climbing difficulties can be partly overcome by the use of suitable gearing, and the heating effects in the engine by the use of water circulation. But all these means add to the weight, cost, and complexity of the mechanism, which as at present constructed can only be worked and repaired by a skilled mechanic.

STEAM.

Our only other available source of power is steam. A steam engine is free from all the risks and difficulties involved in a gas or oil engine, but the weight of the mechanism and fuel is a serious drawback. But here means exist of overcoming these disadvantages. Fuel can be carried in a liquid form, the working parts can be reduced in weight by the use of steel tube framing, and finally the use of the Serpollet boiler, which is light, a rapid steam producer, and self-cleansing seems to point to a practicable solution of the many difficulties which stand in the way of the use of that at first sight most fascinating dynamic agent—oil.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN SHEFFIELD IN THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

By SIMEON SNELL, F.R.C.S. Edin.,
Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

In the very month in which the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty is being celebrated there has passed away in Sheffield one who had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for some seven years before the Queen ascended the throne. Dr. Law, who died on June 2nd, was born in February, 1807, and has special interest for us here; for, though he subsequently went to Dublin and Edinburgh, he was a student in the Twenties at the old medical school in Sheffield, which will presently be mentioned as Mr. Overend's. Quite recently he described to the writer the manner and style assumed by Mr. Wilson Overend, the Lecturer in Anatomy. Dr. Law was destined afterwards himself to take a part as a lecturer and teacher in the medical school.

EARLY CLINICAL TEACHING.

The history of medical education in Sheffield goes back to the end of the last century. The General Infirmary was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1797, and in the first rules of the institution it was provided that each surgeon and physician might introduce pupils to the practice of the infirmary.

OVEREND'S SCHOOL OF ANATOMY AND MEDICINE.

It was some time later that a medical school was founded, but when Her Majesty ascended the throne, there had been one in vigorous existence for many years, and as will be seen is in close competition with the Pine Street School in Manchester for the seniority among provincial schools. The first medical school was founded about 1826 by Mr. Hall Overend, and was called the School of Anatomy and Medicine. This gentleman, a most successful practitioner, collected an extensive natural history museum, which was afterwards presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society, and subsequently to the Weston Park Public Museum. It was in Overend's museum that lectures on anatomy were delivered.

It is a little uncertain whether quite as early as this there was a regularly constituted course of instruction other than in anatomy and surgery. But the prospectus of the session 1827 or 1828, printed as an addendum to this article, shows that at this period there was a staff of lecturers, and that a complete medical education, as was then required, was to be obtained at Overend's or the Church Street Medical School. The date of the origin of the Sheffield Medical School is usually given as 1828, but the foregoing facts rather point to its actual foundation as being earlier. The active spirits of this old medical school, in addition to Mr. Hall Overend, the founder, were his son, Mr. Wilson Overend, and Dr. Corden Thompson. Later they were joined by Mr. Henry Jackson. Mr. Wilson Overend was a man of great energy, of acknowledged skill, and devotion to his profession. Later he became a surgeon to the infirmary (1830-1853), enjoyed a lucrative practice, and considerable

reputation; occupied a prominent position as a public man, was an active magistrate, a D.L. for two counties, and his portrait, painted at the instance of his townsmen, now hangs with those of other local celebrities in the Cutlers' Hall. Dr. Corden Thompson also became physician to the infirmary shortly after the appointment of Overend as surgeon. He was elected in 1831, and held office until 1866, when he resigned, but lived many years afterwards, and died over 80 years of age. Mr. Jackson also became a surgeon to the infirmary in 1832, and continued in that office until his death in 1866. He maintained his interest in this school, but subsequently he became closely connected with its successor. Overend's or the Church Street School was established in the resurrection days, and it was notorious that Overend obtained subjects for his students at great personal risk from the law and populace. The *locale* of the school was later changed to Eyre Street, where in 1835 it was burnt down by an infuriated mob, who believed it to be the place where the "resurrected" bodies were taken.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE PRESENT MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Whilst this school of Overend's was still in existence another was called into being, and this latter institution has continued until the present day. In February, 1828, a meeting was held to consider the propriety of forming a medical school. Funds were forthcoming, among the contributors outside the profession being the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Town Trustees, and many others. The foundation stone was laid in July of the same year by Dr. (afterwards Sir Arnold) Knight, by whom also it was opened in the corresponding month of the succeeding year. The building then erected in Surrey Street was suitable to the times, and served, though in more recent years very inadequately, the purposes of a medical school until the much more commodious premises in Leopold Street were built and opened in 1888. The fortunes of the school have fluctuated at different times, but for a long time it has been evident that a new era has dawned, and the Jubilee year of the Queen finds it in circumstances full of promise for the future.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The incorporation of the school with Firth College and the Technical School to form a University College is complete, and a charter has been granted to the new Sheffield University College. There only remains to be accomplished the reception of the college as a constituent college of the Victoria University. Interest in the University College has been testified to recently by the raising of a large sum of money to increase the endowment, and only as it were to-day it is the object for which the Jubilee commemoration funds are to be applied, and already more than £25,000 has been collected for this purpose. The medical faculty of the University College will receive its share of these funds. Beside this, however, the Chair of Anatomy has been endowed in memory of the late Mr. Arthur Jackson, from funds provided for that purpose by his widow, and which have been added to by a few of his friends. The physiological laboratory also is being completely reconstructed from moneys contributed to make it a memorial of the late Mr. W. F. Favell, who was at his decease the President of the school. As at the commencement, in 1826 or 1827, the medical school is to-day fortunate in a band of young, enthusiastic, and capable workers.

