

true, that certain relics at Earl's Court were highly interesting; but their intrinsic value depended upon their situation, or at least they were physically irremovable. The removal of Stonehenge to Hyde Park would be feasible, and the transference of the brickwork of the lions' dens in Hunter's garden to Lincoln's Inn Fields would be no impossibility; indeed, the turf covering the dens might also be taken away from Kensington and replaced over the dens in London; but it is self-evident that both Stonehenge and the dens would be quite out of place under such circumstances. In their place, however, the relics of John Hunter's work were interesting enough. Behind a large brown brick house stood a fine lawn, at the right hand extremity of which was a grassy mound, in form like a small brick-kiln. This mound was surmounted by a low machicolated brickwork turret, for which various explanations have been advanced. Indeed, this tower has been made the basis of Hunterian legends; but it was most probably erected before Hunter's time, and meant for "ornament," after ideas due to influences derived from Versailles and Holland.

Three dens were excavated in the mound, the central den being fairly capacious; but, according to modern ideas, they were all ill-adapted for the reception of live carnivora. The story of the escape of two leopards from the dens is probably well known to our readers. Close to the dens grew some trees, including a fine mulberry, in the bark of which the late Mr. Frank Buckland believed that he could trace old incisions, made by Hunter, for the introduction of a thermometer, in his experiments on the physiology of the circulation of sap. At the left hand corner of the grounds, beyond the lawn, was a small workshop, with a loft, evidently as old, or older, than Hunter, but what use he made of it remains unknown. Turning back to the house, a long, low, subterranean passage led from the grounds, under the building, to the yard in the front part of the premises. It was hardly six feet in height, and, midway, it led to two small chambers well bricked, the one was used for the famous madder-refuse experiments on swine, the opposite chamber contained two copper furnaces. It was in the larger copper, concealed in this little apartment, that the skeleton of the Irish giant, and many other specimens, were prepared. Doubtful as may be the original meaning of the passage under the house, it cannot be doubted that Hunter found it very useful for the introduction of "subjects," and the prosecution of work away from the dangers of popular prejudices and conjugal inquisitiveness. The interior of the house contained nothing of intrinsic interest. We made some note of the good company that once assembled under its roof in the JOURNAL of February 13th.

It will be seen, from the above description, that, as we have already observed, Hunter's house and its grounds contained little, if anything that could have proved of any interest, if removed from its original site.

The sale took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. On the first day, an ilex, said to have been planted by Hunter, was sold to a dealer for £2 12s. 6d., and a timber buyer bought up three large chestnut trees for £12 12s. The mound and turret, as might have been expected, found no bidder. To Mr. Hunter Baillie, the surviving descendant of John Hunter, a statuary marble mantelpiece and hearth, with register stove, was knocked down for £5. Mrs. Spartelli acquired the decorated door, panels, and pilasters, with the architrave, for £16 4s. On the second day, February 17th, Professor Chiene, of Edinburgh, purchased some timber from the house, for the purpose, no doubt, of fashioning the wood into relics. O'Brian's copper was bought by a soldier-merchant for £1 16s. We understand that a member of the profession is endeavouring to persuade the local authorities to give the name of Hunter to the new street or square to be erected on the site of his house.

THE FRENCH HOSPITAL.—The report of the French Hospital and Dispensary, presented at the eighteenth annual dinner, given on February 13th, presided over by the French Ambassador (M. Waddington), states that the work of the hospital was yearly and steadily progressing. The receipts for the year 1885 had amounted to £3,482 7s., the largest amount collected in one year since the foundation of the hospital. The number of in-patients during the year was 351, the days of stay being 9,349. The out-patients treated were 7,370, and the total cost was £2,280 4s. 4d. It may be mentioned that, though naturally the larger proportion of the patients are French, yet the hospital opens its doors to all nationalities, and last year treated 17 in- and 583 out-patients belonging to the United Kingdom. A list of subscriptions amounting to £2,400 was announced during the evening. It was stated that there was enough money to buy a site for the new hospital, but hardly enough to build the edifice, for which £10,000 or £12,000 would be required.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1886. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

ANY qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any by-law of the Association, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, may be elected a member by the Council or by any recognised Branch Council.

Meetings of the Council will be held on April 14th, July 14th, and October 20th, 1886. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary, not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, March 25th, June 24th, and September 30th, 1886.

Candidates seeking election by a Branch Council should apply to the secretary of the Branch. No member can be elected by a Branch Council, unless his name has been inserted in the circular summoning the meeting at which he seeks election.

FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

INQUIRIES are in progress on the subjects of

DIPHTHERIA, ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
OLD AGE, CANCER OF THE BREAST.

Memoranda on the above, and forms for recording individual cases, may be had on application.

It is requested that returns on Acute Rheumatism be sent in at as early a date as possible, as the printing of the Tables is in progress.

The greater part of the "Old Age" form may be filled in by a non-medical person, if necessary.

THE ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS.—Continuation of inquiry. The Committee will be glad to receive the names of gentlemen willing to engage in joint investigation of any of the following points in relation to the origin of cases of Phthisis;—(a) The influence of residence and occupation; (b) the previous state of the patients' thoracic organs and general health; (c) heredity and communication. Full particulars will be sent on application.

THE CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Additional replies are earnestly requested on the schedule issued with the JOURNAL of May 8th, 1885. Copies of the schedule may be had at once on application.

PROGNOSIS IN HEART-VALVE DISEASE, based on an examination of cases in which the lesion has existed for an unusual length of time without producing serious symptoms; **THE EXTREME DURATION OF INFECTIOUSNESS IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.** The Committee has proposed these two subjects for future inquiry, and has referred them to the Branches of the Association, in accordance with its regulations, with a view to preliminary discussion during the present year. Arrangements have also been entered into with the Section of Medicine of the Annual Meeting of 1886 to hold a discussion upon "Cases in which Disease of the Heart-Valves has been known to exist for upwards of five years without causing serious symptoms;" and with the Section of Public Health to hold a discussion on "The Duration of Infectiousness." The inquiry-papers, to be subsequently issued, will be based upon the information afforded in these Branch and general discussions.

Application for forms, memoranda, or further information, may be made to any of the Honorary Local Secretaries, or to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 161a, Strand, W.C.

* * The COMMITTEE earnestly requests EARLY replies to the International Inquiry paper on the Geographical Distribution of certain diseases, at present being circulated in the Branches of the Association.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS.—A conjoint meeting of the above districts will be held at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, on Wednesday, March 24th. Mr. Hodgson will preside. Communications with respect to papers should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 95, Western Road, Brighton.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held in the Boardroom of the Great Northern Central Hospital, on Thursday, February 25th, 1886, at 8.30 p.m. The chair will be taken by Dr. Dickson, President of the Branch. Mr. W. Spencer Watson will read a paper on Recent Improvements in the Treatment of Nasal Polypi and Chronic Rhinitis, and will exhibit an instrument for applying dry antiseptic vapour to wounds, and during

operations. Dr. Fancourt Barnes: Case of Uterine Myoma, treated by oöphorectomy. Dr. R. W. Burnet: Case of Cerebral Syphilis; Fits and Recovery. Mr. Macready: Case of Pott's Disease; Compression of Lung; Hypertrophy of Right Heart. All qualified medical men are invited to attend.—GEORGE HENTY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 302, Camden Road, N.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The second general meeting of the present session will be held at the London and North-Western Railway Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 25th. The President (Mr. J. H. Hartill) will take the chair at half-past three o'clock. Papers.—Mr. F. Marsh: On the Use of Kocher's Method of Reduction of Subcoracoid Dislocations of Humerus. Dr. McAlldowie: Paralysis of the Arm from Lesions of the Nerve-Trunks. Mr. Vincent Jackson: The Removal of Vesical Calculi from Boys and Male Infants. Dr. Gibson: Notes on a Case of Supposed Perforating Ulcer of Foot, with Specimen.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary, Wolverhampton, January 27th, 1886.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.—The half-yearly meeting of the Branch will be held at the Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, February 23rd, at 3 p.m., J. D. Harris, Esq., President, in the Chair. Gentlemen desirous of introducing patients, exhibiting specimens, or making communications, are requested to signify their intention at once to EDWARD CURETON, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above district will be held at The Infirmary, Gravesend, on Friday, February 26th, at 4 p.m., O. R. Richmond, Esq., in the Chair. Dinner at the New Falcon Hotel, 6 p.m.; charge, 6s., exclusive of wine. Gentlemen who intend to dine are particularly requested to signify their intention to the Chairman, O. R. Richmond, Esq., Lodgewood, Gravesend, not later than February 24th. All members of the South-Eastern Branch are entitled to attend this meeting, and to introduce friends. Papers.—1. Dr. Curnow: Typhoid Fever and its complications; their treatment. 2. Mr. W. Rose: Some points connected with the operative treatment of Inguinal Hernia. 3. Dr. Firth: Three cases of Puerperal Convulsions. 4. Mr. Bryden: Cases of Foreign Bodies in the Ear. Several interesting cases will be exhibited by the medical staff of the infirmary.—A. W. NANKIVELL, Honorary Secretary of the District, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham.

