., Lambeth.
LIONEL BEALE, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
J. WHITMORE, M.D., St. Marylebone.
THOS. ANSELL, M.D., Poplar Union, and Bow.
R. H. WHITEMAN, M.D., L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), Putney and Roehampton.
W. CONNOR, M.D., Battersea.
J. H. FREEMAN, Mile End, and St. George's, East.
THOS. ORTON, Limehouse.
F. W. PAVY, M.D., St. Luke's, Middlesex.
WM. TIFFIN ILIFF, M.D., Newington.
W. PARKER, M.D., Bermondsey.
J. N. VINEN, M.D., St. John's and St. Olave's, Southwark.
H. BATESON, M.D., St. George's, Southwark.
W. H. MURDOCK, M.D. (Paris), Rotherhithe.
R. BIANCHI, St. Saviour's, Southwark.
G. E. NICHOLAS, Wandsworth.
J. W. TRIPE, M.D., Hackney.
S. K. ELLISON, Poplar.
T. SARVIS, M.D., Bethnal Green.
MR. JNO. MAC DONOUGH, Clapham.
EDWIN CANTON, Senior Physician, Charing Cross Hospital.
A. W. MOORE, F.R.C.S., &c., 2, Besborough Street.
G. BACHHOFFNER, M.D., F.R.C.S., Marylebone.
ROBT. DUNN, F.R.C.S., &c.
JNO. HUNT, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
GEO. BEAMAN, M.D., Covent Garden.

Testimonial from SAMUEL CROMPTON, M.D., *Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London.*

Manchester, February 2nd, 1865.

Gentlemen,

I have carefully examined the Coffins of "The Patent Air-tight Metallic Coffin Company," and have much pleasure in saying that they appear to me to excel all others. I have selected one of them for the remains of a person most near and dear to me, and I have done so because these Coffins seem to me to fulfil every desirable condition.

First—*They are light and can therefore be noiselessly removed to and from the hearse, and be easily set down into the grave.*

Second—*When their lid is soldered down they are perfectly air and water tight, so that no effluvium nor fluid can escape from the Coffin in cases of death from contagious diseases or dropsy; and no wet nor damp can penetrate into the Coffin from the grave.*

Third—*They are of great strength, and capable of supporting a very heavy pressure from above, while they are so light as to make very little pressure on the Coffins on which they may happen to be laid.*

Fourth.—*They enable mourners to give (at a comparatively small expense) to the remains of their friends every advantage that can be obtained from the lead Coffin, with none of the disadvantages of the latter.*

Believe me, to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL CROMPTON, M.D.,

Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London.

To Messrs. Kendal, Milne, & Co.,

Market Street, Manchester.

N.B.—An inspection of the PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFINS, at the

DEPOT:—71, MARKET ST., MANCHESTER,

Is respectfully solicited.

Air tight
Coffins

PRICE LIST.

	Per Gal.	Per Doz.
RED SPANISH WINE.		
VALENCIA	6/	16/
CATALAN, resembling rich Port Wine, but with less alcoholic strength. It is strongly recommended by medical men for the use of invalids. If kept some time in bottle it deposits a crust, and improves in every respect	8/6	20/
VAL DE PEÑAS (Spanish Burgundy)	—	24/
MASDEU, a full-bodied red Wine, from the South of France. It resembles old dry Port	—	24/
ROUSSILLON, first growth of vintage, 1861	—	22/
PORT.		
FROM THE WOOD—		
Full-flavoured, young	11/6	26/
Older and smoother	13/6	30/
Dry, old	—	36/
Very old, dry, tawney	—	42/
CRUSTED, IN BOTTLE—According to age	—	36/ to 60/
LISBON WINES.		
CALCAVELLA (rich Lisbon)	—	37/
BUCELLAS	—	37/
MARSALA	—	24/
SHERRY.		
12—Sound dinner Wine	8/6	20/
13— Ditto more delicate	9/6	22/
15—Good light Wine, pale	10/6	24/
16— Ditto gold	10/6	24/
18—Delicate, soft, pale, no heat	13/6	30/
20—Full flavoured, gold	13/6	30/
21—Fine high flavoured, pale, dry	16/6	36/
22—High flavoured, gold	16/6	36/
23— Ditto old, light gold	—	48/
24—Pale, very soft, full flavoured, old	—	48/
25—AMONTILLADO, very dry	—	48/
26—Dry, old, light, Amontillado character	—	42/
26G.—Full flavoured, gold, not sweet	—	42/
27—Very old, high flavoured, pale, dry	—	52/
28— Ditto finest dry pale, with great flavour	—	60/
MANZANILLA, very old	—	42/
VINO DE PASTO, very old, and of the greatest delicacy	—	60/
TENT	—	38/
FRENCH WINES.		
VIN ORDINAIRE		16/
MEDOC		20/
ST. EMILION		24/
ST. JULIEN		30/
KIRWAN		36/
LE GRAND PUY		46/
LA TOUR		60/
CHABLIS		28/
SPARKLING HERMITAGE		48/

Bottles included.

One Dozen Bottles equal to Two Gallons.

	Per Doz.
BURGUNDY.	
BEAUJOLAIS	20/ 26/
VOLNAY	48/
CHATEAU GRILLET (White Burgundy) of great flavour and delicacy	36/
GERMAN WINES.	
STILL HOCK—FORSTER	28/
Ditto HOCHHEIM	50/
SPARKLING MOSELLE MUSCATELLE	36/
Ditto Ditto SCHARZBERG	46/
CHAMPAGNE.	
AY	36/ 42/
PERRIER JOUET'S, MOET'S, CLICQUOT'S, ROEDERER'S, &c.	60/ 76/
LIQUEUR.	
VAN DER HUM, a new Cordial Liqueur, from the Cape of Good Hope—Highly recommended	84/
SPIRITS.	
BRANDY, Pale or Brown	36/
Pale COGNAC BRANDY	42/ 48/
MARTELL'S old Pale ditto, in original Cases	60/
Finest old ditto	70/
WHISKY, Scotch or Irish	39/
Ditto Ditto, very old	44/
HOLLANDS, per Case of One Dozen Dutch Bottles	36/
GIN, finest English, cordialised or unsweetened	30/
RUM, old Jamaica	36/

Bottles included.

One Dozen Bottles equal to Two Gallons.

TERMS—NET CASH.

One dozen, or two gallons and upwards, delivered, carriage paid, within the circuit of the London Parcels Delivery Company.

Six Dozen, or Twelve Gallons and upwards, delivered Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England.

WINES PER DOZEN.—Our prices include Bottles and also Cases, except where Patent Cases are ordered. One Shilling per Dozen is allowed for Bottles returned.

WINES PER GALLON.—The prices quoted do not include the cost of Jars or Casks. These must be paid for in the first instance; but if they are returned, their full cost will be refunded. The prices are—

1 Gallon Wicker Jar, with tap-hole	1/6	6 Gallon Cask	6/6
2 " " "	2/6	10 " " "	8/
3 " " "	3/6	14 " " "	9/
4 " " "	4/6	20 " " "	10/
5 " " "	5/6	28 " " "	10/

Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General Post Office

CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.

14, BARGE YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLERSBURY, E.C.,
London, February, 1865.

Wines
Price List

THE GAS CARBURETTING COMPANY,

KIRKGATE, WAKEFIELD.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

HOLDSWORTH ST. MILLS,
BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE, *Jan. 28th*, 1865.

Gentlemen,

I have tried your Patent Gas in one room, and find the flame so much brighter than the ordinary Coal Gas, that a smaller flame will give the requisite light, and it also keeps the room cooler than when lighted in the ordinary way.

I got the new gas burners changed into another room, and put a meter into it; and also one in another room with the same number of lights. The saving of gas appears to be 40 per cent.

Yours truly,
DAVID RAMSDEN.

The Gas Carburetting Co., Wakefield.

FALL ING FOUNDRY,
WAKEFIELD, *Feb. 22nd*, 1865.

We have now had two of your Patent Sunlights (BOWDITCH'S Patent) in use in our Foundry six months, and have great pleasure in testifying to their decided superiority over those burning ordinary gas only.

Yours truly,
JAMES NELSON & SON.

WEST YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.

WESTGATE STATION,
WAKEFIELD, *March 1st*, 1865.

CONSUMPTION OF GAS.

Gentlemen,

The following shows the number of Burners used, and the quantity of Gas consumed, at this Station during the month of February this year with your patent Apparatus, as compared with the number of Burners used and Gas consumed in February last:—

Date.	*Number of Burners.*	*Description of Burners.*	*Gas Consumed.*
Feb. 1864.....	35	{ 29 *Common* / 6 *Bowditch's Patent* }	26,500 *feet.*
Feb. 1865.....	50	{ 43 *Bowditch's Patent* / 7 *Common* }	19,900 *feet.*

Gas saved - 6,600 feet.

1864.....Gas per Burner.....757 feet.
1865.....Ditto do. .....398 ,,

The light in 1865 as compared with 1864 I consider to be three-fold.

I am, your obedient Servant,
THOS. LEAVER.

The Gas Carburetting Company.

PRINTING INK WORKS,
WAKEFIELD, *March 2nd*, 1865.

We have for some months had the whole of our Works and Office fitted with BOWDITCH'S Patent Hydro-Carbon Light, and the result is so highly satisfactory, that we have great pleasure in testifying to the same.

With one-fourth of the Gas we formerly consumed, our Works are very much better lighted, and the light is remarkably steady.

Yours truly,
G. & F. MILTHORP.

DICK'S BOOT DEPÔT,
MARKET PLACE, WAKEFIELD, *July*, 1866.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your Patent Carburetting Apparatus, which I have had fitted up in my shop and workshop for about eighteen months. I have a much better and pleasanter light with about half the number of burners than formerly; and the saving in money, after paying for the cost of carbolene, is at least 30 per cent.

Yours truly,
ANDREW DICKSON.

The Gas Carburetting Company.

EXTRACT FROM THE "EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT," FEB. 27TH, 1866.

"Last night, the Royal Scottish Society of Arts met in their hall, 117, George Street—Mr. Wallace, vice-president, in the chair. Mr. James A. Hogg, jun., of Messrs. Armstrong and Hogg, read a paper on Carburetting or Naphthalising Gas by the Rev. Wm. Renwick Bowditch. The object of the invention is to increase the light given by gas, which it is proved to do in practice by a large percentage. Carbolene was proved last night to be neither explosive nor even inflammable, and this distinguishes it from other liquids applied to increase the brilliancy of gas. The hall (117, George Street) is lighted with three large sunlights (25 burners in each). The centre light, with only 20 burners (five having been stopped), was carburetted; and when the others were turned down the one light illuminated the room so that anyone could read the smallest print with the greatest ease."

