

2. There is not, and never has been a bank manager amongst the *clientèle*.
 3. The mayor of the town, being a *bond fide* benefit member of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, is with his family entitled to the benefits of the association.
 4. Your correspondent is quite in error in stating that the medical officer wrote to him asking for a consultation about a station master's child; and he is wholly and completely wrong in saying that a consultant from a neighbouring city came over to consult about this child. It may interest your correspondent to learn that the child referred to is now doing well, the present medical officer of the association having operated on the said child for pleuritic effusion.

FEEES TO MEDICAL WITNESSES.

H. P. G.—According to the Home Office rules, under which the costs of witnesses attending before magistrates are allowed, the payment to professional witnesses is for attending to give evidence, not for attending to give professional evidence. The magistrate's clerk was therefore wrong in saying that he could only allow 2s. 6d., as the scale prescribes a sum not to exceed £1. The amount allowed is, however, in the discretion of the magistrates, who probably have made no order on the subject, and without their order no money is payable. It may not be too late to apply to them for an order; the success of the application will depend very much on whether or not the particular Bench is ruled by its clerk.

As frequently pointed out in these columns, the only safe course for a medical man to take is to insist on payment, or at least a definite promise of payment, by a responsible person, before attending to give evidence. If the fees are not secured in advance, attempts to recover them afterwards are frequently nugatory.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE RANKS IN THE MEDICAL STAFF.

SEVERAL of our service contemporaries have lately commented on the extraordinary condition into which the administrative ranks of the army medical service has fallen, through difficulty in finding officers in the two grades to fill the various appointments and carry out reliefs at home and abroad, who still have sufficient length of service to run before retirement at 60. Let it at once be understood that the head of the department is in no way the author of or responsible for the difficulty, which must ever be before him as an anxious, puzzling, and, indeed, as matters stand, insoluble problem. In the interests of the service it is undoubtedly desirable that the individual movements of administrative officers should be as few and regular as possible; but the existing conditions make this simply unattainable. The Indian Government, for instance, properly insists that only those having a certain number of years to run before retirement shall be taken on its establishment; and the War Office, with equal propriety, demand the same condition in certain home appointments; but both ask the Director-General to do the impossible. As examples, we hear that Surgeon-Colonel Paterson, after three and a-half years' service in Hong Kong, has been transferred to Malta, on promotion, to relieve Surgeon-Major-General Madden, who retires; this is hard on the former, who, after a tour in a trying climate, had certainly a right to expect on promotion a period at home. Again, a well-chosen officer must succeed Surgeon-Major-General Reade in the important appointment at headquarters in March; and it is necessary it should not be anyone at the fag end of his service, but one who has still at least four or five years to run; but how can the Director-General select when he has scarcely one man who can fulfil the simple primary condition of remaining years?

It may well be asked what is the cause and explanation of this *impasse*? We notice it has been ascribed to the system of occasionally extending service beyond sixty years; but although this may be an aggravation, and as such afford an argument for the seconding of all officers who receive extensions, it is by no means at the root of the evil. It springs, we think, from two causes; first, the disproportion between the junior and senior administrative grades, which is in the ratio of about two and a-half of the former to one of the latter; and secondly, the advanced age and service of executive officers before promotion into the administration grade. How, in the name of common sense and the simple rule of three, can five years in this and four in that appointment be demanded of seniors, or be carried out, if officers (except in a few cases where special promotions has been given for active service) have only five or six eight years to run altogether in both administrative grades? For the great majority of executive officers are not and cannot be promoted

to the rank of Surgeon-Colonel under thirty years service, and, as a necessary consequence, until over 50 years of age; for some time indeed the age has verged on 54 or 55. Unless the senior administrative rank is increased into a fairer proportion with the junior, and younger men thus find their way into it, we fear that extensions over sixty years will become a rule and not the exception. This would be most undesirable from every point of view, especially from that of efficiency; for, if one thing be more certain than another, it is that the rule of compulsory retirement at sixty is not alone required to maintain a reasonable flow of promotion, but, under the onerous conditions of foreign service in our army, is essential to the efficiency and wellbeing of the service itself.

