

M.D.; W. B. DAY, M.B.; D. R. HAMILTON, M.B.; R. G. THOMPSON, M.D.; C. T. BLACKWELL; R. I. POWER; C. R. KILKELLY, M.B.; W. H. BEAN; N. C. FERGUSON, M.B.; S. R. WILLS; M. L. HEARN; S. L. DEEBLE; R. H. HALL, M.D.; W. H. BENNETT, M.B.; J. H. GREENAWAY; R. G. HANLEY, M.B.; W. H. BELL; GERALD CREE; S. C. PHILSON; J. M. NICOLLS, M.B.; and F. W. H. D. HARRIS, have been appointed Surgeons.

Mr. J. H. DAVIDSON, M.B., has been appointed Acting Surgeon to the 2nd Northumberland (the Percy) Artillery Volunteers; and Mr. T. B. SHAW has been appointed in the same capacity to the 2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers.

Surgeon J. H. CASSON, from the 2nd Derbyshire Volunteers, and Surgeon W. H. PLATT, from the 1st Tower Hamlets Volunteers (The Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade), have been appointed Surgeons to the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

Mr. J. E. SQUIRE, M.D.; Mr. S. W. SUTTON, M.D.; Mr. E. W. WILLETT; and Mr. W. E. ST. M. RAW, have also been appointed Surgeons to the corps.

Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON has been made Quartermaster to the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

Brigade-Surgeon T. N. HOYSTED has been appointed to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Rawul Pindee Division, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ferguson.

The leave to Australia on medical certificate granted to Surgeon E. M. D. FITZGERALD, M.D., has been extended to October 29th.

A telegram received at the War Office, dated Cairo, June 12th, informs us that Surgeon-Major P. R. GABBETT, and Surgeon K. S. WALLIS, had arrived there, sick, from up Nile.

Deputy Surgeon-General O. BARNETT, C.I.E.; Surgeons-Major J. B. HAMILTON, M.D.; G. J. H. EVATT, M.D.; and A. H. ANTHONISZ, M.B.; Surgeons J. L. PEYTON, M.B.; H. P. BIRCH, and F. H. TREHERNE, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, in the Indian troopship *Jamua*.

The *Ganges*, which left Suakin on May 26th, with a considerable number of invalids, principally belonging to the Medical Staff, also arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last.

Surgeon-Major F. FERGUSON, according to a later telegram, had also arrived at Cairo, invalided; and Surgeon W. TURNER had left Suakin, for England, in the *Loch Ard*.

Surgeon-General FRANCIS HOLTON, M.B., died at 4, Randolph Gardens, Kilburn, on June 12th, aged 59. He entered the service as Assistant Surgeon, May 23rd, 1851; became Surgeon, August 24th, 1858; Surgeon-Major, May 14th, 1871; Deputy Surgeon-General, August 21st, 1879, and retired on September 3rd, last. He received the honorary rank of Surgeon-General on January 7th, last. He served in Bulgaria, Scutari, and the Crimea, during the war with Russia in 1854-56.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON G. A. EMERSON, Bengal Establishment, has been appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 17th Native Infantry, Suakin, in the place of Surgeon-Major R. T. LYONS, who has been appointed to the charge of No. 2 Field Hospital, with the Indian contingent at Suakin.

Surgeons M. E. REPORTER and A. G. E. NEWLAND, both of the Madras Establishment, have passed the higher standard in Hindustani.

On the recommendation of a medical board, Surgeon-Major P. CULLEN, M.D., Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon at Nimar, is permitted to proceed on furlough, in anticipation of the furlough which will be hereafter granted him by the Government of India.

Surgeon-Major R. TEMPLE-WRIGHT, M.D., Bengal Establishment, officiating Civil Surgeon at Jubulpore, is appointed to the medical charge of the Central Gaol and Thuggee and Dacoity Establishment at Jubulpore, to be superintendent of the Meteorological Observatory at Jubulpore.

The services of Surgeon D. F. DYMOTT, M.B., Madras Establishment, Resident Surgeon General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the military department.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted leave of absence for the periods specified: Surgeon A. E. R. STEPHENS, Bengal Establishment, in medical charge of the 20th Native Infantry, for six months, to Australia, on medical certificate. Surgeon-Major R. BOUSTEAD, Bombay Establishment, to Europe for 183 days on medical certificate.

THE NAVY.

The following appointments have been made to the Admiralty during the past week: G. R. MOORE to be Surgeon and Agent at Jersey; A. G. WILDEY, Surgeon to the *Medina*; J. M. MARTIN, to the *Duke of Wellington*; A. G. ANDREWS, Surgeon, to the *Medway*.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, June 15th.

Parliamentary Elections (Medical Relief) Bill.—Mr. GLADSTONE having moved the adjournment of the House, Mr. COLLINGS hoped the motion would not be agreed to until after the introduction of his Bill to provide that no person shall be disqualified from voting at Parliamentary elections by the receipt of medical relief for himself or for his family. The measure, he said, was urgently desired by tens of thousands of the new voters, and he trusted that it might be read a first time that night.—Mr. BROADHURST supported the appeal. The enfranchising measure passed by the House would, in many thousands of cases, prove to be a mere mockery unless the Bill of his hon. friend were passed.—Mr. BIGGAR thought it was useless to introduce the Bill, as there was no chance of its passing this session.—Mr. WARTON, Mr. REID, Mr. KENNY, Mr. PICCON, and Mr. CALLAN also spoke.—Sir L. PLATFAIR pointed out that, when they saw cholera breaking out over different parts at the present time, the most important measure was the immediate isolation of cases that

might occur in public hospitals. If every voter who entered a hospital under such circumstances was to be disfranchised, one of the greatest sanitary measures would be rendered inoperative. All his hon. friend now asked was not to decide on the merits of the Bill, but merely permission to introduce it, in order that they might have an opportunity of rectifying an error.