EXTRACT FROM "A HISTORY OF WAKEFIELD AND ITS INDUSTRIAL AND FINE ARTS EXHIBITION," BY THE REV. C. E. CAMIDGE, M.A., ONE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIES. 1866.

"In the evening the galleries were illuminated by Mr. Bowditch's patent gas apparatus, which was admirably adapted to such purposes from the clear and steady light it produced." Page 82.

Gas Carburetting
Comp.y

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society,

PRESENTED AT THE 40TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD AT THE SOCIETY'S OFFICE,

No. 13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1864.

In reporting the progress of the Society during the year ending June 30th last, the Directors have the satisfaction of submitting the following statement.

The New Policies effected were in number 466, and in amount £271,440. The Annual Premiums payable thereon are £8,755. These items are all in excess of those of the previous year.

The Income, after allowing the abatement on such of the Premiums as have been reduced by Bonus, was £201,850, of which £140,599 was derived from Premiums, and £61,251 from Interest on Investments.

Claims by death were paid to the amount of £115,873. The substantial benefits that have necessarily accompanied the distribution of this large sum, must have been materially enhanced by the seasonable promptitude of payment, it being the practice of the Society to settle claims at the end of thirty days after proof of death.

The surplus Income, after the liquidation of the foregoing and all other demands, was £60,136, or about 30 per cent. of the total Receipts; and the Assurance Fund, after the addition of this sum, amounted to £1,446,600, being more than Ten Years' Income from Premiums.

These amounts are both in excess of those of several previous years, and will doubtless be regarded by the Assured with considerable satisfaction; the former as showing that, at the close of its 40th year, the operations of the Society are conducted with undiminished energy, the latter in the testimony it bears to the steady increase of wealth, as the period approaches for another quinquennial division.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL
Life Assurance Society.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PRESIDENT.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN.
The Duke of MARLBOROUGH.
The Earl of GALLOWAY.
The Bishop of LINCOLN.
The Bishop of ELY.
Lord CROFTON.

DIRECTORS.

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Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart. F.R.S. 26, Hertford Street, May Fair.

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GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Esq. Combe Court, Godalming.
JOHN SODEN, Esq., Circus, Bath.

AUDITORS.

Chosen by the Assured.

GEORGE N. EMMET, Esq. 14, Bloomsbury Square.
WILLIAM EWINGS, Esq. General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank.

Chosen by the Proprietors.

CHARLES H. A. MARTELLI, Esq. 30, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
ALFRED BYARD SHEPPARD, Esq. Torquay.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Esq.

ASSISTANT ACTUARY.

BENJAMIN NEWBATT, Esq.

ANNUAL PREMIUM *for an Assurance of* £100 *on a* HEALTHY *Person.*

Age next Birthday.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS. For a Term of Seven Years.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS. For the Whole of Life.	WITH PROFITS. For the Whole of Life.	Age next Birthday.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS. For a Term of Seven Years.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS. For the Whole of Life.	WITH PROFITS. For the Whole of Life.	Age next Birthday.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS. For a Term of Seven Years.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS. For the Whole of Life.	WITH PROFITS. For the Whole of Life.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8 to 14	1 1 1	1 9 3	1 12 6	33	1 6 0	2 7 6	2 12 9	52	2 9 8	4 9 0	4 19 0
15	1 1 2	1 9 9	1 13 3	34	1 6 7	2 8 9	2 14 3	53	2 13 0	4 13 3	5 3 6
16	1 1 3	1 10 6	1 14 0	35	1 7 2	2 10 3	2 15 9	54	2 16 6	4 17 6	5 8 6
17	1 1 4	1 11 3	1 14 9	36	1 8 0	2 11 9	2 17 6	55	3 0 4	5 2 3	5 13 9
18	1 1 6	1 12 0	1 15 6	37	1 8 6	2 13 3	2 19 3	56	3 4 4	5 7 3	5 19 3
19	1 1 7	1 12 9	1 16 6	38	1 9 1	2 15 0	3 1 0	57	3 8 6	5 12 9	6 5 6
20	1 1 8	1 13 6	1 17 3	39	1 9 10	2 16 9	3 3 0	58	3 12 8	5 18 9	6 11 9
21	1 1 9	1 14 3	1 18 3	40	1 10 4	2 18 6	3 5 0	59	3 17 2	6 4 6	6 18 3
22	1 1 10	1 15 3	1 19 3	41	1 11 0	3 0 3	3 7 0	60	4 2 3	6 10 3	7 4 9
23	1 1 11	1 16 3	2 0 3	42	1 11 9	3 2 0	3 9 0	61	4 7 5	6 15 9	7 11 0
24	1 2 0	1 17 3	2 1 6	43	1 12 6	3 3 9	3 11 0	62	4 13 5	7 1 6	7 17 3
25	1 2 2	1 18 3	2 2 6	44	1 13 7	3 5 9	3 13 3	63	5 0 4	7 7 6	8 3 9
26	1 2 6	1 19 6	2 3 9	45	1 14 8	3 8 0	3 15 6	64	5 8 0	7 14 3	8 11 3
27	1 2 9	2 0 6	2 5 0	46	1 16 0	3 10 3	3 18 0	65	5 16 3	8 1 3	8 19 3
28	1 3 2	2 1 9	2 6 3	47	1 17 8	3 12 6	4 0 6	66	6 4 11	8 9 6	9 8 3
29	1 3 7	2 2 9	2 7 6	48	1 19 6	3 15 3	4 3 6	67	6 14 0	8 18 3	9 18 0
30	1 4 1	2 4 0	2 8 9	49	2 1 5	3 18 3	4 7 0	68	7 3 6	9 8 3	10 9 0
31	1 4 6	2 5 0	2 10 0	50	2 3 10	4 1 6	4 10 9	69	7 14 3	9 19 3	11 1 6
32	1 5 3	2 6 3	2 11 3	51	2 6 6	4 5 3	4 14 6	70	8 4 9	10 11 6	11 15 0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE SOCIETY.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from **£50** to **£10,000.**

NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies, whether for life or for terms of years, may be effected without Participation in Profits, at considerably *reduced* rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES may be effected, without Profits, by which the Sum Assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen.

MUTUAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT LIABILITY OR RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.—The small share of Profit divisible among the Shareholders being provided for, persons Assured under Participating Policies derive all the benefits of a Mutual Office, with at the same time complete freedom from liability—thus obtaining in the same Office all the advantages of both systems.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—The Profits are divided Quinquennially, and the Books will close for the next Division on the 30th June, 1866. Policies in existence at that Division will participate in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid since June 30th, 1861, *so that persons who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later Entrants.*

BONUSES.—Seven Bonuses have been declared: at the last, in January, 1862, the sum of **£275,077** was added to the Policies, producing a Reversionary Bonus averaging **48** per cent., or varying, with the different ages, from **33** to **89** per cent., on the Premiums received since June, 1856.—The Cash Bonus averaged **28** per Cent. on the Premiums received during the same period.

PREMIUMS may be made payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly; but the rate is slightly increased under the two latter modes; and no change can be made in the plan first adopted.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On any Policy for the whole of Life, where the age does not exceed 60, one half of the Annual Premiums during the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy or be paid off at any time.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at Rates proportioned to the increased risk.

ALL MEDICAL FEES, AND POLICY STAMPS, are paid by the Society.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—Persons may, *without any extra charge*, go to, reside in, and return from any part of Europe, Malta, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the British North American Colonies, the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the 33rd degree of North Latitude, the Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and any part of South America, south of the 31st degree of South Latitude.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES.—Assurances are granted by this Society, giving the Life Assured permission at any time to go to, reside in, and return from *all parts of the World*, on payment of a fixed but moderate rate of Premium.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra Premium is required for persons in the Army or Navy unless on actual service; and persons may serve in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom without the payment of any extra Premium.

LOANS.—Sums are advanced on unencumbered Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their surrender value, provided such value exceeds £25.

PURCHASE OF POLICIES.—The Directors will always *purchase* any Policy granted for the whole of Life, on which three or more Annual Premiums have been paid.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid *thirty* days after proof of death.

THE ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEETS are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of *Persons proposing to assure.*

Forms of Proposal, and further Information, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, ACTUARY AND SECRETARY,
13, *St. James's Square, London, S.W.*

C. & E. Layton, Printers to the Society, 150, Fleet Street.

FORTIETH ANNUAL

REPORT

OF THE

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL

Life Assurance Society.

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1864.

OFFICE—No. 13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,
LONDON.

Pure Wines

SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE.

PURE & UNBRANDIED WINES.

MESSRS. H. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Importers of Foreign Wines & Brandy,

CROSBY HALL, 32, BISHOPSGATE STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

NATURAL SHERRIES—PURE AND UNBRANDIED.

Shipped in their Pure State, without any Admixture of Spirit whatever.

MARKS.	PER DOZEN.	PER QR. CASK.	PER HHD.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
W RSV$^{D.}$ N	1 16 0	23 5 0	45 10 0	Good body, delicate, very soft, and dry.
W 1860 N	1 18 0	24 15 0	48 15 0	Good body, mellow, soft, and dry.
W SUP$^{R.}$ RSV$^{D.}$ N	2 0 0	26 10 0	52 0 0	Full flavoured, with a good body; a fine Sherry.
W DNS	2 0 0	26 10 0	52 0 0	Good body, full flavour.
W 1859 N	2 2 0	27 12 6	54 5 0	An elegant dry Wine, with great aroma.
W EXTRA FINO	2 4 0	28 15 0	56 10 0	Soft, delicate, and dry; a very pretty Wine.
W NDS	2 8 0	32 0 0	63 0 0	Soft and full flavoured, well matured; a great Wine.
W 1854 N	2 14 0	36 5 0	71 10 0	Very soft, delicate, and dry.
W 1852 N	2 14 0	36 5 0	71 10 0	Remarkably delicate and dry, fine nutty flavour.
W 1850 N	2 18 0	39 0 0	77 0 0	Very elegant, exquisitely delicate, and very dry, with great aroma.

NOTE.—As natural Sherries, the above are all pale; their chief characteristic is their freedom from Spirit, which renders them particularly suitable for Invalids and others who are unable or unwilling to take strong Wines. They are selected for us from native Almacenistas, and may be relied on for their purity and excellence.

"If Port and Sherry will not keep, as the growers assert (and experience proves that they will keep), without being fortified with Brandy, we trust that intelligent Englishmen will desert them for pure Wines of other countries which do not require this adventitious mixture. If they would only do this, we have no doubt whatever that the shippers of Oporto and Cadiz would speedily alter their opinion, and consent to send us unadulterated Wine. We know very well that the Spaniard would not touch the Wine he manufactures for us, and the Portuguese would spit out our Port like so much poison."—*The Times*, 7th Sept., 1865.