SOUTH INDIAN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the South Indian Branch was held in the Central Museum, Madras, on January 8th. A large number of members were present.

President's Address.—Surgeon-General M. C. FURNELL, President of the Branch, read an address on cholera in its relation to water-supply.

Report.—During the past year, eleven new members joined the Branch, which now numbers seventy-one. Monthly meetings were held throughout the year.

Office-bearers.—The following office-bearers were elected for 1886:—*President:* Surgeon-General M. C. Furnell, M.D. *Vice-President:* Surgeon-Major E. F. Drake-Brockman. *Honorary Secretary:* Surgeon J. Maitland, M.B. *Treasurer:* Surgeon-Major C. J. McNally, M.D. *Committee:* Surgeon-Major S. B. Hunt; Surgeon-Major A. M. Brantfoot, M.B.; Surgeon-Major H. Allison, M.D.; Surgeon D. F. Dymott, M.B.; Surgeon C. M. Thompson, M.B.; Surgeon J. Smyth, M.D.; H. L. Ansted, Esq.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Traction-Treatment of Morbus Coxarius.—Chloroform Replaced by Methylene Bichloride.—Constipation cured by "Hypnotic Suggestion."—Albuminuria in Growing Children.—Remarkable Vitality of an Infectious Principle.—The Recent Cholera Epidemic in Brittany.—General News.

M. LANNELONGUE, surgeon at the Trousseau Hospital, recently read notes before the Paris Surgical Society on the method of traction by the application of weight and constant extension in treating articular affections, especially strumous hip-joint disease. Le Sauvage, of Caen, invented in 1830 this means of treatment, but the American surgeons were the first to realise its importance, and sought, by the aid of different apparatus, to keep the head of the femur from contact with the acetabulum. A child, aged 4 years, recently died in the early stage of hip-joint disease; its limb had been under the influence of extension since October 22nd, 1885; a weight of two kilogrammes, increased to three, had been employed. The apparatus was removed, four days before the child's death from croup. The experiment on the dead body was made during a severe frost, and the body was perfectly preserved. The pelvis was separated from the trunk, and fixed on to a plank by nails, the vertebrae and the ilia being firmly secured. The hip-joint was left thoroughly free, so that flexion, extension, and rotation outwards could be effected without hindrance. Extension was practised, as on the living body;

the weight attached was four kilogrammes. The experiment commenced at 10.30 A.M., and was continued until seven o'clock in the evening. Rigor mortis was absent. The operating-room was heated to about 77° Fahr. The limb was frozen with salt and ice, and afterwards with salt and hydrochloric acid. At nine o'clock the next morning, the limb was as hard as wood. A section was made with a saw in the direction of the neck of the femur; the relations of the contiguous parts were not disturbed. It was evident that the articular surfaces were not in contact with each other; there was an interval of half a centimètre between them at the highest point, and in the centre of the joint. The cartilage of the head and the lower part of the articulation were in contact. The capsular ligament was strained over the head of the femur, and lay close against it; but, in the upper part of the articulation, the space existing between the articular surfaces was filled with soft fungoid growth. The head of the femur had slipped downwards; one half, which was not flattened, like the upper part of the head, but rounded, lay beyond the cotyloid cartilage. This experiment showed that the separation of the articular surfaces was an actual fact. It must be remembered that this result was due to the application of extension forty-five days before death, not to that practised on the dead body. Nearly the entire capsular ligament had degenerated into fungoid growth, and was unable to resist the influence of traction. M. Verneil stated that M. Lannelongue's experiment explained a fact that had recently come under his notice. On examining a patient with a very bad form of hip-joint disease, he observed that the limb was shortened, and that the great trochanter was displaced upwards. He supposed that there was incomplete dislocation, and decided on practising resection. He then found the head of the femur lying naturally in the acetabulum. It must therefore be concluded that at a certain period of this disease the femur becomes misshapen, and presents the characteristics of partial dislocation. In future, an apparent shortening, even of three centimetres, accompanied with a moving upwards of the great trochanter, should not warrant the conclusion that the head of the femur is really dislocated.

