

fitted up for six hundred patients, and there were eleven hundred, and the task was too great for Dr. Bernard. Eventually, the managers agreed to recommend that they should give Dr. Bernard £400.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.—In the twenty-eight large English towns, including London, dealt with in the Registrar-General's weekly return, which have an estimated population of 8,906,446 persons, 5,804 births and 4,271 deaths were registered during the week ending April 11th. The annual rate of mortality, which had declined from 23.5 to 23.1 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, rose again last week to 25.0. The rates in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Brighton, 20.0; Leeds, 20.5; Derby, 20.9; Norwich, 21.2; Portsmouth, 22.1; Hull, 22.4; Leicester, 22.6; Salford, 23.0; Sheffield, 23.6; Bolton, 23.7; London, 23.8; Wolverhampton, 24.4; Liverpool, 24.7; Plymouth, 24.7; Bradford, 25.1; Oldham, 25.2; Bristol, 25.4; Blackburn, 25.5; Birmingham, 25.7; Nottingham, 26.7; Birkenhead, 26.9; Halifax, 28.3; Sunderland, 28.7; Cardiff, 31.7; Preston, 33.8; Huddersfield, 35.8; Manchester, 36.0; and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 41.9. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the death-rate last week averaged 26.1 per 1,000, and exceeded by 2.3 the rate recorded in London. The 4,271 deaths registered in the twenty-eight towns included 164 which resulted from measles, 127 from whooping-cough, 49 from diarrhoea, 40 from small-pox, 35 from "fever" (principally enteric), 34 from scarlet fever, and 29 from diphtheria; in all, 478 deaths were referred to these principal zymotic diseases, against 457 and 466 in the two preceding weeks. These 478 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.8 per 1,000. In London the zymotic rate was 2.7, while it averaged 2.9 per 1,000 in the twenty-seven provincial towns, among which the zymotic rates ranged from 0.0 per 1,000 in Leicester and Bolton, and 0.7 in Nottingham, to 6.2 in Bristol, 8.3 in Sunderland, and 9.2 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The deaths referred to measles, which had been 176 and 173 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 164, and caused the largest proportional fatality in Huddersfield, Sunderland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had increased in the three previous weeks from 119 to 130, were last week 127, and caused the highest rates in Manchester, Sheffield, and Bristol. The 35 deaths from "fever" showed a decline of 9 from the number in the preceding week; this disease was proportionally most fatal in Halifax and Norwich. The 34 fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a slight further increase upon recent weekly numbers, and caused the highest proportional fatality in Sunderland and Wolverhampton. Of the 29 deaths from diphtheria in the twenty-eight towns, 15 occurred in London, 4 in Cardiff, and 3 in Birmingham. Of the 40 fatal cases of small-pox, 36 occurred in London (exclusive of 4 deaths of London residents from this disease in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals situated outside Registration London), 2 in Sunderland, 1 in Manchester, and 1 in Leeds. The number of small-pox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had been 830, 865, and 879 on the three preceding Saturdays, had further increased to 910 at the end of last week; the admissions, which had been 179 and 141 in the two previous weeks, rose last week to 185. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 6.6 per 1,000, and slightly exceeded the average. The causes of 109, or 2.6 per cent., of the 4,271 deaths registered during the week in these twenty-eight towns were not certified, either by registered medical practitioners or by coroners.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.—During the week ending the 11th instant, 870 births and 570 deaths were registered in the eight principal Scotch towns, having an estimated population of 1,269,170 persons. The annual rate of mortality, which had been 23.3 and 25.0 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined again last week to 23.4, and was 1.6 per 1,000 below the average rate for the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns, the rate was equal to 17.5 in Aberdeen, 18.5 in Edinburgh, 19.0 in Leith, 20.8 in Dundee, 23.3 in Greenock, 27.3 in Paisley, and 29.0 in Glasgow. The 570 deaths registered during the week in these towns included 68 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 73 and 84 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 24 resulted from measles, 17 from whooping-cough, 10 from "fever," 8 from diarrhoea, 6 from scarlet fever, and 3 from diphtheria. These 68 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.8 per 1,000, which corresponded with the average zymotic death-rate in the twenty-eight large English towns. The zymotic rates in the Scotch towns ranged from 0.0 and 0.5 in Perth and Aberdeen, to 3.5 in Paisley, and 4.7 in Glasgow.

