

Account of Receipts and Expenditures for year ending 31st July, 1869.

1868. RECEIPTS.	
Balance in Treasurer's hands, 31st July	\$ 614 51
Dominion Grant	500 00
Cash from Ladies and Gents. at Sp'g B'k	33 54
Proceeds of Meeting at Town Hall	8 92
Donation from Messrs. Norris & Neelon.	50 00
Proceeds of Tableaux at Town Hall	79 07
Government Local Legislature Grant ...	1000 00
Corporation St. Catharines do ...	100 00
T. R. Merritt, half-year's subscription...	12 09
Donation, Mrs. Buchanan	1 59
Int. Corporat'n Debent's, Nos. 187, 189.	16 00
	\$2,415 96

-EXPENDITURE.	
Paid for Patients' subsistence and Contingencies, (including salary of steward and Nurse)	1025 00
Paid Rent	112 50
Paid J. Kippen, Cleaning	12 00
W. Taylor, Linewashing Hospital	10 00
J. Seymour, Printing	3 32
Wm. Pay	27 50
2 Debentures in N. D. Bank, Nos. 187 and 189 on acc't of Building Fund.	400 80
Miss Stovin for Linen and Furniture ...	31 50
Mrs. Clifford, for sundries	9 00
Deposit of Int. on 2 Debent's. in N.D.B.	16 00
	\$1,647 03
Balance on hand	768 92
	\$2,415 95

THOS. BURNS, Treasurer.

To the Ladies' Aid Society of the General and Marine Hospital.

Ladies—I am gratified in this, my fourth yearly report, upon the affairs of our Hospital, to be able to state that they are prospering favorably. All patients upon leaving, express themselves grateful as to the tenderness and consideration shown them by the Doctors, and the comforts provided for them when in Hospital. Clergymen of all denominations, and members of the Young Men's Christian Association, visit the wards often, and residents and strangers are warmly invited to declare any interest they may feel in our institution by going through the building and making any inquiries they wish from the Steward, Matron and Patients. The house is furnished with all necessaries, and we have now sufficient stoves to keep us comfortably warm through the winter. The state of the funds you will see from the Treasurer's report. I sincerely wish they were larger; then our sphere of usefulness would be extended wider and a larger number of patients admitted.

I remain, Ladies,

Your very obedient servant,

MARGARET ANNE STOVIN,
Secretary to the Ladies' Aid Society.

Medical Items, News, &c.

Syphilis Inherited and Transmitted by Nursing.

By J. C. GRUBBS, M.D.

It is admitted at the present day that syphilis can be communicated by contact, and that especially, delicate mucous surfaces are liable to the transmission of the virus. Last summer an instance of this kind fell under my immediate observation, which was to me conclusive of this fact. While at Red River Landing, on the north shore of Lake Superior, my attention was called to a very pretty young squaw, who, although but a wreck of what she once was, still was beautiful. Mete, the Indian girl, in a dark hour fell a prey to lust, was infected with syphilitic taint, and deserted. Giving birth to a babe, in a lonely spot near the Grand Portage, she was found suffering from disease and starvation. The Jesuit priests becoming interested in her behalf, sent her to a hospital in Toronto for treatment, and the child was given to its grandmother to rear, according to an Indian custom. To quiet the babe, she suffered it to use her breasts, and through the act received the disease herself in its most virulent form, the indurated sore presenting itself on the areola, and producing all its constitutional effect, on her system. The child died with the diseases and the grand parent can only find a termination of her sufferings in a similar fate.—*Oregon Med. & Surg. Rep.*

"What becomes of Medical Students?"

This is the heading of a brief and brilliant article that forms a part of the fifth volume of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, recently published. Mr. Paget, the author of this article, has, with much labour and considerable perspicuity, given the reader an analysis of the careers of 1000 medical students, all of whom have been known to and observed by him, or by his colleagues, Mr. Callender and Mr. Thomas Smith, during a period of fifteen years. He has placed them in eight divisions, and tells us that 23 have achieved distinguished success, 66 considerable success, 507 fair success, and 124 very limited success; that 56 failed entirely, 96 left the profession, 87 died within twelve years of commencing practice, and 41 died during pupilage. Distinguished success is accorded to those who have gained important public appointments in hospitals or elsewhere, have maintained leading practices in very large towns, or have been teachers in great schools. Considerable success is ascribed to those who hold high positions in the public services or good leading practices; and fair success to those whose lot has comprised "that measure of well-doing which consists in having a fair practice (enough to live with), maintaining a good professional and personal reputation, or in holding ordinary appointments in the public services or in the colonies, and gaining promotion in due course of time." It will be seen that this last class constitutes rather more than half of the total number, and hence it is to this class in prospective that our observations on these statistics should be specially