

Reports by Professors - permanency of professorships; relation of professors to Governor, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley

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Remarks on the Permanency of the Professorships



For Thomas Lingwood Esq

Worcester

Southampton

Mr. Puffer
Report regarding the relations of the school with the governing body.
2P. 17/1a
The purpose of this report is to advise the school on the various matters which are under consideration of the school.

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which body
again is
responsible relating to the education of the candidates
to the Secretary of the State
The purpose of this report is to advise the school on the various matters which are under consideration of the school. The purpose of this report is to advise the school on the various matters which are under consideration of the school.

~~It is the duty of the school to maintain the discipline of the school.~~ This system which has hitherto
succeeded & worked to the entire satisfaction
of all parties, the purpose of this report is to advise the school on the various matters which are under consideration of the school. The purpose of this report is to advise the school on the various matters which are under consideration of the school.

We are of opinion that the governing body should
be furnished with a copy of paragraphs III & IV
(the separate instructions) of the Statute.

of the Rules for the Regulation
of the Domestic and Medical
Schools

of the Army Medical School
Report by the Inspector-General
of Hospitals and Hospitals
of the Secretary of the Royal Victoria
Hospital at Netley:

3pp. LP. 17/16

Report of the Professors of the Practical Army Medical School
as to the Permanency of the appointments to the Professorships.

Report by the Professors - 10 Feb. 1863.

Relative to the ^{Professors of} Permanency of the ^{Appointments to} Professorships.

In a letter dated 7th February 1863, Sir James Clark requests to know the opinion of the Professors on the permanency of the desirability of making the appointments of the Professors permanent ~~as to~~ ^{as to} "whether it ^{is} for the efficiency & success of the School that the Professors should be removed at the end of five years or that with breaks every 5 years ^{for the purpose of} appointments made permanent as long as they are considered efficient teachers."?

~~The Sirs~~ We should have perhaps some little difficulty in replying to this question where our personal interests strongly involved in it. But this is not the case. Two of our number are appointed for 10 years with power of ~~re-~~ reappointment or compensation in lieu of it; and, the other two at the end of 5 years professional duties, would probably be considered entitled to more lucrative and less onerous appointments.

We cannot therefore in giving our opinions be suspected of being influenced by any personal motives, and we are conscious, indeed, that we are not, in the least degree, so influenced; but ^{we} are guided solely by a desire to state what

The best way of ~~the effecting~~ such a plan is to ask what would be the effect in a London Medical School of changing its Staff of teachers every 5 years. There would soon be no necessity for teachers at all. Instead of changing there is always the strongest desire in the civil medical schools to avoid any alteration; and to retain teachers in office so long as they are efficient.

The only way of working such a system would be by the plan of Agrège Professors or Aspirants who must be trained under. ~~See~~ The method of teaching of the Professors ^{whom} ~~they~~ ^{might} ~~would~~ ultimately succeed, so that the system of the School might not be continually altering.

But here it can be seen this plan would not meet an objection against the constant changing of Professors which appears to be final.

For what object does ~~the~~ the School exist? Obviously for the benefit of purpose of efficient teaching the Candidates. ~~that~~ ~~in any way as a reward~~

How can this be done unless the most competent ~~men for teachers~~ teachers can be obtained? And if these men are obtained

What is the object of changing them?

Is it presumed that efficiency will be increased by displacing the most efficient men? And what ground is there for supposing that at every ⁵ years better men for Professors will be obtained than those who went before?

We enter here upon delicate ground, as we may appear to be replying to ourselves, but ~~this is not a question on which there can be any reserve and~~ we approach the question in the abstract & even were it not so this is not a point for any reserve.

We have all had some experience in teaching & we are certain that it is not so simple a thing to teach well as those who have not tried it may suppose. And we are also certain that at the end ^{of} his 5 years tenancy a ^{Professor} teacher will as a rule be a much ^{better} teacher than when he commenced. ~~Therefore~~ ^{and} therefore even supposing that 4 men would be found every 5 years equally

LP. 17/18

able, equally well read & equally fitted
with ^{the} power of explanation, with all the
~~other~~ qualities of a teacher, ^{necessary to make a good} it is quite
clear that they would lack the 5 years
apprenticeship. It being that would be
superior to the vacating Professors in teaching
power.

But we question whether 4 men would
be found every 4 years equal in all
respects except in experience.

Supposing even that they got two
years training, ^{as assistants} it is still very questionable
whether they would not fall considerably
behind the Professors who had had 3 years
more experience. But supposing even
that this point is admitted ~~we have~~
~~great doubts whether~~ ^{that they}
commence with equal ~~possession~~
knowledge of their duties is it certain
that every 5 years 4 men can be ~~so~~
found of equal experience &
reputation to the men already
picked out from the whole department.

We can only say that the experience of
the Civil Medical Schools shows that it
is by no means easy to supply the place
of a first rate teacher even though
the whole Profession is there to supply the
man for the vacancy.

We believe that if the best
men are given choice for Professors ~~it~~
is merely ^{to run} ~~to run~~ the risk of obtaining
less competent men, ~~by changing them.~~
We will go further & express our belief
that there would be a continual

deterioration in the style of men who would
be appointed Professors. ^{+ consequently the system carries in it the} ~~the worst~~

~~Record of sense would be a serious
disadvantage. To undergo the labour
of getting up a thorough course of
lectures, of teaching~~

Would men ~~undergo~~
undertake the serious work of
getting up a course of lectures & the
by no means light work of teaching
if their prob was to be taken from

of constantly
changing
teachers
Professors
in it - the
elements of the
downfall of the
School.

3 1/2

LP. 17/16

Coastal P. 4.
~~Profession~~

The elements of determination are involved in the
principle of ~~that~~-appointments. This determination
must inevitably ~~manifest itself~~ follow, ^{especially} in two
ways. (1) Supposing the best men selected first -
the subsequent appointments ^{with the probably} ~~will be~~ ^{necessary}
be ^{men} inferior to those last appointed - ~~to some~~ & so on.

(2) ~~Again~~ There is no inducement, but the
reason for teachers so appointed to elaborate
a good system of teaching - to prepare an
efficient - course of instruction & bestow labor
in the getting up ^{of} teaching material, if
such material is only
to be inherited ^{and used by another, or the}
cast ^{of the} ~~and~~ ^{of the} system of teaching ^{he different} ^{office is} ^{systems}
A Teacher ~~is~~ ^{approached} ^{with} ^{naturally} ^{fall}
into a system of teaching ^{wh: serves but}
for the day & the time he is to hold office
~~he has~~ He ~~to~~ can have no interest
beyond ^{this} & his energies will not be directed
to the work of instruction like one whose whole
life is devoted to his office; & who will

naturally take a pride in doing the work
of instruction in such a way that his one:
: error & the school ~~not~~ ^{never} both look back
with satisfaction to the work that has been
accomplished: and that the example of
such Professors will be followed up by those
who succeed them, if the tenure of their
appointments will make it worth their
while to give their whole energies to
the work.

[Give taken to elaborate a system of
instruction]
we reason alike to have for success if
we elaborate system of instruction is
to be given up, for a number of months
are just when its efficiency is beginning
to tell to the advantage of the
school]
(This is a lively argument which might
be followed up by more detail of
reasons as required)

4
 every 5 years -? Would not a man
 lose half his interest & so that lived
 a week & losing half his interest
 lose half his energies?

