

are to be obeyed, and any further regulations than those already imposed are to be submitted to.

In Austria-Hungary a quarantine of ten days has been imposed upon arrivals from Gibraltar, in consequence of cholera.

All vessels arriving in any port of Cyprus, except Larnaca, from any part of the Mediterranean shore of France, without having performed quarantine at an intermediate port, are by a recent quarantine notice to be repelled. Arrivals at Larnaca from any part of the Mediterranean shore of France are to undergo a quarantine of ten clear days. Passengers' baggage and merchandise must be landed in quarantine to undergo the disinfection considered necessary. Bags are to be repelled; non-susceptible merchandise shall not be liable to quarantine. Mails arriving direct therefrom will be landed in quarantine, disinfected, and delivered to the postal authorities with the greatest possible dispatch.

The Board of Trade have received from the Consul-General for Russia an intimation that the sanitary measures adopted in that country as regards vessels coming from Spain are applicable to vessels coming from Marseilles to the Baltic and Black Sea ports of Russia, and that Gibraltar itself is not included in the number of seaports of the Pyrenean Peninsula declared infected with cholera.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1885. 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.

A meeting of the Council will be held on October 14th, 1885. 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 the meeting, namely, September 24th, 1885.

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.*

GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association desire to remind members of the profession engaged in researches for the advancement of medicine and the allied sciences, that they are empowered to receive applications for grants in aid of such research. Applications for sums to be granted at the next annual meeting should be made to the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 161A, Strand, W.C. Applications must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed.

Reports of work done by the assistance of Association grants belong to the Association.

Instruments purchased by means of grants must be returned to the General Secretary, on the conclusion of the research in furtherance of which the grant was made.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

INQUIRIES are in progress on the subjects of

CHOREA, 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 in Chorea and Acute Rheumatism be sent in at as early a date as possible, as the Reports on these subjects are in preparation. The greater part of the "Old Age" form may be filled in by a non-medical person, if necessary.

The Committee are also glad to receive reports of cases of the following conditions, memoranda and forms for which are prepared.

PAROXYSMAL HEMOGLOBINURIA ALBUMINURIA IN THE APPARENTLY HEALTHY.

SLEEP-WALKING. ACUTE GOUT.

The "Sleep-walking" form may be filled in by a non-medical person if necessary.

PURPERAL PYREXIA.—The Committee will be glad to receive reports of cases illustrative of the points mentioned in the JOURNAL of January 31st, 1885 (p. 249). Separate copies of the article and questions alluded to will be forwarded on application.

THE CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A schedule of inquiry upon this subject has been prepared by the Committee, and was issued with the JOURNAL of May 9th. Replies are requested on the schedule issued with the JOURNAL of May 9th. Additional copies of the schedule may be had at once on application.

Returns on ACUTE PNEUMONIA are still received.

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 on 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.

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.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH INDIAN BRANCH.—Meetings are held in the Medical College, Madras, on the first Friday in the month, at 4.30 P.M. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting specimens are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.—J. MAITLAND, M.B., Honorary Secretary, Madras.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Hastings, on Friday, September 25th. Dr. Cooke will preside. The following communications are promised:—The Chairman, A case of Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach; Mr. W. Grant Jones, A case of Chronic Ulcer of the Stomach. Notice of intended contribution of papers, or cases, should be sent to the honorary secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 95, Western Road, Brighton.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held at Staplehurst on Thursday, September 24th, at 2.30 P.M.; Dr. Joyce in the chair. The following communications have been promised: 1. Dr. Edis: The Treatment of Miscarriage. 2. Dr. Joyce: On the Purperal Plegmasia. 3. Dr. F. Eates: A Case of Cherry-stone in Bronchus. 4. Dr. Tyson: A Case of Acute Glaucoma simulating a Bilious Attack. The dinner will take place at the South Eastern Hotel at 5 P.M.—W. J. TYSON, Honorary Secretary, 10, Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Action of Medical and Toxic Substances in Hysterical Patients.—Vaccination in France.—The Specific Characters of Epidemic, Endemic, and Sporadic Forms of Cholera.—The Influence of Light on Bacillus Anthracis.—Physiological Connection between the Mother and Placenta.—General News.

