

gery"; and Dr. Billings, of Washington, on "Medical Literature". The fourth address, to be given by a distinguished Frenchman, has not as yet been finally arranged. The meetings of the various sections will be held in rooms at Burlington House, courteously placed at the disposal of the committee by the University of London, the various Learned Societies, and the Royal Academy of Arts. This, however, not providing the required amount of accommodation, the committee have engaged Willis's Rooms for the occasion, and four of the sections will hold their meetings there. As stated in an earlier notice, no fewer than 40,000 individual medical men in various parts of the world received the original circular of invitation during August and September of last year, and since then the secretaries of the various sections have been actively engaged in circulating provisional lists of subjects which seemed, in the opinion of the committees of the sections, those best suited for discussion and papers. Numerous replies have been received in answer to these communications, in some cases leading to alterations in the subjects selected. These amended programmes have again been distributed among those most likely to take interest in them, and are now combined into a pamphlet, and issued, together with the rules of the Congress, printed in the three official languages, to any medical man making application for them to the Secretary-General.

Since the list of names published in November last, a large number of our foreign colleagues have definitely announced that they will come to the meeting, and there seems every prospect of the attendance from abroad being a full one. Meanwhile, depending on the number of names appearing as officially connected with the Congress, and on the subscription-list, together with the number of gentlemen from abroad who have positively stated their intention to attend, a certain estimate of one thousand members may be made, and it seems not unreasonable to assume that at least double that number will attend.

The Reception Committee are busily engaged, and have decided upon giving an evening reception at South Kensington, and perhaps a second in the Albert Hall; but at present the state of the subscription-list does not warrant them in making the arrangements definitive. The Lord Mayor purposes entertaining members of the Congress at dinner at the Mansion House, on August 4.

A temporary museum will be opened during the sittings of the Congress in the rooms of the Geological Society. All objects of novelty or rarity having reference to the processes of disease or the results of injury, will be acceptable for exhibition. The committee in charge of it will be especially obliged by the loan of drawings, photographs, and models, for the efficient display of which careful arrangements will be made. They will be glad to receive and exhibit all preparations and drawings used for the illustration of papers in the various sections, or having reference to the subjects discussed.

There will also be an exhibition of living examples of certain rare diseases.

Arrangements will also be made for the exhibition of a limited number of microscopic objects. In most instances, it will probably be found convenient for the exhibition of special series to take place at fixed times, previously arranged and announced, at which the exhibitor will probably attend to give explanation.

All communications regarding this Section are to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. H. H. Clutton, 16, Palace Road, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

BARNES RURAL DISTRICT.—Dr. Sadler gives the death-rate of the entire rural district of Barnsley as 23.3 per 1,000, which is by far too large for a district so circumstanced. He gives also the death-rates for the individual parishes; but deductions from such figures, necessarily based on very small numbers, are, as we have often pointed out, inaccurate and delusive. The mortality amongst children was enormously high—the deaths of infants under one year of age amounting to 34.96 per cent., and of children under five years to 63.19 per cent. of the total. These figures indicate great ignorance or carelessness amongst parents, as to the way in which children should be brought up and cared for; but it would have been satisfactory to have had more particulars on the subject, as well as the heavy mortality from diarrhoea. Of the total deaths, more than 23 per cent. were from zymotic diseases, the greater number being amongst children. Dr. Sadler says that the sanitary officers did what they could to check the spread of epidemics, but were seriously hampered by the difficulty in getting early information of the first cases, and the impossibility of securing proper isolation, owing to the carelessness of the parents in the classes in which they are most prevalent. A suggestive summary of sanitary progress, made since the appointment of the health-officer in 1873, indicates that the local authority is alive to its duties, though there are many matters still needing its early attention.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the offices of the Association, 161A, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*
161A, Strand, London, March 15th, 1881.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above will be held on Thursday, March 24th, at the County Hospital, Guildford, at 3.45 P.M.; Dr. Morton in the chair. The following communications have been promised: 1. Mr. W. Rose: On the Treatment of Fractures of the Patella and Knock-Knee by Operation. 2. Mr. Henry Taylor: Death from Gall-stones. 3. Mr. Butler: A Case of Compression of the Brain from Contrecoup. 4. Mr. Roome: A Case of Cerebral Rheumatism. 5. Mr. C. J. Sells: A Case of Addison's Disease. Dinner will be provided at 6 P.M. precisely, at the White Lion Hotel; price 5s, exclusive of wine.—A. ARTHUR NAPPER, Honorary Secretary, Broad Oak, Cranleigh.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the members of this district will be held at the Rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of March, at 4.30 P.M., to consider the necessity of establishing a General Hospital for North London.—T. STRETCH DOWSE, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 14, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.—March 7th, 1881.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.—The next ordinary meeting of this district will be held at the house of Stephen Alford, Esq., 61, Haverstock Hill, on Thursday, March 24th, at 8.30 P.M., when the following papers will be read: Mr. Lennox Browne: On Tubercle and Syphilis of the Larynx, and show Drawings of the same by the Oxyhydrogen Limelight. Mr. Alford: On Defective Nerve-Power as a Primary Cause of Disease, with special relation to Dipsomania. Dr. Norman Kerr: On Heredity in Alcohol a Predisposing Cause of Dipsomania.—T. STRETCH DOWSE, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 14, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.—March 7th, 1881.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston, on Thursday, April 7th, at 6 P.M. Dr. Urban Pritchard will read a paper on The Simples of Aural Surgery.—EDWARD L. FENN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—Richmond, March 16th, 1881.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above will be held on Wednesday, March 30th, at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne, at 3 P.M.; Dr. Jeffery in the chair. The following papers are promised: 1. On Idiopathic Anæmia; by Dr. W. Withers Moore, President of the Branch. 2. Cases of Unilateral Hemiplegic Anæsarcia consequent on Scarlatina; by Dr. W. J. Treutler. 3. Case of Gunshot Wound of the Eye, with subsequent Correspondence about the Case; by Dr. Treutler. 4. Proposition to form an Ethical Committee of the Branch with a view to the Maintenance of the Interests and Good Relations of the Members; by Dr. Treutler. 5. Notes on a Case of Embolic Infarction in several Organs following Ulcerative Endocarditis; by Dr. E. Fussell. Dinner at 5.30 P.M.; charge 6s, exclusive of wine. Notice of intended communications, to be inserted in the usual circular, is requested to be sent, not later than Tuesday next, 22nd inst., to the Honorary Secretary, THOMAS TROLLOPE, M.D., 9, Maze Hill, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Thursday, March 3rd; Mr. ALEXANDER WAUGH, President, in the chair.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch and of the Association: R. Roxburgh, M.D., Weston-super-Mare; G. M. Smith, Esq., Clifton; G. Smith, Esq., Westbury-on-Trym; W. Taylor, M.D., Westbury-on-Trym; C. H. Cattle, M.D., Midsomer Norton.