Permit us here to recall one point.
 The School was not founded to give
 reward to meritorious Officers. It was
 founded for one object & for that only,
 viz to give the best teaching in certain
 subjects. This to be granted that if the principle
 be once admitted that Professorships in the
 Army Medical School are to be looked on in the
 light of appointments open at every 5 years
 to meritorious Officers, the real interests of the
 School will be subordinated to a desire to
 reward Officers who have distinguished
 themselves, not as successful teachers, but
 as good Army Surgeons. Now, nothing is
 more certain than this, a man may be a good
 & very superior medical Officer, and

But by counting entirely in the ^{thing} sense of ~~commitment~~
 follows the knowledge & experience gathered
 during his service. Thus the hazardous
 experiments will be repeated every 5 years
 of ~~examining~~ ~~dismissing~~ a third man for the
~~sake~~ on the chance of getting one equally
 good & able for the sake of a principle that
 we cannot believe could have been
~~so~~ ~~never~~ contemplated at all by the
 founders of the school, ~~except~~ ~~in~~ the
 light of a benefit that may incidentally
 arise in the ordinary working of the school
 institutions. ~~by getting rid of inefficient~~

~~Teacher~~

~~along. We believe then that the appointments
 should be permanent to the age of 65
 each Professor should be ~~responsible~~ ~~to~~ his office at the
 least that there may be, ~~cases~~ ~~of~~ ~~men~~ ~~5~~
 years to afford a means of getting rid of
 men who fail in power. It being however
 most clearly expected that this special
 provision is not to slide into the
 plan of constantly appointed ~~best~~ men~~

LP. 17/16

It is also ~~to be~~ asked what are our opinions
as to the best way in which ^{the} Professors shall
in future be appointed.

~~Applying as a Professor~~
There are two Contingencies to be
provided against - ill health or death of
a Professor, & retirement

In the first contingency we think sufficient
provision would be made by the ^{should be appointed in}
appointments of ^{such} Assistants, ^{as might be appointed in} who might ^{of our}
on an emergency continue the teaching ^{respective chairs}
which the Professor is ~~compelled to~~
give up temporarily ^{or to} ~~in consequence of~~ ^{death}
or ~~illness~~.

In the case of retirement a Professor
will generally be able ^{a year} ~~in 3 years~~
before to be a time when he desires to
leave. The Department may then be
searched for the man who appears
best eligible; he may be bought home

introduced into the system proposed &
tested as to his power of teaching.

If he succeed he can be appointed -

If not then would state probably he
time for another man to be

Sought for.

Army Medl School

Feb^y 1863

Report of Professors on the
Permanency of the Professorships.

2P. 17/2

Fort Pitt - Chatham
February 9th 1863.

Report by the Professors of the Army Medical School regarding the relations of themselves and of the School to the Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley.

The Professors are of opinion that the discipline of the School should continue to be vested in the Senate, according to the Statutes laid down by the Secretary of State for War.

The Professors are responsible to the Senate (which body again is responsible to the Secretary of State for War) for everything relating to the education and discipline of the Medical Candidates attending the School. This system which has hitherto succeeded and worked to the entire satisfaction of all parties at Chatham, the Professors are unanimously of opinion should be continued at Netley. They are sure that it is the best suited to maintain that influence and authority without which the discipline of the School would suffer.

Finally, the Professors are of opinion

III.

IV.

that the Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, should be furnished with a copy of paras. III & IV section II of the "Rules for the Organisation of the Practical Army Medical School." page 12. These paragraphs are as follows: —

- III. " The school has a distinct and independent existence
" under the Secretary of State for War, and is governed
" by its own Senate, which will hold a meeting for
" the dispatch of business at least once a month or
" oftener if necessary."
- IV. " The senate consists of the Director General of the Army
" Medical Department, who will preside when present, and that
" in his absence the senior member of the Senate shall preside,
" at the meetings of senate; (War office letter April 21st 1860)
" the Physician to the Council of India; the Professors;
" and the Principal Medical Officer on the Station
" ex officio; but only those members of Senate who
" may be present shall vote on the questions discussed"

William Aitken M.D.
Professor of Pathology.

W. M. Mullan M.D. Dep. Insp. Gen. &
Professor of Military Medicine

E. A. Parkes. M.D. F.R.S.
Professor of Military Hygiene.

Thomas Simpson Dep. Insp. Gen. &
Professor of Military Surgery

9 Feb 1863

Army Medical School

Report of the
Professors on
the Discipline
of the School.

LP. 17/3

Fort Pitt - Chatham

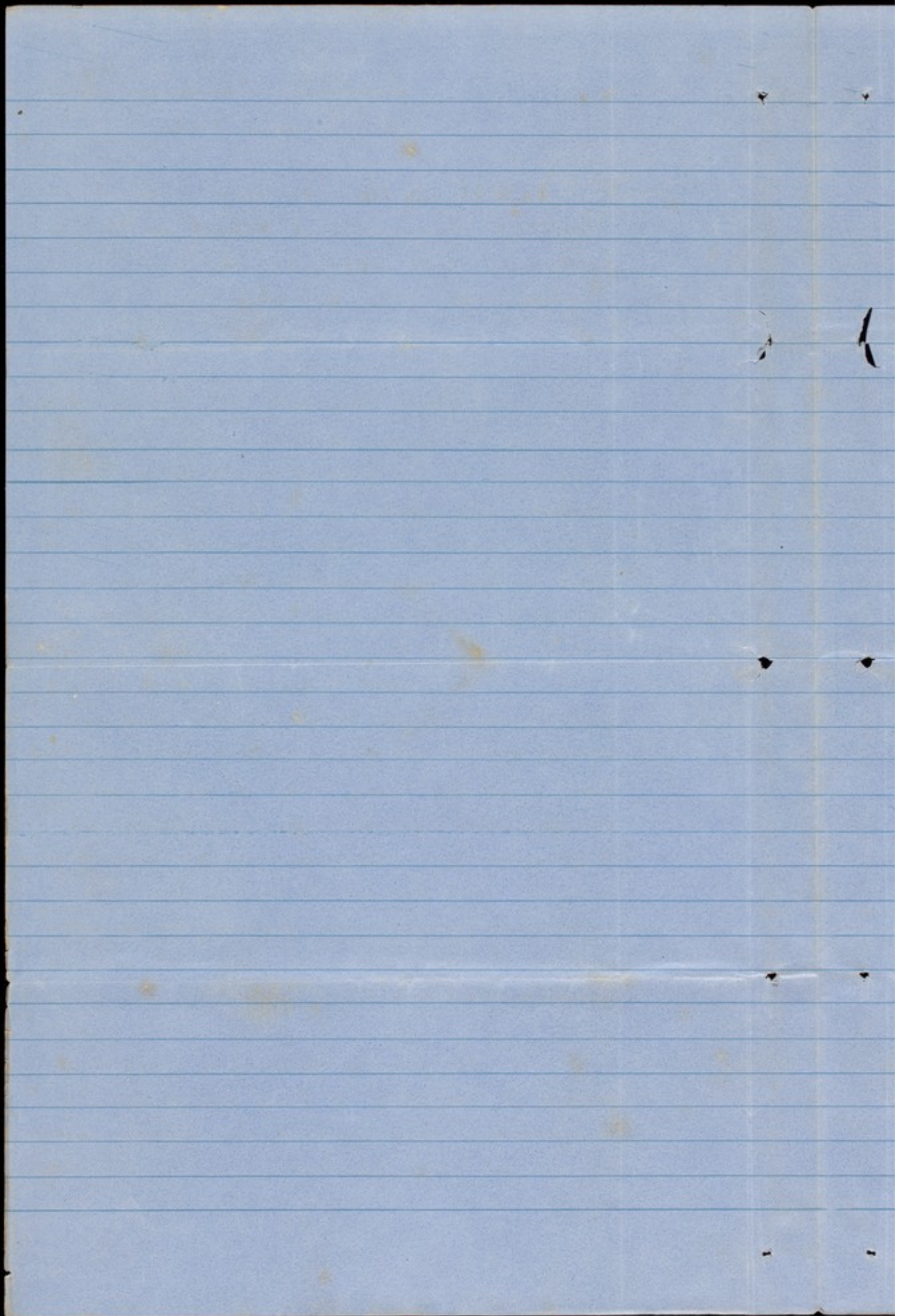
10th February 1863.

