

Jerusalem, the great institution with 1,600 beds recently founded in Waterloo Road, London, for the soldiers of the Empire who require treatment for their wounds.

Hon. Dr. T. S. Sproule, member for South Grey, will retire from the House of Commons and accept a seat in the Senate.

Thirty-two physicians and 75 nurses, comprising the Chicago unit for service with the British army, have gone to England. The physicians will receive commissions in the British Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major E. B. Hardy, M.D., who is in command of the No. 2 Field Ambulance, has been mentioned by Field-Marshal Sir John French, for gallant and distinguished service at the front. His home is in Toronto and he has been connected with the army for ten years.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., M.D., has passed his 94th birthday in the enjoyment of excellent health, and taking a keen interest in all that is going on. He is in England at present.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, was in Toronto for a short visit, and was the guest of Dr. N. A. Powell.

A compilation of all the British casualty lists issued to date shows that the proportion of killed to injured is 23.5 per cent. This is slightly in excess of the percentage in the Crimean and South African campaigns. In the Russo-Turkish war, however, the proportion was nearly 46 per cent. The proportion of killed officers is much higher than among men, reaching in the present war a percentage of 43.6.

Dr. W. Sutton, of Kansas City, connected with the American ambulance hospital in France, who has served with the American Ambulance Corps at Neuilly for five months, recently returned. Dr. Sutton says that there was no lack of hospital equipment or nurses at the time he left. He also asserted that the character of the wounds was changing. Several months ago it was mainly shrapnel wounds that were encountered. Wounds are now produced generally by high explosive shells, which are much more difficult to treat.

The death occurred at Pearl Beach, a river summer resort, on 11th July, of Dr. A. D. McEachren, a prominent Detroit physician, and formerly a resident of Glencoe, Ontario. He was 41 years old. For thirteen years he was superintendent of the Detroit Sanitarium. The body was taken to Glencoe for interment.

Miss Victoria C. Charbonneau, whose home is in Windsor, laid a charge against a doctor, to the effect that he had performed an illegal operation upon her. The doctor was arrested.

The Detroit General Hospital has become the Henry Ford Hospital, and is owned by Mr. Ford. Dr. J. N. E. Brown, formerly medical superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, is the superintendent of the Ford Hospital.