

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

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REPORT

OF AN

EXTRAORDINARY VISITATION

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,

HELD IN

DUBLIN CASTLE,

ON 30<sup>TH</sup> AND 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 1870.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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# REPORT

OF AN

## EXTRAORDINARY VISITATION

OF

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

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On the 31st January, 1870, at a Meeting of Council, the following sentence of rustication was passed on Mr. ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE, a Scholar and Student of the College:—

“RESOLVED—That Mr. ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE, a Scholar of this College, in a series of letters published in the *Lancet*, the authorship of which he has acknowledged, has aspersed the character of the authorities of the College in abusive and libellous terms, and has endeavoured to substantiate his aspersions by statements, which, as a student of some years' standing and as the son of a Professor, he must have known to be unfounded.

“That in the same letters Mr. Melville has assailed, in the most unmis- takable language, the integrity of the College Council, and denied their wish to act with impartiality and justice.

“That in addition to many gross aspersions on the members of the Medical Faculty, Mr. Melville has also denied the ability of the Pro- fessors to give ‘proper instruction on most subjects.’

“That Mr. Melville having thus violated all discipline in an endeav- our to destroy the reputation of the College, to impugn the honour of its authorities, and depreciate the attainments of its Professors, the President and Council are compelled to deprive him of his Scholarship, and to exclude him, for a period of three years from this date, from an institution he has so flagrantly outraged and so falsely traduced.”

A copy of this resolution was at once forwarded to Mr. MEL- VILLE, who, on the 11th February, lodged the following Appeal to the Visitors against it:—

“TO THE VISITORS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

“University of Edinburgh, 11th February, 1870.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—As I was till lately a student of Queen's College, Galway, but as I am at present under sentence of rustication from that Institution, I beg to draw your attention to the following facts:—

“I enclose a copy of a resolution of the President and Council of Queen's College, Galway, which I received from the Registrar on 3rd inst. This resolution mentions certain letters which I wrote to the *Lancet*, and which were published in the *Lancet* on December 18th, 1869, and January 8th and 22nd, 1870. The Council state that these letters are ‘libellous and abusive.’ I deny this. I say that no attempt has been made to disprove any statements in them, and no opportunity has been afforded me of proving those statements. The Council further state that in order to substantiate those statements I have made others ‘which I must have known to be unfounded.’ I say this is a foul calumny which the Council has endeavoured to throw on my character, and which

they were quite unjustified in doing, as they have been unable to disprove any of those statements, whereas if proper opportunity had been given to me, I should, by numerous witnesses, have proved the truth of them.

"The Council further state that 'I denied the wish of the College Council to act with impartiality and justice.' I say that the severe sentence which they have passed upon me without being able to prove me guilty of a single offence, except that I very naturally objected to being defrauded of my time and my money, and, without ever hearing me, or making any inquiry, is a proof that they did not wish or intend to do justice.

"Again, the Council say that I have denied the ability of most of the Professors to give proper instruction. I assert that if I got a fit opportunity I should be able to prove that most of the Medical Professors do not give proper instruction. The Council state that by making these statements, which, as they have never been disapproved, still hold good, I have violated all discipline. I deny this, and assert that a student has every right to complain of an act of a Professor or of the Council; the fact of his being a student does not make him any the less a free British subject, and no law can or will compel him quietly to put up with injustice and tyranny.

"It is further stated that I made these statements in an endeavour to destroy the reputation of the College, to impugn the honour of its authorities, and depreciate the attainments of its Professors, &c. I deny the truth of this *in toto*; I made those statements because I did not choose to pay fees for nothing, and to get certificates which were worthless whenever the real state of things came to light. In consequence of my statements the Council have deprived me of my Scholarship, which I got by competition, and have rusticated me for three years.

"I say that this sentence is unjustifiable and unwarranted in every way; for not a single one of my statements can be denied. I can prove them by numerous witnesses—students and others; no inquiry has been made; I have been condemned without a hearing, and some of my judges were the parties originally charged with this conduct.

"Again, I must appeal against the wording of this resolution; the language is very strong and calculated to injure my character in every way; and it is, I assert, totally unjustifiable under the circumstances. I have, therefore, to beg that you will grant me a Visitation to inquire into the causes of my complaint, and to see whether the Council can, in any way, justify the expressions in the above document.

"I also beg to enclose you a copy of a letter which I received some time ago from the Council, in which they refuse to give me any certificate until an inquiry has been made into statements in the *Lancet* of December 18th, 1869. It must be mentioned that the certificate refused was my matriculation certificate. I matriculated in Galway in 1864, but it is not the practice to give matriculation certificates unless they are required for some particular purpose. In applying for the certificate I stated that I required it for the University of Edinburgh, but the only answer I got was the enclosed.

"The inquiry hinted at in the Council's letter has never been made, and although I again applied for my certificate, I got no answer.

"I must mention that I required this certificate to enable me to avoid passing a preliminary examination here, and I also required it to get registration as a medical student, because I must mention that in Galway College no notices are posted up concerning the regulations of the Medical Council requiring students to be registered, and none of the regulation printed forms are furnished to the students. I was therefore

ignorant of this regulation, and thus I have lost the two years at medicine, and, even now, I cannot get registered till I get this matriculation certificate.

"I am, however, not the only sufferer, for I find that of the many students who have entered at Galway for some years past, only a few were registered.

"I have to appeal to you to compel the President and Council to give up this and other certificates of mine, now in their possession, because I matriculated many years ago; my name appears in the University Calendar as a matriculated student; the fact of my having been a Prize-man, an Exhibitioner, and a Scholar, prove me to be one. I paid a matriculation fee, and the certificate, therefore, became my private property, to which the Council had no claim; and no subsequent act of mine could make me any the less a matriculated student, or could render the certificate any the less legally my private property. Under these circumstances, I would humbly pray you to grant me a Special Visitation, to adjudicate upon those acts of the President and Council of Queen's College, Galway.

"I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

"ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE."

A preliminary Meeting of the Visitors was held in Dublin Castle on the 2nd March, at which it was determined that an extraordinary Visitation should be held in Dublin Castle on the 30th March, for the purpose of hearing Mr. MELVILLE'S appeal.

Dublin Castle, 30th March, 1870.

#### EXTRAORDINARY VISITATION OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

Visitors present—The Right Hon. Sir MAZIERE BRADY, Bart., P.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University; Dr. JOHN T. BANKS, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians; Dr. RAWDON MACNAMARA, President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The following members of the College were present, the President, E. BERWICK, Esq.; Professors MOFFETT, BROWNE, CLELAND, and DOHERTY.

Mr. A. S. MELVILLE appeared in person.

WM. LUPTON, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and Registrar of the Queen's College, Galway, was present as Registrar of the Court of Visitors.

The Visitors having taken their seats—

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (addressing Mr. Melville) said—We are here to consider the matter of your appeal against the sentence of the College Council, and we are ready to hear what you are prepared to say.

Mr. MELVILLE.—In the first place I shall read the letter which I addressed to the Visitors:—

#### "TO THE VISITORS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

"UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 11th February, 1870.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—As I was till lately a student of Queen's College, Galway, but as I am at present under sentence of rustication from that Institution, I beg to draw your attention to the following facts:—

"I enclose a copy of a resolution of the President and Council of Queen's College, Galway, which I received from the Registrar on 3rd inst. This resolution mentions certain letters which I wrote to the *Lancet*, and which were published in the *Lancet* on

December 18th, 1869, and January 8th and 22nd, 1870. The Council state that these letters are 'libellous and abusive.' I deny this. I say that no attempt has been made to disprove any statements in them, and no opportunity has been afforded me of proving those statements. The Council further state that in order to substantiate those statements I have made others 'which I must have known to be unfounded.' I say this is a foul calumny which the Council has endeavoured to throw on my character, and which they were quite unjustified in doing, as they have been unable to disprove any of those statements, whereas if proper opportunity had been given to me, I should, by numerous witnesses, have proved the truth of them.

"The Council further state that 'I denied the wish of the College Council to act with impartiality and justice.' I say that the severe sentence which they have passed upon me without being able to prove me guilty of a single offence, except that I very naturally objected to being defrauded of my time and my money, and, without ever hearing me, or making any inquiry, is a proof that they did not wish or intend to do justice.

"Again, the Council say that I have denied the ability of most of the Professors to give proper instruction. I assert that if I got a fit opportunity I should be able to prove that most of the medical professors do not give proper instruction. The Council state that by making these statements, which, as they have never been disproved, still hold good, I have violated all discipline. I deny this, and assert that a student has every right to complain of an act of a Professor or of the Council; the fact of his being a student does not make him any the less a free British subject, and no law can or will compel him quietly to put up with injustice and tyranny.

"It is further stated that I made these statements in an endeavour to destroy the reputation of the College, to impugn the honour of its authorities, and depreciate the attainments of its Professors, &c. I deny the truth of this *in toto*; I made those statements because I did not choose to pay fees for nothing, and to get certificates which were worthless whenever the real state of things came to light. In consequence of my statements the Council have deprived me of my scholarship, which I got by competition, and have rusticated me for three years.

"I say that this sentence is unjustifiable and unwarranted in every way; for not a single one of my statements can be denied. I can prove them by numerous witnesses—students and others; no inquiry has been made; I have been condemned without a hearing, and some of my judges were the parties originally charged with this conduct.

"Again, I must appeal against the wording of this resolution; the language is very strong and calculated to injure my character in every way; and it is, I assert, totally unjustifiable under the circumstances. I have, therefore, to beg that you will grant me a Visitation to inquire into the causes of my complaint, and to see whether the Council can, in any way, justify the expressions in the above document.

"I also beg to enclose you a copy of a letter which I received some time ago from the Council, in which they refuse to give me any certificate until an inquiry has been made into statements in the *Lancet* of December 18th, 1869. It must be mentioned that the certificate refused was my matriculation certificate. I matriculated in Galway in 1864, but it is not the practice to give matriculation certificates unless they are required for some particular purpose. In applying for the certificate I stated that I required it for the University of Edinburgh, but the only answer I got was the enclosed.

"The inquiry hinted at in the Council's letter has never been made, and although I again applied for my certificate, I got no answer.

"I must mention that I required this certificate to enable me to avoid passing a preliminary examination here, and I also required it to get registration as a medical student, because I must mention that in Galway College no notices are posted up concerning the regulations of the Medical Council requiring students to be registered, and none of the regulation printed forms are furnished to the students. I was therefore ignorant of this regulation, and thus I have lost the two years at medicine, and even now, I cannot get registered till I get this matriculation certificate.

"I am, however, not the only sufferer, for I find that of the many students who have entered at Galway for some years past, only a few were registered.

"I have to appeal to you to compel the President and Council to give up this and other certificates of mine, now in their possession, because I matriculated many years ago; my name appears in the University Calendar as a matriculated student; the fact of my having been a prizeman, an exhibitor, and a scholar, prove me to be one. I paid a matriculation fee, and the certificate, therefore, became my private property, to which the Council had no claim; and no subsequent act of mine could make me any the less a matriculated student, or could render the certificate any the less legally my private property. Under these circumstances, I would humbly pray you to grant me a special Visitation, to adjudicate upon those acts of the President and Council of Queen's College, Galway.

"I am, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE."

You have granted that Visitation, and I am now prepared to read another state ment in defence of that.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—When was the first letter to the *Lancet* published?

Mr. MELVILLE.—On the 18th December.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—A communication from Mr. Melville came here asking for a Visitation; but as there had been no decision of the Council, there could be no Visitation.

Mr. BERWICK.—His first letter was published in the *Lancet* before he could get any intimation from the Visitors.

Mr. LUPTON.—His first letter appeared on the 18th December, and is dated the 30th November.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Mr. Berwick has stated that the letter was published before I got an answer from the Visitors.

Mr. BERWICK.—It was written.

Mr. MELVILLE.—They are two different things.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Which is the letter?

Mr. LUPTON.—It appeared in the *Lancet* on the 18th December. The Visitors communicated their decision as to not granting the Visitation on the 13th December.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—There is a mistake about this. There was no meeting of the Visitors. It was merely a communication between me and Mr. Stoney. I thought it was not a thing for the Visitors as it did not refer to a decision of the Council, and there was no complaint cognisable under the statute.

Mr. LUPTON.—Perhaps you will allow me to read Mr. Stoney's letter:—

"Office of the Queen's University, Dublin Castle,  
"13th December, 1869.

"Sir—I am desired by the Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, as a Visitor of Queen's College, Galway, to say that the memorial which you have addressed to the Visitors cannot be entertained by them as it does not set forth your complaint of any act or decision of the President or College Council, such as the Visitors, under the powers conferred upon them by the College statutes, can adjudicate upon. I am, therefore, to refer you to the President and Council of your College.

"I am, yours, &c.,

"G. J. STONEY."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—There was no act of the Council at that time.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—What was the date of this letter to the *Lancet*?

Mr. BERWICK.—The 30th November, and it appeared on the 18th December.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I wish to understand whether the President means to say that it was published or written.

Mr. BERWICK.—I say written.

Mr. MELVILLE.—The other letters, which are termed libellous and abusive, appeared on the 8th January and 28th January, 1870. If the authorities of Queen's College, Galway, wish to say anything now I shall wait and make a further statement afterwards. I am quite willing that the authorities should make their defence first.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Probably you had better go on. What are the grounds of your complaint?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did not know whether I could employ counsel. I could not afford it, and I may have to keep you a little longer than a lawyer would, but you must excuse me. Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen, in the memorial which the President has laid before you I have appealed to you to remove the severe penalties inflicted on me by the Council of the Queen's College, Galway. These penalties are deprivation of my scholarship, rustication for the space of three years from the College, and deprivation of my certificates. The charge brought

against me by the Council is that I have published letters in the *Lancet*—that in those letters I have aspersed the character of the authorities of the College in abusive and libellous terms, that I have endeavoured to substantiate these aspersions by statements which I know to be unfounded, and that I have “thus violated all discipline in an endeavour to destroy the reputation of the College, to impugn the honour of its authorities and depreciate the attainments of its professors.” The word “thus” in this charge must be taken to refer to the circumstances stated in the resolutions of the sentence on me previously to the final one, for if those circumstances were completely omitted, if there were no notice of the fact of those articles being published in a journal, no notice of their being false, there could be no grounds of accusation against me. A man might do all I have done provided he had just grounds for so doing, and did it through the proper channel. It is clear, therefore, that in the condemnation of me by the remark, ‘violated all discipline,’ the Council refer to the circumstances stated by them in the preceding resolutions. These circumstances are that the statements are known by me to be unfounded, are couched in abusive and libellous terms, and are published in a series of letters printed in a journal. The whole charge must be grounded on these points, for, as it has been already said, if done through a proper channel, if well founded and sufficiently serious, it would be quite lawful to “endeavour to destroy the reputation of the College, to impugn the honour of its authorities, and depreciate the attainments of its professors.”

The sentence passed upon me was passed without giving me an opportunity for explanation or defence. On this ground alone, my condemnation without a hearing, I might fairly claim at your hands a reversal of the sentence, or at least a re-opening of the case, in which I might have an opportunity of supporting my statements. In support of my statements I can furnish evidence, and can bring forward witnesses. My witnesses must, of necessity, chiefly reside in Galway. It is not to be expected that a young man in my circumstances could bear the expenses of bringing these witnesses to Dublin. Without witnesses, of course, it will be impossible for me to obtain full corroboration of my statements. I had hoped for a sworn investigation, and expressed this hope in my letters to the *Lancet*. That from witnesses I could obtain such corroboration if a sworn investigation was held in Galway will be seen from two letters and a declaration before a magistrate, which I will now lay before you. The value of these documents will be seen when I mention the names and circumstances of connexion with the College of the three gentlemen from whom they emanated. The author of one of them is Mr. Ward, L.R.C.S.I., who has just resigned his position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College. The document over his name is a letter of resignation addressed to the President of the College. This letter comes from a gentleman who was for nearly two sessions a teacher in the medical school of the College; one who was ever known to have discharged his duty faithfully, and to have enjoyed the perfect confidence of the Professor of Anatomy, and who had from the very nature of his duties the best opportunities of being acquainted with the feelings of the students and the working of the medical school.

Mr. BERWICK.—Is this gentleman to appear to give evidence?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, sir.

Mr. BERWICK.—Then I object to your reading anything of that kind, because I could give proof that Mr. Ward some weeks ago gave directly the opposite evidence to me.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—We cannot receive any letters on the subject.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Can you receive any declaration from a magistrate?

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—No, nothing of the kind.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Well, as I have stated, gentlemen, I cannot bring my witnesses here.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—We have only to deal with that of which you complain—the sentence of the College for publishing these letters. We have only to consider whether those letters are such as a student ought to be allowed to write.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I will first endeavour, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, to show you that the statements made in my letters are well founded. The letters complained of are three in number. The first was published in the *Lancet* on December 18th, the second on January 8th, and the 3rd on January 23rd, 1870. I will now go through these letters in the order of publication, explaining and illustrating the statements made in them as I go along. The first letter, although bearing date the 30th of November, was not published until the 18th of December; not until after the refusal of the Visitors to hear my first appeal, and the nature of the Visitors' answer had been long known in Galway. The first paragraph in this letter is as follows :—

"Sir,—As the Editor of the best known medical journal in the world, I would beg you to use your powerful influence in directing the attention of the profession and of the general public to certain abuses which exist in the Medical School of this College. I enclose you a memorial which I have forwarded to the Visitors of this College, and you will see by it how little aid the Medical Student gets from the Professors; how little he is helped to make use of even the small opportunities at his disposal in this remote district. I also enclose an extract from an article on Education by Professor Quinlan, in the *Tablet* of November 20th. This gentleman, a former Examiner in this University, and therefore a competent judge, believes that the Medical School of Galway has been *ab initio* a mistake, and ought to be discontinued."

Now, for my explanation of this paragraph I was prepared to maintain that even the three documents which I intended to bring before you sufficiently proved that abuses existed in the College, but I cannot now refer to them. As for the statement of Professor Quinlan, I merely gave that statement on the authority of Dr. Quinlan, and did not add any weight of my own to it. I gave it with precisely whatever authority its author is entitled to, and I consider that his opinions were entitled to attention without, however, declaring that I completely participated in them. The second paragraph in this letter :—

"I wonder what Dr. Quinlan and every other member of the profession will say when they hear that for years lectures have been delivered in this College which were termed clinical lectures, when, as will be seen from the memorial, the lecturer had no hospital whatever to go round, and that for years the various licensing bodies have been taking certificates for attendance on these so-called clinical lectures, when the student had never seen one of the cases, and the professor made not a single effort to show him one, but merely granted the certificate and pocketed the fee. I would ask anyone competent to judge whether such a certificate is a *bona fide* one, and whether the army, navy, or any other public board will continue to accept such certificates? That the students themselves are aware how little these same documents are worth will be evident from the enclosed extract from the letter of a former student, and this same letter will afford proof that this state of things is of some years' standing."

Mr. Berwick, the President of Queen's College, Galway, in his answer to my letter written to the *Lancet* does not deny this. He strives, however, to explain it away. He says the clinical lectures given in the College are "merely supplementary," and that Dr. Doherty takes his part in delivering these supplemental lectures. That you may be able to understand the question more fully I will explain to you the way in which clinical instruction is carried on—the way in which the licensing bodies insist on its being carried on. Clinical instruction is given in two forms, which are complementary of one another. It is given at the bedside of the patient and by formal lecture. You will understand that the lecture is a necessary part of the instruction, for in the lecture

the teacher can make remarks that it would not be well to make in presence of the patient; and also because in a lecture the teacher is able to sum up systematically a number of cases illustrative of the special one to which he has in the wards of the hospital directed the attention of his students. The course of lectures which we have seen to be from the nature of things so necessary, is also rendered imperative by the requirements of the licensing bodies. A certificate for hospital attendance is of little value unless accompanied by a certificate for clinical lectures. Indeed, the certificates given at the Queen's College, Galway, show this. One certificate is given in the Galway College for hospital practice, and the other for clinical lectures, and if I were to present only one of these to the Queen's University, I should not be admitted for examination. It is then a complete misrepresentation to say that the course of clinical lectures is merely a supplementary one, when in reality that course is just as essential for the student as far as his qualifications go, as the course of hospital practice itself. But I now go farther. It will be seen from the certificates that not only was it represented that Dr. Doherty took part in the delivery of clinical lectures, but also that he took part in the instruction by the bedside, and was one of the hospital attendants. The certificates are signed by four gentlemen, who sign themselves professors of the College and medical attendants. These are the signatures to two certificates—one of hospital practice, the other of clinical lectures.

