

dioxydiamidoarsenobenzene-mono-methane-sulphinate of sodium $C_{12}H_{11}O_2As_2N_2CH_2O\cdot SONa$, together with inorganic salts. The active constituent itself contains 32.2 per cent. of arsenic, but in consequence of the presence of inorganic salts the commercial product, neo-salvarsan, is stated to contain in 0.15 gram only as much arsenic as 0.10 gram of salvarsan. This means that neo-salvarsan contains about $\frac{2}{3} \times 31.6 = 21.1$ per cent. of arsenic. That this figure is approximately correct is confirmed by the analyses of F. Lehmann,³ who found 22 per cent. of arsenic in this product. Similarly 0.15 gram of "neo-kharsivan" is equivalent in arsenic content to 0.10 gram of "kharsivan." Neo-salvarsan and "neo-kharsivan," therefore, contain about 21.1 per cent. of arsenic.—We are, etc.,

London, E.C., July 27th. BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND CO.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.
THE Burney Yeo scholarships for 1916 have been awarded to Messrs. R. Roberts, J. M. Bickerton, G. A. Harrison.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.
A COMMITTEE was held on July 27th, the Senior Censor, Dr. Percy Kidd, being in the chair.

Admission of Members.
The following candidates having passed the required examination, were admitted Members of the College: Richard Alun Rowlands, M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., and Gilbert Innes Strachan, M.D.Glasg. (Cardiff).

Licences Granted.
Licences to practise physic were granted to 120 candidates who had passed the requisite examinations.

Diplomas in Public Health.
In conjunction with the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Diplomas in Public Health were granted to Reginald St. George Smallbridge Bond, M.B., F.R.C.S.Edin., Ethel Mary Minett, M.B., B.S.Lond., and Henry Owen West, M.D., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.P.Lond.

Election of Censors.
The Censors were elected as follows: Drs. W. Hale White, William Pasteur, Sidney H. C. Martin, Hector W. G. Mackenzie.

Communications.
The following communications were received: (1) From the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, dated May 12th, June 9th, and July 14th, reporting proceedings of the Council of that College on May 11th, June 8th, and July 13th respectively. (2) From the Royal Society, dated June 19th, enclosing a copy of regulations for the organization of a conjoint board of scientific societies adopted at a conference of representatives of the societies concerned, and asking the College to nominate representatives upon the board. The Acting President nominated the President and Dr. Henry Head.

Gift to the College.
An offer was received from Mrs. Streatfeild to give £10,000 in Consols to be held by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, jointly, in trust for the promotion of research. The offer was accepted and a letter ordered to be written to Mrs. Streatfeild thanking her for her generous gift.

Appointments of Representatives of the College.
Dr. T. D. Acland was elected a Representative Governor of the University of Sheffield, and Sir George Savage was re-appointed a Representative on the Committee of Management of the Chelsea Physic Garden.

Reports.
Reports were received from the Committee of Management recommending that Rugby School be added to the list of institutions recognized by the Examining Board in England for instruction in chemistry and physics, and that the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, U.S.A., be added to the list of universities whose graduates in medicine are admissible to the final examination of the Conjoint Board. The reports were adopted.

After some further formal business the Acting President dissolved the Comitia.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.
An ordinary Council was held on July 27th, when Sir Watson Cheyne, Bt., President, was in the chair.

Issue of Diplomas.
Diplomas of membership were granted to 119 candidates found qualified at the recent examinations.

³ *Apoth. Zeit.*, 1912, 27, 546.

Streatfeild Research Fund.

Representatives from the Council were appointed to serve on a joint committee to prepare, for approval by the two colleges, a scheme and regulations for the administration of the Streatfeild Research Fund.

Venereal Diseases.