Report by the Professors of the
Practical Army Medical School as to the
permanency of the Appointments to the
Professorships of the School.

In a letter dated 7th February 1863,
Sir James Clark requests to know the opinion of the
Professors as to "Whether it would be for the
" efficiency and success of the school that the
" Professors should be removed at the end of five
" years, or their appointments made permanent as
" long as they are considered efficient teachers"?

We should have perhaps some little
difficulty in replying to this question were our
personal interests strongly involved in it. But
this is not the case. Two of our number
are appointed for 10 years, with power of
reappointment or Compensation in lieu of it;
and, the other two at the end of five years
professorial duties, would probably be considered
entitled to more lucrative and less onerous
appointments.

We cannot, therefore, in giving our
opinions be suspected of being influenced by
any personal motives, and we are conscious indeed
that we are not in the least degree so influenced;
but, we are guided solely by a desire to

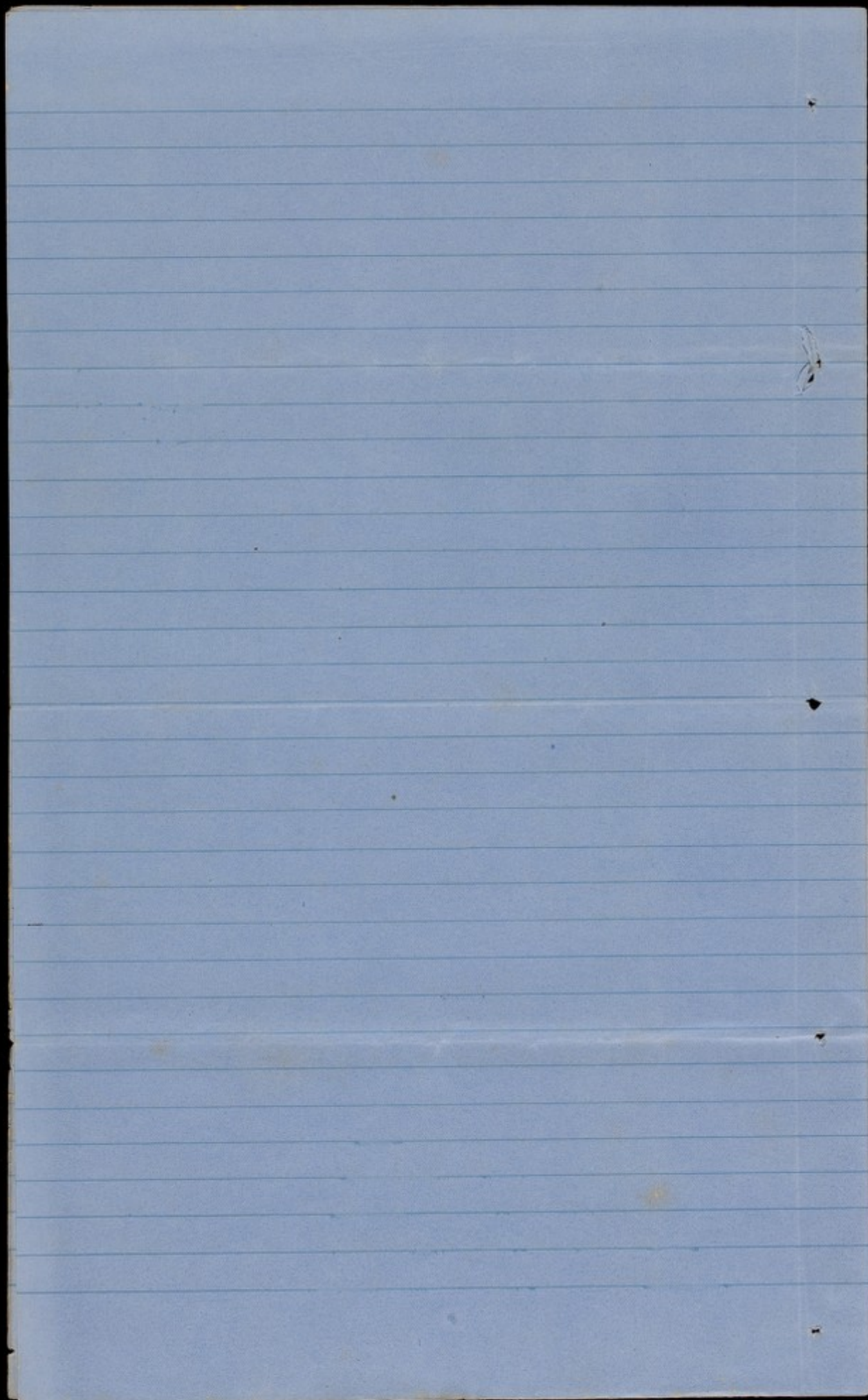


state what seems to us the most-certain plan of carrying out the object of the School.

This object is to teach the young medical men entering the Army their special military medical duties.

We cannot believe that this object will be best attained by breaking up and dislocating, and then forming anew, the teaching arrangements every five years. This would be literally to be continually renewing the great labor of arrangement, preparation and organization of the instruction. After working the machine into an efficient condition, this plan of superseding the Professors every five years, would throw it out of gear, would abandon all the system, all the contrivances, all the plans and methods of teaching which the Professors had laboriously arranged; and would commence, *de novo*, with fresh men the endless task of arranging another system which would be too short-lived ever to be perfect or even to approach perfection.

The best way of testing such a plan is to ask what would be the effect in a London Medical School of changing its staff of teachers every five years. There would soon be no necessity for teachers at all. Instead of changing there is always the strongest desire in the civil medical schools to avoid any alteration, and to retain teachers in office so long as they are efficient.