M. Le Fort stated, at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, that he used methylene bichloride in preference to chloroform, because the latter anæsthetic caused vomiting. M. Gauthier observed that the compound which M. Le Fort obtained from England, and employed for his patients, after the practice of Sir Spencer Wells, was either methylene bichloride, which M. Regnault had shown to be a violent poison, or it was a mixture of methylic alcohol and chloroform. If the latter were the case, the compound should not be sold as methylene bichloride. M. Regnault examined the substance used by M. Le Fort, and pronounced it to be composed of three parts of chloroform and one part of methylic alcohol.

Dr. Benoit du Martouret cures constipation in nervous women by what he terms hypnotic suggestion. The patient is sent to sleep, and then it is suggested to her that she is not constipated, but will have a motion on awaking.

M. Echhorst has observed several instances of albuminuria at the onset of puberty, quite unexplained by any concomitant pathological condition. The urine contained albumen; sometimes its presence preceded general disturbance, and disappeared with the other symptoms. It was yellow and limpid in the cases which he examined. M. Echhorst found hyaline casts and fatty granules in one instance only. The attacks of albuminuria reappeared after an interval several weeks or months; they might last a day or a week; the prognosis was not serious; country air and tonics appeared to be the best remedies. The symptoms were lassitude, fatigue, inaptitude to work, loss of memory and irritability, occasionally accompanied by headache, vomiting, muscular contractions, and transient epileptiform convulsions.

M. Prevost, in the *France Médicale* of January 28th, 1886, describes an epidemic of scarlet fever, which broke out under the following circumstances. On November 10th, 1885, he was called in to treat a little girl. She was suffering from sore-throat, fever, and vomiting. On November 1st, the family had taken into use beds and bedding which they had inherited, and which had been a year out of use; the mouldy, musty smell which emanated from them was so powerful, that the door of the cupboard in which they were kept was left open in order to dissipate it. M. Prevost recommended that the bedding etc., should be sent to be disinfected by superheated steam. This was done, but they had been in use ten days previously to this measure. A younger sister, who had not used any of the articles in question, was seized with scarlet fever; a third had whooping-cough on November 25th, and on December 12th exhibited symptoms of scarlet fever; an infant brother had whooping-cough, followed by scarlet fever; the mother exhibited all the symptoms of scarlet fever, ex-

MEDICAL NEWS.

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

For the Licences to practise Medicine and Midwifery.—Simon Addis, Hightown, near Liverpool; Louis Demetriadi, Huddersfield; William George Kennedy, Derry; John William Power, Killenale, co. Tipperary; George Woods, Parsonstown.

For the Licence to practise Medicine only.—Michael Joseph Boyan, Edenderry, King's County; Vesey Henry William Davoren, Donnybrook, Dublin; William Hartford, Dublin; Geo. Okell, Winsford, Cheshire; R. O'Callaghan, Ireland; Robert Dudley Algeo Stone, Rathgar, Dublin; Charles Augustus Young, Portarlinton.

The undermentioned Licentiate in Medicine of the College, having complied with the by-laws relating to membership, pursuant to the Supplemental Charter of December 12th, 1878, has been duly admitted a Member.

Henry Plunket Esmonde-White, Lic. Med. 1872, Surgeon, A.M.S., Dublin.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed the Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, February 11th, 1886.

Castle, Charles Wigram Marshall, 4, The Avenue, Blackheath.

Scatliff, Philip Melancthon, M.R.C.S., 30, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

The following gentleman passed in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received a certificate to practise.

Brooks, William Harrison, 1, King David Lane, Shadwell.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 78, Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.—House-Surgeon. Applications by February 27th.

DEVON AND EXETER HOSPITAL.—Surgeon. Applications by March 4th.

DISTRICT INFIRMARY, Ashton-under-Lyne.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80. Applications by February 23rd.

DROGHEDA UNION.—Medical Officer. Monasterboice Dispensary. Salary, £130 per annum and fees. Applications to B. R. Balfour, Honorary Secretary, Townley Hall, Drogheda. Election on March 2nd.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Northampton. — Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £150. Application to Mr. G. Knight, 22, Cromwell Street, Northampton.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road.—Two Clinical Assistants.

GREAT YARMOUTH HOSPITAL.—Resident Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £90 per annum.

LEITH HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70. Applications to the Secretary.

LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—Resident House-Surgeon's Assistant. No salary. Applications by March 3rd.

LONDON SCHOOL OF GYNÆCOLOGY, Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.—Two Clinical Assistants.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road.—Clinical Clerks. Applications to the Secretary.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road.—Surgical Dressers. Applications to the Secretary.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.—Apothecary and Resident Medical Officer. Applications to the Registrar.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Ventnor.—Clinical Assistant.

