

they are only exceeding purity. Their specific gravity is only 1.002, showing them to be all but devoid of foreign admixture. There lies beneath London quite accessible, and ready to overflow, for our use, an inexhaustible lake of water as pure as that of Malvern; but we are forbidden to touch it. The sick Londoner, craving for Nature's pure corrective draught, must gulp down his lime-dragged pot in reverence for the monopoly of the Water Companies — *Sweetwater*.

was made to Commissioners of Railways, it appears that of the ninety-six persons killed, and twenty-five injured, on all the railways open for local traffic in Great Britain and Ireland, during the half-year ending 30th June, 1899, there were—1 killed, and 1 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 7 persons killed, and 12 injured, owing to their own misconduct, or want of caution; 12 servants of companies or of contractors killed, and 9 injured, from causes beyond their control; 51 servants of companies or of contractors killed, and 30 injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 20 trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of companies, killed, and 4 injured, by improperly crossing or standing on the railway; suicide, 1; 196 killed, 75 injured. The number of passengers conveyed during the half-year amounted to 61,802. The number of miles of railway open on 31st of December, 1898, was 5,126½; the number of miles open on 30th of June, 1899, was 5,171; increase during the half-year, 329 miles. It is stated in several districts that ex-commander Anson, recently dismissed the service, intends appealing to the Court of Queen's Bench against judgement of the court-martial, who he justly received him of the commission he disgracefully committed.

WILLIAM BROOKES.—The noble and learned lord, Viscount BROOKES, on Wednesday last, on a British occasion a large party assembled at Wingham Hall.

MR LEAD MINES of North Derbyshire, after being some time partially neglected, are now being worked as a portion of their cargo.

Scotland.

diarrhoea, 38. The provinces; cholera, 335, diarrhoea, 386. Scotland; cholera, 21.—Total, cholera, 469, Diarrhoea, 124.

DAY OF HUMILIATION IN MARYLEBONE AND ST. PANCRAS.—Sunday was appointed as a day of humiliation, and collections were made in behalf of the sick and destitute poor.

COLLECTION FOR SUFFERERS BY THE CHOLERA.—The collections in the Scotch National Church, Crown Court, on Sunday, after the solemn services of the

day, amounted to nearly £100, which Dr. Cunningham announced was to be divided among the medical practitioners in the congregation for distribution at their discretion among families known to them who have suffered by the epidemic.

MANCHESTER.—The epidemic has been on the decline for several days past, and the deaths have been fewer during the past week by nearly fifty per cent. compared with the preceding week. There is no doubt the appointment of medical men in the rural

LEADS.—We are glad to find that this dreadful pestilence is much less fatal than it was in this town.

MONDAY.—Return of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa. The metropolis: cholera, 122, diarrhœa, 41. The provinces: cholera, 533, diarrhœa, 173. Scotland: cholera, 21.—Total deaths from cholera, 676; diarrhœa, 214.

TUESDAY.—Return of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa. The metropolis: cholera, 109, diarrhœa, 41. The provinces: cholera, 533, diarrhœa, 173. Scotland: cholera, 21.—Total deaths from cholera, 676; diarrhœa, 214.

42. The provinces; cholera 336, diarrhoea 77;
Scotland; cholera 25.—Total; deaths from cholera
463, diarrhoea.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE SANITARY STATE OF
THIS ROYAL NAVY AND ARSENALS.—Great praise
is due to the Commissioners of the Admiralty
and the medical department at Deptford, Woolwich,
Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Devonport,
and Pembroke, for the sanitary precautions
that have been taken in all the arsenals from the

commencement of the breaking out of the pressurized melancholy epidemic. The workshops have been kept constantly well ventilated, and the strictest cleanliness observed in every department, and whenever any stagnant water, or any other matter may have accumulated, it has been instantly removed. The result has been that, notwithstanding that cholera and diarrhoea have prevailed in the neighbourhood to a great extent, there has not been one fatal case in the dockyards. The same satisfactory

port was received this morning at the admiralty regarding the crews of her Majesty's ships of war either in the Thames, Portsmouth, or Plymouth in consequence of the rigid regulations as to ventilation in the lower decks, the airing of the hammocks and cleanliness of the men and the whole ship. The dietary has been particularly attended to, and the water always kept pure by means of a simple chemical process, which destroys all animalculæ in the casks or tanks, too frequently on board a ship where the water is confined and stagnant. A. L.

CHOLERA ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—The following letter has been addressed to the Board of Health by Mr. Martin, the harbour master of Ramsgate:—
“Gentlemen,—The following case I consider it my duty to submit to the notice of those who are anxiously investigating cause and effect relative to the prevailing epidemic. During the heats of the last days of August, having a considerable body of officers and men under my surveillance. I watched the

state and habits with great care and anxiety. I knew they were exposed in no common degree to the admitted predisposing causes. Some were occasionally at work in a sewer in progress; others in a cofferdam, surrounded by a fetid blue mud and offensive sullage. All were employed in a harbour partially dry at low water, and with a hot sun, liable to exhalations from decomposing marine exuvia, yet they enjoyed great consolation, all these poor men thus employed continued well. The exception is extraor-

dinary. The crew of my steam towing vessel Samson, continually employed in the fresh sea breeze, were when at home, living in well ventilated comfortable houses, temperate in their habits, hale and young, and yet they were attacked under the following curious and interesting circumstances. At midnight of the 31st of August, the Samson proceeded to the Goodwin Sands, where they were employed under the Trinity agent, assisting in work carried on there by that corporation. While there, at three a.m. the

