HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTALMIC. Attendants.—Daily.
CHURCHILL, Monday.—Obstetric, Tu. F. S. 2; Daily. 1. Obstetric, Tu. F. S. 1; 9:00. 10:30.
SKIN, M. 10:00. 2:00. 12:00. 9:00. 10:00. 11:00. 12:00. 2:00. 5:00. 8:00.
CHHERLSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. Attendants.—Daily. 1. Operations.—M. F. 2.
CITY OPHTALMIC. Attendants.—Daily.
EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. Operations.—F. 2.
GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL. Attendants.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. 5.50. 7:00. 7:30. 8:00. 8:30. 9:00. 9:30. 10:00. 10:30. 11:00. 11:30. 12:00. 12:30. 1:00. 1:30. 2:00. 2:30. 3:00. 3:30. 4:00. 4:30. 5:00. 5:30. 6:00. 6:30. 7:00. 7:30. 8:00. 8:30. 9:00. 9:30. 10:00. 10:30. 11:00. 11:30. 12:00. 12:30. 1:00. 1:30. 2:00. 2:30. 3:00. 3:30. 4:00. 4:30. 5:00. 5:30. 6:00. 6:30. 7:00. 7:30. 8:00. 8:30. 9:00. 9:30. 10:00. 10:30. 11:00. 11:30. 12:00. 12:30. 1:00. 1:30. 2:00. 2:30. 3:00. 3:30. 4:00. 4:30. 5:00. 5:30. 6:00. 6:30. 7:00. 7:30. 8:00. 8:30. 9:00. 9:30. 10:00. 10:30. 11:00. 11:30. 12:00. 12:30. 1:00. 1:30. 2:00. 2:30. 3:00. 3:30. 4:00. 4:30. 5:00. 5:30. 6:00. 6:30. 7:00. 7:30. 8:00. 8:30. 9:00. 9:30. 10:00. 10:30. 11:00. 11:30. 12:00. 12:30. 1:00. 1:30. 2:00. 2:30. 3:00. 3:30. 4:00. 4:30. 5:00. 5:30. 6:0ERRATUM.—In the paper on The Atropine Group, in the British Medical Journal, Dec. 18, 1855, it is stated to be gouty and dyspeptic. If the usual remedies have been tried without success, would Dr. Braiboon ever try Carbo Salis, the powdered form, in cases of gout?—In answer to a correspondent, we refer him to his own communication in the Lancet for an account of the treatment of gout by the product of the Atropine Group.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD BEACCH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN MIDDAY POST ON WEDNESDAY. TELEGRAMS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

Communications respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, B. M. J. The Office is open from 9:00 to 11:00 and from 1:00 to 4:00, and the Editor is in the Office during the above hours. Persons desiring to communicate with the Editor should be addressed to the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

Authors desiring to have their articles published in the British Medical Journal are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.

Correspondents who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

Correspondents not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDERGO CORRECTION OR ADJUSTMENT.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the Journal be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the Journal instead of to his house.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with duplicate copies.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects which special departments of the British Medical Journal are devoted will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

Anser asks: What is the modern name for a complaint which many old people die of, and which is characterized by asthmatic febrile condition, sene gastritis, anorexia, tongue at first coated then red and raw, the eyes bright and sunken keen; no external evidence of malignant disease?

Dry rot and Diphtheria.

A GUARDIAN writes that in a recent epidemic of diphtheria in a school, most of the ordinary causes of spread of the disease can be excluded, but the one cause that finds the floor of the schoolroom is affected by dry rot. He wishes to know whether any evidence of a connection between dry rot and diphtheria exists.

DISTRICT NURSES.

Anser writes: We have a district nurse here, managed by a lay committee consisting of persons, etc. We medicals subscribed the first year, then, not being consulted, we hardly like doing so again without further advice.

* * If the medical practitioners of the district are not consulted as to the nursing arrangements, and are of opinion that the latter are not carried out in the most desirable manner, we cannot see that they are in any way called upon to support the institution.

M.R.C.S. would be pleased if any member could advise him as to treatment in the following case: M. C., a well-to-do young farmer, aged 25 years, lived in a cottage, with good family history, complaints of excessive perspiration between the thighs, with a most offensive odour, so much so that he dreads going into company. Tonics, astringents, cold water baths, etc., have been tried, but with very little success.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A member asks if the Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company can be recommended financially. An agent states this company works on the usual principle, and is not only a company but a society.

* * The Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company is a joint stock company, registered in 1862. It has a subscribed capital of £50,000 and a premium income of about £40,000. The working expenses are over 20 per cent. on the premium income, and although the business is valued at the high rate of interest of 4 per cent, it appears to show practically no profit. The rates of premium are very low, but the business is too small to justify our advising in recommending the company.

TRIPLE STAINING.

Histow would be glad if any practical technologist will describeenother of making solutions and of preparing successful blood covers as in leukemia, pernicious anemia, to show all varieties of cells with (a) Ehrlich's hematoxylin, (b) Ehrlich's methylene blue, (c) Gries's dyes. He finds so much variation in them, and the formulas on the bottle is of no value, for the three colours are not seen after staining and mounting, and neither do the textbooks give any help; and (2) for staining pathological sections by triple stain.

ANSWERS.

R. A. C. (Newcastle).—There was no legislation last session dealing with the control of inebriates.

LONDON AND MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

N. E.—We cannot recommend our correspondent to be connected with this Association; the extensive "touting" carried on by its agents to obtain members for the medical aid department has been universally condemned by the profession, and any practitioner who accepts office in it is therefore likely to come under the same ban.

PERVENSION OF TASTE.

R. T. W. writes: The case mentioned on page 765, in the British Medical Journal of December 25th, 1855, is stated to be gouty and dyspeptic. If the usual remedies have been tried without success, would Dr. Braiboon ever try Carbo Salis, the powdered form, in cases of gout?—In answer to a correspondent, we refer him to his own communication in the Lancet for an account of the treatment of gout by the product of the Atropine Group.

The use of Setons in Traumatic Swellings.

Dr. J. B. N. London, W. W. writes: The following note by Surgeon-Major Peacocke's observations on this subject in the British Medical Journal of December 14th, 1855. A better beginning to a friend of mine in this line has been given, but that is not to keep a keeper to be broken, came back with a hematomas of the lobe of the ear, probably caused by a blow with a stone or stick. On making an incision into this from the...