SPANISH CHABLIS.

W
S X C

85 Butts, equal to 4,590 Dozen, at 16/- per Dozen—

A light, dry, pure, unbrandied white Wine, imported from Cadiz, and admitted at the 1/- per gallon duty; it is an agreeable Wine, and was never before sold in this country in its natural state till introduced by us in September last. It is consumed largely in Spain, and is also used for blending with other Wines sent to this market and sold at greatly enhanced prices.

MONTILLA.

W
MONTILLA

55 Butts, equal to 2,950 Dozen, at 21/- per Dozen—

A light, pure, unbrandied, delicate Sherry, imported from Cadiz, with but a minimum of Spirit; it is of a dry character, and a most agreeable Wine.

W
MONTILLA
FINO

30 Butts, equal to 1,600 Dozen, at 26/- per Dozen—

An older and finer Wine, possessing the same characteristics as the above. Very delicate and dry.

PORT—VINTAGE 1862.

HRW
1862

75 Pipes, equal to 4,200 Dozen, at 30/- per Dozen—

This Wine is from the same Quinta, and possesses all the characteristics of that referred to in the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

"SIR,

"In an article which lately appeared in *The Times*, you refer to the practice which largely prevails in Portugal of more or less brandying the Wine intended for this market, and, you add, 'this brandy is added in order to stop fermentation, and to retain a certain amount of sugar in the Wine.' The apology for this practice consists in the fact that the appearance of the oïdium in 1851 necessitated a larger addition of alcohol than heretofore for the preservation of the Wine.

"Now that the oïdium has passed away, and the fruit-bearing of the vine is not disturbed by the appearance of disease, it becomes a matter of some importance to reduce the alcoholic properties of Port to a minimum of strength. With this view we have endeavoured to secure Ports possessing lightness, purity, and quality; and we have just received a parcel equal to about 1,700 dozen from a well-known 'quinta' of the Lower Douro. Our correspondent states that 'this Wine possesses many of the characteristics of Burgundy—viz., fine colour, great body, and is silky, soft, and extremely dry, combined with great flavour.' It is, besides, a fully fermented Wine. We would only further mention that the price is 30s. per dozen.

"We beg to remain, Sir,

"Your very obedient Servants,

"H. R. WILLIAMS & CO.

"CROSBY HALL, 32, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,
"*October 21st*, 1865."

PORT—VINTAGE 1864.

HRW
1864

100 Pipes, equal to 5,600 Dozen, at 21/- per Dozen—

This also is a fully fermented Wine; its purity is guaranteed. We are enabled to offer it at this low price (1/9 per Bottle) for two reasons:—

1. Having secured it in the district of its growth, there is a large saving in the intermediate profits usual on transactions of this magnitude.

2. Having shipped it direct from the place of its production, we were enabled entirely to avoid the usual heavy charges for landing, cartage, coopering, storing, and re-shipment at Villa Nova.

We beg further to add, it is the produce of one Quinta, and is altogether unblended with any other Wine. We recommend it with confidence as an excellent Wine for laying down, believing it also to be the cheapest, and, at the price, certainly the best Port ever sold in this country.

"Mr. Gladstone's quotation of good sound Claret at 14/- a Dozen was received with a smile of incredulity, and Mr. Dickens himself never wrote anything more extravagantly ludicrous in the eyes of ordinary readers than when he introduced the famous Bottle of Port at 'One and Nine.' The chances are that 'One and Nine,' if it could but be disbursed at the right spot, would buy a very good Bottle of Port indeed."—*The Times*, Oct. 29th, 1861.

CLARET—VINTAGE 1864.

HRW
LSW

500 Hogsheads, equal to 11,500 Dozen, at 12/- per Dozen—

"THE CHANCELLOR'S CLARET"—An excellent Vin Ordinaire; its purity, notwithstanding its low price, is guaranteed; it will improve greatly in bottle, and is believed to be the best Claret ever offered in this country at so low a price; it is entirely free from acidity.

"We believe the Messrs. Williams deserve a good word, as they were amongst the first to popularise cheap Bordeaux; anyhow, this move of theirs is a sufficient indication of the tendencies of the public taste, and of the fruits of their own efforts."—*Medical Times*, 28th Oct., 1865.

"The real wonder ought to be, not that good Claret can be had for a few pence a Bottle, but that it should ever have cost as many shillings."—*The Times*, Oct. 29th, 1861.

"Mr. Gladstone has already been bold enough to drink, and publicly approve the cheap Clarets; if one or two wealthy noblemen would follow his example, perhaps the richer members of the middle classes would suddenly find out that they were not so bad after all."—*The Times*, Sept. 7th, 1865.

BEAUJOLAIS—VINTAGE 1864.

HRW
BJ

150 Hogsheads, equal to 3,450 Dozen, at 14/- per Dozen—

A very pure and excellent Wine, with good body, and entirely free from acidity; will improve greatly in bottle; usually sold at 20/- per Dozen.

This Wine is grown in the Mâconnais district (Beaujeu), and comes to us direct from the growers. It has for many years been sent to this country under a variety of names, and sold at very much higher prices.

CHÂTEAU MARGAUX—VINTAGE 1863.

Château Margaux
Viscomte Aguado
Premier qualité
1863

This Wine is Bottled at the Château, and is of the first growth—Vintage 1863. Per Dozen, £3 : 3 : 0.

To prevent fraud, each Cork is branded as per margin. The neck of each Bottle is waxed, and has impressed upon the top the Arms of the Viscomte. The Cases, which are of 1, 2, and 3 Dozens, are iron-hooped, and have the Arms of the Viscomte Aguado burnt in upon each lid.

*** This price includes Bottles and Cases, and will, on a reduction taking place in the Duty on Wines imported in Bottle, be reduced to 60/- per Dozen, a price unprecedented in the history of this fine first growth Wine in this country.

BRANDY.

We have just concluded arrangements with the well-known house of Messrs. OTARD, DUPUY, & Co., of Cognac, for the sale of their Brandies, which will be Bottled at Cognac and shipped to us in Cases of One Dozen Bottles; each Bottle will be capsuled, and labelled "Bottled expressly for Messrs. H. R. WILLIAMS & Co., Crosby Hall, London." These Brandies are of undoubted quality, and have all the guarantees of age and genuineness.

HRW & Co ♧	Fine Pale or Brown	£2 : 4 : 0	Per Case. Case and Bottles included.
HRW & Co ♧ ♧	Vintage 1860, Pale or Brown ...	£2 : 8 : 0	
HRW & Co ♧ ♧ ♧	Vintage 1858, Pale or Brown ...	£2 : 14 : 0	
HRW & Co VSOP	Very Old Pale	£3 : 15 : 0	

Bottles will be Charged (except with the Château Margaux and Brandy) 2s. per Dozen, but will be allowed for at the same rate if returned.

The terms are, Cash without discount.—Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, & Co., and NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

H. R. WILLIAMS & CO. PURE AND UNBRANDIED WINES.

CROSBY HALL, 32, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MARCH 30TH, 1866.

SIR,

We beg to hand you the particulars of some recent importations of **PURE AND UNBRANDIED** Wines now in our Stores, and which we venture to commend to you as the largest and finest collection of Natural Wines ever seen in this country.

Believing that the public taste is growing rapidly in favour of Light and Pure Wines, and with the view of developing this branch of our business, we have taken very large additional premises, lately in the occupation of the London Dock Company, and situated in Lime Street (on the site of the Old East India House), where, and at Crosby Hall, we shall be happy to show you the above, or any other of our large and varied Stock.

Our general Price List (which will be forwarded on application) will supply the particulars of our Ordinary Stock, the produce of Spain and Portugal, France and Austria, Hungary, and other countries, the present list being for the most part *specialities*, not common in this country.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

H. R. WILLIAMS & CO.

"The largest quantity of Wine ever entered for duty in one day by one firm amounted to 46,251 gallons. Messrs. H. R. Williams & Co., of Crosby Hall, is the firm to whom this honour belongs. The amount paid for duty was £4,004 14s. 3d., while for the same quantity under the old system, the duty would have been £13,354 19s. 6d., being a difference in favour of the public of no less than £9,350 5s. 3d. By the Board of Trade returns just issued, we observe that the consumption of Wine in this country has increased from 6,697,146 gallons in 1858, to 12,061,386 gallons in 1865." *City Press*, 10th March, 1866.

Samples of the Wines or Brandies mentioned in either of our Catalogues can be had on application.

To prevent fraudulent imitations of our Brand, and as a guarantee of the quality, each Cork will bear the Name and Address of our firm, together with the description of Wine it represents, thus And as a further protection, each Bottle will be Sealed or Capsuled, and will also have our Name and Address; the Capsules will also have, as hitherto, the Crosby Hall Arms as our Trade Mark.

H. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CROSBY HALL.
PURE SHERRY.

LONDON: ROBERT K. BURT, PRINTER, GOLDEN HILL.

A NEW

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

IS NOW IN THE COURSE OF PREPARATION,

BY

EDMUND WHEELER, F.R.A.S.,

ON

Submarine Telegraphs.

This Lecture will be ready for the Autumn Session, 1865. It will comprise all the popular and intelligible details of constructing and laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which is expected to be accomplished by the Great Eastern Steam Ship in July. An account will also be given of the mode of working Telegraphic communications with America, with many other interesting particulars of this truly wonderful undertaking.

SPECIMENS OF THE CABLE WILL BE EXHIBITED.

A NEW

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

IS NOW IN THE COURSE OF PREPARATION,

BY

SIDNEY WEBSTER, F.R.A.S.,

ON

Submarine Telegraphs.

This Lecture will be ready for the Autumn Session, 1865. It will comprise all the popular and intelligible details of constructing and laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which is expected to be accomplished by the Great Eastern Steamship in July. An account will also be given of the mode of working Telegraphic communications with America, with many other interesting particulars of this truly wonderful undertaking.

SPECIMENS OF THE CABLE WILL BE EXHIBITED

SESSION 1865—1866.

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SCIENCE,

Copiously Illustrated by Diagrams, Models, Experiments, &c.

By EDMUND WHEELER, F.R.A.S.,

No. 48, TOLLINGTON ROAD, HOLLOWAY, LONDON—N.

Seven Lectures on

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY,

And its Allied Phenomena.

Comprising recent interesting Discoveries; the Electric Light; Beautiful Experimental Exhibition of the Induction Coil, Splendid Aurora, Electric Fountain, Magnificent Cascade, Geissler's Vacuum Tubes.

