

QUERIES.

GRADUATE asks: If it is possible for a married surgeon to live on the salary allowed to a surgeon in the medical staff of Her Majesty's army, supposing him to live economically?

MR. W. NICHOLSON (2, Kent Villas, East Greenwich) would feel obliged if any of our readers could supply him with a copy of Dr. Parkes's Gulstonian lectures on Pyrexia, published in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, 1855.

RESORCIN.

RESORCIN asks: How much of me may be safely given internally, and in what form?

*** Ten to twenty grains, thrice a day in water.

CUCAINE IN CATHETERISM.

MR. B. H. DALE (Devizes) asks if Mr. Hurry Fenwick will give some further information as to the applicability of cucaine in catheterism. Can it be applied low down in the urethra, through a No. 6 catheter? What quantity of the solution would it be proper to inject? Is there any fear of any fatal result? Has he observed any such effect as is produced by contact of chloroform with depuration of air upon a surface? Mr. Dale has used a 5 per cent. cucaine ointment to lubricate the catheter and to fill the apertures at the end, but found it quite useless.

INCOME TAX RETURNS.

PERPLEXED writes, that he should esteem it a great favour if the gentleman who, a few weeks ago, wrote, in the *JOURNAL*, on the above subject, would kindly send him instructions how to fill up the paper. He always has to study the matter for an hour or two. Address, Dr. Sangrado, The Athenæum, George Street, Sheffield.

S. ASKS: What is the most reliable and best book to serve as a guide to a medical man looking for an English practice or partnership?

ANSWERS.

A QUESTION IN DERMATOLOGY.

DR. FRANK FRASER writes: In answer to "Enquirer," in the *JOURNAL*, of June 12th, I think that his is a similar case to one that came under my own observation about twelve months back.

The patient in question (a retired Indian officer, well tanned by the sun) had several well-defined whitish patches of healthy skin on the back of his hands and wrists; they were also to be seen on his genitals. This condition had been recognised for over five years by the patient. When I first saw him, he was suffering also from nervous debility. Under the use of general nerve tonics, his constitutional conditions gradually improved, and with the improvement the spots gradually disappeared. I believe my case to have been one of leucoderma or "white skin."

THE LATE MR. THOMAS TURNER.

MR. T. CREWE (Manchester).—We cannot find the exact date of the birth of the late Mr. Thomas Turner, of Manchester; but, as he died in 1873, at the age of 81, the year 1792 may be fairly assumed as that in which he was born. He died on December 17th, 1873.

MR. G. T. BISHOP (West Brighton).—No examinations whatever of students, or of intending students, are held by the General Medical Council.

MR. B. A. HUGHES (Barmouth).—Carbonate of magnesia and sulphate of potash are formed, and carbonic acid is set free.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGE NEEDLES.

MR. C. E. WINCKWORTH (Sheffield) strongly recommends the employment of platinum needles with the hypodermic syringe. These do not corrode, but it is a good practice to pass the needle rapidly through the flame of a spirit lamp or candle, and to insert a bit of silver wire, which prevents any accumulation of deposit.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

J. H., M.D., replies to "A Young Member" (page 1051).—Whenever a school board or school attendance committee demand a medical certificate, that a child is unable to attend school, the board or committee demanding the certificate is legally liable to pay for the same, there having been at least two cases reported where a school board was summoned for the cost of a certificate and an order made directing payment.

MR. J. WALTERS writes: I take it that it has been legally settled, first, that school-boards have no right to demand medical certificates in cases of illness; secondly, that if they require such certificates, they should pay for them themselves. This they seem invariably to refuse to do.

The following plan (suggested by my assistant, Mr. E. G. A. Walker) has effectually rid us of the nuisance of being continually asked for these certificates. The parent applies for a certificate for the school-attendance officer (we are not yet afflicted with a school-board, I am thankful to say); she is told that there is no need to have one, and that the officer cannot compel her to produce one. "Oh, but he says he will summon me if I do not get one." "Very well; bring the summons, and you shall have the certificate for nothing." The summons is produced, and the certificate granted. In due course, the case comes before the magistrates; the certificate is produced, and the case is dismissed.

A very few applications of this cure have sufficed to stop the evil here as the school authorities object to pay for summonses as much as for medical certificates.

RISE OF TEMPERATURE AT NIGHT.

In answer to T. D.'s inquiry as to the cause of a rise of temperature at night in cases of illness, Mr. Charles King suggests that the reason is that there is more effort to repair at night than in the day, and therefore a greater expenditure of force, causing a rise of temperature. In good health, a wasting process goes on more actively in the day than in the night; a repairing process more actively in the night than in the day, and this action and habit (unattended with constitutional disturbance in health) may easily be carried into disease, with the result of causing rise of temperature.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

A YANKEE M.D., a note from whom appeared in the *JOURNAL* of June 5th, will oblige by sending his name and address to the Editor.