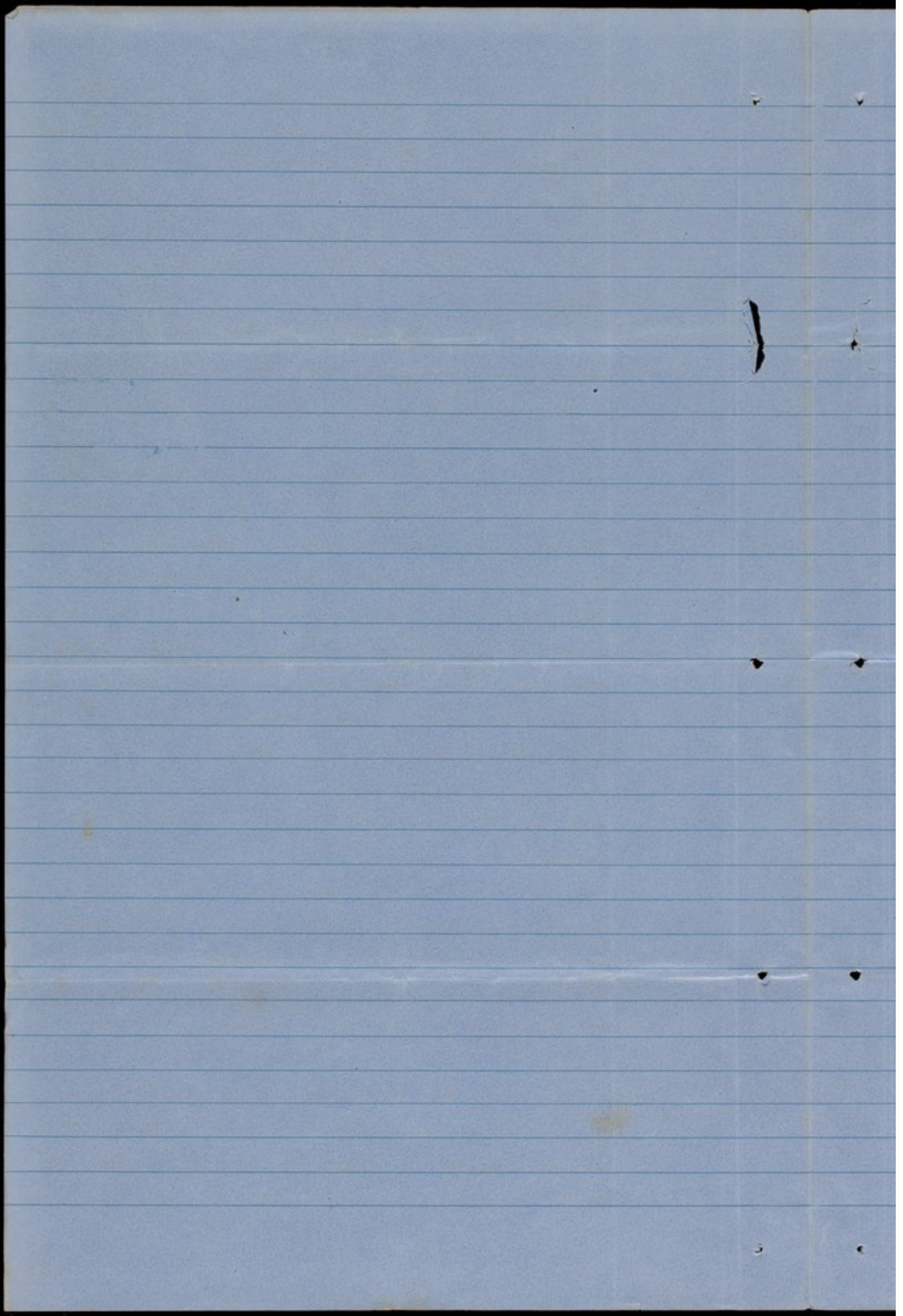
The only way of working such a system would be by the plan of Agrégé Professors or Assistants who might be trained under and see the method of teaching of, the Professors whom they might ultimately succeed, so that the system of the School might not be continually altering.

But even this plan would not meet an argument against the constant changing of the Professors which appears to us final.

For what object does the school exist? Obviously for the purpose of efficiently teaching the Candidates. How can this be done unless the most-competent teachers are obtained? And, if these men are obtained, what is the object of changing them? Is it presumed that efficiency will be increased by displacing the most efficient men? And, what ground is there for supposing that at every five years better men for Professors will be obtained than those who went before?

We enter here upon delicate ground as we may appear to be referring to ourselves; but, we approach the question in the abstract; and even were it not so, this is not a point for any reserve.

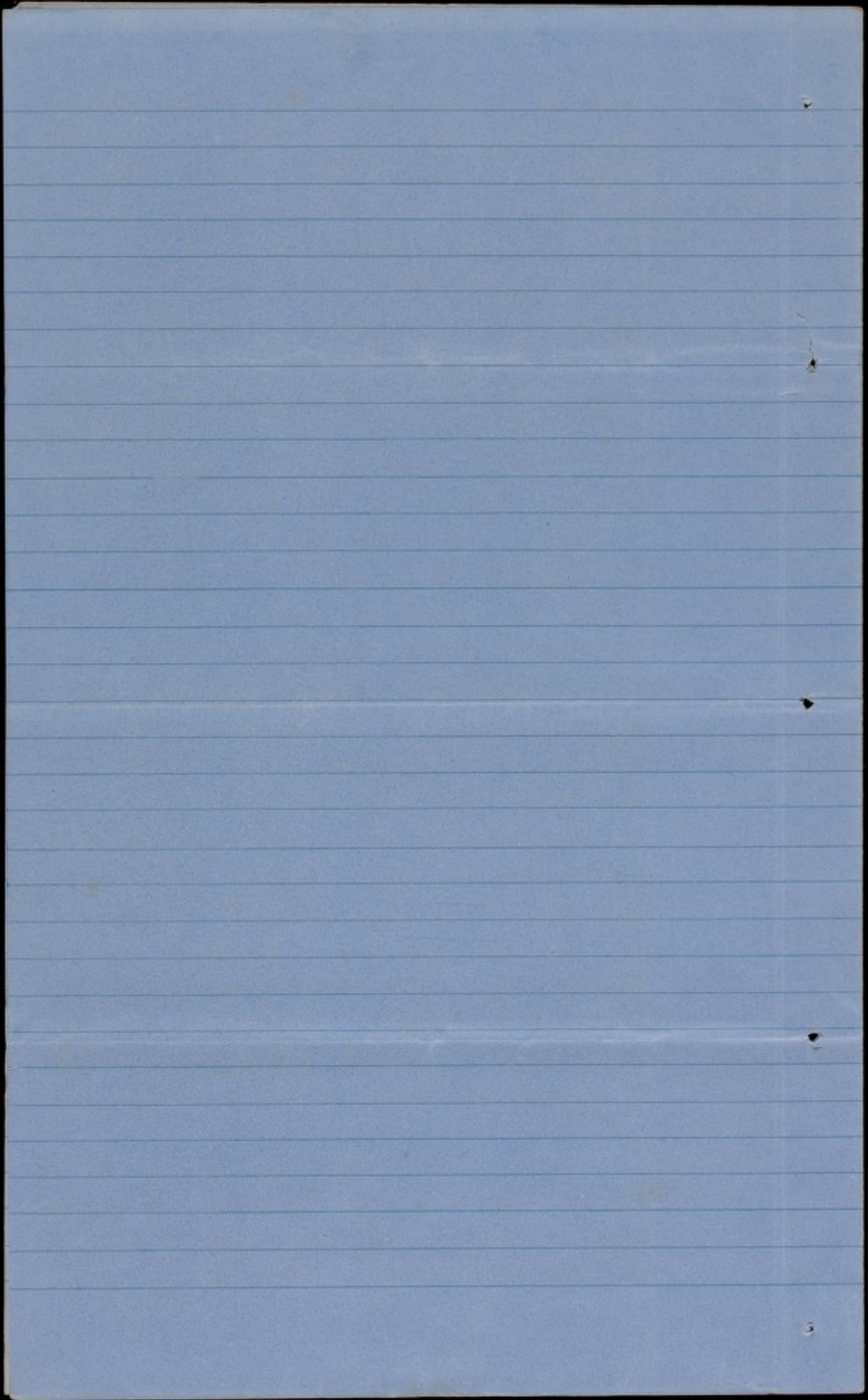
We have all had some experience in teaching, and we are certain that it is not so simple a thing to teach well as those who have not tried it may suppose.



