

of those studies, he endeavoured to diminish the self-denial of his patients by a careful selection of palatable articles of suitable food, well-cooked and tempting. He elaborated for them a sliding scale of diet according to the length of time they were under treatment and the loss of body-weight that had taken place. In many cases his success was marked and lasting, and we never heard of any bad results. He died on the 16th of March 1895.

MISS CLARA SIBBALD PEDDIE.

THOSE of our readers who know Dr Alexander Peddie will appreciate the graceful tribute to his daughter which we quote from the pages of *The Hospital* of March 30th. *The Hospital* is not only a well-written and advanced weekly medical journal, but is the acknowledged authority on all matters connected with the profession of nursing and hospital management.

"It is with the deepest regret we announce the sudden death on the 21st inst., at King's College Hospital, of Miss Clara Sibbald Anderson Peddie, third daughter of Alexander Peddie, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., of Edinburgh, a gentleman who has long been revered and respected by a large circle of friends, and whose name has recently been before us as author of 'The Life of Dr John Brown,' a work which has received considerable notice. After receiving her training in the Nightingale School at St Thomas's Hospital, Miss Peddie, in July 1884, became Sister of the Twining Ward in King's College Hospital, which post she held for four years, discharging the duties of her position with conspicuous ability and success. In 1888 Miss Peddie was promoted to the post of Home Sister and Lecturer to the Nursing School in King's College Hospital, which important office she held up to the day of her unlooked-for death. It was in this capacity that the great work of her life was done. In conjunction with Miss Monk (the well-known and devoted matron of King's College Hospital) Miss Peddie entirely organised and established the very excellent training school for nurses for which the Hospital is distinguished, and which will always remain a lasting memorial of her exceptional capacity and zealous devotion to the interests of nursing. Miss Peddie was held in the greatest respect and admiration by all the authorities of the Hospital, and in her the Institution has lost not only a valued worker but a substantial friend, her interest on several occasions having been the means of securing handsome donations to its funds. A memorial service, conducted by the Rev. Dr Wace, Principal of King's College, and Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Hospital, on Monday afternoon in the Hospital chapel, was attended by a large number of members of the Hospital Committee, the honorary and resident medical staff and the students, together with as many of the nursing staff as could be spared from the wards, and numerous private friends. The interment took place in Edinburgh on Tuesday morning, at Warriston Cemetery. Amongst many beautiful floral offerings from Scotch and English friends was a beautiful bouquet of flowers with the following inscription:—

"To her whose bright life's spring has now begun for her in heaven—Clara Sibbald Peddie. We on earth send these spring flowers given us by her God and our God.—Florence Nightingale, March 21st, 1895, first day of spring."

"And also a wreath of immortelles, bearing a card with the words:—

"In deepest, saddest remembrance of her who has passed away from us so suddenly, but in joy and sympathy with her who, after so great a work in God's hospital service that we feel she cannot be spared, has won the crown of work, in the arms of our Almighty Father—Clara Sibbald Peddie—Florence Nightingale sends this poor wreath, March 23rd, 1895."

"Miss Peddie's memory will long be cherished by her fellow-workers and the

large band of nurses she assisted to train, whose respect and affection she had so completely gained. Her death, to her devoted friend the matron, after ten years of unbroken intimacy and mutual regard, and to the Hospital itself, is an irreparable loss."

CORRESPONDENCE.

KOCH'S TUBERCULIN.

(To the Editor of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*.)

DEAR SIR,—At page 97 of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for August 1891 I have reported five cases treated in The Chalmers Hospital with hypodermic injections of Koch's tuberculin. I was very well satisfied with the results obtained at the time; and now, after the lapse of three years and a half, I consider that the more recent history of these cases fully justifies the hope I then expressed that "the success of tuberculin would inaugurate a new era in medicine."

Case 1.—This was a woman with a chronic cough, a good deal of muco-purulent expectoration, but no bacilli. There was dulness over both apices, but chiefly over the right, with fine crepitation over the left apex posteriorly. Her temperature ranged from 99° to 101°.

Under the use of tuberculin she lost 7 lbs. in weight, but she also lost her slightly febrile temperature, as well as her cough and expectoration. She was discharged in perfect health, and has remained so ever since.

Case 2.—A girl of 18, with a temperature ranging from 97°·8 to 101°. Her left lung was condensed throughout and riddled with anfractuous cavities, especially at its upper lobe. The upper lobe of the right lung was also slightly dull, and subcrepitant rattles were heard over it. She was treated in hospital for two months, and the tuberculin injections were continued at home for other three months, with the result that the cough and expectoration were much lessened, the lungs got dry, and the temperature steady. She was taken to the country, where she was able to be about all summer with her lungs perfectly quiescent. She died in the September following from exhaustion.

Case 3.—The third case was a poor girl of 19. Both of her lungs were riddled with cavities, and she had albuminuria—evidently from waxy kidneys. Under the use of tuberculin her cough and expectoration diminished, her temperature was lowered and steadied, and she gained a few pounds in weight. Advantage was taken of this temporary improvement to send her home, where she died two months subsequently.

Case 4.—The fourth case was a woman of 31, with both lungs diseased. Her expectoration was copious and full of bacilli. She weighed only 7 stones. Under the use of a