Papers.—The following papers were read:

1. On Primary Healing and Antiseptics. This led to a very lively discussion, in which Messrs. Pritchard, Dobson, and Cross took part.

2. Notes on Antiseptic Ovariotomy: three cases. This also led to remarks from several members.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, PORTLAND TERRACE.—A series of lectures will be delivered at the hospital by members of the staff on the following Mondays at 5 P.M.: March 21st, Dr. J. Althaus, On the Physiology and Pathology of the Olfactory Nerve; March 28th, Dr. T. S. Dowse, On the Initial or Preataxic Stage of Locomotor Ataxia; April 4th, Dr. W. A. Sturge, On Some Points in connection with Muscular Atrophy; April 25th, Dr. Althaus, The Diagnosis and Treatment of some Forms of Paralysis from Brain-Disease; May 2nd, Dr. T. S. Dowse, On the Diagnosis and Treatment of Apoplexy; May 9th, Dr. W. A. Sturge, On some of the less Common Forms of Cerebral Paralysis.

Mr. DODSON: Steps have been taken. Careful inquiries have been made by the medical officers of the Local Government Board as to the supply of calf-lymph; but some time has been occupied in endeavouring to find suitable premises. It has been the work of some time; but I am happy to say that the matter is so far progressed, that I am able to appoint a medical director, and am in course of arranging with the Treasury as to the appointment of his staff. As to the last part of the question, I am afraid the department could not undertake to supply sufficient lymph for revaccination. The object for which the animal vaccine establishment was set up is limited to the supply of a sufficient quantity of "stock" lymph for primary vaccination.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND.—At the Hilary Term Examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery, the successful candidates passed in the following order of merit.

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Godfrey Forrest Reid, Thomas Charles Moore, Hamilton M. Sproule, John Rynne.

The degree of Bachelor in Surgery.

Godfrey Forrest Reid, Thomas Charles Moore, George de Joncourt Patterson and Richard Charles Studdert, equal, George Scriven, Hamilton M. Sproule, John Rynne, Austin Cockle.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—At the Hilary Term Spring Commencements, held according to custom on Shrove Tuesday, March 1st, in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, the following degrees in Medicine and Surgery were conferred by the University Caput.

Baccalaurei in Chirurgia.—Austin Johannes Cockle, Johannes Robert Fraser, Thomas Carolus Moore, Georgius de Joncourt Patterson, Godofredus Forrest Reid, Georgius Scriven, Ricardus Carolus Studdert.

Baccalaurei in Medicinā.—Johannes Robert Fraser, Thomas Carolus Moore, Godofredus Forrest Reid, Johannes Rynne, Jacobus Johnston Robinson.

Doctores in Medicinā.—Guilielmus Butler Walsh, Johannes Fitzhenry Woodroffe.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, the following candidates were successful.

For the Licence to practise Medicine.—Henry Lysaght Hoops, Bridlington, Yorkshire; James Quirk, Wallsough; Henry James Wyatt, Dublin.