FIRST LECTURE.

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY or GALVANISM; its Principles, Sources, and Results.

A

With new and original Experiments illustrating the sources and the distinguishing characteristics of Voltaic Electricity: its Physiological, Magnetic, Heating, Luminous, and Chemical Effects.

SECOND LECTURE.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

B

In this Lecture the mutual relation existing between Magnetism and Electricity will be shown by Novel and Pleasing Experiments with Powerful Magnets, Original Models, Electro-Magnetic Engines, and Apparatus to explain the application of this branch of Science.

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VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, its CALORIFIC and LUMINOUS EFFECTS.

With striking Experiments. Splendid Manifestations of Light and Heat. Water boiled by Electricity. Incandescence, Fusion, and Combustion of Metals. Concluding with the dazzling and intensely brilliant Electric Light.

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ELECTRICITY as applied to SCIENCE, the ARTS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, and SOCIAL LIFE.

This Lecture demonstrates the Adaptation and Uses of Electricity in Science, the Arts, Commerce, Manufactures, Domestic and Social Life, and shows by Experiments the ingenious application of many new discoveries in Electricity to an extent but little known.

FIFTH LECTURE.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, and MAGNETO-ELECTRIC INDUCTION.

Showing the inseparable alliance and connexion between Electricity and Magnetism, and the Correlation of those Forces. The refined qualities that distinguish Electrical Currents derived from Magnetic Induction; their useful and important uses and applications.

SIXTH LECTURE.

The EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY of the INDUCTION COIL, with Novel, Unique, and Brilliant EXPERIMENTS in AIR.

Brief Description of the Induction Coil. The INDUCED SPARK in Air. A LEYDEN JAR will be charged and discharged at the rate of 6,000 times per minute, and the Electricity will be seen to have travelled through 30,000 miles of wire in that time. An experimental proof of the foregoing will be supplied. The intermitting nature of these discharges shown by curious and amusing devices. A glass jar will discharge 500 brilliant scintillations at the rate of 50,000 in a second of time. Splendid colours and light from the combustion or Gold, Silver, Bismuth, Copper, Zinc, and Tin. Unfinished Profile of an unknown Person sketched by the Induction Coil. The Archimedean Spiral. Novel Rotating Devices in rich varieties of light, colour, &c. Finale: The Electric Chromatrope.

SEVENTH LECTURE.

On the EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY of the INDUCTION COIL, with New, Original, and Beautiful EXPERIMENTS in VACUO.

Phenomena attending Electric discharges through an atmosphere of diminished density. Beautiful imitation of the Aurora Borealis. New and original exhibition of the enchanted bottle; also the enchanting bumper of rosy wine. Magnificent cascade of Liquid Light. The Crystal Fountain from an Invisible Source. Recently discovered stratification of the Electric Spark in Vacuo. Rotation of Electricity around the pole of an Electro-Magnet. Beautiful forms, rich and varied colours of the Electric Wave through CASSELLA'S and GEISSLER'S rarefied atmospheres of HYDROGEN, NITROGEN, &c. Curious effect of the Fluorgenic rays of Electric Light. Splendid and brilliant hues illustrating the physical property of Fluorescence and Phosphorescence. Finale: The CHROMATIC ELECTRIC STAR.

These Lectures are Illustrated by entirely new Apparatus and Instruments, constructed expressly to demonstrate the most beautiful and wonderful results of Electrical Action. Each Lecture is complete in itself, so that one or two only may be taken alone.

TWO LECTURES,

On the NATURE and PROPERTIES of STEAM as a Source of POWER in the STEAM ENGINE.

SYLLABUS OF FIRST LECTURE.

Introduction. Importance of Steam Power to Britain. Definition of Vapour, Steam, Smoke, Gas. Heat, Water and Air the prime Elements in Steam Power. Nature of Heat; its Radiation, Conduction, and Absorption by Bodies. Water combined with Heat in various proportions; Ice, Water, Steam, and Gas. Philosophy of Combustion, and its relation to the Atmosphere. Value of Fuel; Coal, Coke, Charcoal, &c. Estimate of Temperature. Thermometers. Boiling Water. Effect of Atmospheric Pressure. Water may be made Red Hot. Practical results from the conversion of Water into Steam, and Steam into Water. Application of these forces in the Steam Engine

SYLLABUS OF SECOND LECTURE.

Philosophy of Evaporation and Ebullition. Non-conducting quality of Water. Thermal Currents in Fluids. Convection of Heat. Construction of Steam Boilers; Relative merits of Iron and Copper. Temperature of Maximum Evaporation in each. Rationale of the Explosion of Boilers. Boutigni's Researches. Spheroidal condition of Water on Red Hot Plates experimentally shown. Striking Anomaly in High-pressure Steam. Colour and Specific Gravity of Steam. Constant relation between Temperature and Pressure. Forces developed at various Temperatures. Safety Valves; Indicators; Steam Gauges. Super-heated Steam. Domestic Melody; Musical Steam.

These Lectures are Illustrated by Diagrams, and a Series of Interesting, Useful, and Novel Experiments.

A LECTURE,

Explanatory and Practical, on the HISTORY of the STEAM ENGINE.

Syllabus. Inventions preceded by Discoveries. Who Discovered the Power of Steam? Who Invented the Steam Engine? Six great Eras in the History of the Steam Engine. *First Era.*—The Ancients. Egyptians. Archimedes; his Steam Gun. Greek Steam Engine, 2000 years old. Steam Ship of Blasco de Gârey. Branca's Emission Engine. Saloman de Caus; his Inventions, Imprisonment, and Death. *Second Era.*—The Marquis of Worcester. Denis Papin. Thomas Savary. Use of Steam to raise Water. The First British Steam Engine. *Third Era.*—Newcomen, Cawley, and Savary's Patent Atmospheric Engine; its Defects. Leupold's High-pressure Engine. *Fourth Era.*—Improvements by James Watt. New plan for Condensation. The single-acting Pumping Engine. *Fifth Era.*—James Fulton. The Marine Steam Engine. *Sixth Era.*—Robert Stephenson. Locomotives. Poetical Review of the Subject in conclusion.

This Lecture is Illustrated by Working Models of Steam Engines, and by numerous Diagrams, executed on a large scale.

☞ *It is* INDISPENSABLE *that this Lecture be preceded by* ONE *or* BOTH *of those on the "* NATURE AND PROPERTIES *of STEAM," which have been arranged especially as an explanatory Introduction to it.*

A LECTURE,

On STATIONARY, MARINE, and LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINES.

Familiarly explaining their Principles and Action.

Various forms of Modern Steam Engines. Reciprocating, Rotative, Semi-rotative, and Rotating. General Principles. Low and High Pressure. Condensing and Non-Condensing. Steam used Expansively. Super-heated Steam. The Power and Duty of Steam Engines explained. Rules for Calculating Power. Consumption of Fuel. Duty of Cornish Engines. The Marine Steam Engine; its different forms; their respective merits. Engines for Sub-marine or Screw Propellers. The Locomotive; Principles, Construction, Power, &c.,

Illustrated by Diagrams, and by Large Working Sectional Models of Steam Engines.

This Lecture must be preceded by ONE *of those on the "* NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF STEAM," *in order to render its details* INTELLIGIBLE.

A LECTURE,

On the PHILOSOPHY of HEAT and COLD, their SOURCES, LAWS, and APPLICATION.

Introductory view of the subject. Means of Estimating Temperature; the Sense of Touch; Thermometers; Pyrometers. Laws governing Heat; its Motion; Radiation; Transmission; Absorption; Reflection; Conduction, &c. Familiar Examples of the Daily Application of these Laws. Natural Sources of Heat; the Sun; the Earth; Electricity; Magnetism; Animal and Vegetable Life. Practical Illustrations of Artificial Sources, Chemical and Mechanical. Philosophy of Combustion and its Results. Effects of Friction, Percussion, and Compression in developing Heat. What is Cold? Sensible Heat rendered Latent. Means of inducing Cold. Icemaking in Summer.

This Lecture is Illustrated by numerous Experiments. Water will be seen to burn, Ice be made, and a Candle lighted with it.

A LECTURE,

On the PHENOMENA of SOUND and the SENSE of HEARING.

Hearing and Sound caused by the sensibility of the Ear to Vibratory Motions. Their propagation through Gaseous, Liquid, and Solid Bodies. Experimental Illustrations. Velocity at which Sound travels through various substances. Causes determining the Loudness of a Sound. Effect of Resonance and Distance. The Reflection of Sounds; Echo. Distinction between a Noise and a Musical Sound. What constitutes the Pitch of a Note. Cause of Harmony explained. Two Sounds may produce Silence. Limit to the perception of Musical Tones. Value and importance of Timbre. Application of these Principles to Musical Instruments. Remarkable Acoustic Phenomena.

This Lecture will be Illustrated by Diagrams, Experiments on Sonorous Bodies, and by Practical Demonstrations from the use of Acoustic Instruments constructed for the purpose.

TWO LECTURES,

On the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,

ITS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL USE.

SYLLABUS OF FIRST LECTURE.

Introduction. Historical Sketch of the Science of Telegraphing. Shutter Telegraphs and Semaphores; their Imperfections. Electricity a Telegraphic Agent. Frictional and Voltaic Electricity. Principles, Construction, and Operation of the Voltaic Battery. Discoveries of Oërsted, Ampère, Arago, Davy, and Faraday: The Deflection of the Magnetic Needle by Electrical Currents; Electro-Magnetism and Magneto-Electricity; their practical application. Cooke and Wheatstone's double and single Galvanometers. General Outline of constructing an Electric Telegraph; The Alphabet, and mode of transmitting a Telegram. Codes for Private Messages. Conclusion.

Second Lecture: ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

SYLLABUS OF SECOND LECTURE.

Various means of Insulating Telegraphic Wires; its practical importance. Atmospheric and Terrestrial Electricity. Mode of averting the effects of Lightning on Telegraphic Instruments. Resistance in Electrical Conductors. Quantity and Intensity in Electric Force; explanation and use of these qualities respectively. Application of electro magnetism to Telegraphic purposes. Dial Telegraphs. Means for communicating with intermediate Stations. Signal Bells and Alarms. Advantages of this system, and the chief cause of its failure.

These Lectures are Illustrated by Large Diagrams, Batteries, Electro-Magnetic Experiments, Telegraphic Instruments, and Models of Electric Telegraphs in practical operation.

A NEW LECTURE,

On SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS,

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE

TRANSATLANTIC AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

SYLLABUS.

