

Jubilee chronicon : a valedictory address delivered on the occasion of retiring from the chair of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, 7th January 1874 / by P.D. Handyside.

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JUBILEE CHRONICON :

A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

DELIVERED

ON THE OCCASION OF RETIRING FROM THE CHAIR OF

THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY,

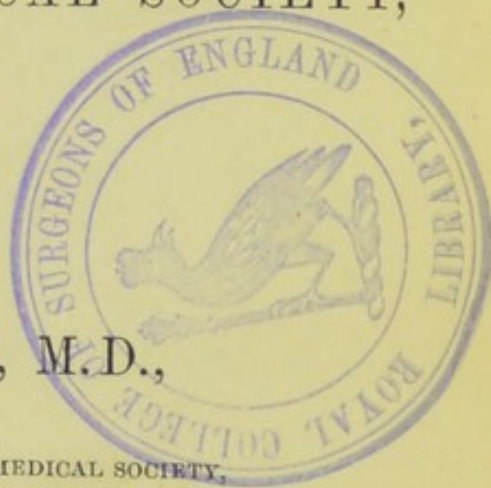
7TH JANUARY 1874,

BY

P. D. HANDYSIDE, M.D.,

F. R. S. E.,

FORMERLY SENIOR PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY,
AND SENIOR ACTING SURGEON TO THE ROYAL INFIRMARY ;
TEACHER OF ANATOMY IN THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.



“ There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd ;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life ; which in their seeds,
And weak beginnings, lie intreasured.
Such things become the hatch and brood of time.”

Shakspeare.

EDINBURGH :

PRINTED FOR THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY,

BY OLIVER AND BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT.

Reprinted from the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES
OF
THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

“ After Dr Haldane took the Chair, Dr Matthews Duncan moved a vote of thanks to Dr Handyside for his most valuable, able, brilliant, and comprehensive Address ; and further moved that Dr Handyside be requested to allow his Address to be published at the Expense of the Society. Professor Spence briefly seconded the motion. Dr Handyside thanked the Society.”

D. R. HALDANE, *Pr.*

Extracted from Minutes by

J. CHIENE, *Secretary.*

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DR HANDYSIDE'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

IN the delivery of a valedictory address at the close of the Jubilee Period of our history, during which I have had entire and unalloyed satisfaction in presiding at your Meetings, I shall probably best discharge the duty devolving on me—though sensible of my incompetence to do justice to the theme—by taking a cursory glance at the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, in relation specially to the services it has rendered to Medical Science.

Although Scotland, as a distinct nation, possesses a history of its own, it has had the wisdom to follow other nations in many of its Institutions for the advancement of science, such as the Royal Society—our throne of British science, the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the Royal Society of Arts. The year 1821 was, for Edinburgh, a remarkable epoch, she being then in the zenith of her fame as a school of Psychology, Philosophy, and Medicine, collateral with which there flourished in it no fewer than eighteen *scientific* debating Societies.¹ Edinburgh, looked on at that date from another point of view, evoked the testimony of a French writer, M. Naudin, who had in that year visited us, to the effect that the many literary institutions which then existed here, taken in connexion with its politics and its architectural beauty, served to make Edinburgh, as he said, one of the most attractive of existing cities.

¹ The Edinburgh Almanac for 1822.

It is to the credit of our two Royal Colleges that those of their members who were to form in 1821 the Medico-Chirurgical Society had previously furnished so many office-bearers to the *scientific* societies which then served to connect medicine with general science. Thus, among the members of the *Speculative Society* was a prominent medical man, Dr George Stedman ; the *Royal Physical Society* had as president Mr James Russell, predecessor of Mr Syme in the Clinical Surgery chair ; the *Physico-Chemical Society* had as president Mr Benjamin Bell ; the *Royal Society* had, as councillors, Dr Andw. Duncan, jr., editor of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, and Dr Thos. Chas. Hope ; the *Royal Medical Society* had as a president Dr John Conolly, and as its treasurer Dr Andrew Fyfe ; the *Caledonian Horticultural Society* had as its perpetual vice-presidents, Dr Andrew Duncan, sen., founder of our Harveian Society, Æsculapian Club and Royal Dispensary, and George Bell, surgeon to the King ; and as a councillor, Dr John Yule, treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians ; and the *Wernerian Natural History Society* had as president Mr Robert Jameson, Professor of Natural History, and as councillors, Dr James Gregory, jun., the late Sir Wm. Newbigging, and Dr Samuel Hibbert. At this fortuitous juncture were instituted in Edinburgh other four *scientific* societies. On the 21st April 1821 the *School of Arts* (now the Watt Institution and School of Arts) led the way ; and this institution has now, "it is thought, a right to expect to be recognised as being in the van of Technical colleges." No fewer than 24 out of the 53 original members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society co-operated in the support of the School of Arts during the first year of its existence. In the same year was founded the *Royal Scottish Society of Arts*, and as its councillors we find the names of Drs Hope, Fyfe, Keith, Hooker, and Meikleham. Thirdly, the *Phrenological Society* was hopefully inaugurated, having as its vice-presidents Drs Richard Poole and Robert Hamilton, the latter the founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and as its councillor Dr Sibbald, founder of the new medical bursaries. One good was effected by this society, now I believe languishing, inasmuch as it showed us how little we knew of the functions of the surface of the brain, though it led us, through the admirable instructions of its lecturer, Dr Spurzheim,

in the year 1828, to adopt in this School his mode of dissecting the fibres of the spinal cord and the encephalon, *since* followed out by Solly, Foville of Rouen, and others. Lastly, the *Medico-Chirurgical Society* took its rise during this remarkable year. On 21st May, Mr William Brown,—*one* of three of our original members happily now among us—published a pamphlet entitled “Remarks on the Expediency and Practicability of a Union of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh.” In a few weeks afterwards, Dr Henry Dewar, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, published a rejoinder, entitled “Observations on the present relative situations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh,” in which he urged that “the members of the Colleges are not yet ripe for a union. It is liberal,” he continues, “to keep the object in view.” It is impossible to read the harmonious utterances of these esteemed, then senior, Fellows of our Royal Colleges without regarding them as somewhat representative of a certain yearning for union between these two scientific heads of the medical profession in this city, and which union in *scientific work* was then being harmoniously accomplished by the institution of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

At this date the study of *Animal Physics* had a great impetus given it from the labours of Chevalier (since Baron) Bunsen and Dr Neil Arnott. The exertions of Oersted, Sir H. Davy, Wollaston, Ampère, and Hansteen had brought to light many *Chemical Phenomena* connected with voltaic action and the intensity of the magnetic force; new vegetable alkalies were also being searched for by Brandes. In *Zoology and Comparative Anatomy* Dr Robert E. Grant—a *second* of our original members, happily now fulfilling his duties in University College, London—was then doing valuable scientific work. In *Anatomy* Dr James Sanders, a man, like his son, of high scientific character, and a teacher of the Practice of Medicine in this School, pursued his researches on the renal plexus and on the structure and development of the foetal brain. In *Physiology*, Prévost and Dumas were working with the globules of the blood in different animals, obtaining by experiments many interesting results; and were transfusing serum, water, and blood

into the vascular system. Dr Sanders, again, was pursuing his investigations on the arterial pulse. In *Pathology*, at this period of time, the writings of John Thomson on Inflammation,—of Sanders, who had for some years been directing the notice of the profession to the morbid affections of the Spinal Cord, and to the results of his post-mortem investigations of the structures involved,—subsequently the well-known researches of Abercrombie on the pathology of the spinal cord, of the heart, and of the alimentary organs,—and, lastly, those of Kellie of Leith, by his remarkable investigations on the Pathology of the Brain, and especially on the circulation within the cranium,—all gave a marked impulse to scientific medical work in Edinburgh. In *Botany* Dr Jackson Hooker held a deservedly high place, with telling effect in that department. In *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Dr Sanders' well-known and novel treatise upon Digitalis in Phthisis had attracted deserved commendation at home and abroad; and in the hands of Dubois, Esquirol, Laennec, and Pinel had been translated into French, and published at Paris and Antwerp. Further, under this head it may be added, that, in 1821, a curious report on the comparative nutritive properties of food had been drawn up by MM. Percy and Vanquelin, of the French Institute. In *Surgery*, Robert Liston—who, besides having had the honour of being the instructor and guide of Syme, was indeed father of Scottish scientific surgery, and fond memories of whom haunt the schools, hospitals, and practice of Edinburgh and London—proceeded, by upsetting and banishing all the useless paraphernalia of our art, in establishing it upon sound pathology and therapeutics.

Philosophic thinkers and practical workers, then representing medical science in Edinburgh, had sagacity to perceive elements of stability in the Society that they purposed to originate, and 53 requisitionists accordingly, in May 1821, expressed their views to the following effect:—"By subscribing our names to this paper we testify our approval of the objects and constitution of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and our willingness to co-operate in the formation of a similar institution in Edinburgh."

The character of its founders immediately inspired the profession,

here and elsewhere, with strong confidence and a spirit of cordial co-operation; whereupon, at short notice, the Medico-Chirurgical Society—as we are—presented a Minerva-like birth, springing at once into her full maturity. Here we owe it to the memory of our first secretary, subsequently our president, Dr Robert Hamilton—an estimable man, and a teacher of ophthalmic surgery in this School—to pay him honour as the requisitionist who undertook and accomplished the formation of this Society. It may be added that the *Nestor* of the three requisitionists, or original members—happily still among us—is Dr John Gairdner; once our treasurer, afterwards our president, and who contributed to the Society several papers of high merit, and of permanent value.

The aim of the Society, from the first, has been to place medicine on a *Scientific* basis; thus rescuing it from the *Empirical* character that had so long distinguished it as a profession, and which still, it is to be regretted, characterizes much of its practice. Our founders saw that it is only on a broad basis approaching to exact science, and therefore on safe induction, that our profession could rest, and that a superstructure entitled to the respect and confidence of its members, as well as of observing men of other professions, could in time be raised. Anxious, accordingly, to elevate the qualifications of those standing at the portals of the profession, they personally cultivated with assiduity the whole field of medical Education; adding, meanwhile, to the stores of medical literature in papers and works, many of which are of imperishable merit. They aimed at the convergence of all the collateral branches of medical science, seeing how harmoniously they stand connected to each other; and thus they sowed the seed of that spirit of mutual co-operation of which we reap the fruit, and which we gratefully recognise as a marked feature in this Society at the present day. The training of our youth in the medical profession so much beyond the old standard has conduced materially to the elevation of our profession. In particular, the enforcement of a somewhat comprehensive preliminary Education, and the cultivation especially of the Observant faculty, has of late years tended towards a farther advance in scientific medicine.

We thus see, Gentlemen, that *the founders of the Medico-*

Chirurgical Society were men to whom a philosophical conception gave the formula by which alone, as men of science, they could work; and this working formula consisted, as it were, of a series of rings placed within one another, touching each other mutually at every point, and embodying, from within outwards, Animal Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence. Our predecessors were, from the first, careful in observing facts and compiling statistics under these several heads; they appointed committees of their number to report on certain communications read by their members; and they produced occasionally philosophical and literary papers bearing closely on their functions as Scientific Practitioners of the Healing Art. By this procedure they have left us a record of their work, together with the mode of its execution; thus enabling us, animated by their zeal, so to labour, in the prospect of each successive meeting of this Society, as that we may bear *each his own share* of work in rearing a scientific superstructure upon the broad basis they have so wisely laid. Practically, the effect of this doubtless will be, that our noble profession, in all its departments, will hold eventually a higher place in general estimation.

