

Street, Oxford, formerly surgeon to the prison and to the Infirmary, left estate valued at £79,294 gross, with net personalty £75,772. He gave £100 each to his servant, Mary Bleay, and his nurse, Eleanor Farrell. After payment of various legacies testator left the residue of his property, amounting to about £67,000, to the Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital, Oxford, for the general purposes of that institution.

The most successful collection in London on Hospital Saturday was made in the Queensland Court of the Australian Section of the Franco-British Exhibition, the amount reaching £31 18s. 2d. Mr. John Malcolm Campbell and his staff are to be congratulated on their novel ideas and their enthusiasm in putting them into effect. Interesting illuminated post-cards, relating to the exhibits, were sold at six a penny, the pennies being put in the collection-boxes, and some thousands of visitors also put a penny in a box for the privilege of lifting the famous bar of gold, valued at over £2,000.

THE "LEMCO" AND "OXO" CATTLE FARMS

The *Lancet* of the 24th October contains a long and interesting article upon the manufacture of Lemco, Oxo, and Nursing Oxo, and the huge cattle rearing industry connected therewith.

After dwelling upon the origin of Lemco, the researches of the celebrated Baron Justus von Liebig, and the formation in 1865 of the Liebig Company—the originators of the manufacture of concentrated beef foods—the *Lancet's* Commissioner, who has recently been visiting the "Lemco" and "Oxo" Factories and Cattle Farms, goes on to say: "It is difficult to convey an adequate sense of the magnitude of the cattle farms situated upon the Liebig Company's property in the Argentine, in Uruguay, and Paraguay. Even a rapid round of all the estancias, without spending more than a day and a night at each, would occupy the best part of three months. And the traveller would encounter, over the thousands of miles covered, a vast ocean of grass, ever being replenished by a congenial climate, studded by innumerable herds of cattle, each perhaps comprising from 2,000 to 4,000 head. The whole camp is, in short, one stupendous example of the open-air life. It not only supplies abundance of good pasture and water, but it provides a continual supply of fresh vitalised air which effectually guards the cattle from those diseases to which they are prone."

The Commissioner describes the processes of manufacture, and makes a special point of the scientific supervision which is exercised over every detail; even the temperature at which Lemco and Oxo is prepared varies from day to day, with the age of the cattle, the season of the year, and the kind of pasture upon which they are reared. The details of veterinary inspection are most convincing, and the magnificent water supply described, diagrams being given comparing the volume of water in the River Uruguay with that in the Thames.

Our Foreign Letter.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON.



The Congress has come and gone, and we must always look back upon it as a high water mark in the pro-

minence it gave to the nurses' share of the combat against the great white plague. That this was the first of the International Congresses on Tuberculosis, which gave an important place to the work of the nurse, we must be grateful to Miss Nutting, our nurse-professor (although she does not like to be called this) at Columbia University. It is true that Mr. Devine had already intended to recognise nurses by appointing several of them upon his general programme, but this was not enough to satisfy our ardent and enthusiastic leader, who was determined that the part taken by nurses in the tuberculosis campaign should have a place in the Congress proportioned to its real importance. "We are told over and over again," said she, "by physicians and charity workers, that little can be done in the tuberculosis propaganda without the nurse, therefore she shall be brought to the front in this Congress, and in the future it is probable that she will never again be left out." It was a pity that Miss Nutting's duties at Columbia prevented her from coming to Washington herself. Her place in the chair was taken by Miss Wald, of the Nurses' Settlement, who is always a most charming presiding officer.

The special session for nurses was pronounced by many people to be one of the most interesting of the whole gathering, and from a strongly human and practical side at least it held its own. The finest thing about it was the personality of the women who read papers. It was quite wonderful to see what thoughtfulness and social intelligence was displayed in their papers and to realise that this only marks the beginning of the specialised extension of the nurses' field of work in this problem. The most prominent and impressive feature of the fifth session under Mr. Devine's presidency was the universal testimony of all papers that an unjust social system was at the bottom of the tuberculosis problem. This was very strikingly brought out by those who had consciously thought it out for themselves, but it was no less evident in those papers whose readers were as yet quite unconscious of their real drift. Whether consciously or unconsciously, whether intentionally or unintentionally, all the papers read in this week of absorbing interest pointed straight to the same ultimate solution, namely, that to eradicate tuberculosis as a disease of the masses it is necessary first, to abolish poverty. There was no escaping this conclusion, although some of the papers only went part way along the path which led to it. Also at purely scientific sessions on more than one oc-

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