

## THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

BRADFORD.

THE sixth annual report of the Bradford Union Hospital, which covers the period from July 1st, 1904, to June 30th, 1905, includes a report of the Poor-law Sanatorium for Consumptives at Eastby, covering the period from the opening of the institution in November, 1903, to June 30th, 1905. During this period 83 patients were admitted. Less than one-third of these (24 in all) were early cases, whilst over a half (43) were moderately advanced, and 15 were advanced cases. Of the early cases, only 7 were admitted during the first year, but, since medical men have been informed by circular that patients could be admitted to the sanatorium without first going through the Union Hospital, a much larger proportion of early cases has been recommended. The average duration of treatment was fourteen weeks for the early cases, and twenty-two weeks for the more advanced cases. The average weekly cost per head for the year ending March 31st, 1905, was £2 3s. 5½d. As to results, the report justly observes that the time is too short to say anything definite; so far, however, as it is possible to judge, the results have been very satisfactory. The visiting physician, Dr. Ralph H. Crowley, who signs the report, shortly sums up the problem of how to deal with the consumptive poor, which, as he says, still remains far from solved. He emphasizes the need for a colony for those who, after treatment, are able to work, but who so quickly relapse on returning to the unfavourable conditions of work and life in the town.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

ACCORDING to the *Monthly Homoeopathic Review* of September 1st, there are less than three hundred homoeopathic practitioners in the United Kingdom. America, we learn from the same authority, rejoices in the possession of some twelve thousand disciples of Hahnemann.

THE Odontological Society is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of scientific research in connexion with dentistry. Particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Scientific Research Committee, Odontological Society, 20, Hanover Square, W.

THE first meeting of the Pathological Society of London for the session 1905-6 will be held on Tuesday, October 17th. Four laboratory meetings have been arranged. The first will be held at University College on November 21st, the second at the Lister Institute on February 6th, 1906, the third at the laboratory of the Royal Army Medical College on March 20th, and the fourth at St. Bartholomew's Medical School on May 1st.

THE Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded has deputed five of its members to visit America in order to inquire into the arrangements in force in that country in respect of such persons as come within the terms of the reference to the Commission. The Commissioners selected for this duty are:—Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B., of the Home Office; Mr. W. H. Dickinson, L.C.C., Chairman of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded; Dr. H. B. Donkin, one of the Commissioners of Prisons; Dr. J. C. Dunlop, Inspector under the Inebriates Act in Scotland; and Mrs. Pinsent, of Birmingham. The deputies left for New York last Saturday.

THE annual meeting of the Association of the Public Vaccinators of England and Wales will be held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, October 27th, at 3.30 p.m. The annual report and balance sheet will be submitted and the president and officers for 1905-6 will be elected; subsequently Dr. J. M. Ferguson (Burnley) will read a paper entitled, *The Necessity of Revaccination*; Dr. Brassey Brierley (Manchester) another on *the Relationship between Public Vaccinators and other Practitioners*, and Dr. Arthur Drury (Halifax) one on *the Parliamentary Aspect of Vaccination*. After the papers have been read a general discussion will take place. The annual dinner will be held at the Midland Hotel on the same day at 6.30 p.m. Members intending to be present are requested to communicate with Mr. Charles Greenwood, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, E.C., on or before October 13th.

AN exhibition of drugs and appliances has been open during the week in the new Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster. The exhibition has been organized by the staff of *The British*