For the Licence to practise Midwifery.—Henry Lysaght Hoops, Bridlington, Yorkshire; Clement Mallins, Surgeon H. M. Indian Army; Vincent Adolphe Passanha, Madras; Godfrey Forrest Reid, Londonerry; Frederick Thomas Skerrett, Dublin; Richard Charles Studdert, Dublin; Henry James Wyatt, Dublin.

For the Licence as Midwife and Nursetender.—Marion Gertrude Dalton Gleeson, Dublin.

The following Licentiates in Medicine of the College, having complied with the by-laws relating to Membership, have been duly admitted Members of the College.

John Joseph Duigenan, 1877; Richard Foster Owen, 1878; Liverpool; Richard Gelling Tyner, 1877, Colombo, Ceylon.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

Particulars of those marked with an asterisk will be found in the advertisement columns.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BICESTER UNION—Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum, with extra fees. Applications before April 1st.

*BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications on or before the 2nd April.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL—Physician to the Out-Patient Department. Applications, with testimonials, to the Chairman of the Board of Management on or before April 9th.

*CARLISLE DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

*CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand—Assistant Surgeon. Applications on or before Saturday, April 2nd, to the Committee.

*CLINICAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR CHILDREN, Park Place, Manchester—Honorary Medical Officer. Applications, with testimonials, etc., to the Secretary by Saturday, 26th instant.

DENBIGHSHIRE INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary to commence at £85 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in by the 25th instant, to the Secretary.

*EASTERN DISPENSARY, Bath—Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by April 1st.

ESSEX AND COLCHESTER HOSPITAL—Matron. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications, on or before Wednesday, March 23rd.

*GLAMORGANSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Cardiff—House-Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by March 29th.

*GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Applications to the Secretary on or before the 31st instant.

*GREENWICH UNION INFIRMARY—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent in before the 31st instant.

*HULL GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, one hundred guineas per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before the 21st March next, to the Chairman of the House Committee.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent on Friday, March 25th, by 12 o'clock noon.

LEITH HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board. Applications, with testimonials, on or before April 8th.

*LIVERPOOL EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary not later than March 28th.

*PAROCHIAL BOARD OF CLUNY—Medical Officer. Applications to the Chairman of the Board.

*POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Also Deputy House-Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, SURGEON'S HALL—Lecturer on Anatomy. Applications by the 10th instant.

*SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Secretary.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY—Medical Officer—Salary, £70 per annum. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

*ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington, W.—Ophthalmic Surgeon. Applications to be sent in on or before the 31st instant.

*ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington, W.—Electrician. Applications to be sent in on or before the 30th instant.

*TOTENHAM TRAINING HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon (single). Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by April 30th.

*WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.—House-Surgeon. Applications by Monday, the 26th instant.

*WEST SUSSEX, EAST HANTS, AND CHICHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to the Secretary on or before April 9th.

*WHITEHAVEN AND WEST CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary before May 1st.

WORKSOP DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CRAWFORD, C. H., M.D. (from Assistant-Physician), appointed Physician to the County General Infirmary, Stafford, vice J. T. Harland, M.D., deceased.

FAVELL, R., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, vice E. Jackson, M.D., resigned.

PYBURN, G. W., B.A., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Surgeon to the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dockworks.

REID, G., M.B., C.M., appointed Physician to the County General Infirmary, Stafford.

ROBINSON, A. H., M.D., M.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Works.

RUSSELL, William, M.B., appointed Honorary Physician to the Carlisle Dispensary.

SAUL, W. Wingate, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry, vice J. D. Moore, M.D., deceased.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

JOHNSTON, H. M., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to Stranorlar Union Workhouse and Fever Hospital, vice James Love, M.D., resigned.

JOHNSTON, R., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health and District Medical Officer of the Wymondham division of the Melton Union.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

MARRIAGE.

RAE—DUNCOMBE.—On February 8th, at Christchurch Cathedral, Nassau, Bahamas, by the Rev. W. H. Strombow, Rural Dean, William Masters Rae, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, R. N. Hospital, Bermuda, to Beatrice de Saussure Kelsall, youngest daughter of the Hon. Frederick Duncombe, M.D., J.P., of Nassau.

AT Ripley, a few days since, a butcher named Langdon, was fined £130 for selling diseased meat. He had suffered previous penalties of £50 and £30.

CYRUS BIRKELL was fined £5 and costs by the North Riding justices at York, a few days since, for assaulting a lunatic patient who was under his charge while he was employed as an attendant at the North Riding Asylum.