PARISH OF FULHAM.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by February 20th.

PENZANCE UNION, Cornwall.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £36 per annum and extras.

ROYAL HANTS COUNTY HOSPITAL, Winchester.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by March 10th.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, Greenwich.—Visiting Physician. Applications before March 5th to W. T. Evans.

ST. HELEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.—Medical Practitioner. Applications by March 1st.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, University College, Liverpool.—Lecturer on Hygiene. Applications to the Registrar.

WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Marylebone Road, N.W.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £63. Applications by February 22nd.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 153, Marylebone Road, W.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by March 1st.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wolverhampton.—Physician. Applications by March 1st.

LORD HALDON has been elected President of the Torbay Hospital and Provident Dispensary, Torquay, in succession to his father, now deceased.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ABBOTT, C. E., M.R.C.S.E., L.K.Q.C.P.I., re-appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Braintree Rural Sanitary District for one year.

BROCKATT, A. A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Accoucheur to St. Thomas's Hospital.

CAMPBELL, W. Macfie, M.D.Ed., M.R.C.S., appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Liverpool Northern Hospital.

CLIBBORN, William, B.A., M.D.Dub.Univ., appointed Admiralty Surgeon and Agent at Bridport.

COOPER, Charles B., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., late Assistant House-Surgeon, appointed House-Physician, Liverpool Northern Hospital, *vice* T. R. Bradshaw, B.A., M.D., resigned.

CROWDY, F. D., M.B.Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

FISHER, Alfred, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Ed., late Ambulance-Surgeon, appointed Assistant House-Surgeon, Liverpool Northern Hospital, *vice* Charles B. Cooper, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., promoted.

GEMMEL, James Francis, M.B., C.M.Glas., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the County Asylum, Lancaster, *vice* Dr. Dalzell, resigned.

GODFREY, A. E., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

GOODY, E. S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

HAIG, F. M., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Non-resident House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

HAMILTON, George, F.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.C.P., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, *vice* W. Macfie Campbell, M.D., resigned.

HUTTON, J. S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Resident House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

KIDD, Cameron, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

MARTIN, Albert, M.D., appointed House-Surgeon and Surgeon to the Evelina Hospital, *vice* W. H. C. Newnham, M.D., resigned.

McMILLAN, H., M.D., appointed Consulting Medical Officer to the Devonport District of Three Towns Friendly Society.

NEWNHAM, W. H. C., M.D., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bristol General Hospital.

NICHOL, F. E., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant in the Skin Department at St. Thomas's Hospital.

ORCHARD, Alfred, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.L., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Workhouse and Parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

PARSONS, F. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant in the Throat Department at St. Thomas's Hospital.

PEDLER, William F., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Junior Assistant House-Surgeon to the Hull Royal Infirmary, *vice* W. Freshney, deceased.

FLOWMAN, S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Throat Department at St. Thomas's Hospital.

FRITCHARD, J. J. G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., late Assistant Medical Officer, Wonford House, Exeter, appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the County Asylum at Lancaster.

RITCHIE, E. D., B.C.Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Resident House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

SALTER, John R., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., and L.S.A.Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Tonbridge Union, *vice* Mr. Caleb Gargory, resigned.

SHIELL, W. J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.Dub., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the French Hospital and Dispensary.

SMITH, F. Hugh, F.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Poor-Law Medical Officer, and Medical Officer of Health of the 3rd District, Dartford Union, *vice* W. R. Ashurst, M.D., resigned.

STAVELEY, W. H. C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant in the Ear Department at St. Thomas's Hospital.

SUNDERLAND, Septimus D. M., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, *vice* Fourness Simmons, M.B., resigned.

SUTTON, Alfred M., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to Guy's Hospital.

THOMAS, William James, M.B. and C.M.Edin.Univ., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Halifax Infirmary, *vice* E. B. Jastrebski, M.B. and C.M.Edin.Univ., resigned.

TYRRELL, W. Guy Beauchamp, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Torbay Hospital, Torquay, *vice* James Heath, M.B., resigned.

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.

BIRTH.

ASHWORTH.—At Halstead, Essex, on February 17th, the wife of J. Henry Ashworth, M.R.C.P.Ed., of a son.

DEATH.