At the Congress for the advancement of science recently held at Grenoble, MM. Bourru and Burot made a communication on the action of medical and toxic substances on hysterical patients, exercised at a distance. The substance is wrapped up in paper or put in a bottle, and placed at the back of the patient's head, without the cognisance of the patient. All narcotics, under these circumstances, it is alleged, produce sleep. Opium and morphia provoke heavy sleep; chloral lighter sleep; sleep from narceine ceases suddenly, and the patient has an anxious expression; that from codeine, thelaine, and narcotine, is accompanied by more or less diffused convulsive movements. Emetics and purgatives also vary in the effects produced. Ethylic alcohol provokes heavy drunkenness; amylic alcohols excite angry drunkenness; aldehydes produce almost instantaneously a prostrate condition. Absinthe causes paralysis of the legs. Antispasmodics are very varied in their effect; camphor and cherry-laurel water acts as a sedative; in women, it produces religious ecstasy and convulsion of the respiratory muscles; in male subjects, only convulsions. Repeated experiments show that essential oils produce ecstasy; and hydrocyanic acid con-

We need some class-rooms in London, and a medical officer as secretary, to keep the class records; and this secretary would found in London a military medical institute like the R.A. Institute and the R.E. Institute, and the professors would take the classes in their own hospitals on special days every week; for instance, surgery at St. Thomas's Hospital, medicine at University College, pathology at Guy's Hospital, and hygiene at St. Bartholomew's, or any such like plan. The professors should be chosen from the best London teachers, every five or seven years, and be paid £500 a year while doing the work.

This post-graduate teaching is urgently needed; we all desire to have it; if, then, you want us to be more scientifically efficient, address the authorities, and get it for us. It will cost £8,000 a year, and it will repay the country five-fold. If you think, because I want just rank in the army, that I wish to ignore medicine, you are wrong. I wish to be scientific and learned in my work, but the authorities refuse me the chance. They institute examinations as they please, but the definite courses of instruction needed by officers who are serving England far and wide over her spreading empire, they do not establish; for there are no garrison-classes, literally no advanced educational aid, yet no corps needs it more than we do, remembering the rapid progress of scientific medicine, and our prolonged foreign service.

Were I a gunner, I could go through any number of artillery classes when of senior rank. Were I a sapper, I could go at Government expense to visit every great engineering factory at home or abroad. Were I in the infantry, I could spend two years at the staff college learning the higher branches of the military art. But I am an army medical officer, asked to make bricks without straw, and am expected, after years of isolation in colonies, to rival Jenner in medicine, Paget in surgery, and Parkes in hygiene.

It cannot be done, unless the State mean to do it, and that costs money. Give us our post-graduate training when we are sensible of our ignorance, and anxious to work, and you will then have achieved a great work for the profession in the army, and for that private soldier who is wholly depending on our skill.—Yours, I. V. R. C.

THE Secretary of State for War has sanctioned the payment of a gratuity of six months' pay to Surgeon J. Magill, M.D., Coldstream Guards, in consideration of the wound he received in action at Abu Klea on January 17th, when he was in charge of the Guards division of the Camel Corps. It has been stated that this officer, after being struck, actually removed the bullet from the wound himself during the progress of action.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONCIES.

D.M.—No examination is required for the appointment of Surgeon or Acting Surgeon in the volunteer forces.

If a medical man be doubly qualified, he can apply to any commanding officer in whose battalion a vacancy exists, and practically the commanding officer appoints him. If, however, the medical officer after appointment desire to earn the extra capitulation-grant for efficiency, he can pass a voluntary examination in the duties of an army-surgeon in the field, camp-sanitation, disease incident to armies in war. This examination is generally held at the headquarters of the military district in which the candidate lives. The board is made up of medical officers of the regular army.

In the new volunteer medical staff-corps, it is laid down that the Director-General is to be the appointing officer, the nomination coming through the medical commandant of the corps.

We believe that no officer should be promoted to the grade of Surgeon-Major in the volunteer forces without passing some test-examination; but on this point, as on many others connected with the medical service in the volunteers, much remains to be done.