THE NAVY.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: HENRY D. STANISTREET, Fleet-Surgeon to the Cape of Good Hope Hospital; THOMAS BOLSTER, Fleet-Surgeon to the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford; HERBERT M. ELLIS, Fleet-Surgeon to the *Victoria*; JOHN C. B. MACLEAN, Fleet-Surgeon to the *Cambridge*, January 18th; GEORGE SINCLAIR, to be Surgeon and Agent at Kirkwall, January 14th; ARTHUR E. KELSEY, Surgeon to the *Audacious*, January 23rd; NORMAN L. RICHARDS, Surgeon to the *Defiance*, additional, January 23rd; ALEXANDER G. W. BOWEN, Surgeon to the *Britannia*, January 23rd.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

SURGEON-COLONEL F. W. WADE is promoted to be Surgeon-Major-General, *vice* J. G. Faught, retired, December 15th. Entering the service as Assistant-Surgeon, September 28th, 1857, Surgeon-Major-General Wade became Surgeon, October 5th, 1872; Surgeon-Major, March 1st, 1873; Brigade-Surgeon, February 1st, 1883; and Surgeon-Colonel from December 31st, 1887. The *Army Lists* do not credit him with any war service.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. MAUNSELL, M.D., is promoted to be Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* F. W. Wade, December 15th. His previous commissions are thus dated:—Assistant-Surgeon, October 1st, 1862; Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, April 28th, 1876; and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel from December 31st, 1887, having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, October 1st, 1882. Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell served in the Bhootan campaign in 1864-65 with the Royal Artillery, and was at the capture of Fort Buxa, the Bala Pass, Tuzgaon Stockade, at Fort Chamoorchee (medal and clasp). He was also in the Egyptian war of 1882 (medal and Khedive's bronze star).

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES MACARTNEY, M.D., is promoted to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* C. A. Maunsell, December 15th. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Macartney was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, October 2nd, 1866; Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, October 2nd, 1878; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, from October 2nd, 1886. He served in the Kafir war in 1877-78, and was present at the engagement at Draibosch on December 30th, 1877, when he was mentioned in despatches as having "zealously performed his duties with the wounded under a heavy fire" (medal with clasp).

Surgeon-Major-General S. A. LITHGOW, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., becomes liable to retirement under the age rules on February 6th, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. GREENHILL, on February 16th.

Surgeon-Captain W. G. BIRRELL, M.B., on arrival from England, will do duty in the Secunderabad District, Madras Command.

Surgeon-Captain F. MCDOWELL, on arrival from England, will do duty in the Madras District.

Surgeon-Major J. F. BRODIE, transferred from the Madras Presidency, is posted to Deesa District, and is appointed to the medical charge of the station hospital at Deesa, Bombay Command.

Surgeon-Captain W. J. BAKER is transferred from general duty in the Sind District to general duty in the Bombay District.

Surgeon-Captain R. KIRKPATRICK, arrived from England, is posted to general duty in the Poona District, Bombay Command.

Surgeon-Captain N. FAICHNIE, arrived from England, is posted to general duty in the Nagpore District, Bombay Command, but will remain in Poona till the conclusion of the Camp of Instruction.

Surgeon-Captain R. J. COPELAND is transferred from general duty in the Nagpore District to general duty in the Poona District, Bombay Command.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. TOWNSEND, M.D., and Surgeon-Major C. R. WOODS, M.D., who are serving in the Madras Command, have leave to England for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Surgeon-Captains complete the qualifying service on the 4th proximo, and consequently become entitled to promotion to Surgeon-Major: J. R. DODD, M.B., G. E. TWISS, R. F. ADAMS, M.B., C. G. D. MOSSE, A. B. COTTELL, T. ARCHER, M.D., S. G. HAMILTON, H. J. R. MOBERLY, A. P. HART, M.B., H. J. BARNES, R. H. S. SAWYER, M.B., W. G. A. BEDFORD, M.B., R. JENNINGS, M.D., S. C. B. ROBINSON, R. W. FORD, G. COUTTS, M.B., W. J. BAKER, A. T. SLOGETT, H. K. ALLPORT, M.D., E. BUTT, S. TOWNSEND, M.D., T. P. WOODHOUSE, J. GIBSON, M.B., J. H. A. RHODES, L. W. SWABEY, R. HASelden, R. E. R. MORSE, W. ROWNEY, M.D., T. R. LUCAS, M.B., C. J. ADDISON, A. G. KAY, M.B., W. W. POPE, R. PORTER, M.B., R. C. K. LAFFAN, C. A. P. MITCHELL, M.D., C. J. COATES, M.D., T. B. A. TUCKEY, F. A. HARRIS, T. H. PARKE, F. A. B. DALY, M.B., A. S. ROSE, M.D., J. BATTERSBY, M.B., J. MACONACHIE, M. W. O'KEEFE, M.D., T. J. O'DONNELL, J. OSBURN, R. P. HETHERINGTON, M.B., T. A. DIXON, and W. C. T. POOLE, M.B.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. SCOTT, M.D., C.M.G., is promoted to be Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* C. H. Y. Godwin, deceased. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, October 1st, 1862, Surgeon-Colonel Scott became Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, April 28th, 1876; and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel from January 23rd, 1888, having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, October 1st, 1882. *Hart's Army List* informs us that he received the special approbation of the Madras Government, followed by that of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, for his

