

however, was not robust and he decided to seek the softer climate of his own county. What was thus Edinburgh's loss, ultimately became the profession's gain.

After a long and painful illness, he peacefully breathed his last on the 30th July, 1866, in his 73rd year. The man is gone but his works remain. Of him it can be said with much confidence: *Inter homines sapiens, inter sapientes medicus.*

RED CROSS CONVENTION.

The final text of the revised Red Cross convention, whereby practically all the nations of the civilized world agree upon rules in the matter of the treatment of the sick, wounded and dead members of the hospital corps, and nurses in time of war, shows many changes from the antiquated convention of 1864. The main features of the new convention follow:—

Chapter 1 is devoted to the wounded and sick. Each belligerent is required to care for the sick and wounded officers, soldiers and others attached officially to the enemy's army who fall into its hands. Should one belligerent be compelled to abandon sick and wounded on the field and leave members of the hospital corps, and material for their care, such sick and wounded become prisoners of the enemy, subject to stipulations made by the belligerents for the exchange of prisoners after each engagement. The final occupant of the field shall adopt measures to find all the wounded and dead and to protect them against pillage before the final disposal of the bodies by burial or incineration. The occupant of the field is charged with a scrupulous examination of the bodies of the enemy. There shall be a reciprocal exchange of information, relative to the dead, and all letters, personal objects and valuables round on the field of battle shall be gathered and transmitted to the other side.

Chapter 2 provides for the immunity of members of the field hospital corps. The immunity shall cease, should those in question commit acts prejudicial to the enemy, but the carrying of arms by members of the hospital corps, the presence of picket or sentinels around a hospital, or the presence of the arms of wounded within a hospital do not constitute grounds for the waiver of such immunity.

Chapter 3 details the protection to be accorded to the various branches of the hospital corps, the members of which are exempted from treatment given prisoners of war. Other chapters provide for the protection of hospital material and the immunity of convoys conducting evacuations, and require that the various governments adopt a repressive law against commercial use of the Red Cross emblem.