

(Church-street, Kensington), the Superior of the Oblates of St. Charles, Dr. Luke Rivington, Fathers White, Tasker, and other clergy; and the Dowager Countess of Denbigh, Mrs. Coleridge, and other ladies attended to show their sympathy with the work.

Recently the North London Consumption Hospital, Fitzroy-square and Hampstead, received a donation of £3,000 from a lady sympathiser.

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild has most generously left his priceless art treasures to the nation. They are to be housed at the British Museum, and we hope will be better cared for there than are some of the other national possessions at that institution.

AN urgent appeal is now being made for the British Home for Incurables, Clapham, for the sum of £12,000 for the purpose of completing the Home, by building an Entertainment Hall and further accommodation for patients and staff. Towards this amount a donation of £1,000 has already been received from a lady who wishes to endow a bed in the new wing in memory of her mother. Donations are also required for the purpose of filling in the east window of the chapel with stained glass, the present white light being very trying to the eyesight of the patients attending the services.

Since the foundation of the Charity 973 sufferers have been admitted to the benefits of the Society, viz., 251 inmates, and 722 pensioners with annuities of £20. The Board of Management most earnestly appeal to the benevolent for aid in carrying out the objects of the Charity.

Cheques and postal orders should be crossed "Barclay and Co.," and sent to R. G. Salmond, Secretary, 72, Cheapside, E.C.

THE "London Hospital Gazette" of this month contains an Editorial making the suggestion that the formation of a Student Committee to voice the views of the Hospital Students is a desirability. It appears that such committees already exist in some hospitals in America, and that in New Zealand every college has its Student Committee which has a direct voice in all college regulations. Direct representation is a constitutional proceeding which has our entire sympathy, and we should be glad to learn that the London Hospital has adopted such a just and healthy mode of government. We hope to hear of the formation of a Student Committee in the near future.

The medical profession has lost a most brilliant member by the death of Professor Kanthack, the Professor of Pathology at the University of Cambridge and Fellow of King's College. The funeral service in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, on Saturday afternoon was largely attended by the University and College Authorities and by members of the medical profession from various parts of the country. The Provost of King's College read the Lesson, and the musical portion of the Service was beautifully rendered by the choir. The interment took place at Histon-road Cemetery.

On the arrival at Plymouth on Saturday night of the British India Company's ship Golconda from Calcutta, it was reported that there was a case of plague on board. One day after leaving Marseilles, a suspicious case appeared, and later developments made it clear that a first-class passenger—an officer in the British India Company's service—coming home on leave—was suffering from plague. He was carefully isolated, and when the Golconda passed Ushant the signal was made for medical assistance to be in readiness at Plymouth. The patient was landed at Plymouth. The Press Association is officially informed that all precautions were adopted at Plymouth, and the London Port medical officer was advised of the impending arrival of the vessel in the Thames. The medical inspector of the Local Government Board proceeds to Gravesend, where all necessary action will be taken by the Port of London authorities. The patient is progressing favourably.

In view of the mild case of the plague on board the British steamer Golconda, which arrived on Saturday at Plymouth, where it landed the patient, it is noteworthy that most European nations, fearing the introduction at the least of isolated instances of the disease, have now made all preparations.

France, which is, perhaps, specially exposed, has been alert, and the sanitary measures which the French Government, on the advice of the higher Council of Hygiene, had decided, on the appearance of plague at Bombay, to put into operation at the Marseilles port of quarantine, have now been completed.

Owing to the existence of plague in India and Madagascar, the most rigorous measures have been adopted to prevent the disease being imported into Egypt by any of the vessels passing through the Suez Canal.

Professional Review.

REPORT BY THE BRITISH NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

A most interesting report has been published by the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War of its operations in connection with the Turco-Greek War and the Soudan Expedition, with statements of expenditure and correspondence relating thereto. The report is issued from the offices of the Society, 5, York Buildings, Adelphi, and we feel sure our readers would find it of great interest.

The last report was published in December, 1896, and this one deals with the work of the Society since that time.

TURCO-GREEK WAR.

Upon the outbreak of the Turco-Greek war the Council of the Society made official enquiries as to the means of rendering the most efficacious assistance, and

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