“(Signed) “JOHN CLELAND, M.D., Prof.	} <i>Medical Attendants.”</i>
“N. COLAHAN, M.D., Prof.	
“J. V. BROWNE, M.D., Prof.	
“RICHARD DOHERTY, M.D., Prof., Q.C.G.	

This method of signature is adopted not only in the certificate of the hospital practice, but also in that of clinical lectures, and you thus see that even the certificates given by the Galway College bear me out in the statement that it is necessary, in order to deliver a *bona fide* clinical lecture that the lecturer should be an attendant on an hospital. Any medical man appealed to cannot but bear me out in this.

MR. BERWICK.—He is giving evidence now as to lectures in the infirmary. I should like to know on what authority?

MR. MELVILLE.—The lecture I heard myself.

MR. BERWICK.—He was never in two of the hospitals.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You had better reserve that. Are these certificates signed by the gentlemen as Professors?

MR. LUPTON.—Dr. Doherty is secretary of the Clinical Board, and he can tell you what the practice is.

(*The hospital certificates were here produced.*)

DR. DOHERTY.—As a general rule we put “M.D.” and “Professor” after the name.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You might sign that to anything.

MR. LUPTON.—There is not a word about the College in the whole form.

DR. DOHERTY.—The explanation is that the certificates were drawn up and printed years ago.

MR. BERWICK.—As Professors of the College they have nothing to do with the hospitals whatever.

MR. MELVILLE.—Is the word “Professor” after the names? because what I have read are copied from a certificate.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Yes; but it might just as well be written in a book.

MR. MELVILLE.—I merely said that the word “Professor” was there,

and that is admitted. I think I have now fairly shown that all the hospital attendants should deliver clinical lectures, and that it is impossible for any man to give real clinical lectures without being at the same time an hospital attendant. This is clear from the nature of clinical instruction; it is clear from the requirements of the licensing bodies; and it is likewise clear from the very certificates given in the Queen's College, Galway. It may be pleaded that the clinical lectures in Galway are not given in the hospital, and that consequently they differ from the clinical lectures delivered in Dublin as they are delivered in the hospital. This circumstance is merely accidental, arising partly from the fact that there is no convenient place in the Galway hospitals for delivering lectures. But, unfortunately for this plea, it happens that in Edinburgh the clinical lectures are partly, as in Galway, not delivered in the hospital.

But clinical lectures, though they need not be delivered in the hospital, must be delivered somewhere. It cannot be said that the course of formal clinical lectures is a supplemental course in addition to teaching at the bedside in the hospitals. To represent it as such is to completely misrepresent it. By using the phrase, "instruction in the hospital," in reference to clinical teaching, President Berwick may lead some persons into a very serious mistake. They might consider that this instruction included both the teaching at the bedside and the formal lecture. In Dublin the words "clinical instruction or teaching," would have that meaning, and any course of lectures in addition to the Dublin clinical teaching in the hospitals might fairly be looked on as a supplemental course. But in Galway the only clinical teaching in the hospitals, up to the period of my complaint at least, was that conducted at the bedside. Such bedside teaching cannot be considered as a fair ordinary course of clinical teaching, and what is superadded to it in the shape of clinical lectures cannot be set down as a kind of supplemental course. To have nominal clinical teaching in Galway it would be strictly necessary that—in addition to the Galway clinical teaching, which, up to the period of my complaint, was nothing but bedside teaching,—each and every one of the teachers in the clinical department should not only instruct at the bedside, but that each and every one should take part in the delivery of a course of clinical lectures. When, therefore, President Berwick ventured on the statement that this course of clinical teaching in Galway, exclusive of the instruction within the hospitals, was merely supplementary, he ventured on a statement that was extraordinary indeed. He stated that all clinical instruction except that given at the bedside is merely supplementary, for no other instruction was given in the hospitals of Galway, except instruction at the bedside, up to the date of my complaint. I use these words "up to the date of my complaint" advisedly, for I have been given to understand that since the appearance of my first letter in the *Lancet*, in addition to the bedside teaching, clinical lectures have begun to be given in the hospital. It was certainly not so at the time at which I complained. The clinical teaching then which the President represented as the nominal full course was in reality nothing but the bedside teaching. I need not say to medical men that that is only half the whole. That the President of Queen's College, Galway, should have been obliged, in endeavouring to answer me, to fall back upon such a defence is the severest blow the College has yet got. Such a defence, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, shows more powerfully than any words of mine how fatally well-founded are my charges against the Clinical School of Galway College.

MR. BERWICK.—This gentleman is giving evidence regarding hospitals of which he knows nothing.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Excuse me, I am not.

Mr. BERWICK.—He is bringing no witnesses to prove this, and he has never been in the hospital.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—He is only making his opening statement.

Mr. BERWICK.—It is utterly untrue. He states that into two of the hospitals he never entered.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I must appeal to the Visitors. Mr. Berwick has stated that what I have said is untrue, and I appeal to you for protection. I should have that right in a court of law, and I have that right here.

Mr. BERWICK.—I do not say that you are stating what you believe to be untrue, but you are making statements of hospitals of which you know nothing. You are making statements against the hospitals which, although you do not know it, are untrue.

Dr. DOHERTY.—I must protest against this going on the wings of the press, without there being any proof of it.

Mr. BERWICK.—It is extremely hard that a gentleman should have been circulating these statements for four months.

Dr. BROWNE.—It is utterly untrue, because every year we give clinical lectures.

Dr. BANKS.—We must hear Mr. Melville.

Mr. MELVILLE.—In the next paragraph of my letter, after some remarks showing the nature of the Workhouse Hospital and Infirmary, I go on to say that:—

“Besides it should be remembered that all this time students have been paying fees to get into the County Infirmary, and the Clinical instruction in it, and for Dr. Browne’s Clinical Lectures. These fees have been accepted, but I fear the students have got a very poor return. What have the Council of the College and the Senate of the University been about all this time, when the Council have been issuing tickets of admission to these hospitals and Clinical Lectures, and have allowed this state of things to continue, and the Senate have continued to recognise an hospital which was virtually closed to the student?”

With regard to the portion of this statement touching the County Infirmary, I am fully corroborated by statements which I wished to lay before you, but which you will not receive. The gentleman who made the declaration is at a long distance from this, and I could not bring him here.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Excuse me for directing your attention to a sentence in your letter of the 10th January—“About the Workhouse Hospital I said nothing, nor did I say anything of the Fever Hospital, for I did not go to it, and for reasons which I can give when occasion requires.” I infer from that, that you went to the Workhouse Hospital.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes, but it was not recognised by the Senate.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—But was there not clinical instruction there?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Quite so, but it is not reckoned as recognised. Dr. Cleland’s Hospital is not recognised by the Queen’s University. It is to those hospitals that are recognised by the Queen’s University that I refer. Dr. Cleland did all he could in his own hospital, in giving instruction, but he was not an attendant of the Infirmary or Fever Hospital.

Mr. BERWICK.—Dr. Cleland is an attendant of the Fever Hospital.

Dr. CLELAND.—The two hospitals are amalgamated under the Poor Law Guardians. Dr. Colahan has to do my work when I am out of the way, and I have to do his when he is absent.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Amalgamated since when?

Dr. CLELAND.—Since before I came to Galway.

Mr. LUPTON.—About seven or eight years.

Dr. BANKS (to Mr. Melville).—Did you attend the Workhouse Hospital?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—There is another point to which I wish to draw your attention. You say—

“Unless I am grossly misinformed, the average of 20 patients given by Mr. Berwick is not quite correct; for assuredly when I attended the clinics of the Professor attending the fever hospital, the number of patients he generally mentioned was, I should say, from 3 to 5.”

You have never been to the fever hospital at any time?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Did you intend to convey that the average number of patients was only from three to five?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did, because the doctor of the fever hospital, when he gave his clinical lecture, began by telling us that there were such and such patients in the hospital. He gave their names, and I mean to say that he never mentioned more than five to the best of my knowledge. If there were more, why did he not mention it? He told us that of late years there had been very few. No one thought that he could make fever, or that it was his fault that there were not patients. I attended several of his clinical lectures.

Dr. BANKS.—Did he mention these cases as the only ones; it is usual to select from a large number some few for clinical instruction?

Mr. MELVILLE.—He said this: The cases in hospital for the last week are such and such, and he mentioned no more. Certainly, to my mind, and, I believe, to the mind of everyone else who heard him, he meant that these were the only cases.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Are you aware that there is a return by the Clerk of the Union of the number of cases?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I am not. I did not go to the hospital, but I took what Dr. Colahan said.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—This sentence is a direct contradiction of what Mr. Berwick has stated. Mr. Berwick states that there were twenty. Would you be rather surprised to hear that that is the average?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I don't know; I took what Dr. Colahan said.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Are you aware that a record was kept of the cases?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, I am not.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—That there is a record kept of the cases in the fever hospital by the Clerk of the Union—not by Dr. Colahan—which record must, of course, be authentic.

Mr. MELVILLE.—No; I was not aware of it. (Mr. Melville then proceeded)—As for the latter part of my statement with regard to the Council of the College, I may state that it was generally understood in the College that the Council in reality, if not formally, were the issuers of these tickets, and had jurisdiction over the clinical teachers. The very heading of the hospital tickets and the announcement in the prospectus authorize sufficiently the opinion generally entertained and put forward by me as to the real connexion between the hospitals and the authorities of the College. If the statement of the President that the clinical lectures are quite independent of the College be accepted, then it may be asked why the President did not at once return my first appeal, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in relation to the matter; and further, why did the Visitors, who ought to have been informed as to the alleged independence of the clinical school, refer back my first appeal for the consideration of the Council if it had no power to adjudicate in reference to abuses in the clinical school. Believing then, in common with most others in the College, that the Council had some control over the clinical teachers, was I not justified in asking why they allowed the

abuses complained of to continue. I must omit references to the documents which you have refused to receive in support of my case, observing that the Visitors can hold the Visitation where they wish ; but I must say again that I am a young man, and that I cannot afford to pay the expenses of witnesses and men like Dr. Colahan to come up here to give evidence. It has been stated here that the fever hospital and the workhouse infirmary are now amalgamated, but in the certificate which you have before you there is no mention whatever made of the workhouse hospital. It is merely the fever hospital and infirmary.

Dr. DOHERTY.—These certificates were printed twenty years ago, and we have continued to use them.

Mr. MELVILLE.—It was stated that these hospitals were amalgamated seven or eight years ago.

Dr. CLELAND.—The wording of the certificate could be no part of Mr. Melville's grievance, for he never got one of them. The only thing the College is responsible for is that the clinical instruction is got ; and he admits that he got it in the hospital. Yet in the first of the letters he stated distinctly that the hospital was not suited for, was unfit for, clinical instruction.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I do not know that I said it was unfit ; but I was not aware that there was any connexion between the workhouse hospital and the fever hospital. I suppose I had a right to look at the certificates given to other men, and I saw that they had certificates given for two hospitals. I was told that the workhouse hospital had nothing to do with the Queen's University, and the Senate of the Queen's University was the only body that could give information whether it was so or not.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Here is another extract—

“I must, however, say a word as to the workhouse hospital. Though there might be a large number of patients on the books, very many of these were useless to the student, being chronic cases of long standing, or cases of debility from old age or want of food or clothing, and I should say that the number of cases shown to the students was 20 to 30 at the outside; but on this the medical officer would be the best judge.”

Were you aware at that time that that was the town hospital?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, because I took the certificates —

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Excuse me. Are you aware what class of patients the county infirmary receives?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Surgical, generally.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Belonging to the county?

Mr. MELVILLE.—To the county.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Were you aware that the workhouse hospital was exactly in the same position with regard to the town?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, I was not.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—You had an opportunity of seeing a great number of cases there?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I had.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Were they all of various kinds? Were there some surgical operations?

Mr. MELVILLE.—There were. Yes, I saw one. I might have seen more if I had attended longer. It was an operation for hare-lip by Dr. Cleland. It was the first day I went to the hospital.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—What substantially do you complain of, to come to the point?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I complain that I got a ticket for hospitals, which it was said admitted to them, that I was not admitted to the infirmary, and that I did not get clinical instruction.

Dr. BANKS.—You were receiving clinical instruction that you were not entitled to receive at all, according to your own statement?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes.

Dr. BANKS.—From Dr. Cleland in the Workhouse Hospital, for which the College authorities were not responsible?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, sir; certainly not.

Dr. BANKS.—You complain that it was not in the certificate, but in point of fact you were getting that, *plus* the two other hospitals.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes, but I understand that the £4 were divided among the four professors. I am sure Dr. Cleland would have no wish to take his share without giving some instruction for it.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—What do you understand by the hospitals?

Mr. MELVILLE.—The Infirmary, the Town Fever Hospital, and the Workhouse.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You were admitted to them all?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I was admitted to all. I asked Dr. Doherty what hospitals does this admit me to? He said—It admits you to the Workhouse Hospital, the Fever Hospital, and the County Infirmary. I asked the days and hours. He said, “The usual hours—the same as last year; the professors will tell you about it.”

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You went to these hospitals and you got into them?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did not go to the Fever Hospital, because, if you wish the reason, I was not very strong. I heard clinical lectures on scarlatina and measles, and so on. I went to Dr. Cleland’s hospital and got full instruction—clinical instruction, as good as anyone would wish.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Where did you go that you got nothing?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I went to the County Infirmary. I went one day and asked the servant if Dr. Browne was at home. She said she did not know. I asked if the students were gone up. She said, “What students?” I said, the students for clinical instruction in the hospital. She said she did not know. I went in and saw some of the class, and they said he would go round directly. After waiting three quarters of an hour, I saw the hospital sergeant, and asked when Dr. Browne was going round. He said, “He is not at home, and won’t be home until night.” I asked was this his day for going round. He said he did not know. I asked when the day would be, and he said he did not know. I went up the next day, Wednesday, and asked if Dr. Browne was in, and they said he was. I asked the servants was he going round, and they said no, he was going to the College. I, of course, left, for I knew he could not be at both. I went another day into the lobby and waited; I heard some one talking inside, and I went towards the room, and there saw Dr. Browne and Dr. Killery. Dr. Browne came out and looked at me and said, “Well, young man, what do you want?” I said “I am waiting for you to go round the hospital.” He said he was not going round that day. I asked him whether I had understood rightly that that was the day and hour. He said he had not arranged with the secretary about the day. Dr. Doherty, I said, had referred me to the Professors, and that I had come to him. I also said that Dr. Colahan had stated in his lecture the days and hours for the County Infirmary, and that there was a notice stating that the hospitals would be attended at the usual hours. I then asked Dr. Browne if he was going round? “No,” he said. I then took off my hat and said, “Good morning.” Some students came to me and asked me where I was going, and I said Dr. Browne was not going round. They said they were determined to go round, and that they would not be kept out any longer. They said they would go round with Dr. Killery. I said I had been there so long, that time was valuable, and that I would not wait for anyone. I then sent the appeal to

the President. A few hours after Dr. Browne sent me a note, saying that he returned me £1, being his portion of the hospital fee, and that he declined to admit me as a student into the County Infirmary, for he took it for granted that giving clinical instruction in the County Infirmary was entirely a voluntary act. Here is his letter—

“County Infirmary, Galway,  
“23rd November, 1869.

“SIR,—I herewith enclose you £1, being my portion of your hospital fee, as I cannot admit you as a student into this Infirmary.

“Your obedient servant,

“J. V. BROWNE.

“Mr. Andrew Melville.

“I take it for granted you are aware that my giving clinical instruction in the County Infirmary is entirely a voluntary act.”

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Did you go through the wards on any occasion with Dr. Browne?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, Dr. Browne refused.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—The first time you saw the hospital-sergeant?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Where did you see him?

Mr. MELVILLE.—In the waiting-room.

Dr. BROWNE.—That is explained in my letter.

Mr. BERWICK.—Shall I read Dr. Browne's letter now?

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—We will hear it by-and-by.

Mr. MELVILLE.—The infirmary was one of the hospitals to which I was to be admitted. In the last paragraph of my first letter I made the following statement:—“This is another instance of the want of rectitude of all classes in this country, and it is a pretty state of things to exist in a Government institution.” In making this statement I need not say that I did not mean to imply that there was no rectitude in the country, but I do say that if I have proved, as I think I have, the charges made by me against Dr. Browne and Dr. Doherty, that when it is remembered that these gentlemen are in high social positions, are holders of Her Majesty's commission of the peace, and that one of them has been lately High Sheriff of a northern county, I think that my expression, although sweeping, is still, to a certain extent justified. As to the last part of this statement, I think I have shown that it is quite justifiable, and that, as a matter of fact, a pretty state of things does exist in a Government institution. Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen, I have now gone carefully over my first letter, explaining or establishing as I went along all the statements contained in it. In doing this I am conscious that I have occupied a considerable portion of your time, but I would remind you that this appeal is for me a matter of the deepest concern. Not only have I suffered pecuniary loss at the hands of the Council of the Galway College, but I have been likewise rusticated for the space of three years, and what is of much greater importance to me, my character has been assailed in a most virulent manner. The Council have branded me as one who flagrantly outraged and falsely traduced my college. I think you will agree with me, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen, that I have successfully vindicated my character. You will be glad to hear that my defence as to the two remaining letters will be much curtailed, as these letters reflect, in great part, charges made in the first letter—charges which I have shown you were not made without strong grounds.

I will now take up my second letter and say a few words upon it. This letter mainly consists of an explanation of my reasons for not looking for

redress at the hands of the Council of Queen's College, Galway. I have already shown you that the College Council must have known for some time the state of things I complained of. As to my remark that the President scarcely ever resides in his official residence in Galway I have only to say that the statement is perfectly true, and that the absence of the President from the College excited at one time so much attention that it became the subject of discussion, and of a resolution in the Board of the Galway Town Commissioners. I may be permitted here to quote a passage from the report of the Queen's College Commissioners, bearing on this point, of the absence of the President from the College. The passage, which will be found at page 32 of the report, is as follows :—"We may here state our conviction that if the President had been resident in Cork, and personally engaged in the discharge of his duties in the College, and of those kindly offices associated with him, which we consider are as important in the proper government of such an institution as mere administrative duties, all these calamitous occurrences, and the distrust towards the President, which we must regard perhaps as the main cause in producing them, could never have arisen."

Dr. MACNAMARA.—I think it would facilitate us very much if we explained to you, Mr. Melville, that what we wish to apply ourselves to is this—You had received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor directing you as to the manner in which, according to the statutes of the Queen's University, you should have proceeded, in order to bring the matter before the Visitors. Instead of that you proceeded to make a charge against the authorities of the College in the public papers. That is the point we want you to apply yourself to.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The Visitors have no jurisdiction over a Professor as such. They can only hear a complaint against the President or the Council. Your complaint was not against the President or the Council but against a Professor. On that complaint the President had jurisdiction, because he has control over every Professor, and he can remonstrate with them on a complaint being made to him. We put you on the right track, and if you had gone there all would have been right.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—We now want you\* to explain why you did not proceed according to the rule.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did not apply to the Council of Queen's College, Galway, because I considered in the first place that my charge in the main part concerned Dr. Browne and his hospital. He was a member of the Council, and I cannot say whether the Council would act equally between him and myself. I never said that they would not, that I am aware of, in so many words, but I thought my best plan was not to go to the Council. In the first place he was a member of the Council. Then Dr. Doherty, who was also concerned in the charges, had also been until very lately a member of the Council; and I understood that a year previously to this, when I made my complaint, and while he was still a member of Council, some students had gone to him and complained of the way in which the clinical department had been conducted.