Growth and extent of the Telegraph System in Great Britain and on the European Continent. Early Submarine Experiments. Completion of Electric communications between England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, and India. Plans proposed for Telegraphing to America. The Atlantic Telegraph Company. Depth of the North Atlantic Ocean, and Character of its bottom. Details of cost, weight, and manufacture of the original Atlantic Cable, 3,000 miles long. Partial success and ultimate failure in 1857-8. Renewal of the undertaking in 1865. Description of the New Atlantic Cable made by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, 2,300 miles in length; its size, weight, strength; its electrical qualities, and mode of testing them. Arrangements on board the *Great Eastern* Steam-ship for the reception of the Cable. Machinery for "paying out," regulating the velocity and strain, and ascertaining the Electrical integrity of the whole during the voyage. World-wide importance of such communication with America. Will it pay? Conclusion.

☞ **This Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Charts, Drawings, and portions of various Submarine Cables, exhibiting their structure, and explaining their respective qualities and use.**

☞ *Each Lecture being complete in itself, one or two only, if required, may be given without disadvantage.*

SIX LECTURES,

On ASTRONOMY, and its relation to the TELESCOPE.

First Lecture: THE STARS.

Second Lecture: THE NEBULÆ, and ASTRAL UNIVERSE.

Third Lecture: The PLANETS and their ATTENDANTS.

Fourth Lecture: COMETS.

Fifth Lecture: The SUN and MOON.

Sixth Lecture: TIDES, ECLIPSES, &c.

These Lectures are Illustrated by numerous large Diagrams, and one of them (where space permits), by the Pictorial Million; a Chart covering an area of 400 superficial feet.

☞ *They comprise the most interesting Facts and Theories in Modern Astronomy, and the latest discoveries of the Age. Each Lecture is complete in itself, so that one or two may be taken independently of the whole course, and a complete Syllabus of each can be supplied.*

TWO LECTURES,

On the HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and CONSTRUCTION of the

CONWAY and BRITANNIA TUBULAR IRON BRIDGES.

(A COMPLETE SYLLABUS OF THESE LECTURES WILL BE SUPPLIED IF REQUIRED.)

These Lectures are Illustrated by 50 Large Diagrams and Views, and by the following Models, prepared expressly for the purpose.

A Model of the Britannia Bridge, 11 feet long—(*Scale* 1 *inch to* 15 *feet*). The Conway Bridge, 4 feet long—(*Scale* $\frac{1}{8}$ *inch to a foot*). A portion of one of the Conway Tubes, 3 feet long—(*Scale* $\frac{1}{4}$ *inch to a foot*). The eight Pontoons, and arrangements for floating the Tubes to the Bridge—(*Scale* 1 *inch to* 15 *feet*). The great Hydraulic Presses, Chains, and Appliances for raising the Britannia Tubes, each 2000 tons, 100 feet high—(*Scale* $\frac{3}{4}$ *inch to a foot*). Sixteen Models, (*full size,*) illustrating the Mechanical Construction of the Bridges. Ten Models of Minor Details.

A LECTURE,

On OPTICS and OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

Familiarly explaining How we see, When we see, and What we see.

SYLLABUS.

The Human Eye and the Brain. Looking and seeing explained. *How we see.* The objects inverted in the Eye, but seen erect. Why, having two eyes, we do not see objects double. *When we see.*—Seeing depends on the Illumination of the Object, its Position, Size, and the time it is exposed to view. Incompetence of Sight when unaided by the other Senses. *What we see.*—Seeing not always believing. What the eye alone cannot accomplish. Optical Illusions. Curiosities of Vision. Durability of impressions on the Eye. Persistent and Interrupted Sight shown by Novel and Remarkable Experiments with the Kalotrope. A Peep at some of our Friends in conclusion.

This Lecture is Illustrated by Diagrams, and (by courteous permission) with the Kalotrope, invented by Mr. Thomas Rose, of Glasgow.

A LECTURE,

On LIGHT, the EYE, and the MICROSCOPE.

SYLLABUS.

Nature and Properties of Light. Its Radiation, Refraction, and Decomposition. Anatomy of the Human Eye and its relation to Light. Philosophy of Seeing. Long Sight; Short Sight; Use of Spectacles. Microscopes; Single and Compound. The Stanhope and Coddington Lenses. Compound Achromatic Microscopes; the Oxy-hydrogen Microscope; their relative advantages in Use. Important facts and information derived from the Use of the Microscope. Microscopic Objects; Infusoria, Animalcules, Insects, Plants, &c. Conclusion.

This Lecture is Illustrated by numerous Coloured Drawings and Diagrams.

A LECTURE,

On the History, Principles, and the Use of the TELESCOPE.

SYLLABUS.

Invention of the Telescope by Jansien. Telescope of Galileo. Refracting and Reflecting Telescopes. Night, or Astronomical, Day or Terrestrial Telescopes. Nature of Light. Refraction. The Eyes. Decomposition of Light. Chromatic Aberration. Crown and Flint Glass Lenses. Achromatic Telescopes: their resemblance to the Human Eye. Invention of the Reflecting Telescope by Sir Isaac Newton. Gregorian, Cassegrainian, Le Marian, and Rossian Telescopes; Their various qualities compared. Interesting Scientific Question, How does the Telescope enlarge the bounds of Natural Vision? Practical and explanatory reply. The Northumberland and Craig Telescopes. Magnifying and Space-penetrating powers explained; mode of estimating these qualities. British and Continental Telescopes; their relative Sizes. Herschel's forty-feet Reflector; why disused. Description of Lord Rosse's sixty-feet Telescope, at Parsonstown Castle, Ireland. Details of Cost, Principles, Construction, Dimensions, Powers and mode of using. Difficulties attending its manufacture and employment.

Illustrated by Diagrams, and a MODEL of LORD ROSSE'S MONSTER TELESCOPE, THE WONDER of the WORLD.

TWO LECTURES,

On the CURIOSITIES of INSECT LIFE.

SYLLABUS OF FIRST LECTURE.

Introduction. Zoological place of Insects; their distinguishing Peculiarities. Incipient state invariably the same. Subsequent Transformations. Habits of life and circumstances characterizing each state respectively. Wonderful Muscular and Locomotive Powers of Insects; their Anatomy and Physiology. Circulating and nervous Systems. Various modes of Breathing. Development of Heat ever co-existent with Vitality. Temperature of Bees at different periods. Spiders not true Insects. Structure and Quality of their Webs. Attempted as a substitute for Silk. How Spiders build their Bridges. Useful Hints received from this Tribe. Reflections in conclusion.

SYLLABUS OF SECOND LECTURE.

Voracity of Insects; Caterpillars, Maggots, Grubs, &c. Facts respecting Silkworms; their rapid growth and consumption of food. Blight on Plants. The Aphis Family. Aphides of Forest and Fruit Trees, Lettuces, Hop Plants &c. Philosophy of Honey Dew. Extraordinary powers of reproduction in the Aphides. Beautiful economy of Nature to limit the multiplication of the Species. The Ichneumon Fly, &c. Remarkable habits, instincts, and economies displayed by British Insects. The Beetle Tribes; the Sexton, or Burying Beetle; Devil's Coach Horse. Superstitions respecting the Death Watch: What is it? Luminous Insects; Centipede; Glowworm, &c Nature and use of the light. Instructive and entertaining Facts relating to the House Fly and other Insect friends and foes.

These Lectures will be Illustrated by an extensive Series of Drawings from Nature prepared expressly for the purpose.

A LECTURE,

An INQUIRY respecting the RATIONAL and INTELLECTUAL POWERS of ANIMALS, and their INSTINCTIVE FACULTIES as compared with MAN.

SYLLABUS.

Introduction. The Proposition stated. General rule suggested for conducting the inquiry. The Actions and Habits of Animals assumed an Index to their Mental Powers. Consequent Inferences. Definition of Instinct; its Characteristics; Illustrative examples. Instinct varied in the accomplishment of the same object; modified by external circumstances; only conditionally uniform, not always infallible; sometimes controlled and subdued by Reason. Chief objects of Instinct. Instinct in Man. Law affecting the distribution of the Instinctive and Rational Powers. Peculiarities distinguishing the Intellectual Faculty. Do Brutes Think and Reason? Are they Intelligent? Have they a Moral Sense? The evidence in reply. Do the Intellectual and Instinctive Faculties in Man and the lower Animals Differ in Kind or in Degree only? Observed Facts and Inferences. Remarkable Anecdotal examples illustrative of the Reasoning Faculty in Brutes, corroborating the views submitted. Recapitulation of the Evidence, and Summary of Opinions deduced therefrom.

SIX ILLUSTRATED LECTURES

On Astronomy, and its relation to the Telescope,

BY EDMUND WHEELER, ~~F.R.~~, OF LONDON. F.R.A.S.

48 Tollington Road (~~Hon. Williamstead, Upper~~ *Holloway.—N.*)

First Lecture—THE STARS.

SYLLABUS.

Division of the Science, and Arrangement of the Subject. Received opinions respecting the fixed Stars. Self-luminous; cause of their Twinkling. Immense numbers and distance; their magnitude or Brilliancy. Catalogues, and means of distinguishing particular Stars. Clusters; Groups; Constellations. Colour of Single and Double Stars. Variable Brilliancy theoretically explained. Periodical, Irregular or Temporary Stars; others New, Transient, or Extinct; Presumed causes of these Phenomena. Apparent, and Real Associations of Stars. Are they indiscriminately scattered, and fortuitously distributed in space? Application of the Laws of Chance and Probability to this Question. Compound Stars and Stellar Systems: known by their proper motions. The Orbits of Stars in Harmony with the Laws of Gravitation and of Motion. Periods known or computed. Concluding Thoughts on the Stars, in relation to the Light of the Sun.

Second Lecture—The NEBULÆ, and ASTRAL UNIVERSE.

SYLLABUS.

Nebulous appearances resulting from the distribution of Stars in Clusters; Nebulæ of the Spherical, Hollow, Annular, Elliptic, and Spiral forms. Double Nebulæ, and Nebulous Stars. Select examples of each class. Some resolved into Stars by the Telescope. Their immense distance thereby indicated. The Nebular Hypothesis of the formation of Stars, &c. The Galaxy or Milky Way an aggregation of Stars; its supposed form; Position and Progressive Motion of our Solar System therein. Absolute necessity for such a motion, as the only means of maintaining the Stability of the Universe. Astonishing results from the investigations of Astronomers on this Subject. Labours of Mädler in support of the Hypothesis of a central Star around which our Sun and Planetary System is supposed to move.

Third Lecture—The PLANETS and their ATTENDANTS.

SYLLABUS.

