

him in Edinburgh the memory of an upright and noble character, of a life devoted to duty and the welfare of others.

WE regret to have to record the death of Dr. J. J. NEVILLE, of Chorley, Lancashire, in the 49th year of his age. The name is to be added to the ever lengthening roll of members of the medical profession who have succumbed in the path of duty. The cause of death was typhoid fever, contracted during the course of his professional work. The fatal issue was determined by hæmorrhage, on the thirteenth day after the symptoms of the disease compelled him to take to his bed. He had the advantage of the assiduous attentions of Drs. Harris and Mackay, who consulted with Professor Dreschfeld. But their skill could avail nothing against the dire disease, which had attacked a constitution undermined by over-work and mental anxiety. John Joseph Neville was born in the neighbourhood of Cork, and received his medical education in Cork and Dublin. He took the diplomas of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1867. A few years later he settled in Chorley, and for some time held the post of medical officer of health. Subsequently he became a member of the town council, but did not seek re-election, and the process of municipal reform was too deliberate to suit his active and energetic temperament. He was certifying factory surgeon in the district, and for some years he was surgeon to the Artillery Volunteers. He was a member of the British Medical Association and of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.

WE regret to have to announce the death of ARTHUR WILLIAM LOVERIDGE, of Newport, Mon., at the early age of 36. He appeared to be in his usual health till about three weeks before his death, when he was attacked by pneumonia. He was apparently doing well, when, on the morning of December 13th, 1894, paralysis set in, and he died on December 18th. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Loveridge, of Merthyr Tydvil, and was educated at the grammar school there, and afterwards at Crawford College. He received his medical education at the Middlesex Hospital, and held the post of Physician's Assistant there. He obtained the diploma of L.S.A. in 1879, and of M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1881; subsequently he held in succession the post of Junior House-Surgeon to the Huddersfield Infirmary, Resident Medical Officer to the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, and House Surgeon to the West Norfolk Hospital, King's Lynn. On resigning this appointment in 1887 he settled in Newport, and became Honorary Surgeon to the Newport and County Infirmary. Dr. Loveridge, who was a member of the British Medical Association and of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch, was much respected and beloved in Newport, where he carried on a successful practice, and will be greatly missed both by his patients and medical brethren.

PROFESSOR LUIGI DE CRECCHIO has lately died. He was Professor of Legal Medicine in the University of Naples, and for some years was a Senator of the Kingdom. He was born at Lanciano, in Abruzzo, in 1822, and was elected Professor of Legal Medicine in the University of Naples in 1858.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently passed away are Dr. F. L. Sim, of Memphis, Tennessee, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Memphis Medical College, editor of the *Memphis Medical Monthly*, and a former president of the American Medical Editors' Association; Dr. Levi Frey, one of the best-known practitioners of York County, Pennsylvania, and President of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Union Medical Society, aged 64; Dr. Sézary, Professor of Hygiene and Forensic Medicine in the Mustapha Hospital, Algiers, and author of several works on hygienic and climatological subjects; Dr. George A. Peters, for many years surgeon to the New York Hospital, and one of the most prominent practitioners of that city; Dr. J. Bernard Brinton, of Philadelphia, a botanist of considerable reputation, aged 59; Dr. C. Studiati, Professor of Physiology in the University of Pisa; and Dr. Donnet, Mem-

ber of the French Senate, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum of Limoges, and afterwards of that of Vaucluse.

ERRATUM.—The name of Dr. Samuel Telford, of Liverpool, whose death was announced in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of December 22nd, 1894, was incorrectly printed as "Illford."

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.—At the Quarterly Court of Governors, held on December 31st, 1894, Dr. Alexander Reckover, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, presiding, important proposals for the improvement of the nursing school were considered. The requirement of three years' training for a certificate as nurse, and the employment of resident ward maids for the domestic work of the hospital were among the proposals made. The discussion was adjourned to another court. Sir George Humphry's plan for the improvement of the out-patient department, towards which he had generously contributed £500, was adopted. At the close of the meeting the Lord-Lieutenant presented the hospital with a second cheque for £1,000. His munificence was warmly acknowledged by the President of Queens' College, and by Sir George Humphry on behalf of the medical staff.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

THE University and extramural classes resume after the Christmas recess of seventeen days on January 8th.

A meeting of the University Court will be held on January 14th, for the appointment of Examiners in Medicine and in Science, and for other competent business.

At its last meeting the Court appointed Dr. J. O. Affleck additional Examiner in Medicine in its bearings on public health. The course in Chemistry, given by Mr. T. W. Drinkwater, Ph.D., and the course in Zoology, by Mr. T. Arthur Thomson, M.A., were recognised as qualifying women students for graduation in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

B.S. EXAMINATION (Honours). *Surgery*.—First Class: J. H. Fisher (scholarship and gold medal), St. Thomas's Hospital; H. Davies (gold medal), Guy's Hospital; *C. S. Wallace, St. Thomas's Hospital; S. W. F. Richardson, B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital. Second Class: S. W. R. Smith, King's College; G. H. Cowen, London Hospital.

* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for a gold medal.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

THE INDIAN CANTONMENT ACTS.—A retired Indian medical officer of long experience sends us the following explanation of the circumstances in connection with the Indian Cantonment Acts Amendment Bill, which has aroused so much opposition and indignation in India: "The story of the Cantonment Acts Amendment Bill is this. In 1889 the Contagious Diseases Acts were introduced into Indian cantonments and towns for the purpose of preventing venereal disease among soldiers and sailors. Rules were framed under these defining areas, and providing for registration and examination and treatment in hospitals of public women. These Acts were repealed under Parliamentary pressure, and a Cantonment Act was passed under which certain regulations were issued providing that public women found to be diseased must either leave the cantonment or submit to detention and treatment in hospital. The British agitators procured the repeal of these rules under Parliamentary resolution. The Commander-in-Chief in India then issued orders through his Quartermaster-General that commanding officers must do their best, without breaking the law, to protect the men from venereal infection. The British agitator raised a cry that under these orders the old system of compulsory examination, detention, etc., was still carried out. A Parliamentary committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanhope, was appointed to investigate the matter. It reported that the allegation was substantially correct, and recommended the Secretary of State for India to take steps to prevent all efforts in the direction of preventing venereal disease. The measure now under the consideration of the Imperial Legislative Council of India is the result. The matter has its sanitary, administrative, and service aspects. As regards the sanitary aspect, the proposed Act is uncompromising. No rules are henceforth to be framed on the subject of contagious diseases, and the soldier is left to contract these among the foul women who haunt Indian cantonments and bazaars without let or hindrance. The administrative point is whether the Secretary of State for India can dictate to Indian Legislative Councils what laws they are to enact without leaving them either discretion or choice. The service question is a serious one. The proposed Act presumes that medical officers will break the law of the land and disobey the order of Government unless they are deterred from committing this particular act of crime and breach of discipline by fear of special penalty. This presumption is an insult to the medical service, and it is against this that Mr. Ernest Hart waxes indignant and wroth, and righteously so."

THE Countess of Dufferin's Fund has just received the gift of a hospital at Karachi. The building, which will cost about 50,000 rupees, is to be given by a wealthy Parsee, and the foundation stone was laid recently by Lady Elgin. The fund has sufficient money for furnishing and