

\$491.75. The ordinary expenditure of the year was \$24,423.74, which exceeds that of last year by \$1,865.41; but it is gratifying to be able to add that it falls short of the revenue by \$7,919.19.

The extraordinary expenditure of the year was \$6,847.05, to meet which the contributions to the Endowment fund ("Extraordinary Income") for the year, amounting to \$6,214.46, were applied; thus leaving a balance of \$632.59 to be charged to stock account.

The number of in-door patients treated during the year was one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one (1,821), and of out-door, eleven thousand three hundred and forty-nine. These figures show an increase of two hundred and twenty-six (226) in-door, and (233) out-door patients over those of 1871-72. Of the in-door patients, there died during the year, 139; were discharged cured, 1,149; were discharged improved, 328; were discharged unimproved, 98; remain in hospital, 107.

The most noticeable feature in the medical history of the institution during the year was the persistence of small pox during its earlier months, the severe epidemic of that disease which began the year before not having ceased, although the ratio of mortality had considerably declined. The number of persons admitted into the Small Pox Hospital in 1871-72 was 114, of whom 33 died, a ratio of 1 in 3.45. In 1872-73, 118 cases of that disease were treated, of whom 19 died, or 1 in 6.21.

The new wing to be called the Morland Wing, for the admission of children is now under contract, and will soon be ready for occupation. Besides about thirty beds for children, it will contain rooms for private patients. Its basement will be devoted to the wants of the out-door patients, and its highest flat will serve as a dormitory for servants. Its cost is estimated at about \$16,000.

MONTREAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery (Montreal Branch of the Medical Faculty of Victoria College) have followed the example recently set them by the two other Medical Schools in Montreal, and erected upon Hotel Dieu Street, and directly opposite the Hotel Dieu Hospital, a building for their use. The session opened about the 7th of October, but as the building was not quite ready for occupation, the lectures have thus far been delivered in the Operating Theatre of the Hospital. It is anticipated, however, that before this reaches our readers,

they will have removed to their new School, which is a handsome structure built of rough Montreal limestone. It has a frontage of 50 feet, by a depth of 55 feet, and is two storeys high. The ground floor is occupied by the Janitor, and has smoking and clothing rooms for students. On the first storey is a class room, 24 feet wide by 46 feet in length, and 17 feet high. It is said to be capable of seating 250 students. On this flat is also the Library and other rooms for the Professors use. On the second flat is the Anatomical and Chemistry lecture room, which has a height of 20 feet—also the Dissecting Room, (floored with zinc) 46 feet long by 24 feet wide. The building seems admirably arranged for the purpose for which it is intended, and we congratulate the Faculty upon their occupancy of a building which is a credit to their enterprise.

SKIN OF A WHITE MAN ENGRAFTED UPON A NEGRO.

Dr. Maxwell, of Newcastle, Delaware, reports in the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, of the 18th of October last, that in February, 1872, he was called to a negro, who had been shot in the face with bird shot. As he was only a few feet from the muzzle of the gun the discharge passed through the left cheek, as compact a mass as if it had been ball, and passed out at the posterior portion of the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone just below the lobule of the ear. There was extensive sloughing, and Dr. Maxwell proposed skin grafting to expedite the healing process. He conceived the idea of transplanting the skin of a white man, and the consent of the patient having been obtained, Dr. Maxwell cut from his own arm a piece of skin about the size of a dime. He also took from the patient's arm a similar piece, and having cut them into pieces the size of a canary seed, carefully inserted them on the wound. All the white grafts except one died, and this one increased rapidly in size, till it was more than half an inch in diameter. After the wound had healed, Dr. Maxwell thus describes the patient's condition: Meeting my patient on the road I readily distinguished the white patch on the side of the face twenty or thirty yards distant. Upon examination, dark-colored lines forming a net work on the white skin were discovered. These lines increased in size and in number, deepening the color of the patch, until at the end of the third month the whole surface of the wound was of a uniform black color." The experiment is exceedingly interesting, and it is said to be the first published case of the kind.