

proper working of the prison-system, and all important in the interests of the prisoners themselves, without which the service cannot be worked effectively.

We trust the Government will recognise the advisability of encouraging good work and faithful service, and prove to their officers that it is their interest as well as their duty to give their best efforts and attention to promote and perfect the prison-system.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Committees and Subcommittees will meet as follows. At 161A, Strand, W.C.: Tuesday, October 14th, 1884, Arrangement Subcommittee, 3 o'clock P.M.; Premises Subcommittee, 4 o'clock P.M.; Scientific Grants Committee, 5 o'clock P.M. Wednesday, October 15th, the Journal and Finance Subcommittee, 11 o'clock A.M.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, London, September 30th, 1884.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1884: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

A MEETING of the Council will be held on October 15th, 1884. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Association must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before the meeting, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

CARDS for recording individual cases of the following diseases have been prepared by the Committee; they may be had on application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Local Committees in each Branch, or on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee.

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|---------------------------|--|
| I. Acute Pneumonia. | VII. Puerperal Pyrexia. |
| II. Chorea. | VIII. Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. |
| III. Acute Rheumatism. | X. Habits of Aged Persons. |
| IV. Diphtheria, clinical. | XI. Albuminuria in the Apparently Healthy. |
| V. Syphilis, acquired. | XII. Sleep-walking. |
| VI. Acute Gout. | |

An inquiry is now issued concerning the general condition, habits, and circumstances, past and present, and the family history, of persons who have attained or passed the age of 80 years.

The replies to this inquiry will be most valuable when given by a medical man; but the questions have been so arranged, that, with the exception of some on the last page, they may be answered by another person. *Partial information will be gladly received.*

There is also now issued an inquiry as to the occurrence of albuminuria in apparently healthy persons.

The Acute Gout card, which had been found too elaborate, has been made a great deal simpler, and is now re-issued.

Copies of these forms and memoranda are in the hands of all the local secretaries, and will be forwarded to any one who is willing to fill up one or more of the forms, on application by post-card or otherwise to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 161A, Strand, London, W.C., to whom all applications and correspondence should be addressed.

July, 1884.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION: SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of the West Surrey District of the South-Eastern Branch will be held in the Board-Room of the Guildford Hospital, on Thursday, October 9th, at 3.30 P.M.; Jonathan Hutchinson, Esq., in the chair, for a discussion upon the subjects of Chorea and Acute Rheumatism. Members having microscopical or pathological specimens which in

any way bear on the above subjects, are requested to bring them. A display of instruments will be exhibited by Messrs. Arnold and Sons. Specimens of Bacteria will be shown by Messrs. Beck, of Cornhill. N.B.—All members of the profession, not necessarily members of the Association, are invited to attend.—T. FREDERICK PEARSE, Honorary Local Secretary, Collective Investigation.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Higham Ferrers, on Thursday, October 9th (instead of the 2nd, as previously announced), at 2 o'clock P.M. Gentlemen wishing to read papers or cases are requested to communicate with the Secretary without delay. John Crew, Esq., kindly invites the members to luncheon at his house at 1 o'clock, and will be obliged if those gentlemen whose intention it is to be present will intimate the same to him a day or two before the meeting.—C. J. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the above District will be held on Thursday, October 9th, at 4 P.M., at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate, W. A. Berridge, Esq., of Redhill, in the chair. The following papers, etc., have been promised. Frederick Treves, Esq.: The Radical Cure of Hernia. Dr. Charles E. Oldman will exhibit and make observations upon a case of Pseudomuscular hypertrophy. Dr. John Walters: Notes of a case of Urinary Fistula from Occluded Ureter. The Chairman will show a new and easy method of giving Nitrous Oxide Gas and Ether, and introduce a discussion on Anæsthetics. Dr. C. S. W. Cobbold, of Earlswood, will show a case of Sporadic Cretinism, and make some remarks on the subject. To elect a Secretary for Collective Investigation, in place of Dr. J. H. Galton, resigned. Dinner at 6 P.M. precisely; charge, 7s., exclusive of wine.—J. HERBERT STOWERS, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 23, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held on Thursday, October 23rd, 1884, at the County Hospital, Guildford, C. J. Sells, Esq., in the chair. Any members desirous of reading papers or cases, are requested to apply to the Secretary at once.—A. ARTHUR NAPPER, Honorary Secretary, Broad Oak, Cranleigh.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The eleventh annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at Stafford on Thursday, October 30th, at half-past three o'clock. An address will be delivered by the President, Dr. E. T. Tylecote.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary.—September 13th, 1884.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny, on Thursday, October 9th. Members wishing to read papers, etc., are requested to send titles to either of the undersigned as early as possible.—ALFRED SHEEN, M.D., Carlisle, and D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.—September 24th, 1884.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH.—The autumn meeting of this Branch will be held at the Institute, Stowmarket, on Thursday, October 30th, 1884, at 2 P.M. Members desirous of making any communications to the meeting are requested to give early notice to either of the Honorary Secretaries.—M. BEVERLEY, M.D., Norwich; W. A. ELLISTON, M.D., Ipswich.

