

For operations which may be ranked between capital and minor operations, \$100 max., \$10 min.

For setting fractures, \$40 max., \$10 min.

For reducing dislocations, \$40 max., \$10 min.

MIDWIFERY.

For attendance in all ordinary cases, \$40 max., \$6 min.

For attendance in complicated cases, \$60 max., \$12 min.

In addition to the above fees for Operations and for Midwifery Cases, the subsequent attendance is to be charged; and it is understood that the foregoing fees are intended to be charged from the minimum to the maximum amount, according to the circumstances of the patient, the importance of the case, and in an inverse proportion to the length of attendance on the case, as may seem right to the medical attendant.

The above prices if charged to-day would make some of Toronto's wealthy men stare. Among the signatures we notice the names Widmer, Beaumont, Bovell, Hodder, Russell, Grant, Philbrick, Small, Bethune, Nicol and others whose names will long be remembered as foremost in the rank of medical and surgical science of the day.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, AND COLLATERAL SCIENCES.—Dr. George M. Gould, already well-known as the editor of two small medical dictionaries, has now about ready an unabridged, exhaustive work of the same class, upon which he and a *corps* of able assistants have been uninterruptedly engaged for several years. The feature that will attract immediate attention is the large number of fine illustrations that have been included, many of which—as, for instance, the series of over fifty of the bacteria—have been drawn and engraved especially for the work. Every scientific-minded physician will also be glad to have defined several thousand commonly used terms in biology, chemistry, etc.

The chief point, however, upon which the editor relies for the success of his book is the unique epitomization of old and new knowledge. It contains a far larger number of words than any other one-volume medical lexicon. It is a new book, not a revision of the older volume. The pronunciation, etymology, definition, illustration, and

logical groupings of each word are given. There has never been such a gathering of new words from the living literature of the day. It is especially rich in tabular matter, a method of presentation that focuses, as it were, a whole subject so as to be understood at a glance. The latest method of spelling certain terms, as adopted by various scientific bodies and authorities, have all been included, as well as those words classed as obsolete by some editors, but still used largely in the literature of to-day, and the omission of which in any work aiming to be complete would make it unreliable as an exhaustive work of reference. The publishers, P. Blakiston, Son & Co., announce that, notwithstanding the large outlay necessary to its production on such an elaborate plan, the price will be no higher than that of the usual medical text-book.

INJECTIONS OF IODOFORM IN GOITRE.—Kapper, *Gaz. de Hôp., Br. Med. Jour.*, uses a solution containing 1 part of iodoform and 7 parts each of ether and olive oil, which is injected into the goitre after previous disinfection of the skin. The trocar of the syringe is disinfected, and is then plunged to the depth of 2 to 3 centimetres into the tumor, and the patient is told to swallow in order to ascertain whether the cannula takes part in the movements of deglutition, or whether it has not been inserted deeply enough. Immediately the solution is injected the trocar is rapidly withdrawn and the orifice of the puncture closed by means of a piece of diachylon plaster. When the goitre is very large, he injects as much as 6 grammes of the solution at one sitting, in four different parts. The injections were repeated at intervals of four to six days, sometimes on several consecutive days. Local reaction was always feeble. Eight men and six women have undergone the treatment. After ten injections in the course of two months, the circumference of the neck was diminished by 6 centimetres at least, and after another interval of two months there was a diminution of 8 or 10 centimetres. Besides this the discomforts felt by the patients were sensibly attenuated. Six months after cessation of the treatment the improvement was maintained.

VAGINISMUS OBSTRUCTING LABOR.—On February 11, 1893, I was called to see a black girl,