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty during the past week. J. T. COMERFORD, M.D., Fleet-Surgeon, to the *Duncan*, additional; J. H. MARTIN, Fleet-Surgeon, to the *President*, additional; T. D. GIMLETTE, Staff-Surgeon, to the *Orion*; W. M. RAE, Surgeon, to the *Dart*; JOHN CASHIN, Surgeon, to the *Mistletoe*; G. W. BELL, Surgeon, to the *Duncan*; A. M. PAGE, and C. B. d'E. CHAMBERLAIN, Surgeons, to the *Duke of Wellington*, additional, for disposal.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON-MAJOR WILLIAM GRAVES has been promoted to be Brigade-Surgeon, in the place of S. B. ROE, M.B., C.B., promoted. Mr. Graves entered the service September 29th, 1858; became Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; and Surgeon-Major, April 1st, 1873. He is at present serving in Bengal, but is not credited with any war-service in the Army Lists.

Surgeon-Major JOHN CANDY, M.D., who went on half-pay on February 26th last, is now granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surgeon. His commissions bear date: Assistant-Surgeon, September 30th, 1864; Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; and Surgeon-Major, September 30th, 1876. During the Egyptian war of 1882 he was engaged on board the hospital-ship *Carthage*, and has the medal and Egyptian bronze star for the campaign.

The rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, granted to Brigade-Surgeon E. G.

McDOWELL, C.B., whilst serving as Principal Medical Officer at Woolwich, is local and temporary, and not as described in the *Gazette* of August 25th, 1885.

The undermentioned Surgeons on probation are gazetted Surgeons: J. F. M'MILLAN, S. G. ALLEN, G. S. GREEN, M.B., G. H. SYMES, M.B., C. A. LANE, M.B., P. C. H. GORDON, L. T. M. NASH, J. H. BRANNIGAN, M. O'HALLORAN, M.D., C. S. SPARKES, W. H. PINCHES, H. F. HORNE, J. H. DALY, G. J. A. TUKE, P. R. SKERRETT, H. C. DENT, F. J. GREIG, C. HAYDEN, M.D., H. D. ROWAN, M.B., H. CARR, M.D., H. G. HATHAWAY, A. L. H. DIXON, C. G. WOODS, M.D., P. J. R. NUNNERY, B. A. MATURIN, H. V. DILLON, T. DALY, M. J. SEXTON, M.D., H. T. BAYLOR, H. E. CREE, F. L. CARTE, W. H. STARR, A. A. SUTTON, A. P. H. GRIFFITHS, W. S. BOLES, M.B., H. L. G. CHEVERS, F. J. W. STONEY, J. F. BURKE, H. N. KENNY, M.B.

Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major JOSEPH PEARSON, M.D., has resigned his commission in the 1st Cumberland Artillery Volunteers, which dates from July 31st, 1878; he is permitted to retain his rank and uniform.

Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major B. P. MATHEWS has resigned his commission, dated August 19th, 1863, in the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (late the 3rd Kent Volunteers); he also retains his rank and uniform.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, M.B., has been appointed Acting-Surgeon to the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (formerly the 4th Kent Volunteers).

Surgeon ROBERT TREVOR died at Malta on the 15th ultimo, in the 24th year of his age. He joined the Army Medical Service on January 31st last, and was shortly afterwards sent to Malta, where he died.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON F. S. PECK, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Midnapore during the absence on furlough of Surgeon A. TOMES.

Surgeon G. SREWAN, Bengal Establishment, officiating in medical charge of the 43rd Assam Light Infantry at Kohima, is, with the consent of the military authorities, directed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Naga Hills, during the absence of Surgeon S. BORAH, M.B., on leave.

Surgeon-Major JAMES SMITH, Madras Establishment, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the gaol at Vizagapatam, is appointed for a period of two years to be Medical Officer, Ootacamund, *vice* Dr. Farquhar, who has been promoted.

Surgeon-Major J. J. L. RATTON, M.D., Madras Establishment, Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Madras College, is directed to act as Principal of the Medical College during the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon J. KEES, M.D., or till further order.

The services of Surgeon T. J. H. WILKINS, Madras Establishment, in medical charge of the 11th Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

Surgeon C. M. THOMPSON, M.B., Madras Establishment, is directed to do general duty under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General, H.M.'s forces, Eastern District.

Surgeon-Major C. T. PETERS, M.B., Bombay Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Bejapore, but is to act as Civil Surgeon at Nassick as already ordered.

