

State, or not connected with another incorporation licensed by the State Board of Charities.

Sec. 3. In no case shall a dispensary be established, carried on or conducted in any place in this State commonly known as a "drug store," nor in any place or building in the State defined by law or by an ordinance of a Board of Health as a "tenement house."

Sec. 4. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to display the word "dispensary," or to cause the same to be published in any form or in any manner in order to attract any indigent, needy or other person to any dispensary not duly incorporated or licensed as provided in Section 2 of this act.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall, by means of any wilful, false representations on his or her part, obtain at any dispensary medical or surgical relief, advice or treatment, medicines or orthopedic or other appliances, or any person who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be required to pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. The State Board of Charities is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations and to alter and amend the same when, in its opinion, necessary, in accordance with which, indigent, needy, or other persons shall be given medical or surgical relief, advice or treatment, medicines and orthopedic or other like appliances by such duly incorporated or licensed dispensaries, and the said board is hereby empowered, a chance for a hearing having been given, to annul the incorporation, or suspend the operations, or to revoke the license of any dispensary for wilful neglect or failure on the part of its managers, trustees, officers, or employees to comply with the rules and regulations so established by said board; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to mean that said board shall have power to determine the particular school of medicine under which the dispensary shall be conducted.

Sec. 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect on the first of October, 1897.

INCUBATION PERIOD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Clinical Society of London has recently published the result of extensive observations regarding the period of incubation of some of the infectious diseases. A constant period of incubation is not to be expected. In most instances, as will be seen from the following table, the difference between the maximum and the minimum period is not very great. It seems remarkable, however, that a disease should show such extremes as typhoid fever.

	Normal. Days.	Maximum. Days.	Minimum. Days.
Variola	12	14	8
Varicella	14	19	13
Measles	10	14	4
Rubella	18	21	8
Scarlatina	2	7	1
Influenza	8	5	1
Diphtheria	2	7	2
Typhoid fever ...	12	23	5
Mumps	19	25	12

It is a peculiar fact that the diseases in which the period of incubation is shortest are those in which the infection persists the longest.

COMPARISON OF THE ABSORPTION BY CRYSTALLIZED MEDIA, OF LUMINOUS RAYS, AND X RAYS.

On studying my proofs I was surprised to find that there exists a general opposition between the absorption for the luminous rays and for the Rontgen rays. The sulphates very transparent for the ultra-violet rays are extremely opaque for the X rays. The inverse holds good for the majority of crystalline organic compounds. The nitrates absorb the luminous rays more than the sulphates and less than organic bodies; the X rays, on the contrary, less than the sulphates and more than organic bodies.—V. Agafonoff.