Distinguishing characteristics in the Planets; their Light and Motions. Comparative size and distance of the Sun and Members of his System. Physical Constitution of the Planets; their resemblance to the Earth; their Satellites and Rings; respective Magnitudes; Distance from the Sun; and Periodic Revolutions. Telescopic appearances of Mercury and Venus. Our Earth. Mars, his interesting Physical Geography; seasons, climate, &c. Regular scale of Planetary distribution. History of the Discovery of *8?* minor Planets; their supposed origin. Jupiter; his belts, spots, and four Moons. Telescopic discovery of additional Rings and the eighth Satellite to Saturn. Discovery of Uranus and Neptune. Elaborate Computations by Le Verrier and Adams. Ideas suggested by the Progressive Motion of Light.

Fourth Lecture—COMETS.

SYLLABUS.

Early notions respecting Comets. Their numbers observed. Anomalous and Eccentric character of their Orbits; the Ellipse, Parabola, and Hyperbola; Cause of these Varieties. Distribution of Comets in the Solar System; their Physical Constitution; Diffused and attenuated state. The Nucleus and Tail; Various appearances; Changes on approaching the Sun. Probability of a ~~Conclusion~~ collision between Comets and the Earth; presumed effect of such a Catastrophe. Fears and Superstitions respecting Comets. Their rapid and slow motions. Remarkable Comets. Wonderful computation by Halley of the return of the Comet of 1682. Telescopic Comets of short Periods; Biela's, Encke's and Faye's Comets; Inference from their motions that a resisting medium exists in the inter-Planetary Spaces. Lexel's lost Comet. Donati's magnificent Comet of 1858. Expected re-appearance of the Great Comet of 1264, and 1556, about the present time.

Fifth Lecture—The SUN and MOON.

SYLLABUS.

The Sun, Earth, and Moon, their Relative Magnitudes and Distances. Mass and Density of the Solar Globe. Amount of Heat constantly radiated. Telescopic appearance of the Sun. Inductive reasoning as to his Physical condition; His Atmosphere; its Compound character; Spots on his surface described; their Size, Number, peculiar Motions, and rapid Changes. Speculations on their probable Causes, and Influence on Terrestrial Phenomena. The Moon; her Size, Distance, and Mass. Interesting object through the Telescope. Philosophical explanation of the Old Moon in the New Moon's arms. Her Physical Geography; Mountain Chains; Extinct Volcanoes; Craters; and Pits. Lunar Climate, Temperature, and Light. Comparison between the Geology of our Satellite and that of the Earth. Is the Moon inhabited? Has she an Atmosphere? The evidence of the Telescope taken in reply. How the Earth appears from the Moon.

Sixth Lecture—TIDES, ECLIPSES, &c.

SYLLABUS.

The Combined influence of the Sun and Moon marked on the fluid surface of our Globe. The Tides. Theoretical Explanation. Great Oceanic Tidal Wave; its Maximum and Minimum Height, produce Spring and Neap Tides. Tidal Phenomena on Coasts and in Rivers. Eclipses, Solar and Lunar. Laws determining their Occurrence and Character. Partial, Annular and Total Eclipses of the Sun. Causes of these Varieties. Remarkable Phenomena observed during the Total Eclipses of the Sun in 1842 and 1851. Journey of the Moon through the Earth's Shadow, producing her Partial or Total Eclipse. The speed of Light ascertained from the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

These Lectures are illustrated by numerous Large Diagrams, executed expressly for the purpose, and one of them (where space permits), by the Pictorial Million; a Chart covering an area of 400 superficial feet.

☞ *They comprise the most interesting Facts and Theories in Modern Astronomy, and the latest discoveries of the Age. Each Lecture is complete in itself, so that one or two may be taken independently of the whole course.*

Ed. Wheeler
Lectures

Sir,

The attention of the medical profession having been so forcibly directed to the subject of pure light wines in the 'Medical Times' by a physician of note, whose arguments carry with them such weight as to leave no doubt whatever of the correctness of his views, we consider it of such importance that we have extracted some portions of his articles on "Cheap Wines." We are satisfied that the cultivation of a taste for French and German wines would be of incalculable benefit both as regards the health and the moral tone of the public, and in anticipation thereof we have visited the various Districts and secured large supplies of the wines enumerated on the following page, and shall be most happy to submit samples or bottles to any who may be induced to make trial of them.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

W & A GILBEY

"Of Cheap Wines the first that deserves the attention of "the consumer are those of Bordeaux. They are, as a "class, pure, light, and exhilarating, they are of moderate "alcoholic strength, averaging under 20 per cent.; they "are perfectly fermented, and free from sugar and other "materials likely to undergo imperfect digestion and pro- "voke gout or headache; and they are admirably well "adapted for children, for literary persons, and for all "whose occupations are chiefly carried on indoors, and "which tax the brain more than the muscles."—*Medical Times, 3rd December,* 1864.

"As for persons whose occupations are carried on in "the open air, and require much exertion of muscles and "little of brains, there is good beer to be had in abun- "dance, and no better investment of a penny can be "conceived than half-a-pint or a pint of ordinary London "porter, call it 'Cabman's mixture' if you please, but as "for the numbers of persons—very poor ones, too—who "lead indoor lives, such as teachers, milliners, dressmakers, "and needlewomen of all sorts, if they are young, they can "drink beer, perhaps, and make up by 'antibilious pills,' "for want of exercise and fresh vegetables. But once past "thirty, beer, as a rule, can no longer be taken with im- "punity by a great many of them; gout and rheumatism "take the place of 'bilious disorders' and their choice is "between wine and gin. Wine of the best and purest "sorts heretofore was virtually inaccessible; now, at least, "it *can* be got by any persons who have the good sense "to prefer it to gin, and economy and forethought enough "to feel that a saving of a few pence weekly in a habitual "article of food is a bad compensation for illness now or "hereafter."—*Medical Times, 3rd December,* 1864.

"So, also, I would that my voice could reach that "splendid creature, the true British tradesman. I don't "mean the personage who lives out of town and drives "into his place of business in a brougham, but the genuine, "old-fashioned, portly fellow, who stands behind the "counter all day, stays in-doors all the week, drinks beer "at his one o'clock dinner, and gin or brandy and water at "night, makes up his books on Sunday mornings, takes an "hour or so of fresh air between one and three, and then "devotes Sunday afternoon and evening to a good dinner, "with a bottle of port, and has a little something warm "and comfortable at night. When I look at the enlarging "forms of these honest fellows, and think of their food as "compared with their work, and further, when I think of "the frightful mortality amongst them in cold winters from "'bronchitis' (say, rather from a blood too thick and a "heart too flabby), I cannot help thinking that if the maid "servant were to fetch a bottle of *vin ordinaire* from the "cellar, instead of beer from the public house, for the family "noon-day repast; and if it were substituted for the ginnums "and water at night, our too solid tradesman would have "a more useful liver under his ample waistcoat and would "not be nearly so liable to '*Fall as the leaves do, and die in* "*October.*'"—*Medical Times, 3rd December,* 1864.

"In persons of the gouty and rheumatic temperament, "maladies which they vainly attempt to keep at bay, by the "driest of diets, such as meat, bread, and brandy and water, "Bordeaux wines are of special service, they neither turn "sour themselves nor are they the cause of sourness in other "articles of food. But be it observed, they are *beverages* "and not *drams*."—*Medical Times, 10th December,* 1864.

"One thing that would go with the greater use of "Bordeaux wine would be the custom of drinking it in "its proper place *during dinner* as a refreshing and "appetising draught, to entice the languid palate to demand "an additional slice of mutton."—*Medical Times, 3rd December,* 1864.

"Physicians who practice amongst children, of a class "in life where prevention is looked to as well as cure, "know well the capricious and feeble appetites of many "children; how they cut off their fat and the *brown*, and "how they reject every morsel at all under-done. Now, "be the case what it may, children *must* have *quantity* and

"*variety* of food. If not, if the parents content themselves "with the slovenly surveillance of servants, who report "that Master Johnny is a remarkable child, quite healthy, "but won't eat his meat; or that Miss Jeannie is plump, "and *so strong*, that she takes and requires as great a "dose of medicine as a grown man, and that she loves "bread and butter and sugar better than meat:—then "comes an age—say, 14 to 17—when the teeth are found "to be decayed, or when the boy or girl is said to have a "'delicate chest,' and must go to Torquay, or the young "lady to some chalybeate water, and all those other "horrors too well known to parents of 'delicate' (*i.e.*, "underfed or appetiteless) children. Much of this might "have been prevented, puncheons of cod-liver oil might be "spared at the age of 16-20, if, at the age of 7-10, the "governess had said, 'Miss Jeannie won't eat her mutton,' "and if the physician had said, 'Give her some kind of "light, clean tasting, sub-acid wine—Rhine, Bordeaux, "Chablis, or other light wine—let her sip this, *ad libitum*, "at dinner, so that it may tempt her to relish her "mutton.'"—*Medical Times*, 3*rd December*, 1864.

"The labouring man's wife, with her active muscular "system can nurse very well on table beer, so the lady "with her more active nervous system and delicate organisa- "tion, can nurse very well on pure clean claret. It is my "purpose to encourage the use of pure wine, and there are "hundreds of dealers ready and willing to supply the "demand." . . . . "Then what a boon it would "be to the very flower of our female population if the "medical profession were courageous enough to set at "defiance the cramming of young mothers with the heaviest "beer or porter, brandied wine, and ardent spirits, on the "pretence of keeping up their strength and assisting them "'to nurse.'"—*Medical Times*, 10*th December*, 1864.

"Wine, like all drinks used by healthy grown men, is "slightly sour—not even excepting water, if it contain a "palatable quantity of carbonic acid and dissolved chalk. "All soft neutral or alkaline drinks are, like milk, adapted "for infants; or like Vichy water and Seltzer water, for "invalids, or people past their grand climacteric, or for the "gouty. But all the drinks of grown healthy men and "women are sour—such as tea, coffee, ale, beer, cider, "mum, mead, perry, every kind of fermented drink known "to the law, including wine of course, and all the fruits "which bountiful nature gives us. So, too, are meat and "vegetables in a lesser degree, flesh, fish (less so), bread, "the horse radish, the potato, the carrot, and the like. "*Nature abhors alkalinity.* A certain amount of sourness "belongs to all wines, and we have it *naked* in the well "fermented wines of France and Germany (Claret, Bur- "gundy, Hock, &c.), and disguised in the imperfectly fer- "mented and sweetened, and brandied wines of Spain, "Portugal, the Cape, &c."—*Medical Times*, 10*th December*, 1864.