The deaths referred to measles, which had been 19 and 23 in the two previous weeks, further increased to 24, and included 22 in Glasgow, and 2 in Dundee. The 17 fatal cases of whooping-cough were but half the number returned in the preceding week; 10 occurred in Glasgow. The 10 deaths from "fever" exceeded the numbers in any recent week, and included 6 in Glasgow, and 2 in Greenock. The 6 fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a decline of 5 from those recorded in the preceding week; 4 were returned in Glasgow. A death from diphtheria occurred in Glasgow, Dundee, and Leith, respectively. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs in these Scotch towns was equal to 5.5 per 1,000, against 6.6 in London. As many as 77, or 13.5 per cent., of the 570 deaths last week in these eight Scotch towns were uncertified.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—It appears, from statistics published in the Registrar-General's return for the week ending April 11th, that the annual death-rate recently averaged 33.8 per 1,000 in the three principal Indian cities; it was equal to 29.2 in Bombay, 31.3 in Calcutta, and 41.2 in Madras. Cholera caused 12 deaths in Madras, 34 in Bombay, and 39 in Calcutta; 11 deaths from small-pox occurred in Calcutta; and "fever" mortality was proportionally greatest in Calcutta and Madras. According to the most recently received weekly returns, the annual death-rate in twenty of the largest European cities averaged 28.8 per 1,000, and exceeded by 3.8 the mean rate during the week in the twenty-eight large English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was equal to 34.6, and showed an increase upon the rates in previous weeks; the 615 deaths included 15 from "fever," and 6 from diphtheria. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate averaged 31.4, and ranged from 19.9 in Christiania to 42.1 in Stockholm. Measles caused 32 deaths in Stockholm; and scarlet fever, and diphtheria showed somewhat fatal prevalence in each of these three cities. The death-rate in Paris was equal to 26.7, and showed an increase upon the rates in recent weeks; 56 deaths resulted from measles, 45 from diphtheria and croup, and 23 from typhoid fever. In Brussels, the 201 deaths included 6 from scarlet fever, and 3 from diphtheria, and were equal to a rate of 25.0. The 28 deaths in Geneva gave a rate of 26.4. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the death-rate averaged 27.0, the highest rate being 27.3 in Amsterdam; the deaths in Amsterdam included 8 from measles, and 4 from diphtheria; and 8 fatal cases of scarlet fever were reported in Rotterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes eight German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 28.8 per 1,000, and ranged from 23.2 and 25.0 in Berlin and Dresden, to 32.8 in Vienna, and 33.9 in Prague. Small-pox caused 20 deaths in Vienna, and diphtheria showed more or less fatal prevalence in all of these German cities, except Breslau. In Rome the death-rate was 21.3, and the deaths included 6 from small-pox, and 5 from "fever." The 88 deaths in Venice included 2 from measles, and were equal to a rate of 31.7. In Alexandria 160 deaths were returned, of which 8 were caused by whooping-cough, and 1 by small-pox; the rate was 36.0. In four of the principal American cities, the recorded death-rate averaged 26.1, and ranged from 19.9 in Baltimore to 29.9 in New York. Typhoid fever caused 12 deaths in Philadelphia and 3 in Baltimore; scarlet fever and diphtheria showed considerable fatal prevalence in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE OF METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS.

In a paper read at a Conference of the Metropolitan Provident Medical Associations, Mr. Robert Frewer, Secretary of the Hospital Saturday Fund, gave some interesting statistics with regard to the cost of maintenance of out-patient and in-patient departments, which may be of use for reference. From an examination of the last annual reports, he had arrived at the conclusion, that the income of 72 hospitals and 39 dispensaries (exclusive of Guy's, St. Thomas's, and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals) was £765,000; the relief was given to 68,500 in-patients and 1,168,000 out-patients. An average of 6,000 beds were constantly occupied during the year, and there were about 4,000,000 attendances of out-patients. An analysis of those figures showed that each attendance of an out-patient cost 8½d., and every bed occupied cost £1 14s. 4d. per week. In three of the largest hospitals he found the beds were maintained at a cost of £1 9s. 10d. per week, and that each attendance of an out-patient cost 7½d.; while at three