*and Colonial Druggist*, which has for some years arranged chemists' exhibitions. This is called a medical exhibition, and the object of the promoters has been to induce medical men to visit it; in this they have, we are informed, been successful. The public have been practically excluded by an admission fee of 5s. The exhibition is not large, but among the firms having stalls are some leading houses. Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart and Co., in addition to specimens of chloroform, ether, and ethyl chloride, exhibited a number of pharmaceutical preparations, among others a liquor stimulans viridis containing capsicum and mustard, and intended to supply the want of a simple rubefacient liniment. This firm also showed an ointment basis soluble in water, and, therefore, easily washed off. In addition to various pharmaceutical preparations, Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Company showed some ice or hot water bags made of Japanese paper; when treated with warm water they become soft and pliable, adapting themselves well to any surface. As they are cheap they can be destroyed after use, and seem, for this reason alone, well worthy of attention. Messrs. Maw, Son and Sons, in addition to the nurse's aseptic wallet mentioned elsewhere, exhibit a good portable instrument case and sterilizer combined of plated copper; the price is moderate, and the appliance is calculated to be useful to general practitioners, since it would, in the ordinary way serve as a convenient sterilizer for the surgery. It could be heated over a small gas ring at very small cost. Mr. William Martindale exhibits a number of drugs and preparations as well as the well-designed bacteriological test case already described in these columns. Messrs. Parke, Davis and Company exhibit antitoxic serum and organic preparations, and Messrs. Armour a number of products of the latter class as well as digestive ferments.

AMERICAN NAVAL HOSPITALS.—It is proposed to remodel all the old hospitals of the United States Navy. The hospital at Norfolk will be enlarged so as to make it capable of accommodating 250 patients, and the building arranged so that the facilities for the care of the sick and wounded may in time of war be increased to 500 beds. The naval hospital at Pensacola is also to be remodelled.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—A general meeting of the Medical Society of London will be held on Monday next at 8 p.m. Immediately afterwards, an ordinary meeting will be held, when the incoming President, Sir Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., will deliver an opening address, and Dr. StClair Thomson will read a paper on *Cerebral and Ophthalmic Complication in three cases of Sphenoidal Sinusitis*. At the second meeting of the Society, on October 23rd, a series of surgical papers will be read, and on November 13th a clinical meeting will be held. The Lettsomian Lectures will be delivered on February 5th and 19th and March 5th, 1906, by Mr. C. A. Ballance, who has chosen for his subject *Some Points in the Surgery of the Brain and its Membranes*. The anniversary dinner of the Society will take place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on March 14th, 1906, at 7 p.m.

MEDICAL SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medical Sickness, Annuity, and Life Assurance Society was held at 429, Strand, London, W.C., on September 29th. In the absence of Dr. de Havilland Hall the chair was taken by Dr. Brindley James. The sickness experience of the Society for the current year is so far about normal. A large sum was disbursed for claims during the early months of the year, but both in number and severity the illnesses which bring the members on the funds always lessen in the summer season, and 1905 has been no exception to the rule. Of late years there has been a distinct tendency to an increase in the number of claims arising from accidents. In addition to what may be called professional accidents, such as septic poisoning from operations, etc., there are a large number arising from the growing use of the cycle and motor car. The latter in particular has produced a considerable number of claims on the Society this year, and more accidents seem to happen to those using the motor cars than to those run down, etc., by them. Railways have also sent their quota of claims to the Society. In the deplorable accident at Witham two members of the Society were injured, one rather seriously. The half-yearly audit just furnished shows a considerable addition to the funds, which now amount to nearly £200,000, and are ample to secure the important benefits granted by the Society to its members. Prospectus and all particulars on application to Mr. F. Addiscott, Secretary, Medical Sickness and Accident Society, 33, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

## OBITUARY.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HENRY CROCKER, M.D., late of the Madras Medical Department, died at Kew on September 19th, in the 75th year of his age. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, August 2nd, 1855, and became Deputy Surgeon-General on retirement from the service, March 1st, 1883. He had no war record.