And we are also certain that at the end of his five years tenancy a Professor will as a rule be a much better teacher than when he commenced. Therefore, even supposing that four men could be found every five years equally able, equally well read, equally gifted with the powers of explanation and with all the other qualities necessary to make a good teacher, it is quite clear that they would lack the five years apprenticeship and lacking that would be inferior to the vacating Professors in teaching power.

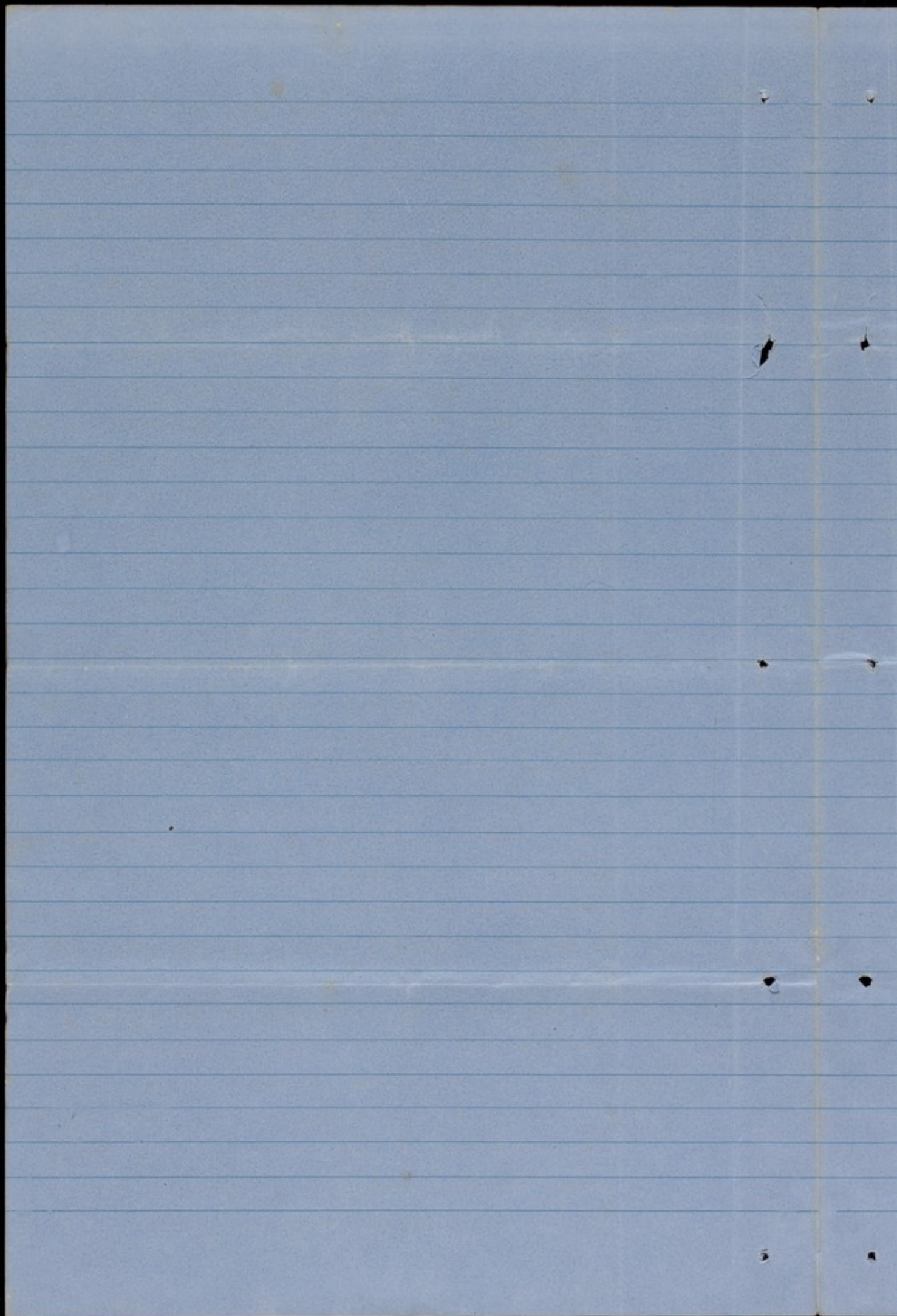
Supposing even that they got two years training as assistants, it is still very questionable whether they would not fall considerably behind the Professors who had had three years more experience. But, supposing even that this point is admitted, and that they commence with equal knowledge of their duties is it certain that every five years four men can be found of equal experience and reputation to the men already picked out from the whole department? We can only say that the experience of the Civil Medical Schools shows that it is by no means easy to supply the place of a first-rate teacher even though the whole profession is there to supply the man for the vacancy.

We believe then that if the best men are once chosen for Professors, to change them is merely to run the risk of obtaining less competent men. We will go farther,



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and express our belief that there would be a continual deterioration in the style of men who would be appointed Professors; and consequently that the system of constantly changing the teachers carries in it the elements of the downfall of the School. This deterioration must inevitably follow especially in two ways. Firstly:— Supposing the best men selected in the first instance, the subsequent appointments will very probably be men inferior to those last appointed; and so on. Secondly:— There is no inducement, but the reverse for teachers so appointed to elaborate a good system of teaching — to prepare an efficient course of instruction — and, to bestow labour in the getting up and acquiring or preserving teaching material if such material is ^{fully} to be inherited and used by another, or perhaps even to be cast aside if the system of teaching of the new Professor happens to be different. A teacher appointed for so short a tenure of office as five years will naturally fall into a system of teaching which will serve but for the day, and the time he is to hold office. He can have no interest beyond; and his energies will not be directed to the work of instruction like one whose life is devoted to his office, and who will naturally take a pride in doing the work of instruction in such a way that the School & his successors may look back with satisfaction to the work that has been accomplished; and that the example of such Professors will be followed up by those who

