

Visiting Physician to the New York Infant Asylum, and soon after to the Foundling Asylum, maintaining his connection with both these institutions, which together have a total population of more than 2,500 children, to the end of his life. In them he tested every new "food for infants," and every new remedy for the diseases of children which was brought to his notice.

For more than twenty years Dr. Smith was Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. His first contribution to the literature of his profession was made in 1854 in the form of a paper entitled *A Review of Epidemic Small-Pox as it Prevailed in New York at Different Periods during the last Fifty Years*, which was published in the *New York Journal of Medicine*. The object of the paper was to illustrate the value of vaccination in saving human life. From 1858 till his death he contributed more than a hundred papers to medical periodicals, besides writing largely in Ashhurst's *International Encyclopædia of Surgery*, Keating's *Cyclopædia of Children's Diseases*, Pepper's *System of the Practice of Medicine*, and several other works. In 1869 appeared the first edition of his own treatise, *Diseases of Children*. Speaking of this work in tracing the evolution of the literature of children's diseases in the United States, the President of the American Pediatric Society said at the recent meeting at Washington: "It is a work on diseases of children that has immortalised his name, and his heart must throb with pride upon realising that he has been able, after twenty-seven years of active professional life, to issue the eighth edition."

Dr. Lewis Smith had a very high sense of professional honour and duty. In his private character he was straightforward, genial, modest, and unobtrusive, loyal to his professional brethren, and exemplary in all relations of life.

W. T. LUSK, M.D.,
New York.

DR. WILLIAM THOMPSON LUSK, the well-known American obstetrician, died suddenly on June 12th of cerebral hæmorrhage. He was born in 1838, and after a year at Yale he went to Germany, where he studied medicine for three years. Returning to his native country in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Federal Army, but speedily rose to be Assistant-Adjutant-General. After serving three years he resumed his medical studies, and took his Doctor's degree at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1864. In 1868 he was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Long Island College Hospital, and in 1870-71 he was also Lecturer on Physiology in the Harvard Medical School. During these years Lusk gained a reputation as a brilliant physiologist and a most interesting lecturer. In 1871 he was elected to the Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynæcologist at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, a position which he retained till his death. He soon won for himself a great reputation in this new field of activity. His treatise, the *Science and Art of Midwifery*, achieved an almost unexampled popularity, being translated into French, Italian, Spanish, and even Arabic. He was also the author of numerous other contributions to medical literature. From 1871 till 1873 he was the editor of the *New York Medical Journal*.

Dr. Lusk was a man of a lovable, gentle, and most open nature. He was an ex-President of the American Gynæcological Society and of the New York Obstetrical Society, a corresponding Fellow of the London and Edinburgh Obstetrical Societies, and one of the founders of the International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynæcology.

THE death is reported of Dr. FREDERICK RICHARD WEBSTER, who for a great many years practised in St. Albans like his father and his grandfather before him. He had been a sufferer for some time from gout, but succumbed somewhat suddenly to peritonitis. The deceased was a student of Guy's Hospital, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1859. He held a high position in the "Halsey" Lodge of Freemasons, and was at one time a member of the St. Albans City Council. For twenty-seven years he was an Honorary Consulting Surgeon at the St. Albans Hospital,

and was formerly Medical Officer of Health for the city. The deceased leaves a widow and one son.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently passed away may be mentioned Dr. Alfred Stocquart, Chief Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Brussels, and Secretary of the Anatomico-Pathological Society, aged 41, of septic poisoning, contracted in making a *post-mortem* examination; Professor K. R. Fresenius, of Wiesbaden, the distinguished chemist, aged 75; Dr. Guérault, for many years Professor of Midwifery in the Medical School of Tours; Dr. B. E. Cotting, for fifty-five years Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston, U.S., Consulting Physician to the Boston City Hospital, and a former President of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Dr. Gustav Braun, Senior Surgeon to the Ophthalmological Institute of Moscow, and Professor in the University of that city; Dr. Juan Creus, of Granada, a prominent Spanish surgeon; and Dr. T. de Carvalho, Professor in the Medical Faculty of Lisbon, and a Senator of Portugal, aged 78.

THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH POSTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The annual general meeting of this Association was held on June 1st in London, Dr. Henry FitzGibbon of Dublin, the President, being in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. After the usual secretarial and financial reports had been received and adopted, the meeting unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to the Duke of Norfolk, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for his recent concession of a fee to postal medical officers for the examination of candidates for the postal service in response to an application from the Association. A letter was read by the President which he had received from the Postmaster-General, expressive of his appreciation of the work of the Association. Subsequently there was a prolonged discussion on a proposed code of regulations regarding the examination of candidates for the various branches of the postal service which had been compiled by Mr. Ritchie-Giddings, the honorary general secretary, and approved by the executive of the Association, with the view to securing as nearly as possible uniformity amongst postal medical officers in their decisions when determining as to the eligibility or otherwise of candidates. Finally, it was agreed that before this Association made any definite application to the Postmaster-General on this subject, this suggested code should be circulated to all the members for their opinion, and that it should be left to a special subcommittee to report thereon at a future meeting. Other business having followed, the officers were elected for the ensuing year with these results:—*President*: Dr. Henry Fitzgibbon, Dublin. *Vice-Presidents*: Mr. Frank Iliffe, Derby; Mr. Halton, J.P., Barnsley; Mr. J. Watson, Manchester; Dr. Coates, London; Mr. Thornton, J.P., Margate; Dr. Campbell, Dundee; Mr. Higgs, Dudley; Mr. Goss, Bath. *Honorary Secretary for Scotland*: Dr. Dougan, Glasgow. *Honorary Secretary for Ireland*: Dr. Walton Browne, Belfast. *Honorary General Secretary and Honorary Treasurer*: Mr. Giddings, Nottingham. *Committee*: Mr. McVeagh, J.P., Coventry; Mr. Walker, Middlesbrough; Dr. Paramore, London; Mr. Lansdown, Bristol; Dr. Taylor, J.P., Cardiff; Dr. Morton, London; Dr. Nelson, Birmingham. *Auditors*: Dr. Dougan, Glasgow; Dr. West Symes, Halifax. In the evening, the annual dinner of the Association was held in the Café Monico, London, when the attendance was a very large one. Amongst the guests present were the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Compton, M.P., Sir Walter Foster, M.P., Sir J. Leng, M.P., Sir Thomas Roe, Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. Edward Bond, M.P., Mr. R. M. Dane, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Alfred Arnold, M.P., Sir W. MacCormac (President Royal College of Surgeons of England), and many others.

ANTRABIC INOCULATIONS AT TURIN.—The number of persons bitten by dogs either rabid or suspected of being so who presented themselves for treatment at the Municipal Antirabic Institute of Turin was 672. Of these 470 were treated, the animals which inflicted the bites in the other 202 having been clearly shown to be free from rabies. The mortality among those treated was 0.21 per cent. The total number treated in the institution since its establishment on September 30th, 1886, is 3,024, with a mortality of 0.76 per cent.