THE SHEFFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The General Infirmary was opened for the reception of patients on October 4th, 1797, and is therefore about to celebrate its centenary. By the Queen's favour and in commemoration of her recent visit to the city, it is to be known as the Royal Infirmary. From its earliest days it has been open for clinical teaching, and as long since as 1831 attendance on its practice was recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1874 the beds numbered 180, and a few years later they were increased to 200. The centennial buildings now in progress will raise the number of beds to about 240. They comprise a new block for ophthalmic cases, and a separate home for the nurses.

SHEFFIELD ROYAL HOSPITAL.

The Public Hospital and Dispensary was founded in 1832 as a dispensary, and in 1857 beds were commenced to be added

to it, and for many years it has been recognised as a teaching hospital. Recently efforts have been made to obtain funds for its complete rebuilding. Success has so far attended these endeavours that part has already been completed, and was opened by the Duke and Duchess of York in 1895. When finished it will be a well-constructed modern hospital with 150 beds.

JESSOP HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Another institution is the Jessop Hospital for Women with 40 beds.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

The Royal Infirmary and Royal Hospital are united for clinical purposes, and students can also attend the practice of the Hospital for Women. At present for clinical purposes 400 beds are available, and before long the number will be increased to 450 or more. Additional clinical opportunities are afforded at the Wadley Asylum and the Fever Hospitals; there is also a Children's Hospital with close upon 30 beds.

THE Sheffield Medical School can boast of many well-known names in the past. Some have been referred to. Mention need only now be made of Sir Arnold Knight, Calvert Holland, and John Charles Hall, whose labours were among the earliest in showing the deleterious effects of certain occupations upon health, and notably that of the grinders and file cutters. Among recent names may be mentioned Bartolome, William F. Favell, Arthur Jackson, the latter two maintaining an hereditary interest, not only in the medical school to which they were endeared by many associations, but in the profession beyond it.

The following is the prospectus referred to in the text, with a circular letter issued with it by Mr. Wilson Overend:

SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF ANATOMY AND MEDICINE.

SIR,—Having made very complete and highly convenient arrangements for all purposes connected with the study of practical anatomy, and such as are calculated to afford every facility for the uninterrupted cultivation of this most important and fundamental branch of the medical profession, on terms as economical as possible to the pupil, and having determined to increase the utility of this establishment by including instruction in other branches of medical education so as to form a complete School of Anatomy and Medicine, which had now been favoured with the sanction of the Court of Examiners at Apothecaries' Hall, I have the honour to forward you a prospectus of the lectures about to be delivered in this place during the ensuing winter.—I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
WILSON OVEREND.
Church Street, Sheffield.

PROSPECTUS.

ANATOMY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY.

By Mr. W. Overend.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Ten to Eleven o'clock A.M. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Monday, the 20th of October.

Demonstrations will also be given daily, and the Dissections superintended by Mr. W. O., assisted by an able Demonstrator. Mr. W. O. will conclude the Anatomical Course, by taking a view of the principal Operations in Surgery, indicating the most approved method of performing them, and at the same time exhibiting each on the dead subject.

Terms.

Anatomical Lectures.

	£	s.	d.
One course	3	3	0
A second course	3	2	0
Perpetual	6	6	0

Dissections.

To those who take Tickets for the Lectures.

	£	s.	d.
Each, for one season	1	11	6
Each, for a second	1	1	0

To those who do not attend the Lectures.