So far as your time will permit, I shall notice, under the twelve classified Heads already given, some of the scientific work that has been achieved by our Society.

I. ANIMAL PHYSICS.

In ANIMAL PHYSICS, "that bracing study of the mind," as Mr Lowe calls it, considerable advances have been made through members of this Society. In 1824, *Dr Otto, of Copenhagen*, wrote an "Account of an Instrument for the Treatment of Wounds of the Chest;" in 1826 *Mr John Turner*, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, presented a paper, "On the Causes of some of the Sensations communicated by the Action of the Heart through the Stethoscope or to the Touch;" in 1828, "Observations on the Effects of the Sun's Rays on the Human Skin," by *Dr John Davy*, Physician to the Forces, and brother to Sir Humphrey; *another*,

by the same author, "On the Specific Gravity of different parts of the Human Body;" *another*, from the same source, entitled, "On the Effect of Removing Atmospheric Pressure from the Fluids and Solids of the Human Body." We possess an interesting autographic letter from Sir James M'Grigor, addressed to our secretary, on the subject of this paper. In 1829, *Dr Davy* read to us "Observations on the Colouring Effect of Blood and Bile on the different Textures of the Human Body." In 1830, *he* read "Observations to endeavour to ascertain if Dead Animal Matter absorbs Air on exposure to the Atmosphere; and if the Putrefaction of Animal Matter is attended with an Elevation of Temperature;" and *he* farther, on the same evening, read "Observations on the Maceration in Water of different Textures of the Human Body." In 1838, *Mr Scott Russell* read a communication styled "Remarks on certain Hydrostatical Phenomena which accompany the Submersion of the Human Body in Water, with some illustrative Experiments;" and thereafter *Dr (now Sir Robert) Christison* narrated the case of Dr Edward Turner, whose life he had saved by diving into a pool after him, as illustrating Mr Russell's remarks. In 1840, *Dr John Reid* mentioned a case of "Diaphragmatic Hernia, the opening four inches in length, through which Stomach and Spleen had passed into the Thorax, with Tympanitic sound on percussion." In 1841, Dr Abercrombie read a "Communication from *Professor James Forbes* on the Acoustic Qualities of different Stethoscopes, with some Remarks on the Principles to be attended to in their Construction." In 1845, *Dr Spittal* read a paper "On the Friction Sound perceived in Peritonitis, its Mechanism, and Diagnostic Value;" *Dr J. Y. (since Sir James) Simpson* read one "On the Artificial Displacements of the Bones of the Feet in Chinese Females, with a Specimen;" the same year *Dr Spittal* one "On his Modification of Chest Callipers." In 1852, *Dr Sellar* read a communication "On the production of Vesicular Emphysema in the Lung, as explicable by the Principles of Pneumatics." In 1854, *Dr David Skae* read one "On the Weight and Specific Gravity of the Brain;" and *Dr Willm. T. Gairdner*, in 1854, read another "On the probable Mechanism of the Systolic Murmur at the Apex without Deformity of the Mitral Valve." In 1863, *Dr John Struthers* gave a communication

"On the relative Weight of the Viscera on the two sides of the Body." Subsequently have been read a paper, in 1864, by *Dr P. D. Handyside*, "Description of (1) a Day-Light Apartment in use for teaching Microscopic Anatomy, constructed to accommodate twelve Students at a time (*with illustrative sketch*); (2) Mr James Bryson's vertically-revolving Drum Microscope, for adjusting and viewing clearly, by Day or Lamp Light, twelve Objects of different thickness at one Focus (*shown*); and (3) a Fixed Lever-Tractor in use for Practising Injections and Post-Mortems, to draw apart the lateral halves of the Sternum, so as to expose the Heart and the Roots of the Lungs without division of the Costal Cartilages (*shown*);" and papers in 1866 "On Galvano-puncture in Aneurism," and on the "Diffusion Figures of Liquids, each illustrated by the Oxy-hydrogen Microscope," by *Dr Thomas S. Wright*. Further, there are on record, in 1865, a paper by *Dr John Smith jun.*, "On certain Positions of the Head as a cause of Syncope;" by *Dr George Balfour*, "Notes on the Polarization of Light by Crystals of Oxalate of Lime;" and one, "Notes on the Retentive Power of the Abdomen," by *Dr Matthews Duncan*; and two, in 1868, by *the same author*, one "On Examination of the Bladder," and another "On the Uterus as merely fixed by Adhesions." We have, in 1869, a communication on "Artificial Respiration by the Sylvester Method," by *Staff-Surgeon Jessop*; and one "On the Action of Light on the Pupil," by *Dr D. Argyll Robertson*; a paper, in 1871, "On Sunstroke," by *Dr Thin, of Shanghai*; one, in 1873, entitled a "New Method for Determining the Anomalies of Refraction," by *Dr Laidlaw Purves*; and two lectures were delivered by *Dr Arthur Gamgee*, during the same year, within the Royal College of Physicians, "On the Processes of the Animal Body concerned in the Development, Distribution, and Regulation of its Heat."

Farther, at a social, scientific, and philosophical *Réunion*, held lately at Freemasons' Hall,¹ "*Dr M'Kendrick* exhibited a splendid set of Apparatus for producing Artificial Respiration, worked by Electro-Magnetism, and a section of a Cat's Ear in connection with

¹ In answer to 930 invitations to this *Conversazione* that were issued, above 500 visitors were present,—including representatives of the various professions and public bodies,—to participate in the "*Illustrations*" that were presented "*of the Progress and Present State of Medical Science.*"

an Apparatus showing the Movements of the Bones of the Ear in Hearing;" while "*Dr Gamgee* showed several Galvanometers, also the Spectrum of Blood, together with an Apparatus for counting the number of Electric Shocks transmitted to a Nerve or Muscle, in order to produce Tetanus."

II. CHEMISTRY.

It is well known that some original investigations in CHEMISTRY were successfully conducted by certain members of our Society. In 1829, *Dr John Davy* read three papers, named, respectively, "Farther Observations and Experiments on the Blood;" "On the Action of Vinegar on the Textures of the Human Body;" and "On the Temperature of the Body after Death; and Experiments made in search of Air in the Joints and Sheaths of Tendons." *Dr Christison* read, in 1824, "Observations on the different Processes at present employed for the Detection of Minute Quantities of Arsenic in Mixed Fluids;" in 1825, "Experiments on the Evolution of Carbonic Acid from the Blood during Coagulation;" and in 1828 and 1830, "Observations and Experiments on the Causes of the occasional Milky Appearance of Serum," about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Oil, obtained from Human Blood. *Dr Douglas Maclagan*, in 1840, read a paper "On the Action of Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron on Arsenic;" and, in 1841, "Observations on the Composition of some Intestinal Concretions." In 1842, *Dr George Wilson* gave "A Chemical Analysis of the Fluid ejected from the Stomach, that contained immense numbers of Sarcinæ;" and *Dr Christison* gave the "Analysis of a *Nostrum* for Stuffing decayed Teeth." In 1852, *Dr Martin Barry* read a communication "On the new Process of Baron Liebig for determining the quantity of Urea and Common Salt in Urine." In 1858, were read "Notes of two Cases in which Urine yielded Indigo," by *Dr Carter*. *Dr Thomas R. Fraser*, in 1867, read "Some Remarks on the Action of Galvanism on Blood and on Albuminous Fluids;" and *the same author*, in 1868, read a paper entitled, "On the Connection between Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action, with special reference to the Physiological Action of the Salts of the Ammonium Bases derived from certain Vegetable Alkaloids."

At the *Conversazione* (in Freemasons' Hall) *Dr Fraser* exhibited a specimen prepared by himself of the vegetable alkaloid "Digitiline;" and *Mr Dewar* exhibited the peculiar properties of Palladium, a very rare metal, which is found in small quantities along with Platinum, and which possesses the remarkable character of absorbing hydrogen. Among other interesting experiments, *Mr Dewar* showed the working of a peat filter, which had clarified the worst of the stuffs that came from the works at Galashiels, and was seen in the process of clarifying porter.

III. ZOOLOGY.

Under this head the number of original papers is considerable, commencing with that of *Dr Robert Grant* on the Anatomy of the Abdominal Viscera of the Sword-fish (*Xyphias gladius*), and read by him in 1826. In 1834, *Dr John Reid* read "Observations on the Structure of the Mesenteric Glands in the Balænoptera Rostrata." In 1836 we have a "Notice," by the late *Dr Knox*, "respecting the Occurrence of Entozoa (*Vibrio*, *Trichina*) in the Human Subject; specimens exhibited." In 1837 *Dr Grant* gave a description of the Lernæa, a parasite found on the cornea of the Shark. This was followed up by the late Mr John Goodsir in 1841, who gave a "Demonstration of the Trichina Spiralis, an Entozoon infesting the Muscles of the Human Body;" and by *Dr Cormack*, who showed the "Larva of a Beetle passed from the Bowels of a Child." In 1844, *Mr Harry Goodsir* gave an account of "The Structure, Economy, and Development of a hitherto undescribed Entozoon, which had destroyed the Textures of the Abdominal Viscera" in a case described by *Dr John Gairdner*. The same lamented naturalist the same year read an "Account of the Structure and Functions of the Hydatids" found in the cavity of the Abdomen in a case related by *Mr Lee*. In 1854, *Dr Matthews Duncan* "showed the Larvæ of the Œstrus Bovis, extracted by him from the Skin of a girl aged 12 who tended cattle." In 1858, *Dr Charles Wilson* read "Notes on the Prior Existence of the Castor Fiber in Scotland, and its ancient and present distribution in Europe, and on the Use of Castoreum." *Dr Phillippo*, of

Spanish Town, communicated a paper in 1861 "On the Bifurcated Heart of the Manatee." In 1869, *Dr P. D. Handyside* read a case of Bovine heteradelphous monstrosity, with a Rudimentary Pelvis illustrative of Arrested Twin Development; with a dissection and drawing." In 1870, *he* communicated a "Notice," and showed specimens, "of Encysted Filaria within the Muscles of the Cod-fish." In 1872, *Dr M'Kendrick* read a paper upon the "Results of Experiments upon the Corpora Striata, as conducted upon numerous Pigeons;" and the same year *Dr P. D. Handyside* read a "Notice," and showed specimens, "of Filaria Piscium within the muscles of a Salmon current in the market."

At the *Conversazione*, among numerous exhibits illustrative of the Zoology of the sea-beach, an ancient smooth "Sea Anemone," or *Actinia mesembryanthemum*, exposed to view by *Dr James M'Bain*, R.N., was specially worthy of notice. "This marine organism was taken from a rock-pool at North Berwick, in August 1828, by the late Sir John Graham Dalzell, in whose possession it remained till his death in 1851, giving birth during that time to 344 young Actinias. The Actinia, or 'Grannie' (as it had been familiarly named), was then handed over to the late Professor John Fleming, of the New College of Edinburgh, in whose possession it remained until his death in 1857. In the spring of that year, after being unproductive for many years, 'Grannie' unexpectedly gave birth during a single night, to 240 young Actinias. This Actinia was next presented to *Dr M'Bain*, who keeps it in the same small glass jar in which it dwelt with its former owners. Under his care it has produced young ones at six different intervals. In the month of August 1872, 'Grannie' gave birth to upwards of thirty young Actinias, several of which are now living. On the 9th December 1872, whilst the glass jar was being cleaned and the sea-water renewed, 'Grannie' gave birth to nine young Actinias, five of which were alive and growing well on 28th June 1873. Several of the Actinias produced in December 1872 are alive and thriving, in the possession of other naturalists."