LOCAL APPLICATIONS OF TURPENTINE IN DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. W. W. Cleave, writing in the *Louisville Medical News*, recommends the following as being a suitable form of application. It should be put on with a mop every two or three hours, until every vestige of the membrane disappears. It penetrates the deposit, lifts it off, and leaves a red shining base, that very soon gets well.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The annual rate of mortality last week, being the tenth week of this year, in twenty of the largest English towns averaged 23.0 per 1,000 of their aggregate population. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Brighton 15, Bradford 18, Sunderland 19, Hull 20, Nottingham 20, Bristol 20, Portsmouth 21, Birmingham 21, Leicester 22, Salford 22, London 22, Sheffield 23, Wolverhampton 23, Plymouth 24, Newcastle-on-Tyne 25, Norwich 26, Oldham 26, Liverpool 26, Leeds 27, and Manchester 28. Scarlet fever showed the largest proportional fatality in Oldham, Leicester, Bristol, and Norwich; and whooping-cough in Nottingham, Manchester, and Leeds. Of the 12 deaths referred to diphtheria in the twenty towns, 9 occurred in London, and only 3 in the nineteen provincial towns. The death-rate from fever, although generally low, showed excess in Salford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Leeds. Small-pox caused 60 more deaths in London and its suburban districts, and one in Manchester, but none in the eighteen other provincial towns. In London, 2,831 births and 1,590 deaths were registered. The deaths were 168 below the average, and gave an annual death-rate of 22.4. The 1,590 deaths included 58 from small-pox, 26 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 17 from enteric fever, 8 from diarrhoea, one from dysentery, and none from typhus, simple continued fever, or simple cholera; thus, 166 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 71 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 364, 367, and 419 in the three preceding weeks, declined again to 384 last week, and were 70 below the average; 242 were attributed to bronchitis, and 91 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 58 deaths; 42 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 17 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, and 10 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Twelve cases of suicide were registered, which exceeded the corrected average by 5; four were effected by poison, and four by hanging. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 49.4°, and 8.7° above the average. The mean showed a considerable excess on each day of the week. The general direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 20.0 miles per hour, which was 6.2 above the average. Rain fell on three days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 0.26 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 21 per cent. of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone showed a considerable excess during the first half of the week.

THE office of medical officer of health is vacant at Hastings by the resignation of Mr. C. Ashenden. The candidates are: Mr. Francis H. Parsons, Dr. Bryan H. Allen, and Dr. Henry Humphreys, all well qualified for the post.

MILTON RURAL DISTRICT.—Mr. Sutton's report on this district is brief, and hardly sufficiently detailed. He records a birth-rate of 34.5 and a death-rate of 15.3 per 1,000; refers to the wave of scarlatina that passed over the district in 1880, appearing in almost every parish; and urges that the only way to cut short an epidemic of the sort is compulsory registration of infectious diseases, and isolation of the very first case that shows itself. Happily the last want is in course of being filled by the erection of a large fever hospital, now being built. The rest of the report is of purely local interest.

METROPOLITAN WATER-SUPPLY.—Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of his analyses of the waters supplied to the Metropolis during the month of February, that taking the average amount of organic impurity in a given volume of the Kent Company's water during the nine years ending December 1876 to represent unity, the proportional amount of impurity in an equal volume of water supplied by each of the other companies, and by the Tottenham Local Board, was:—Colne Valley 1.1, Tottenham 1.4, Kent 1.6, East London 4.9, West Middlesex 5.2, Chelsea 5.3, Southwark 5.9, Lambeth 6.0, Grand Junction 6.4, and New River 6.6. The average quality of the Thames water supplied was similar to that of the previous month; that distributed by the Chelsea and West Middlesex Companies showed, however, a marked improvement, while that of the Lambeth and Grand Junction companies was inferior. The only efficiently filtered water delivered by the companies drawing their supply from the Thames, was that of the West Middlesex Company; the water supplied by the other companies was slightly turbid. Of the water drawn from the Lea, that delivered by the East London Company was of slightly better quality than the Thames waters; the New River Company's water was, however, more impure than that delivered by any other of the metropolitan companies. The water supplied by this company, formerly so good, has of late occasionally shown marked deterioration.

POST HOC.—Called in to a case of typhus, a Turkish doctor examined the patient (an upholsterer), prescribed, and departed. Passing the house next day, he inquired of a servant at the door if his master was dead, and to his astonishment, heard he was much better. Indoors he went, to learn from the convalescent that, being consumed with thirst, he had drunk a pailful of the juice of pickled cabbage. Soon afterwards, a dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs, seized with the same malady, sent for the physician, who forthwith ordered him to take a pailful of pickled cabbage juice. The man died next day; and the doctor set down this memorandum in his book for future guidance: "Although in cases of typhus, pickled cabbage juice is an efficient remedy, it is not, however, to be used unless the patient be by profession an upholsterer."

THE joint Hospital Board of Sittingbourne and Milton have accepted tenders for the erection of a hospital for infectious diseases at a cost of £3,847; the site for which has been given without charge by Mr. G. Smeed of Gore Court.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—One of the most lucrative of medical appointments appears to be that of medical officer of the port of New York. The State Senate has passed a resolution, offered by Mr. Jacobs, calling on the Quarantine Commissioners to inform the Senate within ten days what amount of money had been expended by the commission since the date of the last appropriation, with detailed items of the same; also, what money was now due and owing by the commission; also, whether, in its opinion, the quarantine establishment should not be made self-sustaining by appropriating a portion of the large fees, now accruing to the health-officer of the port, to the maintenance of the same, without injustice to that officer. In the subsequent discussion, it was shown that, during the past year, from 75,000 to 100,000 dollars in fees went into the pocket of the health-officer. Yet, last summer, 5,000 dollars of the State's money was spent in repairing the house in which the health-officer lives, and pays no rent.

