equally important. It is, indeed, the more necessary, as the miserable system of exclusion which prevails in our hospitals, and the extremely inconvenient hours at which the visits are paid by the medical officers, will most likely confine his hospital attendance to the period of studentship. And yet it is only in large hospitals, during or after his apprenticeship, that he will be able to see disease on a scale sufficiently extensive to prepare him for private practice.—Again: nothing but a practical knowledge of the elements of chemistry, such as can only be acquired in the laboratory, will enable him hereafter to follow the rapid strides which that science is making in its applications to physiology and pathology.

In conclusion, we wish most strongly to impress on those whom we are addressing, that they must endeavour, during their studentship, by every possible effort, to acquire that sound elementary knowledge which will not only enable them conscientiously to practise their profession, from the first, but to keep pace with the progress of science, and with the increased acquirements of their juniors, as they advance in life.

HOMŒOPATHY has found a convert in one of the medical professors of the University of Edinburgh, and Dr. HENDERSON will in future be to that Lilliputian art what Dr. ELLIOTSON is to the humbug mesmerism. It is true, we do not know so much of the Edinburgh as we did of the London professor, and his conversion has not made so much noise. With the exception of a few unimportant papers, indeed, Dr. H. has contributed nothing to the literature of his profession. But, behold, he has now published a book, which has for its object the spread of homœopathic doctrines and practice. We opened the minds of the profession to the real nature of the impositions practised in the London Hospital. We now intend to perform the same good office for the Professor of Medicine and General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, and point out some of his practice as a clinical professor in the Royal Infirmary of that city.

Some time ago, we received a communication, giving us the details of a case of pneumonia which the Professor of Clinical Medicine had treated homœopathically in the Edinburgh Infirmary. It contained also some ludicrous accounts of how he himself, on going round the wards, administered globules, and drops of tinctures, publicly, to his patients, whilst the prescriptions of Dr. ALISON were set aside as valueless. This communication we thought a hoax, or, at all events, so over coloured as to be scarcely credible. Yet the very case of pneumonia described by our unknown correspondent is reported in the recently published book of Dr. HENDERSON, and we have now no doubt that all the other statements were also correct. That case terminated unfavourably, notwithstanding the dilutions of phosphorus, administered according to homœopathic rules. The authorities of the Infirmary then thought that these experiments on human life had proceeded far enough, and Dr. HENDERSON now styles himself, "*lately* one of the Professors of Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh." He now openly practises as a homœopathic physician, and prescribes

infinitesimal doses. What is singular, however, he continues to hold the chair of pathology. Whilst, on the one hand, he draws fees from the student's pocket on the plea of teaching him that science, on the other, he tells us, in his recent work, that for all practical purposes it is of no utility.

How men like Drs. ALISON, CHRISTISON, SYMPSON, SYME, &c., get on with such a colleague, we cannot conceive. One thing at least is certain, that unless speedy means be taken to expel the homœopath, the University of Edinburgh may bid farewell to its medical school. Surely students will no longer be forced to attend the lectures of a professor who practises the grossest empiricism. They should exhibit a determined opposition to such a regulation, and petition the authorities, whoever they may be, to cancel the appointment.

WE have received this week the details of a very interesting discussion which took place at the Annual Meeting of the Leicester Infirmary, respecting the propriety of rendering that institution more accessible to the medical gentlemen practising in Leicester and the neighbourhood, and of increasing the number of its medical officers. The discussion originated in a motion brought forward by Mr. MACAULAY, one of the oldest, most influential, and most respected of the medical practitioners in that town, and supported by Dr. NOBLE, one of the physicians to the Infirmary, to the effect that a committee of inquiry be appointed to examine the above questions. We are sorry to say that the proposal was negatived; but the warmest thanks of the profession are due to Dr. NOBLE and Mr. MACAULAY for their spirited efforts to break down the hospital monopoly. Want of space prevents our entering into the question at length in the present number.

NORWICH has long borne an important part in the annals of British medical science, owing to the energy and high professional attainments of its medical staff. That the present generation of Norwich practitioners is not behind that which has preceded it in zeal for the interests of science, is evidenced by the large and valuable Museum which has just been opened there. We owe it, however, in justice to Mr. DALRYMPLE, the well-known surgeon to the Norwich Hospital, to state, that it is to his liberality that the profession is principally indebted for the present foundation. Mr. CROSSE also largely contributed to the Museum from his private collection. It is by persevering efforts and sacrifices of this kind that the interests of humanity are promoted, and the character of the medical professions elevated in the minds of the public.

