

with which, not long ago, they had welcomed H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, who laid the foundation-stone. She had brought a new light into Deptford and the neighbourhood; and when they thought of the increasing population of those parts, with no nearer large hospital than Guy's, it seemed as if they might look forward to a very important future for St. John's Hospital. The founders wanted to steer clear of a difficulty; they did not want to put obstacles in the way of the doctors whose livelihood was earned in this neighbourhood, and they were therefore anxious that the hospital should not be made use of by those patients not absolutely in need of it; it was for the really poor. Such a work needed a great deal of tact and discrimination.

Mrs. TALBOT said H.R.H. Princess Christian regretted very much her inability to be present; her interest in hospitals and in everything to do with nursing the sick was very great. She hoped those present would understand why she could not be with them. She would endeavour to respond to their wishes in the future whenever it was possible. It was with her sanction that one of the wards was to be named "Victoria." Mrs. Talbot then declared the hospital open, and proceeded to visit the wards and give each its name.

Returning, the BISHOP said it was with H.R.H. Princess Christian's consent that the ward in which the ceremony had taken place was called the "Prince Christian Victor," she had said it would give her the greatest possible pleasure.

HOSPITAL MEETINGS.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR HOSPITAL.

CAPTAIN HUTTON, the chairman of the committee, presided at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, on the 12th inst. The report presented stated that there had been during the year 1900 8,428 out-patients with 53,041 attendances. The majority of the patients were between the ages of 20 and 40, and of these 60 per cent. were males—representing the breadwinner at his best period of wage-earning life. No less than 1,560—equal to 20 per cent.—of the patients were sent direct from medical practitioners—a demonstration of the appreciation of the value of the hospital treatment by those best qualified to judge. In this way not only were the patients receiving benefit but the correspondence between the staff and medical men outside constituted a consultation, and the hospital became the centre for the dissemination of the special knowledge acquired of their particular branch of medical science. Two hundred and forty in-patients were admitted to the wards; this number being the smallest on record since 1891. This diminution arose from the circumstance that cases formerly regarded as beyond treatment were now received, and with the most beneficial results. Consequent on this fewer beds were available, since the small wards, containing two beds, had often to be set apart for the nursing of one patient only. In that department also many patients requiring prompt surgical treatment were sent in by their family medical attendant. The ordinary income was £2,032, as compared with £2,474 in the previous year. To this is added an extraordinary item of £915, the proceeds of an entertainment at the Queen's Hall in November, when Mr. W. T. Maud, special artist to the "Graphic," gave a lecture, entitled "Four Months in Beleaguered Ladysmith," Sir Redvers Buller presiding. The ordinary expenditure was £2,212, and the extraordinary expenditure £116. Of this last £90 was interest to the bankers on the loan, and £26 for building improvement.

During the year the liabilities had been reduced from £4,310 to £3,579, while the assets had been augmented, cash in hand having increased from £260 to £1,047.

Mr. LENNOX BROWNE, in proposing the adoption of the report, mentioned that the Prince of Wales's Fund had given £150 towards the erection of an operating-room, which was much needed, since though their tables of mortality were at least as low as those of any other hospital, yet the days of convalescence might be reduced by the use of the most complete methods of sterilisation and so forth.

The report was adopted, the committees, chairman and vice-chairman re-elected, and cordial votes of thanks accorded to the medical officers and to the chairman. The proceedings then terminated.

THE MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND HYGIENIC EXHIBITION, 1901.

(Concluded from page 186.)

The Protene Company, Limited, 36 Welbeck Street, W., exhibited their milk-proteid manufactures. Protene is prepared in many convenient forms, such as bread, biscuits, chocolate, and diabetic foods. Special prominence was given to the diabetic foods, and to their new productions the Saclac, the Regent, and the Welbeck biscuits, which contain 25 per cent. of milk proteids. International Plasmon, Limited, 56 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W., gave an interesting show of their plasmon manufactures, including powder, cocoa, biscuits, chocolate, and beef extract. Plasmon cocoa deserves special mention as claiming to possess high nourishing qualities. The British Somatose Company, Limited, 165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., exhibited their somatose (made from beef), iron somatose, and milk somatose. A new preparation of somatose, in liquid form, was shown, which is easy of administration. Somatose is a nourishing food for invalids and convalescents.

Messrs. G. Van Abbott and Sons, 104 Wigmore Street, W., gave a varied exhibit of their foods for diabetics, dyspeptics, and invalids, including gluten bread, soya bread, biscuits, cakes, jellies, and soups. This firm has reached a high degree of excellence in their manufactures. Messrs. Callard and Co., 65 Regent Street, W., had an extensive exhibit of food for the diabetic, for reducing weight, for the rheumatic and gouty, and for the dyspeptic. Specimens were shown of spinach biscuits and celery biscuits, in which the flavour of the vegetables is preserved. The Manhu Food Company, Limited, Liverpool, showed their Manhu diabetic foods. The feature of these food preparations is the change which is said to take place in the starch, and by which digestion and assimilation are facilitated. "Cheltine" Foods, Limited, Cheltenham, had a prominent show of "Cheltine" foods for the diabetic, the anæmic, the dyspeptic, and for invalids and infants. It is claimed for the diabetic preparations that the starch is so treated as to serve its normal purpose in the nutrition of the body. The Hovis-Bread Flour Company, Limited, Macclesfield, exhibited their bread, flour, and biscuits, and also "Lito," a new self-raising flour.

Messrs. Brand and Co., Limited, Mayfair, W., displayed their high-class invalid specialities, including meat essences, peptones, and jellies and soups put up in bottles, instead of tins as formerly. Particular attention was drawn to their fever food which is recommended for enteric and other fevers, and to their nutrient powder which is a valuable article of diet in wasting diseases. At the stall of Messrs. Cosenza and Co., 95 Wigmore Street, W., examples of Maggi's consommé tonic bouillon, and cross star soups were exhibited. These preparations have been