The death of Major HAROLD ARTHUR STALKARTT, M.B., C.M.Ed., noticed in last week's BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, adds another victim to the already long list of those who may be said to have sacrificed their lives for ones' fellow-creatures. This mail brings the news that his death was due to septicaemia following infection received whilst operating on a case of septic peritonitis. The death of so young and promising an officer under these sad circumstances is all the more deplorable, and that so brilliant a career should have been cut short in its prime is a source of additional grief to his relatives, as well as a loss to the corps to which he belonged. Major H. A. Stalkartt joined the Army as Surgeon-Lieutenant in January, 1892, being promoted Surgeon-Captain in January, 1895, and Major in January, 1904. We can but express deep sympathy with his young widow, thus sadly bereft, and with his sorrowing relatives, who have the consolation that he died at his post in the discharge of his duty.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Edward Sas Korczynski, Professor of Medicine in the University of Cracow; Dr. Ludwig Winternitz, Physician to the Rudolfstiftung Hospital, Vienna, aged 52; Surgeon-General H. Schafer, Director of the Charite Hospital, Berlin, aged 65; Dr. Thomas Menees, sometime Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Nashville, and afterwards of Obstetrics in Vanderbilt University, aged 82; Professor Alfred Schaefer, of the Anatomical Institute of the University of Breslau; and Dr. Kohlschutter, Professor of Internal Medicine in the University of Halle.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

DR. MIDDLETON MARTIN, the County Medical Officer of Health for Gloucestershire, has summarized in his annual report for 1904 the reports of the medical officers of the fourteen urban and twenty-three rural districts, and introduces the summary by a general statement as to the health of the county. The estimated population is 333,000, the birth-rate 22.9, and the death-rate 13.2 per 1,000. Infant mortality is 96 per 1,000 births. Of the thirty-five districts wholly within the county it appears that ten have no accommodation for isolating cases of infectious disease. Bacteriological examination in doubtful cases has been established, as well as county notification of infectious disease. Summaries of the local water supplies and methods of sewage treatment are incorporated, in addition to information as to school closure. A list of 600 women who have acted as midwives in the county has been obtained from various sources—that is, about 2 in 550 of the total population; the number who had registered with the Central Midwives Board and had given notice of their intention to practise in the county up to June was 173. An abstract of the report of each local medical officer is appended, and the usual statistical tables.

### CERTIFICATION OF INSANE PATIENT FOR COUNTY ASYLUM.

"ANOTHER PRIVATE PRACTITIONER" writes: Dr. Pilkington's letter in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 30th, p. 835, is my reason for writing, for if the facts are as he states they should be made widely known, for I, with many other private practitioners, would be glad to receive the fee which is morally ours. My past experience has always been that the patient was handed over to the parish doctor, and that there was never any suggestion from the relieving officer or the magistrate that we could fill in his papers. Why should not a private practitioner be able to do so? He is always a large ratepayer, and therefore should receive some of the benefits of the huge rates he has to pay towards paupers and other Poor-law luxuries.

### VACCINATION.

AMSTRES writes: Can a parent be prosecuted under the Vaccination Act for not having his child vaccinated, the circumstances being as follows: The child is now nearly 3 years old. No notice was sent to the parent from the vaccination officer or the public vaccinator on 11 August this year, when the public vaccinator, after sending the ordinary notice of his visit on the prescribed form, sent his assistant, who offered to vaccinate. The parent refused, and then received a notice of default from the vaccination officer. Surely the vaccination officer will be non-suited if he attempts to prosecute the parent under

an Act the statutory requirements of which have not been complied with.

\*.\* The parents can certainly be prosecuted; there may be valid reason for previous notice not having reached them. If the assistant is a deputy authorized by the Local Government Board the requirements of the Act will have been fulfilled, as far as that point goes; if not the Bench should not convict, and it is doubtful if they would do so under the whole circumstances, if correctly reported to our correspondent.

## INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

### INDIA IN 1903.

#### THE REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

(Continued from p. 685.)