The services of Surgeon-Major A. BARRY, M.D., Bombay Establishment, in medical charge of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and who has been on sick leave, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Surgeon A. F. FERGUSON, Bombay Establishment, is ordered to act as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba during the absence of Surgeon-Major W. NOLAN, M.A., M.D. Dub.

The appointment of Surgeon-Major WARD to the medical charge of the Poorndhur Sanitarium is cancelled; Surgeon-Major R. W. HARE, M.B., will continue in the appointment till April 1st next.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence for the periods specified. Surgeon S. BORAH, M.B., Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon Naga Hills, privilege leave for three months; Surgeon J. P. GREANY, M.D., Bombay Establishment, for two months in extension; Surgeon-Major D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., Bengal Establishment, residency surgeon, Indore, and civil administrative medical officer for Central India, three months' privilege leave.

Surgeon C. P. LUKIS, Bengal Establishment, has been declared by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta to have passed with high proficiency in Persian.

Surgeon S. C. WANDI, M.B., Bengal Establishment, has passed the higher standard in Sanscrit.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

INTRODUCTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Among the countries which have enjoyed complete immunity from hydrophobia, the Straits Settlements have been numbered until within recent years. The disease was quite unknown to the natives until about three years ago, when cases were first observed, and traced, it was believed, to dogs imported from England. Although this attribution has been strenuously denied by the captains of the ships, yet there can be no reasonable doubt but that diseased dogs have been imported. A considerable number of deaths have occurred; the *Straits Times*, in a recent issue, reported two cases—one, a native child, who died thirty days after being bitten; the other, a young man, who died about three months after being bitten by a dog "exhibiting all the symptoms of rabies." Some months earlier, an English officer died of hydrophobia on board the mail steamer bound from Hong Kong to Singapore; three months before his death, while at Singapore, he had been bitten, slightly, on the hand by his fox-terrier. It is stated that the Government has drawn up stringent regulations regulating the importation of dogs. The greatest vigilance will, however, be required to prevent their evasion by affectionate owners or unscrupulous dealers.

proved ventilation, be exercised, in order that this heavy rate may be much lessened." He also observes, that "the infant mortality is much greater than it should be in an agricultural district," but he offers no explanation of this important point, nor does he give any further record of his own observations on the subject.

BEDFORD.—This town seems unable to free itself from diphtheria, and Dr. Prior, the medical officer of health, has to record in his last two reports the occurrence of as many as 16 deaths from that disease in 1883, and 13 in 1884. He discredits the belief that the disease may be generated or originated by foul accumulations, obstructed drains, foul ponds, or by the admission of sewer-air into houses; and, speaking from an experience of several years, he states that he has never discovered any distinct evidence that diphtheria is so generated any more than scarlatina, to which it possesses some curious affinities. He goes so far as to say that "these coarse theories of spontaneous generation of epidemic disease are fading, and must fade away before the advancing light of accumulated observations, and the laborious but sure progress of microscopical science." For himself, he thinks it probable that, like other disorders of a zymotic character, diphtheria is caused by schizomycetous fungi. No other zymotic disease has lately prevailed to any great extent, and the rate for that class of disorder was 1.38 per 1,000 in 1883, and 1.4 in 1884. The general death-rate was 14.84 and 15.05 respectively. During last year, Dr. Prior's attention was continuously directed to the sanitary improvement of the town in various directions. As an example of the vigilance which is necessary to ensure thorough efficiency of a system of water-supply and sewerage, he notes that no fewer than 330, out of 410 reported nuisances in Bedford last year, were related to the sewerage or the water-supply. The area of the water-supply has been extended to meet the growing requirements of the town, and a new reservoir is in course of construction.