Mr Andrew Wilson, F.Z.S., exhibited fourteen specimens preserved in spirit, illustrating the form and structure of the Cephalopoda, Elasmobranchii, Anomurous Crustacea, *Arenicola piscatorum*,

Nereis, Ammodytes, Trigla, Lophius piscatorius, Ophiuræ, Sabella, Pecten, Buccinum undatum, Gizzard of Fowl, and Plecotus auritus,—"all as adapted for preservation in the Home Museum."

Mr Spence exhibited a Dissection of the Arteries of the Head and Neck of a Greyhound in which he had tied both Carotids and both Vertebrales, showing the beautiful loops and anastomoses re-establishing the circulation.

Mr A. B. Stirling, Assistant-Conservator of the Anatomical Museum of the University, showed a very fine collection of Salmonidæ, illustrating the development of the members of this family, and representing the various stages of existence of the Bull Trout, the Yellow Trout, and the Salmon.

"The collection of Salmonidæ was begun by me in August last, to supply a want in the zoological department of the Anatomical Museum, as well as to illustrate the condition and development of the roe and milt in the male and female parr of *Salmo eriox*."

"This collection includes:—

"1st. A parr of *Salmo salar* of first year. Weight on 9th August, 3 drachms. From Tweed.

"2d. Male and female parr of *Salmo salar* of second year. Weight on 9th August—male, 7 drachms; female, 5 drachms. From Tweed.

"3d. Three parr of *Salmo eriox* of second year. Weight on 9th August—males, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; females, 2 ounces.

"The males had the milt about three parts grown. Weight of both testes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms. Spermatozoa were forming in the spermatogenic cells, but none were free. The female had roe about one-fourth grown, measuring one inch in length, and both ovaries weighed about half a drachm. The eggs were quite visible to the naked eye, and under the microscope showed clearly the vitelline membrane, the granular membrane or yolk, and the germinal vesicle; in short, perfectly normal ova in course of development.

"4th. Three parr of *Salmo eriox*. Weight on 23d September—males, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; females, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. From river Eden, in Fife, six miles above the tideway.

"The males appeared slightly advanced, the milt being 12 grains heavier than those from Tweed on 9th August. The females had

roe of precisely the same weight and microscopic appearance as those of 9th August.

"5th. A male hybrid. Weight on 9th August, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. Captured in Tweed near Broughton. This fish has the male organs well developed, but in the filamentous condition, no secretion of spermatozoa having begun in the spermatie cells.

"6th. A series of preparations of coecal appendages of Salar, Eriox, Ferox, Fario, and Loch Leven Trout.

"7th. Three specimens of Blacktail, one of common Trout (S. Fario), and three parr of Salmo Eriox. These specimens were all captured with fly on 24th September in the river Eden, about two miles from sea, in the estuary, where the water is brackish at all times of the tide.

"The blacktails weighed respectively 3, 6, and 8 ounces each; the parr about $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces each.

"Those parr are similar in colour, marking, and condition, to those captured six miles above the tideway on the day previous, and also to those taken in Tweed on 9th August, at least forty miles above the tideway.

"The specimen of common trout, with the exception of the pectoral, ventral, and anal fins, was less yellow than those taken in fresh water of the same river; the red spots were very pale, and the whole body much clearer and more silvery.

"As I intend to continue this subject more fully in another form, I will simply give a few of the conclusions to which I have come from the investigations I have made, and from observation during a period of over forty years as an angler and net-fisher.

"1st. I consider the number of vertebræ to be no test of species of salmonidæ, Salar varying from 58 to 60; Eriox, 58 to 60; Ferox, 58 to 60; Fario, 58, 59, 60, to 61.

"2d. Pyloric appendages I consider no test, as I find, from examination of a vast number of all species (except Ferox), that the number of appendages overlap; also that those individuals having fewer appendages have them of larger size. The highest I have found in Salar is 70, the lowest 49; in Eriox, 46 to 64; in Ferox (two specimens only), 48 to 58; in Fario, 34 to 61; in Loch Leven trout, 38 to 59.

"3d. Vomerine teeth I consider no test. Salar has three or four teeth in the front of the vomer, arranged in the transverse direction, and none in the mesial line. I have specimens of *Eriox* that have no vomerine teeth at all; generally there are three or four teeth in the front of the vomer, the same as in Salar. The *Salmo Levenensis* (silvery variety), three or four teeth in the front of the vomer; none in the mesial line. *Salmo Fario*, a zig-zag row, which appears like a double row along the palate.

"4th. Parr.—The mystache, or upper jaw, in all parr proper is constantly shorter than in the yellow trout, reaching only to the middle of the eye. In the common yellow trout, of every size, the mystache extends to the back, or even behind the eye. This test is invariable in the parr and yellow trout. In blacktail it reaches to the back part of the eye, as in bull-trout, grilse, and salmon.

"5th. I consider the yellow-fin of the Allan, the orange-fin of the Tweed, and the two-year-old parr of *Salmo Eriox*, to be identically one and the same species. (See Mr Shaw's experiments.) I also consider the two-year-old parr of *Eriox*, both males and females, to be functionally adult fish as regards the power of procreation—that they are capable of continuing, and do continue, their species in the small as efficiently as in the large stage. As size is nothing in a physiological point of view as regards the function of procreation, there is nothing surprising in the fact that fish of two years old should be capable of continuing their species, seeing that many of our domestic and wild animals breed at much earlier periods of their lives—cats and dogs at nine months, rabbits and rats at six months, sheep and pigs at twelve months, and the cow at two years. The blacktail, the lammasman, and phinock, I consider the same fish under different names in different localities; also that they are barren during this phase of their lives.¹ The fact of their having bred prior to this stage may be a provision of nature to facilitate that rapid growth which is known to occur between the blacktail and the so-called bull-trout, ranging in twelve or fifteen months from ten ounces to five or six pounds.

¹ See evidence of Mr Croall, superintendent of Perth Fishery Board, and others in *Napier versus Peach*, Stirling, 1871. Verdict of Sheriff Sconce for defendant.

"The blacktail may be captured in the estuary of the Eden from the beginning of March to November. I have frequently captured them during those months, at intervals, for the last thirty-five years, and also female parr with fully-developed roe during the autumn months.

"The *Salmo Eriox*, under the name of bull-trout, has got a bad character, and efforts are being made by some proprietors to exterminate him in their rivers, with the view of increasing the breed of *Salmo Salar*, the young of which he is said to devour in the roe and parr stages; and no doubt he is guilty of indulging in both of those dainties, and also of those of his own family; but is *Salar* himself not equally guilty of devouring both the roe and the juvenile members of his own family, as well as those of *Eriox*? I believe him to be equally destructive; and while admitting him to be the king and sovereign of the race, and worthy of every reasonable effort for his protection and multiplication, still I consider *Eriox* to be a prince of the blood, and second only in the feast, in the chase, and in commerce. A determined and successful explorer, and capital breeder, may he defy all efforts to exterminate him, and be ever at the right hand of his jolly namesake and glorious companion, John Bull."

Mr Stirling further exhibited a series of specimens illustrating the art of making Microscopic sections of an entire animal, retaining the organs *in situ*.

"The series of specimens illustrating the art of making thin sections of soft tissues for observation with the microscope, was prepared by me from a foetal rat, $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an inch in length, and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in thickness.

"Beginning at the left side, 108 sections were made consecutively in the long axis of the body. The first fifty-eight of these were rejected as containing nothing of importance, and the succeeding fifty mounted separately, with all the organs retained in their natural position. The eye has been nine times divided, and appears in eleven of the sections. The tail, along with the spinal column, has been four times divided in its entire length, and appears in six of the sections, giving views of the entire animal from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. Only four sections

of the fifty mounted are beyond the middle line of the foetus, making each section about the 200th of an inch in thickness.

"The sections were cut by means of an ordinary razor, with the aid of my section-cutter."¹

Dr George Balfour gave a polariscope view at 480 diam. of the shell from Ichaboe guano, and under a low power a transverse section of the horny lamellæ, etc., of the hoof of a horse.

Dr Thomas S. Wright sent "a great number of extremely beautiful transparencies and diagrams showing the Cohesion Figures and the Structure of Polypes, Infusoria, and Lower Organisms as they appear under the Microscope. The diagrams were cut in coloured glass, and came out very clearly, as they were disposed with brilliant lights behind."

Dr P. D. Handyside showed, under a vertically-revolving Drum Microscope, at 120 diam., injections of the Sow's uterine mucous membrane; the Cat's spinal cord; the Lobster's pulmonic mucous surface, and the *Sarcoptix Scabiei*. He showed, also, at 480 diam., a polariscope view of the *Sarcinæ Ventriculi*; remarkable Crania of a Walrus, from Davis Straits, and of a Gorilla, from Gaboon River; together with drawings of natural size, enlarged views, and microscopic ones, illustrative of the anatomy of a new species of *Polyodon* (*P. gladius*), taken in 1864 from the Yang-tsze-kiang, 450 miles above Woosung.

Dr Keiller exhibited "large Wax Models, illustrating the Embryogeny and Development of the Chick, beginning with the descent of the impregnated ovum in the oviduct, and showing its calcification and ejection from the cloaca. The series of twenty-one Eggs, displays the gradual formation of the Chick, until its complete development and hatching."

IV. ANATOMY.

A. NORMAL ANATOMY.—The well-known anatomical paper by *Dr Andrew Duncan, jun.*, "On the Arrangement of the Fibres of the Ventricles of the Heart," was read in 1827; and then, "*Sir George Mackenzie's* Paper on Embalming." *Mr Alexander Watson*, in 1828, followed, "On certain Nervous Filaments which pass

¹ For description and method of use see *Journal of Anatomy* for May 1870.

directly from the Ophthalmic Ganglion to the Optic Nerve." In the same year, *Dr John Davy* read two papers, *one*, "Account of a New Method of making Anatomical Preparations;" *another*, "On a Peculiarity in the Structure of the Ductus Communis Choledochus, and of the Pancreatic Duct in Man;" and *Mr John Lizars* read, "Observations on the Healthy and Diseased Structure of Bones." In 1835, *Dr Allen Thomson* gave an "Account of Dissection of a Pregnant Uterus between the Fifth and Sixth Month, in reference to the Vascular Connexion of the Decidua and Placenta." The following papers followed:—In 1841, *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Are Compound Parts Regenerated in the Human Body?" In 1842, *Dr Allen Thomson*, "On the Healthy Structure of the Intestinal Glands, with exhibition of Preparations;" and *Mr Spence*, "On the Eighth Pair of Nerves, with a Dissection showing the source of the Motor Filaments of the Vagus." In 1844, *Mr Syme*, "Evidence in favour of the Periosteum forming New Bone;" and *Mr John Goodsir*, "On the Mode of Reproduction after the Death of the Shaft of a Long Bone." In 1845, *Mr Alexander Watson*, "Observations on the Formation of Bone by the Periosteum,—Illustrative Preparations exhibited under the Microscope." In 1846, *Mr Goodsir*, "Notice of Observations on the Thyroid, Thymus, and Suprarenal Bodies." In 1848, *Mr E. Crisp*, "On the Non-Muscularity of Arteries." In 1849, *Dr John Struthers*, "Short Notice of Observations on the Muscles of the Eye." In 1853, *Mr Goodsir*, "On a New Method of Enclosing and Covering Wet Preparations, with Remarks on the Details of the Process." In 1854, *Dr Robert Reid* communicated "Observations on the Dentition of the Aztec Children recently exhibited in Edinburgh." In 1857, *Dr Struthers*, "On the Round Ligament of the Hip-Joint. In 1858, *Andreas Retzius, of Stockholm*, "Some Remarks on the Proper Design of the Semilunar Lines of Douglas." In 1866, *Dr W. Macdonald*, "On the Source and the Course of the Embryonic Blood Circulation during Development in the Warm-Blooded Vertebralia."