A letter, dated July 13th, was read from the Assistant Secretary of the Local Government Board, forwarding by direction of the President of the Board, copies of the Circular and Regulations which the Board has issued with regard to the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

The diplomas of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. have been conferred upon the following candidates who have passed the final examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery:

W. Agar, G. C. Agarwala, A. M. Ahmad, E. B. Alabaster, *Mary C. Albuquerque, F. M. Allchin, D. H. Anthony, R. Aspinall-Stivala, K. Atkin, T. B. Bailey, G. A. Beyers, W. H. Blackburn, C. E. Bond, E. G. P. Bousfield, C. V. Braimbridge, H. G. Broadbridge, J. Brooks, W. W. K. Brown, L. J. F. Bull, G. E. Burton, C. P. L. Carrier, P. D. H. Chapman, P. N. Cook, M. C. Cooper, J. M. Courtney, F. Crinsoz de Cottens, F. G. L. Dawson, F. P. G. de Smidt, W. R. Dickinson, J. M. Downie, G. G. Drummond, W. H. Dye, J. D. Dyson, W. C. C. Easton, H. E. F. F. Jayake, D. D. Evans, T. S. Evans, H. W. Featherstone, F. O. Fehrsen, J. B. Flamer-Caldera, W. B. Gabriel, J. J. Gasperine, E. T. Gaspey, L. S. Gathergood, E. A. Green, T. H. Gunewardine, *Hilda M. Halliday, M. St. C. Hamilton, C. C. Harrison, N. H. Harrison, A. G. Harsant, E. H. V. Hensley, R. B. Hick, *Mary I. Hounsfield, J. B. Hume, G. G. Jack, F. B. Jago, *Elizabeth E. Jenkins, A. R. Jennings, B. E. Jerwood, T. Joekes, J. R. John, L. P. Johns, S. H. M. Johns, W. H. Jones, T. R. F. Kerby, G. E. Kidman, P. R. E. Kirby, N. M. Lewis, *Louisa M. Lister, *Katharine Lloyd, Arcot Doraisawny Loganadan, D. Loughlin, H. M. C. Macaulay, G. C. Mathie, G. L. Maule, A. A. Miller, E. C. de M. Morgan, J. J. Murphy, R. L. Newell, E. Newton, F. P. Nicholas, J. D. Oliver, *Alice O'Reilly, J. A. P. Perera, V. J. E. C. del S. Perez y Marzan, E. S. Phillips, J. W. G. Phillips, R. L. Portway, R. H. C. Pryn, Lakshminarayanaapuram Subramanier Ramier, J. S. Ranson, S. D. Rhind, T. H. Rhys, *Evelene B. G. Rivington, W. R. Rowlands, Bishambhar Sahai, E. Sakoschansky, E. E. Samarawebera, *Enid E. Sanger-Davies, W. H. Sarra, J. A. D. Skinner, A. C. Smith, N. A. Sprott, G. P. Tatton, *Lily D. Taylor, Ismail Tewfik, R. O. Townend, R. R. Traill, W. J. Vance, P. M. J. Van Gehuchten, H. S. Wachter, *Phillis E. Webb, H. M. Wharry, R. C. P. Whitcombe, A. G. P. Wills, T. Wilson, W. E. Wilson, R. A. Woodhouse, L. Zeitline.

* Under the Medical Act, 1876.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

THE following candidates have passed the final examination, and have been admitted L.R.C.P. and S.Edin. and L.R.F.P.S. Glasg.:

R. L. Jones, W. B. Lawson, M. Campbell, Keki Sorabji Bhiwandiwala, Maniketh Vythi Menon, W. C. Borrie, J. A. Murray, J. A. Smith, J. Y. M'Lean, P. Hayes, J. Bygott.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have passed the final examination:

H. M. Alexander, J. C. Attridge, D. Boland, R. D'Alton, B. J. Daunt, G. Dunne, R. Green, Marjorie M'Mullen, W. A. Malone, T. Moore, E. B. Palmer.

The Services.

EXCHANGES.