services rendered while in medical charge of the 18th Hussars during a most virulent outbreak of cholera in the regiment, at Secunderabad in May, 1871. He served in the Zulu war of 1879, and organised the bearer company; made the hospital arrangements at the Fort Pearson base for the Ekowe Relieving Column; served afterwards with the 2nd Division on the personal staff of Lord Chelmsford and in medical charge of the Headquarters Staff; was present in the engagement at Ulundi, where his services were described by Lord Chelmsford as having been "of the greatest value;" he accompanied the 17th Lancers in their charge and pursuit of the enemy, and by rendering timely aid to a Lancer who was dangerously wounded, prevented his falling into the enemy's hands, and served subsequently to the end of the war as Senior Medical Officer of Port Durnford and that line of communication between Ulundi and the Tugela (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He was also in the Egyptian war of 1882, on the personal staff of Major-General the Duke of Connaught, commanding the 1st Brigade, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (C.M.G., medal with clasp, and Khedive's Star).

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. REYNOLDS, M.B., V.C., is promoted to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* F. B. Scott. His previous commissions are thus dated: Assistant-Surgeon, March 31st, 1868; Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, January 23rd, 1879; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, April 1st, 1887. We are again indebted to *Hart's Army List* for the information that he received the special approbation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, followed by that of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, for his services while Medical Officer of the 36th Regiment during a most virulent outbreak of cholera at Peshawur in 1869. He served in the Kafir war of 1877-78 in the Cisbaï, and was present at the engagement with the Galekas at Impetu; served throughout the Zulu war of 1879, took part in the gallant and successful defence of Rorke's Drift, and was with the troops in the laager during the engagement at Ulundi (mentioned in despatches, promoted Surgeon-Major, Victoria Cross, medal with clasp, and Gold Medal of the British Medical Association); was awarded the Victoria Cross "for the conspicuous bravery, during the attack at Rorke's Drift on January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, which he exhibited in his constant attention to the wounded under fire, and in his voluntarily conveying ammunition from the store to the defenders of the hospital, whereby he exposed himself to a cross fire from the enemy both in going and returning."

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. BARROW retires on retired pay. He entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon, September 30th, 1871; became Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, September 30th, 1873; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, September 30th, 1891. He was engaged in the Egyptian war in 1882 (medal, and Khedive's bronze star), and in the Sudan campaign in 1885 (clasp).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. R. WOOLBERT, M.B., Bengal Establishment, Agency Surgeon at Meshed, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months from December 11th.

Surgeon-Captain A. L. DUKE, Bengal Establishment, Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon at Meshed.

Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. VAUGHAN, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 18th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, M.B.

Surgeon-Major G. S. A. RANKING, Bengal Establishment, has passed the Degree of Honour Examination in Hindi (first division).

Surgeon-Captain J. G. JORDAN, Bengal Establishment, received charge of Noakhully Intermediate Gaol on December 18th.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. ROE, Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon, is posted to Sealkote, relieving Surgeon-Captain D. M. Davidson.

Surgeon-Captain W. COATES, Bengal Establishment, 1st Class Officiating Civil Surgeon, reverted to 2nd Class from November 20th, consequent on the return from leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, W. A. C. Roe.

Surgeon-Captain R. J. MACNAMARA, Bengal Establishment, officiating Superintendent of the Central Gaol at Mooltan, is confirmed in that appointment from November 10th.

Surgeon-Major C. J. BAMBER, Bengal Establishment, is appointed a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd Class, from November 10th.

Surgeon-Major M. S. EYRE, Madras Establishment, was appointed Civil Surgeon at Pakokker, Burmah, in addition to his military duties, on November 12th, *vice* Surgeon-Captain C. H. Leet Falk, transferred.