	£	s.	d.
Each, for one season	2	12	6
Each, perpetual	6	6	0

PHYSIOLOGY, HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE, INCLUDING THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN.

By Corden Thompson, M.D.

Every Monday evening at Seven o'clock. The Preliminary Lectures on the Natural History of Man will commence on Monday, October 20th.

Terms.

	£	s.	d.
One course	2	2	0
Two courses	3	3	0
Perpetual	4	4	0

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

By Corden Thompson, M.D.

On Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 P.M. The first lecture will be delivered on Wednesday, November 5th.

Terms.

	£	s.	d.
One course	2	12	6
Two courses	3	13	6
Perpetual	5	0	0

In each of these departments of medical science the most recent and important researches made on the Continent, as well as in this country, will be carefully noticed, so as to present the student with a concise view of the present improved state of these branches of the medical profession. The rapid advances lately made by the French in the study of pathology will, in particular, constitute an object of attention in the course on practical medicine. The Physiological Lectures will be illustrated by preparations, and a very ample collection of large anatomical drawings and diagrams.

MATERIA MEDICA.

By Mr. James Farewell Wright.

On Thursdays, at 10 A.M.; and on Saturdays, at 7 P.M.

In this course it is proposed to classify the various remedial agents according to their effects on the living body. In describing each substance of the materia medica, its botanical and chemical characters—the influences which the climate, constitution, and disease exert over its operation on the animal economy, together with the modifications produced by credulity, superstition, and other moral and physical causes, will be duly noticed. The different articles will be illustrated by carefully-preserved specimens, their doses, mode of prescription, and incompatible substances, will be pointed out. The Introductory Lecture, containing a brief sketch of the rise and progress of materia medica, as a branch of medical science, will be delivered on Thursday, November 6th, at 10 A.M.

Terms.

	£	s.	d.
One course	2	2	0
Two courses	3	3	0
Perpetual	4	4	0

CHEMISTRY.

By Mr. Edward Barker.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 P.M., commencing on Tuesday, November 11th.

This course will comprise a general outline of the principles of chemistry, together with their particular application to medicine and other branches of the useful arts.

Terms.

	£	s.	d.
One course	2	2	0
Two courses	3	3	0
Perpetual	4	4	0

N.B.—Certificates of attendance on these courses are admitted by the Court of Examiners at Apothecaries' Hall.

The session terminates in April.

As candidates, in other respects perfectly qualified to pass their examinations, have of late been frequently rejected at Apothecaries' Hall simply on account of their deficient knowledge of the Latin language, it becomes highly important that this branch of education should not be neglected. In order, therefore, to meet the wants of pupils who attend the lectures delivered at this school, a class will be formed which Dr. Thompson will meet twice a week for the purpose of reading and explaining those Latin medical authors, both ancient and modern, with whose writings it is necessary the student should be acquainted.

All the lectures are open to gentlemen engaged in practice.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) BILL.

THE Glasgow Eastern Medical Society held a special meeting on Wednesday, June 23rd (Dr. WILLIAM FINDLAY, Vice-President, in the chair) to consider certain points about the above Bill of great moment to the profession at large.

The Bill, in the clauses hereafter mentioned, proposes to give to sanitary officers the same power as to medical officers of health to certify that which is dangerous or injurious to health: thus giving to men who have no special training (or hardly any), but have likely, before becoming sanitary officers, been common tradesmen, the same power and authority as men of whom is demanded a course of training both in general medicine and in public health.

The meeting held that this would be distinctly derogatory to the profession, and not only so, but would likely prove, often unnecessarily, hurtful to the interests of owners of property. A sanitary officer's work and duty was to find and point out defects, but as regards whether such were dangerous or injurious to health, that should be left to the judgment of a trained authority.

The following resolutions were agreed to by the meeting:

1. That this Society views with indignation and dismay the provisions contained in Clauses 22, 36, and 84 of the Public Health (Scotland) Bill; whereby in Clauses 22 and 36 sanitary inspectors are to be statutorily empowered, equally with medical officers of health, to certify regarding danger or injury to health; and whereby in Clause 84 the certificate of a sanitary inspector is to be of equal effect with that of any two medical practitioners.

2. That the Bill contains many provisions, excellent in themselves and yet requiring, in the course of their enforcement, such discrimination and discretion as are likely to result only from a combination of general education with special training in all that relates to the public health; and that therefore in every district the qualified medical officer of health should be made definitely responsible to the local authority for the proper administration of the Bill when it becomes law.