

SANITARY AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

Compiled by SIR JOHN MOORE.

VITAL STATISTICS

For four weeks ending Saturday, August 10, 1907.

IRELAND.

THE average annual death-rate represented by the deaths—exclusive of deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from without the respective districts—registered in the week ending August 10, 1907, in the Dublin Registration Area and the twenty-one principal provincial Urban Districts of Ireland was 15.5 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which for the purposes of these returns is estimated at 1,117,547. The deaths registered in each of the four weeks ended Saturday, August 10, and during the whole of that period in the several districts, alphabetically arranged, correspond to the following annual rates per 1,000. In some cases, owing to deaths not having been registered within the week in which they occurred, the rates do not fairly represent the weekly mortality :—

Towns, &c.	Week ending				Average Rate for 4 weeks	Towns, &c.	Week ending				Average Rate for 4 weeks
	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10			July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	
22 Town Districts	18.4	18.0	16.5	15.5	17.1	Lisburn	18.2	36.4	9.1	9.1	18.2
Armagh	6.9	13.7	—	13.7	8.6	Londonderry	7.4	17.2	14.7	19.6	14.7
Ballymena	9.6	23.9	14.4	14.4	15.6	Lurgan	13.3	17.7	13.3	22.1	16.6
Belfast	19.2	16.5	16.2	14.6	16.6	Newry	25.2	12.6	8.4	8.4	13.7
Clonmel	—	5.1	20.5	5.1	7.7	Newtownards	28.6	5.7	5.7	34.3	18.6
Cork	9.6	16.4	18.5	19.2	15.9	Portadown	10.3	25.8	10.3	10.3	14.2
Drogheda	8.2	16.3	12.3	24.5	15.3	Queenstown	33.0	6.6	6.6	6.6	13.2
Dublin (Reg. Area)	21.5	21.2	18.0	15.7	19.1	Sligo	24.0	9.6	4.8	9.6	12.0
Dundalk	16.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	11.0	Tralee	5.3	—	15.9	31.7	13.2
Galway	—	19.4	15.5	11.7	11.7	Waterford	25.3	23.4	23.4	17.5	22.4
Kilkenny	29.5	4.9	9.8	9.8	13.5	Wexford	14.0	23.3	23.3	23.3	21.0
Limerick	20.5	15.0	19.1	10.9	16.4						

The deaths (excluding those of persons admitted into public institutions from without the respective districts) from certain epidemic diseases registered in the 22 districts during the week ended Saturday, August 10, 1907, were equal to an annual rate of 1.2 per 1,000—the rates varying from 0.0 in fifteen of the districts to 5.7 in Newtownards, in which district there was one death from diarrhœa. Among the 104 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 4 from measles, one from diphtheria, 2 from diarrhœal disease, and 3 from cerebro-spinal fever. The 8 deaths from all causes in Limerick include one from whooping-cough. In each of the districts of Londonderry, Drogheda, and Tralee there was one death from diarrhœa.

DUBLIN REGISTRATION AREA.

The Dublin Registration Area consists of the City of Dublin as extended by the Dublin Corporation Act, 1900, together with the Urban Districts of Rathmines, Pembroke, Blackrock, and Kingstown. The population of this area is 390,691, that of the City being 300,850, Rathmines 35,606, Pembroke 27,854, Blackrock 8,759, and Kingstown 17,622.

In the Dublin Registration Area the births registered during the week ended Saturday, August 10, 1907, amounted to 170—85 boys and 85 girls; and the deaths to 118—50 males and 68 females.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered represent an annual rate of mortality of 15.7 in every 1,000 of the population. There were no deaths registered of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the area. During the thirty-two weeks ending with Saturday, August 10, the death-rate averaged 26.0, and was 0.3 above the mean rate for the corresponding portions of the ten years, 1897–1906.