SOUTH INDIAN BRANCH.—Meetings are held in the Central Museum, Madras, on the first Saturday in the month, at 9 P.M. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting specimens are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.—C. SIBTHORPE, Honorary Secretary, Madras.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—The second intermediate meeting of the Branch for 1884 will be held at the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Cheadle, near Manchester, on Friday, October 10th, at 2.30 P.M. Dr. Barron will read notes of a case of Acute Cerebral Meningitis due to excessive School Work. Dr. Charles J. Renshaw (Ashton-on-Mersey) will read a Paper on Diphtheria, personal observations, together with the results of collective investigation. Dr. W. J. Sinclair will show an Apparatus for continuous irrigation in Chronic Cystitis. Dr. Dreschfeld will relate a case of Syphilitic Stenosis of the Trachea, and show specimen. Mr. Mould will read a short Paper on the present State of the Law as to certifying Persons of unsound mind. Mr. Thomas Jones will read a Paper on Osteo-Myelitis. Dr. De Vere Hunt will describe a concise form of Book-keeping suitable for general Practitioners (the Bolton Medical Daybook). Dr. Brooke will give a demonstration of Models of Skin Disease. CHARLES E. GLASCOTT, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 23, St. John Street, Manchester. Special notice: The visiting physicians and medical superintendent invite the members to a light luncheon at 2, and to dinner at 5 P.M. It is essential that every member who intends to accept the invitation to dinner should send notice to Mr. Mould, Royal Lunatic Asylum, Cheadle, near Manchester, at least three days before the meeting.

DORSET AND WEST HANTS BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held at Weymouth, on Wednesday, October 8th, 1884. The business meeting will be held at the Royal Hotel, at 2 P.M. Agenda: Election of officers for 1885; election of new members, and place of the May meeting. Communications: Mr. Lawton, a case of Traumatic Tetanus—recovery; Mr. Lawton, Horny Growth removed from Lower Lip; Dr. Williams, Excised Os Calcis with Central Sequestrum; Dr. Lush, a case of Bronzed Skin; Mr. Fridham, instance of Extraordinary Tolerance of Morphia. Discussion, the Treatment of Diphtheria. Dinner at 5 P.M. Charge, 6s. each, without wine. Members intending to be present, are requested to notify the same to Dr. Lush, on or before Monday, October 6th. WM. VAWDREY LUSH, M.D., Weymouth; C. H. WATTS PARKINSON, Wimborne, Honorary Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The opening meeting will be held on Thursday, October 16th, at the Town Hall, Hackney, at 8.30 P.M., when a Paper will be read by Robert Barnes, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., on the question of Puerperal Fever. The chair will be taken by C. Macnamara, Esq., F.R.C.S., President of the Branch. JOSEPH A. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—A general meeting of the Branch will be held in the Belfast Royal Hospital, on Wednesday, October 22nd, at 12 o'clock. Members intending to read papers, etc., will please communicate, as early as convenient, with the Honorary Secretary, Dr. DEMPSEY, 26, Clifton Street, Belfast.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH WILTS DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at the Bath Arms, Warminster, on Thursday, October 9th. Agenda: A discussion on Chorea, commencing with a paper by Mr. Straton; and, if time permit, a discussion on collective investigation generally. Dinner at 5.45; tickets 5s., wine not included.—H. J. MANNING, Honorary Secretary.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting will be held at Kendal, on Friday, October 24th. Members intending to read papers, or show specimens, are requested to give immediate notice to the Secretary, H. A. LEDIARD, Carlisle.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.—A general meeting of this Branch will be held in the Medical Institute, Edmund Street, on Thursday, October 9th. The chair will be taken by the President, Dr. J. J. Nason, at 3 p.m. Business: The following members of the Association will be balloted for as members of the Branch, Dr. MacLachlan, Halesowen; Mr. S. E. Johnson, Sparkbrook. The treasurer, Mr. A. Oakes, will report on the financial condition of the Branch, and make certain resolutions thereon. Papers: Mr. Chavasse, on Excision of the Thyroid body; Mr. Bennett May, Notes of two cases of Thyroidectomy, with remarks; Mr. Jordan Lloyd, Goitre. Members are invited to exhibit patients, pathological specimens, new drugs, or instruments at the commencement of the meeting.—ALFRED H. CARTER, M.D., 51, Newhall Street; ROBERT SAUNDY, M.D., 7, Newhall Street, Honorary Secretaries. N.B.—Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to Dr. Saundby.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Revaccination of Unsuccessful Cases.—Henninger's Method of determining the Total Amount of Nitrogen contained in Urine.—The Commission to determine the Relative Value of Disinfectants.