SANITARY INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At a meeting of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, held on Wednesday, March 9th, Dr. B. W. Richardson in the chair, the discussion was continued upon the paper read at the last meeting by Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., upon the Law in relation to Sanitary Progress. The points to which attention was specially directed were: 1. The rearrangement of districts; 2. The reconstitution of authorities; 3. The extension of sanitary powers. With regard to the rearrangement of districts, there was very little doubt that for all sanitary legislation it was very desirable that the divisions should be in conformity with some natural or physical feature, such as river-basins. It was considered that the removal of urban and rural distinctions would be a great benefit; and that a Ministry of Public Health should be formed to guide, encourage, and control local self-government, and place it on a good basis. Most of the speakers agreed with Mr. Michael, that sanitary legislation to be effective must be compulsory, especially as regards the isolation of infectious diseases and the prevention of overcrowded dwellings.

ASTON MANOR.—Sanitary work in this extensive suburb of Birmingham seems to be proceeding with satisfactory speed, to judge by the minute and careful account of it given by the health-officer, in his last report. Mr. May is disappointed that there was not a still lower death-rate than 17.3 per 1,000, considering the recent growth of Aston, its healthy site and suburban character, and the absence last year of infectious disease and of extreme cold. The summer was, however, dry and hot; and, during that period, there occurred an unprecedented mortality from infantile diarrhoea and other diseases of early life. To this cause is attributed the undiminished death-rate, in addition to an increase of deaths from general causes, especially from mesenteric disease and marasmus, for which Mr. May can only account by the lowered social condition of the population through the continued depression of trade. The mortality under five years of age was very high, amounting to 52.8 per cent. of the whole mortality. This high proportion was caused by the large number of deaths of children under one year, amounting to 36.4 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Mr. May thinks it probable that the class of people who allow their infants to die by reason of ignorance, carelessness, or neglect is increasing in Aston Manor. The total number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 163, or 17.8 per cent. of the total number. Of these, diarrhoea was responsible for 89 deaths, nearly all of which occurred in infants. The disease was not, however, confined to children, for it was the experience of many practitioners that it was very prevalent and severe amongst adults. The increased prevalence and fatality of diphtheria in the district is worthy of remark. The number of deaths rose from 11 in 1878 to 21 in 1879, and 23 in 1880; and, in addition, there were 5 deaths from tonsillitis, which the health-officer believes to have been of diphtheritic character.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

TUESDAY Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.

WEDNESDAY .. St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 10 A.M.

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 P.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—North-west London, 2.30 P.M.

FRIDAY King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

SATURDAY ... St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th.; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.

GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. Tu., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 12.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

LONDON.—Medical, daily exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, W., 9; Dental, Tu. S., 9.

MIDDLESEX.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, F., 4; Dental, daily, 9.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, Tu. W. Th. S., 2; Ear, M., 2.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, W., 11.30; Orthopaedic, F., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9.

ST. GEORGE'S.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Th., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, Th., 1; Throat, M., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.

ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.15; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ear, W. S., 2; Skin, Th., 1.30; Throat, W. S., 12.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.

ST. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 12.30; Skin, Th., 12.30; Throat, Tu., 12.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Eye, M. W. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, Tu., 1.30; S., 9; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.3.

WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Spencer Watson: Unusual Affection of the Nose. Dr. Wynn Williams: Case of Rupture of the Perineum in a Child. Dr. Gilbert Smith will exhibit a Specimen of Endocarditis with Embolism.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. C. H. Higgins: Case of Vascular Protrusion of the Eyeball. Mr. C. T. Dent: Case of Innominate Aneurism, treated by Simultaneous Distal Ligature of the Carotid and Subclavian Arteries; with Remarks on the Behaviour of a Tendon-Ligature.

WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Adjourned discussion on Dr. Herman's paper (Prolapse of the Ovaries). Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Jas. E. Adams: Cases of Varicocoele treated by Excision.

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. J. R. A. Douglas: Cases of Varix, treated by a new instrument for Obliterating the Veins. Dr. Whigham and Mr. Pick: A Case of Extirpation of the Larynx. Mr. Spencer Watson: A Case of Intracranial Disease, involving several Cranial Nerves. Dr. B. O'Connor: A Case of Syphilitic Psoriasis.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 161, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 161, Strand, W.C., London.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 161A, Strand, W.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

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

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

DR. OGSTON'S REPORT ON MICRO-ORGANISMS.