The deaths registered (118) included 5 from measles, one from whooping-cough, one from diphtheria, one from enteric fever, and 5 from diarrhœal diseases. In each of the three weeks preceding deaths from measles were 0, 3, and 6; deaths from whooping-cough were 4, 4, and 4; deaths from diphtheria were 0, 0, and 2; deaths from enteric fever were 0, one, and 0; and deaths from diarrhœal diseases were 0, 4, and 3.

There were 3 deaths from broncho-pneumonia and 5 deaths from *pneumonia* (not defined).

The total deaths from all forms of tuberculous disease was 30, and included 4 deaths from tubercular phthisis, 11 deaths returned as from *phthisis*, 6 deaths from tubercular meningitis, 2 deaths from tubercular peritonitis, one death from *tabes mesenterica*, and 6 deaths from other forms of the disease. In the 3 preceding weeks, the total deaths from all forms of tuberculous disease were 33, 35, and 28, respectively.

Two deaths were due to carcinoma and one to sarcoma.

There were 3 deaths of infants prematurely born.

Of 5 deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 3 were from *convulsions*. Of the latter deaths, 2 were of infants under one year of age, and one was of a child between the ages of one year and 5 years.

Thirteen deaths were caused by diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, and bronchitis caused 16 deaths.

Of 2 accidental deaths, one was on a railway and one was in a conflagration.

In 8 instances the cause of death was "uncertified," there having been no medical attendant during the last illness. These cases include the deaths of 6 children under 5 years of age (including 5 infants under one year old) and the deaths of 2 persons aged 60 years and upwards.

Fifty of the persons whose deaths were registered during the week were under 5 years of age (31 being infants under one year, of whom 8 were under one month old), and 27 were aged 60 years and upwards, including 13 persons aged 70 and upwards, of whom 3 were octogenarians, and 2 (a male and a female) were stated to have been aged 98 and 94 years, respectively.

The Registrar-General points out that the names of the cause of death printed above in italics should be avoided whenever possible in Medical Certificates of the Cause of Death.

STATE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE DUBLIN REGISTRATION AREA AND IN BELFAST.

The usual returns of the number of cases of infectious diseases notified under the "Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," as set forth in the following table, have been furnished by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., Medical Superintendent Officer of Health for the City of Dublin; Mr. Fawcett, Executive Sanitary Officer for Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District; Mr. Manly, Executive Sanitary Officer for Pembroke Urban District; Mr.

Heron, Executive Sanitary Officer for Blackrock Urban District ;
Dr. Byrne Power, Medical Superintendent Officer of Health for
Kingstown Urban District ; and Dr. Bailie, Medical Superin-
tendent Officer of Health for the City of Belfast.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES notified in the Dublin Registration Area (viz.—the City of Dublin and the Urban Districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock, and Kingstown), and in the City of Belfast, during the week ended August 10, 1907, and during each of the preceding three weeks. An asterisk (*) denotes that the disease in question is not notifiable in the District.

CITIES AND URBAN DISTRICTS	Week ending	Small-pox	Measles	Rubella, or Epidemic Rose Rash	Scarlet Fever	Typhus	Relapsing Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Continued Fever	Typhoid or Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Furunculæ	Varicella	Whooping-cough	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Total
City of Dublin	July 20	-	*	*	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	13	-	0	*	*	23
	July 27	-	0	0	4	-	-	1	-	6	4	5	-	0	*	*	22
	Aug. 3	-	0	0	1	-	-	4	-	2	5	16	-	0	*	*	28
	Aug. 10	-	0	0	2	1	-	5	-	2	5	13	-	0	*	*	28
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District	July 20	-	*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	*	*	*	2
	July 27	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	2
	Aug. 3	-	0	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	2
	Aug. 10	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	1
Pembroke Urban District	July 20	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	*	2	*	12
	July 27	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	*	7	*	19
	Aug. 3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	1	*	5
	Aug. 10	-	39	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	*	2	*	43
Blackrock Urban District	July 20	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	*	-
	July 27	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	*	-
	Aug. 3	-	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	*	1
	Aug. 10	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	*	1
Kingstown Urban District	July 20	-	0	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-
	July 27	-	0	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-
	Aug. 3	-	0	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-
	Aug. 10	-	0	*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	1
City of Belfast	July 20	-	*	*	12	-	-	4	-	6	4	3	-	-	*	7	36
	July 27	-	*	*	2	-	-	3	-	2	4	6	2	-	*	2	21
	Aug. 3	-	*	*	5	-	-	4	1	11	2	1	-	-	*	3	27
	Aug. 10	-	*	*	2	-	-	1	-	4	4	4	-	-	*	5	20