WHITELEY.—February 13th, at his residence, Outwood House, Wakefield, aged 46 years, John Whiteley, M.R.C.S.Eng.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATES.—The Lord-Chancellor has been pleased to appoint to the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Tenby, Douglas A. Reid, M.D., etc., and John Griffith Lock, M.R.C.S.

THE RATING OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.—At the fourth general meeting of the Hospitals' Association, held at Adam Street, Adelphi, on Wednesday, February 17th, Dr. Wood read a paper on "Should Public Charities pay Local Rates?" Dr. Wood called attention to the uncertain legality, the unfair existing exemptions, and the unjust anomalies which characterise the parish rating of voluntarily supported benevolent institutions, most charitable institutions being heavily rated by the parish, while others enjoy absolute exemption, or are assessed at next to *nil*. Dr. Wood recapitulated the history of rating, and the creation of the exemptions. He urged that inasmuch as the payment of poor-rates was obligatory, the taxation of the objects of voluntary benevolence amounted to taxing the donors twice over. Moreover, he considered that if it was desirable to favour Sunday schools for the young people, it was not less so to aid, or, at any rate, not to discourage, the carrying on of institutions where a broken leg could be attended to, or an orphan provided with a home. In view of the fact that Parliament has invariably granted exemptions when applied for, in favour of suitable objects, it is now proposed to apply to Parliament, not to create any further exemptions, but to restore to the charities the right they so long possessed. Representatives were present from the principal hospitals and other charitable institutions, and in the discussion which followed, Dr. Wood's arguments were emphasised, and the desirability of taking action in the matter insisted upon.

LEAD-POISONING THROUGH TEA.—A case of lead-poisoning of a whole family is reported by the *St. Petersburg. Med. Wochenschr.* to have recently occurred, and to have been traced by Dr. Bernstell, who attended the patients, to the use of tea. An analysis of the tea by Professor Werigo detected the presence of a considerable quantity of oxide of lead, large particles of which could be seen by the naked eye. The tea had been bought at a shop in Odessa, and Dr. Werigo found oxide of lead in two packets of tea which he obtained from the same place. He believes the occurrence to be explained by the fact that the tea is packed in lead in China; and that occasionally, from causes which appear to lie in the tea itself, oxidation of the metal takes place.

A BURIAL-GROUND FOR BUILDING.—The trustees of St. Saviour's Rectory, Southwark, last year sold by auction, for building purposes, part of the disused burial-ground in Union Street, Borough. The purchasers, Messrs. Oyler, objected that, under the Disused Burial Grounds Act of the previous year, the trustees were prohibited from selling the land for building. The vendors applied to the Chancery Division for a declaration that they had a good title; but Vice-Chancellor Bacon decided that they were precluded by the Act from selling the burial-ground for building purposes.

FIRE AT A SCHOOL OF ANATOMY.—A fire has recently, we regret to hear, done much damage at the premises devoted by Mr. T. Cooke for the purposes of his practical surgical and anatomical teaching. Many valuable preparations have been destroyed. All the most spacious and recent part of the buildings are, however, uninjured, and the work of the school has not been interrupted.

SANITARY ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. F. B. Jessett lectured on "Preventable Diseases," at the Parkes Museum, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Thomas Chatfield presided.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Mr. R. Brudenell Carter: On the Combined Action of Cocaine and Nitrate of Silver in certain Superficial Affections of the Eyes. Dr. A. E. Sansom: Notes on Severe Endocarditis, with special reference to Cause and Effect. Dr. W. H. White: A Case of Aneurysm of the Aorta.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Dr. Cayley: A Case of Thoracic Aneurysm treated by the Introduction of Steel Wire into the Sac. Mr. George Pollock: On the Changes which occur in Bone and Soft Tissues after Amputation of a Limb, and from certain other Conditions. Mr. J. Bland Sutton: A Case of General Seborrhoea, or "Harlequin" Feet.

WEDNESDAY.—British Gynaecological Society, 8.30 p.m. Specimens will be shown by Dr. Mansell-Moullin, Dr. Grigg, Dr. Fancourt Barnes, and others. Adjourned Discussion on Dr. Chalmers's paper on Puerperal Septicæmia.—Hunterian Society. Dr. Stowers: Rodent Ulcer.

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Dr. C. Mansell-Moullin: Traumatic Inguinal Aneurysm; Rupture of Sac; Ligature of the Common Femoral and External Iliac Arteries. Mr. Charters Synmonds: A Case of Aneurysm occurring in Stump. Dr. Goodhart: Intussusception of the Upper Part of the Jejunum. Mr. Barker: Acute Intestinal Obstruction, followed by Acute General Peritonitis; Abdominal Section: Release of the Implicated Bowel; Peritonæum thoroughly sponged out; Rapid Recovery. Mr. Godlee: Case illustrating the Effects upon the Eye of Injury to the Sympathetic in the Neck (living specimen).

OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); and Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Metropolitan Free; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic; Royal Orthopaedic; and Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M.: Chelsea Hospital for Women.

TUESDAY.....9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Westminster; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: West London; Cancer Hospital, Brompton.—4 P.M.: St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).

WEDNESDAY...10 A.M.: National Orthopaedic.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: Middlesex.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Mary's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: London; University College; Westminster; Great Northern Central; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children; St. Peter's.—3 to 4 P.M.: King's College.

THURSDAY...10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: St. George's.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M.: North-west London; Chelsea Hospital for Women.

FRIDAY.....9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.15 P.M.: St. George's (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: King's College; St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department); Central London Ophthalmic; Royal South London Ophthalmic; East London Hospital for Children.—2.30 P.M.: West London.

SATURDAY...9 A.M.: Royal Free.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: King's College.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Middlesex; Royal Free; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.

GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; 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., 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, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 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. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; 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, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.

ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; Obstetric, M. Th. F., 9.30; o.p., M. Th., 9.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, W. S., 9.30; Throat, M. Th., 9.30; Skin, Tu. F., 9.30; Electrician, Tu. F., 9.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.

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

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetrics, M. Tu. Th., F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.30.

WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

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

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.

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.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

disappeared. Although it was not yet his usual hour for rising, he dressed himself forthwith, and after an examination of the scene of the crime, too largely associated with elocutionary efforts to be exhaustive, he conveyed himself to the nearest police-station, and vented his ire, or would have vented it, if the inspector on duty had not checked him somewhat. Although the proceeding had become a trifle monotonous, all that the police could suggest was that he should fix his plate on in such wise that its removal would involve the removal of a corner, at least, of the house. It was further promised that the policeman on the beat should have special instructions to look after any subsequent plate.

After a day or two, another plate was forthcoming, and, with scientific cunning, the medical man, who was a bit of an electrician in his way, devised an ingenious spring which should ring his night-bell on any attempt being made to tamper with the new, that is to say, the last new, plate. He took a further precaution, in view of his not being in a condition to make immediate chase after the miscreant plate-stealer, in the shape of taking up into his bedroom a liberal allowance of bricks to be used as missiles. Matters went on smoothly now for some time, and the medical man began to think his precautions superfluous. Nevertheless, with the diffidence begotten of the loss of two new plates, he assured himself of the "contacts" and kept the bricks in his bedroom. And events proved his caution to have been opportune, for one night, just as he was dozing off, dreaming that he was attending a confinement, the night-bell commenced ringing, and continued to ring. After a moment's hesitation, he cautiously opened the window of his bedroom which looked out on the deserted street, and saw in the darkness of the night a still darker form, which obscured the plate from his infuriated vision. To seize several bricks, and to shower them on that darker form, was not only the work of a moment, but of a quasi-maniac, to such an extent did his passion blind him; and it was only when the form fell to the ground with a groan that he reflected that, after all, he would scarcely be justified in awarding capital punishment for even so abominable an offence. After discussing the matter with his wife, he decided to go down and see how matters stood, and great was his horror to find that it was the policeman on the beat, who, in his anxiety to ascertain the actual condition of the plate, had given rise to the alarm, and had fallen a victim to his sense of duty. Gently and sadly they took him up, and, after a prolonged course of brandy and water, our policeman came round, but was very badly hurt, and as soon as he recovered his speech, he threatened mischief. It was explained to him that several bricks had become detached, and, unfortunately, fallen just where he was standing; and at the present moment he is reported to be considering, in his bed at the infirmary, whether that version of the fray will or will not hold water.

SEWAGE-FARM THROATS.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself S. F., writes to protest against the proposal of the Croydon Town Council to increase the area of the South Norwood Elmers End Sewage Farm. He says that the land is a stiff clay, allowing little or no percolation, and in the summer months the odours arising are most unpleasant. Though it is difficult to prove that the sewage-farm is a cause of disease, yet he has such a number of throat-cases, with spotted tongues, of a bad drainage type (the neighbourhood itself being well drained), and which, from examinations, do not depend upon bad house-drainage, or impure water, or milk, that he attributes these throat-cases to the fact that the Elmers End Road, bordering the farm, is the way into the country, much frequented, and that children loiter and play near the brook draining the farm, the cases principally occurring in children. He suggests that as good a name as any for these throats would be sewage-farm throats. As a proof of his argument, he states that, at the South Norwood end of the farm, about three years since, he had a family with these throats. All the drains had been put in order before taking possession, but he was not satisfied, had all the drains reinspected, and found all the sanitary arrangements perfect. The milk was derived from the occupier's own cow. This family did not regain strength till they were sent away for a long change. In the following year, notwithstanding all that had been done, the same symptoms appeared again, and one child was attacked with severe diphtheria, and died.