CAPTAIN R.A.M.C., administrative experience over a year's foreign service, now with railway troops, desires exchange with medical officer at hospital or dépôt in London or Greater London. Address No. 3,000, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Office, 429, Strand, W.C.

Captain (temporary) R.A.M.C., in Field Ambulance, France, desires exchange with officer in base hospital, France, M.A.C., or Hospital Train, France, or hospital at home. He has experience as an anaesthetist. Address 2,999, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Office, 429, Strand, W.C.

Captain R.A.M.C.(T.), attached to Casualty Clearing Station which is unlikely to proceed overseas, desires exchange to Casualty Clearing Station abroad. X. Y. Z., BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Office, 429, Strand, W.C.

Captain R.A.M.C.(T.), Yeomanry regiment, desires exchange into field ambulance, base hospital or regiment at front or abroad.—Address No. 2899, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Office, 429, Strand, W.C.

THE late Mr. Emil C. Bundy, of New York, bequeathed £20,000 to Columbia University for research work on cancer.

DR. LLEWELLYN C. P. PHILLIPS, professor of medicine in the Medical School, Cairo, and physician to the Sultan of Egypt, has received the King's permission to wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Nile conferred upon him by the Sultan of Egypt in recognition of valuable services rendered.

addition to his family, many of his old friends and fellow workers were present. He lies within a few yards of his life-long friend, Sir George Buchanan.

A. H. LISTER, M.D., C.M.G.,

PHYSICIAN AND LECTURER ON CLINICAL MEDICINE, ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY; LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, R.A.M.C.(T.F.).

We have to record with great regret that Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lister, of Aberdeen, died at sea on his way home from Egypt. He had suffered for a good many years from pulmonary tuberculosis, and had on several occasions been compelled to give up work in Aberdeen and spend several winters in Switzerland.

Arthur Hugh Lister was the son of the late Mr. Arthur Lister, F.R.S., brother of Lord Lister. He was born in 1864, and graduated B.A.Camb., with a second class in the natural science tripos in 1886. After spending two years as a medical student in the University of Aberdeen, he spent a third at King's College, under his uncle, Lord Lister. He graduated M.B., C.M.Aberd. in 1895, with highest honours, gaining the John Murray medal as the most distinguished graduate of his year. After serving as house-physician at the Middlesex Hospital he returned to Aberdeen, and in 1897 was appointed assistant physician to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. In 1912 he became full physician to the infirmary and lecturer on clinical medicine in the university. In 1904 he took the degree of M.D.Aberd., with honours for his thesis on "Roentgen rays and their application in the examination of the chest." He was at various times medical referee of the Newhills Sanatorium, honorary physician to the tuberculosis wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, and medical officer of Morningfield Hospital for Incurables, Aberdeen. He devoted particular attention to the study of tuberculosis and his opinion was much sought in consultation in the North of Scotland.

Long before the war he held a commission in the Territorial R.A.M.C., and had been in command of the 2nd Highland Field Ambulance. In 1910 he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel in the 1st Scottish General Hospital, Aberdeen, and on the outbreak of the war volunteered for general service. For a time he worked at Sir Henry Norman's ambulance in Northern France, but early in 1915 proceeded to the Mediterranean in charge of the medical division of a general hospital with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. In this capacity he did not spare himself, and the excellence of his work was recognized by the honour of C.M.G., conferred upon him in the list of Birthday Honours last June, and how it was appreciated by his patients is shown by the following note from "A Subaltern":

Not least among those who lament the loss of this admirable physician and handsome gentleman do we lament it who were his patients in the General Hospital in Alexandria, Egypt. He was a man of unusual charm and of unusual firmness. He knew how ill he himself was, yet through the frightful dust and heat of those bad days, when we were streaming from Gallipoli into Egypt, knocked out by wounds and disease, he worked unceasingly, patching us up, always good to look upon, always charming, yet always to the point. "One must do what one can," he said, and he did it. That is why we who owe to him not only health but life itself will cherish ever the memory of that "very gentle perfect knight."