The House divided, and the numbers were:

For the adjournment of the House	...	32
Against	...	55
Majority	...	—23

Leave was given to introduce the Bill.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In the 28 large English towns, including London, dealt with in the Registrar-General's weekly return, which have an estimated population of 8,906,446 persons, 5,563 births and 3,168 deaths were registered during the week ending June 13th. The annual rate of mortality, which had declined in the three preceding weeks from 21.1 to 20.5 per 1,000, further fell last week to 18.6. The rates in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Derby, 10.5; Sunderland, 13.7; Halifax, 14.2; Wolverhampton, 14.5; Bristol, 15.3; Bradford, 15.3; Portsmouth, 15.5; Preston, 15.6; Nottingham, 16.3; London, 16.8; Leicester, 16.9; Birmingham, 17.1; Brighton, 17.3; Leeds, 17.9; Cardiff, 18.8; Hull, 19.9; Norwich, 20.0; Huddersfield, 20.3; Salford, 20.7; Birkenhead, 20.7; Oldham, 22.3; Bolton, 22.3; Liverpool, 23.4; Blackburn, 23.6; Sheffield, 23.7; Manchester, 26.5; Plymouth, 28.1; and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 35.4. In the 27 provincial towns the death-rate averaged 20.0 per 1,000, and exceeded by as much as 3.2 the rate recorded in London. The 3,168 deaths registered during the week in the 28 towns included 178 which resulted from measles, 102 from whooping-cough, 87 from diarrhoea, 32 from "fever" (principally enteric), 27 from diphtheria, 27 from small-pox, and 26 from scarlet fever; in all, 429 deaths were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 486 and 520 in the two preceding weeks. The zymotic death-rate was equal to an annual rate of 2.5 per 1,000. In London the zymotic rate was 2.8; while it averaged 2.3 per 1,000 in the 27 provincial towns, among which the zymotic rates ranged from 0.0 in Norwich and Halifax, to 4.0 in Manchester, 4.8 Sheffield, and 5.8 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The deaths referred to measles, which had been 174 and 224 in the two previous weeks, declined last week to 178, and caused the largest proportional fatality in Manchester, Sheffield, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The 102 fatal cases of whooping-cough showed a marked decline from recent weekly numbers, and were fewer than in any week since the beginning of the year; this disease caused the highest rates in Oldham, Birkenhead, and Plymouth. The deaths referred to "fever," which had been 32 and 44 in the two previous weeks, declined again to 32; this disease was proportionally most fatal in Brighton and in Blackburn. The 27 deaths from diphtheria showed an increase of four upon the low number in the previous week, and included 17 in London, two in Portsmouth, and two in Liverpool. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had been 40, 26, and 31 in the three preceding weeks, declined again to 26 last week, showing the highest death-rates in Leicester and Sunderland. Of the 27 fatal cases of small-pox, 23 occurred in registration London (excluding 17 deaths of London residents from this disease registered in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals situated outside registration London), two in Hull, one in Manchester, and one in Sheffield. The number of small-pox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had been 1,389 and 1,201 at the end of the two previous weeks, rose again to 1,221 on Saturday last; 204 new cases were admitted to these hospitals during the week, against 272 and 180 in the two preceding weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 2.9 per 1,000, and was below the average. The causes of 66, or 2.1 per cent., of the 3,168 deaths registered in the 28 towns last week were not certified, either by registered medical practitioners or by coroners.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending the 13th instant, 877 births and 502 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 20.5 and 21.8 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 20.6 last week, and exceeded by 2.1 per 1,000 the average rate for the same period in the 28 large English towns. Among these Scotch towns, the rate was equal to 10.0 in Perth, 17.0 in Dundee, 17.0 in Aberdeen, 17.4 in Edinburgh, 20.2 in Paisley, 22.0 in Leith, 23.9 in Glasgow, and 24.0 in Greenock. The 502 deaths registered during last week included 63 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 59 and 74 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 22 resulted from whooping-cough, 13 from measles, 13 from diarrhoeal diseases, seven from "fever" (principally enteric), five from diphtheria, three from scarlet fever, and not one from small-pox. These 63 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.6 per 1,000, which slightly exceeded the average zymotic death-rate in the 28 large English towns. The highest zymotic rates last week in the Scotch towns were recorded in Greenock and Leith. The 22 deaths from whooping-cough showed a further slight decline from recent weekly numbers, and included 12 in Glasgow, and six in Edinburgh. The fatal cases of measles, which had been 11 and 15 in the two preceding weeks, were 13 last week, of which seven occurred in Glasgow, three in Greenock, and two in Edinburgh. The seven deaths referred to "fever" exceeded by four the number in the previous week, and included four in Leith, and three in Glasgow. The five fatal cases of diphtheria were within one of the number in the preceding week; and of the three deaths from scarlet fever, one occurred in Glasgow, one in Aberdeen, and one in Paisley. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs in these Scotch towns was equal to 3.9 per 1,000, against 2.9 in London. As many as 67, or 13.3 per cent., of the 502 deaths registered last week in these Scotch towns were uncertified.