At the *Conversazione*, *Mr Spence* exhibited some beautifully dissected and dried specimens, prepared by himself, of the Anatomy of the Head and Neck, the Popliteal cavity, the Foot and the Hand,

exposing to view their minutely-injected arteries. *Dr Alexander R. Simpson* exhibited two Diagrams illustrative of Ercolani's views of the Structure of the Human Placenta. *Dr P. D. Handyside* showed, under microscopes 160 to 400 diam., the structure of the Sympathetic and Spino-Cerebral Systems, the Organs of Sense in the Foetal Structure, etc.; also, an Oil-painting (by A. Groes, dated 1709) of six portraits, including a Teacher of Anatomy demonstrating the dissected body of a hanged criminal.

B. ABNORMAL ANATOMY.—In 1822, “a paper was read by *Dr Andrew Duncan, jun.*, on a Case of Bifid Brain.” In 1823, *Dr Holmes, of Montreal*, communicated to the Society a “Case of Unusual Malformation of the Heart, with a Drawing.” In 1824, *Dr Wardrop*, Surgeon to the King, read “An Accurate Account of A-ké, a Chinese boy, who exhibits the *Lusus Naturæ* of a Parasite Child attached to the Abdomen, by an Eye-Witness.” The same year, *Dr Andrew Berry* read “An Account of a *Lusus Naturæ*, in which two children lived for years, united by the Epigastric Region; with a Drawing.” Farther, in 1824, *Dr Hastings* gave a “Case of Monstrous Production, without Upper or Lower Extremities; with a Drawing.” In 1825, *Mr John Crooks, of Kilmarnock*, read a “Case in which the Stomach of an Infant terminated in a Cul-de-sac; with a Preparation.” In 1826, *Mr A. Watson*, “Case of Femoral Hernia, in which the Epigastric Artery passes from the Femoral, and embraces the upper part of the neck of the Sac.” Other remarkable papers follow, viz.:—In 1827, by *Dr Moncrieff*, “Case in which, on Dissection of a Child of four years, Transposition of Viscera of Thorax and Abdomen was discovered.” In 1834, *Dr P. D. Handyside* read an account of a “Case of Hypospadia, with Cleft Scrotum, believed a female till thirty-three years of age, and exhibited two Casts (now within the R. C. S. E. Museum) which he had made of this person.” In 1835, *Mr George Glover* gave a “Case of great Enlargement of the Ureters, with Malformation of the Bladder, in a male child, the Dissection and Coloured Cast by *Dr P. D. Handyside*.” In 1836, *Dr Knox* made “Observations on a Case of Congenital Malformation of certain of the Abdominal Viscera, more especially the Kidneys and Large Intestines.” In 1839 *Mr Glover* read a “Case of

Malformation of the Head, commonly called an Acephalous Foetus, the Dissection and Cast by *Dr P. D. Handyside* ;” and the latter read a paper “On Extrophy of the Urinary Bladder, exhibiting an aggravated case of the same in a gardener aged forty years.” In 1840, *Dr John Scott* gave a “Case of Open Foramen Ovale.” In 1841, *Dr Cormack* showed “a Drawing of a Man in whom the Ureters opened at a single orifice over the Pubes.” In 1842 *Dr P. D. Handyside* read a paper “On certain Deviations from the Natural Structure of the Encephalon, with the Dissection of an Encephalocele, and a classification of Connate Deficiencies of the Encephalon;” *Mr Rankine, Carlisle*, “exhibited the Remarkable Cranium described in the December No. of the Edinburgh Monthly Journal;” and *Mr Spence* “exhibited a much enlarged Right Kidney, whilst on the *left* side the Kidney and Ureter were *wanting*.” In 1843, *Dr Allen Thomson* read, “On the Malformation of the Upper Jaw.” In 1844, *Dr Ransford* gave a “Case of Malformation of the Rectum;” and in that year *Dr P. D. Handyside* gave as a title to some anatomical observations, “On some Deviations from Normal Anatomy that bear on Practical Surgery.” In 1845, “Notice of some Cases of Congenital Fissure in the Neck,” by *Dr Gairdner* and *Professor Allen Thomson*. In 1849, “*Dr Alexander Wood* exhibited a child fourteen days old, in whom the Thumbs were wanting, and the other Bones of the Hand were longer than usual.” *Dr Mackay* “exhibited a Child with Extrophy of the Bladder;” and *Dr Douglas Maclagan*, a “Case of Preternatural Anus.” In 1855, *Mr A. M. Edwards*, “On some Points in the Anatomy of Talipes Varus.” In 1858, M. Groux, the subject of “Congenital Fissure of the Sternum,” was introduced, and “Observations on his remarkable Abnormality” were made by *John Hughes Bennett*. In 1860, “A nephew of Rokitanski, Herr Wojaczek, from Vienna, having a Malformation of the Chest, the distance between the lower end of the Sternum and the Spine being only one inch and a half,” was introduced to the Society by *Dr Alexander Simpson*. In 1861, “Case of Encephalocele,” by *Dr Matthews Duncan*. In 1864, “On some Malformations of the Organs of Generation, by *William Turner*, M.B., F.R.C.S.” In 1865, *Dr P. D. Handyside* narrated to the Society the

result of his examination of the remarkable "Case of Arrested Twin Development," Jean Battista Dos Santos; who had been exhibited to the members of the Society. In 1867, *Dr P. D. Handyside* read a "Description of a Cyclocephalian Form of the Etmocephaloids, born alive," with two illustrative drawings. In 1868, was read a "Case of Congenital Malformation of the Œsophagus," by *Mr Thomas Annandale*. In 1870, *Drs Sanders* and *Pettigrew* gave the Society a conjoint paper entitled "Dissection of a Monstrous Fœtus, with Distended Abdomen." In 1871, *Dr Matthews Duncan* read a "Note of a Rare Malformation." In 1872, *Dr P. D. Handyside* read, "Cases of Quadruple Mammæ, the two Lower Rudimentary, in two Adult Brothers, illustrated by Figures;" *Mr F. B. Imlach* gave a "Dissection of a Malformed Fœtus, with Deficient Anterior Abdominal Wall;" and *Dr P. D. Handyside*, the notice of a "Case of Abnormal Termination of the Rectum, with Remarks on the Various Forms of this Deviation." At a subsequent meeting, *Dr Thomas Graham, of Paisley*, gave a notice of a "Case of Hypospadiæ, believed a female till sixteen years of age;" and *Dr P. D. Handyside* appended to Dr Graham's letter such "Anatomical remarks on the Morphology of the Inguinal Canal and the External Genitals" as his examination of the case had suggested.

At the *Conversazione*, *Dr John Moir* exhibited a drawing, received from St Petersburg in 1857, of Twin Females united at the vertex, and which lived two months. The Rev. Edward Lane, English Episcopal clergyman at St Petersburg, in his letter to Dr Moir, states that he saw them alive in April 1855. *Dr Keiller* showed, 1st, united fœtuses resembling the "Siamese Twins," the bond of union in this case being of a somewhat similar nature, but uniting the "twins" in a more complete manner. They were born in Edinburgh, and appear to have reached the fourth month of uterine life. 2dly, a model of "the Siamese Twins;" and 3dly, photographs of "the African twins," in the nude state, and therefore showing the peculiarity of their mode of union, which was limited to the lower dorsal and sacral region. And *Dr P. D. Handyside* exhibited a *cast* of the Foot of a Chinese lady, sent to him by Dr Kincaid, Surgeon, R.N.

V. PHYSIOLOGY.

Our knowledge of the facts of healthy life—*i.e.*, an acquaintance with the doctrines of life and function—serves us in our profession as a principle; one of the advantages of proceeding on which, *over proceeding on* the temporary devices of our progenitors, who contented themselves with practising from experience only, is that, so far as our physiological doctrines are proved to be true, such a principle is more or less good throughout all the Healing Art.

Our earliest paper is one read in 1823, by *Mr James Brown*, of *Dominica*, in which he gives a "Case in which the Skin of a Negro, aged 50, is changed to a White Colour." In 1824, *Dr Chas. J. B. Williams*, now of London, read, "Observations on the prevailing Theories regarding Respiration and Animal Heat, with Experiments." In 1825, *Dr Alison* read his first well-known paper, "Observations on the Physiological Principles of Sympathy, particularly in reference to the Doctrines of Mr Charles Bell." *Dr John Dill* followed with an "Essay on Cutaneous Absorption, with Experiments." In 1827, the well-appreciated "Notice of some Experiments on the Mode in which Death is produced by Asphyxia," was communicated by *Dr J. P. Kay* (now *Sir James Kay Shuttleworth*). Thereafter, *Mr Alexander Watson* read his paper on "The Loss of the Power of Speech from a Blow upon the Head." In 1828, *Dr John Davy* read an "Account of some Experiments on the Effects of Desiccation, Tannin, and Corrosive Sublimate, on different parts of the Human Body." In 1833, *Dr M Whirter* read a "Case of unusually long Suspension of Animation in a New-born Infant." In 1834, *Dr John Reid* read an "Account of Experiments to ascertain the Influence of the Eustachian Valve in the Fœtus." In 1835, *Dr Douglas Maclagan* gave an "Account of a recent instance of Total Privation of Food for Twenty-three Days, with a notice of similar Cases." In 1838, *Dr P. D. Handyside* communicated to the Society his "Theory of the Cause of Death after the *rapid* entrance of Air in large quantity into the Veins." In 1840, *he* also read a paper, "On a remarkable Diminution of the Medulla Oblongata and adjacent Portion of the Spinal Cord, unattended by any Symptoms of Paralysis." In 1841, *Dr W. Wil-*

liamson narrated a "Case of Abnormal Menstruation." In 1842, *Dr Robert Paterson, Leith*, read "Three Cases of Spectral Illusions." In 1843, *Dr Abercrombie*, "On the Impediment of Speech commonly called Stammering." In 1848, *Dr Gunning* gave a paper "On the Physiological Action of Chloroform, with Experiments;" *Dr R. Paterson* "Sequel to a former Paper on Spectral Illusions;" and *Dr J. Y. Simpson* "On the Positions (natural and preternatural) of the Foetus *in utero*, as resulting from the action of the Reflex System." In 1850, *Dr William Robertson* read the "Notice of a Case in which a communication between the Stomach and Surface of the Abdomen had existed for several years." In 1853, *Dr Alexander Wood* read "Practical Deductions from Physiological Laws in regard to Diseases where the properties of the Moving Fibre are implicated." In 1858, *Dr R. Macdonald, Inveraray*, gave a "Case of Prolonged Abstinence from Food." In 1859, *Dr Alexander Wood* read a "Case of curious Physiological Symptoms in connexion with Tumour in the Brain." In 1861, *Mr Alex. M. Edwards* "showed two Specimens of Artificial Pigment in the Glands of a subject who had been Tatooed." In 1862, *Dr Arthur Mitchell* read a communication on "Marriages of Consanguinity, their influence on Offspring." In 1865, *Dr Matthews Duncan* read a paper, "On Some of the Laws of the Production of Twins;" and *Dr Joseph Bell* read, "On the Physiology and Pathology of certain Forms of Dilated Pupil." In 1866, *Mr Benjamin Bell* gave a "Case of Spectral Illusions." In 1872, *Dr M'Kendrick*, read one "On the Corpora Striata, with the results of Experiments."