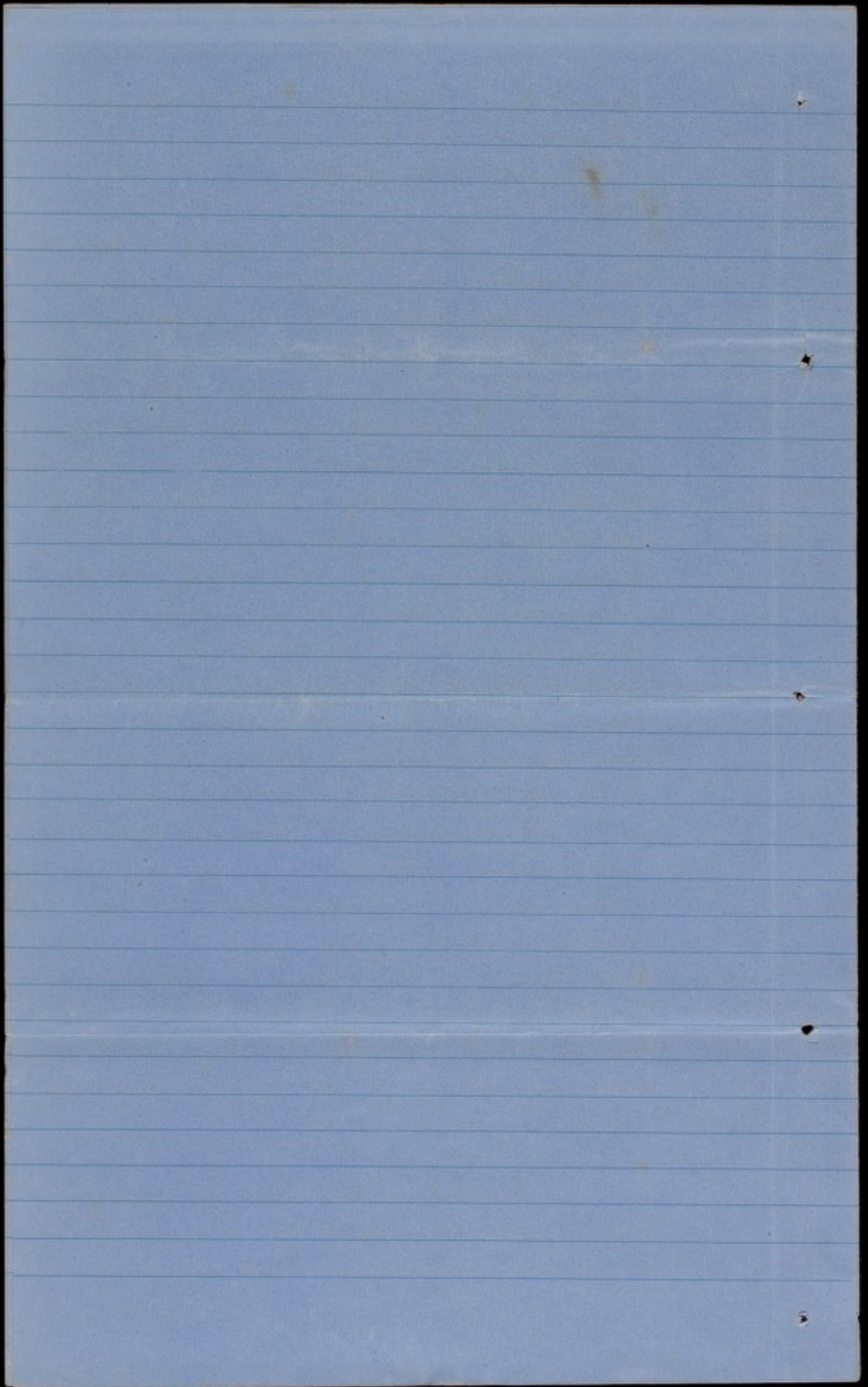


succeed them, if the tenure of their appointments will make it worth their while to give their whole energies to the work.

Permit us here to recall one point. The school was not founded to give rewards to meritorious officers. It was founded for one object and for that only, namely: - to give the best teaching in certain subjects. It is to be feared that if the principle be once admitted that Professorships in the Army Medical School are to be looked at in the light of appointments open every five years to meritorious officers, the real interests of the school will be subordinated to a desire to reward officers who have distinguished themselves, not as successful teachers, but as good Army Surgeons. Now, nothing is more certain than this: - A man may be a good, nay a very superior medical officer and yet be wanting entirely in the art of communicating to others the knowledge and experience gathered during his service.

Thus the hazardous experiment will be repeated every five years of discharging a tried man, on the chance of getting one equally good, and all for the sake of a principle that we cannot believe could have been contemplated at all by the founders of the Army Medical School.

We believe then that the appointments to the Professorships should be permanent - to the age of sixty-five years, as long as the



Professors prove themselves efficient teachers.

It is also asked "what are our opinions as to the best way in which the Professors shall in future be appointed?"

There are two contingencies to be provided against; - ill health or death of a Professor, and retirement. In the first contingency, we think sufficient provision would be made by the appointment of such assistants as we suggested should be appointed in a former report relative to the duties of our respective chairs; and who might in an emergency continue the teaching which the Professor gives up temporarily, or relinquishes by death. In the case of retirement a Professor will generally be able a year before to fix a time when he desires to leave. The Department may then be searched for the man who appears most eligible; he may be brought home, initiated into the system pursued, and tested as to his powers of teaching. If he succeed he can be appointed; if not there would still probably be time for another man to be sought for.

Mr. Maclean M.D. Deputy Surgeon General
Professor of Military Medicine -

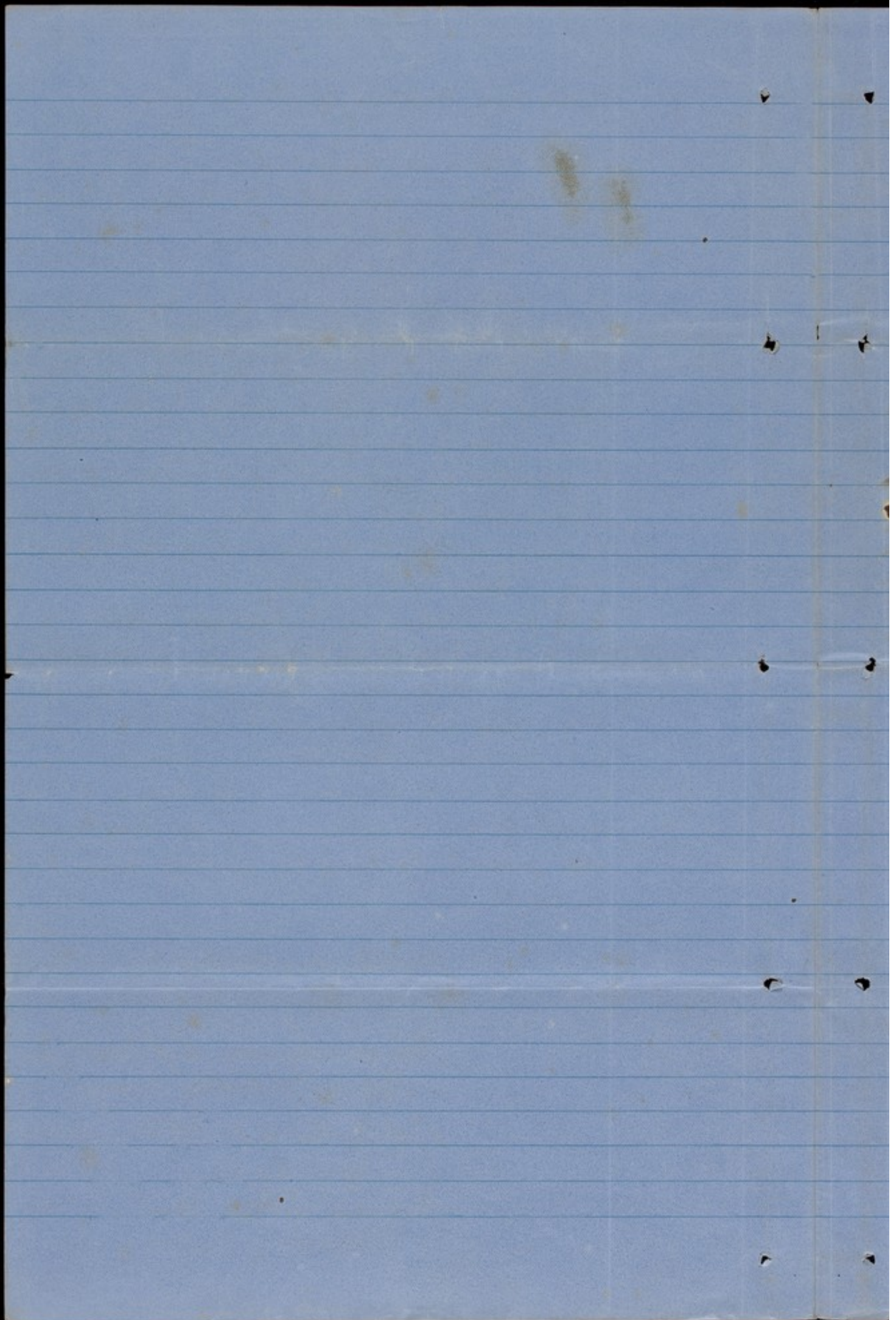
Mr. St. Lawrence M.D. Deputy Surgeon General
Professor of Military Surgery