M. HERVIEUX last autumn revaccinated some of the men of the Paris Fire Brigade with vaccine-lymph furnished by the Académie de Médecine. In the report M. Hervieux submitted to the Académie de Médecine, he states that the men had been vaccinated two or three times without any result. The proportion of the successes, or what M. Hervieux terms "useful revaccinations," was 60 per cent. The author maintains that revaccination, followed by vaccine-pustules which are not fully developed, ought not to be considered as failures, inasmuch as these pustules vary greatly in size and number; also, some are more pitted than others. M. Perrin objects to this view, and observes that, if imperfect pustules be accepted as proofs of successful vaccinations, how can the unsuccessful cases be distinguished from the successful? M. Blot affirms that vaccine-pustules cannot be declared by examination to be efficacious or otherwise; the only test is revaccination a short time afterwards. A small pustule may protect more than a large typical pustule. M. Blot believes that the success of the revaccinations made by M. Hervieux, where other vaccinations had failed, is due to the depth of the incision he made, and not to the regeneration of the lymph, as had been suggested.

In order to determine the total amount of nitrogen in urine, not only that of the urea must be determined, which is easily done, but also that of the accessory nitrogenous products—uric acid, creatinine, hippuric acid, and the substances termed extractive substances of urine. M. Henninger, Professeur Agrégé of Chemistry at the Paris Medical Faculty, recommends, in a recent communication to the Biological Society, the following process. Twenty cubic centimètres of urine (ten centimètres of it are concentrated) are evaporated with five cubic centimètres of concentrated sulphuric acid. The vessel used should be made of strong glass. There is a black deposit, which should be gradually heated to the boiling-point of sulphuric acid. Sulphurous gas and carbonic acid are liberated. The mass gradually loses colour, and finally presents a brown golden tint. This operation requires from one hour and a half to two hours. The fluid is then poured into a receptacle capable of containing fifty cubic centimètres. It is then oversaturated with soda, which is slowly added whilst the mixture cools, in order to prevent an escape of ammonia. Finally, water is added until fifty cubic centimètres are obtained. The quantity of ammonia in this fluid can be determined by Ryeldahl's method. Part of the fluid is distilled, collecting the vapour in an acid fluid of a known strength. M. Henninger recommends, as an easier process, decomposing the ammonia with sodium-hypobromite, and measuring the liberated nitrogen. Ten cubic centimètres of the alkaline fluid, which equal four, or two cubic centimètres of the primary urine, are introduced into an ureometer, and treated with hypobromite. The weight

of the diluted nitrogen is then subtracted from the volume, the effects of pressure and temperature being remembered. In order to avoid the calculations necessary to reduce the volume to 0° C and 760 millimètres, a known quantity of sulphate-ammonium can be decomposed in the same apparatus by hypobromite, and the volume of nitrogen liberated then measured. The weight of nitrogen contained in two or four cubic centimètres of urine is then easily calculated. Professor Henninger has applied this method to saccharine, albuminous, and peptonic urine. The results have always been satisfactory. In these cases, it is difficult to obtain other than a deep-coloured residue; therefore it is necessary to add a little potassium-permanganate. M. Ryeldahl always adopts this process, and affirms, notwithstanding the violent reaction which results, that no ammonia is lost, if, when the fluid is coloured green, permanganate is no longer added. M. Regnard's ureometer is sufficiently accurate for clinical purposes. For making very accurate analyses, M. Henniger has invented a special apparatus.

The Prefect of the Police organised a commission to determine the best means of disinfecting rooms which had been occupied by persons suffering from infectious diseases. M. Dujardin Beaumetz, a member of the Commission, described, at a recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine, the experiments instituted by the Commission, and their results. Tubes containing artificial cultivations of bacilli, also others containing dried small-pox pustules, were placed in two rooms built of wood, attached to the Cochin Hospital. Test-papers were placed at different heights on the wall, and inside the beds. The Commission have decided that bromine is a bad disinfectant; it is not sufficiently penetrating; chlorine is excellent for laboratory use, but its manipulation is too difficult for it to be generally used; likewise ozone cannot be recommended, because the methods for producing it are too complicated. Sulphurous acid is the disinfectant recommended by the Commission; it is inexpensive, easily manipulated, and does not injure the articles of furniture and clothing. There are three methods of applying it. Sublimated sulphur is moistened with alcohol, and burned. During combustion, the room is hermetically closed, and it is not opened until twenty-four hours afterwards. The sulphur is placed in an earthenware-vessel, which rests on a bed of sand. The drawback to this method is the danger of fire, and the deterioration of metal-work and gilding. Another method consists of using M. Pietet's (Geneva) siphons of sulphurous acid, in which this acid is submitted to the pressure of two atmospheres. The room is closed; the tube of the siphon is passed through an aperture made in the door, and immersed in a receptacle filled with water. The siphon is opened, and the fluid is forced into the water, whence it escapes under the form of gas-bubbles. Five siphons are required to produce, in a room of one hundred cubic mètres, the quantity of vapour obtained by two kilogrammes of flower of sulphur. This method is convenient and quick, but costly; each siphon costs five francs. The third method is to burn carbon disulphide. Two and a half kilogrammes of carbon disulphide equal two kilogrammes of flower of sulphur—that is to say, the quantity of vapour is the same. This means of disinfection is inexpensive and efficacious; but the carbon disulphide must be burned in an apparatus which costs forty francs (£1 13s.) M. Dujardin Beaumetz, after detailing the proceedings of the Commission, observed that its members did not believe that they had found an absolute disinfectant. Microbes, in some stages of dissipation, offer considerable resistance to the action of antiseptic agents. The Commission will continue its researches; M. Pasteur will probably, at a future period, make some further statements.

ALEXANDRIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Weather.—*The Arab Scull-cap.*—*Sanitary Proceedings.*—*The Disposal of Sewage.*—*The Dogs of Cairo.*

THERE is a dearth of news of medical interest to send from Egypt; and in this case no news is good news, as compared with last year. The satisfactory condition of public health which existed in the first half of this year continues, and with the exception of a few cases of sunstroke in the garrisons of Upper Egypt, and some enteric fever in those of Lower Egypt, the health of the army of occupation is also good. The weather has become cooler this year quite a month earlier than it did last year. At Suakim, during the first fortnight of last month, the thermometer registered 125° F. in the tents; and 112° F. under double awnings; but before the departure of last mail the temperature had fallen to 90° F. The engineers at Suakim have been

included 131 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 118 and 130 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 52 resulted from diarrhoeal diseases, 24 from whooping-cough, 20 from "fever," 14 from diphtheria, 13 from scarlet fever, 8 from measles, and not one from small-pox. These 131 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 5.4 per 1,000, which exceeded by 1.8 the average zymotic death-rate in the large English towns. The zymotic death-rates in the Scotch towns ranged from 2.3 and 3.6 in Leith and Greenock, to 7.1 in Paisley, and 7.9 in Dundee. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which had declined from 74 to 51 in the five preceding weeks, were last week 52, and considerably exceeded those recorded in the corresponding week of last year; 16 occurred in Glasgow, and 13 in Dundee. The 24 deaths from whooping-cough showed a further increase upon recent weekly numbers, and included 10 in Glasgow, 6 in Edinburgh, and 4 in Dundee. The fatal cases of fever, which in the four previous weeks had increased from 4 to 15, further rose to 20, of which no less than 15 were returned in Glasgow. The 14 deaths from diphtheria were 6 less than the number in the preceding week, 6 occurred in Glasgow, and 4 in Dundee. Nine of the 13 fatal cases of scarlet fever, and 5 of the 8 deaths from measles, were returned in Glasgow. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs in these Scotch towns was equal to 2.7 per 1,000, against 2.1 in London. As many as 91, or 16.4 per cent. of the 554 deaths registered last week in these Scotch towns, were uncertified.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—It appears from statistics published in the Registrar-General's return for the week ending the 27th ult., that the death-rate recently averaged 30.5 per 1,000 in the three principal Indian cities; it was equal to 25.2 in Calcutta, 28.8 in Bombay, and 37.4 in Madras. Cholera caused 18 deaths in Bombay, and 10 in Calcutta; and 11 fatal cases of small-pox were recorded in Madras. According to the most recently received weekly returns, the annual death-rate in twenty-four of the largest European cities averaged 25.2 per 1,000, and exceeded by 6.1 the mean rate last week in the twenty-eight large English towns. In St. Petersburg, the death-rate was equal to 23.1, and showed a decline from the rates recorded in the two preceding weeks; the 411 deaths included 16 from typhus and typhoid fever, and 8 from diphtheria. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the mean death-rate was 26.6, the highest rate being 27.6 in Copenhagen, where 7 deaths from measles and 7 from whooping-cough were returned; diphtheria and croup caused 6 deaths in Stockholm, and scarlet fever 5 in Christiania. In Paris the rate of mortality was equal to 21.4 per 1,000, against 22.0 and 22.5 in the two preceding weeks; the 922 deaths included 42 from typhoid fever, and 20 from diphtheria and croup. The death-rate in Brussels was 23.7; of the 188 deaths, 3 were referred to small-pox and 4 to typhoid fever. The 19 deaths in Geneva were equal to a rate of 14.0, and included 2 from typhoid fever. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the death-rate averaged 25.7 per 1,000, the highest rate being 28.9 in the Hague; 11 deaths were referred to scarlet fever in Amsterdam and 3 in Rotterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes eight German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 27.1, and ranged from 21.7 and 22.9 in Vienna and Dresden, to 31.0 in Munich, and 31.6 in Berlin. Of the 751 deaths in the last-mentioned city, no fewer than 251 were referred to diarrhoeal diseases; diphtheria and croup were fatally prevalent in Hamburg, and small-pox caused 4 deaths in Prague. In the four principal Italian cities, the mean death-rate was 24.5 per 1,000, ranging from 19.1 in Turin to 26.9 in Rome; malarial fever caused 10 deaths in Rome, and typhoid fever 5 deaths in both Naples and Turin. Of the 277 deaths registered in Madrid, equal to a rate of 30.4 per 1,000, 25 were referred to diphtheria and croup. In four of the largest American cities, the death-rate averaged 23.6, ranging from 18.6 in Baltimore to 26.8 in New York. Diarrhoeal diseases continued to be fatally prevalent in New York and Brooklyn; 15 deaths were referred to typhoid fever in Philadelphia, and 8 to diphtheria in Baltimore.

