

too long to bring before the College at that late hour, he would get this part of his address printed and distributed to the Fellows.

After the presidential address Sir Andrew Clark retired from the chair, and the College proceeded to the election of a President. The declaration of the result of the ballot was that Sir Andrew Clark received 97 votes, Dr. Samuel Wilks 2 votes, and Sir Richard Quain, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir Henry Pitman, and Dr. Sturges each one. Sir Andrew Clark was then declared duly elected, and was inducted into the office by the Senior Censor (Dr. Pavy).

The Comitia then adjourned.

### THE DRAINAGE OF CAIRO.

THE International Commission for studying the drainage of Cairo have, we learn from telegraphic despatches to the *Times*, examined thirty projects presented to them, and rejected all in favour of one elaborated by themselves. They especially commend, however, three projects as embodying in their general outlines the right system. These were presented by Messrs. Michau and Donaue, a French firm; Mahmoud Fehmy, an Egyptian; and Mr. John Price, an Englishman, the two latter engineers in the Government service. The Commission consider that Mr. Lathom's scheme, presented two years ago, has the disadvantages of costliness, and of requiring numerous stations in the heart of the city where the sewage would collect and undergo agitation.

The Commissioners describe the sanitary condition of the city as deplorable. The annual death-rate is over 46 per 1,000, whilst in only one city, Madras, of 33 in Europe, India, and America does the death-rate exceed 40. In Madras the rate is 48, in Marseilles it is 29.7, in Paris and Berlin 23.50, in London 17.4.

The plan recommended by the Commission is that the entire drainage from houses, etc., should be carried in one system of drains, flowing by gravitation to a single point, where it would be pumped to the necessary elevation, and forced through iron 'pipes' until it reached land which it might profitably irrigate. The estimated cost is half a million. The Government will perhaps be able to invite tenders for the work next November, and, if funds are provided, to begin operations in the following April. Two years later the greater portion of the system should be in working order, though a much longer delay will be necessary before it can be applied to the native houses.

### THE CASE OF MRS. OSBORNE.

IN connection with the announced intention of the Home Secretary to release Mrs. Osborne prior to her confinement, the following memorial, which was signed by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession with that object a fortnight since, will be read with interest. The memorial was signed in the course of very few days, and it was not thought necessary to add further names to it in view of the extremely influential signatures so readily accorded, and to which greater numbers would have added but little weight.

The Right Honourable HENRY MATTHEWS, Q.C., M.P.,

SIR,—We, the undersigned Members of the Medical Profession, beg to submit for your careful perusal the subjoined Petition for the release of FLORENCE ETHEL OSBORNE, lately convicted of perjury and larceny.

The grounds on which we base our earnest Appeal are as follows:

That the medical history of the prisoner for the last ten years, as set forth in the attached quotation from the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, which comprises the evidence of medical men who have had Mrs. Osborne under observation during various periods of her life, leaves the gravest doubt of the prisoner's full moral responsibility for the crimes to which she pleaded guilty, and for which she was sentenced.

That the facts of the case emphatically bear out this conclusion, since they show an absence of motive.

Noticing:

1. That the prisoner had immediate command of a sum of £600 at the time of the theft.
2. That although she was in possession of £550 in notes, the proceeds of the sale of the stolen jewellery upon February 23rd, and was not to her knowledge suspected of the theft until March 11th (ample time to dispose of her gains had she taken the jewellery for any specific purpose), yet £250 worth of the *identical* notes, found months afterwards in her house, were returned to the Public Prosecutor.
3. That the residue of the money was spent in the purchase of house linen, provisions, and articles of which she was in no need.

In conclusion, it is our opinion that the further detention of the prisoner, taking into consideration her medical history, vouched for by trustworthy evidence, will expose her nervous system to such a strain as may well terminate in puerperal mania, and may endanger her life and that of her child.

The list of signatures includes:

Sir JAS. PAGET, Bart., F.R.C.S.,	Dr. WM. ORD
Consulting Surgeon St. Bartholomew's Hospital	„ W. H. BROADBENT
Sir HY. THOMPSON, F.R.C.S.,	„ FANCOURT BARNES
Consulting Surgeon University College Hospital	„ W. H. ALLCHIN
Sir JOSEPH FAYREER, K.C.S.I.,	„ G. ERNEST HERMAN
M.D.	„ CHAS. CHINNER FULLER
Sir EDWARD SIEVEKING, M.D.,	„ W. S. PLAYFAIR
Edin., Consulting Physician	„ STEPHEN MACKENZIE
St. Mary's Hospital	„ DAVID FERRIER
Dr. SAMUEL WILKS	„ FREDERICK T. ROBERTS
„ BRAXTON HICKS	„ ALFRED L. GALABIN
„ CHARLES CULLINGWORTH	„ MITCHELL BRUCE
„ HENRY GERVIS	„ VICTOR HORSLEY
„ RUSSELL REYNOLDS	„ J. S. BRISTOWE
	„ G. FIELDING BLANDFORD
	„ ARTHUR EDIS

### NOTES ON HEALTH RESORTS.

#### VI.—MONTREUX.

By STUART TIDEY, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Swiss Federal Diploma in Medicine.

MONTREUX lies on the Swiss side of Lake Lemman, near its eastern extremity. Its general aspect is south-west. To the north and east it is surrounded by mountains, rising behind the town to a height of 4,000 feet, and presenting distinct zones of vegetation. This disposition of mountain, lake, and valley ensures to Montreux an immunity from the bitter north-east wind (*bise*) of autumn, winter, and spring. The absence of wind in winter and the great dryness of the air are the chief climatic characteristics.

The winter season at Montreux begins in October and ends in April. Montreux is a good intermediate station for invalids who have wintered on the Riviera or in the higher Alps. This double influx of visitors occurs in the months of April and May. The climate in spring and early summer is charming. The climate is especially adapted to the treatment of chest diseases, catarrhs, and rheumatic manifestations. Cases of early phthisis, asthma, and bronchitis do well here.

With regard to the treatment of chronic disease, Montreux has within easy reach several high level stations, some already complete, others in course of construction. Glion, about 1,000 feet above Montreux, is a favourite resort in spring, summer, and autumn. Les Avants, about 1,000 feet higher, is at the head of the Chaudron Valley, and faces nearly due south, protected on the east, north, and west by an amphitheatre of mountains. It frequently enjoys brilliant sunshine during the winter. Les Avants has already gained some repute as a winter resort for pulmonary cases, and during this winter I have been able to verify from my own observation the justice of this reputation.

At Leysin (4,800 feet) a large hotel is in course of construction, and will be completed for the coming summer. It is especially adapted for the reception of pulmonary cases,