Dr. DOHERTY.—What proof have you of that?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Excuse me. I said I understood it. I did not say I could prove it. That was another reason.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—In other words, you thought they would not give you justice?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—But then you would have had the power of appeal to the Visitors had they not done you justice on the complaint of not

getting clinical instruction. You would still have had the same position as you have now.

Mr. MELVILLE.—But when I was rusticated and this second appeal had been made I was in another University. Supposing I had been rusticated while still attending at Galway, I do not think it was likely that I should have got into any. As it was, when I did go there the Council sent notice of their sentence. It was taken into consideration by the *Senatus*, and I believe it was resolved that nothing would be done. I understand that notice to that effect was sent to Galway.

Mr. LUPTON.—No such notice was ever received.

Dr. BANKS.—You found no difficulty in obtaining admission into the Edinburgh University?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—I understand that your reason for not pursuing the course suggested was that you were under the impression that if you failed in substantiating your charge, the Galway College Council might rusticate you?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I thought it was highly probable, and I did not wish to ruin myself.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—And then, that you would not be able to get into any other College?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes; and I did not wish to ruin myself for life.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—That is not the reason given in the printed letter. It was that you would not get justice there. Not thinking that you would, you fly into the newspapers and make a case against them.

Mr. BERWICK.—In his second letter he says:—

"I consider that I showed sufficient reason for not going to the Council, inasmuch as Dr. Browne is a member of that body, and has been so for some years, and Dr. Doherty was until last session a member also, and these gentlemen were the representatives of the Medical Faculty in that body; and thus, if I went to the Council, Dr. Browne would be one of the judges at his own trial. Since this affair commenced many a student has said to me, 'If you go to the Council you are shelved.'"

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The inference there is that you would not get justice.

Dr. BANKS.—And you admit it?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I admit it.

Mr. BERWICK.—Here is another extract:—

"The Council further state that I denied the wish of the College Council to act with impartiality and justice. I say that the severe sentence which they have passed upon me without being able to prove me guilty of a single offence, except that I very naturally objected to being defrauded of my time and my money, and without even hearing me, or making any inquiry, is a proof that they did not wish or intend to do justice."

I may explain that the Council consists of seven members—six professors appointed by the general body, and myself; and because Dr. Browne was one of these, Mr. Melville states of the whole body that he had no chance of getting justice from them. Let me also state that in the sentence of rustication Dr. Browne took no part whatever, and never attended a meeting of the Council in connexion with it.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—That is what I would have expected from any professor under the circumstances.

Mr. BERWICK.—Although it is stated in the appeal that he did.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—As he was not present he might have supposed it was so.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I had no opportunity of knowing.

Mr. BERWICK.—Your father was a professor and could have told you.

Mr. MELVILLE.—It has been stated in the *Lancet*, and is now brought forward here, that my father is a professor in Galway College. Quite true, he is ; and it looked as if I thought that on account of that I should carry weight. Mr. Lupton wrote to me to know whether I was the author of the letter which appeared in the *Lancet* of the 18th December. The answer was that I had gone to make a declaration before a magistrate that I was. I also subsequently stated that my father had nothing to do with it. He neither instigated it, nor was any single document seen by him until it appeared in print, and had become public property, when I suppose he had the same right as anyone else. Neither did he take any part whatever with me in the proceedings.

Mr. BERWICK.—I did not say that.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did not say that you did.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I have the honour of knowing your father, and I respect him highly.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—I think Mr. Melville has mistaken what we are met here for. You are here to answer the minute of the Council, which says that you "aspersed the character of the authorities of your College, in abusive and libellous terms, and have endeavoured to substantiate your expressions by statements which, as a student of some years' standing, and as the son of a professor, you must have known to be unfounded. That in the same letters you have assailed in the most unmistakable language the integrity of the College Council, and denied their wish to act with impartiality and justice." They state that on the ground that you ought to have known the statutes of the University ; and that you ought to have appealed to them. You did not take advantage of the advice of the Vice-Chancellor, and then the Council felt that you had committed a breach of College discipline. The question now for the Visitors to decide is whether you have committed it. We want you to apply yourself to that.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I believe that in my memorial certificates were also applied for, which have been refused to me.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You see you were in a double capacity—that of a student of Galway College, and that of a scholar, and you were bound to maintain discipline in the College. In these letters you appear to have violated your duty in both respects. It seems hard to understand how a College can go on if every student is to send letters to the newspapers, and accuse the authorities of fraud.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I doubt that I did. I accused Dr. Browne of having taken my money, and refused to give me proper instruction for it. I accused Dr. Doherty of having taken my money, and given no instruction such as was bargained for, namely, clinical instruction on patients. I did not charge the College authorities with fraud.

Mr. BERWICK.—He says—

"I charged the Council with knowingly allowing an infamous state of things to continue, and this charge has not been denied."

Mr. MELVILLE.—That is not fraud.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It is a very strong expression, to say the least of it.

Dr. BANKS.—Very strong.

Mr. BERWICK.—He is not very complimentary to this tribunal either, in a letter published the other day in the *Lancet*.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—We can take care of ourselves. (*To Mr. Melville*).—You understand, now, how we think this case is to be disposed of, and see how you can justify yourself in writing these letters.

Mr. MACNAMARA.—In your third letter to the *Lancet*, you say—

“Assuredly if the authorities of the University had afforded me any fair and honourable way of proving my charges, I should never have had occasion to trouble you or the public on the matter.”

Now, an honourable and fair way had been pointed out to you by the Vice-Chancellor, quite in contradiction to the statement that is made here. The highest authority in the University did afford you a fair way of proving your charge.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I need not delay you any longer on my second letter, but let me now direct your attention to my third letter. This letter—which appeared in the *Lancet*, on January 22nd—is a reply to the letter of President Berwick, which appeared in the *Lancet* of January 8th. In the commencement of this third letter, I answer the charge of rudeness brought against me, by giving it, as I now do again, a distinct and emphatic denial.

But, even supposing the President's statement about rudeness was correct, I ask you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, whether it was warrantable conduct in Dr. Browne to punish me in the way in which he did, by depriving me of the chance of learning a most important branch of my profession? Could not the charge of rudeness, if true, be brought before the Council, and would not that body have power to punish me for rudeness to a professor? If Dr. Browne thought fit to turn every student out of his hospital as he has turned me, I ask the authorities of Galway College, would they not have interfered? Has not Dr. Browne himself borne testimony before the Queen's College Commissioners as to the importance of having the County Infirmary open to the students of the College? Here is what he says—

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—What is it you propose to read—is it a statement of Dr. Browne's own evidence?

Mr. MELVILLE.—It is.

“Nothing could be more important than that an arrangement should be made by which the County Infirmary would be secured to the College.”

This evidence of Dr. Browne's, which will be found at page 286 of the report, was given in 1857, when Dr. Browne was not the medical officer of the Infirmary. I again ask you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, whether the punishment dealt out to me, by depriving me of a chance of learning my profession, was not unwarrantable on the part of a professor?

With regard to the remainder of this letter, as it contains, with the exception of the final passage, nothing but what I have entered into already, I will not take up your time with it. I will direct your attention, however, to the final passage. In that I state—

“It may be asked why I have gone to Edinburgh University. For an obvious reason—that I could not get hospital or clinical instruction, or, indeed, proper instruction on most subjects in Galway.”

Dr. MACNAMARA.—I want to draw your attention to these words—

“I very naturally objected to being defrauded of my time and my money;” and again, in a letter to the *Lancet*, you say—

“Besides, it should be remembered that all this time students have been paying fees to get into the County Infirmary, and the clinical instruction in it, and for Dr. Browne's clinical lectures. Their fees have been accepted, but I fear the students have got a very poor return.”

That carries out the inference of defrauding. These were the matters for which the Council of the Queen's College felt itself justified in inflicting this severe penalty on you.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I think Mr. Berwick said I charged the authorities of Galway College with fraud?

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You charged them with conniving at it, which is just as bad.

Mr. LUPTON.—In his second letter to the *Lancet*, he says—

“The charges which I have preferred concern Drs. Browne and Doherty, the President and Council of this College, and the Senate of the University alike.”

He then goes on—

“Your columns are open to them as well as to me, and if they have any regard for the character either of themselves or of the institution with which they are connected, they will join with you and with me in asking for an ‘honest and searching’ investigation, held by men whom all can trust, and whose proceedings shall be public.”

Mr. MELVILLE.—Quite so—I admit that. [He proceeded with his statement as follows]—

From the nature of my position as a medical student, and from the whole correspondence, the last part of the passage which I last quoted can only refer to the medical school of the College. This is a matter of opinion upon which I am quite willing to enter, in the event of a sworn investigation.

I may also state that at such an investigation I will be able to bring forward sufficient corroborative evidence of the correctness of this opinion. I beg to inform you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, that I was obliged to re-attend all the medical courses, which I had previously taken out in Galway, in the University of Edinburgh, it unfortunately being the case, that attendance on these courses in Galway does not, although so stated in the College prospectus, qualify for the University of Edinburgh.

I have thus had an opportunity of drawing a comparison as to the extent and means of illustration between certain of the courses in the two collegiate institutions. In making the statement as to the want of proper instruction in Galway, I, as stated in a previous part of this very letter, held in view the benefit that might result “to the College and the course of medical education,” if a proper inquiry was instituted, not merely as to the means of instruction, in some cases so amply provided by the Crown, although perhaps deficient in others, but rather into the manner in which those means have been utilized.

I have now done with my three letters. I do not shrink from any statement made in them, and I have obtained sufficient corroboration even in the disadvantageous position in which I am placed. I have now to ask you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, whatever be your decision on mere technical grounds, that you will clear my character from the stain of untruth that has been attempted to be cast upon it by the Council of Queen’s College, Galway. Having shown that the serious charges made by me were well founded, I will just direct your attention for a moment to the allegation that they were conveyed in “abusive and libellous terms.” If the charges are true, being made as they are in the interests of medical education and the public, the term “libellous” cannot apply to them. As for “abusive,” it should be remembered that the state of things was very grave—that I had suffered a grievous wrong at the hands of Dr. Browne, aggravated by the unfounded charge of rudeness in the President’s letter; and when it is remembered that I am but a young man, I feel sure that you will not bear hardly on me for one or two forcible expressions. I may be blamed for publishing the charges against Galway College in a journal, and not rather seeking redress from the College authorities. But, as I said before, seeing how the authorities had suffered the abuses complained of to continue for

years, and also how some of the most culpable were at the same time the highest authorities in the College, I did not expect redress at their hands. It may be said that my first letter was written even before my first memorial to the Visitors was returned. It is true that this letter bears date November 30th, although it was not published till December 18th, after I had been referred back by the Visitors to the Council. Indeed, although I did apply in this matter to the Visitors, I did not expect that they could do much for me, as I knew that nothing but a compulsory investigation on oath would fully reveal the state of things in Galway. It is with the purpose of bringing about that investigation that I have appealed in the *Lancet* to public opinion. You may censure me, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for this step, but surely you will allow that there were many circumstances in the case which justify me—partly, at least—in the course I have taken. I will quote here for you a passage taken from the 32nd page of the report of the Queen's College Commissioners:—

“With regard to this last correspondence, although on the same grounds on which we have condemned the publication of the memorial, we entirely disapprove of Professor Boole's conduct in addressing a letter to the newspapers containing an attack on the President; we feel called on to state that there are in this case circumstances of mitigation. We believe that Professor Boole wrote his first letter after the most conscientious consideration, and was influenced mainly by an impression that the condition of matters in the College was so unsatisfactory that some remedy was absolutely needed, and that an application to the Government would meet with no success.”

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—They condemned him for all that.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I do not say that I should not be condemned to a certain extent, but I say that there were some mitigating circumstances in my case. I knew that the condition of things in the clinical school of the College were not alone unsatisfactory, but disgraceful. I was utterly puzzled by the vague directions I got in the College as to whom I was to apply to for redress in my case. I believed, and still do believe that this state of things could not be remedied without a public and sworn inquiry, and I knew that that inquiry would not be obtained without the aid of a healthy public opinion. You yourselves see how anxious the President and Council are to shelve all responsibility and all authority in this matter off their shoulders. Is it to be wondered at, then, that I, a young man, contending with a great wrong, knowing that that wrong was winked at by the College authorities, should have had recourse to the bold line of action of appealing to the public through the press?

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, I have now gone over the grounds upon which the Council have declared me guilty of a violation of all discipline and of falsely traducing the College. I have shown that, although in publishing my statements I may have been misinformed, I have acted in a conscientious belief that through the press alone was to be got a remedy for the evils that existed for so many years in the medical school of the Queen's College, Galway. I have shown that the terms in which I brought forward the charges were not libellous, inasmuch as the charges were true, and were brought forward in the interests of medical education and of the public. As for being abusive, while I admit that I may have used some strong terms, still I would have you remember the circumstances under which these terms were used. Finally, I have taken my statements one by one, and have shown you that they were unfortunately too well founded. If I have been able to do this without witnesses, surely it is not too much to say that with witnesses, with a sworn inquiry in Galway, I could obtain more than full confirmation of my statements on oath. I ask you now, Mr. Vice-

Chancellor and gentlemen, to decide upon the charge made by the Queen's College authorities against me, to adjudicate between us, and to declare where now are the false traducers.

That is the end of my formal statement, but I wish to ask for instruction as to a point. I see Drs. Cleland, Browne, and Doherty here. Can I ask them, after they have set up their defence, some questions as to statements in the letter of Mr. Berwick and the sentence of the Council?

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You can ask any questions you like.

Mr. BERWICK.—With respect to my letter I sent it down to the medical professors, and asked them to read it over and see whether every statement in it was accurate.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (*to Mr. Melville.*)—You are at liberty to ask any questions you like. You run the risk, of course, of there being questions asked on the other side.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I wish to ask Mr. Berwick some questions, first. In the second paragraph of your letter to the *Lancet* you say—

“With respect to Mr. Melville, I shall only remark, that he commenced his attendance on hospitals at the beginning of the present session, and was in a few days excluded from the County Infirmary, one of the hospitals to which our students are admissible, for alleged rudeness to the attending surgeon, one of the gentlemen whose conduct he has impeached in his letter.”

Might I ask on what ground you made that statement?

Mr. BERWICK.—The professor told me that he turned you out for rudeness. He was the last man in the world to turn out a student.

Mr. LUPTON.—There is a letter from Dr. Browne on the 23rd of November, which says :—

“I am quite aware whom the memorial is from, Mr. Andrew S. Melville, whom I will not allow into the Infirmary on any account. I have written to him this day enclosing him my portion of his hospital fees, viz., £1.”

At the close of the letter he says :—

“I am quite willing to admit and have admitted the other students, but nothing will induce me to admit Mr. Melville, whose conduct has been invariably disrespectful and impertinent to me.”

Mr. BERWICK.—When I got the memorial I wrote to Dr. Browne saying that I had got a memorial against him, and he wrote that letter. I asked then to see him, so that if there was any misapprehension between them it might be settled. But I found it was quite impossible, for even in the very first letter Mr. Melville charges him with fraud.

Mr. LUPTON.—In the letter of the 26th, the same thing is repeated.

Mr. MELVILLE.—You admit that the students are admissible to the hospital?

Mr. BERWICK.—Yes, and have been.

Mr. MELVILLE (*to Dr. Browne.*)—Did you tell Mr. Berwick that you turned me out of the hospital for rudeness?

Dr. BROWNE.—Yes; I turned you out for constant rudeness.

Mr. MELVILLE.—What was the constant rudeness?

Dr. BROWNE.—I must go back a little. Mr. Melville's father had made statements at private tables and elsewhere, depreciatory of the character and the conduct of the professors of the College, and especially of the medical school. It became necessary for me under these circumstances to call upon Dr. Melville, and to make him retract the statements which he had made. Ever since he came to Galway he has been making statements against the College itself, and against the medical school of the College. Dr. Melville then saw, for reasons which I suppose were right, that he should retract and apologize, and accordingly he did retract, and made a written

apology for them. Dr. Melville had never been on any terms of intimacy with any of his brother professors, and I was anxious after this young man came into College, to be civil to him, and to show that any conduct of his father's would not prevent us being kind and civil to him. I was most marked in saluting him, and I took every opportunity of showing that if I had any feeling towards his father, I had not any towards him. Instead of that I found him extremely rude. He looked at me in the face, laughed at me, and was impertinent in his manner. One day driving up against my carriage with an old jaunting car, I asked him not to drive against my carriage; he did not take the slightest notice of me, but stared me in the face. When he entered the hospital his conduct was of a piece with the rest. I did put him out. On that day the whole of the students did go round, and I had an operation. The statement with regard to the Infirmary, and the medical school, is perfectly untrue, because not alone are there clinical lectures, and bedside instruction, but regular clinical instruction is given, and the whole medical faculty and I lecture regularly to the students. Mr. Melville on the morning to which he refers was before the other students. When I addressed him, his manner was disrespectful. He never attempted to acknowledge me, or do as students do. As every gentleman is aware, in the hospitals they show the surgeons a little respect. The very contrary was the case with him. With an air of very great impertinence he walked through the hospital by me. I went through the hospital that day; we had the students there, and we had an operation.

MR. MELVILLE.—At that moment, when I went into the hospital, can you give any specific charge of rudeness; did I say anything to you?

DR. BROWNE.—No, it was your manner.

MR. MELVILLE.—Where did you see me?

DR. BROWNE.—In the hall.

MR. MELVILLE.—And you came out and asked me what I wanted?

DR. BROWNE.—I asked where you were going; you were walking past me in the hall towards the stairs. I asked you where you were going—that was the first question.

MR. MELVILLE.—I don't know where the stairs are. I make one statement and it is this. I was in the infirmary hall. Dr. Browne came out—

DR. BROWNE.—I beg your pardon. Why did you go in the direction of the stairs, if you did not know where they were?

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Leave Mr. Melville to ask his questions.

MR. MELVILLE.—Might I ask did you say to me, "Well, young man, what do you want here?"

DR. BROWNE.—I am quite certain that I did not.

MR. MELVILLE.—Did I then say to you that I was waiting for you to go round the hospital with me?

DR. BROWNE.—You said you came to go round the hospital. You did not say you were waiting.

MR. MELVILLE.—What was your answer?

DR. BROWNE.—I said I was not going round then. The students had not come then.

MR. MELVILLE.—I believe it was about ten o'clock?

DR. BROWNE.—I do not know.

MR. MELVILLE.—It was ten minutes past ten. I then asked whether I understood that that was your day for going round or not?

DR. BROWNE.—I do not know. I had no conversation with you, because I cut it as short as I could.

MR. MELVILLE.—Did you say you had not arranged with the secretary?

Dr. BROWNE.—Yes.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Did I say that the secretary had referred me to the professors; that Dr. Colohan had told us that that was the day and hour on which you went round, and that there was a notice on the College gate to that effect?

Dr. BROWNE.—Yes. I explained to you and told you the reason why, that the year previously the professor of medical jurisprudence found that my lecture hours should be changed for his convenience, and that made my hour to be from eleven till twelve o'clock to lecture on surgery; that that being the case, arrangements should be made by which we could have a convenient hour for hospital, the distance from the hospital to the College being fully half a mile.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I see that explanation here, but unfortunately I must say that although you may have intended to give me that explanation on that morning, you assuredly did not give it to me.

Dr. BROWNE.—I gave you the explanation most distinctly and as shortly as I could.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I believe I asked you again if you would go round that morning?

Dr. BROWNE.—No. I think I cut it as short as possible.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I was going away and you walked into the house?

Dr. BROWNE.—I walked up the stairs.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Some students came up shortly after?

Dr. BROWNE.—They did.

Mr. MELVILLE.—And they went round?

Dr. BROWNE.—They did.

Mr. MELVILLE.—And you performed an operation?

Dr. BROWNE.—I did.

Mr. MELVILLE.—For double hare lip?

Dr. BROWNE.—I don't know.

Mr. MELVILLE.—But it was you who performed it?

Dr. BROWNE.—Yes.

Mr. MELVILLE.—You have said that I was rude, and Mr. Berwick has also said in his letter that I was rude?

