



Dr. David Lobo.

Conspicuous among the members of the Pan-American medical congress is Dr. David Lobo of Venezuela, who delivered before the section on general medicine an address on the clinical study of prolonged fever; a subject to which he has given life-long study and attention.

The doctor, who is now the charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan legation, was born in Puerto Cabello in 1860, and received a classical and medical education at the University of Caracas, from which institution he received the degrees of M. A. and M. D.

After having practiced his profession for five years he was appointed professor of physiology at the university from which he graduated—a position which he filled with ability and distinction until he received the appointment of first secretary of the Venezuelan legation to the United States.

Dr. Lobo was appointed secretary for Venezuela by President Pepper, in the section of surgery and obstetrics.

Acknowledging the superior facilities of the American schools of medicine from an analytical standpoint, Dr. Lobo on arriving in this city selected the Columbian University as the institution from which to receive a post graduate degree.

should exist in every regiment have been too few to be of any real advantage. It is therefore not an unreasonable conclusion to imagine that the third wants more of the companionship which is common in the second regiment than it has ever been able to get in the first, and because there is no regimental spirit in the first it desires to reach out after more congenial associates. It has been stated by members of the third that the regimental officers took no visible or practical interest in the welfare of the battalion, and that but for the regimentally-aided efforts of a small portion of the membership the battalion would some time since have been nothing more than a memory. At brigade headquarters nothing can as yet be learned of the proposed transfer, but unless several of the third's officers are very much mistaken the change will be made within a week or two. This reduction of the first regiment to two battalions will not have any material effect on its appearance when it parades, for the understanding seems to be that the third separate company—which has in its ranks about 100 men—will take the place of the third battalion, so that the first regiment will make about as good a showing as usual when it participates in any of the outdoor ceremonies.

Next week will afford the closing opportunities of the season for those who have not completed their scores in the gallery or who desire to better scores already made. Each day from 3 to 6 p.m. and each evening from 7:30 to 10 the brigade gallery will be open for voluntary practice. An inspector of rifle practice will be on hand to look after things generally and to certify all scores made. The sensible man will get his work in just as early as possible, for toward the latter end of the week there is certain to be a very heavy attendance, and practice will consequently be a trifle less satisfactory than on the first day or two. Men who have made their scores on range, but who, perhaps because they were not members during the earlier part of the season, should take advantage of the chance offered by a week of continuous practice, and ought in that time to get rid of enough ammunition to make qualification certain. In no other subdivision of all the National Guard have the opportunities been anything like so extended as here during the season now about to close. If any officer or enlisted man fails to complete his scores—and many of them unfortunately have so failed—the blame cannot be laid on other shoulders than their own. Already have several