of the smallest hospitals the cost per bed was £1 8s. per week and 7d. for each out-patient. At one small hospital of good repute, with 17 beds occupied on an average, each bed cost 25s. per week, while the larger hospitals, having 232 and 187 beds, were only able to maintain those beds at a cost of £1 13s. 6d. per bed per week. The cost per bed for special hospitals ranged from £1 to £5, and the cost for each attendance for an out-patient ranged from 3d. or 4d. to 3s. or 4s. One consumptive hospital maintained 30 beds at a cost of £1 7s. each per week, and another institution of the same character had 19 beds at a cost of £2 10s. each. Since King's College, Westminster, the London, and the Metropolitan Free Hospitals were able to maintain every bed occupied, in a state of efficiency, at a cost of 25s. per bed, and each attendance of an out-patient cost less than 6d., he asked why the average reached £1 14s. 4d. for each bed, and 8½d. for each attendance of an out-patient.

ANDERSON'S COLLEGE DISPENSARY.

FROM the annual report of the directors of the Dispensary of Anderson's College, Glasgow, submitted to the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Institution, it appears that, during the past year, 5,238 visits had been paid to the deserving sick poor, of which 1,418 were new cases. During the same time, there had been 15,466 consultations at the dispensary, of which 11,944 were new cases, while the number of prescriptions dispensed was 16,062. The directors regret to state that the ordinary annual income had not been able to cover the ordinary expenditure. The meeting, which was the seventh annual one, was presided over by Dr. Fergus, and the report was adopted by it.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE thirty-second annual report of the County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum affords evidence of activity and zeal of the staff in the performance of their duties. The attention paid to pathological work is creditable to Dr. Cooke, the medical superintendent. We doubt the wisdom, however, of publishing cases and *post mortem* examinations in the annual reports, as the circulation of these documents is not confined to medical men. The right place for these details is surely in the medical journals, especially in the journal which is devoted to asylum-affairs. If, however, they be given in the annual report, it might be as well to make them intelligible, which the words "failed to the villous feel growth" (*sic*) can hardly be said to be. The statistical tables are incomplete, and do not appear to correspond with those which have been adopted by the Association of Medical Psychologists.

JOINT COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

THIS asylum, for the counties of Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor, appears, from the thirty-second annual report, to be in a satisfactory condition. New buildings have been erected at the Abergavenny Asylum, and are approved by the Commissioners in Lunacy; the number of patients accommodated being now nearly 800. The figures in the tables appended to the report are tabulated with commendable fulness and lucidity, contrasting in this respect with those of the Worcester Asylum. It is to be regretted, however, that no reason is assigned for the discrepancy between the percentage of cases recovered given in Table IV (a) and in Table III. If the transfers are omitted in either instance, which does not appear, the fact might be stated.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEGREES: EASTER TERM.—For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the first examination will begin on Friday, June 5th; the second on Tuesday, June 9th; the third (Part I) on Tuesday, May 12th; the third (Part II) on Wednesday, May 13th. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Surgery will be held on Saturday, May 16th. The examination for the degree of Master of Surgery will be held on Friday and Saturday, May 15th and 16th. The names of candidates for the third examination and for the examinations in surgery must be sent to the Prælectors of their respective Colleges on or before Monday, May 4th; those for the first or second examinations on or before Tuesday, May 26th. The certificates of candidates, accompanied by their postal addresses, must be sent to the Secretary not less than seven days before the be-

ginning of the examination for which they are entered. The fees for the examination must be paid to the Registrar of the University before the certificates are sent in.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 23rd ultimo.

Messrs. F. H. Barendt, L.R.C.P.Lond., Liverpool; S. Hughes, L.S.A., Liverpool; C. B. Cooper, L.R.C.P.Lond., Liverpool; T. W. Fowler, L.S.A., Matlock; S. Barwise, L.S.A., Birmingham; G. H. Carrington, L.S.A., Eccles; H. J. Robson, L.R.C.P.Ed., Leeds; R. Crosby, L.S.A., Sunderland; L. H. Armstrong, L.S.A., Cambridge Street, W.; T. A. Brown, M.B.Ed., Edinburgh; M. MacLaren, M.B.Ed., Edinburgh; R. S. Hubbersty, M.B.Ed., Stamford; F. E. H. Smith, L.S.A., Bedford; W. Arnold, L.S.A., Atrincham; J. P. S. Hayes, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Tavistock Crescent, W.; and G. F. Collins, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Dublin.