Mr. BERWICK.—Alleged rudeness.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Dr. Browne was the author of the charge. He has said I was rude in my manner. Manners differ certainly; but assuredly it was not my intention to be rude to Dr. Browne, and I said nothing rude on the occasion to the best of my knowledge. But surely there might be some expression of rudeness which I used that might be brought forward. You cannot allege any rude expression that I used on that occasion?

Dr. BROWNE.—No. It was your rude conduct all through, ever since you came to the College.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Did I salute you by raising my hat?

Dr. BROWNE.—No—distinctly not.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Then you mentioned just now that I had always been rude to you in the College?

Dr. BROWNE.—Yes.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Can you tell any occasion?

Dr. BROWNE.—On every occasion on which I met you, your manner was rude.

Mr. MELVILLE.—If I had been continually rude, you would not have shaken hands with me?

Dr. BROWNE.—I did that intentionally, and was most anxious to do so.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I was not rude before that occasion?

Dr. BROWNE.—No, not before that.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Now, as to the driving of the car against your carriage, what time of the year was that?

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—We have no time to go into that.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I merely wish to deny it. I do not recollect ever driving against his carriage. I want to know was that at the beginning of the second session?

Dr. BROWNE.—A good while before that.

Mr. MELVILLE.—If I drove against you purposely and in an insulting manner, what bearing could that have on my conduct to you in the hospital?

Dr. BROWNE.—This bearing, that I would not submit to your rudeness on a former occasion, and that I would not admit you on that account.

Mr. MELVILLE.—In fact you mean that although I paid my fee you would avenge private malice against me?

Dr. BROWNE.—I will not answer any question of that sort in the way you put it. I wrote you a note myself, and enclosed the money to you. The fact was that I asked the honorary secretary, Dr. Doherty, to return the fee to Mr. Melville. He said he would, but upon after thought he said it would be more prudent that I should do so myself.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The fact is that it was returned.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I wish now to ask Dr. Doherty a few questions. (To Dr. Doherty.)—You issued me a ticket, I believe?

Dr. DOHERTY.—Yes.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Did I ask you what that entitled me to?

Dr. DOHERTY.—Certainly.

Mr. MELVILLE.—You told me the three hospitals?

Dr. DOHERTY.—Yes.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I asked you could you tell me the days and hours?

Dr. DOHERTY.—I said the usual hours, and referred you to the medical attendants, because it was their habit to make arrangements as to the attendance at the hospitals. It was my business to draw up a programme of the lectures, and that I did.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Did you refer me to the professors?

Dr. DOHERTY.—Certainly.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Do you remember my once meeting you on the library stairs and asking you again about the County Infirmary. I told you I could not get in, and I asked you what I should do, and you said you could not tell.

Dr. DOHERTY.—I told you to go to the medical attendants.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I am sorry that Dr. Colohan is not here.

Mr. BERWICK.—Why did you not summon him?

Mr. MELVILLE.—For the reasons I stated before, the expense.

Mr. BERWICK.—He would have come up without any expense to you.

Dr. DOHERTY.—I wish to ask Mr. Melville whether he desires to examine me as to the nature of the clinical lectures which I delivered. He has made very strong charges against me.

Mr. MELVILLE.—You admit you gave clinical lectures?

Dr. DOHERTY.—I admit it.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Had you any patients?

Dr. DOHERTY.—Certainly.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Did you ever give a clinical lecture without a patient?

Dr. DOHERTY.—I wish to lay before the Visitors the following statement in reference to this charge :—

“As my Clinical Lectures have been made a subject of public comment and to some extent misrepresented, I beg to lay the following statement before the Visitors:—

"The charge preferred against me, as I understand it, is not one of neglect of duty, but that I have delivered lectures under the name of Clinical Lectures, which ought not to have been so designated, as I had not hospital patients to lecture upon.

"It would be a mistake to suppose that I ever professed to give Clinical Lectures on Midwifery—the subject which I teach from my Chair. I have always loudly deplored the disadvantage which pupils who attended my professorial lectures laboured under, in being under the necessity of going elsewhere for practical instruction in that branch of medical science, in consequence of a Lying-in Hospital not having been provided for the purpose.

"The Clinical Lectures which I have delivered, were upon other medical subjects, and at one time or other have embraced almost every form of disease. They have always been, as Clinical Lectures ought to be, of a *practical* nature, founded on cases, and containing maxims calculated to serve the student in afterlife in the actual practice of his profession.

"For the first fourteen or fifteen years of the existence of the College, I took part in both Bedside-teaching and Clinical Lectures. For the last five or six years I have given Clinical Lectures only—because I ceased to be connected with an hospital into which medical cases were received.

"I should mention that, when the College was opened, and the Professors of the medical faculty—some of whom, myself among the number, had come from Dublin—were assembled for the first time, they learned to their amazement that the founders of the College had overlooked the necessity of having in connexion with the medical school such hospitals as the Licensing Bodies could recognise. The County Infirmary was then under the charge of the late Dr. Veitch, who did not belong to the College, and declined the trouble of giving bedside instruction. Fortunately for the medical school, which otherwise could not have been established, Dr. Croker King, then Professor of Anatomy, and I, succeeded in coming to a private understanding with Dr. Veitch, whereby while he received half the fees payable by students for hospital and clinical instruction, and continued to enjoy the salary and perquisites of his office of County Surgeon, we attended the patients and did his duty.

"By this arrangement—one with which the College authorities had nothing to do—we were enabled to open the Infirmary to students and give them bedside instruction. Dr. Colahan, the Professor of Medicine, opened the hospital over which he presides, and these two hospitals secured to the medical school the recognition of the Licensing Bodies.

"Subsequently Dr. Browne, the Professor of Surgery, who was then Surgeon to the Workhouse, prevailed on the Guardians to admit medical students to witness his practice under certain regulations.

"During those fourteen or fifteen years bedside instruction and Clinical Lectures were so conducted that no objection such as has now been made could be raised. At the end of that period a change in the medical officers of the Infirmary and Workhouse took place. Dr. Veitch resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Browne; Dr. King became for a short while Surgeon to the Workhouse, but soon retired altogether from both it and his Professorship, when Dr. Cleland succeeded to both. My connexion with the County Infirmary thus came to an end, and with it my opportunities of treating patients in hospital.

"But I did not think it necessary on this account to cease giving Clinical Lectures. On the contrary, I thought it incumbent on me to continue to afford to students the advantage of such practical hints for their guidance as long experience had enabled me to amass for my own. I did not forget how useful it is to make what is passing under the eyes of the students the subject of my discourse. For this reason I took every opportunity to draw the attention of the class to the peculiarities of whatever epidemic might be prevalent at the time; as on a recent occasion when a mongrel form of measles invaded Galway—many examples of which were within their observation—and which was marked by great mortality, in consequence mainly of diphtheritic complication. With the same object, I have both in former sessions and in this occasionally selected, with the permission of the medical officer, a case in one or other hospital, got a senior pupil to take notes of that case, and upon them have founded a Clinical Lecture.

"Knowing, however, that all noteworthy cases in the hospitals should be commented on by the medical attendants in their Clinical Lectures, I sought to give mine a wider, but still a practical range; and for this purpose drew on not only my own experience, but the recorded experience of others.

"Here I must totally dissent from the idea which seems to be at the root of the charge brought against me, that a clinical lecture must have for its basis a case under *immediate* observation only. If this were true, what would become of the volumes of "Clinical Lectures" which are every year published by men of the highest eminence in the profession? Such lectures are founded on cases, no doubt, but cases which most readers have no opportunity of seeing; yet these lectures are eagerly read by medical men of all grades, and the practical suggestions contained in them are treasured up to be used whenever similar cases and similar circumstances are met with.

"In the same way my aim has been, by placing before the mind's eye appropriate examples, to concentrate attention upon a particular principle, a particular disease, or a particular line of treatment, with such comments as would be of practical utility in the actual discharge of professional duties.

"In one group of lectures, for instance, I made the fatal terminations of disease the subject of my discourse. Firstly, I described the least complicated forms of death as seen

in cases of sudden death, which I treated as commencing at the heart, the lungs, or the nervous centres: I then pointed to the tendency which certain diseases or certain stages of the same disease, have to bring about a fatal issue by one, rather than by another of these channels; while in fatty degeneration of the heart life may be threatened with a sudden end, by an attack on one of these vital organs to-day, on another to-morrow, or destroyed more slowly through the third. I showed how a knowledge of these facts may prepare the physician to stave off the ultimate result. I then applied the doctrine of sudden death to elucidate the forms of still-birth in infants, and enumerated the means for resuscitation, appropriate to each.

"Following the precedent set by the best writers on clinical medicine, I have on other occasions rendered to students the service of teaching them 'what to observe at the bedside,' how to conduct a physical examination of a patient, and the value to be attached to individual symptoms; always illustrating my lectures by a detail of cases, and as far as the subject admitted, by the use of the admirable diagrams and plates, which the College Library contains, and by morbid specimens from its museum.

"I hold this to be a truly practical mode of teaching, one calculated to direct the student aright, and facilitate the acquisition of knowledge at the bedside.

"If the Visitors will bear with me for two or three minutes longer, I will relate the purport of the two lectures I gave on the only occasions Mr. Melville was among my audience, in order to show the futility of his objection more clearly.

"My first lecture commenced with some general remarks upon hereditary diseases; I then applied myself to that derived from Syphilis. I mentioned how medical practitioners are consulted by young men of position, who have been loose in their habits, as to whether it is allowable for them to contract matrimony. I dwelt on the grave responsibility that attached to an opinion given under such circumstances—the mistakes the medical man may fall into, and the consequences that may ensue. Next I mentioned how a man of the highest honour may, while totally ignorant of the possibility of such an occurrence, contaminate his newly married wife, or her offspring, or both. Again, I dwelt on the prudence and reticence which should mark the conduct of the family attendant in this painful and delicate conjuncture. Lastly, I pointed out the signs which indicate the transmission of the poison to the female, illustrating them by a copious detail of cases, and by excellent engravings.

"Now, I do say, with all deference, no subject could have been more appropriate, or more practically useful than that, particularly in the inculcation of the prudence and discretion, which it is incumbent on every medical man to observe. The subject is one not usually treated in regular courses of lectures, and as may be supposed, it is not at all times that an individual can be paraded before a class to exemplify it.

"The second of the two lectures, at which alone Mr. Melville was present, was a continuation of the same theme, but considered chiefly in relation to the offspring. I pointed out the special signs that an infant at birth, or afterwards, may exhibit, and how appearances may be confounded with these and wrongly attributed to syphilitic taint by an ignorant nurse or medical attendant. Here again I impressed on the class the irreparable mischief which a few indiscreet or ill-timed words may produce. I pointed also to the serious responsibility a medical man exposed himself to, who countenanced a child born under suspicious circumstances being given to a healthy nurse, and the wide-spread contamination that might ensue. On many points I gave advice as to the proper management of such cases; while I brought the specific appearances which the taint engenders before the class by coloured engravings that showed them as clearly as living specimens.

"It was at the end of this lecture—a lecture I contend, very suitable and of great practical bearing that Mr. Melville came to me and said, 'Pray, sir, where can we see such cases as you describe?'—a very proper question, if asked in a proper manner. But I at once perceived from his jaunty air and sneering tone that this youth, who had only just entered the medical classes had come not to learn but to scoff. I was therefore not at all surprised to hear two or three days afterwards of his fracas with Dr. Browne.

"There were infants in the Workhouse Hospital affected by the disease I lectured on, at the very time.

"In fine, I beg to assure the Visitors I delivered the lectures, the purport and scope of which I have laid before them, believing—as I do this moment believe—that they were 'Clinical Lectures' in the true acceptance of the term. Whatever be the name they deserve, I cannot doubt their practical utility. They were always well attended, and I had the gratification of observing that the best students took notes as I proceeded. I was never made aware of any objection being taken to them, till I heard that this charge against me had been made by Mr. Melville *in print*."

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Are you not the Honorary Secretary of the clinical staff?

Dr. DOHERTY.—I am.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Who are the other clinical lecturers?—Dr. Browne is one.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—What is he in the hospital?

- Dr. DOHERTY.—He is medical attendant of the Infirmary.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—Has he not cases on which to lecture?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—Certainly.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—His duty is to give two clinical lectures per week.  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—In his turn.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—Who is another?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—Dr. Colahan.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—Has he any hospital?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—Yes. He also has patients to lecture on.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—Who is the third?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—Dr. Cleland.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—Do you give clinical lectures each day in the week?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—No, there is bedside instruction.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—How many clinical lectures are given?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—Two each week.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—You take a share in that?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—I do.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—You are professor of midwifery?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—I am.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—You do not confine yourself to that?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—No, I occasionally selected a case, got one of the senior students to take notes of it, and lectured upon it.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—Of the staff three have hospitals?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—Yes.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—And you consist of four?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—Yes.  
 Dr. BANKS.—You had permission from Dr. Browne, Dr. Cleland, and Dr. Colahan, to select a case and give a lecture upon it?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—Yes, they never made the least objection.  
 Dr. BANKS.—And in point of fact there were cases in Dr. Cleland's hospital, illustrating the lectures to which you allude?  
 Dr. DOHERTY.—There were.  
 Dr. MACNAMARA.—We are most anxious to give Mr. Melville the fullest investigation. I think Dr. Colahan ought to be telegraphed for.  
 Dr. BROWNE said he had been very unwell, and was so at that moment. If it were possible he would wish to give all his evidence now.  
 Dr. BANKS.—I think it rests with Mr. Melville. If he wishes to put any other question, even now, although his examination has closed, I am sure the Vice-Chancellor will permit him.  
 Mr. MELVILLE.—I have finished with Dr. Browne.  
 The VICE-CHANCELLOR thought it would be better for Dr. Browne to remain.  
 Mr. LUPTON said he would telegraph for Dr. Colahan.  
 The Visitors then adjourned the investigation till next morning.

## SECOND DAY.

The Visitors sat again at eleven o'clock.

Mr. LUPTON said—I telegraphed to Dr. Colahan yesterday evening, and this moment I have received a letter from him, dated last night, in which he says :—

“Tuesday, 11 o'clock P.M.

“MY DEAR LUPTON,—I have just received your telegram, and I hasten to write a line to say that I am in attendance on several cases of severe illness, and that I could not possibly make arrangement, in the absence of Drs. Browne and Cleland, to be in Dublin at the hour you mention on to-morrow. I need not say I am in great anxiety that all will get on well with you.

“In great haste, yours sincerely,  
 “N. COLAHAN.”

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Are there any questions, Mr. Melville, which you intended to ask him which might be supplied?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I doubt it, because it was in reference to a conversation which he had with me shortly after this affair began that I wished to ask him. In his opening clinical lecture, Dr. Colahan told us about the hospitals, and after telling us that he would attend his own and Dr. Cleland the workhouse, he said there was another institution we should not neglect—it was a very important one—the County Infirmary; and he hoped that the attendant of that hospital would do his best for the students. He told us that the days and hour for the County Infirmary were Wednesday and Saturday, at ten.

Dr. BROWNE.—I admit all that.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I went according to that direction, and I believe the other students went also. I met him afterwards, and I asked him whether I had understood him rightly about it, when I found no one in attendance at the infirmary. He said these ought to be the hours, and he had some conversation with me which I doubt if I could well lay before the Visitors unless he were here himself. It was a conversation which, as far as he is concerned, I should be sorry to bring forward if I could help it; but when I found I was driven for want of evidence, and could not get the witnesses whom I was unable to get because of the expense, I thought I would call on him.

Dr. BROWNE.—I have not the slightest objection to Mr. Melville stating it. I should be very glad that he would make use of anything for his case.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Shall I make the statement as well as I can recollect it?

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Very well—if Dr. Browne has no objection.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I met Dr. Colahan sometime afterwards, going to the College, and asked him whether I had rightly understood him about the hours for attending the County Infirmary—ten o'clock on Wednesdays and Saturdays. He said those ought to be the hours, and I said, "Well, Dr. Colahan, I went up at these hours, and there was no one in attendance, and I have been two days there." He said then that it was a great disgrace that the County Infirmary was neglected in the way it was, and that Dr. Browne had more opportunities than most of them to benefit the student, because he had a better hospital. He then said that this state of things had been going on for a long time, and that he ought to have been reported. I said at that time I could not say anything about reporting it, but I merely asked him about the hours. He said, "You know, Melville, it would not do for one of us to report Dr. Browne, but some of the students should have done it." He distinctly made that statement to me. I met him after the appeal had gone to the Visitors, and he asked me what wicked thing was this I had been doing. I said I had gone to the Visitors, and stated that I had paid a fee and wanted to get some instruction for it. He said if I had gone quietly about it they might have settled it quietly. I said I might have been wrong in going to the Visitors.

Dr. BROWNE.—So far as I am concerned I have not the least objection to that statement. My letter, which I suppose Mr. Berwick will put before you, is a reply to it. I there account for the hours and dates. My letter being true, I have no further explanation to offer.

Mr. BERWICK.—Did Dr. Colahan in his opening lecture allude to Dr. Browne in any way?

Mr. MELVILLE.—He said, "the hospitals which are open to students are the workhouse hospital, under the efficient management of Dr.

Cleland, and I am sure that that gentleman will do his utmost for the students ;" and certainly no student dissented from that. He then said, "There is also the fever hospital, and I am sure the attendant of that institution will do his best." Dr. Colahan was the attendant himself, and no one could have any objection to that. He then said there was another institution which the students should not neglect, and one which afforded great opportunities. He said he hoped that the attendant of that institution would be as anxious to do his duty to the students as Dr. Cleland and Dr. Colahan were anxious to do theirs. That was the only reference that Dr. Colahan made. To my mind I must confess, and to the mind of other students I believe, who were listening, it conveyed the impression that Dr. Colahan meant that things had not been so well conducted at the County Infirmary as at Dr. Cleland's institution and his own. I cannot of course say what was passing in his mind, but that was my impression. Twice when he met me he told me to report Dr. Browne ; that it was a shame, and an injury to the school. I was not influenced by that, because I did not wish to bring any professor into the position which Dr. Colahan's conversation with me would bring him.

Mr. BERWICK.—I wish to give evidence with respect to one point. When this matter first occurred Dr. Colahan came to me and expressed his great surprise at Mr. Melville's letter. "In my opening lecture," he said, "I passed the highest eulogium that any language I could use could convey, upon Dr. Browne. I spoke of him as one of the ablest men, and of the great advantage which the students would derive from him." I am ready to state that on oath.

Mr. MELVILLE.—As Dr. Colahan is not here we cannot go into the statement which he made at his opening lecture. But the president has just said that Dr. Colahan stated to him that he passed the highest eulogium upon Dr. Browne's abilities, and spoke of his opportunities of using those abilities, as he had a good hospital. I have no doubt he had. No one denied his ability ; and I did not deny that he had a good hospital. By report, it was the best hospital, in many ways, in the town. It was supposed to be. But the president has not told us that Dr. Colahan passed his eulogium on the way he used his opportunities.

Mr. BERWICK.—He expressed his surprise at your letters.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Is there any question which you wish to ask anyone here ?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes. I think Dr. Doherty has not denied that at the lecture which I heard from him, he had no patient to lecture on. I have said that I believed that a clinical lecture was a lecture founded on a patient. For instance, I went to Dr. Doherty and asked him where I could see the case which he had been lecturing on. I also asked him where were the cases to be seen which were to form the subject of his future lectures, and I think he said to me that he did not know, that I should go and ask some of the other professors.

Dr. DOHERTY.—I have already stated that there were cases in the hospital similar to those which I spoke of. I have also endeavoured to point out the fallacy which lies at the foot of this charge, that there should be a patient for every lecture. That could not be the case, because there are lectures published by eminent doctors which are read and made use of by medical men. Of course my lectures were on cases under my own observation, or on cases recorded, and were of great practical importance. They were often on cases taken out of the hospital in the town. This session I have gone into the hospitals and taken cases and lectured upon them.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Your lectures were not always on cases ?

Dr. DOHERTY.—Not always. I hold that it is not necessary always to have cases.

Mr. MELVILLE.—You have been delivering clinical lectures for many years as everyone knows. Were the lectures year after year substantially the same?

Dr. DOHERTY.—Certainly not. Undoubtedly not. I varied the subject constantly, so as to give every possible information to the student.

