

As a general rule, on all salaries ranging from Rs. 600 to 5,000 a month, the yearly payment should be at the rate we have suggested; indeed, we have reason to believe that we are merely reviving an old practice, and that this has been the rule hitherto in India.

We would say, for example, that the following scale might be adopted:—

<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Yearly Fee.</i>	<i>Midwifery.</i>
Above 5,000	.. 1,000	} 200
„ 4,000	.. 800	
„ 3,000	.. 700	
„ 2,500	.. 600	
„ 2,000	.. 500	
Down to 1,000	...	150
Below 1,000	...	100

All salaries below this, down to 600 a month, should pay one week's or one-fourth of a month's pay.

Below this it must, in Mofussil stations, be a matter of special consideration, As a general rule, less than Rs. 150 could scarcely be offered as an annual fee, whatever the salary might be.

In the case of establishments, clerks, &c., a certain percentage, say 2½ per cent., collected by the head of the office and paid monthly would be a fair way of acknowledging the Civil Surgeon's professional aid.

It ought to be very clearly laid down and understood that Midwifery cases should be the subject of a separate fee, varying from Rs. 100 to Rs.200, in addition to the annual fee, according to the circumstances of the patient. Surgical operations should also be distinct, and range from 2 gold mohurs to 32 gold mohurs. We would say, for example, that the operation necessary for a deep-seated abscess would be represented by the former, an amputation or lithotomy by the latter, exclusive of subsequent attendance; these might be the subject of modification to a certain extent in some parts of the Mofussil. Indeed it must always be borne in mind that our aid may be required in the greatest emergencies and danger, when the patient's welfare is the first and the last consideration. In all cases, where there is but one Medical man to appeal to, his first consideration is the patient,—his last, the fee. We need hardly repeat that our suggestions apply only to the cases where the question of remuneration is disputed. It is the general principle we contend for, and the applications, under special circumstances, may be safely left to the Medical men concerned.

It will be apparent, on consideration, that this rule is very simple and can easily be made applicable to all, both in and out of the service. Every man knows, or should know, his income, and he can without difficulty compute the amount of the annual fee he should pay to his Medical attendant.

The system obtaining in Calcutta is, or should be, the following:—

The ordinary fee	1 gold mohur.
Night fee	2 gold mohurs.
Extra urban, such as Ballygunge, Aiiapore,	„
Garden Reach, Cossipore	2 ..

By rail according to distance; but not less than Rs. 300, when the absence extends over a day.

Annual fees ranging from Rs. 200 toRs. 1,000. Midwifery cases should be, but are not always, paid for in addition.

We hope that this may suffice to enlighten, not only our correspondent, but others, on the subject in which he seeks information. It only remains for us to recommend him and his colleagues to put it in practice. We need hardly say that, whilst we would urge the enforcement of just dues, it should be done in the most liberal

spirit and after the manner of the most enlightened professional usage in England.

EXTENSION OF VACCINATION.

We believe it is the intention of Government very shortly to establish a new Circle of Vaccination, the central depôt of which will be at Darjeeling. The Circle will include Cooch Behar, Purneah, Rungpore, the Bootan Dooars, and Dinagepore. The establishment will consist of a European Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent, three native Superintendents, and thirty Vaccinators, with 1 writer and 2 peons.

The Superintendent will probably receive Rs. 550 a month. The annual expenditure will amount to upwards of 12,000 Rupees. This scheme is meant to be an experimental one, but it is in no way to supersede the present dispensary system of vaccination, nor to involve any reduction of establishments at present working.

It was, we believe, in contemplation to have two other Circles, the centre of one to be at Shillong, in the Cossyah Hills, that of the other at Ranchee, in the Chota Nagpoor Division. But for the present the new experiment will be confined to the Darjeeling Circle, where vaccination will be perpetuated during the hot months when it fails in the plains, and whence good vaccine lymph will be distributed throughout all parts of the Circle. There can be no possible doubt that this is a step in the right direction, and that the scheme, with a good officer at the head of it, must prove a success.

We are inclined, however, to regard it as a small fragment of a very much larger scheme, which it is incumbent on the Government of India to bring into play throughout Bengal. The present make-shift arrangements for vaccination in this part of India are insufficient, dangerous, and greatly inferior to similar schemes in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

A vastly greater expenditure of money must be sanctioned for such purposes in Bengal, before public health can be properly guarded from the ravages of small-pox. Without such free expenditure, the Bengal vaccine system must be regarded as futile and contemptible. It is imperatively necessary that the workings of this establishment should be greatly extended, more particularly as the local and time-honored custom of inoculation has, not only in Calcutta and its suburbs, but also in several of the adjoining districts, by a prohibitive Legislative Act, been entirely put a stop to.

“FALLEN THROUGH.”

This is a significant expression, darkly hinting at some unseen abyss into which many a report, proposal, scheme, recommendation, despatch has become engulfed—perhaps for ever. Such is peculiarly liable to be the fate of Reports of Commissions, the avowed object of which is to improve an entire public service by a scale of increased emoluments worthy of the position and the character of the individual members of the service concerned. Which of us has not had his brightest anticipations thus interfered with? Who has not realized the uncomfortable position of the Prince in the “Arabian Nights”, close to whom alighted the bird with the talisman in its mouth,—all but within reach, yet ever flitting away. The Army of India groans under the weight of disappointment attaching to schemes and anti-grievance Commissions, which have simply “fallen through.” In a sister-