The following corrections are required in the plate illustrating Dr. A. Ogston's Report upon Micro-organisms in Surgical Diseases, in order to make it correspond with the text. For Fig. 1 read Fig. ix; for ii, read xvii; for iii, read xvi; for iv, read viii; for v, read x; for vi, read i; for vii, read xi; for viii, read vii; for ix, read ii; for x, read iii; for xi, read iv; for xii, read xii; for xiii, read v; for xiv, read vi; for xv, read xiii; for xvi, read xiv; for xvii, read xv.

BRITISH MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received.

	£	s.	d.
A Friend	5	0
Surgeon-Major O. G. Wood, M.B., Morar	3	12
Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend (subscriber)	2	2
Surgeon-General R. Cockburn, Leamington Road Villas	1	0
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F. Stockwell, M.D., Bruton	0	10
Dr. Brandt, Oporto	0	10
T. Morgan, Esq., Montgomery	0	5
F. I. Flower, Esq., Salisbury	0	5

A. W.—We accidentally omitted to comply with our correspondent's request of giving the address of the inventor of the improved cylinder hot-water system, to which we recently referred as embodying the requirements of public and private buildings, and conferring perfect safety from boiler explosions in connection with water-supply. The cylinder to which we refer, and the system, is that of Mr. Frederick Dyer, 66, High Street, Camden Town. It is a distinct advantage of Mr. Dyer's system that hot water is at once drawn off from the taps in the upper rooms, as well as below. Mr. Eassie informs us he has now for many years employed this system, and recommends it as being thoroughly effective in furnishing a continuous hot-water supply without risk or inconvenience of any sort.

THE USE OF THYMOL IN RINGWORM.

SIR.—In answer to "Cui Bono", I have used thymol in the treatment of ringworm of the scalp at these schools with marked success. I am indebted to Mr. Malcolm Morris for the formula.—Yours obediently, JOHN WILTON, M.D. South Metropolitan District Schools, March 7th, 1881.

SIR.—In answer to the query of "Cui Bono", permit me to remark that, from two years since, I have used the thymol ointment as made by Ferris and Co., of Bristol, for tinea and other skin-affections, with good results.—I am, etc., 1, Norfolk Square, W., March 9th, 1881. P. HINCKES BIRD, F.R.C.S.

THE THERMOGRAPH.

SIR.—In your issue of March 5th, mention is made of a new thermograph which has been brought before the notice of the profession in America. As an instrument of this nature is doubtless of considerable value, I am tempted to remind you that I exhibited and described a thermograph at the Bath meeting of the Association in August 1878. My instrument is not much larger than an ordinary watch, and can be worn without inconvenience by the patient, being entirely self-contained, and requiring no accessories in the way of battery or wires. Ill health has prevented me from hitherto perfecting the instrument, and bringing it before the profession; but I am glad to be able to state that Messrs. Salt and Son of Birmingham have now made arrangements for its manufacture, and that it will be in the market within the next few weeks. By publishing this you will much oblige, your obedient servant, W. D. BOWKETT, M.R.C.S.

House of Recovery, Leeds, March 7th, 1881.

DANGEROUS GAS-BATHS.

SIR.—It would be interesting to know on what facts Mr. Turner bases his assertion, that the death of the late Mr. C. F. Deacon was due to poisoning by carbonic oxide. It is difficult to understand how the free combustion of coal gas can produce this compound, which is always the result either of the decomposition of organic matter containing carbon when heated with a limited supply of air or oxygen, or of carbonic acid itself in the presence of carbon and heat. Whether coal gas be burned with a luminous or a non-luminous flame, the product must in either case be carbonic acid. If a luminous flame impinge on a cool metallic surface, such as that of a bath in process of heating would be, soot will be deposited; but if a non-luminous flame of acratic gas be similarly treated, no soot will be deposited, but imperfectly oxidised hydrocarbons are given off, of the aldehyde type, the odour of some of which is excessively depressing and suffocating. It is much more probable that the accidents referred to were caused by the presence of these bodies in the air of unventilated and overheated apartments than by carbonic oxide, which is by no means an easy spontaneous production. Anyhow, the moral of these accidents obviously is, that wherever gas is used, either for cooking or for heating water, the flame should not be allowed to impinge directly upon the surface to be heated; and that, under all circumstances, if the products of combustion are not carried at once out of the room by a flue, there should be provided the means of abundant ventilation.—I am, yours truly, FRANCIS T. BOND, M.D.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to the Manager, at the Journal Office, 161A, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

CARRIAGES FOR MEDICAL MEN.

SIR.—Having bestowed some consideration on this subject, and having had more than twenty years' experience of different modes of medical locomotion, I venture to state the following propositions.

1. For many reasons, and chiefly for the sake of the horse, driving is to be preferred to riding. However carefully the saddle is adjusted, and however well the rider sits, the chief portion of the weight has to be borne by the fore legs of the animal; and the fore legs and feet quickly give way.