Surgeon-Major G. J. MCCARTIE, M.D., Bengal Establishment, has leave of absence for one year on medical certificate, and Surgeon-Captain G. JAMESON, of the same establishment, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants to the corps specified (all being dated January 21st):—R. P. MACKENZIE, M.B., 1st Shropshire and Staffordshire Artillery; H. GOULD, 2nd Volunteer Battalion Manchester Regiment (late the 6th Lancashire); A. T. CAMPBELL, M.B., and J. SWANSON, M.B., 1st Volunteer Battalion Highland Light Infantry (late the 5th Lanarkshire); and A. CAMPBELL, M.B., 9th Lanarkshire.

Surgeon-Captain W. E. HUSBAND, 3rd Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers (late the 17th Lancashire), has resigned his commission, which was dated September 4th, 1889.

Acting-Surgeon M. P. LEDWARD, M.D., 1st Cadet Battalion, Manchester Regiment, has resigned his appointment, which bore date May 23rd, 1891.

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. H. FOWLER, 1st Essex Artillery (Eastern Division Royal Artillery), has resigned his commission, which was dated October 22nd, 1892.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATIONS.

A FURTHER batch of names of officers who have been recommended for the newly-instituted decoration appears in the *London Gazette* of January 20th, and comprises the following among others: Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel

David Russell, M.D., 1st Volunteer Battalion the Cheshire Regiment; Honorary Surgeon-Major Samuel Noble, retired, 2nd (Westmorland) Volunteer Battalion the Border Regiment; Honorary Surgeon-Major Follitt James Sandford, M.D., retired, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major Charles Watts Parkinson, retired, 1st Volunteer Battalion the Dorsetshire Regiment; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward N. Carless, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Wiltshire Regiment; Surgeon (George) William Thomson, M.D., retired, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border Rifles); Honorary Staff-Surgeon James Cowan Woodburn, M.D., retired, late Clyde Division, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (and 1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers).

In the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last it is announced that the decoration has been conferred upon Honorary Surgeon-Major Charles Holtum, retired, 1st Volunteer Battalion The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), and upon Surgeon-Lieutenant Alfred Stephen Wood, 2nd (Weald of Kent) Volunteer Battalion The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

"NON-COMBATANT" VOLUNTEERS.

NO RANK, writes: If it be the fact, as stated, that an attempt has been made to withhold the Volunteer Decoration from medical officers entitled to it, such pitiful spite will bring home to volunteers the kind of treatment accorded to medical officers of the regular forces; it may arouse the apathy of the profession.

"* We have before stated, we could not credit the rumour above referred to.

THE NEW TITLES.

LIABLE TO RECALL writes: While the reserve army medical officers liable to recall to service are, contrary as said to the expressed wish of the Director-General, still denied the new titles, the latter are meanwhile being tossed about among volunteers in a manner calculated to make them remarkably cheap, as the following extract from a gazette shows: "Surgeon Captain _____, 3rd Vol. Batt. _____, is promoted Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel."

"* We never hear of military ranks being skipped in promotion in the regular service, and must regard it as equally improper, if not illegal, in the auxiliary forces. A correspondent sends us cuttings from the correspondence column of an Indian service paper, wherein the controversy over the new titles is carried on, generally with acrimony and sometimes with positive silliness; for example, a combatant who signs himself "Common Sense," but writes uncommon nonsense, complains that the wives of medical officers are apt to drop the prefix of "Surgeon" in their husbands' military titles, and suggests that if medical officers themselves countenance or imitate this outrageous female example, the terrors of that part of the Army Act on "conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen" should be brought to bear against them. It is of course only necessary to refer to such stuff to dismiss it; but, as our correspondent says, the only and complete remedy for all this contemptible folly is to grant medical officers purely military titles in a Royal Corps.

SURGEON-COLONEL J. B. HAMILTON, Principal Medical Officer Home District, has been granted permission by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to travel in France and Italy during February and March.

TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED.

THE King and Queen of Italy offer a prize of 10,000 francs (£400) for the best apparatus for the transport of the wounded in war. Models for the competition, which should be at least one-fourth of the natural size must be sent to Signor L. Delli Sanaglia, Red Cross Society, Rome before June 30th, 1893.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF MESS, WOOLWICH.

We are glad to learn that the Army Medical Staff Mess at Woolwich is about to be re-opened at once: a good house in an excellent situation has been secured, Connaught House on the Common. It is about midway between the Herbert and the Auxiliary Hospitals, and in all respects more convenient than the former messhouse that was handed over to the Army Service Corps in the spring of 1890. Quarters for two surgeon-captains are allotted in the new establishment.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to correct a recent statement in our columns that the travelling allowances drawn by combatant officers moving with troops in India, had been also granted to medical officers generally; it has only been extended to officers of the Indian Medical Service, but not to the Medical Staff, who, as usual, are left out in the cold. The amount is three rupees per day.