At the *Conversazione* "*Dr Chiene* exhibited an *Apparatus*, closely resembling *Stricker's hot stage*, for keeping animal fluids, as blood, pus, etc., alive, whilst under Microscopic Examination. Although rudely constructed, in order to keep down expense, it is quite efficient, and it can be made for six shillings, exclusive of thermometer. The instrument is made to suit the Clinical Thermometer in common use." *Dr M'Kendrick* "exhibited a splendid set of Apparatus, showing artificial respiration worked by electromagnetism; the movements of the bones of the ear; the circulation of the blood in the tail of a living fish; for counting the number of electric shocks transmitted to a nerve or muscle in order

to produce tetanus; the ciliary action in the gill of the mussel and in the cell of a frog's tongue." Lastly, *Dr Bell Pettigrew* "exhibited fifty preparations illustrating the structure and physiology of the muscles and nerves of the heart. These were representative specimens of a large collection, amounting to nearly two hundred, prepared by this gentleman, and deposited in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Edinburgh. They embraced dissections of the heart of the fish, reptile, bird, and mammal. He also exhibited some ingenious models, which enabled him to show the heart as a transparent object. By this aid he demonstrated that the heart (ventricles) represented a mathematical problem of great complexity and beauty; its ultimate fibres being arranged in the form of a double conical screw—the one screw winding from right to left on the outside, and from left to right on the inside, of the heart; the other screw winding from left to right on the outside, and from right to left on the inside, of the heart. The screws intertwine at the apex and base of the organ. This arrangement, *Dr Pettigrew* explained, enables the heart to wring out its blood when it contracts, so that the phrase, wringing the heart's blood, is less metaphorical than literal. The effects produced by the spiral arrangement of the fibres is well marked, not only as regards the wringing out of the blood, but also with reference to the movements of the heart as a whole. Thus, when the ventricles expand, they screw their apices deeper into the thorax, precisely in the same way that a screw-nail is introduced into wood. When the ventricles contract, the apices are unscrewed and elevated, as happens when a screw-nail is withdrawn from wood. In addition to the spiral arrangement of the fibres described, the fibres are arranged at right angles and obliquely, in seven layers, to produce a minutely-reticulated structure, which is very powerful, from the fact that it is supported in every direction by cross fibres, on the principle of the girder bridges seen on railways. Thus, the fibres of the first layer proceed from left to right, and are nearly vertical; those of the second layer being slightly more oblique, and those of the third still more so. The fibres of the fourth layer are disposed at right angles to those of the first layer. When the fibres of the fourth layer are passed, the fibres of the remaining layers—

viz., five, six, and seven—gradually return to the vertical in an inverse order, from which it follows that the first and seventh layers cross, with a slight deviation from the vertical, as in the letter X; those of the succeeding layers, until the fourth or central one is reached, crossing more obliquely, as in the letter X placed horizontally—so, ✕. This arrangement, as Dr Pettigrew pointed out, invests the ventricles with a centrifugal and centripetal action; the fibres elongating simultaneously when the ventricles expand, and shortening when they contract. But for this consentaneous movement of all the fibres when the organ opens and closes, the heart could neither receive nor eject its blood. The centrifugal and centripetal action of muscle here referred to is significant when taken in connexion with Dr Pettigrew's original views, recently published in this Journal (January and February of 1873), as to the rhythmic movements of the chest and abdomen in respiration; the hollow involuntary muscles (heart, stomach, bladder, uterus, etc.), as he expressed it, being the precursors, and affording the type or pattern on which the voluntary muscles of the chest are formed and act,—a remark which, he observed, also applies to the voluntary muscles of the extremities. Dr Pettigrew pointed out the remarkable fact—as interesting as it is novel—that the muscles of the ventricles are arranged at various degrees of obliquity around spiral cavities, and that the muscles of the extremities are arranged in a precisely similar manner around spiral bones. The nerves of the heart, as Dr Pettigrew showed, are exceedingly numerous, and studded with ganglia. The nerves, curiously enough, also run in spirals; the spiral lines formed by the nerves intersecting those formed by the muscular fibres at nearly right angles. The nerves are consequently disposed in such a manner that they can stimulate the muscular fibres at innumerable points to insure uniformity of action, both when the heart dilates and when it contracts. The nerves flow upon the heart in four principal streams,—an anterior, a posterior, and two lateral. The anterior and posterior streams are the largest. The ganglia are found in all parts of the heart. They are especially numerous on the posterior coronary sinus, and along the groove which separates the auricles from the ventricles; and this may explain

why the heart of the frog ceases to pulsate if this region be injured. The ganglia are also found in the track of the anterior and posterior coronary arteries, and that of the larger vessels generally. They are, however, not confined to these situations, and exist in quantity on the surface and in the substance of the heart, as already stated. The number of nerves and ganglia seen in Dr Pettigrew's dissections greatly exceeds that usually represented in books. This is especially true of the ganglionic masses found on the coronary sinus and grooves. The ganglia, according to Dr Pettigrew, are crowded with unipolar and bipolar nerve-cells. The nerve dissections embraced, among others, specimens of the cardiac nerves of man, the horse, ox, sheep, the cat, rabbit, etc. The nerves are all *in situ*; and, in this respect, Dr Pettigrew's dissections differ widely from the cardiac-nerve dissections of Dr Robert Lee, deposited, we understand, in the Museum of St George's Hospital, London."

VI. PATHOLOGY.

PATHOLOGY, including *Ætiology*—or our knowledge of the Facts of Disease—is that ring of the series already referred to, touching at its inner circumference Physiology, and within which are disposed in successive rings, Anatomy, Zoology, Chemistry, and Animal Physics; while, at the outer circumference of Pathology are, in succession, concentric circles of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

PATHOLOGY may be regarded as the indelible distinction of our Society. Discountenancing the false idea that we have more to do with the uses of things than with their nature, Abercrombie—one of our founders—impressed by his example, followed to this day, the supreme value and importance of exhibiting Morbid Specimens at our meetings, as the only basis of *scientific* practice; Pathological investigations having in many instances opened up an altogether new meaning for many old words, such, for instance, as "Concussion of the Brain," "Concussion of the Cord," etc. In a "Circular," dated 20th November 1830, Dr Abercrombie, then President of this Society, submitted to the individual members a "plan

for promoting its usefulness ;” a sentence or two of which may be quoted. He says :—“ Every member must often meet with facts of the greatest importance, and from which the most valuable deductions might be procured, provided an extensive collection of such facts could be viewed in connexion with each other. One of the causes, indeed, which retard the progress of medical science, appears to be the want of opportunities for such extensive comparison of individual facts ; and from this source, probably, have arisen many of those partial deductions which have from time to time been proposed with much appearance of truth, and soon found to be fallacious. . . . No lengthened or studied communications are required, but single cases, simply and shortly detailed, — or even single facts, derived from cases which in other respects may present no particular interest. Such observations will, in the first instance, be valuable by giving rise to conversation, in the course of which additional facts may be communicated.” Dr Abercrombie goes on to propose, “that select committees shall classify and generalize these facts, with observations pointing out the general conclusions which arise out of the whole treasure of pathological and practical truth.”

The first paper read in this Society was one, on 5th December 1821, by *Dr Abercrombie*, entitled “Contributions to the Pathology of the Heart,”—*Part First*. At the same meeting, Papers on the following Pathological subjects were “presented to the Society :”—“Remarks on the Exfoliated Cranium of a Man who had died of Syphilis—the Skull exhibited,” by *Dr* (since *Sir*) *George Ballingall* ; “Observations on a Peculiar Affection to which the Bones of the Cranium are liable,” by *Mr James Russell* ; and “On the Appearances observed on the Dissection of two out of three individuals found dead in the vicinity of Leith, supposed to have perished during the storm of 3d November, with some Reflections on the Pathology of the Brain, by *George Kellie, M.D.*” At a subsequent meeting—16th January 1822—*Dr Abercrombie* exhibited to the Society “A Preparation of Fungous Tumours of the Bladder, which, by pressure on the Sigmoid Flexure of the Colon, produced symptoms of Enteritis ;” also, “A Diseased Common Iliac Artery causing Gangrene.” In 1822, papers

were also received from this singularly endowed and eminent physician, entitled, "Contributions to the Pathology of the Stomach and neighbouring Viscera," Parts I. and II.; from *Dr Kellie*, the second part of his paper on the "Pathology of the Brain;" from *Dr Andrew Duncan, jun.*, "Dissection of an unusual Case of Congenital Hydrocephalus;" from *Dr W. Moncrieff*, "Case of Tubercular Disease of Peritoneum and Omentum;" and from *Dr Duncan, jun.*, "On Diffused Inflammation of the Cellular Membrane." *Dr Abercrombie*, at one meeting of the Society, "exhibited a Stomach, in which a Perforation had been found on Dissection, and mentioned the particulars of the Case." In 1823, Parts III. and IV. of his "Contributions to the Pathology of the Abdominal Viscera" were read, and also the second and third parts of *Dr Duncan's* paper on "the Cellular Membrane;" whilst among other valuable papers were those of *Drs Cullen* and *Carsewell*, "On Melanosis;" "Description of a very dangerous disease of Infants, in which Erosion and Perforation of Stomach are found after Death," by *Dr John Gairdner*; "Case of Phlebitis of the Cephalic Vein, with the Appearances on Dissection," by *Dr Duncan, jun.*; "On Dysphagia, with an Abscess involving Œsophagus, Trachea, and Lungs," by *Dr David Hay*; "Notice of some Dissections which appear to illustrate the formation of Tubercles," by *Dr W. P. Alison*; "Remarks on the Nature and Origin of Tubercular Diseases," by *Dr Abercrombie*; *Dr Alexander Macaulay*, "Persons struck by Lightning—near the Line—five Cases;" and, "Illustration of the Pathology of Tubercles," by *Dr Kellie*.

