

causes of death were duly certified in Norwich, Plymouth, Nottingham, Birkenhead, Bolton, and Cardiff. The proportions of uncertified deaths were largest in Salford, Oldham, and Preston.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

The annual rate of mortality in the eight Scotch towns, which had been equal to 25.0, 26.1, and 26.9 per 1000 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 28.5 in the week ending the 26th ult.; this rate exceeded by no less than 7.2 the mean rate last week in the twenty-eight English towns. The rates in the Scotch towns ranged from 19.2 in Leith to 32.6 in Glasgow and 36.6 in Dundee. The deaths in the eight towns included 124 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, showing a decline of 25 from the high number in the previous week; they were, however, equal to an annual rate of 5.2 per 1000, whereas the mean rate from the same diseases in the large English towns did not exceed 2.3. The 41 fatal cases of measles showed a decline of 26 from the exceptionally high number in the previous week; but included 33 in Glasgow, 4 in Greenock, and 3 in Edinburgh. The 39 deaths from whooping-cough, of which 19 occurred in Glasgow and 8 in Dundee, corresponded with the number in the previous week. The deaths attributed to diarrhoea somewhat exceeded recent weekly numbers. Of the 13 deaths referred to diphtheria, 5 were recorded in Glasgow, and 2 each in Dundee, Leith, and Edinburgh; with regard to the 2 deaths reported by the Registrar-General from this disease in Edinburgh, we notice that Dr. Littlejohn does not report any in his weekly return. All the eight fatal cases of scarlet fever, and 5 of the 8 from other forms of "fever," were returned in Glasgow. The 149 deaths from acute diseases of the lungs in the eight towns exceeded the numbers returned in recent weeks, and were 31 above the number in the corresponding week of last year. The causes of 112, or nearly 17 per cent., of the deaths registered in the eight towns last week were not certified.

HEALTH OF DUBLIN.

The rate of mortality in Dublin, which in the three preceding weeks had been 34.0, 31.6, and 29.5 per 1000, further declined to 27.5 in the week ending the 26th inst., a lower rate than has been recorded in any week since the middle of January last. During the first eight weeks of the current quarter the death-rate in this city averaged no less than 33.0 per 1000; whereas the mean rate in London and Edinburgh during the same period did not exceed 22.0 and 21.9 respectively. The 184 deaths in Dublin last week showed a decline of 14 from those returned in the previous week, and included 10 from whooping-cough, 9 from "fever," 1 from diphtheria, 1 from diarrhoea, and not 1 either from small-pox, measles, or scarlet fever. Thus 21 deaths resulted from these principal zymotic diseases, against 20 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; they were equal to an annual rate of 3.1 per 1000, against 2.3 and 2.4 from the same diseases in London and Edinburgh respectively. The deaths referred to whooping-cough, which had been 4 and 7 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 10 last week. The fatal cases of "fever," which in the two preceding weeks had been 12 and 6, rose again last week to 9. The death from diphtheria was the third that has been recorded in this city since the commencement of the year. The deaths of infants showed a considerable increase, while those of elderly persons almost corresponded with those in the previous week. The causes of 21, or rather more than 11 per cent., of the deaths registered during the week were not certified—a smaller proportion, however, than in any previous week of this year.

THE SERVICES.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DINNER.

One hundred and eleven officers, past and present, of the Army Medical Department sat down to the annual dinner at the Inns of Court Hotel on the 25th ult. The chair was filled by the Director-General, T. Crawford, M.D., and the vice chair by Inspector-General R. Lawson (retired). The "sister services" were represented by the guests, Sir J. W. Reid, K.C.B., Director-General of the Navy, and Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service.

THE NEW VALISE EQUIPMENT.

Surgeon-Major J. F. Beattie, A.M.D., has been appointed a member of the Permanent Committee on Military Equipment and Uniform, now sitting at Aldershot. Col. R. Harrison, C.B., is the president of the committee. The new valise equipment, with the reduced kit proposed by the committee, will, it is understood, be adopted by the War Office authorities.

THE GUERNSEY MILITIA.

Surgeon E. K. Corbin, having by General Order been removed from the Guernsey Militia Force, has signified his intention of placing the matter in the hands of legal authorities, with a view to test the legality of the proceeding.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon-Major Acheson George Bartley, M.D., from half-pay, has been granted retired pay with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon.

INDIA OFFICE.—The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of Deputy Surgeon-General John Lumsdaine, of the Bombay Army, and Surgeon-Major John Bilderbeck, of the Madras Army.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—1st Ayrshire and Galloway: William Moore, Gent., M.B., to be Acting Surgeon.

ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.—1st Lanarkshire: John Ross Granger, Gent., M.B., to be Acting Surgeon.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—3rd Norfolk: Acting Surgeon Irvine Kempt Milne, M.D., resigns his appointment.

ADMIRALTY.—The following appointments have been made:—Staff Surgeon Richard James Sweetnam and Surgeon Charles Edward Geoghegan, to the *Shannon*.—Surgeon James Porter to Royal Marines at Portsmouth, vice R. G. Brown, appointed to the *Wye*.

ANATOMY AND MEDICINE AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

ANY large collection of paintings is pretty sure to present much that is of interest to the anatomist, since the painter's art concerns itself a good deal with the human figure, and often with that figure in what may be termed its anatomical condition. Art moreover deals largely with human emotion, with both the normal and abnormal aspects of existence, and in such connexions it cannot fail to touch here and there upon ground that lies within the somewhat extensive boundaries of medicine. Of late years especially, art, in one of its most recent movements, has concerned itself much with the physician's aspect of life. The so-called æsthetic movement has at least produced the æsthetic human being, and has familiarised us with the artistic aspect of emaciation, debility, and cachexia. Some of the more dismal of these æsthetic productions appear to aim at detecting some picturesqueness in pathology and some beauty in disease, and have presented us with artistic heroines who excite the pity of the robust and the curiosity of the medically minded.

In the present exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery there are several pictures that would be considered to belong to the æsthetic school of art. Foremost among them may be mentioned Mr. Burne Jones's admirable painting, "The Hours" (184). The Hours are represented by six young women sitting in a row upon a bench. The first female is holding her forehead and her left ear in her hands, as if she had neuralgia; another female is gazing with undecided eyes upon a peculiarly unwholesome-looking fig, as if speculating upon the consequences of eating it. The fifth lady is playing upon a stringed instrument of remarkable shape, and which in outline reminds us of the flap cut from the forehead in rhinoplasty. The last Hour is asleep. The drawing is exquisite, the colour charming, and the whole design wonderfully delicate and graceful, but it is much to be regretted that the females are not more robust. They are all cachectic-looking, appear weary and sick, are anæmic and sallow, and seem to have been rendered utterly apathetic to their surroundings by sitting in the same position for so long. "The Wheel of Fortune" (67), by the same artist, represents a gigantic, but delicate-looking woman turning