

the length aforesaid the carriage way or cart way is clear of vehicles; and

(b.) a person accompanying the locomotive shall have preceded the locomotive to a sufficient distance to warn the drivers of vehicles of the approach of the locomotive.

5. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any highway so that any wheel of the locomotive rests on any bridge, arch or culvert, or within ten feet from the face of the abutment of any bridge, arch or culvert.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case

(a.) where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, a locomotive may be required to be instantly stopped; or

(b.) where the stopping of a locomotive may be rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

6. A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway who may be required by any police constable, or by any officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf, to stop the locomotive, for the purpose of enabling the constable or officer to ascertain by examination whether any provision of any statute or bye-law applicable to the locomotive has been or is duly complied with, shall forthwith cause the locomotive, if in motion, to stop, and shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to be again set in motion, until such time shall have elapsed as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such examination.

The person in charge of the locomotive shall, in connection with such examination, give all reasonable assistance that may be demanded by the constable or officer requiring the locomotive to be stopped.

7. From and after the date of the confirmation of these bye-laws the bye-laws with respect to locomotives which were made by the Council on the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and were confirmed by the Local Government Board on the thirty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, shall be repealed.

And notice is hereby further given that the said County Council intend at the expiration of one calendar month from the date hereof to apply to the Local Government Board for confirmation of the said bye-laws.

A copy of the said bye-laws can be inspected at the County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, by any ratepayer of the district to which such bye-laws relate without fee or reward, on week days (except Saturdays) between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 5 in the afternoon, and on Saturdays between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 1 in the afternoon.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1899.

R. H. WYATT,

Clerk of the said County Council.

County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames.

County of West Sussex.

Locomotives Act, 1898.

Bye-Laws.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof namely the 31st day of July, 1899, application will be made to the Local Government Board for the confirmation of Bye-laws under the Locomotives Act, 1898, made and adopted by the County Council of West Sussex. And notice is hereby further given that a copy of each Bye-law will be kept at the office of the

said County Council at the County Hall, Lewes, and be open for the inspection of the ratepayers of the said County, during the period of one calendar month from the date of the said first publication, during office hours, that is to say between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. except on Saturdays and then between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M., without fee or reward.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1899.

F. MERRIFIELD, Clerk of the said County Council.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.

THE following are the Hospitals and Schools of Surgery and Medicine from which Certificates of the Professional Education of Candidates for the Membership and Fellowship will be received by the College for the year commencing the 1st of August, 1899; viz. :—

I. Medical Schools and Hospitals at which the curriculum of professional education may be completed.

England and Wales.

London.—St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas', Guy's, St. George's, London, Middlesex, University College, King's College, Westminster, Charing Cross, St. Mary's.

Provincial.

Birmingham.—Mason College, with General Hospital or Queen's Hospital. Bristol.—Medical School, with Royal Infirmary or General Hospital. Cambridge.—University School and Addenbrooke's Hospital. Cardiff.—University College of South Wales and Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Infirmary (recognized for the first two years of the curriculum only). Durham.—University School and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary. Leeds.—School of Medicine (Yorkshire College), with General Infirmary. Liverpool.—University College, with Royal Infirmary or Royal Southern Hospital. Manchester.—Owens College and Royal Infirmary. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (see Durham). Sheffield.—School of Medicine, with General Infirmary or Public Hospital and Dispensary.

Scotland.

Edinburgh.—University and Royal Infirmary.

Provincial.

Glasgow.—University, Anderson's College, and St. Mungo's College, with Royal Infirmary. Aberdeen.—University and Royal Infirmary.

Ireland.

Dublin.—Medical Schools: Royal College of Surgeons, including Carmichael College and Ledwich School; Trinity College; Catholic University.—Hospitals: Dr. Steevens', Richmond, City of Dublin, Mercer's, Meath, Jervis Street, St. Vincent's, Adelaide, Mater Misericordiae.

Provincial.

Belfast.—Queen's College and Royal Hospital. Cork.—Queen's College and North and South Infirmaries. Galway.—Queen's College and County Infirmary and Town Hospital.

India.

Calcutta.—Medical College. Madras.—Medical College. Bombay.—Grant Medical College. Lahore.—Punjab University. Ceylon (Colombo).—Medical College.

Canada.

Toronto.—University; Trinity Medical College; Trinity University. Montreal.—University of McGill College; Bishop's College. Kingston.—College of Physicians and Surgeons. Quebec.—University of Laval. London (Ontario).—The Western University.