MEDICAL FACTS, REMARKS, AND CRITICISMS.

OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL MUSEUM AT NORWICH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10th, this museum, which has lately been founded through the liberality of Mr. Dalrymple, with the very valuable additions from the pathological stores of Mr. Crosse, was opened. The room has been erected by public subscription, and has been fitted up under the care of a committee of the governors of the hospital. The entire lower part of the room is occupied by

cases, in which are contained 2000 specimens, and about half way up, a gallery is erected round the room, around which a second series of cases are arranged, also filled with pathological specimens, with the various instruments used by late surgeons of the institution, while the walls are also covered with the portraits of those celebrated medical men who have assisted in leading the hospital of this city and county to its present celebrity. The museum is lighted from three sides, by windows from above. The whole reflects the highest credit on those who undertook the task. The arrangement of the pathological specimens has been the sole labour of Mr. Donald Dalrymple, the honorary curator of an institution which must ever reflect the deepest honour on the founder, and over all those kindred spirits that have contributed thus to elevate still higher the character of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of the medical profession in Norwich and Norfolk. Mr. Donald Dalrymple's exertions in the arrangement and authentication can only be estimated by those whose knowledge enables them to appreciate the value of the labour, and to those exertions, and to the ability and care with which it has been fulfilled, Dr. Evans and Crosse have borne ample testimony. Mr. Dalrymple's reward, as he himself expressed, is in the consciousness that (while he has added to his personal knowledge and reputation) he has performed a sacred duty in thus perfecting his father's labour of love, in upholding, as far as in him lay, the character which had thus, to a certain extent, been entrusted to his keeping.

The following is an extract from the address of Mr. Donald Dalrymple, the honorary curator:—"The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Museum commences its career this day, with upwards of 1300 specimens, without including that unique cabinet of calculi. Of these 286 have been purchased from the collections of Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Grainger, and others, by the funds provided by you for that purpose; 292 have been presented by Mr. Crosse, including some of the most valuable illustrations of pathology and operative surgery, the calculi to which he has referred in his most able work upon that important disease, without reckoning the drawings which adorn our walls, the result of his early industry." Several eloquent addresses were delivered on the occasion, both at the ceremony of opening and at a well-attended dinner, which subsequently took place. (*Norwich Journal*.)

ENFRANCHISEMENT IN THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—*To the Editor.*—Sir: I have requested the Secretaries of the National Association to erase my name from the list of members. It seems to me to be quite impossible that the provincial surgeons can continue their adhesion to the scheme for the projected new college. Their watch-word, the rallying-point, is, "Enfranchisement in the College of Surgeons." This is the *sine qua non* of any successful measure of medical reform; without this measure of justice being accorded to us, no new Act of Parliament should be passed for the government of the profession. I know not that Mr. Bottomley and the Committee could render a greater service to the cause than by giving, in an early number of *THE LANCET*, a plain and full account of the principles of medical reform advocated by them. I should feel obliged if you would cause my name to be registered by Mr. Bottomley on the cause list of the Association for obtaining "Enfranchisement in the College of Surgeons." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Hull, Sept. 22nd. JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Surgeon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We refer *Universitas* to the Bibliography of the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, vol. iv. p. 165, for a good account of the principal works on tetanus.

A very old Friend, &c.—The Scotch Universities have no legal right to grant to their graduates power to practise in any part of the world. They can only confer such a privilege in the districts over which they exercise jurisdiction.

Dr. Watson's work is the most recent, and will answer the purposes of *A Constant Reader*.

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A Medical Surgeon, (City.)—We have an objection, generally, to inserting letters which are addressed to private individuals,—other persons than the editor,—and, in the present case, do not consider the occasion sufficiently imposing to require a deviation from the rule.

Mr. B., instead of "regretting" that the course which we adopted was pursued, should thank us for saving him from the expenses of an action for libel.

Communications have been received from Dr. Garlick—Mr. J. W. Arnott—Surgeon Snipe—Dr. Allnatt—Mr. W. T. Iliff—Mr. M. H. Gibson (Glasgow)—Dr. Philson (Herts)—Mr. William Bourne—Chirurgus—Mr. W. Ryan—Mr. G. Reed, &c. &c.

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London: John Churchill, Princes-street, Soho.

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