OBITUARY.

FRANCIS EDWARD JACKSON, M.D. Aberdeen, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,
LONGSIGHT, MANCHESTER.

WE regret to announce the death of this young practitioner, at the early age of 33. Dr. Jackson entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital as a student in 1869. Three years later, he carried off the Hichens prize. During his term of studentship, he was well known and very popular with his teachers and fellow-students, and showed consider-

able literary ability, by the production of several specimens of verse in celebration of local events at the hospital and episodes of student-life, which have by no means passed into oblivion, being frequently recited at gatherings of his old professional acquaintances. After concluding his medical studies and taking the degree of M.B. at the University of Aberdeen, Dr. Jackson married, and was appointed colonial surgeon and honorary magistrate in the civil service of the Straits Settlements, in the mainland opposite the island of Pulo-Penang. After a few years' residence in that not very salubrious region, Dr. Jackson returned to England, took the full degree of his university, and began practice at Longsight, Manchester. He had no partner to assist him in his labours, and was recently much overworked, being, during the latter part of last month, unable to go to bed for thirteen days. In consequence of this excessive work, he was seized with acute pneumonia, which proved fatal within a few days. The decease of this genial young practitioner is an example of what is only too frequent in the annals of our profession.

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

- BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by October 27th.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Strand, W.C.—Anaesthetist. Applications by October 20th.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Strand, W.C.—Assistant Physician. Applications by October 20th.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by October 6th.
- DEWSBURY DISTRICT AND GENERAL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary £80 per annum. Applications by October 6th.
- HACKNEY UNION.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary £120 per annum. Applications by October 7th.
- HAMLET OF MILE-END OLD TOWN.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary £100 per annum. Applications by October 9th.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by October 18th.
- KILBURN, MAIDA VALE AND ST. JOHN'S WOOD GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to T. W. Dobson, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Kilburn Park Road, N.W., by October 15th.
- LEICESTERSHIRE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Applications to the Secretary at the Dispensary, East Bond Street, Leicester, by October 4th.
- MALE LOCK HOSPITAL, 91, Dean Street, Soho.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, Female Lock Hospital, Westbourne Green, Harrow Road, by October 6th.
- MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Board, by October 10th.
- NORTH SHIELDS AND TYNEMOUTH DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary £130 per annum. Applications by October 15th.
- OMAGH UNION.—Medical Officer, Sixmilecross Dispensary. Salary, £115 per annum, and fees. Applications to Jno. Johnston, Honorary Secretary, to October 15th.
- RHAYADER UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary £55 per annum. Applications by October 18th.
- RICHMOND HOSPITAL, Surrey.—House-Surgeon. Salary £80 per annum. Applications by October 10th.
- SWANSEA HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by October 28th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- CRIPPS, C. Couper, M.B., M.S. Durham, M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed House-Physician to the Soho Hospital for Women, *vice* Felix Vinrose, M.D., resigned.
- DEMING, C. Ernest, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Salop and Montgomery County Asylum, Shrewsbury, *vice* W. H. Backer, M.D., 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.

MARRIAGES.

- MORTON—BARRON.—On the 25th instant, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Andrew Welch, Vicar of St. Mary Cray, Kent, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Oliver, LL.D., Shadforth Morton, M.D., of Wellesley Villas, Croydon, son of the late Shadforth Giles Morton, Esq., of Sunderland, to Ella May, eldest daughter of Edward Jackson Barron, F.S.A., of Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, and of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- SHERBURN—BAILEY.—On the 25th instant, at St. James's Church, Hull, by the Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, M.A., vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Mellish, M.A., Rector of Winestead, Holderness John Sherburn, M.B.C.M. Edin., of Hull, to Louisa Ainley, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bailey, J.P., of Winestead Hall, Steamship owner.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—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.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.
TUESDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—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 A.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.—Chelsea Hospital for Women, 2 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. T., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. 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.; 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, 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. 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, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., M. Th., 9.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, W. Th., 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. 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. 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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY. —Hunterian Society, 8.30 P.M. Council. 8 P.M. Address by the President, Dr. Robert Fowler. Mr. Walter Fowler: Specimens of the Bacillus Anthracis. Dr. Pitt: Cases of Anthrax, with Specimens.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Specimens will be shown by Dr. Potter and others. Mr. Hopkins Walters: A Case of Post Partum Avulsion of the Uterus, Right Ovary, and Fallopian Tube, followed by Recovery. Dr. Horrocks: A Case of Rupture of the Uterus and Vagina. Dr. Potter: On a Case of Retained Product of Conception.
FRIDAY. —Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Hadden: On Certain Nerve-symptoms in Rheumatic Affections. Mr. Croft: Cases of Preputial Calculi. Dr. Crocker: On a Case of Urticaria Pigmentosa, or Xanthelasma. Dr. Finlay: On a Case of Perforation of the Vermiform Appendix. Mr. Golding-Bird: On a Case of Dislocation of the Patella.