#### Native Troops.

OUT of a strength of 124,660, 19,625 were marching, 61 at the Delhi durbar, 1,745 in China, 929 on service in Tibet, 930 in the Aden Hinterland, and 3,174 in Somaliland, the rest in cantonments. The health of the whole army was "exceptionally good," the sickness-rates the lowest on record, and the death-rate 11.19, against 11.51 in 1902, and 12.66 in 1897-1901. Ague, dysentery, venereal diseases, and chest diseases were the chief causes of sickness, and pneumonia, remittent fever and phthisis of mortality. There was an increase in admission rates for influenza, cholera, enteric fever and phthisis, and in death-rates from cholera and enteric fever. The death-rate of the China garrison was 12.03, chiefly caused by phthisis. Considerable sickness due to scurvy, ague, and pneumonia prevailed in Somaliland, and the death-rate was 25.83. The death-rate of the Aden column field force was 11.19, and of the Tibet force 11.84, both very moderate. The North-West and Western frontier hill stations and the Indus Valley stations were, as usual, very unhealthy. Cholera caused 135 admissions and 80 deaths. There was a severe outbreak at Mian Mir, caused apparently by polluted canal water. From small-pox there were 78 admissions and 2 deaths, fewer in proportion to strength than in the European army. The admission-rate of ague was low. There was also a marked fall in the incidence and mortality of remittent fever; also in simple continued fever. Both terms are vague, and statistical variations are very apt to be influenced by diagnostic changes. The admissions from enteric fever were 80 with 27 deaths. Goorkha regiments, as usual, gave higher figures. Eight cases were diagnosed as Malta fever. Plague accounted for 184 cases and 115 deaths. Attacks were fewer than in 1902, notwithstanding the increase in the civil population. There was a decrease in the number of cases of cerebrospinal fever, which amounted to 6 with 4 deaths, against 18 and 17 in 1902. The admission-rate for scurvy was about the same as usual, but in Somaliland 839 cases occurred with 16 deaths. A report by Lieutenant Barnardo, I.M.S., is referred to, in which Professor Wright's views are supported, and the use of fresh milk and meat juice and the administration of alkalies to correct hyperacidity of the blood lauded. Lime juice is said to lose its antiscorbutic values by keeping owing to chemical changes. The admissions and death-rates from phthisis were high, and considerably above those of the European army. Goorkhas again gave excessive rates. There was a slight fall in the mortality caused by pneumonia, but it is about six times as high as in the European army. There was a decided fall in the prevalence and fatality of dysentery and diarrhoea; venereal diseases caused 24.5 per 1,000 admissions, about one-tenth of the rate in the European army. There were 122 cases of beri-beri with 8 deaths in the Madras command, and 710 cases of guinea-worm, most of them in Central India. The corresponding figures of the European army were 26 and 1. The most urgent sanitary problem connected with the native army is the prevention of chest diseases.

#### Vaccination.

There was a slight advance in vaccination during the year ending March 31st, 1904, the total number of operations performed by public agencies being 8,457,298, against 8,431,564 in the preceding year. There was a falling off in work in the provinces of Bengal, Assam, Madras, and Coorg, and an increase in the rest. Primary vaccinations were considerably more numerous and revaccinations less so. This was due to the diminished prevalence of small-pox, and in some places to the prevalence of plague and measles. The percentage of success in primary operations was 95.05, and in revaccination 68.19. Successful operations held a ratio of 33.2 to the population, and taking the birth-rate at 40 per

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DR. D. MACALISTER has been appointed Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic for the ensuing year.

The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene:

P. W. Bassett-Smith, H. A. Foy, W. M. G. Guinness, J. T. C. Johnson, R. M. Kalapesi, D. Mackinnon, A. R. Wellington.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

*University College, London (Transfer) Act, 1905.*

THE University College Transfer Commissioners give notice that they have made an order appointing September 1st, 1906, as the appointed day under the said Act generally, but without prejudice to the power of the said Commissioners hereafter to appoint a later day or days. Any body or person affected as in the said Act desirous of making any representation on to the said Commissioners may do so by writing to Mr Arthur Paget, Secretary of the Commissioners, 9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., by October 24th, 1905.

*Lectures in the Physiological Laboratory.*

A course of eight lectures on renal activity will be given by Professor T. G. Brodie, M.D., F.R.S., on Tuesdays, commencing on October 24th at 5 p.m.