Mr. MELVILLE (*to Dr. Cleland*).—You attend the workhouse hospital, Dr. Cleland?

Dr. CLELAND.—I do.

Mr. MELVILLE.—And you went round the wards with us always, and showed us cases?

Dr. CLELAND.—Yes.

Mr. MELVILLE.—As I said yesterday, I attended Dr. Cleland's hospital. He was there every day, and went round with us. He gave us bedside instruction and lectures on the cases.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Where were they delivered.

Mr. MELVILLE.—He gave us bedside instruction in the hospital, and he lectured on the cases afterwards in the College, because in one of his lectures on heart disease, he referred to a case which he was attending in hospital. These were what I thought were clinical lectures. I believe his was the hospital which every student liked. (*To Dr. Cleland*).—Mr. Berwick in his letter to the *Lancet* states, that there is a large number of cases in the hospital; but was I not right in saying that a great number were chronic cases?

Dr. CLELAND.—Yes, quite right. There is a great number of chronic cases, but I differ from you in considering that a chronic case is not useful for clinical instruction. I make use of a great number of them for clinical instruction, and think them most useful for the purpose. There are many cases undoubtedly in that hospital that are not useful for clinical instruction.

Dr. BANKS.—That is the case in every hospital.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Your hospital is united to the fever hospital?

Dr. CLELAND.—The two are in this relation; they are both under the Poor Law Commissioners, and Dr. Colahan and I are obliged to do each other's work when either of us is absent.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Between you both the work is done?

Dr. CLELAND.—Exactly so.

Mr. MELVILLE.—But your hospital is not in connexion with the County Infirmary?

Dr. CLELAND.—It has never been alleged to be so.

Mr. MELVILLE.—In the certificate two hospitals are mentioned, the County Infirmary and the Fever Hospital. The certificates are signed by Dr. Browne, Dr. Colahan, Dr. Doherty, and Dr. Cleland. "Medical attendant" is after the names. When you signed that you only meant that you were the medical attendant of the Fever Hospital?

Dr. CLELAND.—If what you mean is, do I consider that I have been guilty of a breach of veracity in putting my name to a certificate which mentioned only the County Infirmary and Fever Hospital, I am quite willing to admit that my reason for putting my name to it as medical attendant was that I considered, as I still consider, that it really made no difference whatever where the cases were, for I knew that I had taken a full share in the clinical instruction.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—That has been explained before. The certificates were printed twenty years ago. It is the mere fact that you are using

up old certificates. You might as well say that because on the certificates of the Meath Hospital, we have a representation of the building with a staircase outside which was removed twenty years ago, the certificates would be of no use.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Dr. Doherty stated yesterday that he had got permission from the medical officers to select cases out of their hospitals. Now, has Dr. Doherty got permission from you, and at what date did he get that permission?

Dr. CLELAND.—It has always been understood. I have always been most happy to see Dr. Doherty at any time that permission has been made use of.

Mr. MELVILLE.—But was it only lately, since this affair, that he went round the hospital during the last session?

Dr. CLELAND.—Since this affair began.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Then that permission never was made use of until this affair began?

Dr. CLELAND.—That is the only time Dr. Doherty has gone round.

Mr. MELVILLE.—And he selected a case for a clinical lecture on that occasion?

Dr. CLELAND.—You are aware that the lectures you heard were illustrated by cases in my hospital. That is a fact.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Then when Dr. Doherty made that statement he was referring to the lecture that he delivered shortly after the commencement of the session. Was it before that lecture he went round?

Dr. CLELAND.—No, it was afterwards.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—What stage of your medical education had you reached, Mr. Melville, before you left the hospital?

Mr. MELVILLE.—My second year in Queen's College, Galway.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—What stage in Arts had you reached?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I had attended several classes in Arts, but I had not taken them out regularly.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Did you intend to do so?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, I thought of doing so afterwards, and an application was made to the senate here. I believe Dr. Browne alleges that I made this disturbance, as he calls it, because I was refused that application.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—What application?

Mr. MELVILLE.—That I should be allowed to take the Arts course out of the regular order. The Council thought it was against the rules, and they were perfectly right. If it had not been that I was working for an examination, I should have withdrawn that application, because I found I could not go on with Arts and Medicine together, and I was very glad that the senate did not accede to my application because I should have been sorry to have troubled them for nothing.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—What day did you leave Galway?

Mr. MELVILLE.—On the last day of 1869.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—At that time you had no intention of going back for the purpose of taking your degree in Arts?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—At what stage were you in your medical education?

Mr. MELVILLE.—At the beginning of my second year. I entered in medicine in 1868. I completed my first year in Galway, passed the class examinations at the end of the session, and went in for a scholarship of the second year. When this matter occurred I got the document from the Council stating that they deprived me of the scholarship.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—How much was it?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Twenty-five pounds.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Did you get any part of it?

Mr. MELVILLE.—A few days after I got that letter I got a letter from the Bursar, stating that if I sent the receipt to him, the first instalment, £12 10s., would be paid. I sent the receipt to a gentleman in Galway whom I named.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Did you get the money?

Mr. LUPTON.—The money was paid.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I want to know what *status* you had when you left?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I had gone through the first term of the second year in medicine. I had attended up to the end of the first term.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—If you had remained in Galway, how much longer would you have had to stay there for a medical degree?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Two years, besides the remainder of that year. It is a four years' course.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—How do you now stand?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I am a complete loser by it. I am beginning medicine again in Edinburgh.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Have you entered any college there?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I have entered the University of Edinburgh.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Then you have cut connexion with Galway?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I have.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—And they have cut it with you?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes.

Dr. BANKS.—I think you stated that you were not allowed for your Galway certificates at Edinburgh?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Would they not recognise any of them in Edinburgh?

Mr. MELVILLE.—They would not.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Why?

Mr. MELVILLE.—First they said that the professors did not deliver 100 lectures, and that many of them lectured on more than one subject. I mentioned in my memorial that in the Galway prospectus it is stated that the lectures are recognised by the University of Edinburgh.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Suppose this sentence had not been passed, would you have remained?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I should have remained to the end of that year, but I should not have taken out my degree in this University. My father took out his degree in Edinburgh University, and I wished to go there also.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I want to know exactly what you have lost by this sentence. You have lost £12 10s.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes, and I have lost my fees.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—How much were they?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I have lost a practical chemistry fee of 30s.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—That would not be taken in Edinburgh University?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I had not taken it out; I had only paid the fee.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Did you go in to the lectures?

Mr. LUPTON.—The lectures on practical chemistry are not delivered until the second term.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Well, you will give him back that fee?

Mr. LUPTON.—No; it has been paid over to the professor.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Do you mean to say he keeps the fee of 30s., and Mr. Melville has not got the advantage of the lectures?

Mr. LUPTON.—With regard to the fees, they are payable by the

students the moment they enter. There is an additional rule that a student who competes for a scholarship is to deposit one-half of his fees with the bursar. A few days afterwards they are paid to the professors, and under no circumstances are they returned. Mr. Melville has said something just now which had better be made clear. He states that if he had not been rusticated, he would have remained in the College. As a matter of fact, he left the College before the beginning of the second term, and went to the University of Edinburgh. On the 21st December—three days after the first letter was published—he wrote thus to me :—

“QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 21st December, 1869.

“SIR,—I have to request that you will furnish me with a certificate of having matriculated in Arts in this College, mentioning in it the subjects of examination. I also require certificates of attendance on all the Arts classes which I have attended in this College. I must request you to let me have these documents before the end of this term, as I require to send them away to another University without delay.

“I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“ANDREW S. MELVILLE.

“W. Lupton, M.A., Registrar.”

A few days afterwards, I received a second letter requesting these certificates. In fact, he did go to another university on the 30th December, and he was in that university attending lectures at the time he was rusticated.

MR. MELVILLE.—There is a rule in the Edinburgh University that no student can enter the classes fifteen days after the commencement of the session. I wrote to the University to know whether I could by any means be allowed to enter at that time, and I was permitted on condition that I attended next winter the parts of the course which I had missed. But according to the ordinary rules of the University, as I knew, when I applied for this certificate to the registrar, I could not enter there, and it was only by chance that I got away, or I should have had to stay in Galway whether I liked it or not.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Why were these certificates refused to him?

MR. LUPTON.—Because he applied for this certificate for the specific purpose of enabling him to escape from the jurisdiction of the College Council.

MR. BERWICK.—There are no matriculation certificates ; it is a matter of favour, in fact.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I don't agree with you ; I think a student is entitled to his certificates. It appears to me to be a great hardship to refuse them.

MR. LUPTON.—The view the council took was this : When he wrote this letter of the 21st December, the reply he received was a letter, by direction of the council, asking if he were the author of the communication in the *Lancet* ; and stating that pending inquiries no certificates could be given. The object was to make him amenable to the jurisdiction of the council if it should appear necessary to take notice of his letter.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Why should he not get the certificates now?

MR. LUPTON.—I have no doubt that if the Visitors think he ought to have them, the council will be willing to give them. Mr. Melville has said something, however, about registration which I wish to explain. You are aware that there is a question between the Medical Council and the Queen's University as to the necessity of these certificates of registration. The senate of the Queen's University have heretofore refused to come within the regulations of the Medical Council for reasons of their own. Notwithstanding this, the usual course in our College has been to transmit to the Registrar of the Medical Council, at the close of the first

term, a list of the medical students entering in that year. I cannot tell whether Mr. Melville's name was transmitted or not, and I cannot say whether he is registered or not. It is possible that I may not have sent his name forward, and I will explain the reason. He did not matriculate as a student in Medicine, but as a student in Arts, and it is quite possible that last year, when sending the names of the students who had matriculated, his name may have been overlooked. Of course, it is no part of our regulations to register our students, but it is the custom to do so.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—If I was head of a College, and a man was troublesome, I should give him his certificate and try to get rid of him.

Dr. BANKS.—Mr. Lupton says that you were entered as a student in Arts. Did you seek the certificate as a medical student?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I understood it to be the custom that when a student had matriculated in Arts, he was considered to have matriculated for Medicine.

Mr. LUPTON.—That is the rule.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I had matriculated in Arts.

Mr. LUPTON.—There is no question about that. If he had matriculated in medicine at the usual matriculation examination his name would have been sent up.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Had he not passed the examination?

Mr. LUPTON.—He had, some years ago. If he had come and asked for the matriculation certificate two years ago, I should have given it to him.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Our rules in the University require a student to pass an entrance examination in Arts.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Suppose he wanted to come to the College of Surgeons we would not let him in if he had not a matriculation certificate. It would be most important for all to have that certificate. It is a proof of their having passed. I think he is entitled to that.

Mr. LUPTON.—There is another matter to which I wish to allude. There is a rule of the College, that no matriculation certificate is to be issued to a student until the close of the medical session in any year, but I am instructed to send up the names of all who matriculate as students in medicine. Mr. Melville matriculated in Arts, two or three years ago, and at the close of the year he was entitled to a matriculation certificate which he could have had.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Did he not apply for it?

Mr. LUPTON.—Not until lately, when the council felt that his position as a student was suspended to a certain degree, and that his privileges must be left in suspense until they had decided as to some breaches of discipline.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The moment he wrote the letter to the President stating that he had withdrawn, that put an end to it also.

Mr. MELVILLE.—My name appears in the calendar as a matriculated student.

Dr. BANKS.—Will that not do in the Edinburgh University?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—We would not take that in the College of Surgeons.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Here is the receipt for October, 1868, for the first year in medicine. I see a gentleman here who entered in Arts, and then went to medicine. I believe there was a dispute between him and the council as to whether fees which he paid in Arts could not be transferred to medicine, but he got the worst of it. I believe, however, that he can bear me out that a friend of both, who is now in town, reading for his

examination in the College of Surgeons, entered in Arts like myself, and then went to Medicine. He was not required to matriculate again, and he got the matriculation certificate. Here is a letter which I got from the Registrar of the Medical Council :—

"GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

" 32, Scho-square, London, W.,

21st March, 1870.

"SIR,—In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of this day, I am directed to acquaint you that your name is not contained in the lists of medical students registered during the years 1868–1869.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Andrew S. Melville, esq."

"J. C. ROOPE.

MR. LUPTON.—The Senate of Queen's University has never acceded to the rules of the Medical Council, who have passed a rule recommending the several licensing bodies not to allow any student to commence his studies until he is registered as having passed an examination in Arts, and they set out the several qualifying examinations. Although our matriculation examination is conducted in the Colleges, it is a University examination, and the only certificate I am bound to give is one to the Secretary of the University, that the students have matriculated. Technically, Mr. Stoney should give it, and it would be more properly given by him.

MR. MELVILLE.—As long as I can——

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You may be sure that as far as the certificate is concerned you ought to get it.

MR. MELVILLE.—Then as a favour to me will you ask the secretary to state the subjects in which I have passed?

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I will.

MR. MELVILLE.—The Registrar stated that no student could get a matriculation certificate until the end of the first year.

MR. LUPTON.—After Easter.

MR. MELVILLE.—Did I not complete my first year in Galway?

MR. LUPTON.—Yes.

MR. MELVILLE.—Then I attended up to the end of the second term?

MR. LUPTON.—Yes.

MR. MELVILLE.—Then I was entitled to my certificate?

MR. LUPTON.—If you had come to me yourself four or five years ago, you would have got the certificate as a matter of course.

DR. BANKS.—Mr. Lupton has explained why you were refused.

MR. MELVILLE.—There is another matter which I wish to bring under the notice of the Visitors—that the lectures in Galway do not count in Edinburgh University. The prospectus says—

"The Lectures of the Professors are fully recognised by the Queen's University, the Universities of Dublin, London, Edinburgh, Oxford, Glasgow, Durham; the University and King's College, Aberdeen; the College of Physicians, London; the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, England, and Scotland; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; the Apothecaries' Halls of Dublin and London; the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards."

I took that for granted and went to Edinburgh fully expecting that these lectures would count. I never would have stayed and paid fees in Galway for lectures that would not count in Edinburgh. I find I have to pay there again.

MR. LUPTON.—That is a very serious statement. I never knew that this question would be raised, but the statement ought to be cleared up. As a matter of fact I have in my possession documents from the several colleges which are mentioned in the prospectus, which fully and to the

most complete extent bear out everything that is stated in it. These documents have never been withdrawn, and how or why it is that the certificates have not been recognised in Mr. Melville's case I do not know. I have received no notification that such is the fact. The documents are in existence, and if you think necessary I shall take care to have them sent up for inspection. The only question that was ever raised, as far as I remember, was by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, as to the course of anatomy and physiology. They stated that as there was only one professor for the two subjects the certificate could only be received for one of these subjects, and it was in consequence of this that the College obviated the difficulty by employing a licensed surgeon as demonstrator of anatomy, and his certificate has been received for that subject. Our certificates, so far as we know up to the present moment, are perfectly recognised by the University of Edinburgh.

MR. MELVILLE.—Then there must be some mistake. But as it seems to be thought that I have not stated what is true, I produce my tickets for anatomy, physiology, and chemistry.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Mr. Lupton, you can submit these documents to Mr. Stoney, and see how far this statement is borne out. If they refuse to recognise the certificates, that will be a question for inquiry.

MR. LUPTON.—I want to know if he has himself disparaged these certificates?

MR. MELVILLE.—Most assuredly not.

DR. BANKS.—You have in some of your own letters disparaged them.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—If you communicate to Mr. Stoney what certificates have been rejected, that will be settled between the two bodies.

MR. LUPTON.—This arrangement was entered into in 1853, and we have never had the slightest reason to imagine that our certificates were not recognised.

DR. BANKS.—Do you know any students who have passed part of their time in Galway and gone up to Edinburgh?

MR. LUPTON.—Many of them.

MR. MELVILLE.—They took classes in medicine there, but they came here to take their degree.

DR. MACNAMARA.—The statement Mr. Melville has made is quite enough to make Mr. Lupton inquire into the matter.

MR. MELVILLE.—You have now said that you will be so good as to give me my certificate of matriculation.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Any certificates that you are entitled to, Mr. Lupton has our authority to give, and our opinion that you ought to have them.

DR. BANKS read an extract from Mr. Melville's memorial:—

"I made these statements because I did not choose to pay fees for nothing, and to get certificates which were worthless, whenever the real state of things came to light."

He wished to know if Mr. Melville meant to say that Dr. Cleland's certificate was worthless?

MR. MELVILLE.—Certainly not.

MR. BERWICK.—That was the only hospital in which he ever set his foot.

MR. MELVILLE.—It was with regard to the certificate from the County Infirmary, and Dr. Doherty, that I complained. The Visitors know what are generally considered clinical lectures. I thought clinical lectures were directly founded on cases. Dr. Doherty thinks differently. When I thought that, I believed that no certificate signed for a lecture that was not a clinical lecture, when it was not delivered on a patient, was any good;

and supposing I wanted to enter the navy, and that I presented certificates stating that I had diligently attended clinical lectures delivered in the hospitals mentioned, and that it was found out that these lectures were not delivered in the hospitals, and perhaps not on patients, I did not believe that they would be received.

Dr. BANKS.—Were the hospital certificates refused?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No.

Mr. LUPTON.—At page 10 in the last paragraph of his letter he says :—

"It may be asked why I have gone to Edinburgh University? For an obvious reason, that I could not get hospital or clinical instruction or indeed proper instruction on most subjects in Galway."

And again, in his memorial to the Visitors he says :

"I assert that if I got a fit opportunity I should be able to prove that most of the medical professors do not give proper instructions."

Mr. MELVILLE.—Quite so; and I said in my statement yesterday that I believed that if the inquiry had been made in Galway, and by the Government, I could prove it; but the Visitors cannot enter into that subject, and I decline to enter upon it now. But the memorial which was addressed to the Visitors concerned in many respects the manner in which the council have sentenced me. It did not enter into the merits of the case so much as into the manner in which they punished me. They wrote to know if I was the author of the letters, and I said I was. I made these statements not with any desire or deliberate intention to injure the Queen's College, Galway, or the Queen's University in Ireland. I did it because I had paid fees, and was not getting all that I was entitled to. I complained that the Council had punished me severely, having taken away my scholarship, put me out for three years, and sent notice to other bodies, with what object I could not say; but it could not do me any good to send notice to Edinburgh, Cork, and Belfast that I had been turned out for grievous breaches of college discipline. I objected to being punished without a hearing. They could have said "Can you say anything in your defence?" Why did they punish me without giving me a chance of a hearing? I have said that all along in the letters of the *Lancet*. They have denied the truth of my statements, but I assert them to be true. They did not think of disproving any particular statement I made.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—We are aware of that.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Mr. Berwick wrote to the *Lancet* and said I had been turned out for rudeness. I questioned Dr. Browne and got out that he did not bring any specific charge of rudeness. Some people have different manners in talking or bearing. I may have been impertinent in my manner; but he may have thought I was when he found that I complained of him afterwards. It was because I was condemned without a fair chance of hearing, and that I considered the sentence was very severe, that I appealed. Suppose I had not gone to Edinburgh first, and then been rusticated, there might have been a difficulty in getting in, and I would have been thrown back three years. The Council do not wish me very well, for the annoyance this must have brought, but I cannot but think that some members of it who think fairly of the case, and knowing as I believe some of them do, that there was truth in it, would not have wished to turn me away from medicine altogether. A notice came to the Edinburgh University to say that I had been rusticated from Galway. The Dean of the Faculty wrote to me saying that this communication had been received. I wrote to know whether it was to come before the faculty, and if so whether I would be allowed to put in my statement, and asking them at

any rate to defer judgment until I could see if I could make the Galway College Council amend their sentence. I asked if they would turn me out without hearing my defence, as I had been served in Galway. Some of the professors read the correspondence, and when it came before the Senatus, they said, "This does not seem to be settled;" and as there had been no public inquiry they would not go into the merits of the case. As it was not for a breach of any moral law but a breach of college discipline, on which I have not yet been certainly defeated, they would not take any action in the matter.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Do you understand that there is to be no further notice of the rustication taken by the Edinburgh University?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I do.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—That must have been their view, that there was no moral offence charged.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Quite so.

Dr. BANKS.—There was no charge against your character?