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 should 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.

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.

PUBLIC AMBULANCE SERVICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

A CORRESPONDENT in New York has kindly addressed to us the following heads of information in respect to a query which we had forwarded to him.

Each of the principal hospitals of New York supports one or more ambulances, which may be called by the telegraphic or district messenger systems, and are always accompanied by a surgeon. During the year ending June 1883. Chambers Street Hospital (2 ambulances) answered 2,124 calls; New York Hospital (2 ambulances) answered 1,118 calls; Bellevue Hospital (4 ambulances) answered 2,606 calls; Presbyterian Hospital (1 ambulance) answered 500 calls; Roosevelt Hospital (2 ambulances) answered 750 calls; Ninety-ninth Street Hospital (2 ambulances) answered 800 calls; and St. Vincent's Hospital (2 ambulances) answered 1,100 calls—showing that, during the time specified, seven hospitals, supporting 15 ambulances, answered 9,198 calls.

New York Central and Hudson River R.R.—1. Every conductor and brakeman, of whom there are about three or four to a train, is obliged to attend a short course of instruction on the immediate needs of the wounded, bandaging, and other urgent surgical procedures. 2. Each is furnished with, and supposed to have with him, when on service, a neat pasteboard box (about 6 x 6 x 2 inches), containing 2 ounces each of tincture of arnica and styptic colloid, a little styptic cotton, ordinary lint, a short plain bandage, and a triangular bandage on which is printed two human figures, showing the various uses of the bandage. 3. The baggage-car of each train carries two stretchers, one for the wounded and the other for the removal of the dead. 4. Each car is furnished, in a prominent position, with a powerful axe—also, stowed away, a saw and crowbar—for the purpose of freeing those who may be caught, or forcing exit.

New York, New Haven and Hartford R.R.—No special system is adopted, but the men are encouraged to attend the instruction given in connection with the Central and Hudson River R.R., but such attendance is not compulsory. (Same depot.)

Pennsylvania R.R.—Each train carries stretchers.

Erie Railway.—No system or provision for accident whatever. The president remarks, "We send for a doctor and pay him."

When going to Washington, about two months ago, I saw an old gentleman killed at Newark (Pennsylvania R.R.), by the train. A stretcher was almost instantly produced, and the body covered up and removed with order and promptness.

MR. A. B. GEORGE, Dodington, Salop.—For a complete explanation of technical terms employed in sciences so widely different as botany, geology, and chemistry, it will be necessary to consult the larger text-books of each science, the names of these works will be found in our advertising columns, or in the catalogues issued by Mr. Van Voorst of Paternoster Row, and by other publishers of scientific literature.

DR. MAKUNA'S pamphlet has been received, and is in hand for review.

ARACACHON AS A WINTER HEALTH-RESORT.

SIR,—As in all probability in consequence of the cholera, Italy and perhaps the health-resorts on the Riviera will be closed against English visitors next winter. I venture to put in a claim for the south-west of France, and especially for Aracachon. Cholera has been almost entirely absent from these parts, except two or three cases at Bordeaux, as in fact there have been in some towns in England this summer. For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the place, I may mention that Aracachon is situated on the South of a large natural harbour, about two miles from the Bay of Biscay, and thirty-five miles from Bordeaux. Express trains perform the distance in an hour and a quarter. *En passant* I may mention that Aracachon is the nearest winter health-resort to England. In that part of the town where most of the English visitors reside for the winter, there is protection from the west-winds by pine trees, and this it is which renders the sojourn here so favourable. Of course the climate here is not perfect, but I may mention that we only had about two days fog last winter, and only five or six of frost before Christmas. Another feature of the place is, that the variations of the temperature are not so sudden as in some other places. The climate has been found useful for asthmatics, for consumptives, in neurotic subjects, and in chronic bronchitis with much expectoration. Trusting I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space,—I am, sir, yours truly,

FREDERICK J. FAGEE.

Aracachon, Gironde, France.

* * * Cannes, Mentone, and Nice have also been free; but what is the drainage and water supply of all these towns; or rather, when is there drainage, to be put in such a condition as will inspire confidence? What has our correspondent to say of drains, water-supply, cesspools, and household sanitary conveniences in Aracachon? Bournemouth and Weybridge are also on a warm sand, and protected by pine-woods.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SIR,—I shall be greatly obliged if you can inform me, through the columns of the JOURNAL, where the information on vital statistics, required at the London University examination in public health, can be best obtained. Is any concise book on the subject published?—Yours obediently,

M. B.

THE RULING PASSION.

THE following paragraph recently appeared in an American paper. "A patent medicine manufacturer died in New York last week. Before he died his friends asked him how he would like to be buried. He had just strength left to say—'Insert me top column, next to reading matter, fifty-two times, electro by mail,' and then he closed his eyes, and passed away to that bourne where there are no omissions nor wrong insertions."

J. M.—The subject in question is, we believe, under consideration.

BORO-GLYCERIDE IN SURGERY.

