

tory, and the first application alone is often sufficient to stop all further irritation.

It is a well known fact, in some country districts, how much people suffer from that minute insect called the "harvest bug," the remedies for which, preventative and curative, are legion; in the majority of cases the preventative treatment is useless, but after the insect penetrates the skin (the so-called bite) the application of toilet vinegar in an undiluted form is one of the best applications that can be applied, and soon gives relief to the intolerable burning and itching sensation, which is particularly distressing in the case of children.

#### ANTISEPTIC AFTER-TREATMENT OF VACCINATION.

MR. ROBERT CAPES, M.R.C.S. Eng. (Kingston-on-Thames) writes: Dr. C. R. Illingworth, in his memorandum to you on this subject in the JOURNAL of May 3rd, says: "No more than two small lines should be made.....Of course if the operator be a public vaccinator he will put four such marks on the child's arm." May I, through the medium of the JOURNAL, ask the reason of this. In Shaw's *Manual of Vaccination Law*, p. 23, it is stated "that of those having two vaccine cicatrices 4.70 per cent. of the small-pox cases treated in the Highgate Small-Pox Hospital died; of those having four or more vaccine cicatrices only 0.55 per cent. died." If, as it seems reasonable to conclude from these statistics, the protective power of vaccination increases with the number of cicatrices, why should private patients be less protected than those who seek the services of the public vaccinator? At this time, when the opposition to vaccination is daily becoming stronger, medical men ought to do all in their power to carry it out efficiently, for every case of failure is but another stone torn from the foundation of this grand discovery. If two places are sufficient, then why should the poor be compelled to submit to four; but if it is a fact that four cicatrices are more protection, the course to be adopted seems plain. I feel sure that Dr. Illingworth, with his ten years' experience as a public vaccinator, must be able to throw considerable light on this subject, and give an opinion the weight of which will be felt by all who read it. What we want to know is whether four vaccination cicatrices are a better protection than two; whether there is more risk run in vaccinating in four places than in two; and, if so, whether the risk is equal to, or greater than, the benefit derived.

DR. C. R. ILLINGWORTH (Accrington) writes: In reply to Mr. Barrett, permit me to say that he cannot prove his assertion that "inflammation due to the incision should follow upon the first day."

Again, public vaccinators are obliged by law to make at least four marks, whilst private practitioners need only make half a one for the most "successful" vaccination possible.

With regard to instruments, "taste" should be set aside for "efficiency with least mutilation of the patient," and a couple of needles put through a phial cork compare very favourably with some eight or ten instruments I have seen.

I find that a mixture of carbolic acid and borax ointment, applied on the eighth day, effectually prevents erysipelatous or erythematous mischief, and it is most easily applied.

#### PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MEMBER writes: The suggestions of the Council of the Society to which you referred recently were adopted at a special general meeting held on Tuesday, May 6th. In the course of the discussion reference was made to the question of the *Transactions*. The Pathological, like all the other old metropolitan societies, excepting the Obstetrical, arranges its archives by each medical year. There are sundry advantages in publishing *Transactions* by the calendar year. The annual volume issued by a Society is at least as important as its meetings. It is constantly used for reference. Nothing is more irksome to workers and writers than the danger of misleading readers by misquoting the number or year of a volume. This accident is very liable to occur when *Transactions* are arranged by the medical year if the date on the back of each volume only represents the first half of that year. Thus the volume marked 1885 does not include papers read in the autumn of that year. In the case of the Obstetrical Society this source of error is impossible, as the volume marked 1885 is devoted to papers, etc., read between January and December in that year, inclusive. It is doubtful, however, if the other societies will imitate this practice, as the change from the old system would involve great, though temporary, inconvenience.

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

Professor R. Koch, Berlin; Our Vienna Correspondent; W. T. Brook, M.B., Oxford; Dr. C. R. Illingworth, Accrington; Mr. E. P. Hardey, Hull; Mr. T. Bell, Uppingham; Dr. R. J. Garden, Aberdeen; W. J. Richardson, M.B., Keighley; Mr. S. McBoyd, Southport; Dr. F. Beach, Dartford; Mr. W. H. Browne, Aldbrough; Mr. W. Sturges, Beckenham; Mr. G. H. Corbishley, Macclesfield; Dr. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Mr. A. E. Fletcher, London; The Secretary of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, London; E. A. Edelsten, M.B., York; Dr. R. Neale, London; Dr. O. Wood, London; Dr. E. Seaton, London; Dr. J. Anderson, Ulverston; Dr. G. H. Mackenzie, Edinburgh; Mr. G. B. Masson, Saxlingham; Dr. A. W. Edis, London; Dr. W. T. G. Robinson, Poole; Mr. R. Black, Brighton; Dr. G. Thin, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. J. Morrison, St. Albans; The Registrar of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin; Sir William Roberts, London; Messrs. T. Christy and Co., London; Dr. R. P. Smith, London; Dr. Saundby, Birmingham; Mr. J. W. Leng, London; Mr. R. Sleman, London; Dr. Major Greenwood, London; Dr. T. D. Reed, Montreal; Dr. Munk, London; Dr. R. W. Burnet, London; Dr. H. Page, London; Dr. F. W. Wade, Birmingham; Mr. T. Walley, Edinburgh; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, London; Messrs. Charles Griffin and Co., London; Mr. L. Wickham, Paris; Sir James Paget, London; Messrs. Blondeau and Cie., London; F.R.C.S.; Mr. W. J. Hardy, London; Mr. J. Odling, London; Mr. P. R. Stevens, Staplehurst; Mr. E. Denison, Leeds; Mr. A. F. Williams, Guilsbrough; Mr. Gerard Smith, Upper Clapton; T. D. Poole, M.B., Poulton-le-Fylde; Mr. L. Mark, London; Mr. P. E. Hill, Crickhowell; Mr. B. L. Tandy, Haverhill; Mr. J. H. Scott, Camberley; M.S.; Our Egyptian Correspondent,

