

olely for the good of his country and for posterity. He had no idea of immediate profit, either for himself or his contemporaries. He drew his modest salary as inspector-general of roads and bridges (for he was an official of the state department of *Ponts et Chaussées*), but looked to no further profit. He lived barely long enough to see the resin flow from his first plantings. He pointed out, as it were, the way to the promised land, but, for himself, he only saw the promised land 'in his mind's eye.' It is good for us to bear this fact in mind, for many reformers of the present day seem, in questions of land management, to look only for immediate results, and to be actuated by the not very noble sentiment of 'Bother posterity—what has posterity done for me?' There has been a good deal of talk of late about the reclamation of waste lands in this country, and the opinion of some seems to be that worthless soil presents a glorious opportunity of wasting money. These are questions concerning which I cannot speak to you as an expert, but it seems certain that the problem of reclamation must differ with the circumstances of soil and situation, and that it is far more easy to do the wrong thing than the right. The first thing necessary is to find a Bremon-tier to show the way. We shall want a Bremon-tier to show us the way out of the pestilential quagmire which we Londoners are making, by dint of large expenditure, in the estuary of the Thames. We want a genius and an enthusiast who will do for the bogs of Ireland what this great Frenchman did for the 'Landes' of Gascony."

DR. JOSEPH ROGERS AND THE WESTMINSTER UNION.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Westminster Union, held on Friday, the 24th ult., a letter was read from Dr. Rogers tendering his resignation of his appointment as medical officer of the Workhouse and Infirmary and public vaccinator of the Westminster Union, he being no longer capable of performing his duties, owing to continued ill health, whereupon the subjoined resolution was unanimously adopted, and a copy thereof was directed to be sent to him by the clerk.

"That this Board has received with much regret the letter just read from Dr. Joseph Rogers resigning the office of workhouse medical officer and public vaccinator for the union on account of his continued ill health, and while now accepting such resignation the guardians desire to convey to him their deep sympathy that he should thus be compelled to sever his connexion with the Board after many years of faithful service, and to record their high sense of the zealous and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his offices, and for the warm interest he has at all times taken in questions affecting the proper treatment of the sick and infirm poor."

We heartily join in the expression of sympathy set forth in the above resolution. Dr. Rogers has, with great patience and courage, fought the battles of Poor-law medical officers under great difficulties and in the face of stolid opposition on the part of vestries and guardians, and his compulsory withdrawal from the field of his useful labours must be a matter of unfeigned regret to the whole medical profession.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

UPON the site of the old college attached to the London Hospital has sprung up a new and imposing building that bears no resemblance to the familiar structure it has supplanted. Of the original building nothing remains but the chemical theatre and laboratories, and certain unimportant rooms in the basement. The new building is about double the height of its predecessor, and in the place of the latter's dingy walls is a handsome structure in ornamental red brick. The old college was in size quite inadequate for its purpose, but so liberal has been the present "enlargement" that it will probably be the last of the many alterations the school has seen. The centre of the building is occupied by

the museum, which is twice the size of the previous museum. From its galleries lead the pathologist's rooms, the physiological theatre, the histology room, the special rooms for physiological apparatus, and the physiological laboratory. The anatomical theatre is on the ground floor. Into it leads the lecturer's room, which is connected with the museum by a lift. In the lecture theatres straight rows of seats, with benches, have replaced the circular seats of the old building. The dissecting room is lit from the roof; the walls and floors are made of slate, and it is in connexion with the museum galleries, with the rooms assigned to the demonstrators, and with the prosector's room. A lift extends from the dissecting room to the mortuary and injecting rooms in the basement. Four practical class rooms have been added to the new building. The library is a particularly fine room; galleries run round two sides, and a handsome bay window has been thrown out on the side looking on to the hospital field. The stained glass and the elaborately decorated ceiling have been provided for by the liberality of the staff and other friends of the college. The new college provides a dining room for the students, with smoking and reading rooms, and the accessories of a comfortable club. The building is now ready for occupation, and furnishes a practical comment upon the progress of modern medicine.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, LIVERPOOL.

A MEETING of members of the medical profession in Liverpool was held at Dr. Imlach's residence, Canning-street, last Tuesday evening. Dr. Gee, ex-president of the Liverpool Medical Institution, who presided as chairman, said that this large and representative meeting of medical men had been called at the instance of several practitioners, engaged chiefly in obstetric and gynaecological practice, to consider the treatment of a patient who had been treated for hydatid mole in the Hospital for Women in a manner to which exception has been taken in one of the daily papers.

The Secretary, Dr. Glynn Whittle, read several letters of apology from influential members of the profession, regretting their inability to attend, and expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting; also a letter to the editor of the *Mercury*, asking him to nominate a medical man to be present.

Dr. Imlach said that after the termination of the trial of "Casey v. Imlach" several letters appeared in the daily papers animadverting upon the treatment pursued at the Hospital for Women. One of these letters contained charges of so libellous a character that he felt bound, both in his own interest and that of the hospital, to institute proceedings against the writer of the letter and the publishers of the paper in which it was printed. The letter was read to the meeting, and Dr. Imlach then described the medical history of the case and the treatment adopted. The patient was admitted into hospital in August, 1885, suffering from severe and protracted uterine hæmorrhage. A hydatid mole having been diagnosed, the uterine cavity was emptied, and the usual treatment promptly adopted with a successful result. Unfortunately, the patient insisted upon leaving the hospital at an earlier period than was advised. She expressed her gratitude when she left, and Dr. Imlach heard nothing more of the case until the publication of a letter in the *Mercury* of August 18th last, in which her subsequent debility was ascribed to the treatment she had experienced in the hospital.

The hospital registers, charts, and other documents were examined by those present.

Dr. Armstrong, physician to the Lying-in Hospital, moved, and Mr. Cayzer seconded, the following resolution, which was supported by several gentlemen and carried:—"That this meeting, having heard Dr. Imlach's statement of the medical treatment of Mrs. Noble, the patient referred to in the *Mercury* of August 18th last, as treated in the Hospital for Women, and having examined the hospital books and other documents bearing upon the case, is unanimously of opinion that the treatment adopted was proper, and was carried out in accordance with recognised methods."

Dr. Williams then moved and Mr. Marsh seconded a second resolution to the following effect:—"That Dr. Imlach, having