As a young man Dr. Lister was something of an athlete; he played Rugby football as a student, and later became a keen golfer, but he was handicapped in his career by the disease which has now caused his death. His loss will be keenly felt in Aberdeen, where he enjoyed the confidence and regard of the profession. He was a member of the British Medical Association, a member, and for some time treasurer, of the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society, and a member of the Association of Physicians of Great Britain and Ireland.

He married the daughter of the late Sir Reginald Palgrave, Clerk to the House of Commons, and is survived by this lady and seven children.

CANON E. F. HOERNLÉ, M.B.EDIN.

A most interesting and attractive personality has been removed from Edinburgh clerical and medical circles by the death on July 23rd of Edward Frederick Hoernlé, M.B., L.R.C.S.EDIN. Although at the time of his death and for several years past Dr. Hoernlé had no active connexion with medical practice, yet in the earlier part of

his life, as a medical missionary under the Church Missionary Society in Ispahan, Persia, he was as devoted to the medical as to the clerical side of his work. Born at Agra in 1851, son of the Rev. Theophilus Hoernlé (missionary under the Church Missionary Society in India), he was educated in Switzerland, and studied medicine and theology in Edinburgh, Vienna, Bonn, Bâle, and Munich. He obtained the qualification of L.R.C.S. at Edinburgh in 1877, and graduated M.B. in 1878; in 1879 he was ordained deacon and priest, and went to Ispahan. After some ten years' work there he returned to Edinburgh, and was in 1890 appointed assistant superintendent to the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, of which Dr. John Lowe, F.R.C.S.E., was then superintendent. For three years (till 1893) he did work in the Livingstone Dispensary (Cowgate) under that society, and after Dr. Lowe's death he held for six years a curacy at St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church in Edinburgh. In 1899 he was appointed rector of St. James's (Episcopal) Church, Leith, where he officiated till his decease; and a few years ago he was made chancellor and canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh.

Canon Hoernlé took an interest in, and did good service for, education in Leith, acting for several years as a member of the School Board, as a director of Leith Hospital, and as a member of the Business Committee of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh and of its Library Committee.

He was the author of an *Introduction to Browning's Poems*, and of *Technical Education: A Portal to the Palace of Truth*. With a wide knowledge of the world, of men, and things; with a keen interest in philosophy; with well-trained and fully-considered views on medicine and theology, Canon Hoernlé was a most entertaining and stimulating companion and conversationalist, and was highly esteemed, not only in the medical profession and amongst the members of his own church, but also in the large circle of friends in Edinburgh and Leith who had gathered round him, and to whom his death will come as a personal bereavement.

MR. CHARLES J. RAYLEY OWEN, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., died suddenly at his residence at East Hagbourne, near Didcot, Berks, on July 10th, aged 62. He was a grandson of Mr. Daniel Owen, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the youngest son of Dr. William Buy Owen, of Finchfield, Essex, and Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, and brother of Mr. Edmund Owen, LL.D., the distinguished surgeon, who died on July 23rd, 1915. Mr. Rayley Owen was born in Finchfield, and educated at King's School, Canterbury. After giving up an appointment in a merchant's office, which was not to his taste, he matriculated and studied at St. Mary's Hospital. He took the diploma of L.S.A. in 1876, and that of M.R.C.S. a year later. He became resident medical officer and senior house-surgeon to St. Mary's, and afterwards held resident appointments at the Lock and the Kent and Canterbury Hospitals. He made several voyages as ship's surgeon, returned and assisted his father for a few years, and then entered into a partnership. In 1887, after his marriage, he resided at Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, and practised there on his own account on the termination of his partnership. His skill and geniality made him both popular and prosperous, but he overworked himself, and suffered grave shock about eight years ago from a carriage accident; on recovery he travelled to Japan, but never regained his health. Four years ago he settled at Hagbourne. He had no family.

Medical News.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses on July 27th a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the irreparable loss the society has sustained by the death of its distinguished vice-president, Sir Victor Horsley, was adopted in silence, the members standing.