Cairo; Dr. H. F. A. Goodridge, Bath; Mr. S. Rumbold, Leeds; Mrs. E. Pakenham, London; Mr. J. D. Hillis, Dublin; Dr. A. G. M. Hattie, Antigua; Mr. R. Freeman, London; Mr. P. M. Yearsley, London; E. Lloyd Jones, M.B., Leeds; Mr. T. Britton, Harrogate; Mr. N. Dobson, Clifton; Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., London; Mr. J. A. Brand, London; Mr. G. H. Barling, Birmingham; Country Practitioner; Bengal Medical Service; The Secretary of the British Guiana Branch of the British Medical Association; Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff; A Member; Surgeon-General Cornish, London; Mr. G. H. Oliver, Vienna; Mrs. E. Harren, Worthing; A. D. Ellis, M.B., Toronto; Dr. Rentoul, Liverpool; Mr. E. S. Bishop, Manchester; Lady George Hamilton, London; Mr. J. Comley, Stockton-on-Tees; Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson, Leeds; Dr. J. G. McKendrick, Glasgow; Dr. C. E. Sajous, Philadelphia; Dr. J. Mitchell, Barnard Castle; E. F.; Dr. E. Berdoe, London; The Secretary of the British Nurses Association, London; Mr. T. F. B. Logan, Southville; Dr. P. T. Duncan, Croydon; Mr. R. G. Kellett, Halstead; Dr. H. Woods, London; Surgeon-Major; Mr. E. Kingscote, Salisbury; Dr. H. Bridge Green, London; Dr. J. Johnston, Bolton; Dr. T. More Madden, Dublin; Dr. Maclean, Yeading; Miss Webber, London; Mr. A. W. Harris, Southampton; Dr. E. Thompson, Omagh; Dr. V. Lush, Weymouth; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., London; Dr. Sinclair, Dundee; Mr. T. J. Verrall, Brighton; Mr. J. L. A. Aymard, Ipswich; Dr. Balding, Royston; Our Paris Correspondent; Mr. J. G. W. Bullock, Philipstown, Cape Colony; Mr. G. J. Crouch, London; Mr. R. Gubbins, Leeds; Aquila Pura; Mr. G. N. Robins, London; Dr. E. J. Tilt, San Remo; Verb. Sap.; W. M. O.; Dr. J. Wharton, Oldham; Dr. Blackman, Portsmouth; Dr. G. Balfour, Wimbledon; Dr. H. Campbell Pope, London; Mr. G. D. Deeping, Southsea; Mr. W. Marriott, London; Lex; Dr. R. Bell, Glasgow; Observer; Mr. R. Ayton, Kilmarnock; Dr. G. B. Batten, London; Mr. C. C. Teacher, Edinburgh; Scrutator; Critic; Dr. H. Cooper Rose, London; Professor M. Foster, Cambridge; Dr. Symes Thompson, London; Dr. A. Haig, London; Mr. T. V. de Denne, Cradley; Dr. F. Halderson, London; Mr. G. E. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Jeyes's Sanitary Compounds Company, London; H. W. Seager, M.B., Hampton Court; Dr. Harris, Southampton; Mr. H. E. Trestrail, Glasgow; Dr. Arlidge, Stoke-on-Trent; Mr. W. Allen, Higher Broughton; Mr. A. H. Frere, Clayton-le-Moors; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Dr. F. T. Paul, Liverpool; Mr. A. W. Barnley, Wigston; Surgeon-General Maclean, Southampton; Mr. A. W. Nankivell, Chatham; Mr. Young J. Pentland, Edinburgh; Mr. J. W. Sandoe, Leicester; Mr. A. E. Barker, London; Mr. W. Heap, Liverpool; Mr. J. H. Dudgeon, Workington; Mr. A. B. Norman, Oakham; Mr. T. S. Ellis, Gloucester; Dr. W. T. Boreham, Torquay; R. B. Ness, M.B., Glasgow; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Dr. F. T. Heuston, Dublin; Mr. L. W. Marshall, Nottingham; Dr. J. Mackenzie Booth, Aberdeen; Dr. C. J. Adams, Sheffield; Dr. G. Henty, London; Dr. R. Orr, Glasgow; Dr. B. Yeo, London; Mr. J. Ackery, London; Mrs. Sinclair, London; Mr. J. R. Upton, London; Mr. C. A. Patten, Ealing; Mr. W. J. Haslett, Redruth; etc.

#### BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

On Unsoundness of Mind in its Legal and Medical Considerations. By J. W. Hume Williams. London: William Clowes and Son. 1890.  
A Manual of Clinical and Practical Pathology. By W. Essex Wynter, M.D., and Frank J. Wethered, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1890.  
Climatoterapia de la Tuberculosis Pulmonar en la Peninsula Española, Islas Baleares y Canarias. Por Tomás Zerolo. Santa Cruz de Tenerife: Vincente Bonnet. 1889.

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