Mr. MELVILLE.—None. I do not know whether the Council wish to make any.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I never heard of any.

Dr. BANKS.—You must remember that the gentleman with whom you came into contact, although he was on the Council, abstained from taking part in this matter.

Mr. BERWICK.—He had every facility for knowing that. He could have written to his father.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I stated yesterday that I did not wish any reference to my father, and let us have no more of it.

Mr. BERWICK.—I wish to say that you made the assertion that Dr. Browne was one of the judges who sentenced you, and that you had no means of knowing what went on. Your father is a professor, and you could have found out anything by referring to him.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I could, but I did not wish to connect him with it.

Mr. BERWICK.—You said it was through ignorance you did this. You said you had no means of finding this out; but you had means, because your father is a professor.

Dr. BANKS.—There is no reference to his father.

Mr. BERWICK.—I am not connecting his father with it.

Mr. LUPTON.—If Mr. Melville had written to me he would have got the fullest information.

Dr. BROWNE.—There is a gentleman here whom I have brought at great inconvenience to himself, but who is a most important witness with reference to the County Infirmary—I mean Mr. Porter, the Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. He had accidental opportunities of visiting the County Infirmary. Upon one occasion he came down to the neighbourhood to visit Sir William Jardine's son who was ill. On another he came down to give evidence in a law case. Upon a third he came down to an operation, and finally as a Visitor. I want to ask him who has been a clinical teacher for twenty years, if he would state what he saw on the occasion of his visits to the Infirmary, which he must have seen without preparation.

Mr. PORTER.—As Dr. Browne has stated, I have on four different occasions visited the County Infirmary in Galway. I should state that it was the only hospital there that I have ever visited. I have also visited the Pathological Museum in the College, and I have no hesitation in stating as a clinical teacher of Surgery for twenty years, that I never saw a better selection of surgical cases than in the Galway Infirmary, nor in any hospital a better school of surgical instruction or selection of appli-

ances. There were many cases there that I would gladly have had here if I could have got them to lecture on myself. I have also heard a statement with respect to clinical lectures when no patients are present. There is nothing more common with an hospital surgeon than to lecture on a subject, though he may not have a patient at all. Sometimes the students have asked me to give them a lecture on fractures and it has so happened that I did so when there was not a case in the house at all. But it was a subject that would be coming continually before their eyes, and they wished some instruction before they saw a case.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Then clinical instruction does not imply the presence of a patient suffering from the disease?

Mr. PORTER.—Certainly not.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It would be better?

Mr. PORTER.—Certainly better.

Dr. BROWNE.—The period over which these visits occurred were some four years?

Mr. PORTER.—My first visit was five or six years ago.

Dr. BANKS.—And Dr. Browne had no previous knowledge of your visits on these non-official occasions?

Mr. PORTER.—On one occasion I went down to an insurance case, and he did not know I was in the town until I went to the infirmary.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I have said, I think, that I believed it was the best hospital in Galway, and that you could not have a better clinical teacher than Dr. Browne. What I said was that, in my opinion, he had not used those opportunities and abilities. It was not that the opportunities were not there.

Mr. BERWICK.—That is all hearsay. He never was in the infirmary in his life, and knows nothing about it; and all he has said is on the evidence of persons who are not here.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I was not in the hospital, because I was not allowed in on two occasions.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I take it for granted that there were no students.

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, there were not. If I were to go fully into the case, I should require a good many witnesses—some from different parts of Ireland, and some students in Galway, who could come forward, but I could not go to the expense of bringing them here. This has given me a great deal of trouble. It has kept me away from my work, and getting on with my education is of far more importance to me than quarrelling with the Galway College. I do not wish to continue the inquiry, but these witnesses could come, and would come if their expenses were paid, and if there were a sworn inquiry.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—We have no power.

Mr. MELVILLE.—Part of the appeal has been granted, but I do not know whether the Visitors will grant the other as I cannot bring up witnesses. The College Council have not brought a student here. They have not brought one who went round the hospital with me. They have not brought one to show that Dr. Browne went round the hospital with the students on the day I attended.

Dr. BROWNE.—It so happened that on almost every day I have gone round the hospital I have had an operation.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—What fees did you pay, Mr. Melville?

Mr. LUPTON.—£6 15s. was the amount he paid.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Will he have to pay for these again at Edinburgh?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes, I have had.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—What did he pay last year?

Mr. LUPTON.—I should say £12.

Dr. BANKS.—You received £12 10s. for your scholarship?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did.

Mr. BERWICK.—And the remaining £12 10s. he is not entitled to.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Have you any other observations to make?

Mr. BERWICK.—The only thing he has to complain of is that he attended at the Infirmary and did not meet Dr. Browne, and that he was removed. Here is the explanation of Dr. Browne:—

“MY DEAR PRESIDENT,—With respect to the clinical instruction and Hospital attendance at the County Infirmary, my custom is to receive the students two mornings in each week (on the other mornings they attend the other hospitals). I go with them through the wards, and carefully direct their attention to the several cases, making such observations on the cases as may be necessary. I then select from the most important cases those I wish to deliver a clinical lecture upon, which lectures are delivered in the lecture-room of the Hospital on those days when it is my turn to lecture. Whenever I have to perform an operation, I take care to have the students present; and I may state, as a matter of fact, that during the present session an operation has been performed nearly every day the students have attended. With reference to the statements affecting me, made by Mr. ANDREW S. MELVILLE, I have to say that he never attended the Hospital until the present session, and can have no previous knowledge of the County Infirmary or its management. It is quite possible that he may have attended at the infirmary, as he states, on the 13th November, but the opening clinical lecture for the session was only given on the 12th, and the arrangements for the days and hours of attendance were not then made, owing to the following circumstances:—Towards the middle of last session, it was found that my hour for lecturing in the College, on Surgery, interfered with that of the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and I was obliged to take from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This occasioned some little derangement in the Hospital arrangements towards the class of last session, and rendered a change absolutely necessary. I spoke to Dr. DOHERTY to make that change at the commencement of this session, and as he had to consult our colleagues, there was a delay of a few days, and consequently I did not expect the students on the 13th November. On the 17th and 19th November, two other days of which he speaks, I was actually lecturing in the College at 11 A.M. On Saturday, the 20th, the last day mentioned by him, I actually brought the students round the Hospital and performed an operation in their presence. It is quite true Mr. MELVILLE was not there, but the reason is, that on that morning I had excluded him from the Hospital for personal rudeness to me, and declined to allow him to come into it again. On that day I requested Dr. DOHERTY, who is our Treasurer (and as such received the pupils' fees), to return to Mr. MELVILLE my portion of the fee which he had paid. In the evening I received a note from Dr. DOHERTY to the effect that it would be better I should do so myself. Accordingly, on Monday, 23rd (the very day of his appeal to the Visitors), I wrote him a note, enclosing his fee, and telling him I would not receive him into the Infirmary. Such are the facts.

My dear President,

“Very faithfully yours,

“J. V. BROWNE, M.D.,

“Surgeon to the County Galway Infirmary.”

He has ever since stated that he was defrauded of his fee.

Mr. MELVILLE.—He might have added to the letter that his giving instruction was a voluntary act. If there was some derangement in the hours, how was it that when I went to Dr. Doherty and paid him the fee he told me that the hours were the usual ones, and that the attendants would tell me? how was it that Dr. Colahan told me that these were the hours? and how was it that there was a notice on the gate, signed, “Richard Doherty,” stating that the hospitals would be attended at the usual hours? As a matter of course, I could not be expected to say that Dr. Doherty and Dr. Colahan knew nothing about it, and that the notice was worth nothing. I took instruction from the persons whom I ought to have taken it from.

Dr. BANKS.—Did you know the hours of lectures at the College?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, I did not; I did not know that Dr. Browne was lecturing.

Dr. BANKS.—Did you, on the occasion of one of your visits to the County Infirmary when Dr. Browne was lecturing at the College, know that he was lecturing there?

Mr. MELVILLE.—No, I did not.

Mr. LUPTON.—In his appeal he says, "On Wednesday, 17th, I again attended at 10 A.M., but was told by Dr. Browne's servant that he (Dr. B.) was going to the College then, and would not go round."

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did not know it until I went up to the infirmary.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—Did you get certificates for the first year in medicine?

Mr. MELVILLE.—I did, because I applied for them in the summer of last year.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—And you have brought these to Edinburgh?

Mr. MELVILLE.—Yes.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—And these have been refused to be recognised as part of the curriculum?

Mr. MELVILLE.—They have.

Dr. MACNAMARA.—That is a thing which ought to be inquired into, because it would be a serious loss for this gentleman that he should have to pay £12 10s. for certificates which are valueless.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Here is the statement in the calendar :—

"The Lectures of the Professors are fully recognised by the Queen's University, the Universities of Dublin, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Durham; the University and King's College, Aberdeen; the College of Physicians, London; the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, England, and Scotland; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; the Apothecaries' Halls of Dublin and London; the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards."

Dr. MACNAMARA.—That is a matter which will be set right.

The following statement, on behalf of the Council, was in the hands of the Visitors :—

When the Queen's Colleges were founded no provision was made for giving Hospital or Clinical Instruction in connexion with the Medical Schools. As medical schools had previously been in existence in Belfast and Cork, no difficulty was felt in the Colleges there; the students from the Queen's Colleges readily obtained admission to the hospitals to which students had hitherto been admitted. But these hospitals have been at no time connected with the Colleges or under their control in any way. In Galway the case was different. No Medical School had previously existed; no Hospital or Clinical Instruction had been organized. The authorities of the College, from the first, urged on the Government the necessity of providing some facilities for Hospital instruction in connexion with and subject to the control of the College, but in vain.

Under these circumstances the medical officers of the County Infirmary and the Fever Hospital agreed to open their Hospitals to students on payment of certain fees. One of these medical officers was a Professor in the College, the other had no connexion with it. This arrangement was purely voluntary on their part, and was made independently of the College, and was in no way subject to the authority of the Council. In order to make their teaching more complete these gentlemen invited two of the medical professors of the College to assist them, and in this way a connexion between the hospitals and the medical professors sprang up. After some years both these hospitals came into the hands of medical professors of the College as attendants, but the old arrangement as to Clinical teaching continued. A third Professor of the College became medical officer of the Workhouse Hospital, and that hospital then became available for students as well as the others. The opening of these hospitals to students has always been perfectly voluntary on the part of the medical officers. The College has never pretended to exercise any control over them in any way. The College Bursar does not receive the fees from students for hospital attendance; the Council issue no certificates of attendance on them, or tickets of admission to them. No returns either of the number of Clinical Lectures or the attendance of students has ever been furnished to the Council. No complaint has ever been made to the Council of irregularities in the hospital, and even if made the Council would have had no jurisdiction in relation thereto.

The County Infirmary, the Fever Hospital, and the Workhouse Hospital, under this arrangement, are open daily for students, who are attended by the medical officers, and receive from them the usual Clinical Instruction. A fourth professor of the College, Dr. DOHERTY, who has no hospital, is associated with these three medical attendants, and acts as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for the Clinical Board.

In addition to the Clinical teaching in the hospitals, the members of the Clinical Board have for some time past been in the habit of delivering a supplemental course of lectures

on two days each week during the session, on subjects of practical importance, more or less illustrative of cases in the Hospitals. Dr. DOHERTY, though he has no Hospital, has taken his part in delivering these lectures.

ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE, the appellant in this case, became a Medical Student of the College, at the commencement of the session 1868-9. During that Session he did not attend the Hospitals. At the commencement of the present session, he came to the Registrar to make inquiries about the Hospitals, and was distinctly informed that the College had nothing to do with them, and was referred to Dr. DOHERTY the Secretary of the Clinical Board for all information.

On the 23rd November last, Mr. MELVILLE forwarded, through the President, a memorial to the Visitors, containing specific charges of irregularity against Drs. BROWNE and DOHERTY, in their capacity of Clinical teachers, and excusing himself for not first appealing to the College Council, on the ground that it would be useless to do so.

The character of the dispute between Dr. BROWNE and Mr. MELVILLE may be gathered from the memorial and Dr. BROWNE's letters herewith sent.

While this memorial was pending, and before Mr. MELVILLE had received any reply from the Visitors, he, on the 30th November last, addressed a letter to the *Lancet* newspaper, in which he invokes the aid of that journal in calling attention to certain abuses which exist in the Medical School of this College, encloses a copy of his memorial to the Visitors, which he says shows *how little aid the Medical Students get from the Professors*, and intimates that *the Medical School in Galway has been ab initio a mistake, and ought to be discontinued*.

It will be observed that the charges in his memorial, whether true or false, had been made against Drs. BROWNE and DOHERTY in their character of Clinical teachers. In this letter he goes further and charges the College Council with conniving at what in his memorial he characterizes as the fraudulent conduct of these gentlemen. He says, *What have the Council of the College and the Senate of the University been about all this time, when the Council have been issuing tickets of admission to those Hospitals, and Clinical lectures, and have allowed this state of things to continue*.

Now, as already mentioned, this is not true. The Council has never directly or indirectly issued any tickets of admission to the Hospitals, and it has never had any control over them. This Mr. MELVILLE was told distinctly by the Registrar.

This letter winds up with the statement, *this is another instance of the want of rectitude of all classes in this country, and it is a pretty state of things to exist in a Government Institution*.

The publication of this letter appeared to the Council to have been utterly unwarrantable. It was written by a Scholar of the College, charging the Council with connivance in fraudulent conduct, though no attempt had ever been made by Mr. MELVILLE to bring his alleged grievance under the cognizance of the Council; and further, it publicly asserted the existence of such fraudulent conduct, pending an inquiry which he had himself claimed from the Visitors into its existence.

Subsequently to the publication of this letter Mr. MELVILLE was informed by the Visitors that his appeal could not be entertained, inasmuch as the Visitors are only authorized by the College Charter to adjudicate on appeals from the acts of the President or Council. Instead of bringing his complaint before the Council, as he should have done, had he believed, as he has so often repeated, that the Council has control over the hospitals, he again rushed into the public press, and in a second letter to the *Lancet*, dated 22nd December, said—"Now, I consider that I showed sufficient reason for not going to the Council, inasmuch as Dr. BROWNE is a member of that body, and has been so for some years, and Dr. DOHERTY was until last Session a member also, and these gentlemen were the representatives of the Medical Faculty on that body; and then, if I went to the Council, Dr. BROWNE would be one of the judges at his own trial. Since this affair commenced, many a student has said to me, 'If you go to the Council you are shelved.'"

This statement appears to the Council to be extremely improper and subversive of discipline. It charges the governing body of the College—the President and six members of Council, elected to that office by the general body of the Professors—with being so untrustworthy that they could not be expected to act fairly in a matter in which one of their members was concerned, and this alleged want of judicial impartiality is made the excuse for publicly repeating the following slanderous and untrue assertions:—

"Moreover, I contend that though my appeal was nominally against the conduct of members of the Medical Faculty, it was virtually against the acts of the President and Council; for, as stated above, Drs. BROWNE and DOHERTY have for years been the medical representatives in that body, and the President and Council have for years authorized Dr. DOHERTY to issue those tickets of admission to hospitals and clinical instruction; they have allowed Dr. DOHERTY to deliver the so-called clinical lectures when he had no patients, and they have allowed Dr. BROWNE to neglect attendance both at his hospital and clinical lectures. Again, the President and Council have granted certificates for attendance on these hospitals, and have certified these to be *bona-fide* clinical lectures; and therefore it cannot be reasonably supposed that it was unknown to the President and Council—*i.e.*, if they pretended to discharge their duty in the least. People talk of the evils of absenteeism. We have an example here in the case of our President, who scarcely ever resides in his official residence in the College.

"I do not consider that the Senate, amongst whom are the President and one member of the Council of this College, have treated me as they ought. They have shown no anxiety to help me to put an end to this system.

"The charges which I have preferred concern Drs. BROWN and DOHERTY, the President and Council of this College, and the Senate of the University alike. If I have said anything untrue, let any or all of these parties prove it. Your columns are open to them as well as to me; and if they have any regard for the character either of themselves or of the institution with which they are connected, they will join with you and with me in asking for an honest and searching investigation, held by men whom all can trust, and whose proceedings shall be public."

The same number of the *Lancet*, in which this last letter appeared, contained a letter from the President of the College replying to certain statements in Mr. MELVILLE's first letter, and explaining the relation of the Hospitals to the College. To this Mr. MELVILLE replied in a third letter dated from Edinburgh University on the 10th January. In this letter he gives a discourteous and unqualified contradiction to many of the President's statements; repeats his assertions as to the issue of Hospital admission tickets and certificates by the Council, and says:—

"Does Mr. BERWICK intend to say that Dr. DOHERTY issues these tickets without the sanction of the President and Council, and that the clinical Professors sign certificates, which are accepted by the Senate, also without the sanction and authority of the Council? I charged the Council with knowingly allowing an infamous state of things to continue, and this charge has not been denied. I say that it is the duty of the President and Council to exercise supervision and control over everything connected with the College, and I say they have not done so."

He then concludes:—

"It may be asked why I have gone to Edinburgh University. For an obvious reason, that I could not get hospital or clinical instruction, or indeed proper instruction on most subjects, in Galway."

Thus the charges of irregularity which were originally levelled at two clinical teachers, are now extended to most of the departments of the College.

Mr. MELVILLE having acknowledged the authorship of those letters, the Council felt that, in the interest of College discipline, they had no alternative but to pass on him the sentence against which he appeals.

Further, as to the certificate of matriculation which Mr. MELVILLE claims as his private property, such certificate is not in existence, and the Council feel that there is no obligation on them to direct the Registrar to sign any certificate for Mr. MELVILLE under the circumstances of his case.

Mr. BERWICK said he was now prepared to go into the case for the College, and show that the facts stated in the sentence of rustication had been confirmed by Mr. Melville himself.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said the Visitors had the whole case in the documents, and they would now retire for a few minutes.

The Visitors withdrew for a short time, and on returning,

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said—We have given as much consideration as time has allowed to this appeal, and the reasoning and arguments of Mr. Melville, and what has been said by the Council; and, undoubtedly, it is a matter of considerable importance not only to Mr. Melville but to the College itself. There are many things in the case which cannot be considered as matters of indifference in regard to the constitution of the medical school of the Galway College. The case has been brought before us by Mr. Melville on an appeal from the sentence of the Council of the College; a sentence which is certainly very severe, affecting him in many ways, both in a pecuniary sense and in regard to the future course and progress of his education. He has been deprived of a scholarship which he had earned by examination, upon his knowledge of subjects of medical education; and he has, in addition to that, sustained some loss of fees in not getting the lectures and certificates for which they were given. If he has sustained that, however, in consequence of a rustication properly decreed, he has only himself to blame; and one ground of complaint is involved in the other completely.

With regard to the first part of the sentence of rustication, it has been passed on Mr. Melville on the ground of his having, as the Council of the College were of opinion, been guilty of a gross and great violation of College discipline, in writing to a public newspaper—one of great

prominence in the medical world—letters in which he has reflected in a manner which the Council designate as very improper, on the medical instruction of the College and the conduct of the authorities there. No doubt, for a student of a college to write to a public journal to complain of the authorities is *prima facie* a great breach of discipline, and no College could subsist for an hour if it was open to every student, instead of making complaints to the proper authorities, to write violent letters to newspapers, which would bring great discredit upon the College, and bring the authorities into disgrace.

These letters are very strong. They accuse the medical members of the Council with taking money and not giving lectures; and that, as far as Mr. Melville is concerned, is founded on a very small matter indeed, namely, his not being admitted by Dr. Browne to a lecture in the County Infirmary on a particular day. Now, to accuse anyone of fraud is a very strong act, and one implying a great deal of very unworthy conduct on the part of the person so accused. And these letters not only accuse persons of fraud, but accuse the Council of conniving at this, which is called "infamous conduct" on the part of the authorities.

No one can read those letters without saying that they fully deserved the character given by the Council in the Sentence, and we should be unworthy of our position as Visitors if we were to sanction the notion that such a course of action could be tolerated on the part of a student; still more of a student who had been a scholar, and who was therefore bound to maintain the discipline of the college more than an ordinary student. The course open to Mr. Melville was to complain to the President of the college. He has power over everyone in the college, and to regulate the conduct of the professors if they neglect their duty, and it was open to him to complain of Dr. Browne if he thought he was neglecting his duties.