"Roughness or astringency is a most important property "and belongs to most red wines. In moderate degree, it is "relished, as sourness is by a healthy manly palate, just as "the cold souse is welcome to the skin."—*Medical Times*, 10*th December*, 1864.

"There are large numbers of townspeople, and especially "of women, engaged in sedentary occupations, who cannot "digest the beer, which is so well suited to our out-door "labouring population. The very tea, which is so grateful "to their languid, pasty, flabbed tongues, from its astringent "and sub-acid qualities, and which also comforts their "miserable nerves, has this intense drawback—that when "taken in excessive draughts, and without a due allowance "of substantial food, it begets dyspepsia and that worst "form of it which compels the sufferer to seek a refuge in "the gin bottle. Cheap wine would cut off the temptation "to gin, and with an equal bulk of water, would be found, "in certain cases, a happy substitute for tea. For purposes "of social exhilaration amongst classes who are *not* out- "door labourers, beer is too coarse. Man, as a social "animal, requires something which he can sip as he sits "and talks, and which pleases his palate, whilst it gives "some aliment to the stomach, and stimulates the flow of "genial thoughts to the brain. No one who has ever "made the experiment will fail to give the preference to "wine over spirits, or can refuse to give a helping hand "to any movement that will banish spirits to their proper "place, as medicines for the sick and aged, and not as "beverages for the healthy. Civilized man must drink, "will drink, and ought to drink; but it should be wine." —*Medical Times*, 5*th November*, 1864.

"Now what is a light tonic? What, Medical reader, is your "own favourite "mixture" or "draught"—for a convales- "cent, to enable him to enjoy the first mutton chop that "you allow him? Suppose we say ten minims of aromatic "sulphuric acid, half a drachm of tincture of gentian, the "same of syrup of orange, fifteen minims of nitric ether, "and *quant. suff.* of water. A very palatable draught. A "little dilute acid, a slight bitter, a small quantity of some "aromatic, a little alcohol, and some fragrant ether. But "this is just the mixture or draught that nature has brewed "ready to our hands in the fragrant and appetising wines of "France and Germany. Surely, if a patient has two shillings "to spend on something that shall make him eat, he will be "far more grateful to us if we provide him with a bottle "of wine, than if we give him 'a mixture.' . . . . . But "it is not merely in a medical point of view, but as a friend "of sobriety and morals, that I venture to advocate the "larger use of wine—*i.e.*, pure wine—as a beverage."— *Medical Times*, 5*th November*, 1864.

"Practitioners of the last generation used to be haunted "by the demon acidity, and to think they could cast it out "by a diet of meat and brandy. I say try claret and you "will add ten years' to your patient's life, and to your own "fees. So much for Bordeaux wine, on which I love to "linger. It is such a model of purity and freshness; so "little prone to disagree with any one, so well adapted as "a beverage for all ages and all conditions. To me it "resembles young, fresh, laughing, innocent girlhood. But "there is a something beyond even this. We may admire "the rosebud and the snowdrop, but there is a place in our "affections for something fuller, warmer, rounder, and "more voluptuous."—*Medical Times*, 24*th December*, 1864.

"One more word let me say of the uses of these and "other pure wines: they increase the appetite; they exhili- "rate the spirits; they tend to fill the veins with pure, "healthy blood, and at the same time favour the action of "the excretory organs."—*Medical Times*, 10*th December*, 1864.

CHEAP LIGHT WINES.

RED WINES FROM BORDEAUX.

	Per bot.	Per doz. Qrts.
Castle A CLARET. This red Wine is the natural Vin ordinaire in daily use on the Continent at all meals. It drinks softer, and is more satisfying when diluted with half or three parts of water, besides being much cheaper and more wholesome than Beer. (Labelled "Castle A" Claret, Bordeaux.)	1/	12/
Castle B CLARET. This red Wine is the produce of the Medoc district. It possesses the body, flavour, and all the vinous characteristics required in a dinner Claret. (Labelled "Castle B" Claret, Bordeaux.)	1/3	15/
Castle C CLARET. This red Wine is the produce of the St. Estêphe district. It has full body, good aroma and delicacy. As a dinner or even after-dinner Wine, it will be appreciated. (Labelled "Castle C" Claret, Bordeaux.)	1/6	18/
Castle D CLARET. This red Wine is the produce of the St. Emilion district, in the department of Libourne; and its characteristics are the body of Burgundy and the delicacy of Claret, combined with great fragrance. (Labelled "Castle D" Claret, Bordeaux.)	2/	24

[For other Clarets, see W. & A. Gilbey's Book of Prices, page 18.]

RED WINES FROM BURGUNDY.

Castle 1 BURGUNDY. This Red Wine is from a large producing district in the Department of the Yonne. It is a Wine in daily use on the Continent at all meals. It possesses sufficient body to render it pleasant and healthful in use. It is a fuller Wine than Claret, and is by some preferred to it. It drinks softer and is more satisfying when diluted with three parts water, besides being much cheaper and more wholesome than Beer. (Labelled "Castle 1" Burgundy, Yonne)	1/	12/
Castle 2 BURGUNDY. This Red Wine is the produce of Beaune, the largest district in the Department of the Côte d'Or. It possesses fine purple colour, delicate perfume, soft full flavour, and good stimulating qualities. A very favourite Wine on the Continent. (Labelled "Castle 2" Burgundy, Côte d'Or)	1/6	18/
Castle 3 BURGUNDY. This Red Wine is the produce of the distinguished district of Nuits, in the Department of the Côte d'Or, remarkable for producing superior Red Wines. It is full of rich perfume, of exquisite bouquet and fine purple colour. (Labelled "Castle 3" Burgundy, Côte d'Or)	2/	24/

[For other Burgundies, see W. & A. Gilbey's Book of Prices, page 19.]

RED WINES OF THE RHONE.

Castle 1 BEAUJOLAIS. This Red Wine is from Beaujolais, a large district on the Rhone, producing one of the best moderate priced Red Wines. It has long been esteemed on the Continent as the cheapest dinner Wine, and has gained favour in this country since the alterations of customs duties. (Labelled "Castle 1" Beaujolais, Rhone)	1/2	14/
Castle 2 HERMITAGE. This Red Wine is the produce of the district of Tain, in the Department of the Rhone. It has full body with great fragrance, and although not a heady Wine, it has sufficient strength to be gratefully stomachic. (Labelled "Castle 2" Red Hermitage, Rhone)	1/6	18/

WHITE WINES FROM THE RHINE.

	Per Bot.	Per doz. Qrts.
Castle 1 HOCK. This white wine is grown in one of the large districts of the Rhine, producing cheap but really good wine. It is the best cheap white wine produced in any country, and for purity and wholesomeness has no rival. It should be known that Hock actually contains less acidity than any other white wine. [Labelled "Castle 1" Hock, Rhine.]	1/2	14/
Castle 2 HOCK. This white wine is grown in a good district of the Rhine. It is an excellent light wine, with softness and delicacy. [Labelled "Castle 2" Hock, Rhine.]	1/6	18/
Castle 3 HOCK. This white wine is grown in a good district of the Rhine. It is a full-flavoured soft delicate wine, with fine aroma. [Labelled "Castle 3" Hock, Rhine.]	2/0	24/

[For other Hocks, see W. & A. Gilbey's Book of Prices, page 27.]

WHITE WINES FROM THE MOSELLE.

Castle 1 MOSELLE. This white wine is grown in a district bordering on the Moselle. It has the agreeable flavour of the Muscat grape, and is a very delicate, cool, exhilarating, wholesome dinner wine. [Labelled "Castle 1" Moselle, Moselle.]	1/2	14/
Castle 2 MOSELLE. This white wine is grown in a good district bordering on the Moselle. It is soft and delicate, with the peculiar perfume and flavour characteristic of the grape grown in this district. [Labelled "Castle 2" Moselle, Moselle.]	2/	24/

[For other Moselles, see W. & A. Gilbey's Book of Prices, page 21.]

WHITE WINES FROM BORDEAUX.

Castle A SAUTERNE. This white ordinaire wine is in daily use on the Continent at all meals. It is light, yet perfectly sound, and will be appreciated as a dinner wine by those who are fond of the pure light wines of Graves or Barsac. [Labelled "Castle A" Sauterne, Bordeaux.]	1/3	15/
Castle B SAUTERNE. This white wine is the produce of the Bordeaux district. It is a good delicate dinner wine, with bouquet. [Labelled "Castle B" Sauterne, Bordeaux.]	2/	24/

[For other Sauternes, see W. & A. Gilbey's Book of Prices, page 20.]

WHITE WINES FROM BURGUNDY.

Castle A BURGUNDY. This white wine is the produce of the Chablis district in the department of the Yonne. It is a light delicate soft dinner wine, and is preferred by some to the white wines of Bordeaux. [Labelled "Castle A" Burgundy, Yonne.]	1/3	15/
Castle B BURGUNDY. This white wine is the produce of the Chablis vineyards called Val Mûr, in the department of the Yonne. It is a full soft delicate dinner wine, with bouquet. [Labelled "Castle B" Burgundy, Yonne.]	2/	24/

For other Wines and Spirits, see W. & A. Gilbey's Book of Prices, containing 170 *descriptions and varieties.*

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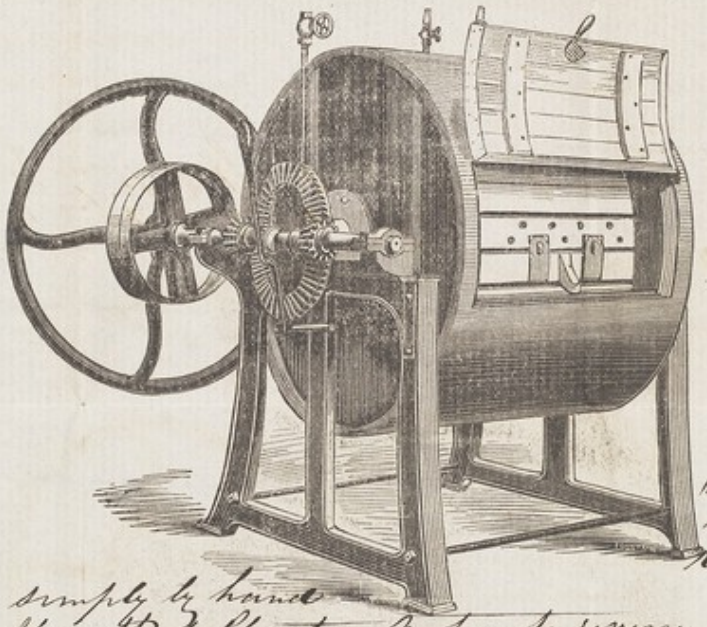

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Publishers (by Authority) to the Poor Law Board, and to the Home Office for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1858.