Six gentlemen were approved in Surgery, and, when qualified in Medicine, will be admitted Members of the College; three candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for six months, one for nine months, and one for three months.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on the 24th ultimo.

Messrs. B. H. Scott, L.R.C.P.Ed., St. Peter's Road, E.; W. Joberns, L.S.A., Walsall; H. S. Cook, L.S.A., Birmingham; G. H. Melson, L.S.A., Knowle, Warwickshire; G. C. Hall, L.S.A., Birmingham; J. W. Cockerill, L.S.A., Portdown Road, W.; J. T. Simpson, L.R.C.P.Ed., Approach Road, E.; O. P. Beater, M.B.Dub., Dublin; W. H. Wigham, M.B.Durham, South Shields; M. J. Wakefield, M.B.Durham, Gateshead; T. H. Fisher, L.S.A., Southport; A. F. Whitwell, L.S.A., Shrewsbury; A. Matthey, L.R.C.P.Ed., Southampton; S. M. Hebblethwaite, L.S.A., Moor Allerton, near Leeds; G. G. Hodgson, L.S.A., Brighton; G. H. Hunter, L.S.A., Fishlake, near Doncaster; H. B. Strong, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Bernard Street, W.; and F. D. Crowdy, L.S.A., Harcourt's Buildings, E.C.

Three candidates were approved in Surgery; three were referred for three months, five for six months, one for nine months, and one for twelve months.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on the 25th ultimo.

Messrs. H. W. M. Kendall, L.S.A., Bexley Heath; J. P. Brooks, L.S.A., Tollington Park; L. Barnett, L.S.A., Swansea; C. J. West, L.R.C.P.Lond., Warwick Street, S.W.; F. G. Failes, L.S.A., King's Lynn; A. D. Edginton, L.S.A., Southampton; G. H. Baker, L.S.A., Kensington; P. S. Brito, M.B.Aberdeen, Ceylon; H. T. W. Blakeney, L.A.H.Dub., Dorking; R. Evans, L.R.C.P.Ed., Granville Square, W.C.; W. Basset, L.R.C.P.Lond., Bristol; and W. C. Lysaght, L.R.C.P.Lond., Clifton, Bristol.

Two candidates were approved in Surgery, one was referred for three months, and one for six months.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on the 27th ultimo.

Messrs. C. R. M. Green, L.S.A., Morpeth Street, E.; A. G. Hanson, Sydney, New South Wales; E. H. Morgan, Sydney, New South Wales; E. S. S. Davis, L.S.A., Fowey, Cornwall; F. Rothera, M.B.Ed., Nottingham; J. F. Harries, L.S.A., Shrewsbury; and H. E. Browne, L.R.C.P.Lond., Wisbeach.

Twelve candidates were approved in Surgery, five were referred for six months, and one for nine months.

The name of J. L. Rees, of the London Hospital, was admitted as having passed his examination in Anatomy and Physiology on the 15th ultimo.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on the 28th ultimo.

Messrs. W. H. Booth, L.R.C.P.Lond., Plymouth; F. P. Maynard, L.R.C.P.L., Barnes; C. L. Walsh, L.R.C.P.Lond., Oxford; F. J. Smith, L.R.C.P.Lond., Bishopsgate Street; H. Armstrong, L.R.C.P.Lond., Chalcot Crescent, N.W.; H. Tanner, L.R.C.P.Lond., Bicester; R. Creasy, L.R.C.P.Lond., Ealing; J. J. Garmany, M.D. Belle Vue Medical College, Savannah, Georgia; J. H. Blight, L.R.C.P.Lond., Sladesbridge, Cornwall; and G. N. Caley, L.R.C.P.L., Windsor.

Seven candidates were approved in Surgery, and nine were referred for six months.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on the 29th ultimo.

P. H. Nutting, L.R.C.P.L., Warwick, of the London Hospital; S. L. Woolmer, L.S.A., Charrington Street, N.W., and W. P. Barrett, L.S.A., Cheltenham, of University College; E. Wood, L.S.A., Tottenham, of King's College; W. F. Pedler, L.S.A., Tiverton, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and H. Simmons, L.S.A., Ladbroke Grove Road, of the Middlesex Hospital.

Seven candidates passed the examination in Surgery, and, when qualified in Medicine and Midwifery, will be admitted Members. One candidate was referred for three months, eight for six months, one for nine, and one for twelve months.