DIPLOMAS IN STATE MEDICINE.

In the *JOURNAL* of May 22nd, page 990, column 1, it was stated that the Royal University of Ireland alone grants a diploma in Sanitary Science. This statement requires some correction. A diploma in State Medicine is also granted, after examination, by the University of Dublin.

MEMBER, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, writes to complain that, believing an assistant who had been placed by another medical man, at a village within three miles of his own residence, to be unqualified, and having written to the Registrar of the General Medical Council to ascertain the fact, he received, in reply, "a halfpenny post-card, not even dated," stating that he was not. Confidential communications of this nature, our correspondent contends, should be under cover, and not on cards, which, in village post offices, are likely to gain undue publicity.

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

Mr. Henry Gillyl, Abbeyshrale, Longford; Dr. Sinclair White, Sheffield; Dr. Newman, Glasgow; The Secretary of the Chelsea Hospital for Women; Messrs. T. Brainsby and Sons, Peterborough; Mr. Alfred Keble, Flaxton; Mr. H. Sell, London; Mr. C. Ashenden, Hastings; Dr. Styrup, Shrewsbury; Mr. Oswald Browne, London; Mr. L. K. Hatch, St. Leonards; Mr. H. T. Batchelor, Cape Colony; Mr. L. F. Hill, London; Dr. T. Jackson, Whitehaven; Dr. A. H. Newth, Hayward's Heath; Mr. C. King, London; Mr. W. Lees, Chester; Mr. N. Alcock, Ballybrack, co. Dublin; Deputy Inspector-General R. R. Siccama, Haubowline; Mr. J. Crocker, Wellington; Dr. J. W. Norris Mackay, Elgin; Mr. J. E. Cooney, London; Dr. Luke Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne; M.D.; Dr. Parsons, Dover; Mr. R. J. H. Scott, Bath; Dr. Holmes, Radcliffe; Mr. F. J. Wethered, London; H. A. S.; Mr. C. Aitken, St. Mawes; Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson, Leeds; Dr. C. S. Taylor, London; Mr. G. R. Kerbey, London; Mr. C. Lovegrove, Llanwddyn; Messrs. Fletcher and Fletcher, Uttoxeter; Dr. Russell Harris, London; Dr. Stirling, Manchester; Dr. C. R. Illingworth, Clayton-le-Moors; Mr. A. Alexander, Liverpool; Mr. Maurice Wilks, Burnley; Dr. W. R. Grove, St. Ives; Mr. S. H. Appleford, London; Mr. A. Crosbee Dixey, Dover; Mrs. T. R. Lewis, Lewisham; Mr. H. A. Latimer, Swansea; Mr. Druce J. Slater, London; Dr. Hack Tuke, London; Mr. P. H. Gardner, Portsmouth; Miss Mason, London; Dr. Moore, Dublin; Mr. H. T. Dundas Bathurst, London; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Dr. Clibborn, Bridport; Mr. W. W. Hardwicke, Dovercourt; Mr. G. Meadows, Hastings; Dr. R. Harvey Hilliard, Aylesbury; A Military Member; Mr. W. J. Meharry, Belfast; Dr. Heywood Smith, London; Mr. Benham, London; Dr. Broadbent, London; Dr. Mickle, London; Mr. H. A. Smith, Ealing; Mr. J. Martin, Huddersfield; Mr. Swain, Plymouth; Mr. T. D. Acland, London; The Secretary of the Coffee Planters' Committee; Dr. Grant, Lagos; Dr. Willoughby, London; Dr. J. Tatham, Manchester; Mr. A. F. Clay, Birmingham; Dr. Fraser, Tonbridge; Dr. W. E. Steavenson, London; Dr. A. C. Rayner, Preston; Mr. T. Orde Smith, Parsonstown; Mr. R. T. A. O'Callaghan, Carlrow; Dr. Dempsey, Belfast; Mr. Watson Cheyne, London; Mr. C. E. Scragg, London; Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, London; Dr. Broadbent, London; Messrs. Wooliams and Co., London; Our Rome Correspondent; Dr. E. Macdowell Cosgrave, Dublin; Dr. R. Park, Glasgow; Mr. F. W. Passmore, London; G. P.; Mr. George Sturge, London; Dr. E. H. Bennett, Dublin; Ophthalmos; The Secretary of the Working Lads' Institute, London; Mr. Smailes, Honley, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Materia Medica, a Manual for Students. By Isambard Owen, M.D., F.R.C.P. Second edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.

An Introduction to General Pathology. By J. B. Sutton, F.R.C.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.

Infant Feeding and Management. By C. S. Redmond. London and Newcastle-on-Tyne: W. Scott. 1886.

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