THE General Secretary of the Medical Defence Union (Dr. A. G. Bateman) has been in correspondence with the War Office respecting the claims of medical practitioners for the medical inspection of recruits. In certain districts claims were disputed owing to a memorandum issued by the War Office in February, 1915, limiting the amount to

be paid to a rate below peace scale, not having reached some recruiting centres until a later date. The financial department of the War Office has now decided to settle the disputed claims referred to by the payment of 2s. 6d. a head up to sixteen recruits examined, and 2s. for each recruit examined in excess of sixteen in any one day.

SPECIAL meetings of the Central Midwives Board for hearing penal charges were held on July 26th and 27th; Sir Francis Champneys presided. Thirteen cases were heard and eleven of the midwives were struck off the roll. Many serious charges were brought against the women besides the usual ones due to ignorance. Among them were fraud; the administering of a drug other than an aperient without making a note of the fact in the register; registering the birth of a child under a false name; employing an uncertified person as a substitute; putting infants under the care of a person without making proper inquiries as to her character, etc.; and failing to send for medical assistance in cases of puerperal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, skin eruption, haemorrhage of the cord, oedema of the legs, feet, and hands prior to the confinement, and purulent discharge during pregnancy, etc. At an ordinary meeting on July 27th the board, in reply to a letter from the Local Government Board relative to the question of visits paid by a health visitor to a lying-in woman during the attendance of a midwife, expressed its trust that medical officers of health would exercise their discretion with great care in such circumstances. A letter was considered from the acting registrar of the General Medical Council in regard to a registered medical practitioner alleged to have visited patients delivered by a midwife whose name had been removed from the roll. The board resolved to signify to the Council that, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, it did not propose to press the matter further.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

THE telegraphic addresses of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and JOURNAL are: (1) EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, *Articulate Westrand, London*; telephone, 2631, Gerrard. (2) FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (advertisements, etc.), *Articulate Westrand, London*; telephone, 2630, Gerrard. (3) MEDICAL SECRETARY, *Mediscera Westrand, London*; telephone, 2634, Gerrard. The address of the Irish office of the British Medical Association is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin.

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.

C. H. B. asks for suggestions for the treatment of chicken-pox marks on the forehead in a girl aged 12, after an attack of chicken-pox in April.

POISONS CONVEYED BY DRESS.

OBIENS, who seeks evidence as to the possibility of the conveyance of poison by dress, may be referred to Norman Chevers's *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence in India*, where the legendary story of the Queen of Ganere, who is said to have killed Raja Bukht by poisoning his marriage robes, is related. Chevers implies that this form of poisoning is possible. "Anyone," he writes, "who has noticed how freely a robust person in India perspires through a thin garment, can understand that if the cloth were thoroughly impregnated with the cantharidine of that very powerful vesicant the Telini, the result would be as dangerous as that of an extensive burn." Chevers, however, quotes no definite and authentic report of a murder of this kind, though he states that Colonel Todd had published ample evidence of the existence of an idea that the deaths of several historical personages were caused by poisoned robes. Can any reader supply our correspondent with more definite evidence?

ANSWERS.

HELIO THERAPY.

DR. THOMAS DUTTON writes to suggest that the use of the apparatus for the utilization of sun rays devised by him would cure the sinus. In a case now under treatment, a sinus of two years' standing is healing rapidly under ten-minute doses a day.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

DR. J. W. DUNCAN (Hockley) writes to suggest that cooling pipes on the principle of water-freezing plant for removing water vapour from the air blast used in iron smelting should be installed in hospitals in hot countries. We believe that the electric fan has been found the most suitable apparatus for preventing injurious effects of heat in hospitals and barracks. The rationale of its action has been explained by Professor Leonard Hill.

DEATH AFTER NITROUS OXIDE-OXYGEN ANAESTHESIA.