Without going fully into the question of the exhalations from a sewage-farm lowering vitality, setting up a ferment in the system which would cause any contagious germ to be rapidly developed, and the ill effects produced by the large damp area, our correspondent considers there is sufficient probable cause of mischief to warn the Local Government Board of the danger of perpetuating and increasing the area of a sewage-farm on any soil within eight miles of London, and in the centre of a populous district.

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

Dr. T. S. Dowse, London; Dr. A. M. Edge, Manchester; Mr. R. Cobb, London; Mr. W. F. Haslam, Birmingham; Mr. R. S. Anderson, Spennymoor; Dr. Waters, Liverpool; Dr. C. A. Duckett, Great Yarmouth; Mr. S. D. Adams, Belfast; Dr. P. H. Mules, Manchester; Mr. T. C. White, London; Mr. Sidney A. Bourton, London; Our Egyptian Correspondent; Mr. G. F. Masterman, Stourport; Dr. F. Simms, London; Mr. W. H. Hughes, Ashton-under-Lyne; The Secretary of the South Indian Branch, Madras; Dr. Fleming, Padiham; Mr. A. H. W. Ayling, London; Mr. William Prowse, Clifton; Dr. M. C. Collins, Nottingham; Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. H. Macindoe, Market Drayton; Mr. W. M. Tollit, Totnes; Dr. Mackey, Brighton; Dr. William Curran, London; Mr. H. A. Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. Y. M. Jones Humphreys, Sheffield, Bedfordshire; Mr. C. J. B. Johnson, Wetherby; Mr. A. Cutfield, Mackay, Queensland; Mr. G. Rendle, London; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Dr. Tatham, Salford; Mr. J. Howell Thomas, Wellingborough; Mr. F. H. V. Grosholz, Towyn; Dr. Senton, London; Dr. J. G. Parsons, Bristol; Dr. J. Sinclair Holden, Sudbury; Dr. N. Kerr, London; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. T. Pridgin Teale, Leeds; J. V. H.; Surgeon-General Evatt, Woolwich; Mr. Surtees Sumner, London; Mr. W. J. Lawrie, Ayr; Dr. Martin, Blackburn; Dr. Myrtle, Harrogate; Mr. J. T. Gawthorpe, London; Dr. Sieveking, London; Dr. Noel Paton, Edinburgh; Dr. Christie, Glasgow; Mr. George St. George, Lisburn, Co. Antrim; Mr. Cresswell Baher, Brighton; Dr. Maxwell, Woolwich; Dr. Kinkead, Galway; Dr. T. Churton, Leeds; Mr. J. Quirke, Birmingham; Mr. J. S. Wood,

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BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout. By A. Meldon. Tenth Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. Dublin: Fannin and Co. 1886.
Remarks upon the Epidemic of Measles Prevalent in Sunderland, with Notes upon 31 Cases from the middle of January to the middle of March. By Harry Drinkwater, M.D. Edinburgh: James Thine. 1885.
The Optical Manual; or, Handbook of Instruction. By Surgeon-General Longmore. Third Edition. London: Clowes and Co. 1886.
Insomnia, and other Disorders of Sleep. By H. M. Lyman, A.M., M.D. London: Trübner and Co. 1886.
Puerperal Convalescence, and the Diseases of the Puerperal Period. By Joseph Kuehler, M.D. London: Trübner and Co. 1886.
Hospital Sisters and their Duties. By Eva C. E. Lückes. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.
Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Illinois. 1885.
Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women. By Dr. J. Matthews Duncan, M.D. Third Edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports. Vol. XXI. 1885. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1886.
The Two Foundations of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. By W. Marrant Baker, F.R.C.S. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1886.
Book-keeping, with Charts, etc. By Joseph Hall, A.C.A. London: Good and Sons. 1886.
Burdett's Official Intelligence for 1886. By Henry C. Burdett. London: Spottiswoode and Co.

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