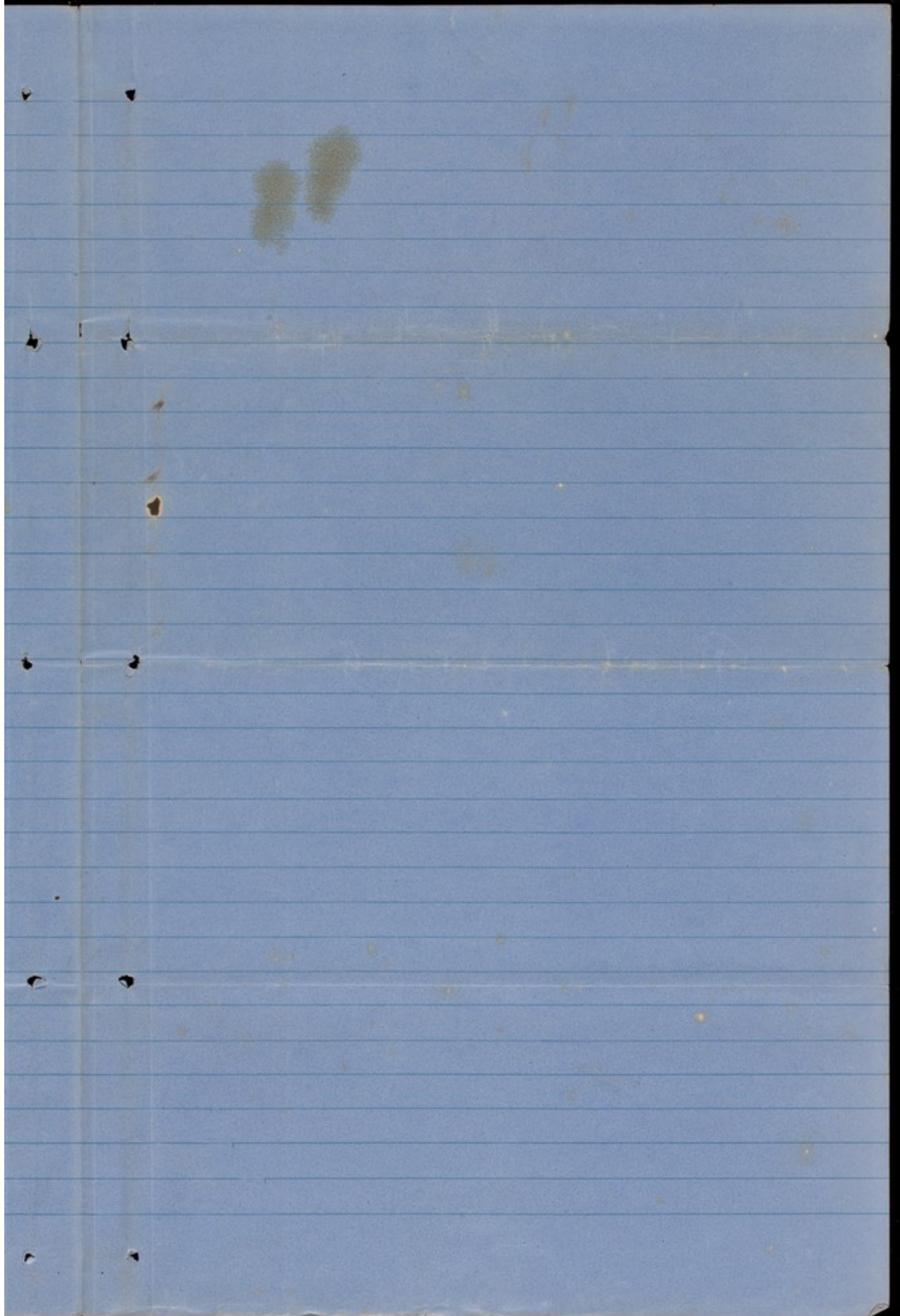
E. A. Parkes. M.D. F.R.S.

Prof of Hygiene

William Aitken M.D.

Professor of Pathology.





10th Feb^{ry} 1863.

Army Medical School

Report of the
Professors on
the duration of
the professorships.

Z.P. 17/4



Army Medical School
Fort Pitt (Chatham)

March 1st - 1863

Sir,

As I understand that the Committee of which you are President has now under consideration the important question of changing the Professors of the Army Medical School every five years, I feel constrained, in justice to myself, to show how deeply interested I am in the decision at which you may arrive.

As the Professors have already, at your desire, given their deliberate opinion on the merits of this question, apart from personal considerations, it is as unnecessary as it would be unbecoming, to repeat here what has been advanced by us jointly on this subject. I shall, therefore, in this letter confine myself to the per-

Yours
A. S. S. S.

its bearings on my personal inter-
ests.

When the Government of India
determined to establish a School
of Medicine, at Hyderabad in the
Deccan, for the Education of a
body of Civil Practitioners through
the medium of their own Law:

I was selected by the
Governor General on the recom-
mendation of the President, to carry
out this difficult task.

For nine years I labored, assisted
only by an Indo-Britain and a
Mansabdar. At the end of that time
two sets of highly respectable
Mahomedan young men, having
been subjected to a written and
oral examination, conducted by
an independent Board of Medical
Officers, on Anatomy, Physiology,
Principles of Medicine, Surgery,

Materna Medica, and Obstetric
Surgery, received Diplomas.

Every one of the men thus trained
have been successful in life, and
have been recently reported to the
Supreme Government as most
useful members of the Society among
whom they practise. Some of the
ablest of them have become influential
and locality men, and, spite of all
Muslimian prejudices to the con-
trary, are freely admitted to the
Jamasas of the highest noblemen,
and in the upper ranks of Native
Society have entirely supplanted
the ignorant Hakimus on whom
the Community were dependant
for Medical and Surgical aid,
before the existence of the School.
For this service I twice received
the Thanks of the Court of Directors,
and on three occasions the Governor General of
India accorded to me the Thanks
of the Supreme Government.

When broken in health, and unable longer to continue this severe labor I was forced to return to Europe, Lord Dalhousie paid me the unusual compliment of desiring me to appoint my successor; when the gentleman so appointed laid down his charge, like his predecessor broken in health, eighteen months ago, the Right-Hon^{ble} the Secretary for India, while he warmly thanked D. Smith for his successful labors, acknowledged that in founding the School of Medicine at Hyderabad I had conferred a benefit on the people of India.

After spending two years at home, of which a considerable portion was devoted to study in the Schools, I returned to India and was soon after appointed by Lord Harris one of the Presidency Surgeons

at Madras. While thus occupied
I was invited by the late Lord
Herbert - to accept - the Chair in
the Army Medical School I have
now the honor to fill. The Emolu-
ments of the position I held were
three times as great as those of the
Professorship so unexpectedly
offered, and having the concurrence
of the Government - I served, the
path of promotion was open to me.
Flattered, however, by the prospect
of a position so honorable, I
accepted the Professorship con-
ditionally. Finding on my arrival
that - the Secretary for War was
indisposed to give the Military
Medical Professors the same
tenure of office as their Civil
Colleagues, namely, ten years
with power of re-appointment,
I asked and obtained an interview
with the late Lord Herbert.