In 1824, we have a "Notice of some Remarkable Cases, with Dissections," by *Dr Alison*; "Fatal Case of Purpura Hæmorrhage, with Dissections," by *Dr Peter Fairbairn*; "Notice of some Additional Cases, with Dissections," by *Dr Alison*; "Three Cases of Rupture of Vomicæ into the Cavity of the Pleura, accompanied with Tintement Metallique, and Pleurisy, and Pneumo-Thorax," by *Dr William Cullen*; "Case of Portion of Intestine Passed during Life—preparation exhibited," by *Mr Cunningham, Tranent*; and, "Case of Mollities Ossium, seemingly dependent on a peculiarly diseased Condition of the Medullary Membranes and Cavities, with Illustrative Drawings," by *Mr John Howship, London*. In

1825, "Memoir on Intestinal Herniæ, without a Hernial Sac," by *M. le Doct. Al. Colson, Paris*; "Foreign Body found in the Cavity of the Heart," by *Dr J. S. Combe*, "and on the question, Whether it was Organic or a mere Clot? *Drs Kellie and John Thomson* took opposite sides." In 1826, "On Congenital Disease of the Thigh-bone," by *Dr Knox*; "Case of Abscess of the Liver bursting into the Stomach," by *Mr Alex. Watson*; "On Liability of Animals, brought from Warm Climates, to be affected with General Tubercular Disease, with Dissection of a Paca from Brazil," by *Dr R. E. Grant*; and, "Case of Disorganization of the Stomach of an Infant, with Pathological and Practical Remarks," by *Dr Gairdner*. In 1827, "On the Sudden, Spontaneous Obstruction of the Trunks of the Larger Arteries," Parts I. and II., by *Mr Turner*; "Additional Cases and Observations, illustrating the Origin of Tubercles," by *Dr Alison*; "A Specimen of Extensive Separation of the Internal from the Middle Coat of the Common Iliac, with complete Obstruction to the Circulation," was shown and described by *Dr Abercrombie*; and *Dr Cullen* read a "Case, with Dissection, of Circumscribed Gangrene of the Lungs," and exhibited a Drawing of the parts. In 1828, "Case of a Congenital Disease or Malformation of the Thigh-bone, illustrating the Pathology of the Interstitial Absorption of the Thigh-bone," by *Dr Knox*; "Case of Sudden Death from Rupture of the Right Ventricle of the Heart, with Dissection," by *Dr Dewar of Stirling*; "The Skull of an African, exhibiting very Remarkable Morbid Appearances, exhibited to the Society," by *Dr George Ballingall*; "On Painful Sub-cutaneous Tubercles, with Cases and Histories (with Engravings)," Parts I. and II., by *Mr William Wood*; also, "On Neuroma, with Cases and Histories (with Engravings);" and "On a remarkable Alteration in the Structure of the Patella, produced apparently by the presence of a False Cartilage," by *Dr Knox*. In 1829, "Case of Cerebral Effusion, with Perforation of the Stomach; and two other Cases," by *Dr Hood of Kilmarnock*. In 1830, "A peculiar Ulceration of the Aorta was exhibited, and Account of the Case given," by *Dr J. C. Gregory*; "Pathological Changes in the Eye, illustrated by Preparations," by *Mr Watson*; and "Aneurism of the Abdominal Aorta, with Preparation," by *Dr Christison*. In 1831, "On

Tubercular Disease of the Cerebellum," by *Dr Abercrombie*; "Remarkable Osseous Cyst attached to the Liver, which had existed 68 years," by *Dr Hunter*; "Three Cases of Fatal Jaundice in which the Biliary Ducts were found Pervious and Empty," by *Drs Alison and Christison*; "Case of Phthisis Pulmonalis in a man aged 92," by *Dr Christison*; "Hydrocephalus connected with Disease of Cerebellum," by *Dr Gregory*; also, "Case of Melanosis Pervading the entire Substance of both Lungs, and not found in any other part of the Body;" also, "Case of Phthisis Pulmonalis occurring during Convalescence from Fever;" "Two Cases of Fungous Tumour of the Cardia," by *Mr W. Brown*; also, "Case of Hæmorrhage into the Ventricles of the Brain and into the Theca of the Cord;" "Perforating Ulcer of the Duodenum," by *Dr Abercrombie*; "Hypertrophy of the Brain with Spontaneous Obstruction of the Humeral Artery, and other Morbid Changes," by *Dr Christison*; "Dissections of three Cases of Indian Cholera, with Remarks on the Treatment," by *Dr J. G. Stuart, H.E.I.C.S., Bombay*; "Description of some Remarkable Appearances on the Skull of a South Sea Chief," by *Sir George Ballingall*; and, *Dr Adam Hunter*, "Considerations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Cholera." In 1832, "Paper on Cholera, by *Professor Delpêch* and *Dr Coste of Montpellier*, *Dr Leowenhayn of Moscow*, and *Professor Lizars of Edinburgh*;" "Several Cases of Cholera, with Examinations after Death," by *Dr John Mackintosh*; and, "An Account of some Additional Examinations after Death, in Cases of Cholera," by *Dr Gregory*. In 1833, *Dr Van Den Busch of Bremen* communicated a "Case of Rupture of the Stomach in a New-born Child;" "Observations on the Formation of Hydatids," by *Mr John Howship of London*; and "Several Preparations and Drawings of Fungus Hæmatodes of the Eye," by *Dr J. A. Robertson*. In 1834, "Case of Obliteration of the Vena Cava Descendens," by *Dr John Smith* and *Dr John Reid*; "Case of Spontaneous Luxation of the Vertebra Dentata;" also, "Cases of Obstruction of the Vena Cava Superior," by *Dr William Thomson*; and "Observations on Phlebolites," by *Dr John Reid*. In 1833-4, *Dr Alison* read, "Cases illustrating certain Morbid Changes which the Blood appears to undergo in different Diseases." In 1834, *Mr*

Brown read, "On some diseased States which resemble Inflammation" *Dr Ransford*, "Case of Disease of the Bladder following an Injury;" *Dr J. Scott*, "On Perforations of the Intestines, with external opening;" and *Dr J. H. Balfour*, "Case of peculiar Disease of the Skull and Dura Mater." In 1835, a paper was read "On the occurrence of Black Expectoration and of Deposition of Black Matter in the Lungs of Coal-miners," etc., by *Drs Dewar* of Dunfermline, *Mr Philp* of Aberdeen, and *Mr Steele* of Craighall, etc. etc; *Mr Watson* read a "Case of Globular Polypi or Excrescences within the Heart;" *Dr W. Thomson* read, "On Melanosis and Black Infiltration of the Lungs;" *Dr John Reid*, "Case in which Fibro-Cartilaginous Bodies were found loose in the Cavity of the Abdomen, with notice of similar cases;" *Dr Alison*, "Case of fatal Jaundice in which no Bile was found in the Gall-ducts;" *Dr J. A. Robertson*, "Case of Congenital Hydrocephalus, with Hernia Cerebri;" *Dr W. Thomson*, "Case of Sudden and Unexpected Death occurring in an individual whose Heart had only one Coronary Artery, the Coats of which were studded with Patches of Cartilaginous and Ossific Depositions;" and *Dr Craigie*, "Three Cases of Ulceration with Perforation of the Stomach." In 1836, *Dr J. Y. Simpson* gave two communications "On Diseases of the Placenta;" *Dr Knox*, "On the Organic Changes in the Lungs, supposed to be produced by Pulmonary Apoplexy;" and *Dr David MacLagan*, "Case of Extensive Destruction of the Mucous Membrane of the Stomach." In 1838, *Dr J. Y. Simpson* read "Notices of Cases of Peritonitis in the Fœtus in Utero." In 1839, *Dr John Reid*, "On some Lesions produced in the Lungs by Slow Respiration;" *Dr Robert Paterson*, "On Softening of Textures and Encephalic Serous Effusion taking place subsequently to Death;" *Dr John Smith*, "Cases illustrative of the Pathology of Insanity;" *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Case of Discharge of a Portion of Intestine by Stool;" *Mr W. Brown*, "On some States which resemble Inflammation;" and *Dr T. T. Crawford, Tynemouth*, "On the Black Infiltration of the Lungs occurring among Persons not exposed to the Inhalation of Carbonaceous Particles." In 1840, *Dr Peebles* read two communications "On Morbid Appearances in Cases of Great Enlargement of the Stomach;" *Dr James Duncan* "Tumour involving the Sciatic

Nerve—(shewn);” *Mr Bell* “Cases of Cerebral Disease;” and *Dr W. Young*, a “Case of Aortal Aneurism which opened into the Vena Cava Inferior.” In 1841, *Dr J. R. Russell* gave a “Summary of Professor Rokitanski’s new Investigations and Views relative to the Morbid Anatomy of Continued Fever;” *Dr J. A. Robertson* communicated the details and exhibited preparations illustrative of a series of “Cases of Injuries of the Head;” *Dr W. Henderson* “exhibited and explained the Structure of the Masses of Molluscum Contagiosum;” and *Mr Spence* “exhibited a Specimen of Ulceration of the Stomach, in which Death from Hæmorrhage ensued from the Erosion of a large Blood-vessel;” also, “Case of Stricture of the Rectum—preparation shown.” In 1842, *Mr John Goodsir* read, “Observations on the Morbid Anatomy of Continued Fever;” *Dr Henderson* “exhibited Preparations illustrative of the Pathology of Aneurism;” *Mr John Goodsir* gave “The result of his Researches into the Nature of the Degeneration which the Kidney undergoes in Bright’s Disease;” *Dr Henderson* showed a case of Malignant Disease of the Lung; *Mr John Goodsir* gave “A Microscopic Demonstration, and Drawings of an undescribed form of Infusorial Vegetable—the *Sarcina Ventriculi*—ejected from the Stomach in a case of Dyspepsia;” *Dr Bennett* read a paper “On the Vegetable Nature of *Tinea Favosa*, including its Pathology,” etc.; and another “On Abnormal Nutrition (commonly called Inflammation), and on the mode in which its various Products are developed.” In 1843, *Dr Bennett* read a paper “On the Nature and Varieties of Cerebral Softening;” *Dr James Duncan* gave a “Case of Spontaneous Obliteration of the Aorta;” *Drs Graham* and *Allen Thomson* mentioned each a similar case; *Dr P. W. MacLagan*, Army Surgeon in Canada, communicated a “Case of Disease of the Ileum, with Post-mortem six hours after death;” and *Dr P. D. Handyside* exhibited “Preparations, Casts, and a Drawing of a Case of Osteo-Medullary Sarcoma of the Thigh-bone, in which he had amputated successfully at the Hip-joint.” In 1844, *Mr T. M. Lee* gave a “Case of Hydatids in the Cavity of the Abdomen;” *Mr Goodsir* gave a “Report of the Lesions discovered in the Post-mortem Examination of the Body of the late Dr Abercrombie.” In 1845, *Dr Bennett* read “The

