

sidering other, though perhaps less pressing, cases which the destruction of the regimental system brings forward from time to time.

We hold also that Dr. Logie had just foundation for disputing his compulsory retirement whilst Mr. Bostock was permitted to remain on full-pay. The late surgeon-major of the Fusilier Guards has quitted the service for private reasons, quite unconnected with age; and we consider that, if the arguments by which he succeeded in justifying his retention of office had any real foundation, a case has been made out for successfully resisting on all occasions the retrospective action of the warrant of 1858.

## MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

*HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, March 27th, 1876.*

*Noxious Gases from Works and Manufactories.*—The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND moved an address to the Crown for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working and management of works and manufactories giving off noxious vapours and gases, their effects on animal and vegetable life, and to report thereon. The noble duke rested his case for an inquiry, chiefly on the state of the manufactories on the banks of the Tyne.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in support of the motion, observed that the state of things was quite as bad on the Thames as on the Tyne.—Lord ABERDARE considered further legislation would be useless without such an inquiry as that now proposed; an opinion in which Lord WINMARLEIGH expressed concurrence.—The Duke of RICHMOND and GORDON, while assenting to the motion on behalf of the Government, thought that, so far as human life was concerned, the powers now vested in local authorities were sufficient to put a stop to nuisances of a deleterious nature. At any rate, before further legislation was had recourse to, there ought to be an inquiry; but he suggested that the motion should be so altered that the Commissioners should not be required to report what legislative measures ought to be adopted.—After a few words from the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, the motion, amended as advised by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, was agreed to.

*HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, March 23rd, 1876.*

*Coroners in Ireland.*—Sir M. HICKS-BEACH said, in reply to Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, that last session he stated to the house that, in his opinion, it was advisable that an inquiry by a select committee should precede any general legislation on the office of coroner in Ireland, and he had expected that some hon. member who took an interest in the question would this year take some action with regard to it. As the subject was not of a pressing nature, it was not the intention of the Government to move for the appointment of a select committee.

*Army Medical Officers.*—Mr. HARDY, replying to Mr. DUNBAR, said every application for exchange made by medical officers of the army was carefully considered and decided on its own merits. He did not intend to make any change in the existing system.

*Vivisection.*—Mr. CROSS said, in reply to Mr. WAIT, that the Government did not in any way underrate either the importance of the evidence given before the Royal Commission on vivisection, or the clear manner in which the Commission had gone into and reported upon the question. At present, however, he regretted to say he could do no more than give the hon. member an assurance that the subject would receive the careful consideration of the Government. He could not state whether any immediate legislation would be proposed or not.

*Vaccination.*—Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, in reply to Mr. PEASE, said his attention had been directed by his hon. friend's question to the case of Mr. Milner, the Chairman of the Keighley Board of Guardians, who had been committed for ten days' hard labour for the non-payment of a fine of ten shillings for the non-vaccination of a child. No one regretted more than he did the necessity for prosecutions under the Vaccination Acts, especially when they were repeated a number of times. As, however, his hon. friend quoted the case of a chairman of a board of guardians, he might remark that it was the duty of a person filling such a position to see that the law was enforced, and not to set an example of disobedience to it. Moreover, the payment of the fine would at once release Mr. Milner from prison. It was not his intention to propose to the Government any alteration of the law; and, even if an alteration of the Vaccination Acts were proposed, Parliament would probably not consent to it.

*Monday, March 27th.*

*Army Veterinary Surgeons.*—Mr. G. HARDY, in reply to Mr. Stacpoole, said that the subject of assimilating the offices of the head of the Army Medical Department and the principal veterinary surgeon

was under the consideration of the Government. There were, however, very great difficulties in the way. In consequence of the enormous amount of work the Government Actuary had in hand, he could not fix a time for dealing with the question; but he was most anxious that the army veterinary department should be put in a more satisfactory state, especially as regarded the term for which the principal veterinary surgeon should hold his appointment.

## OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN CORDY BURROWS, F.R.C.S. Eng.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

SIR JOHN CORDY BURROWS died on Saturday last at Brighton. He leaves a widow (daughter of the late Arthur Dendy, Esq., of Dorking, and to whom he was united in 1841), and an only son, Mr. Seymour Burrows, who is a member of the medical profession. Sir Cordy was the son of Robert Burrows, Esq., of Ipswich, and was born in 1813; he was, therefore, in his 63rd year. He was a Justice of the Peace for the borough of Brighton, of which he had been three times mayor, and was knighted in 1873, after his third mayoralty, at the request of his fellow-townsmen, who two years previously had honoured him with the public presentation of a testimonial of a triple character, viz., a model in silver of a fountain on the Steine (weighing 192 ounces), a silver tea and coffee service, and a carriage and pair of horses.

"In Cordy Burrows," says a local paper, "Brighton has lost a man who for the last thirty years has occupied a foremost position in every movement that has taken place for the improvement of the town and the benefit of its inhabitants, and who, though not native-born, may truly be said to have represented the progressive character of Brighton more completely than any other man of his day. At the period when he began his public career in Brighton (he had previously filled the office of assistant to the late Mr. E. Dix, surgeon) about 1845, it had reached a turning point in its fortunes. It had been carried by a flood of uninterrupted prosperity up to a certain point; and then there was a pause. The old forces had been exhausted, and new ones were required to launch it on a fresh career.

"Having suffered in his early career by a faulty education—mended by himself—he was eager to give better opportunities to others than he had enjoyed, and he began his career by starting the earliest literary and scientific institution of Brighton, that of St. James's Street, followed up from time to time by the formation of kindred institutions, in the shape of the Albion Reading Rooms, the Working Men's Institute, and the College of Preceptors. He was fully sensible of the beneficial effects of public grounds and gardens, with their pleasant adjuncts of trees and shrubs and flowers, on the public mind and public health; and the laying out of the Steyne Enclosures entirely at his own cost—to which the fountain that was raised chiefly by his own efforts, and to some extent at his expense, formed a centre-piece—was one of the earliest fruits of his active spirit, to be followed by the planting of the Level, the formation of the beautiful grounds of the Extramural Cemetery, and the extension to the whole borough of that system of planting, which is now giving it a new character, and taking away the old reproach—that at Brighton there was a sea without ships, and a town without trees. The Extramural Cemetery itself, which anticipated the closing of the old burial places within the town, so prejudicial to health, was instigated by Cordy Burrows in the Sanitary Lectures he delivered previously to 1849; he was one of the original promoters and directors, and had been for many years, and was at the moment of his death, chairman of the company.

"The time having arrived when the old form of local government, by commissioners, was an obstruction rather than an assistance to progress, Cordy Burrows lent all his energy to the work of obtaining a charter of incorporation for Brighton; and the movement being eventually successful, he became an active member of the town council, and some of his proudest days were connected with it. Thrice was he elected Mayor by his fellow-townsmen, the third time on the occasion of the visit to Brighton of the British Association of Science, when he received and entertained its chief members with his well-known hospitality.

"Previously to this, however, Cordy Burrows, after aiding in a movement which effected a moral revolution in the maritime population of Brighton, by the establishment of the 'Fisherman's Home', had turned his energies into a new channel, and succeeded in giving to Brighton its Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps, to the latter of which