SIR,—In reply to "P. R.," the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for August 26th, 1882, contains, at p. 362 (*et seq.*), Mr. Barwell's paper on "boro-glyceride in operative surgery." Professor Barff introduced this antiseptic (of which I can speak highly) to the notice of the profession in April 1882. It is of special manufacture, and can be obtained of any wholesale house. Barff's preparation is an opaque semi-solid, and resembles condensed milk. As a rapid healer of wounds, Mr. Barwell speaks highly of it as a reliable non-irritating antiseptic; his opinion of it is based on its use in the major operation, after which, in the absence of septic pyrexia, healing followed between the sixth and seventh days (mean).

Mr. Barwell's directions for using it are then given. "I generally cleanse my hands and instruments, also the patient's skin, with carbolic acid; I then operate in the open without any spray. The operation completed, the wound is thoroughly mopped and sponged with a 5 per cent. solution of boro-glyceride in water (that is one ounce to a pint); or, in case of a cup-shaped wound, I fill it with the solution. After this, the wound is stitched and covered with eight or ten layers of lint, and, where necessary, as in amputations, also with a light bandage similarly soaked. The whole is then enveloped in thin mackintosh; if no oozing takes place, there is no need for dressing for three or four days. When the dressing is removed, all parts of the wound where the lips have been adjusted are found united or uniting according to time elapsed, the surrounding skin being entirely free from redness or irritation; it is, on the contrary, soft and white, like that of a baby."—I am, faithfully yours, H. A. SMITH.

CONTRADICTION MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

SIR,—Would you allow me to bring under your notice a conversation which occurred some days ago with a gentleman whose family I have been attending; he is a man of ability, whose opinion carries weight. He said, "I do not believe in you doctors, yours is not a science. When one takes any of your medicine one is never sure whether it will have the effect you say it will." I was beginning to point out how untrue this was, when he interrupted me, saying, "It's no use trying to convince me, I have been on a jury—where two medical men, of high standing in your profession, have, on their oath, given different opinions. I say that one of these men was either a fool or a liar." This recalled a case which occurred here many years ago when I was house-surgeon to the hospital. We had a case of death due to peritonitis, and the patient had confessed that she had taken some mixture to procure abortion. The coroner advised that I should have a second medical man, as the case was serious. I said that I should like it, but that if the *post mortem* examination disclosed the cause of death, there would be no question about it. "My dear sir," he said, "if you get three medical men, in any case, to swear one way, I could get three medical men to swear the other." Now this is a terrible imputation to lie upon a noble profession, and the worst of it is, that it is true. Can nothing be done to prevent this; is it possible that one of two men of high professional standing, whose word at any other time it would be an insult to doubt, can be either a liar or a fool, or if not, should lay himself open to the imputation?

We have been trying lately, in many ways, to raise the status of the profession. We have tried to get rid of the unqualified assistant, to put down advertising, to do away with open dispensaries, all of which appeal to the lower branches of the profession. Would it not be well to remember the beam in our own eye, and do something for this evil?—Your obedient servant,

The Towers, Torquay. J. R. RICHARDSON, M.B.

AN IMPROPER OVERTURE.

MESSRS. HANBURY, HAWKES and Co. appear to have issued circular to members of the profession offering a payment of five guineas, in the way of commission, on the fares taken for every patient whom they may recommend to take a yachting cruise in the yacht belonging to the Pleasure Steam Yacht Company.

Such a proceeding evinces very little knowledge of the sense of honour and equity which guides professional men in their recommendations to their patients, and is nothing less than an insult to the profession, which we regret to find proceeding from a respectable business firm.

HYPERICUM OIL FOR BED-SORES.

SIR,—I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. James Johnston of Bradford for his information. From this, and previous communications to the JOURNAL, it would appear that the St. John's wort (making all due allowance for old women's methods of preparing it), belongs to the class of "good remedies," now, unfortunately, gone "out of fashion," and is a medicinal agent which, so far as my experience goes, certainly deserves to be revived, for the sake of at least one intractable complaint.

HERBERT L. SNOW, M.D. Lond.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS' ACT.

THE fourth report by the Inspector of Retreats, Mr. Hoffman, just issued, is of a much more encouraging nature than any of his previous reports. He states that, during 1883, he had no fault to find with the general condition of the retreats, and that the health of the patients had been, as a whole, remarkably good. There are four retreats now licensed under the Act, Hall Court, Cannock, Staffordshire; Dalrymple Home, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire; Tower House, Westgate-on-Sea; and Colman Hill House, Halesowen, Worcestershire, with a total provision for 60 patients. Forty patients had been admitted during the year, and 38 had been discharged. At the close of 1883, there were 16 inmates remaining in the various institutions. There were two complaints against publicans for supplying patients under the Act with liquor, in contravention of the law; but though in neither case did the evidence secure a conviction, it is believed that the action taken by the Home Secretary will act as a warning for the future. The Dalrymple Home is specially commended in the report, and is stated to be so much in demand that many applications for admission have been refused. The Inspector adds that the report of this home is very satisfactory, that its success has been very marked, and that it may well form a model for similar establishments which may yet be opened. The gratifying feature is noted that, though established and carried on on philanthropic principles, and though conducted on a very liberal scale, this home has proved financially successful. It is to be hoped that the cheering tone of this report will stimulate the benevolent public to provide generously for the treatment of inebriates with limited means and of those entirely destitute of resources.