SHANKLIN URBAN DISTRICT.—This district was exceptionally favoured in 1884 by the entire absence of infectious and contagious disease. Thirty-two deaths in all occurred in the district during the 12 months, but of these seven were among visitors, giving a total death-rate of 10.7 per 1,000, or 8.3 per 1,000, if the visitors be ignored. To record these facts has been the pleasing duty of Dr. George R. Dabbs, in his first annual report as health-officer for the district. Special reference is made to the water-supply, which seems to be excellent as regards quality, but insufficient in quantity. The question of its improvement is, however, at present prominently before the ratepayers, and the health-officer anticipates an early and satisfactory settlement. The dairies in the town have been examined, and the medical officer of health can vouch for their proper sanitary condition. He suggests, however, that he should be supplied with the names of all persons selling milk in the town, in order that the sanitary circumstances of the dairies outside the district supplying milk within the district might be ascertained. Dr. Dabbs makes three chief recommendations to the sanitary authority, to the effect that the plans for all new buildings should be carefully examined by the health-officer before being sanctioned by the local board; that attention should be given to the question of waste of water in houses, and that the health-officer should be permitted to have printed and distributed a brief memorandum on the plain methods of disinfecting closets, sinks, etc. A system of registering lodging-houses in the town has been set on foot with satisfactory results, and the medical officer of health hopes that, during the current year, all those lodging-house keepers who have not registered, will consent to his examination of their premises with a view to his certifying as to their sanitary arrangements.

MEDICAL NEWS.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 27th, 1885.

Bostock, Robert Ashton, 73, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
Emtage, Edmund Walter, 1, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.
Julian, Oliver Richard Archer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Mathias, Hugh Brodrick, Minehead, Somersetshire.
Milner, Edmund Taylor, Crescent, Salford, Manchester.
Thomas, Archibald, Towey House, Wellingborough.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

ABINGDON UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications by September 19th.
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by September 22nd.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum. Applications by October 5th.
BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Physicians' Assistant. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by September 9th.
CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), Brompton, S.W.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, 60 guineas per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Weekly Board by September 21st.
CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), Brompton, S.W.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £35 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Weekly Board by September 21st.
CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Visiting Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by September 18th.
EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—Registrar and Chloroformist. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications by September 15th.
GRANARD UNION, FINNEA DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £116 per annum. Election September 9th.
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square, W.—House-Physician. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications by September 9th.
HOSPITAL HOME FOR PAYING PATIENTS.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to M. S. Mountfield, Bonchurch, I.W.
KENT COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Chatham Downs, near Canterbury.—Second Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by September 10th.
LEEDS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to C. H. Wilson, 9, Elmwood Green, Camp Road, Leeds.
LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Honorary Obstetric Physician. Applications to the Treasurer, and marked "private," by September 5th.
LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Resident Obstetric Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Mr. Blair by September 10th.
MANCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by September 16th.
MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Board by September 12th.
NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street.—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by September 29th.
NEWPORT INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by September 12th.
PRESTON AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Mr. R. F. Easterby, Fishergate, Preston, by September 11th.
RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by September 12th.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Chatham.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by September 19th.
SUSSEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Hayward's Heath.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by September 16th.
UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.—Examiners in Medicine. Applications to the Secretary, R. Walker, University Court.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications by September 5th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

FOULERTON, G. R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, Ryde, *vice* J. Walter Hopkins, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., resigned.
ROBERTS, D. Lloyd, F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and Lecturer on Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Owens College, appointed Obstetric Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, *vice* the late Dr. Thorburn.
VOIGT, J. C., M.D. Edin., appointed Resident Medical Officer and Visiting Surgeon to the Southport Infirmary and Dispensary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

BIRTH.

SPOONER.—August 31st, at Maitland Lodge, Clapton, the wife of Fred. H. Spooner, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STALLARD—MARSHALL.—At St. John Baptist, Hulme, Manchester, on September 2nd, J. Prince Stallard, M.B., C.M., youngest son of the late Josiah Stallard, D.L., of The Blanquettes, Worcester, to Nita, elder daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rector of St. John Baptist, Manchester.

DEATHS.

BURDWOOD.—August 25th, at West Cottage, Bourn, Linc., Minnie Helen Watson Burdwood, the loving and beloved wife of Dr. J. Watson Burdwood, after a prolonged and painful illness.
HEDLEY.—On the 1st instant, at Welford, Rugby, Charles Hedley, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.
KARKEEK.—August 30th, at Isca, Torquay, Clara, wife of Paul Q. Karkeek, M.R.C.S., etc.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON 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.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 4 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 2.30 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 Central, 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.—King's College, 3 to 4 P.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.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 2.30 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.
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LONDON. —Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th. F., 1.30; o.p. W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9.
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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. 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; 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.

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.

THE CASE OF DR. BRADLEY.

SIR,—Will you kindly acknowledge the enclosed additional list of subscriptions—I remain, yours faithfully,
Eastwood House, Chesterfield.