There is a question as regards that which lies behind, namely, whether the management of this County Infirmary falls within any part of the duty of a professor at all, or whether Dr. Browne is open to collegiate censure for anything transacted within that infirmary. It appears that he is the recognised public officer of that infirmary. It is in no way connected with the College, and he says, "I am master of the infirmary, and I won't let him in unless I like;" and we cannot say, looking to the practice of other places, that it is essential to the College to have an hospital actually belonging to itself. There are many colleges that have none. The College of Surgeons has none, but there are hospitals connected with it, in this modified sense, that the medical men receive the students of these Colleges. There is a kind of courteous dealing between them, and in a certain sense it is impossible to deny, in relation to the County Infirmary looking to the connexion of Dr. Browne with the College, and that he derives emolument from the College, that there is a certain understanding, but nothing to authorize the College to order Dr. Browne to do so and so, if he thinks right not to do it. At the same time, if he were to be wilfully obstructive to College students, and after receiving fees did not give them instruction, there would be at least some remonstrance from the College, if appealed to, which would lead to some regulation of the matter.

However, Mr. Melville, instead of taking any proper course, sent up a statement to the Visitors. Now their authority is limited. When they go to Galway triennially they have ample powers. They can enter into any suggestion and have it discussed and decided. They can hold a Special Visitation on the complaint of any student against acts of the President or Council, but it must be against their acts. When the complaint came here it was brought by Mr. Stoney to me as Vice-Chancellor, and

one of the Visitors, and I told him "This is no complaint against the President or Council, and therefore the Visitors have nothing to do with it. Send it back to Mr. Melville and he can take his proper course." Instead of doing that Mr. Melville, for a reason which is more offensive than the act itself, declines, writes to the *Lancet* this abusive letter, and assigns as a reason for not going to the Council that he did not expect justice from that Council, because he thought the individuals would be prejudiced in their own favour, in favour of their own body. That is a serious charge to make against any body in authority, and one which I am sure could never be properly alleged against the Council of any of the three Queen's Colleges, and certainly not against that of Galway, as far as I know the members of it, and particularly the President.

That, I think, was a great aggravation of the case. Instead of doing what he ought to have done he wrote those letters, and they do bear the character given to them by the College Council in its Sentence; and we concur with them in describing the letters as productions which had, in fact, "aspersed the character of the College in abusive and libellous terms."

To accuse them of fraud is libellous; and, even if true, it would not be the less libellous. Every word of the Sentence seems to be perfectly true from what has appeared before us, and it seems to me that there was certainly very good foundation for the censure and sentence against Mr. Melville in that respect.

We are not called upon to investigate very minutely—for we have not the means—the condition of the College, but it is right that I should state that when this matter came before us as Visitors, we had a discussion about it, and my colleagues, the President of the College of Surgeons, and the President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, most readily and properly said—"This is a matter which involves so much the medical school of the College, that in order to judge properly of the whole of the case, a personal inspection and examination of the hospitals would be absolutely necessary." And they went down after notice was given of this Visitation, and they returned with a document which will be read, and in which they give in the fullest terms their highest opinion as to the appliances and means of instruction both in the Hospitals and in the College—the supply of patients, the means of medical tuition in every respect, and the excellence of the *armamentarium* which is in this College. They expressed their highest opinion of all these, agreeing in fact with Mr. Porter, as to the means of instruction in the College. Whatever they saw in the hospitals, was to them a proof of the excellent care taken to give the student a full knowledge of his profession, and everything that could be desired. Mr. Melville does not dispute, as I understand, the existence of these things substantially. He makes some slight observation as to the number of patients, but that is another matter altogether.

Having pretermitted the proper appeal to the President and Council, he wrote those letters, and the consequence was that the Council took them up and proceeded accordingly. They censured him, and, as I have said, I concur in the propriety of their sentence, and the expressions they have used on the subject. Mr. Melville has gone through part of his course, and I was anxious to know what he had really lost by this sentence. As far as I can discover, in point of time he can hardly be said to have lost anything or much. He had left the college to go to Edinburgh, scarcely with any *animus revertendi*, and it was innocuous as regards him. He had got half his scholarship, and lost some fees; but if that has been the result of his own misconduct in leaving the college

we cannot help that, and we cannot take the fees out of the pockets of the professors who have them.

But we then come to the case as it stands on the whole. Now, looking to the Sentence, it undoubtedly appears to us to be very strong and very severe, combining with it three years removal from the college, personal censure, and the loss of all fees and emoluments. It cannot, perhaps, serve much to continue the whole duration of that sentence; but I must say that I think the sentence might have been lighter, and that I should have been much better pleased if it had been lighter in point of time. That is the only variation which we can make, and although it may do no good to Mr. Melville, or harm to the college, if we reduce the sentence to one year, or one and a half years, it will indicate our opinion that the sentence was rather severe. At the same time Mr. Melville will suffer very severely by the loss of half his scholarship and fees.

Mr. Melville appears to have a certain opinion with regard to what are clinical lectures. That is a matter of professional and technical meaning. On looking to one or two dictionaries to see this word "Clinical," there appears to be a variety of meanings. Surgeon Porter and Dr. Doherty might be under the impression that it is sufficiently answered by a lecture on an abstract doctrine on particular medical experience. In looking to the origin of the word, it appears to be *κλίνη*, a bed, and it primarily means bedside instruction. A second meaning is commenting on cases which have been seen; but it would be absurd to say that in every case the lecture should be delivered on every patient in the ward, or that a patient should be brought down into the lecture-room. There is a difference of opinion as to the meaning. It may be satisfied by lecturing on clinical medicine in a way which comes nearer to the views of Mr. Porter and Dr. Doherty than the others. But there was enough to make a student doubt whether he understood this word clinical, and it appears to me that in his apprehension of the word "Clinical," Mr. Melville did not go beyond what might be sanctioned by authority and by his own just opinion of what the word required. It appears to me that he has not been under any very strong misapprehension in supposing that the word clinical went farther than the medical authorities seem to think. At the same time, I am not going to say that the word may not be satisfied to some extent by what is done in the Colleges, and I may say that some change has been made, as mentioned by Dr. Cleland, since this appeal was lodged. On the whole of the case, I have expressed my view, and while I think Mr. Melville has been most properly censured by the College, and rusticated for a time, I do think that three years were rather too long a period to deprive a young man of the benefit of collegiate instruction, at a very critical period—to deprive him, in the case of a medical student, almost of the means of learning his profession. If he were an Arts student I would not say so much, but, in the case of a medical student, it is when the body is strong and vigorous, and the mind retentive, that his education can best be obtained. Therefore, as I have said, I think three years, in the case of a medical student for a mere breach of college discipline, are too much. If it had been a moral or political offence, which showed him to be either a bad man or a bad subject of the State, it would have been different. But this is for expressions which he now admits were too strong, and in a sense apologises for to Dr. Browne, stating that he did not mean to be offensive, so far as that may be considered an apology; and I dare say if he went back to the college—for we have had nothing to find fault with in his manner here—all might go on well; but that appears to be impossible.

No doubt the authorities felt themselves very much aggrieved and

injured and indignant at the language applied to them, and they meant to express their opinion of the language used, by the Sentence which they imposed. We find no fault with it, except that it might have been shorter in point of time. We are bound to give Mr. Melville the benefit of our opinion, and we give it with great readiness. He will get his certificate as a matter of course, from Mr. Lupton.

With regard to what he has said about the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Stoney and Mr. Lupton will confer together and inquire into it. I believe I have now touched upon everything. Mr. Melville has dwelt very much on the fact that this visitation has been held in Dublin and not in Galway. I agree with him that it would have been better in Galway, but I am sorry to say that the cause is my own misfortune. My state of health prevents my going there. I should have gone with great pleasure to Galway as my colleagues did; but as far as they went they have supplied the defect by their report as to the Galway hospitals and the appliances there. I will now leave them to express their opinion as to the whole case.

MR. LUPTON.—Will you kindly say to what precise time the sentence is to be reduced?

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—One year.

DR. MACNAMARA.—Both myself and the President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, agree in the views expressed by the Vice-Chancellor, and all I wish to do is, not to supplement his observations, but to read our conjoint report on the state of the medical school and hospitals connected with Queen's College, Galway.

REPORT of the PRESIDENT of the KING and QUEEN'S COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, and of the PRESIDENT of the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS in IRELAND, upon the STATE of the MEDICAL SCHOOL and HOSPITALS connected with the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, to the VISITORS of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your request, upon Friday, the 18th inst., we proceeded to Galway for the purpose of examining into the condition of the Medical School of the Queen's College, and of inquiring into the facilities for clinical teaching enjoyed by the several hospitals in connexion therewith.

Upon Saturday, the 19th inst., we devoted several hours to this inquiry; and first directed our attention to the Infirmary, an institution which we found in the very highest state of efficiency; beautifully clean, admirably ventilated, and containing in its wards a number of cases in an eminent degree suited for clinical instruction—so much so that we both felt that, did but its arrangements permit of the admission into its wards of acute medical cases, including fevers, nothing more could be wished for in a clinical hospital, so far as efficient means for teaching a medico-chirurgical class of students would require. The hospital has beds for the accommodation of seventy-six patients, of which upon the occasion of our visit fifty-four were occupied; but most of those cases (a list of which we herewith submit for your inspection) were typical ones; and it is but simple justice to Professor Browne, to whose charge this hospital is intrusted, to add that each of these cases evidenced the care of a skilful physician and of a sound surgeon. His chirurgical armamentarium also is of the most full and perfect character.

Our attention was next directed to the Poorhouse Hospital—the medical attendant of which is Professor Cleland. Here we found the popular

idea "that a poorhouse hospital is solely confined to the treatment of the sick and infirm inmates of the poorhouse itself" to be, so far as this institution is concerned, a most unfounded one, the fact being that this hospital is the general one for the town, as the infirmary is for the county; no other than county patients being admitted into the infirmary, unless in cases of sudden and severe accident, and as a consequence the workhouse hospital is largely resorted to by the poorer inhabitants of the town when overtaken by disease. This hospital, containing ample accommodation, presented in its wards many cases of great clinical interest (a list of which also we submit for your inspection) each of them evidencing great skill and care in their treatment upon the part of their medical attendant, and affording to the industrious student ample means for profitable study.

We next proceeded to visit the Fever Hospital—an institution which is intrusted to the care of Professor Colahan; here we found many typical cases of fever illustrative of this disease, which may be considered the scourge of our country, and all handled in a most able manner; and in a manner also most calculated to instruct a class of students. Upon a close and extensive examination of the daily returns (returns not made out by the medical attendant, but by the Clerk of the Union) we found that the minimum number of patients upon the books of the hospital, for any one day was fourteen, whilst the maximum number was thirty-two, a number which, for the sanitary condition of the town, we regret to have to add, was far more frequently met with than the minimum.

Finally, we proceeded to examine into the condition of the Medical School of the Queen's College, so far as its means for medico-chirurgical teaching are concerned, and are in a position to state that it is in most efficient working order. In one department (that of pathology) we found, were such required, additional evidences of earnest, instructive and successful work. Preparations of great value, some of them the result of formidable operative surgery, we observed in the Museum; nor are the specimens of medical pathology less striking. In conclusion, we feel ourselves justified in stating that, were no other evidence forthcoming, these pathological preparations would speak strongly in favour of the manner in which the gentlemen engaged in clinical teaching in the Galway College must have hitherto discharged their duties.

J. T. BANKS, President,  
King and Queen's College of Physicians.

RAWDON MACNAMARA,  
President, R.C.S.I.

Mr. BERWICK.—As President of the College, I entirely acquiesce in your decision.

Mr. MELVILLE.—I desire to express my great thanks to the Visitors, for the patient hearing which they have given me. I am greatly obliged for the certificate. It is far more important to me than the alteration of the Sentence. The loss of the Scholarship is the loss of some money, but I hope to be able to do without it. The reduction of the term of rustication is an expression of your opinion, but it can, as you have said, do me no good, as I do not intend to return.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I hope your future conduct will justify the view we have taken of your proceedings on the present occasion, and that you will take care and not be so hasty and rash in your expressions regarding others.

Dr. BANKS.—When a few years have passed over your head, you will greatly regret the expressions you have used.

The proceedings then terminated.

## APPENDIX.

LETTERS and PAPERS relating to the APPEAL of Mr. A. S. MELVILLE.

FROM A. S. MELVILLE to the PRESIDENT.

Queen's College, 23rd November, 1869.

SIR,—I have to request that you will forward the enclosed petition to the Visitors of the Queen's College, Galway, without any unnecessary delay. In the petition I have stated my reasons for not first laying my complaints before the Council.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW S. MELVILLE.

Queen's College, Galway,  
23rd November, 1869.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—As a Medical Student in the Queen's College, Galway, I am obliged to bring the following matters under your notice:—

One of the University regulations enacts that candidates for the first half in Medicine "shall have attended a Medico-chirurgical hospital, (recognised by the Senate), containing at least 60 beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—at least two each week—a winter session of six months."

In order to enable Medical Students in this College to comply with this regulation, the Council of this College issue tickets of admission to Hospitals and Clinical Lectures in connexion with the College. On the 11th instant I paid the fee, £4, to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Doherty, and on receiving my ticket from him, I asked him what hospitals the ticket admitted me to, and on what days and hours? He told me that it admitted to the Workhouse Hospital, the Fever Hospital, and the County Galway Infirmary, and at the usual hours, which the Professors would tell me.

Dr. Colahan, in the opening Clinical Lecture on 12th instant, told the students that the Workhouse Hospital would be visited by Dr. Cleland on Monday and Thursday at 10 a.m.; the Fever Hospital by Dr. Colahan, on Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m.; and the County Infirmary, on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., each week.

Also, there is a notice on the College gate signed Richard Doherty, which states that the hospitals are now open to Medical Students, and will be visited by the Medical Officers at the usual hours during the Session, and that Clinical Lectures will be delivered on every Tuesday and Friday throughout the terms.

Dr. Colahan stated that the hours for the Infirmary were 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday; and these were the hours last year, and also, I believe on previous years. Accordingly, on Saturday, 13th, I went to the County Infirmary at 10 a.m., but there was no one in attendance to take me round, and, after waiting forty-five minutes, I was told that Dr. Browne was not at home. There was no notice either at the College or at the Infirmary that Dr. Browne would not attend.

On Wednesday, 17th, I again attended at 10, a.m., but was told by Dr. Browne's servant that he (Dr. B.) was going to the College then, and would not go round. On Saturday, 20th, I again attended at 10, a.m., and saw Dr. Browne. He asked me what I wanted, and when I told him that I was waiting for him to go round the hospital, he said that he was not going round then. I then asked him whether Wednesday and Saturday, at 10, a.m., were his visiting hours, stating that I had been told so by Dr. Colahan at the first Clinical Lecture. He said that he had not arranged about his hours with the Secretary, Dr. Doherty. I then said that Dr. Doherty had referred me to the Professors, and that there was a notice on the College-gate stating that the hospitals would be visited at the usual hours, and I again asked him whether he would go round. He said he would not. I then left. There is also a

notice on the College-gate stating that Dr. Browne would deliver a Clinical Lecture on Friday, at 10, a.m., at the usual lecture-room in the College. I attended at that hour and place, and although I waited the whole hour Dr. Browne did not come, although no notice was given that he would not do so.

I have to appeal against the conduct of this Professor on all these occasions. My time has been wasted by my having to go to the Infirmary and wait there, and by having to wait for his Clinical Lecture; and I have been defrauded of part of the money which I paid for the ticket, which, I was led to understand, admitted me to the County Infirmary, to Clinical instruction therein, and to Clinical Lectures in the College.

This is the first year that I have taken hospitals here, but if I am to believe the statements of every medical student who has taken them before, I must understand that this state of things has been going on for some years; that Dr. Browne has scarcely ever gone round the Infirmary with them, or delivered a Clinical Lecture, although he has taken a portion of the fee, and has at the end granted certificates stating that the students have attended the County Infirmary and the Clinical Lectures, neither of which they hardly ever had an opportunity of doing.

This is a great injustice to the student—it wastes his time and his money; it is a wrong to the university which has all this time been accepting certificates which it presumed to be *bona fide*, but which were not so; and it is an injury to the public, whose lives are hereafter to be entrusted to the care of medical men sent out from this College, and who naturally expect and suppose that medical students who have studied at this College have had the same opportunities as others of acquiring that practical knowledge of their profession, which all agree is essential to a successful practice hereafter.

And not only is it an injury to the student now, but it might be a very serious obstacle to the success of his future career—because if this state of matters were to become known at any subsequent time, any public board would be quite justified in refusing to accept from any man certificates which were morally a fraud, and they would be very likely to do so.

On this occasion I have not, as is the usual custom, appealed first to the College Council, as I felt it useless to do so, and for these reasons. First—Because Dr. Browne is himself a member of the council, and has been so for some years. Second—That I cannot reasonably suppose that a state of matters which for a long time has been notorious to every one in the College should have been totally unknown to every other member of the council; and, Third—That a representation was made last session on the subject to Dr. Doherty, who was at that time a member of the council, and no good seems to have come of it.

It may be urged that the council have no power over Dr. Browne as Surgeon to the County Infirmary; but then why do they issue certificates which are stated to admit to the county infirmary, and to the clinical instruction therein, and why does Dr. Browne take a portion of the fee?

Again, Dr. Doherty delivered what was intended to be a clinical lecture on Friday, 23rd instant. He has no means of showing us any patients, as he has no hospital. After the lecture I asked Dr. Doherty where the patients could be seen on which he had been lecturing, and which were to form the subjects of his future clinical lectures. He stated that he did not know.

I must object to Dr. Doherty's lectures being considered as clinical lectures, which are always understood to be lectures on cases which the student has previously seen.

For the same reasons as I have stated in Dr. Browne's case, I feel it useless to apply to the council on this subject. For all these reasons I would humbly beg that you would grant a special visitation to inquire into the aforesaid matters.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE.

On receipt of this memorial the President wrote to Dr. Browne, saying he had received a petition to present to the Visitors, complaining of irregularities in his hospital. The following letters were then written to him by Dr. Browne:—

(Private.)

23rd November, '69.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT,—I am quite aware who the memorial is from, Mr. Andrew S. Melville, who I will not allow into the Infirmary on any account. I have written to him this day, enclosing him my portion of his hospital fees, viz., £1. I will end the matter at once by withdrawing from the clinical school, which is altogether a voluntary duty, and has nothing to do with my professorial office. I am quite willing to admit, and have admitted the other students, but nothing will induce me to admit Mr. Melville, whose conduct has been invariably disrespectful and impertinent to me, as well as that of his ill-mannered father; and neither of them will I permit to dictate to me. The students were here on Saturday, and saw an operation, and all the patients in the hospital.

I am, my dear President, very faithfully yours,

J. V. BROWNE.

Edwd. Berwick, esq., P.Q.C.

County Infirmary, Galway, 26th November, '69.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT,—In reply to the statement of Mr. Andrew Melville, I beg in the first place to point out to you that the Senate of the Queen's University or the Visitors of the Queen's College have nothing whatever to do with me in my capacity of County Infirmary Surgeon—this you will, of course, understand me to put forward most respectfully. I have gone round with the students every year since I commenced to give clinical instruction at the Infirmary, and had them invariably present at all my operations, and gave them clinical lectures on the cases, or on some case, illustrated by preparations in the museum. Mr. Andrew Melville I positively refused to allow into the Infirmary; his manner has been personally offensive and disrespectful to me; he is set on by his father, who is always at war with all his brother professors, and is not on terms of friendship with one of them; and this is nothing but an attempt to annoy the school, which he is always abusing. I consider it most highly impertinent in Mr. Andrew Melville accusing one of the professors of fraud—I need not say most falsely, in proof of which he admits I returned him his money directly I saw him in the hospital. That same day the pupils went round, and saw an operation on the face of one of the patients. I am sure you will yourself bear witness for me that I do everything in my power, and most willingly act upon any suggestion I have ever received from you or any of my brother Professors, for the good of our College and its Medical School. One of Dr. Melville's great grievances is that he cannot get on the Council. I never saw his name on a voting slip; nobody could sit on a council with him. He is the real author of the letter bearing his son's signature—a most disrespectful, groundless, crochety document, and of no further use than to annoy, because the Council could not accord to an application he laid before it through Dr. Stoney a few days past. The fees from the Clinical School are no object to me, as they bear no proportion whatever to the trouble of teaching; but it is really a pleasure to me; and I especially like operating before the class. In conclusion, I again most respectfully point out that none of the College authorities have any power to interfere with the County Infirmary, and that nothing would induce me to allow Mr. Andrew Melville inside its walls.