REVIEWS.

"Law Times," March 4th, 1865.

"The treatment of lunatics has for many years engaged the attention of the Legislature, and a series of laws have been passed for the purpose of securing good treatment of the persons of the insane, and proper care of their fortunes. As experience exhibited the defects in the law, these humane measures have been amended from time to time, until the entire statute law on the subject, and the decisions of the Courts upon its construction, have grown to a considerable bulk. Now there are no books so useful to the practitioner as those which collect all the law on a single subject, arranged so that any part of it may be readily found when wanted. This has been the design of the volume before us. That design has been accomplished with care and industry; these are all that is required, and these will commend it to all whose practice may at any time require an acquaintance with the law of lunacy."

"The Medical Mirror, May, 1865."

"Truly a comprehensive title, and a no less comprehensive book, for the compiler has managed to bring within the scope of a single volume the whole of the statute laws relating to lunatics, and thus to present in the form of a manual everything which bears upon the subject of legislation for the insane. The necessity for a consolidation of these laws has long been recognised as a great *desideratum*, but it is doubtful whether this will ever be accomplished, or even undertaken by the Legislature, so that we have here, as in many other instances, an example of a single individual attempting for the public benefit a task which the collective wisdom of the many shrinks from undertaking. Some faint idea of the multiplicity, variety, and complexity of the enactments relating to lunatics will be conveyed, when we mention that those which are given, *in extenso*, in Mr. Fry's book, occupy nearly 450 pages of closely-printed type. Boldly taking these

in hand, Mr. Fry has produced a digest of the Lunacy Acts which is contained within the first 150 pages, and it is so clearly written that no one having this manual by him need ever be at a loss to promptly ascertain the exact condition of the law upon any particular point concerning persons of unsound mind. The work is one which ought to be in the possession of all medical men, to whom much uncertainty, error, and subsequent annoyance and pecuniary loss would be saved by its use as a book of reference. The penalties for non-compliance with the regulations laid down in the Lunacy Acts are very severe, and the signature of a medical certificate of insanity, in contravention of any of the provisions of the Acts, renders the signer liable to a heavy penalty; and if a medical man, acting upon the misrepresentations of others in whom he may have perfect good faith, makes an incorrect statement in his certificate, the offence constitutes a misdemeanour. The risks to which the best-meaning person is exposed is considerable; and most of our readers are doubtless acquainted with instances where medical men have suffered greatly for their ignorance or misinterpretation of the Lunacy laws. For the future these inconveniences may be completely avoided, as a medical man when called upon to testify to a patient's insanity, to receive him as an inmate of his house, or otherwise to take a part in the management of a person of unsound mind, can in a few minutes ascertain the exact bearing of the law upon his own position in the matter.

The best safeguard against any such vexatious action is to make one's self acquainted with the laws affecting persons of unsound mind. These can be readily learned from Mr. Fry's work, which contains, in addition to the points upon which we have touched, full information concerning private, pauper, and criminal lunatics, the licensing and regulating of lunatic asylums and hospitals, and other matters for which provisions are made in the Lunacy Acts."

"*Inquirer*," 15*th April*, 1865.

"A book of this kind is a necessity, and the author who does such work as this well, renders a service to society. Our guardians of the poor and their officers, our country magistrates and our solicitors and legal advisers must feel some satisfaction in knowing that the Lunacy Law of this country might be found in a good, portable volume of 730 pages. Mr. Fry is a careful and clear writer, as well as an able editor. His introduction gives a very interesting and accurate summary of our law and procedure on this most important subject, and then added to it we have all the many lunacy statutes. In such a book as this a full index is of the greatest value, and we are glad to see that Mr. Fry has spared no pains to make it as complete as possible. His work altogether shows that there is not about it any of that hasty book-making which characterises some of the editors of our Acts of Parliament. His book is one of the best of its kind that we have ever seen, and must form a part of the library of every public man.

"*Medical Times and Gazette*," *25th February*, 1865.

"No medical man who has not, by some means or other, acquired a knowledge of the Lunacy Acts can when intervening to save a lunatic patient from the possible consequences of his melancholy state, be satisfied that he may not, in signing a lunacy certificate, sign the warrant for his own committal to prison, or that, on taking his fee, it may not be necessary to put it by as the nest egg of a fund for the payment of heavy cost in an action to be subsequently commenced against him.

Our attention has been drawn to this important subject by the perusal of the above work, in which the position of medical men in this matter is very clearly defined, and by which the practical consolidation of the statutes, so generally desired, has been in our opinion, most successfully effected. Mr. Danby P. Fry, a barrister of long standing and repute, has given the subject much patient search and labour, and we consider medical men owe him a debt of gratitude for the service he has done them in rendering in a familiar form the technicalities of the Lunacy Acts, and so arranging them that a rapid reference, even in the hurry of professional engagements, will enable the practitioner to ascertain at a glance what he may and what he may not do—what are his powers and what his perils when he is called upon to render professional assistance to a lunatic patient.

In his preface to the work Mr. Fry says, that it has been his desire and study to render it practically useful to all who are in any way concerned or interested in the class of afflicted persons for whom the Lunacy Acts make provision, whether as friends or relatives, or as members of the legal profession, or as justices of the peace, or as guardians of the poor, or parish or union officers, or as superintendents or proprietors of public or private asylums, or persons otherwise engaged in the management of those establishments, or in the care of the insane, or *as members of the medical profession*, who may be called upon at any moment to *give certificates of insanity*, as well as to undertake the care or regulate the control of the insane, subject to legal in addition to moral responsibility. A very careful perusal of Mr. Fry's pages enables us to say that he has succeeded in realising the promise of his preface; not that the book should be referred to for the purpose of supplying the advice of a solicitor when such is really needed, but to enable the practitioner to steer clear of the shoals and quicksands by which he is surrounded when he is called upon to deal with the insane."

"*Law Magazine*," *May*, 1865.

"Until the great work of expurgating and consolidating the Statute Law shall have been completed, the profession cannot afford to dispense with the compilations of text writers. Fifty years ago there were very few manuals on the shelves of a lawyer's library. * * * Since the Georgian era, the statute law has been expanding with marvellous rapidity; while the judges have succeeded in keeping a whole army of reporters fully occupied in recording their decisions; without the aid of digests, manuals, &c., no practitioner could keep pace with this growing literature. The profession is indebted to Mr. Fry for placing at its disposal a work which will be found very useful in the administration of an important department of the Law. The author has brought together all the Statutes now in force which relate to the subject of lunacy, beginning with the first enactment, 17 Edw. II, st. 1. * * * Mr. Fry does not profess to discuss the nice questions of ethics and psychology which constitutes this, the most embarrassing and perhaps the most unsettled department of our jurisprudence. Having laid out for himself a much less ambitious task, he has shown good sense in confining himself strictly to his purpose. It is a complete and accurate collection of the Lunacy Acts—a private contribution towards the great work of consolidation; prepared with a view that it might serve as a manual for those who are engaged in the actual administration of this important branch of the law, as well as for those who may be otherwise interested in the unhappy sufferers from the most terrible affliction to which humanity is subject."

"*Journal of Mental Science*," *January*, 1865.

"Pending the consolidation of the Lunacy Laws into one Statute, we thankfully accept Mr. Fry's publication of the 'Lunacy Acts,' in one volume. Mr. Fry is, however, far from having confined himself to such a reprint. The work is prefaced by a valuable introduction of 144 pages, divided into four chapters, giving a summary of the legal relations of—1. Private Lunatics—2. Pauper Lunatics—3. Criminal Lunatics and Insane Prisoners—4. The Commissioners in Lunacy. The several Statutes are printed in full, and Mr. Fry has added, to almost every page, notes and illustrations from cases decided. The work is invaluable to all connected with the care and treatment of the insane, and it must find a place on the board room table of every county asylum in England and Wales. A copious index completes the book, and adds materially to its value."

"*Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*," *28th January*, 1865.

"This is not the first time for Mr. Fry to appear as a legal writer and annotator, and from a very careful perusal of the introductory commentary of the work we now review, and a close inspection of the arrangement of the whole, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a most excellent and serviceable manual upon the lunacy laws. The introduction treats of private lunatics, commissions of lunacy, lunatics not so found by inquisition, single patients in unlicensed houses, licensed houses and registered hospitals and country and borough asylums, in respect to private and pauper lunatics, lunatics wandering at large or not under proper care, workhouses and out-door relief and incidence of charge in reference to pauper lunatics, criminal lunatics and insane prisoners and the commisioners in lunacy. The manual also furnishes us with the statutes at large bearing upon the above topics and several circulars of the Poor Law Board and extracts from reports of the commissioners in lunacy, and of select committee of the House of Commons, and reference to decided cases, valuable foot notes, and a copious index; the whole forming a most comprehensive and exhaustive body of information on the treatment of lunatics and the administration of the laws which affect them. In these times when a certain amount of legal knowledge upon such matters as these has become essential to many unprofessional, as well as professional gentlemen, such as justices, guardians of the poor, union officers, and friends of lunatics having property—in the discharge of the respective duties, the public are assuredly laid under an obligation to Mr. Fry for the great labour and ability which he has devoted to this subject, and we have no hesitation in saying that a knowledge of its contents by justices, guardians of the poor, &c., will result in saving the community much costly litigation which now proceeds from ignorance of the laws on the part of those who have to put them in force.

"*North Wales Chronicle*," *28th January*, 1865.

"At a time when an extensive supervision is extended by the Legislature of al classes of Lunatics, and their unfortunate condition excites the attention of all right-minded and right-hearted men more than ever, every effort put forth to make known to the public the benevolent enactments which regulate their treatment, cannot but be hailed with satisfaction. With respect to the large class of Pauper Lunatics, financial as well as humane considerations lead us to desire the publication of such a work as that we are now reviewing. By the 24th & 25th Vic. c. 55, sect. 6, the cost of maintaining these Lunatics at Asylums, as well that preliminary to their being sent there, is to be borne by the Common Fund of the union, and therefore in a proportion more or less by every ratepayer within the Union. Mr. Fry's work cannot but be highly serviceable to Boards of Guardians and their officers. It is a well known fact that a large amount of parochial litigation and its expensive results, is mainly owing to ignorance of the laws by those who have had to administer them. This manual of Mr. Fry, from the completeness of its matter, its valuable foot notes, its references to decided cases, its minute index, and elaborate and clear introductory Commentary, is, we are persuaded, well calculated to communicate every information required on the subject on which it treats, and as such we recommend its perusl to all concerned in the management of Lunatics and the administration of the Lunacy Laws."

Lunacy Acts

Review

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