"* We presume our correspondent speaks from positive information, otherwise we would be loth to believe that such an unfair and gross piece of maladministration could be perpetrated. We would like further information on the matter.

THE same correspondent also writes on the subject of the supply of chargers from the ranks to medical officers temporarily moving with mounted troops, that, personally, he has never experienced any difficulty in getting a good mount, except with cavalry.

"* Experiences of course differ, and we are glad to hear of one exception; but our information on the subject almost uniformly is that the veriest brutes of troopers are generally supplied to medical officers

as temporary chargers. Of course the spare animals available are not likely to be the best in a troop or battery; and we also suspect that a percentage of medical officers—like all others—are indifferent horse-men, and apt to blame the mount entirely, when the fault should be shared with the rider.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

REDE LECTURER.—Dr. Michael Foster, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, has been appointed Rede Lecturer in the University for the present year.

DEGREES.—At the Congregation on January 17th the following degrees were conferred:—M.B. and B.C.: James Edward Boggs, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College; George Herbert Doman, B.A., of Gonville and Caius College; Harry Hollis, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY COURT.

CURATOR OF PATRONAGE.—At a meeting of this Court held last week the Lord Justice-Clerk was reappointed a Curator of Patronage for three years from February 26th next.

EXAMINERS.—Professor D. J. Cunningham, M.D., Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed Examiner in Anatomy for degrees in Medicine; A. H. F. Barbour, M.D., Edinburgh, was at the same time appointed Examiner in Midwifery; and Alexander James, M.D., Lecturer on Practice of Physic Edinburgh, Examiner in Practice of Medicine. These three appointments are for four years from February 1st next. The Court resolved to advertise for two additional Examiners, one for Chemistry and the other for laboratory work for the First B.Sc. Examination in Public Health. The appointment of an additional Examiner in Botany was delayed. The additional Examiners in the other departments of Medicine were appointed for the remainder of the period of five years from the date of their respective appointments on January 1st, 1890, and January 1st, 1892. Mr. W. Owen Williams, F.R.C.V.S., Edinburgh, was appointed additional Examiner in Veterinary Hygiene for one year; and Mr. John Hunter, Edinburgh, additional Examiner in Chemistry as applied to Agriculture for four years. Professor D. J. Cunningham, M.D., was appointed additional Examiner in Human Anatomy, including Anthropology; and Professor William Stirling, M.D., D.Sc., in Physiology, for the B.Sc. degree.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

PASS LIST, January, 1893. The following candidates passed in:

Surgery.—C. D. Cardinal, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. J. G. Carré, St. George's Hospital; E. C. Chapple, Yorkshire College, Leeds; J. A. Edwards, King's College; F. A. M. Flegg, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. Garreth, St. Mary's Hospital; C. F. Gross, King's College; E. Hunt, Guy's Hospital; A. G. Jones, Middlesex Hospital; G. W. Lilley, Middlesex Hospital; H. Oppenheimer, Heidelberg University; E. Spencer, University College, Liverpool; C. Wace, King's College; H. R. Walker, King's College.

Medicine, Forensic Medicine, and Midwifery.—E. C. Drake, Westminster Hospital; H. Oppenheimer, Heidelberg University; E. Spencer, Liverpool; T. J. S. Suffield, London Hospital; E. White, Bristol.

Medicine and Forensic Medicine.—G. H. Grace, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Medicine and Midwifery.—B. W. Bond, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. G. B. Coleman, Guy's Hospital; W. R. Hadwen, Bristol.

Medicine.—F. S. Hogg, Charing Cross Hospital; J. Kennedy, London Hospital; T. E. Smurthwaite, St. Mary's Hospital.

Forensic Medicine and Midwifery.—E. S. Chilcott, St. Mary's Hospital.

Forensic Medicine.—H. E. Cooper, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. Greenwood, London Hospital; C. W. H. Newington, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Midwifery.—C. A. Marrett, Charing Cross Hospital; S. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire College, Leeds.

To Messrs. Cardinal, Cooper, A. G. Jones, Lilley, Newington, Oppenheimer, and Spencer was granted the diploma of the Society entitling them to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM PRICE, M.R.C.S.ENG.