Believe me, my dear President, most respectfully yours,

J. V. BROWNE.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT,—With respect to the Clinical instruction and Hospital attendance at the County Infirmary, my custom is to receive the students two mornings in each week (on the other mornings they attend the other hospitals). I go with them through the wards, and carefully direct their attention to the several cases, making such observations on the cases as may be necessary. I then select from the most important cases those I wish to deliver a clinical lecture upon, which lectures are delivered in the lecture-room of the Hospital on those days when it is my turn to lecture. Whenever I have to perform an operation, I take care to have the students present, and, I may state, as a matter of fact, that during the present session an operation has been performed nearly

every day the students have attended. With reference to the statements affecting me, made by Mr. Andrew S. Melville, I have to say that he never attended the Hospital until the present session, and can have no previous knowledge of the County Infirmary or its management. It is quite possible that he may have attended at the Infirmary, as he states, on the 13th November; but the opening clinical lecture for the session was only given on the 12th, and the arrangements for the days and hours of attendance were not then made, owing to the following circumstances:—Towards the middle of last session it was found that my hour for lecturing in the College, on Surgery, interfered with that of the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and I was obliged to take from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This occasioned some little derangement in the Hospital arrangements towards the close of last session, and rendered a change absolutely necessary. I spoke to Dr. Doherty to make that change at the commencement of this session, and as he had to consult our colleagues, there was a delay of a few days, and consequently I did not expect the students on the 13th November. On the 17th and 19th November, two other days of which he speaks, I was actually lecturing in the College at 11, a.m. On Saturday, the 20th, the last day mentioned by him, I actually brought the students round the Hospital and performed an operation in their presence. It is quite true Mr. Melville was not there, but the reason is, that on that morning I had excluded him from the Hospital for personal rudeness to me, and declined to allow him to come into it again. On that day I requested Dr. Doherty, who is our Treasurer (and as such received the pupils' fees), to return to Mr. Melville my portion of the fee which he had paid. In the evening I received a note from Dr. Doherty to the effect that it would be better I should do so myself. Accordingly, on Monday 23rd, (the very date of his appeal to the Visitors), I wrote him a note, enclosing his fee, and telling him I would not receive him into the Infirmary. Such are the facts.

My dear President, very faithfully yours,

J. V. BROWNE, M.D.,

Surgeon to the County Galway Infirmary.

Queen's College, 23rd November, 1869.

SIR,—I have this morning received a note from Dr. Browne, enclosing £1 as his portion of the hospital fee. I herewith enclose you this sum, and beg you to retain it until official decision is arrived at.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE.

To the President of the Queen's College.

On receipt of this note the President wrote to Mr. Melville, returning the money and declining to retain it.

Queen's College, 26th November, 1869.

SIR,—On 23rd November I sent in to you a memorial to the Visitors of this College. I have the utmost respect for your exalted position, but I must, nevertheless, request an answer from you on this matter: whether you have forwarded that memorial to the visitors or not? In consequence of the action which Dr. Browne has taken in returning me £1, I shall be obliged to take further steps. I may mention that having tendered the above-mentioned money to you as head of the College, and also to Dr. Doherty, as the gentleman to whom I pay the hospital fee, and as it has been retained by neither, I have taken the opinion of a magistrate on the subject, and, acting on this, I have consented to retain this sum, pending the result of the investigation for which I have prayed. I must beg for an immediate answer as to whether the appeal has been forwarded.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW S. MELVILLE.

To the President.

In reply to this letter the Registrar wrote to Mr. Melville, by direction of the President, saying that his memorial would be duly forwarded to the Visitors.

Queen's College, 21st December, 1869.

SIR,—I have to request that you will furnish me with a certificate of having matriculated in Arts in this College, mentioning in it the subjects of examination. I also require certificates of attendance on all the Arts classes which I have attended in this College. I must request you to let me have these documents before the end of this term, as I require to send them away to another University without delay.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW S. MELVILLE.

W. Lupton, M.A., Registrar.

Queen's College, Galway,  
23rd December, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Council to ask you whether you are the writer of a letter signed Andrew S. Melville, Sch. Q.C.G., which appears in the *Lancet* of last Saturday?

I am further directed to say that, pending an inquiry into the authenticity of that letter and the statements contained in it, no certificates can be given to you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LUPTON, Registrar.

Mr. A. S. Melville, Queen's College, Galway.

Queen's College, Galway,  
28th December, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the President to require from you an immediate answer to my letter of 23rd instant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LUPTON, Registrar.

Mr. Andrew S. Melville, Scholar,  
Queen's College, Galway.

Rahoon House, 29th December, 1869.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 23rd inst., I may state that I went to the stipendiary magistrate here to swear a declaration that I was the author of the letter to which you refer. This is the best proof that I can give you of the fact. I must also again respectfully demand the certificates referred to, prior to taking legal steps to obtain them, as they are my private property, for which I have paid.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW S. MELVILLE.

W. Lupton, Esq.

# THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

(To the Editor of THE LANCET.)

SIR,—As the Editor of the best known medical journal in the world, I would beg you to use your powerful influence in directing the attention of the profession and of the general public to certain abuses which exist in the Medical School of this College. I enclose you a memorial which I have forwarded to the Visitors of this College, and you will see by it how little aid the medical student gets from the Professors; how little he is helped to make use of even the small opportunities at his disposal in this remote district. I also enclose an extract from an article on Education by Professor Quinlan, in the *Tablet* of November 20th. This gentleman, a former examiner in this university, and therefore a competent judge, believes that the Medical School of Galway has been *ab initio* a mistake, and ought to be discontinued.

I wonder what Dr. Quinlan and every other member of the profession will say when they hear that for years lectures have been delivered in this College, which were termed clinical lectures, when, as will be seen from the memorial, the lecturer had no hospital whatever to go round, and that for years the

various licensing bodies have been taking certificates for attendance on these so-called clinical lectures, when the student had never seen one of the cases, and the Professor made not a single effort to show him one, but merely granted the certificate, and pocketed the fee. I would ask any one competent to judge whether such a certificate is a *bona fide* one, and whether the army, navy, or any other public board will continue to accept such certificates? That the students themselves are aware how little these same documents are worth, will be evident from the enclosed extract from the letter of a former student, and this same letter will afford proof that this state of things is of some years' standing.

I would also draw your attention to the enclosed extract from the *Galway Express*, in which it will be seen that at the meeting of the Galway Board of Guardians, so late as Wednesday last, Mr. Davis objected to a case of accident being admitted to the Poorhouse Infirmary, as the County Infirmary was the proper place for all accident cases; and Dr. Brodie, the Poor-law Medical Inspector, agreed that the Poorhouse Hospital was not the proper place. Now, if the County Infirmary is the only place for accident cases, and if at any moment it can be shut against the students at the will of its medical officers, as has been done in my case, what chance can the student have of acquiring even an idea of the practice of his profession, except what he can get at the Fever Hospital, which has not an overwhelming number of patients, and at the Poorhouse Hospital, of which Dr. Quinlan gives such a flattering opinion; and besides the Poorhouse Hospital here is merely opened to the students by the courtesy of the guardians, and Dr. Cleland gives clinical instruction in it as a matter of courtesy also, and to give the student some chance. Besides, it should be remembered that all this time students have been paying fees to get into the County Infirmary, and the clinical instruction in it, and for Dr. Browne's clinical lectures. These fees have been accepted, but I fear the students have got a very poor return. What have the Council of the College and the Senate of the University been about all this time, when the council have been issuing tickets of admission to these hospitals and clinical lectures, and have allowed this state of things to continue, and the senate have continued to recognise an hospital which was virtually closed to the student? It should be borne in mind that Dr. Cleland's hospital is not recognised by the senate. I would again ask any competent judge whether certificates of attendance on these hospitals and on Dr. Browne's lectures would be considered as *bona fide*?

I am aware that this letter is much too long for publication in your columns; but I would earnestly request you to extract what you think fit, and so help the students who for years have been in the power of these men. This is another instance of the want of rectitude of all classes in this country, and it is a pretty state of things to exist in a Government institution.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW S. MELVILLE, Sch., Q.C.G.

Galway, Nov. 30th, 1869.

Office of the Queen's University, Dublin Castle,  
13th December, 1869.

SIR,—I am desired by the Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, as a Visitor of Queen's College, Galway, to say that the memorial which you have addressed to the Visitors cannot be entertained by them, as it does not set forth your complaint of any act or decision of the President or College Council, such as the Visitors, under the powers conferred upon them by the College statutes, can adjudicate upon. I am, therefore, to refer you to the President and Council of your College.

I am, yours, &c.,

G. J. STONEY.

# THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

(To the Editor of THE LANCET.)

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter from Mr. Melville, a student of Queen's College, Galway, which appeared in *The Lancet* of Dec. 18th, making grave charges of misconduct against the Medical Professors and the Council of

the College, as well as to certain editorial observations on the management of that institution.

With respect to Mr. Melville, I shall only remark that he commenced his attendance on hospitals at the beginning of the present session, and was in a few days excluded from the County Infirmary, one of the hospitals to which our students are admissible, for alleged rudeness to the attending surgeon, one of the gentlemen whose conduct he has impeached in his letter. Having memorialised the Visitors of the College on the matter, and having been informed by them that they could only take cognizance of matters which had been previously submitted to the College Council, he has availed himself of your columns to give publicity to accusations which have never been investigated, and for which he must answer to those professors whose conduct he has assailed.

With regard to your remarks, founded on the allegation of your correspondent, as to the deficiency of the means of clinical instruction in connexion with the College, I shall confine myself to the following simple statement:—

Three Professors of the College, each having the charge of an hospital, admit students to their hospitals, and give clinical instruction, where such instruction is usually given at the bedside. These hospitals, all in the immediate vicinity of the College, are the Workhouse Hospital, with, as a general rule, from 100 to 180 patients on its books; the Fever Hospital, with forty beds, and an average of twenty patients; and the County Infirmary, with sixty-five beds, and an average of forty patients. To render, however, their arrangements more effective, these Professors associate with them a fourth Professor as Honorary Secretary, for the management of pecuniary and other necessary matters. This Professor takes part along with the other three in giving an additional series of lectures on subjects of practical importance, and which may be more or less illustrative of the cases in hospital. It is, doubtless, to these lectures—which are delivered twice a week in one of the class-rooms of the College—that your correspondent refers when he wishes to have it believed that clinical teaching in Galway is conducted without patients. Your inference that the clinical lectures are not given “in connexion with that which alone constitutes their value, the observation of disease at the bedside,” is, therefore, incorrect, as there are three clinical teachers who give instruction within the hospitals, while the other course is merely supplementary.

All these courses, it is to be observed, are quite independent of the College. They are delivered by the Professors, in the interest of the school, for the purpose of securing to the students a practical knowledge of medicine and surgery. The lecturers issue their own tickets of admission and certificates of attendance, and upon their own conditions, as elsewhere. The College Council has never issued tickets (as Mr. Melville asserts it has done) of admission to hospitals and clinical lectures; it has never received, nor authorized the receipt of, fees for hospital attendance or clinical instruction; nor has it, directly or indirectly given certificates of attendance on hospitals.

The known success of our medical students both at the University and in the public competition for army and navy appointments is the best evidence that the hospital instruction available outside the College for students is of a very different character from that which is to be inferred from your correspondent's letter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BERWICK,

President, Queen's College, Galway.

Queen's University, Dublin Castle, Dec. 28th, 1869.

(To the Editor of THE LANCET.)

SIR,—In your issue of December 18th you published a letter which I sent to you some time ago relative to some abuses in the Medical School of Queen's College, Galway, and in commenting on it you state that my appeal ought to be duly considered. I now enclose the answer which I have received from the Visitors, declining to listen to my appeal, as it is not one against any act of the President or Council. Now, I consider that I showed sufficient reason for not going to the Council, inasmuch as Dr. Browne is a member of that body, and has been so for some years, and Dr. Doherty was until last session a member

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also, and these gentlemen were the representatives of the Medical Faculty in that body; and thus, if I went to the Council, Dr. Browne would be one of the judges at his own trial. Since this affair commenced many a student has said to me, "If you go to the Council you are shelved." Moreover, I contend that though my appeal was nominally against the conduct of members of the Medical Faculty, it was virtually against the acts of the President and Council; for, as stated above, Drs. Browne and Doherty have for years been the medical representatives in that body, and the President and Council have for years authorized Dr. Doherty to issue those tickets of admission to hospital and clinical instruction; they have allowed Dr. Doherty to deliver the so-called clinical lectures when he had no patients, and they have allowed Dr. Browne to neglect attendance both at his hospital and clinical lectures. Again, the President and Council have granted certificates for attendance on these hospitals, and have certified these to be *bona fide* clinical lectures.

The Council will scarcely plead ignorance of these facts; for this state of things has long been notorious to the students, and was, I know, well known to some of the Professors, and therefore it cannot be reasonably supposed that it was unknown to the President and Council—*i.e.*, if they pretended to discharge their duty in the least. People talk of the evils of absenteeism. We have an example here in the case of our President, who scarcely ever resides in his official residence in the College.

I may mention that I forwarded a copy of the appeal to the Senate of the University, and at the same time I wrote to ask them whether they would continue to receive certificates as *bona fide* ones which were obtained under such circumstances as those stated in the appeal. In answer, I was told that the matter referred to was contained in an appeal to the Visitors of the College, and could not be considered as before the Senate. Now, I wrote a separate letter to the Senate. I did not ask them to interfere between Drs. Browne and Doherty, or between the Council and myself. I merely asked them would they receive certificates obtained under such-and-such circumstances, and this question was asked in a letter entirely independent of the appeal to the Visitors. I do not consider that the Senate, amongst whom are the President and one member of the Council of this College, have treated me as they ought. They have shown no anxiety to help me to put an end to this system. The Senate, too, have for years recognised the County Infirmary, and have received certificates of attendance on hospitals, and the so-called clinics, without ever caring apparently whether the students received any instruction or not. The charges which I have preferred concern Drs. Browne and Doherty, the President and Council of this College, and the Senate of the University alike. If I have said anything untrue, let any or all of these parties prove it. Your columns are open to them as well as to me; and if they have any regard for the character either of themselves or of the institution with which they are connected, they will join with you and with me in asking for an "honest and searching" investigation, held by men whom all can trust, and whose proceedings shall be public.

The Senate and the Visitors have declined interfering; but this is a Government College, and, if need be, let the Government step in and order a special inquiry.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE, Sch., Q.C.G.

Queen's College, Galway, Dec. 22nd, 1869.

## THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

(To the Editor of THE LANCET.)

SIR,—In your issue of last week you publish a letter from the President of Queen's College, Galway, in which he purports to deny or explain away certain charges which I preferred against certain of the Medical Professors of that Institution, which charges were published in *The Lancet* of December 18th last. The President proceeds to dispose of both my letter and myself in a very summary manner; but, nevertheless, I cannot allow his remarks to go unchallenged. He states that a few days after I commenced attendance at hospitals in Galway I was excluded from the County Infirmary

for alleged rudeness to the attending surgeon. Now I emphatically and distinctly deny the truth of this statement. In the appeal which I sent to the Visitors, and of which I sent you a copy, I stated the whole of my part of the conversation with the surgeon on the occasion referred to, and I defy any man to find any rudeness in what I said. How is it that this charge was never preferred before; and what does the President make of Dr. Browne's letter, of which I sent you a copy, in which that gentleman excludes me from the County Infirmary on the plea that his giving clinical instruction in it is a voluntary act, but without any mention of the charge of rudeness now preferred by Mr. Berwick? The President states that having been refused redress by the Visitors, I availed myself of your columns to give publicity to charges which had never been investigated, and for which I must answer to the Professors whose conduct I have assailed. Assuredly, if the authorities of the University had afforded me any fair and honourable way of proving my charges, I should never have had occasion to trouble you or the public on the matter. Most willingly will I answer the Professors referred to when I have a proper opportunity of proving my charges—viz., by a searching public inquiry by men whom everyone could trust, unconnected with the Queen's University, say by Mr. Paget or Dr. Parkes, of Netley. If such an inquiry be instituted, either by order of Government or of the Medical Council, the inquiry should embrace the state of the medical school, not only this year, but in previous years; as, of course, I should not have taken up the affair as I did had I not known that this state of matters was of many years' standing, and that other students before me had planned an exposure of this system. An inquiry might also, with great advantage to the College and to the cause of medical education, extend to the other departments of the Medical School in Galway.

Mr. Berwick next proceeds to dispose of your editorial remarks, not by disproving them, but by advertising the system of hospitals and clinics in Queen's College, Galway. Three Professors, doubtless, purport to admit students to their hospitals and clinical instruction in them; but in my case one of them did not do so, and I have reason to know that other students have received like treatment before now. About the Workhouse Hospital I said nothing, nor did I say anything of the Fever Hospital, for I did not go to it, and for reasons which I can give when occasion requires. But, unless I am grossly misinformed, the average of twenty patients given by Mr. Berwick is not quite correct; for assuredly when I attended the clinics of the Professor attending the Fever Hospital, the number of patients he generally mentioned was, I should say, from three to five. I had no means of judging of the number of patients in the County Infirmary, as I was excluded from it; but, from hearsay, I should think Mr. Berwick's estimate of forty patients also too high. I must, however, say a word as to the Workhouse Hospital. Though there might be a large number of patients on the books, very many of these were useless to the student, being chronic cases of long standing, or cases of debility from old age or want of food or clothing, and I should say that the number of cases shown to the students was twenty to thirty at the outside; but on this the medical officer would be the best judge. But, says Mr. Berwick, in order to render these arrangements more effective (how I do not quite see) a fourth gentleman is added, who lectures on subjects of practical importance, which may be more or less illustrative of cases in the hospital. Whether the subjects of this gentleman's lectures are of practical or any other kind of importance, matters not. These lectures purport to be *bona fide* clinical lectures, but are not so. There is a notice on the College-gate that *clinical lectures* will be delivered by this gentleman at such a day, and there is another notice that clinical lectures, of which these lectures form a part, will be delivered twice a week in the usual lecture-room; and, again, the Senate require for qualification at least two clinics each week in an hospital containing sixty beds, and the gentleman's lectures go to form part of the required number of clinics. Mr. Berwick states that all these courses are quite independent of the College. How comes it, then, that on my hospital ticket it is stated that the hospital and the clinical instruction are in connexion with Queen's College, Galway? What does that mean? Does Mr. Berwick intend to say that Dr. Doherty issues these tickets without the sanction of the President and Council, and that the clinical Professors sign certificates, which are accepted by the

Senate, also without the sanction and authority of the Council? I charged the Council with knowingly allowing an infamous state of things to continue, and this charge has not been denied. I say that it is the duty of the President and Council to exercise supervision and control over everything connected with the College, and I say they have not done so. As a proof of the value of hospital instruction in Galway, Mr. Berwick refers to the success of the Galway students at the University and at the Army and Navy Boards. Now, that some of the students attend hospitals in Galway is, no doubt, true; but very many again go to Dublin, and why should they go if they got proper instruction in Galway?

It may be asked why I have gone to Edinburgh University. For an obvious reason, that I could not get hospital or clinical instruction, or indeed proper instruction on most subjects, in Galway.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH MELVILLE.

Edinburgh University, Jan. 10th, 1870.

Queen's College, Galway,

12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the President to say that he has forwarded your appeal to the Visitors, against the sentence of rustication, to the proper authorities.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LUPTON, Registrar.

Mr. A. S. Melville.