DR. DUDLEY W. BUXTON (London, W.) writes: There is a printer's error in the sixth line of my letter (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 29th, p. 159). The word "terrible" should read "tenable," the true sense being, "My theory of the mechanism of the death is rendered less tenable."

FERGUS(S)ON'S SPECULUM.

WE have received a few communications concerning Fergus(s)on's speculum since a letter about the disputed question of the inventor of that instrument appeared in the JOURNAL of March 11th, p. 397. Dr. Carline, of Lincoln, forwards us a quotation from Bennet's *Inflammation of the Uterus*, third edition, 1855, p. 495: "I had ceased to employ them (glass specula) until this objection was obviated by Mr. Ferguson. He has had the outer surface of the speculum coated with a thin piece of Indian rubber, after previously surrounding the glass itself with a brilliant metallic coating." "Ferguson" here appears to stand for the dealer. We may add that the same sentence will be found in the first edition of Dr. J. H. Bennet's book published in 1849, p. 499, with the name spelt "Ferguson," as in that passage which Dr. Carline quotes.

The evidence from Maw's early catalogues is, as was shown in Mr. Doran's letter, inconclusive, as the name was not spelt in the same way in different editions. In reference to the note in the catalogue of obstetrical instruments, 1866, on "Hilliard's (speculum) exhibited by Ferguson," Mr. J. B. Hilliard informs us that a dilating speculum was probably meant, an instrument invented by his father, Mr. W. B. Hilliard, and used largely in Scotland and elsewhere about that date. Mr. J. B. Hilliard remembers the original pattern of "Ferguson's speculum," before 1866, made with silvered glass covered with black varnish or gum elastic, not rubber. It was followed by other patterns in clear glass, silver-plated metal, and plain black vulcanite. "The name was always spelt Ferguson, with one 's'": important evidence, as the correct orthography of Sir W. Fergusson's name must, of course, have been well known in Scotland.

Mr. H. Matthews states that the inventor was his father, the late Mr. William Matthews, who was present at King's College Hospital in his capacity of surgical instrument maker to that institution when he expressed an opinion that the speculum then being used was unsatisfactory. On this, Sir William (then Mr.) Fergusson said to him, "Then, mon, you make a better one." The result was the production of the silvered glass speculum coated with elastic gum. Sir William Fergusson was very pleased with it, was its first user, and it was called by his name. "At the time of my entering my father's business (1864)," Mr. H. Matthews continues, "I know that Fergusson's speculum had been in existence for many years; I should put the date of the invention as probably the early Fifties. I well remember a conversation I had on the subject with Sir William shortly before his death, which took place in 1877. He said he had advised my father to take out a patent for the speculum, and much blamed him for not having done so, as he had told him that he would have made a fortune by it; he added, 'but your father was a very obstinate man and thought he knew best.'"

The evidence here seems conclusive, but it is strange that, like earlier writers, the compilers of the *Catalogue of Obstetrical Instruments, 1866*, should have misspelt the name of Sir William Fergusson and omitted his title, although the catalogue was published not many months after he received his baronetcy. For, as reference to Mr. Doran's letter will show, this error can alone explain the misleading discrepancy.

Lastly, according to the *Catalogue of the Obstetrical Society's Exhibition in 1866*, the Fergusson's speculum was "coated over with a thin layer of india rubber." Mr. Barry Hopkins informs us that this statement was incorrect. The covering was elastic gum, a varnish painted on the outside of the instrument, and the speculum was then dried in an oven, and a series of coats were added till the desired thickness was attained. The late Mr. Alfred Walsh introduced an improved process, still in use, the silvered glass being covered with one coat of varnish and a linen web woven over it; lastly, more coatings of elastic gum are applied in the usual way. It is remarkable that though so much is remembered and has recently been reported about the introduction of Fergus(s)on's speculum by contemporaries, these veterans still do not seem agreed as to whom out of four men, all living in their own time, the instrument was ascribed.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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NOTE.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive *poste restante* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.