RICHARD JEFFREYS.

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I. J.—The Coroner acted according to law.

RIDING-LEGGINGS.

SIR,—Can any county reader who, like myself, does most of his work in the saddle, tell me what is best to wear to keep one's legs dry and clean through the winter? and, I would also add, to keep them clean in the summer, when the saddle-flaps and stirrup-leathers do more harm than dirty roads, and ordinary leggings are too hot to be worn then; but, for winter, the desiderata are a waterproof covering from the middle of the thighs downwards, that can be easily put on and off, and is neat in appearance, and not too expensive. I have been in the saddle most days for more than thirty years without having met with a satisfactory combination of these desiderata. Trusting I may not be reduced to wheels for many years yet I make this inquiry, and am, etc.,
EQUES RUSTICUS.

THE ABUSE OF CHARITY AND A PROPOSED CURE.

SIR,—Seeing that the City Council propose to give £15,000 of public money to one of the Liverpool hospitals, and also that two other hospital-grants are soon to be asked for, I beg to call attention to the great abuse of charities in Liverpool, and to point out a partial cure.

The extent to which the abuse of medical charity is growing is painful to contemplate. Nearly all the annual reports state that "the number of patients is increasing," "a sign of the increasing usefulness of the institution," they say, while attention is called to the low state of the hospital funds. If the City Council propose to give a grant of a few thousands to each of the eighteen charities in Liverpool which are at present in need, then there will be a great many applicants.

In Liverpool alone there are 298,260 persons who receive medical treatment at our various public charities, while at nine hospitals, during the last twelve months, as many as 398,885 attendances of patients have been recorded. These eighteen charities, along with the three boards of guardians, expend £353,925 16s. 7d. yearly. It should be added that these figures do not embrace those who attend private charities, such as the Tumour and Throat Hospitals, the Victoria Hospital, or the Fistula and Pile Hospital; neither do they include the cases who receive charity from the different religious orders in Liverpool; nor do they include 4,500 patients who receive gratuitous treatment at the homes of medical men. It seems to be a general opinion that if this indiscriminate giving of medical aid goes on unchecked, all feelings of thrift and independence will soon be extinguished. It is mere nonsense for people to tell the working classes to be thrifty, while all the time the various charities hang out their sign-boards and say, "This way, please." Hospital committees should co-operate with provident societies. The clerk to one of the boards of guardians, when writing on the above subject, says: "I concur, in the main, with you, and have frequently said that this indiscriminate dispensation of medical relief is gradually destroying all notion of thrift and independence in the poorer classes."

All who take an interest in this matter hold similar views. Unfortunately, when provident societies have been started in Liverpool, their bitterest opponents have been a few medical men, and those who are on the hospital com-

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALIA.

MEDICUS inquires whether drugs are to be obtained at Melbourne, Adelaide, Sidney, and Brisbane of good quality; and if so, how much more they cost there than in England.

NAPIER AS A HEALTH-RESORT.

SIR,—Dr. Leslie Allen's interesting article upon the above, in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of August 22nd, brings to the notice of the profession a climate worthy of attention. A careful perusal of the article discloses several important natural qualifications in the district, not to be found in every part of the islands; a fine climate, dry air, sandy soil, level sandy beach, with hills rising from it to 200 or 300 feet, and inland, a fine alluvial country lying to the south.

Consumptives in the early stage, who are the most likely people to be sent from England to New Zealand, for the benefit of the voyage, and in order to avoid the English winter, will be weary after a time, especially if travelling alone, of town life; and it is desirable in many cases that they should, if possible, live upon a sheep-run, where they may enjoy a home-life, be able to share in healthy pursuits, interesting occupations, and have horse-exercise. The conclusions to which I came, from travelling in New Zealand some years ago, with an invalid relative, including some weeks spent in Hawkes Bay Province and in Napier, were, that consumptive patients from England, travelling to New Zealand via Melbourne, would do well to cross to New Zealand at the end of November or early in December.