Anatomical Evidences of the frequent spontaneous cure of Phthisis Pulmonalis, and the indications furnished by Pathology for its rational treatment;" *Dr Maclagan* a "Case of Sudden Death from Laceration of the Substance of the Heart;" *Dr Andrew* a "Case of Sudden Death produced by the rupture of a portion of the Muscular Fibres of the Heart;" *Dr Bennett* a "Case of Suppuration of the Blood, independent of Inflammation;" *Mr Goodsir* a paper "On a Tumour of the Testicle, containing an Osseous Mass, and covered with Integumentary Membrane and Hairs;" *Dr Bennett* exhibited Thibert's Models of Pathological Anatomy;" and *Dr P. D. Handyside* exhibited and described the "Structure of an enormous Fibrous Cyst which had impeded Gestation," in a case under *Dr Sidey*'s care. In 1846, *Dr Bennett* exhibited "Fragments of Exudative Masses in Laminæ which had been passed *per anum*, containing Cryptogamic Vegetations;" he also exhibited, "a Pocket Compound Microscope, by *Dr Gruby* of Paris, for Pathological Purposes." In 1847, *Dr George Paterson* gave the Pathological Appearances in a "Case of Colloid Cancer of the Peritoneum;" *Dr Bennett* followed with a paper,—“Observations on Cancer in general;" *Dr Lee* read "Two fatal Cases of Tetanus, with Dissections;" and *Dr Bennett*, "On the Morbid Anatomy and Pathology of Abdominal Typhus." In 1848, *Mr James Miller* read an "Account and Dissection of a case of Sacculated or Encysted Calculus removed by Lithotomy;" *Dr W. T. Gairdner* read a paper "On the Pathological Nature of Bright's Disease;" *Dr R. Paterson*, "Remarks on the Fatal Arrest of a Foreign Body in the Œsophagus—illustrated;" and *Dr Alexander Wood* read "Remarks on Fistulous Communications between various Viscera." In 1849, *Dr Begbie* read his paper "On Anæmia and Goître," with Pathological References; *Dr Wm. Robertson*, "Observations on the Blood of Cholera Patients;" *Mr Syme* "exhibited a Preparation and Cast of a Tumour from the Cheek, which *Mr Goodsir* and *Mr Cobbold* described as consisting of a Convoluted Plexus of Varicose Veins, containing Clots, Calcareous Phlebolites, and Cholesterine;" *Dr Douglas Maclagan* read a "Case of Preternatural Anus that discharged for 8½ years, and gave a minute account of the Pathological Appearances;" *Dr W. T. Gairdner* "On the Morbid Anatomy

of Cholera ; he showed also some Specimens of Cancerous Disease of the Peritoneum ;" and " a Specimen of Dissecting Aneurism of the Aorta," when *Mr Syme* expressed his belief as to " the cause of the Aneurism of the Aorta in the case of the late Mr Liston." *Mr Syme* read a letter from *Mr Ramsay, Surgeon at Broughty-Ferry*, as to the " Spontaneous Cure of an Aneurism of the Innominata and Arch of Aorta, notwithstanding its External Rupture." In 1850, *Dr W. T. Gairdner* read " On the Pathological Conditions of the Lung, connected with Bronchitis ;" also, " Pathological Observations on Pericarditis and its Terminations ;" also, " Account of the Morbid Appearances in a Case of Malignant Disease of the Suprarenal Capsule." In 1852, *Dr W. T. Gairdner* " On the Causes of Dilatation of the Heart ;" also, " On the Registration of Causes of Death in Public Institutions and in Private Practice." In 1853, *Mr Syme* read a paper " On the Pedunculated Exostosis of the Long Bones ;" and *Dr J. Y. Simpson* one " On Puerperal Arterial Inflammation and Obstruction." In 1854, *Dr Graham Weir* gave a " Case of Malignant Disease of the Pituitary Gland," etc. In 1855, *Dr W. T. Gairdner* gave the details of the " *Post-mortem* of a Case of Aneurism, accompanied by Contraction of the Pupil on the affected Side ;" *Dr Otto, Spiegelberg*, described " Tubercular Disease of the Lungs and Bowels, to which the cases of Tubercular Leprosy he had seen at Vienna had fallen victims ;" *Dr W. T. Gairdner* gave a " Notice of Cases in which a Communication was established between the Stomach and the Colon ;" and *Dr Haldane* gave an " Account of the Morbid Appearances in a Case of Chronic Hydrocephalus, accompanied by Cancer at the Base of the Brain." In 1856, *Dr Priestley* exhibited the " Urinary Organs in a Case of Chylous Urine ;" *Mr John Barlow* communicated a " Note on the occurrence of Arterial Obstruction in the Horse, in connexion with Paralysis and Muscular Atrophy ;" *Mr Spence*, " On the Necrosis of Scrofulous Patients, and its Relations to Caries ;" *Mr Lister*, " On a remarkable Case of Hydrocele ;" *Mr Miller*, " Case of Obstruction of the Pulmonary Artery ;" *Dr MacCormac of Belfast*, " On Tubercle ;" and *Dr J. D. Gillespie*, " On Condyloma, its Pathology and Treatment." In 1857, " On the Pathology of Inflammation," by *Dr Cappie*; " Notice of a Case in which a Tumour of the Pia Mater

caused Compression of the Spinal Cord," by *Mr B. Bell*; "Case of Apoplexy from Plugging of a Cerebral Artery," by *Dr Laycock*; and "On the Classification and Pathology of Morbid Growths," by *Dr Bennett*. In 1858, *Mr Lister* made "Remarks on a Case of Gangrene from Arteritis, and on the Causes of Coagulation of the Blood in Diseases of the Bloodvessels;" and *Dr McKidd of Elgin* gave a "Remarkable Case of Invagination of the Cæcum and Appendix." In 1859, *Mr William Turner, M.B.*, gave "Two Cases of Aneurism of the Descending Thoracic Aorta, producing Obstruction of the Thoracic Duct;" and *Dr Newbigging* gave the "History of the Case of the late Dr W. P. Alison." In 1860, *Dr P. H. Watson* exhibited a "Case of Villous Cancer of the Neck of the Female Bladder." In 1861, *Mr B. Bell* read a "Case of Perforation of the Stomach occurring under unusual circumstances;" *Dr T. Grainger Stewart* read a paper "On the Waxy or Amyloid Form of Bright's Disease;" *Dr M. Duncan* "Case of Encephalocele;" *Dr W. Begbie* read a "Fatal Case of Croup in the Adult, exhibiting the parts affected;" and *Dr P. McLaren* read, "Case of Pericæcal Abscess simulating Inguinal Hernia." In 1862, *Dr Begbie* communicated twenty cases of "Diphtheria and its Sequels; a Narrative." In 1863, *Dr Laycock* read, "On the Cerebro-Spinal Origin of Pulsations and Palpitations, and the Vascular Bronchocele termed Anæmic;" *Mr William Brown*, read a "Case of Villous Cancer of the Bladder;" and *Dr Joseph Bell* "gave a Description of the Microscopic Characters of its Villous Surface" *Dr Warburton Begbie* exhibited "A Spleen about 11 lbs. in weight, from a Patient labouring under Leukæmia and Hypexanthine in the Urine;" *Mr Annandale*, "Gangrene of Foot and Leg depending on Obstruction of the Femoral Artery at the Groin;" and *Dr T. G. Stewart*, "Further Observations on the Waxy or Amyloid Form of Bright's Disease." In 1864, *Dr Alexander Wood* read his "Notes of a Remarkable Case of Stricture and Dilatation of the Œsophagus; with Preparation;" *Dr T. G. Stewart* read a paper on the "Amyloid Degeneration;" *Dr Stephenson*, on the "Pathology of Rickets;" *Mr Spence*, "Case of Spontaneous Gangrene of the Lower Extremity, with a rare form of Arterial Lesion;" *Dr Alexander Simpson*

gave a "Case of Death from Rupture of a Varicose Vein;" and *Dr Haldane* exhibited a "Case of Abdominal Phthisis," and also gave an "Illustration of Coal-miners' Phthisis." In 1865, *Dr Gamgee* read, "On the Character of the Expectoration in Two Cases of Foetid Bronchitis and Gangrene of the Lung;" *Dr J. Bell*, "On the Physiology and Pathology of certain forms of Dilated Pupil;" *Dr Haldane* showed "Tubercular Caries of a Dorsal Vertebra;" *Dr Gamgee* showed a "Specimen of Tyrosine obtained from the Urine of a Patient suffering from Acute Atrophy of the Liver;" *Dr T. G. Stewart* read a paper "On Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver;" *Mr Annandale* exhibited a "New kind of Tumour which he proposed to call Vascular Recurrent;" *Dr T. G. Stewart*, "On Acute Atrophy of the Kidneys and Liver;" *Dr P. H. Watson* showed a "Case of Cystic Dilatation of the Epididymis and Vas Deferens;" and *Dr W. C. McIntosh* showed a "Dissection, Drawings, and Cast of a Case of Bronchocele." In 1866, *Dr Sanders* showed a specimen of "Purulent Phlebitis;" he also read a "Case illustrating the Supposed Connexion of Aphasia with Right Hemiplegia and Lesion of the Third Left Frontal Convolution of the Brain;" *Dr Francis Skae*, "Insanity caused by Sun-Stroke, and by Injuries of the Head—with Illustrative Cases;" *Dr John Duncan* exhibited a "Specimen of Aortal Aneurism that had been treated by Galvanopuncture;" *Dr T. G. Stewart*, "Curious Case of Stricture of Duodenum;" *Dr M. Duncan*, "On Pelvic Serous Cysts following Puerperal Inflammation;" *Dr T. G. Stewart* showed "Syphilitic Masses in the Liver, illustrating Different Stages;" also, "Echinococcus Cysts in Liver and Nævus of Liver, in the same subject;" and *Dr Tuke*, "Portion of a Brain in a Case of Aphasia;" also, "Portion of a Brain in a Case of Senile Dementia;" also, "Two Specimens of Complete Atrophy of the Cerebellum." In 1867, *Dr P. D. Handyside* read a paper "On Cartilages, Semi-detached and Loose, in Joints;" *Dr J. G. Stewart*, "On Dilatation of the Bronchi;" and *Dr P. H. Watson*, "Case of Intestinal Concretions." In 1868, *Dr Bryson, Hawick*, communicated "A Fatal Case of Intussusception, occurring after two previous attacks;" *Dr Sanders* read a paper "On Heart Disease from Obstructed Coronary Arteries;" *Dr Bennett*, "On the Pathology and Treatment of

Uræmia;" *Dr Aitken* gave a paper "On a Case of Gliomatous Tumour of the Brain;" and *Dr Sanders* one of "Heart Disease—Fibroid Degeneration, the result of Myocarditis." In 1869, *Dr Joseph Bell* read a "Remarkable Case of Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach;" *Dr Chiene* showed a "Dissection of a Case of Double Herniæ;" *Mr Annandale* gave a "Case of Unclosed Urachus, with Umbilical Fistula;" and *Dr Thomson, Dalkeith*, "Case of Tumour of the Bones of the Skull." In 1870, *Mr Annandale* read a paper "On Fatty Herniæ;" *Dr J. Bell* read, "Observations on Rapid Pulmonary Congestion as an Occasional Cause of Death after Surgical Injuries and Operations;" and *Dr T. G. Stewart* read, "Note of a Case of Waxy Degeneration, under observation for ten years." In 1871, *Dr T. J. Maclagan, Dundee*, read, "On the Nature of the Intestinal Lesion of Enteric Fever;" *Dr J. Bell*, "Notes of a Case of Osteoid Cancer;" *Dr T. G. Stewart*, "Inflammatory Bright's Disease, Fatal in the Third Stage;" *Dr Gillespie* read, "Notes of a Case of Extensive Fracture of the Skull and Vertebrae, with Extravasation into the Cord and Cilio-Spinal Region;" and *Dr Taylor of Penrith*, "Case of Intestinal Obstruction from a Knot on the Ileum." In 1872, *Dr Tuke* read, "Case of Lesion of Broca's Convolution, accompanied with Amnesic Aphasia;" *Dr Charles Stewart of Denny*, "Notes of a Case of Temporary Hemiplegia, the result of Embolism;" *Dr T. G. Stewart*, "Case of Dilatation of the Bile-ducts;" and *Dr Gamgee* read, "Cases of Lymphoma observed in the Sick Children's Hospital, with Commentaries, Clinical and Pathological." In 1873, *Dr Tuke* read a paper "On the Morbid Histology of the Brain and Spinal Cord, as observed in the Insane, illustrated by Microscopes;" *Dr P. D. Handyside* "showed in the Brain of a Female, aged 34, Wagner's Convolutions and the Island of Reil of right side, both gone: there had been Hemiplegia and Amnesia, but no Aphasia (with a Drawing);" *Dr Gamgee* gave "Notes of a Case of Enlargement of the Spleen and Liver, with Hypertrophy of the Lymphatic Glands, terminating fatally by Hæmatemesis;" *Dr Stephenson* narrated "Cases of Laryngeal Abscess simulating Croup;" *Dr P. D. Handyside* gave a similar "Case, to which he had been summoned to perform Tracheotomy, and in which he had only to lay open a post-laryngeal abscess;" *Dr Lawrence*, "Case of Intra-

Cranial Tumour, with Remarks;" and *Dr Affleck*, "Two Cases of Intussusception in Children."