At that interview His Lordship
frankly told me that he had de-
termined to establish a break
at the end of five years with the
view of enabling his Successors
to get rid of a Professor who might
prove from any cause inefficient.
But His Lordship most distinctly
explained, in answer to a question,
that he did not contemplate any
such removal in the case of
Professors who had been found
effective teachers. Unwilling to
peril my whole future on an
uncertainty I had made up my
mind, as is well known to my Colleagues,
to return to India. Just as I was about
to do so the Secretary for India was
good enough to permit me to remain
at home for two years, that I
might make trial of the Chair,
keeping open my Indian Appoint-
ment for that time.

Towards the close of last summer

I expressed to my Colleague

Professor Parkes some anxiety about my position, as my two years of probation would terminate early in November.

Dr. Parkes kindly offered to confer with the Director General on the subject. A conversation accordingly took place between my Colleague and D^r. Gibson. On that occasion the Director General expressed himself as of opinion that I had rightly discharged my duties, & unequivocally stated that, so far as he was concerned, no step should be taken to disturb me at the end of five years from the date of my appointment. Reassured by this conversation I took no steps to return to India, and on the 13th of November my appointment - *Mure Lapsis* and was at once filled up. Some months after this, the Director General requested an interview with me at the close of a Secret Meeting. On this occasion D^r. Gibson informed me that he feared he had spoken too positively to D^r. Parkes. That he desired now to release himself from any promise, made or implied, and begged me to consider that he held

himself at liberty - to advise the
Secretary for War to discontinue my
services at the end of five years, - if by so
doing it - should appear to him that -
Officers in the Department - might be
stimulated to compete for my place.
It is needless to say that - if the Director
General had expressed himself to
D^r Parkes as he did to me, I should
have and then have resigned my
Chair and quietly returned to India
in time to save my Appointment.

This being ^{now} out of the question I asked
the Secretary for India to extend
the period during which I could draw
the English pay of my Indian Rank.
This he was pleased to do until the
1st of May of this year, but on the dis-
tinct understanding that - if I remain
five complete years out of India
my connection with that service must
cease.

My position then is this, I have lost
my Indian appointment in two months
more I shall cease to draw the pay
above mentioned, a loss of £200 a
year and if I remain on until the
completion of five years I shall lose

my Chair and the option of returning
to India.

In the letter offering me the
appointment - originally, my retirement
on my pension was contemplated for
Lord Herbert's words were "it is
presumed that the pension and
what Dr. Maclean is entitled to
from the Medical Fund with his
official salary as Professor will be
inducement enough to accept the
Professorship". But affairs have now
taken such a turn that I am in
danger of losing both my Chair
& my service, and of being laid aside
from active duty in the vigour of
life on a small pension with my
family to educate. Now is this all I
have for well on to three years discharge
the duty of the Chair, if at the end of
five years I am dismissed, I shall
be seriously damaged in reputation,
and it will be believed that I have
failed and am incompetent.
If it can be shown that I am

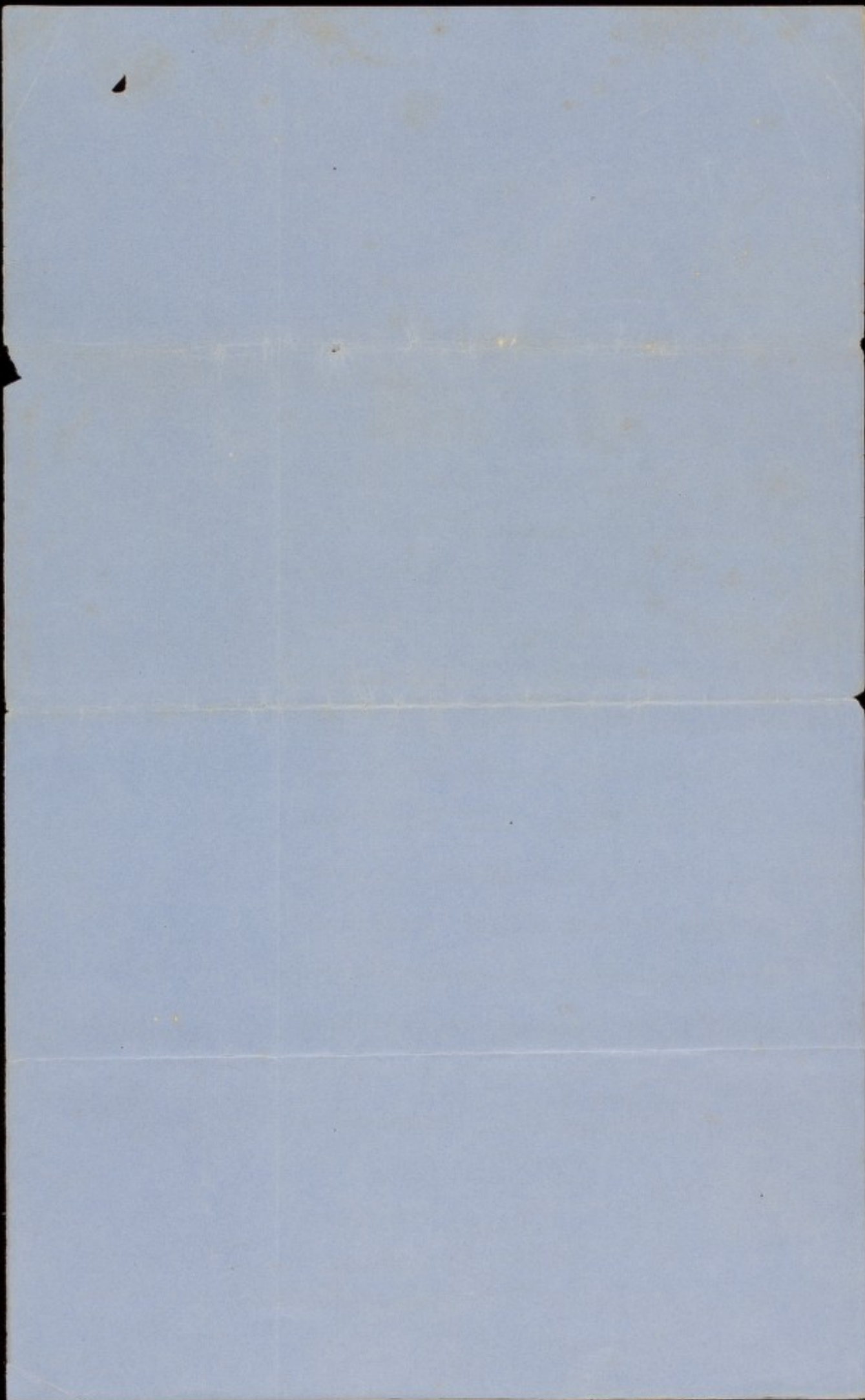
insufficient, unequal to the position
I fill, however mortified I may feel
at such a decision, I shall bow to it -
without remonstrance or complaint.
If on the other hand I have done
my duty and fulfilled the expectations
of those who appointed me, I ask
for a simple assurance that I shall
not be disturbed at the end of five
years, provided I am then as efficient
as now. What whatever decision may
be arrived at, I must respectfully
ask to have it officially communi-
cated to me before the 1st of May -
in order that I may secure myself
in one way or the other, and end
a state of uncertainty and suspense
very tormenting to myself and injurious
to the interests of the public service

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant.

W. H. Harrison M.D.

To Sir James Clark - Professor of Military Medicine
President - War Office Committee A. M. S.



My beloved school

W. Mallen's
Statement addrs
to Chairman of
Committee

14th March 1863