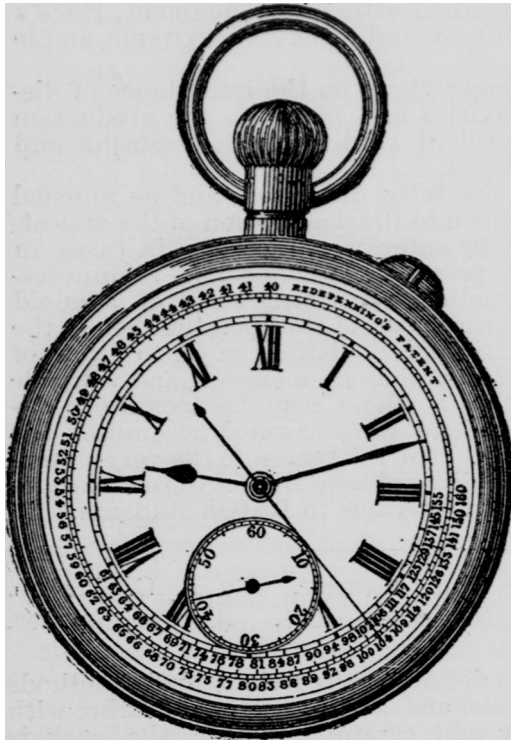


yielding spring is best, and the contact points should be fixed about halfway along its length. Rigid springs and contacts placed near the free end of the spring tend to give irregular and unpleasant shocks.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

THE PULSIMETER WATCH.

THE Pulsimeter watch, which is the invention of Mr. Bernhard Redepenny, of 11, North Crescent, Bedford Square,



W.C., is a keyless stop watch, which records the pulse-rate per minute in from 10 to 15 seconds. The chronograph hand occupies 30 seconds in one revolution; the ordinary second hand 60 seconds in one revolution. By pressing the keyless button the chronograph is started; at the same time the practitioner should begin to count the pulse beats up to 20, when on again pressing the button the rate of pulsation per minute will be indicated by the figure on the margin of the dial opposite which the hand stops. The advantages claimed for the "Pulsimeter" watch are economy of time, accuracy of

record, and the possibility of taking the pulse in the dark without any inconvenience to the patient. The watches can be made of different sizes and of any kind of metal. We can testify to the accuracy as a pulse-recorder and as a time-keeper of the specimen submitted to us. The Pulsimeter watch can be obtained of any first-class watchmaker or of the inventor.

THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The fifty-third annual meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland will be held on Tuesday, June 12th, 1894, and three following days, at the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin, under the presidency of Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.I. At the general meeting, after the election of officers and Council, receipt of reports, and general business, the treasurer will present his report, and Dr. Ernest White will move the following resolution: "That the Council be instructed to prepare a scheme for the formation of colonial divisions upon lines similar to those obtaining for the Colonial Branches of the British Medical Association, having in view three objects: (1) the election of members, subject to confirmation by the annual meeting; (2) the reading and discussion of papers; and (3) the promotion of good fellowship amongst members." The Presidential address will be given at 4 p.m., by Dr. Conolly Norman. The annual dinner will be held at the Royal College of Physicians, Kildare Street, at 7.30 p.m., on Wednesday, June 13th. Tickets 15s. each, without wine. On Wednesday, June 13th, and the two following days, discussions will be opened on various subjects, and papers will be read; there will also be demonstrations of the normal and abnormal brain, and exhibits of objects connected with insanity. The demonstrations will be held in the afternoons at 4 o'clock, at the Anatomical Department, School of Physic, Dublin University.

NOTES ON GIBRALTAR: ITS SANITARY ADMINISTRATION AND ITS HOSPITALS.

(Continued from page 1090.)

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, GIBRALTAR.

UNTIL January 1st, 1891, the military sick were treated in the station hospital (commonly called the Royal Naval Hospital); also such sick of the navy as were landed for hospital treatment, were admitted under the professional care of the army medical officers. The number of beds available was 365.

On the date above mentioned, the naval authorities took over about half the hospital accommodation, also the quarters of the medical officers and the quartermaster who lived in the hospital up to that time. A small medical staff mess had also to be broken up. This change left 190 beds altogether at the disposal of the medical staff and quarters for four nursing sisters.

Consequent on this tightening up of the accommodation on the military side of the hospital, non-dieted hospitals had to be organised for the reception of such sick as could not be provided for in the station hospital; this was done to the extent of provision for about sixty-three beds to begin with; and at the same time, owing to the pressure, some of the naval wards recently handed back were still allowed to be utilised for military sick.

The next step was the withdrawal of the remaining military sick from the naval side, and a further increase in the non-dieted hospitals to 127 beds, the military and naval portions of the hospital divided by partitions, railings, etc.; loss of two wards for sick military officers, and also of the orderly medical officer's room, who remains in the hospital during his tour of duty (twenty-four hours). To compensate for the loss of these three rooms, one room hitherto held by the navy, and situated on the military side, was handed back, and is now used by the orderly medical officer.

Withing the last few months, owing to military requirements, the two non-dieted hospitals in the south end of the Rock were given back to the military, and in their place the barracks in the town range, recently occupied by a battalion of infantry—which left the fortress and was not replaced—was handed over to the medical staff to form one large non-dieted hospital.

The hospital accommodation now consists as follows:

Station hospital	...	...	...	190	beds
Town range, non-dieted	...	...	...	130	"
North front	..	..	..	13	"
Total	...	...	...	333	"

The Station Hospital is an old building, badly placed, situated in a *cul-de-sac*, and receives into its subsoil to a large extent the surface drainage from the higher grounds and from the Buena Vista Barracks occupied by an infantry battalion immediately above; the soil must be much contaminated, and the drainage is doubtful. The frontage of the hospital is good and affords a pleasant promenade for the patients, and receives the breeze from the south and west. During hostilities the Red Cross flags could scarcely be seen from the sea owing to the low level. Shell fire would render the site untenable. In regard to the accommodation, the hospital is deficient in all the requirements of a modern hospital. Everything has to give way to the necessity of providing for the lodgment of the sick without encroaching on the regulation 1,200 cubic feet per patient.

There is one small day room for nurses. There is no room attached to each ward, and no little kitchen for comforts. There is no hot water laid on. The baths are of old pattern. The four nurses have to use a very little room for themselves. They have a good deal of running about, as their work is scattered all over the place. The day room for the nurses has the floor covered with oilcloth, bare rafters showing, and tempered red walls, and all the fixtures of the roughest kind. The paint in the hospital is dirty, the woodwork rotten, and the whole place bears an aspect of bareness and neglect such as would not be tolerated in any London workhouse.

The patients, when well enough, can go out on the terrace, where a band plays twice a week. The windows should be cut down to enable patients while in bed to see out. There