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER TREATMENT IN DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

During the week ended Saturday, August 10, 1907, 8 cases of measles were admitted into hospital, 3 were discharged, there was one death, and 27 cases remained under treatment at its close. At the close of each of the three preceding weeks the cases of measles under treatment numbered 31, 24, and 23.

Ten cases of scarlet fever were admitted to hospital, 8 were discharged, and 40 cases remained under treatment at the close

of the week. This number is exclusive of 6 convalescents under treatment at Beneavin, Glasnevin, the Convalescent Home of Cork Street Fever Hospital.

One case of typhus was admitted to hospital during the week, and 2 cases remained under treatment at its close.

Four cases of diphtheria were admitted to hospital, 2 were discharged, there was one death, and 19 patients remained under treatment at the close of the week.

Five cases of enteric fever were admitted to hospital, 3 were discharged, there was one death, and 24 cases remained under treatment in hospital at the close of the week.

In addition to the above-named diseases, 6 cases of pneumonia were admitted to hospital, 8 were discharged, and 19 cases remained under treatment at the end of the week.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The mortality in the week ended Saturday, August 10, in 76 large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 12.0), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 11.8 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate for 8 principal towns of Scotland was 13.8 per 1,000, the rate for Glasgow being 14.4 and for Edinburgh 13.9.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN EDINBURGH.

The Registrar-General has been favoured by Sir Henry D. Littlejohn, M.D., Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh, with a copy of his return of Infectious Diseases notified during the week ended August 10. From this Report it appears that of a total of 29 cases notified 13 were of scarlet fever, 6 of diphtheria, 5 of erysipelas, and one of enteric fever. Among the 277 cases of infectious diseases in hospital at the close of the week were 81 cases of scarlet fever, 46 of measles, 45 of whooping-cough, 25 of diphtheria, 2 of membranous croup, 10 of erysipelas, and 8 of enteric fever.

METEOROLOGY.

Abstract of Observations made in the City of Dublin, Lat. 53° 20' N., Long. 6° 15' W., for the Month of July, 1907.

Mean Height of Barometer, - - -	30.014 inches.
Maximal Height of Barometer (11th, at 9 a.m.),	30.507 „
Minimal Height of Barometer (3rd, at 9 p.m.),	29.450 „
Mean Dry-bulb Temperature, - - -	58.7°.
Mean Wet-bulb Temperature, - - -	55.5°.
Mean Dew-point Temperature, - - -	52.7°.
Mean Elastic Force (Tension) of Aqueous Vapour,	.403 inch.
Mean Humidity, - - -	80.9 per cent.
Highest Temperature in Shade (on 17th),	77.3°.
Lowest Temperature in Shade (on 11th),	43.8°.
Lowest Temperature on Grass (Radiation) (11th),	39.7°.
Mean Amount of Cloud, - - -	61.3 per cent.
Rainfall (on 19 days), - - -	2.022 inches.
Greatest Daily Rainfall (on 3rd), - - -	.460 inch.
General Directions of Wind, - - -	W., N.W., S.W.

Remarks.