2. The "trap" ought to be light, strong, easy to ride in, roomy, comfortable, and safe.

3. There ought to be some simple means of making it covered, so as to provide shade in summer and shelter in winter.

I have at present a two-wheeled hooded "machine" such as one of your correspondents has described. I find it comfortable and easy, and a capital summer "trap"; but I am bound to say that it is a veritable trap for the wind, rain, and snow, in an inclement season; and I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it must be modified. Again, in a case of a kicking or runaway horse, it would be very unsafe; and the getting in and out is not quite so easy as it should be where so much has to be done in that way by a busy practitioner.

The medical man should always have a coachman, and he himself should sit with his back to the horse. Egress would be safer and easier; his attention would be less distracted by the driver; and if a hood were in use, it would not catch the wind. Where the country is at all hilly, I am sure that a four-wheeled carriage would not only be safer, but also better for the horse. The seat of the four-wheeled "dogcart" should be divided longitudinally, and made to slide. In this way more room could be obtained for the legs by the coachman and doctor sitting in the same line, or both over the centre of the machine. The hood, if need be, might be made merely to cover the back part, and lie over, when not in use, by the side of the driver. Or, better, perhaps, some simple arrangement might be fitted on by means of movable rods only when required. In these days of steel, there ought to be no difficulty in making a four-wheeled dogcart sufficiently strong and roomy, and under four-hundredweight, and so at the lowest rate of duty.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

RUS.

SIR.—I read Omega's letter, in the JOURNAL of the 12th February, with interest, because I have been thinking of having recourse to a hooded two-wheeled vehicle, but have been informed that in rough weather it is a failure; the wind, whether in front or behind, disturbing the balance. I shall therefore be glad to learn if any of my brother country practitioners have found the gig in question practicable in the stormy weather we have lately experienced; and also whether one so lightly built as to weigh only $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. is strong enough for the wear and tear of rough country roads.—I am, etc.,

LAMDA.

THE STOMACH-PUMP.

SIR.—In answer to "Quæstor's" inquiries as to the invention of the stomach-pump, I have always understood it was the invention of a gardener named Reed, in the first quarter of the present century.—Your obedient servant, THOS. GODFREY.

Mansfield, Notts, March 15th, 1881.

F. M. (Tiverton).—It is quite out of our power to give an opinion on the subject. The best course would be to take the opinion of a respectable agent.

GENU VALGUM.

SIR.—I should like to be enlightened as to the origin of the term "genu valgum", commonly used in the sense of knock-knee. Ainsworth's dictionary gives valgus as "bow-legged", and varus as "having crooked legs which bend inwards". Surgical authors appear to transpose these meanings, and the only solution of the difficulty I have as yet been able to get is, "that both words in their primary sense mean 'curved', and are used arbitrarily for out or in bending". This does not appear to me a satisfactory explanation, and I shall be much obliged if I can get a better one through your columns, with your kind permission.—I remain, sir, yours obediently,

INQUISITOR.

THE DETECTION OF ARSENIC IN WALL-PAPERS.

SIR.—In to-day's JOURNAL there is a paragraph on the above important subject, quoting Dr. W. S. Hill's new method for testing arsenic in wall-papers. This is, no doubt, a good test, but it is far from being as simple as the following one, which was first proposed by Professor Siebold. I have found it extremely useful in testing the wall-papers of a new house I am taking; by its means much arsenic was shown to be present in two papers. "It can be readily applied by any builder, paperhanger, or person of ordinary intelligence." A small test-tube is filled to a depth of one to one and a half inches with a mixture of equal parts of pure hydrochloric acid and water; a piece of pure zinc, of the size of a pea, and a rolled-up narrow strip of the paper to be tested, are now added. While the gas is escaping, a loose plug of cotton-wool (about three-quarters of an inch in depth), previously dipped in a solution of acetate of lead, is quickly pushed down the test-tube for one or two inches; the mouth of the test-tube is then covered with a piece of white blotting-paper moistened with a solution of silver nitrate. If a round dark or black stain appear on the blotting-paper, corresponding to the top of the test-tube, the wall-paper contains arsenic. The experiment is made more certain by previously going through the same experiment, but without the presence of the wall-paper, when no, or only a very slight, darkening is produced if the materials employed contain no, or only a trace, of arsenic. I first came across this simple test in the practical *Health Lectures* published by the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.—Yours, etc.,

BERNARD ROTH, F.R.C.S.Eng.

18, Grand Parade, Brighton, March 12th, 1881.

QUESTOR.—The preliminary examination in general education of the Royal College of Surgeons of England is to be entirely discontinued after September next. That for the Fellowship has already been discontinued. There will be no distinction between those who have already passed for the Fellowship; but we understand that the subject of preliminary examinations is being considered by a committee appointed by the council of the College for that purpose.

THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO.

Karivari has a good hit at the anti-tobacco-societies, in the shape of the following fictitious notice:—"Still another catastrophe caused by the abuse of tobacco. Yesterday, on the Avenue de l'Opéra, a gentleman was about to pick up a cigar that he had let drop. At the same instant an omnibus was passing. The driver had not time to rein up his horses, and the unfortunate gentleman was literally crushed. See whether the immoderate use of cigars may lead one!"

