

by the deaths registered was 21.5 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths registered in the several towns, alphabetically arranged, corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000:—Armagh, 20.7; Belfast, 27.8; Cork, 18.8; Drogheda, 16.9; Dublin, 18.9; Dundalk, 21.8; Galway, 16.8; Kilkenny, 0.0; Limerick, 27.0; Lisburn, 29.0; Londonderry, 28.7; Lurgan, 15.4; Newry, 14.0; Sligo, 9.6; Waterford, 23.2; Wexford, 17.1. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases were equal to an annual rate of 3.1 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0.0 in Galway, Newry, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Wexford, Dundalk, Sligo, Lisburn, and Lurgan, to 7.1 in Belfast; the 117 deaths from all causes registered in the last named district comprising 16 from measles, four from scarlatina, five from whooping-cough, two from enteric fever, and three from diarrhoea. In the Dublin Registration District, the deaths registered during the week amounted to 132. There were only 13 deaths from zymotic diseases registered during the week; they comprised three from measles, two from scarlet fever (scarlatina), one from typhus, one from diphtheria, one from ill-defined fever, one from enteric fever, and four from diarrhoea. There were fifteen deaths from diseases of the respiratory system; they comprised seven from bronchitis, and five from pneumonia (or inflammation of the lungs). The deaths of 11 children under five years of age (including nine infants under one year old) were ascribed to convulsions. Three deaths were caused by apoplexy, 12 by other diseases of the brain and nervous system (exclusive of convulsions), and seven by diseases of the circulatory system. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 16 deaths, mesenteric disease five, and cancer four. Three accidental deaths and one case of suicide were registered. In one instance the cause of death was "uncertified," and in 12 other cases there was "no medical attendant."

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.

It appears from statistics published in the Registrar-General's return for the week ending June 27th, that the annual death-rate recently averaged 28.6 per 1,000 in the three principal Indian cities; it was 24.2 in Bombay, 25.5 in Calcutta, and 35.7 in Madras. Cholera caused 43 deaths in Calcutta and 15 in Bombay; small-pox five in Calcutta; and the mortality from "fever" was greatest in Madras. According to the most recently received weekly returns, the annual death-rate per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in 22 of the largest European cities averaged 23.8, and was no less than 6.2 above the mean rate during the week in the 28 large English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was 25.4, showing a decline from the rate in recent weeks; the 452 deaths included 13 from fever, 10 from measles, and nine from diphtheria. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm—the death-rate averaged 22.5, ranging from 14.6 in Christiania to 27.8 in Stockholm; scarlet fever caused five deaths in Stockholm, four in Copenhagen, and two in Christiania, while five and six deaths respectively resulted from diphtheria and croup in Stockholm and Christiania. In Paris, the death-rate was equal to 20.8, showing a further decline from the rates in recent weeks; 40 deaths resulted from measles, 13 from diphtheria and croup, and 16 from typhoid fever. The 169 deaths in Brussels, included six from croup and two from measles, and were equal to a rate of 20.2. In Geneva, the 29 deaths gave a rate of 21.2, and included a fatal case of typhoid fever. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean rate was 20.9, and the rates ranged from 18.7 in Rotterdam to 24.7 in the Hague; scarlet fever caused three deaths in Rotterdam, and diphtheria and croup four in Amsterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 30.0, and ranged from 24.7 and 24.8 in Berlin and Hamburg, to 38.7 in Breslau and 42.0 in Prague. Small-pox caused 35 deaths in Vienna, and four in Prague; typhus six in Hamburg, and four in Breslau; and diphtheria showed the greatest mortality in Berlin, Dresden, Trieste, and Hamburg. The death-rate averaged 23.9 in three of the principal Italian cities; it was equal to 22.5 in Rome, 23.4 in Venice, and 25.5 in Turin. Typhoid fever caused six deaths in Turin, diphtheria five in Rome, and the 65 deaths in Venice included three from typhoid fever, and two from small-pox. No returns have recently been received from Madrid or Lisbon. The 132 deaths in Alexandria included eight from whooping-cough, and three from "fever," and were equal to a rate of 29.7. In four of the largest American cities, the mean recorded death-rate was only 21.0, the rate ranging from 13.7 in Baltimore to 25.3 in New York. Scarlet fever and diphtheria showed more or less fatal prevalence in New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia; and the 107 deaths in Baltimore included three from typhoid fever.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE DRANSFIELD BROWN, M.R.C.S.

MR. BROWN died at his residence, Henley Villa, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, on July 17th, at the age of 57. He studied medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, and became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1852.