Stoppages might be made *en route* to Napier; and, on arrival at the latter place, they should reside facing the sea, at the north part of the town, and remain there till the end of May. The cooler weather would then allow a tour to Auckland, and on to Sydney or Brisbane. Returning at the end of the winter to Napier, patients might either continue to reside there, or, if practicable, go on to a sheep-run, and never travel south of Napier or Nelson. The curative advantages of the climate may be very greatly enhanced by a little healthy occupation. Dr. Bennett, I believe, gave great attention to flowers, and so employed his time on the Mediterranean coast, when his health compelled him to live there. If a home-life can be procured for a consumptive traveller, he will not feel his isolation and loneliness so much, and of course it is most important that he should be free from any anxiety. As a medical man, he will do well not to embark in any extensive practice at first.

I believe that at Napier living is tolerably cheap, and residence at a boarding-house can be procured for the sum of thirty shillings weekly. A great objection, however, to New Zealand is the distance from England.—I am, sir, yours truly,

PER MARE PER TERRAS.

HOME FOR A PARALYTIC.

DR. STRETCH DOWSE refers Mr. Stewart to a small sanatorium at Jevington Polegate, Sussex, where, he has no doubt, the patient would be received, and well cared for. He thinks it unfortunate that no recognised home exists for the paralysed and epileptic beyond the pauper class, but that it is a question which before long must be brought to the notice of a philanthropic public.

S. B.—We would recommend either "A B C, M. R." or "Mr. A B C, M. B."

PORTABLE OR POCKET FILTERS.

MR. DE VERE HUNT writes to recommend Maignen's Filtre Rapide (32, St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, E.C.), as it is quick, capable of being taken to pieces and easily cleaned, and the result satisfactory. He states that Maignen's pocket filters were largely used in the Nile and Suakin expeditions, and were highly approved of by Lord Wolseley and his staff. There are several in use at the "Inventions" at present, made in various sizes, and of moderate cost. He understands that those used in the Abyssinian campaign were of compressed charcoal.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT.

MEMBER.—Income-tax on professional incomes is payable on the average income of the last three years. The Commissioners are not justified in making a prospective assessment. If the surveyor has claimed on a larger income than you return, you must appeal to the Commissioners, and satisfy them that the amount claimed is excessive. This will, no doubt, be troublesome, but you cannot refuse to pay unless you get the amount reduced.

DIARRHOEA AND FEEDING-BOTTLES.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of August 22nd, attention is most properly called to the frequent close connection between infantile diarrhoea and feeding-bottles.

I regret that no allusion was made to that objectionable appendage of most modern bottles, the flexible rubber tube. The old boat-shaped bottle is free from this, but it is difficult to clean mechanically, and I do not consider any other mode of cleaning efficacious, since oil of vitriol, though undoubtedly effective, is too dangerous for ordinary use.

I would recommend anyone interested in the subject to go into the nearest nursery and cut open the tube of the "Alexandra," or similar bottle, and smell it. He would then, I think, do as I have done, banish such elegant contrivances in favour of the older form.—Yours faithfully,

G. B. LONGSTAFF.

MILITARY TITLES FOR ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—In a leading article, which appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of August 22nd, there is an allusion to a remark (by no means flattering to medical men) made by tell-tale Lord Lawrence, when Viceroy of India, on the submission to him of a medical officer's name for the distinction of the Star of India.

Will you allow me to state, for the information of your readers generally, that when I served in India at that time, there was a current report, and one believed to be true, that Lord Lawrence's life was, on one occasion, saved, during a serious illness, through the care, skill, and devotion of a medical man, who was afterwards made his private secretary; further, that on Lord Lawrence assuming the post of Governor-General, it was a request of the members of his family that his particular medical man should be a member of his staff.

Probably some old retired Indian medical officer could verify or contradict the report.—Yours, etc.,

AN ARMY SURGEON.

* It is quite true that, during a considerable part of the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence a medical officer was his private secretary, but this fact does not militate against the truth of the statement made in our editorial to which our correspondent refers.

CHRONIC URTICARIA.

SUBSCRIBER asks for hints as to the treatment of chronic and inveterate urticaria. The patient, a married lady, has suffered severely for many years, and no treatment adopted has hitherto been of much benefit.