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

Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. Frederick Treves, London; Dr. William Keene, London; The Secretary of the Pathological Society of London; Mr. T. Edmondson Charles, Isleworth; Dr. Balthazar Foster, Birmingham; Dr. L. H. Ormsby, Dublin; Mr. Lockwood, London; Mr. Percy Frankland, London; The Dean of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School; Dr. W. S. Church, London; Dr. J. Russell Reynolds, London; The Secretary of the Metropolitan Counties Branch; Mr. Gerald Coleman, Hemsworth; Dr. A. H. Carter, Birmingham; Dr. Drummond, Rome; Mr. W. A. Berridge, Redhill; Mr. C. C. Cripps, London; Dr. Murrell, London; Dr. G. Rogers, London; Dr. Sidney Coupland, London; Justus; Mr. E. L. Frier, Birmingham; Sir Risdon Bennett, London; Mr. R. W. Savage, London; Mr. G. E. Herman, London; Dr. Purcell, London; Mr. T. M. Stone, Wimbledon; Mr. J. L. Bashford, London; Mr. N. Hardcastle, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. J. W. Hunt, London; Mr. H. J. Moxon, London; Mr. C. Ernest Denning, Bicton Heath; Dr. Dawson Williams, London; Mr. W. A. Berridge, Redhill; Mr. A. O. Grosvenor, London; Mr. B. H. Dale, Devizes; Mr. J. St. Lycordet, Eastbourne; Mr. T. Jenner Verrall, Brighton; Messrs. Street, Brothers, London; Mr. T. Unicorn, Weston Zoyland; Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Mr. E. M. Knapp, Ross; Mr. R. Brambridge, London; Surgeon; Dr. Imlach, Liverpool; The Secretary of the South-Eastern Branch; Mr. B. G. Morison, London; Mr. J. L. Even, Swansea; Mr. John Furley, London; Our Berlin Correspondent; Dr. A. Newsholme, London; Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, London; R. Wilkinson and Co., London; Dr. Cubitt, London; Dr. Gowers, London; Mr. W. Stephenson Richmond, London; Mr. Ernst Jahneke, London; Dr. A. S. Myrtle, Harrogate; Dr. Robert Rentoure, Liverpool; Mr. Alfred Teevan, London; Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, London; Mr. C. F. Hoffer, Bilston; Dr. M. D. Makuna, Ystrad Rhondda; Mr. J. E. Douglas, Bath; Mr. A. B. George, Whitechurch; Mr. R. C. Illingworth, Clayton-le-Moors; Mr. J. Thompson, London; Mr. J. B. Towse, London; The Secretary of the University of Durham; Mr. F. Beaumont, Hyderabad, India; Mr. A. Pearce Gould, London; Mr. C. Moore Jessop, London; Dr. Parsons, Dover; P. J. Rozenbaum and Co., London; Dr. Charles J. Rensham, Ashton-upon-Mersey; Mr. James Martin, Portland, Ireland; Mr. A. H. F. Cameron, Liverpool; Dr. C. B. Richardson, Portslade, Aldrington; Dr. J. N. Mackenzie, Baltimore; Mr. Gilbert Richardson, London; Sir Edmund Lechmere, London; H. M., M.D.; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Surgeon J. Martin, Alexandria; Mr. Wm. Berry, Wigan; Mr. David Hadden, Weston, Wrexford; Dr. Herringham, London; Dr. W. Hale White, London; Dr. J. H. Stowers, London; Our Belfast Correspondent; Our Manchester Correspondent; Mr. Alfred Craske, London; The Honorary Secretaries of the Dorset and West Hants Branch; Mr. W. M. Noot, London; Messrs. McKesson and Robbins, New York; Dr. A. Wynter Blyth, London; Our Liverpool Correspondent; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. W. L. Reid, Glasgow; Mr. John Cochrane, Lochinver; Mr. R. D. R. Sweeting, London; Messrs. Bramsby and Sons, London; Mr. G. Keppie Patersen, Birkenhead; Mr. Edwin Kite, West Bromwich; Professor F. W. Barff, Scarborough; Dr. etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

On the Sclerosis of the Spine. By Julius Althaus, M.D. London: Longmans, Green and Co.
 Tumours of the Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament. By Alban H. G. Doran, F.R.C.S. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1884.
 Materia Medica, Physiological and Applied. Vol. I. London: Trübner and Co. 1884.
 Elements of the Physiological Physics. By J. McGregor Robertson, M.A., M.B., C.M. London: Cassell and Co. 1884.
 Life in the Soudan. By Dr. Josiah Williams, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. London: Remington and Co. 1884.
 Surgical Handicraft. By W. Pye, F.R.G.S. London: H. Kimpton. 1884.

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