*Meeting of Convocation.*

At the general meeting to be held at the University on Tuesday next, October 10th, at 5.30 p.m., a communication from the University College Transfer Commission is to be considered. It is addressed to the Clerk of Convocation, and notifies that the Commissioners have appointed the first day of September, 1906, to be the appointed day under the University College, London (Transfer) Act, 1905. The Commissioners further inform Convocation that if the latter body desires to make any representations to the Commissioners in reference to the business devolved upon them under that Act such representations should be ready for submission on or before October 24th next. It will be moved by the Chairman that the communication be referred to the Standing Committee, who shall have power to make such representations to the Commissioners.

Mr. E. C. Williams, B.A., will move that Convocation would welcome the formation of a University Union on the lines of those existing at Oxford and Cambridge, and desires that a subcommittee be appointed to consider what steps can be taken for the purpose.

The Rev. W. J. Foxell, M.A., B.Mus., will move that Convocation welcomes the formation of a University of London Musical Society.

## WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

*Applied Physiology.*—A course of lectures on applied physiology will be delivered by Dr. Bertram Abrahams on Thursdays at 5 p.m., commencing on October 13th. They will be open without fee to all graduates and students of the University. The lectures will be devoted to the consideration of the application of physiology to the study of disease. The first three lectures will deal with general questions, including that of immunity, and the remaining five lectures will be devoted mainly to dietetics and metabolism.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

## FIRST M.B.

*Elementary Anatomy and Biology, Chemistry, and Physics.*—O. F. D. Airth, E. Hudson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J. A. C. Scott.  
*Chemistry and Physics.*—Harriet A. R. Apps, W. Barnes, C. C. Beatty, J. G. Campbell, B.A., H. A. Cooper, I. S. Gabe, P. A. Galvin, C. Gray, J. P. Jackson, E. P. Martin, Ruth Nicholson, T. A. Peel, R. Raffle, H. W. Sykes, G. H. Wood.

*Elementary Anatomy and Biology.*—F. F. T. Hare, H. M. Macgregor, Theresa de Gournay Miller, L. M. Stewart, Dorothea Mary Tudor.

## SECOND M.B.

*Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica.*—\*C. F. M. Saint, \*H. G. Davidson, \*F. A. Robinson, K. B. Allan, C. M. Brown, I. Hodgkinson, E. P. L. Hughes, H. C. Kellgren, F. W. Melvin, C. J. Neillan, F. Rahikens, B. Taylor, E. F. Waddington.

## THIRD M.B.

*Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Public Health.*—\*H. M. Levison.  
*Pass List.*—H. H. Blake, G. E. P. Davis, G. R. Ellis, Elizabeth Niel Havelock, H. F. Joynt, E. P. H. Joynt, C. G. Kemp, Jessie Margaret Murray, E. L. Markham, W. Rollin, J. W. Smith, L. H. Walker, G. Walker.  
\* Second class honours.

## UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

## THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDINGS.

On September 27th, at the invitation of the Professor of Pathology (Dr. Arthur Hall), the members of the Midland Medical Union visited the new medical buildings of the Sheffield University.

The various class rooms, laboratories, museums, etc., were shown by the members of the Staff in charge of them, and after they had been thoroughly inspected, the members partook of tea and refreshments in the Pathology Department.

The general arrangement of the buildings, and the very complete equipment of the various laboratories produced a most favourable impression, and there was a strong feeling that this, the youngest of the English Universities, need not, as regards its medical side, fear comparison with any of its seniors. Amongst the visitors were: Drs. J. A. Goodfellow, E. Wearne Clarke, W. C. Rainsbury, W. B. Ransom, W. Duncan, S. Worthington, G. Booth, H. Peck, R. A. Barber, and Messrs. J. Mackie, A. M. Pileher, H. B. Fletcher, V. E. Sutcliffe, and A. W. Shea.

## SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates were approved at the September examinations indicated:

*Surgery.*—A. G. C. Findlay, \*J. H. K. Sykes, \*R. H. Terry, †

*Medicine.*—M. L. A. Boileau, \*J. M. Lynch, R. J. S. Verity.