On the 1st of September, a hot humid haze, with bog-like smell, passed over them, and the greatest number of the men there employed instantly felt nausea. They were in two parties. One man went to work on the sand was obliged to be carried to the boat, and before they reached the steam vessel the anchor, the cramps and spasms had supervened upon the vomitings; but here they found two of the party on board similarly affected, and after heaving up the anchor, they returned with all the despatch they could to Rangoon. Hot baths were immediately

very put into requisition, and by proper medical treatment they were convalescent in a few days. Here then is a very marked case, without one known predisposing local cause, while our labourers escape surrounded by local and continual disadvantage. Doubtless it was atmospheric, and in the hot days of pestilence which passed over them. Is it not probable that the malignant arrow of the air has a powerful affinity for the miasma of hot and stinking breaths in crowded dwellings, in steaming churches

yards, or putrescent exhalations from dirty and ill ventilated neighbourhoods? Is it not probable, that if this perceptible stream or current of poison, instead of having passed over the labourers at the sewer, in the air, had passed over the labourers at the sea, in the lieu of the labourers at sea, that the whole of the poor men so employed, would have been visited by the pestilence in a more aggravated form, and pestilence upon some of them died? The choleric influence appears to pass along through the atmosphere in stream, similar to the currents in the ocean, and to be drawn aside, to culminate in different situations.

...and, of diverse (different) points, by some mysterious attraction. But one thing is certain—that is most severe when united with the malarial fever of crowded cities, or the already half-poisoned blood of the sickly and indigent. My men were carried home, where every comfort awaited them, and not a member of their families was infected. Excuse this hasty recital, which proceeds from the conviction that it is a sacred duty to contribute an information, however slight, upon this afflictive subject.—September 20, 1841."

BRISTOL.—Yesterday having been set apart by the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, as a day of fast, humiliation, and of prayer, to Almighty God for the removal from amongst us of the cholera epidemic, the day was observed, all classes of the citizens abstaining from business, closing their shops and warehouses, and resorting to their several places of worship, at most of which three services were held during the day and evening. The Society of Friends issued an address, giving "concise reasons" for the

they did not join in the fasts, which reasons concealed their true motives. They traded themselves into this; that public fasts were not in the nature of the Gospel, but of the Jewish law. Meanwhile, there is much reason to fear that the cholera itself has been started into vigorous life by many persons having been seized with, and some died of it, in several parts of the city.

WEDNESDAY.—Return of deaths from cholera: a diarrhæa. The metropolis; cholera, 79, diarrhæa 133. The provinces; cholera, 331, diarrhæa, 143. Scotland and Ireland, 57. Total, 469.

DIARRHOEA; cholera, 97.—Total deaths from cholera 467; diarrhoea, 174.

DISTRO, SEPT. 26.—We regret to state that the disease has in novise abated, as shown by to-day's returns. The return from St. Peter's Hospital—new cases of diarrhoea, 74; approaching cholera, 6; cholera, 7; deaths, 3; in addition to which there are several deaths in private practice. The return from the Stapleton workhouse gives 3 deaths. St. Philip and Jacob the epidemic is also prevalent. At Pill the deaths since yesterday are 2.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—Wednesday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer in White chapel, Mile End, and its vicinity. Every shop and place of business was closed, public and eating houses excepted. Divine service was performed in the different churches and chapels both morning and evening, and the attendance was numerous. The shops and warehouses in Aldgate, Houndsditch, &c., occupied by the Jews, were likewise closed, being their "day of atonement," or "white fast."

GREENWICH.—DAY OF HUMILIATION.—Wednesday was observed in this parish as a day of special supplication and intercession.

CURIOUS COMMUNICATION ARISING OUT OF A DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before the Borough Coroner under the following peculiar circumstances:—On Thursday last a girl, aged 8 years, residing with her parents in Shrewsbury-street, died, and was buried in St. Martin's Church Cemetery. It was understood by the neighbors

that the child had died of cholera; but on naming the matter to the father and mother of the deceased they were informed that there was no truth in the report of the child's death, but that she had gone over to Ireland. One of the neighbours being satisfied that the child was dead, and had been buried in St. Martin's Cemetery, instituted an inquiry, and found that the child's death had been registered as having been caused by cholera, and the party concerned learnt that the surgeon who certified had never seen the child.

was then given to the coroner, who ordered a body to be exhumed, and at the inquest the fact of the deceased was examined; when he admitted that he had told the neighbours that his daughter was not dead, but gone from home, and that he took this course, and ordered his wife and child to do the same, to prevent any alarm to the neighbours. It appeared also from his evidence that no medical man ever saw the deceased during her illness.

ness, and that the certificate was obtained upon presentations made by him. Mr. Woods, surgeon, was next examined, and stated that he had made a post mortem examination of the body, and was of opinion that the deceased had died of cholera. The verdict was therefore returned accordingly.—*Albany Courier.*

discover whether by any rule of arithmetic, or more potent Act of Parliament, it was within the bounds of possibility to increase in number the anniversaries of the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Co-operative Society,