True to the character of 1907, July was a changeable month, full of surprises. Until the 12th the weather was unseasonably cold and very showery. In Dublin rain fell daily on the first nine days—heavily on the 2nd (.390 inch), and 3rd (.460 inch). On the latter day a thunderstorm occurred at 1 p.m. On the 12th a warm period set in, lasting till the 22nd. The warmth was at first accompanied by gloom and a muggy atmosphere, but the 17th and 18th were perfect summer days. On the 19th a series of electrical disturbances began, thunder and lightning prevailing day after day for four days. Near Dublin the centre of the storms was over the mountains, an easterly sea breeze along the coast piling up vast masses of cumulus above the hills. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 21st, the display of forked lightning over the mountains was very fine, and torrential, though local, showers sent a freshet down the Bray Water. From the 24th to the end of the month, showery weather again prevailed, and the wind became strong and gusty from S.W. to N.W. points of the compass.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59.6°) was

0.9° below the average of the 35 years 1871–1905 (60.5°); the mean dry-bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58.7°. In the forty-three years ending with 1907, July was coldest in 1879 (“the cold year”) (M. T. = 57.2°). It was warmest in 1905 (M. T. = 63.8°); in 1887 (M. T. = 63.7°); in 1868 (“the warm year”); in 1901 (M. T. = 63.5°); and in 1900 (M. T. = 63.4°). In 1906 the M. T. was 60.7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.014 inches, or 0.099 inch above the corrected average value for July—namely, 29.915 inches. The mercury rose to 30.507 inches at 9 a.m. of the 11th, and fell to 29.450 inches at 9 p.m. of the 3rd. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.057 inches.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry-bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58.7°, or 4.3° above the value for June, 1907. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*Max.* — *Min.* × .465), the value was 59.1°, or 1.0° below the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the thirty-five years 1871–1905 inclusive (60.1°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59.6°, compared with a thirty-five years’ average of 60.5°. On the 17th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 77.3°—wind, N.W. On the 11th the temperature fell to 43.8°—wind W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 39.7°, also on the 11th.

The rainfall was 2.022 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for July in the thirty-five years 1871–1905, inclusive, was 2.68 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17. The rainfall, therefore, was below, while the rainy days were above, the average. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—6.087 inches on 24 days; in 1896, also, 5.474 inches fell on 18 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only .539 inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869, the fall was only .739 inch on 9 days; and in 1868, .741 inch fell on but 5 days. In 1906, 1.023 inches fell on 13 days.

High winds were noted on only 2 days, and never attained the force of a gale. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 8 days, compared with 10 days in 1906, 17 days in 1905, 10 days in 1904, and 7 days in both 1902 and 1903. The thermometer failed to reach 60° on the 6th, when the maximum was 59.7°. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In 1888 the maximum for July was only 68.7°.

A solar halo was seen on the afternoon of the 7th. Thunderstorms occurred on the 3rd, 21st, and 22nd: thunder was heard on the 5th, 20th and 21st; and lightning was seen on the 19th, 21st and 31st. There was a fog on the 14th.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st amounted to 14.358 inches on 127 days, compared with 13.664 inches on 122 days in 1906, 11.022 inches on 109 days in 1905, 13.905 inches on 117 days in 1904, 19.072 inches on 131 days in 1903, 15.507 inches on 115 days in 1902, 11.432 inches on 93 days in 1901, 17.609 inches on 129 days in 1900, 14.416 inches on 107 days in 1899, 13.060 inches on 106 days in 1898, 15.600 inches on 125 days in 1897, 7.935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a thirty-five years' (1871-1905) average of 14.71 inches on 113 days.