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

Mr. T. Symptom, Lincoln; Dr. D. C. McVail, Glasgow; Mr. J. W. Morden, London; Mr. T. Wilson Bootle, London; Messrs. Down Brothers, London; Mr. G. Richardson, Fulham; Dr. H. B. Bailey, Grantham; Dr. G. B. Longstaff, Morthe; Messrs. F. Darton and Co., London; Messrs. Arnold and Sons, London; Mr. E. Corcoran, Plymouth; Mr. J. Savage, Bridgend; Mr. J. E. Prouse, Wroughton; Dr. Styrax, Shrewsbury; Dr. J. Crichton Browne, London; Mr. W. H. Withington, Manchester; Dr. Thompson, Ulverston; Mr. W. F. Somerville, Glasgow; Mr. J. B. Hamilton, Dublin; Dr. W. White, Hatfield; Mr. H. C. Wilkin, London; Mr. J. F. Blennerhasset, London; Dr. Maxwell, Woolwich; Mr. W. E. Good, Dorchester; Dr. H. H. McNaul, Dartford; Dr. A. Harris-Bickford, Camborne; Mr. J. Brindley James, London; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Dr. W. A. Duncan, London; Mr. W. Curtis, Chatham; Mr. J. J. Lamprey, London; Mrs. Peacocke, Scarborough; Mr. W. F. Phillips, Dover; Mr. H. Smith, London; Mr. H. E. Richardson, Birkenhead; Dr. Moffat, Oldham; Dr. B. Fenwick, London; Mr. D. Davies, Bristol; Dr. D. Noel Paton, Edinburgh; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Our Paris Correspondent; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. Cresswell Baber, Brighton; W. W.; Mr. James Barr, Liverpool; Our Valencia Correspondent; Mr. A. J. H. Crespi, Wimborne; Messrs. Ferris and Co., Bristol; Mr. F. Skerrett, Gort; Philologist; Mr. R. H. A. Hunter, London; Mr. De Vere Hunt, Bolton; Mr. Keetley, London; Dr. Hime, Londonderry; Mr. E. Cotterell, Bicester; Dr. J. A. Lindsay, Belfast; Dr. W. J. Tyson, Folkestone; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Messrs. Brand and Co., London; Dr. Bourneville, Paris; Dr. B. O'Connor, London; Messrs. Widenmann, Broicher, and Co., London; Mr. I. H. Jones, Bury; Mr. D. E. Pinna, London; Dr. B. Annington, Cambridge; The Brounhead Tester Company, London; Mr. R. T. A. O'Callaghan, Carlisle; Mr. R. Dacre Fox, Manchester; Mr. R. H. Noott, Parkhurst; Mr. H. Greenway, Plymouth; Mr. James Dixon, Dorking; The Reverend A. A. W. Drew, London; Mr. J. W. Stride, Brighton; Mr. W. J. Tivy, Clifton; Dr. C. Beviss, Pinetown, Natal; Mr. T. E. Cahill, Callan; Dr. W. Ewart, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. John Tatham, Salford; Dr. Spooner, London; Mr. Thomas Twyford, Hanley; Mr. J. E. Edwards, Chester; Dr. D. Lloyd Roberts, Manchester; Mr. R. A. Morrish, Liverpool; Mr. Jeffreys, Chesterfield; The Medical Secretary of St. Thomas's Hospital; Messrs. J. H. Peck and Co., Wigan; The Æolus Waterspray and General Ventilating Company; Mr. J. N. Constable, Sandwich; Dr. Angus Fraser, Aberdeen; Mr. H. W. G. Macleod, Edinburgh; Mr. A. Thomson Shaw, Edinburgh; Dr. Edward Malins, Birmingham; Mr. E. A. McGowan, Oldham; Mr. Mark H. Judge, London; Mr. T. F. Tannahill, Rochester; Mr. Henry Power, London; Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson, Leeds; Mr. Charles Richardson, Leeds; Miss H. Daniel, Denton, Manchester; Mr. George Terry, Wells, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Bad Drains and How to Test Them. By R. Harris Reeves. London: E. and F. N. Spon. 1885.

Questions on Magnetism and Electricity. By F. W. Levander, F.R.A.S. Second Edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1885.

Inebriism; A Pathological and Psychological Study. By T. L. Wright, M.D.

Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics. By J. B. Gresswell, M.R.C.V.S. London: H. K. Lewis. 1885.

Notes on Medical Experiences in India, Principally with Reference to Diseases of the Eye. By Surgeon-Major S. E. Maunsell, M.S. London: H. K. Lewis. 1885.

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