*Forensic Medicine.*—M. L. A. Boileau, C. G. Grey, T. R. St. Johnston, S. H. Sugden.

The diploma of the Society was granted to Messrs. A. G. C. Findlay, T. R. St. Johnston, J. H. K. Sykes, and R. H. Terry.

\* Section I. † Section II.

## LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are devoted will be found under their respective headings.

## QUERIES.

WE would request correspondents who desire to ask questions in this column not to make use of such signatures as "A Member," "A Member B.M.A.," "Enquirer," and so on. By attention to this request much confusion would be avoided. Correspondents are asked to write upon one side of the paper only.

ONYX desires to have a list of education authorities which have appointed ophthalmic surgeons, the salaries paid, and the number of children in each case. He also wishes to know from what source the money to purchase glasses prescribed is obtained.

E. A. G. asks whether any reader of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL can recommend a place in Hampshire or Surrey, on South-Western main line, standing high, at least 400 ft., and on a sandy or gravel soil, suitable for incipient consumption?

## ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

A MEDICAL MAN writes to us as follows: I have had the misfortune to lose my leg at the hip-joint, and have practically no stump at all. Is there any apparatus known in the profession that would be of any assistance to me in the way of an artificial support? I have never heard of any, but would be grateful to anybody who could make any suggestion of value.

## DISPOSAL OF IMBECILE ADULT.

I.M.J. asks whether any institution exists into which a man, aged 60, of feeble mind (not insane) could be admitted. The friends could pay from 7s. 6d. to 10s. a week.

\* If the patient can be certified as "of unsound mind," the county or borough asylum (as the case may be) for the place of his settlement, or chargeability, would probably receive him, accepting the part-payment mentioned.

## LETTERS, NOTES, Etc.

## THE DUNCAN FUND.

DR. HUGH RITCHIE (257, Shankill Road, Belfast) writes: I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the following subscriptions towards this fund. At the end of August the Committee decided to give Mrs. Duncan £50. Drs. Kirkhope, Kirkwood, and Ritchie were deputed to convey this sum to the widow, which they accordingly did. It has now been agreed to close this fund in a week or two.

Total already acknowledged	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M.B., Bombay	59	2	0
	1	1	0
	£60	3	0

## REMOVAL OF A TUMOUR FROM A HERMAPHRODITE.

DR. MARION B. ANDREWS (Belfast) writes: From Professor Corby's description of his hermaphrodite patient, "Willie Mary," as reported in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 30th, p. 710, I quite fail to understand why the case is classed as one of true hermaphroditism, and should be glad to know if anything has been omitted. How does Professor Corby reconcile his statement that "as my patient can claim to be the possessor of a uterus and now one ovary [the other presumably being the one removed at the operation], and of a penis and two halves of a scrotum, he is clearly a true hermaphrodite," with the dictum he quotes from McMurrick that "true hermaphroditism is a term which should be reserved for possible cases in which the genital ridges give rise in the same individual to both ova and spermatozoa"? Was anything in the nature of a testicle or even of vesicular seminae discovered or suspected? McMurrick's definition includes Simpson's lateral and vertical classes of true hermaphroditism, but excludes his transverse type, to which possibly "Willie Mary" might have some claim, though as far as the description goes the case seems to be one of the much commoner type of simple spurious hermaphroditism in the female, the nurse's "intuitive perceptivity" notwithstanding.

ERRATA.—In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 30th the following corrections should be made: Page 779, col. 1, line 14, for "gastrojejunostomy" read "jejunojejunostomy." Page 820, col. 2, footnote, for "Medical" read "Mental." Page 825, col. 2, line 11, for "repeated" read "repealed."

## SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Eight lines and under	£	s.	d.
Each additional line	0	0	6
A whole column	2	0	0
A page	5	5	0

An average line contains six words.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, at the Office, not later than first post on Wednesday morning preceding publication; and if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the British Medical Association at the General Post-Office, London. Small amounts may be paid in postage-stamps.

N.B.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive letters at Postes Restantes addressed either in initials or numbers.