SCREW CLAMP.

SIR.—We will be glad if you will record in your JOURNAL that we have had on sale for over sixteen years a screw clamp almost identical with Mr. Benham's instrument (as noticed and figured in your issue of February 5th), and used in the same way for piles and other growths.—We are, yours, etc.,

W. B. HILLIARD AND SONS.

65, Renfield Street, Glasgow, February 16th, 1881.

DR. HOBBS.—There can be no question that the fee named, being at the rate of 5s. a visit, for sixteen visits, and 1s. 6d. for medicine, was a very moderate and reasonable fee; and we cannot help thinking that there must have been some misunderstanding on the other side, the gentleman named being well known to us, as a highly cultured and considerate man, well-informed in professional matters, and having close relations with eminent medical men.

ERRATUM.—In the JOURNAL for March 5th, page 328, column 2, line 39, for "two drachms of iodine", read "two drachms of tincture of iodine".

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:—

Mr. Watson Cheyne, London; Mr. W. D. Bowkett, Leeds; Dr. David E. Flinn, Walsall; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Mr. Richard Johnston, Wymondham; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Dr. J. B. Sanderson, London; Dr. Thin, London; Dr. R. G. McCalman, Newbury; Mr. F. L. Stephenson, Bradinch; Mr. W. G. Green, Sandown; Mr. W. B. Lawrence, London; Inquirer; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Mrs. Strange Butson, London; Mr. C. E. Wright, London; Dr. Saundby, Birmingham; F.R.C.S. Edin; Mem. B.M.A.; Dr. Dawson Williams, London; Dr. David Drummond, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. J. Hickinbotham, Birmingham; Mr. J. H. Brown, Westgate; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Mr. Henry Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. R. Wilson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. P. H. Bird, London; Mr. Eastes, London; Mr. Birmingham, New York; Mr. James Gooch, Windsor; Dr. Edis, London; Mr. W. Coxwell, Fawley; Dr. E. Gwynn, London; Mr. Wallace, London; Dr. P. H. Mules, Bowdon; Mr. J. Garman, Wednesbury; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. A. Cooper, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Dickson, Constantinople; Mr. C. Scott Kilner, Bury St. Edmunds; Mr. S. B. Goslin, London; Mr. N. C. Dobson, Clifton; Dr. Goyder, Bradford; Mr. S. Thorp, Sible Hedingham; Dr. Duffey, Dublin; Mr. F. W. Lowndes, Liverpool; Mr. C. E. Strickland, Bournemouth; Dr. F. M. Pierce, Manchester; Dr. A. L. Archer, Devonport; Delta; Dr. Wingate Saul, Lancaster; Dr. E. Gwynne, Hampstead; Dr. Douglas Powell, London; Dr. John A. Byrne, Dublin; Dr. Bennett, Dublin; Mr. F. B. Fisher, Dorchester; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. A. Hollis, Yarmouth; Mr. O. C. Maurice, Reading; Dr. J. Mitchell Wilson, Doncaster; Mr. W. P. Nesbitt, Adelaide; Mr. MacCormac, London; Mr. John C. Hogan, London; Mr. Warrington Haward, London; Dr. McGowen, Millport; Dr. Bernard Roth, Brighton; Dr. C. E. Glascott, Manchester; Dr. Dyce Duckworth, London; Dr. V. G. Webb, Coleshill; Dr. R. E. Heath, Torquay; Dr. Sydney Coupland, London; Dr. J. Wilson Paton, Birkenhead; Dr. J. Diamond, Lindley; Dr. Ernest Jacob, Leeds; Dr. Galabin, London; Mr. E. S. Dawes, London; Dr. Wolfe, Glasgow; Mr. W. Mather, Manchester; Dr. A. H. Robinson, Hull; Dr. James R. De Wolfe, Ilfracombe; Mr. W. P. Mears, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Ward Cousins, Southsea; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Tasting and Feeding. By L. S. Forbes Winslow, M.B. London: Ballière, Tindal, and Cox.

Obstetrical Transactions. Oliver and Boyd. 1881.

Aphorisms in Fracture. By R. O. Cowling, M.D. Louisville, Kentucky: J. P. Morton and Co.

A Doctor's Suggestion to the Community. By D. St. J. Roosa. Philadelphia: Putnam and Son.

The Factors of Unsound Mind. By W. A. Guy, M.B. De La Rue and Co. 1881.

Fever; A Study in Morbid and Normal Physiology. By H. C. Wood, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia and London: Lippincott and Co. 1880.

Da Costa's Medical Diagnosis. By M. Da Costa, M.D. Philadelphia and London: Lippincott and Co.

Manual of the Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Heart. By A. E. Sansom. London: J. and A. Churchill.

The Bacteria. By Antoine Maquin, M.D. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co.

A Guide to Therapeutics. By R. Farquharson, M.P., M.D. Second Edition. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1881.

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