At the Normal Climatological Station in Trinity College, Dublin, the observer, Mr. William J. Good, reports that the mean height of the barometer was 30.020 inches, the range of atmospheric pressure being from 30.511 inches at 9 a.m. of the 11th to 29.457 inches at 9 p.m. of the 3rd. The mean value of the readings of the dry-bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58.9°. The arithmetical mean of the daily maximal and minimal temperatures was also 58.9°. The screened thermometers rose to 79.5° on the 17th, and fell to 43.0° on the 11th. On the 11th the grass minimum was 33.0°. On the 17th the black bulb *in vacuo* rose to 125.5°. Rain fell on 18 days to the amount of 1.777 inches, the greatest fall in 24 hours being .385 inch on the 2nd. The duration of bright sunshine, according to the Campbell-Stokes recorder, was 178.1 hours, of which 13.2 hours occurred on the 18th. In July, 1904, there were 201 hours of bright sunshine, in July, 1905, 162.2 hours, and in July, 1906, 184.8 hours. The mean sub-soil temperatures were—at 1 ft., 59.5°; at 4 ft., 55.7°. The one-foot thermometer ranged between 55.7° on the 7th and 63.9° on the 19th. The four-feet thermometer ranged from 53.9° on the 1st to 57.9° on the 31st.

Dr. Arthur S. Goff reports that at Lynton, Dundrum, County Dublin, the rainfall was 1.79 inches on 16 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .37 inch, measured on the 5th. The mean temperature was 61.0°, the range being from 81° on the 16th

to 44° on the 11th. In July, 1901, 2.65 inches of rain fell at this station on 11 days; in 1902, 4.27 inches on 91 days; in 1903, 3.66 inches on 24 days; in 1904, 1.22 inches on 17 days; in 1905, .98 inch on 20 days; and in 1906, 1.25 inches on 18 days.

At White Cross, Stillorgan, Miss Muriel E. O'Sullivan measured 1.821 inches of rain on 18 days, the largest amount which fell in 24 hours being .280 inch on the 2nd.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, Mr. Robert O'Brien Furlong, C.B., reports that the rainfall in July was 1.94 inches on 18 days, compared with a twenty-two years' (1885-1906) average of 2.434 inches on 15.0 days. On the 3rd the rainfall was .38 inch. In July, 1906, .97 inch fell on 14 days; in 1905, 1.03 inches fell on 15 days; in 1904, only .77 inch on 15 days; in 1903, 3.54 inches on 19 days; in 1902, 3.64 inches on 13 days; in 1901, 2.80 inches on 13 days. Thunder occurred on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Since January 1, 1907, 13.61 inches of rain have fallen on 114 days at this station, compared with 13.54 inches on 95 days in the corresponding 7 months of 1901, 16.90 inches on 111 days in 1902, 17.39 inches on 122 days in 1903, 13.69 inches on 110 days in 1904, 13.59 inches on 104 days in 1905, and 12.92 inches on 118 days in 1906. The lowest July fall was .70 inch on 9 days in 1885; the highest, 6.72 inches on 20 days in 1896.

Mr. T. Bateman reports that the rainfall at the Green, Malahide, Co. Dublin, was 1.756 inches on 17 days. The largest daily fall was .245 inch on the 2nd, and again on the 24th. The mean shade temperature was 59.1°, the extremes being—highest, 76.5° on the 17th; lowest, 42.0° on the 30th.

At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, rain fell on 18 days to the amount of 2.151 inches, the greatest rainfall in 24 hours being .415 inch on the 9th. The total duration of bright sunshine was 174.9 hours, the longest daily sunshine being 13.3 hours on the 17th.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 2.525 inches on 13 days, compared with 1.095 inches on 13 days in 1906, 1.932 inches on 11 days in 1905, 1.395 inches on 15 days in 1904, 2.790 inches on 17 days in 1903, 4.550 inches on 11 days in 1902, and 2.390 inches on 10 days in 1901. Of the total rainfall .630 inch fell on the 13th. The total fall since January 1 has been 16.615 inches on 105 days, compared with 13.630 inches on 86 days in 1906, 13.043 inches on 88 days in

1905, 15.702 inches on 109 days in 1904, 20.230 inches on 107 days in 1903, 19.641 inches on 95 days in 1902, and 16.060 inches on 85 days in 1901.