THE death took place on Monday, January 23rd, at Llantrisant, Glamorgan, of Dr. William Price, the self-styled "Arch-druid of Wales." Dr. Price, who had attained the age of 92, was one of the most singular personalities in the Principality. He qualified as a medical practitioner as far back as 1821, and took an active part in the Chartist movement. On account of his extreme opinions, a warrant was issued for his arrest by the Government of the day, and a large reward was offered for his capture. He eluded his pursuers disguised as a woman, and succeeded in escaping to France. Landing at Havre, he proceeded thence to Paris, where he was introduced to the reigning monarch. After his return from exile Price became notorious for his litigious propensities, and squandered a large fortune in frivolous actions at law. In recent years, the occurrence which brought him most prominently into public notice was the cremating of his infant son on the summit of a hill on the

Caerlaw fields. At the ensuing assizes at Cardiff he was indicted for unlawfully cremating the body of the child. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Stephen, and in the end Dr. Price was acquitted. He then entered an action against the police for false imprisonment, and recovered a farthing damages, and afterwards disturbed his neighbours' tranquillity by cremating his dead oxen. He is survived by two young children, one of whom, the boy, bears the name of Jesus Christ. Dr. Price attracted considerable attention by his quaint costume. On his head he wore a whole fox skin, the head, ears, and tail included. His trousers were of a light green colour lined with scarlet at the bottom of the legs and scalloped at the ends. His vest was scarlet, with golden buttons, and he wore a light cloak. Dr. Price left strict injunctions that his body was to be cremated.

JAMES JOSEPH BUIST, M.D. ABEED., L.R.C.S. EDIN.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. J. J. Buist, of Cardiff, which took place on January 12th. He was descended from a very old Scottish Roman Catholic family, and, after completing his scholastic training in his native town, he entered the University of Aberdeen as a medical student, and in 1850 he took the degree of M.D. Aberd. and the L.R.C.S. Edin. Shortly afterwards he became assistant to the late Dr. Woolcott, of Newport, in whose service he remained until he was appointed house-surgeon at the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Infirmary in 1862. Three years later Dr. Buist resigned his appointment, and, having taken a house in St. Mary Street, laid the foundation of a practice which he carried on with success for a quarter of a century. The deceased was for several years one of the consulting physicians of the *Hamadryad* hospital ship, an institution in which he took a deep interest. He married in 1863, and he leaves four sons and two daughters.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 6,511 births and 4,924 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, January 21st. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 29.2 and 23.3 per 1,000 in the preceding two weeks, further declined to 24.9 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 12.8 in Huddersfield, 16.1 in Gateshead, 17.5 in Burnley, and 18.5 in Hull and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to 27.0 in Norwich, 27.2 in Halifax, 28.8 in Liverpool, 29.6 in Leeds, and 30.2 in Manchester. In the thirty-two provincial towns the mean death-rate was 24.5 per 1,000, and was 0.9 below the rate recorded in London, which was 25.4 per 1,000. The 4,924 deaths registered during the week under notice in the thirty-three towns included 398 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 431 and 435 in the preceding two weeks; of these 114 resulted from measles, 76 from whooping-cough, 62 from diphtheria, 54 from scarlet fever, 39 from diarrhoea, 34 from "fever" (principally enteric), and 19 from small-pox. These 398 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.0 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was equal to 1.9, while it averaged 2.1 per 1,000 in the thirty-two provincial towns, among which these diseases caused the lowest death-rates in Brighton, Swansea, Wolverhampton, and Leicester, and the highest rates in Manchester, Oldham, Cardiff, Plymouth, and Hull. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Portsmouth, Plymouth, Cardiff, Bolton, Leeds, and Hull; scarlet fever in Plymouth; and whooping-cough in Birmingham and Norwich. The mortality from "fever" showed no marked excess last week in any of the large towns. The 62 deaths from diphtheria included 37 in London, 3 in Salford, and 3 in Sheffield. Six fatal cases of small-pox were registered in Manchester, 5 in Oldham, 2 in Halifax, and 1 each in London, Derby, Bradford, Leeds, Sunderland, and Gateshead; 62 small-pox patients were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, and 9 in the Highgate Small-pox Hospital, on Saturday last, January 21st. The number of scarlet fever patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital on the same date was 2,774, against numbers declining from 4,067 to 2,973 at the end of the preceding eleven weeks; 236 new cases were admitted during the week, against 202 and 234 in the preceding two weeks. The 739 deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs in London were 31 above the average, and were equal to an annual rate of 8.9 per 1,000.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, January 21st, 953 births and 780 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 27.1 and 28.5 per 1,000 in the preceding two weeks, declined to 27.7 during the week under notice, but exceeded by 2.8 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in the large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest death-