

layed vaccination throughout the city, and has given ground for those opposed to the principle to urge their fears of the quality of the lymph. Vaccine which is giving good satisfaction is being regularly supplied from Boston and elsewhere, and there is no reason for any being deprived of this invaluable protective.

—It is proposed by a committee of distinguished physicians in Florence to collect subscriptions for a memorial to the late Prof. Pacini, the distinguished Italian anatomist. The following circular has been issued, and is a handsome tribute in itself to the memory of the great scientist:—

‘Honor to the memory of a great citizen, destined to remind posterity of his virtues and his labors, is a duty which the nation that gave him birth is bound to discharge. From such men proceeds an example which acts as a noble oration, preaching great deeds to future generations. Italy has such a duty to perform in memory of Phillip Pacini, who discovered the tactile corpuscles, who, since 1854, has devoted himself to profound and original researches on the specific nature of Asiatic cholera, and who has introduced a method of artificial respiration which repeated experiments have proved to be the best for saving life. It is for Italians, then, to perpetuate the fame of this man, who, springing from a humble origin, has succeeded, by force of will, in gaining universal renown in anatomy and biology; who, after a life of exemplary activity, in the course of which he never thought of his own interests, but rather considered the welfare of humanity, died poor, leaving to his successors nought but certain precious documents of high merit, such as the ‘Structure of the Retina,’ ‘The Electrical Organ of the Gymnotus,’ and ‘The Extra-Vascular Circulation of the Blood.’”

Obituary.

PROF. MILNE-EDWARDS.—The death of this distinguished scientist has just been announced, at the advanced age of 88. He was born at Bruges, in Belgium, and studied medicine in Paris. In 1841 he was elected Professor at the Jardin des Plantes, eventually succeeding Geoffrey St. Hilaire. His services to science are well known. His most important contributions are contained in the twelve volumes of his *Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux*.