Dr. Arthur G. Price reports that at Clonsilla, Greystones, rain fell on 18 days to the amount of 2.23 inches. The mean temperature was 55.0° , the extremes being—highest, 77° on the 17th; lowest, 44° on the 10th, 11th and 30th. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was .55 inch on the 13th.

Dr. Francis P. Leyland reports that at the Royal National Hospital for Consumption for Ireland, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, rain fell on 18 days to the amount of 2.209 inches, the maximal fall in twenty-four hours being .385 inch on the 9th. The mean temperature for the month was 5° ; the extremes being—highest 79.0° on the 17th; lowest, 43.4° on the 11th. The July rainfalls in recent years at this station were—1903, 4.309 inches on 22 days; 1904, 2.256 inches on 18 days; 1905, 1.991 inches on 12 days; 1906, .934 inch on 13 days. Since January 1, 16.930 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 119 days.

According to Mr. W. Miller, the rainfall in Cork City was 2.20 inches, or .43 inch less than the average, and the rainy days were 13. The greatest fall was .85 inch on the 24th. The mean temperature of the month was 58.6° , or 1.7° below the average for July. The thermometer rose to 78.0° on the 18th and 19th, and fell to 41.0° on the 2nd. The rainfall for 1907 up to July 31 was 16.36 inches—or 4.25 inches less than the average for the first seven months of the year—on 110 days.

The Rev. Arthur Wilson, M.A., reports a rainfall of 2.17 inches on 12 days at Dunmanway Rectory, Co. Cork. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were—.50 inch on the 4th, and .48 inch on the 24th. There was absolute drought from the 13th to the 22nd, with very hot weather, especially on the 17th and 18th. During the first week there was an exceedingly cold N.W. wind. Sheet lightning was seen on the night of the 22nd.

Dr. J. Byrne Power, D.P.H., F.R. Met. Soc., Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, Kingstown, reports that the mean temperature at that station was 58.5° , being the lowest mean for July, as compared with a record of 20 previous years (1873–83 and 1898–1906), and 2.1° below the average for the month during these 20 years. The extremes were—highest, 75.5° on the 18th; lowest, 42.5° on the 11th. At Bournemouth the mean was 59.1° , being the lowest mean for the month at that station,

as compared with a record of 9 previous years, and as much as 3.7° below the average during those years. The extremes were highest, 79° , on the 16th; lowest, 45° , on the 13th. The mean range of temperature was 11.6° at Kingstown, and at Bournemouth 14.4° . The average temperature of the sea at Sandycove bathing-place was 58.2° , being only 0.3° below the average for the month during the previous 9 years, and the only July during those years for which the mean temperature of the sea was higher than that of the land. The mean relative humidity was 76 per cent., being the average percentage for the month at Kingstown during 6 previous years. The rainfall amounted to 2.16 inches on 16 days, being 0.39 inch below the average for the month during 17 previous years (1873-83 and 1901-06). The duration of bright sunshine was 175.8 hours, being 2.5 hours below the average of the month during the previous 6 years. The duration at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin, was 174.9 hours, 223.9 hours at Bournemouth, and 218.3 hours at Southport.

UNITED SERVICES MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the Council of the newly-formed United Services Medical Society was held on May 30th. It was decided that meetings be held at the Royal Army Medical College at 8 30 p.m. on the second Thursday in each month, commencing on October 10th, 1907; that the annual subscription be 5s., payable in advance; and that a notification of the formation of the Society, accompanied by an invitation to join, be sent to all medical officers on the active lists and to those on the retired lists whose addresses can be discovered. Should any medical officer on the active or retired list of the navy, the British and Indian armies, or the auxiliary and Colonial forces, not receive an invitation the council hope that, if desirous of joining the society, he will communicate with one of the honorary secretaries—Fleet Surgeon W. W. Pryn, R.N., "Tredown," 25 Idmiston Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.; or Lieut.-Col. C. H. Melville, R.A.M.C., Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London, S.W.