He commenced the practice of his profession at Henley, where he held a poor-law appointment for some years. Removing to Ealing in 1863, he soon held a leading position in the town. On the formation of the local board, he was elected a member of that body. He was a member of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and for some years had a seat in the Council; he was also a Fellow of the Linnæan, Obstetrical, and Quekett Microscopical Societies.

He devoted much of his time to the study of scientific subjects, and to the natural history, chiefly of the invertebrata. He also took a special interest in cryptogamic botany, and in British polyzoa, recent and fossil. His loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends, not only in the neighbourhood, but among the several public bodies with which he was connected.

DR. F. W. PAVY has, on account of professional engagements, resigned the office of Medical Officer of Health to the District of St. Luke's, Middlesex, which he has held for twenty-five years.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

ACCEPTING "Dr. A.'s" statement as an accurate record of the facts of the case he relates, there cannot, we fear, be a doubt that "Mr. B.'s" conduct indicates grave professional wrong-doing, and, also, personal improbity toward the practitioner for whom he acted as *locum tenens*.

CHARGES FOR OPERATION AND ATTENDANCE.

W. T. C.—Our correspondent's omission to furnish us with the very necessary detail in regard to the distance of the patient's residence from that of the practitioner in attendance, renders us unable to comply with his request. However, we think, have little or no difficulty in gleaming the desired information from the Medico-Chirurgical Tariffs published by Mr. W. Wardle, of Shrewsbury.

WHAT BONE-SETTERS WILL DO.

SIR,—I admit that, in reading my letter in the JOURNAL of July 18th, there was room for the assumption that I did not see my patient for four days. Such, however, was not the case, as I called every day; but it was on the fourth day that I found my bandages removed. I shall act on your advice, lest I convert an impudent charlatan into a martyr.—I am, etc.,
A. F., M.D.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, July 27th.

The Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, having been brought up from the Commons, was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, July 28th.

The Conway Board of Guardians and their District Medical Officer. —In answer to Mr. ROGERS, Mr. A. J. BALFOUR said, Mr. Davies was appointed medical officer of the Conway Union, with the salary of £75 and the extra fees allowed by the Local Government Board, and the guardians entered into a contract, under which they agreed to pay him for cod-liver oil and quinine. In January, 1883, the guardians proposed to commute the payment for the fees and medicines referred to for £10 per annum. Mr. Davies objected, and the proposal, consequently, was not submitted to the Board. The contract was determined two years ago, but this cancelling of the contract did not affect Mr. Davies's tenure of office. There is a dispute as to certain charges for medicines, but we are not aware of any reason why the salary of the officer should be withheld, and we have so informed the guardians. Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill.—This Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and was read a third time.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—*Double Qualification.*—During the recent sittings of the Examiners, the following gentlemen passed their first professional examination. A. W. Clarke, Mountmelick; W. Griffiths, Carmarvonshire; and R. G. Taylor, Middleton.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted L.R.C.P. Edinburgh and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh.

C. D. Grant, Edinburgh; V. E. B. Ardagh, East Indies; B. S. Browne, West Bromwich; J. R. H. Dubourg, Elgin; M. English, Adamstown; J. W. Fox, Edinburgh; C. O'Farrell, Dublin; E. G. Leigh-Gilchrist, Manchester; C. L. Gabriel, Sydney; G. E. Garde, Gork; H. E. G. Joimsen, Liverpool; W. O. Magoris, West Hartlepool; G. T. Hartley, Castleford; R. Morrison, Toberdoney; J. J. Moran, Ireland; P. H. Moriarty, Ireland; R. T. Eaton, Edinburgh; J. G. Nixon, Tralee; W. H. Roberts, Dublin; G. W. Robinson, Huddersfield; H. T. P. Sinclair, Belgium, India; W. J. Shiell, Dublin; C. A. Thorne, Cork; W. Overton, York; R. F. M. Quin, Ireland; and J. Thomas, Gisborne, Australia.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—During the recent sittings of the Examiners, the following gentlemen passed the final examination, and were admitted Licentiates of the College.

L. L. Hooper, Canada; N. C. McKinnon, Canada; J. Jackson, Canada; J. Lindsay, Canada; and W. Jaques, Canada.

The following gentlemen passed the first professional examination for the Licence in Dental Surgery.

G. R. Shlach, Elgin; A. Cocker, Halifax; and F. G. Allen, Ripley, Derbyshire.

The following gentlemen passed the final examination, and were admitted L.D.S. Edinburgh.

T. P. Ritchie, Edinburgh; D. Browne, Montrose; and A. Burns, London.