At the *Conversazione*, *Dr George Balfour* showed under Microscopes "Several forms of Parasitic Plants, believed by Hallier to be always associated with Disease. The preparations were put up by Hallier himself, and comprised *two* forms of the *Oidium Pestis* (Rinderpest), *one* of *Urocystis Oryzæ* (Cholera-cultur, 70), and *one* of the *Aeroconidia* of the Parasite found in *Scarlatina*." *Dr Tuke* exhibited "(1.) Skull of an Epileptic Idiot, thirty-seven years of age; weight of brain, 60 oz.; hemispheres unequal—right $30\frac{1}{4}$ oz., left $23\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Patient had been a subject of left hemiplegia. Cerebellum deformed. Specimen shows unsymmetrical middle and posterior fossæ, deformed left foramen lacerum posterius, abnormal arrangement of sulci of longitudinal and lateral sinus, and nodule of bone on basilar process, caused by ossification of a prolongation of the basilar synchondrosis. (2.) Calvarium, showing new bone thrown out in a case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. (3.) Skull with Deficient Sutures. (4.) Brain with Lesion of Broca's Convolution, without Aphasia. (5.) Under microscopes—(a), Amyloid Degeneration in Gray Matter of a Chronic Maniac; (b), Miliary Sclerosis in Paralytic Insanity; (c), Fuscous Degeneration of Cells of Superior Cervical Ganglion of a General Paralytic; (d), Deposit of Hæmatosin on vessel from Centrum Ovale of an Epileptic."

VII. MATERIA MEDICA.

Some original papers of mark appear early in our records. These describe *the appearance and the composition of Remedies, and of various Apparatus* useful in the practice of our profession.

In 1822, *Dr James Home* exhibited to the Society "The Root and Flower of the medicinal plant *Adra*, from Jamaica." In 1824, *Mr Alexander Watson* read a paper "with reference to the Stethoscope;" *Dr James Molleson*, "Case of Immense Abscesses, and Death resulting from Mercury applied outwardly for the cure of Itch;" and *Mr James Bryce* "showed a very simple and beautiful Contrivance of a Stomach-Pump, acting on the principle of a Syphon." In 1825, *Dr Alison* reported that "the most marked

success" had in his experience attended the use of this Syphon-Pump. In 1828, *Dr John Davy* read "Observations on James's Powder and the Antimonial Powder (L.)." In 1836, *Dr Christison* read a paper "On the Composition, Adulteration, and Administration of Scammony;" and *Dr J. A. Robertson*, "On the Construction of a Portable Vapour-Bath at a small expense—Bath exhibited." In 1837, *Dr Christison* read, "On the Adulteration of Drugs; its Extent, Sources, and Prevention." In 1838, *Mr William Brown* read a "Notice respecting an Indian Root, the Indigenous Sarsaparilla, exactly agreeing in appearance, aroma, and medical virtues, with the American Smilax." In 1841, *Dr John Gairdner* read a "Notice of a Method of preparing Vegetable Extracts; with Specimens." In 1842, *Dr Graham Weir* read a "Notice regarding the Preservation of Vaccine Matter in small Glass Tubes, with Bulbs, hermetically sealed;" and *Dr John Gairdner* "mentioned that some years ago he had received from a French physician a number of Small Tubes capable of being readily filled with Vaccine Lymph by Capillary Action, and the contents in which could be obtained by blowing into the Tube." In 1848, *Dr Strethill Wright* wrote, "On several new Galvanic Batteries." In 1850, he gave a "Notice of a new Voltaic Battery for Medical Purposes." In 1853, *Dr Husband* read a paper "On the Method of preserving Vaccine Lymph in Capillary Tubes."

At the *Conversazione*, *Dr J. H. Balfour* exhibited the "Fossil Punctated woody tissue of Conifer, Australia;" also a "Cupping Gourd from Old Calabar," and a "Large Model illustrating the Anatomy of an Exogenous Stem, three years old."

Dr MacLagan "showed a Stethoscope, as improved by Laennec, consisting of a boxwood cylinder, 12 inches long, with a narrow perforation from end to end, one extremity having a movable piece of conical form fitting into the cylinder. The instrument is made to screw into two halves for facility of transport. It weighs nearly 12 ounces."

Messrs Duncan, Flockhart, & Co., Mr Mackay, and Messrs Macfarlan & Co., exhibited a large number of improved Pharmaceutical Preparations, including the most recently used Syrups, Fluid Extracts, Granular Effervescing Preparations, and Chloroform;

along with some eclectic remedies, Codeia, Narceine, Hydrochlorate of Apomorphia, Nitrate of Amyl, etc.

VIII. THERAPEUTICS.

Although THERAPEUTICS, including Hygiene—or the *modes of action of Remedies or Means* by which Nature may be furthered in her preservation of or return to health—can scarcely yet be said to be a distinct branch of Science, or to have advanced much farther than when Montaigne forbade his wife to fetch a physician, in the words, “I am not strong enough for *that* ;” or when Rousseau exclaimed, in presence of his doctor, “Laissez-moi mourir, mais ne me tuez pas :”—and although our Profession stands, perhaps, *now* on a higher platform than to be the butt and jeer of rhymsters—

“The King employs three doctors daily,
Willis, Heberden, and Baillie ;
Three exceeding skilful men,
Baillie, Willis, Heberden ;
But doubtful which most sure to kill is,
Baillie, Heberden, or Willis”—

nevertheless, by alliances like the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the ground has been cleared—

First, By the minds of educated men being now disabused of the *ideas* that, not long ago, were current as to the *infallibility of Particular Lines of Treatment*—for even Horace Walpole may have spoken wisely when he said, “Gout is not a disease, but a remedy, and therefore ’tis absurd to try to cure it ;” and the same remark, I venture to think, may almost be said of Cancer, of Hæmorrhoids, etc.

Secondly, The ground has been cleared by our Society having lent not unimportant *aids in expiscating and recording Facts*, which assist and enable us to estimate at their real value our present Remedial Measures ; seeing that medical practice is to be learnt, not from books, or rules, or “on the square,” but from practitioners bringing forward Cases, stating their difficulties before this Society, and comparing notes one with another.

Thirdly, It is well known that our Society has co-operated in *signal Therapeutic Movements*—such as the use of *Anæsthetics* by

Inhalation, and the origination of Subcutaneous Injection. In regard to the former of these, the late Dr Symonds of Bristol, in his Presidential Address to the British Medical Association in 1863, expressed himself as follows :—"Were there no other discovery to stand out on the medical annals of the last thirty years than the anodyne use of ether and chloroform, it would be enough to make the whole suffering world, through unborn generations, look back to the intervening era with admiration and gratitude."

Among the Society's numerous contributions towards our forming an estimate of the real value of certain Therapeutic Agents, the following résumé may be offered. In 1822, a "Letter was read from *Dr Anald of Jamaica*, stating the great virtue of the plant *Adra* as a Tonic and Febrifuge in Remittent and Intermittent Fever, in Cholera, etc.;" *Dr Thomas Anderson* communicated a "Case of the Successful Treatment of Traumatic Tetanus by Tobacco;" and *Dr Ch. W. Coindet of Geneva* gave "Relation of a Case of Hysteria assuming the form of Tetanus, treated by Injection of Opium into the Veins, accompanied with General Reflections on the action of Poisons." In 1823, *Mr J. P. Rind* read a "Case of Phrenitis successfully treated in India, by opening the Radial Artery;" and *Dr Begbie*, "Cases illustrative of the Sedative Powers of *Datura Stramonium*." In 1824, *Dr Renton of Madeira* read a paper "On the Efficacy of Opium in Mania;" *Dr Otto, Copenhagen*, "On a New Remedy for Worms;" and *Dr John Stevenson, Arbroath*, "Observations and Cases illustrating the Contagious Nature of Erysipelas, and its connexion with a peculiar and severe Affection of the Throat." In 1825, *Dr Ulick Burke of Dublin* gave "Cases of Dysentery treated by Acetate of Lead, with Opium;" and *Dr W. C. Macdonald*, "a Case of Spontaneous Cure in an Aneurism of the descending Aorta with complete Obstruction immediately above the Sac." In 1826, "Further Remarks on the use of Tobacco in Tetanus," by *Dr Anderson of Trinidad*; *M. le Doct. Colson, Paris*, "Researches as to the Action of Mercury, especially in relation to its Use in Venereal Complaints;" *Dr W. Gibson, Montrose*, "Account of the Epidemic Erysipelas of Montrose and Neighbourhood in 1822;" and *Dr Nichelmie of Nice*, "Observations on the Climate of Nice." In 1827, *Dr R. Huic*, "On

the utility of large doses of Calomel in allaying the Irritability of the Stomach in Enteritis, Ileus, and Colic;" *Dr A. Duncan, jr.*, stated "that he had given an extensive trial to the Madar, and found it a safe and efficient diaphoretic;" and *Dr John Wilson of Hull* read "Observations on the Natural or Spontaneous Cure of Syphilis." In 1829, *Dr John Storrer of Nottingham* read "Some Account of a Cerebral Affection as arising during the course of Pulmonary Consumption, and arresting further progress of that fatal Disease;" and *Dr William Young*, "Remarks on the Effects of the *Secale Cornutum* in Cases of Tedious Labours." In 1831, *Dr Abercrombie*, "Case of Extensive Dropsy, with a new Diuretic;" and *Dr Gairdner*, "Cases illustrative of the Deleterious and Remedial Powers of the *Rhododendron Ponticum*." In 1832, *Dr Alison*, "Notice respecting the advantages of Quarantine Houses in checking the diffusion of Cholera;" and *Drs Latta and Craigie of Leith*, and *Dr John Mackintosh*, "Cases of Cholera in which the infusion of Saline Solutions into the Veins has been practised." In 1833, *Dr Alison*, "Notice of two Cases in which Nutritive Enemata were successfully employed." In 1834, *Dr John Smith*, "Account of Dysentery as it occurred in the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse, during 1832 and 1833, and where Calomel in large doses was found highly useful." In 1835, *Mr John Stuart of Kelso*, "On the Medicinal Action of *Veratria*." In 1836, *Mr P. C. Gibson*, "Notice of Cases of Puerperal Fever treated without Bleeding, with Remarks;" *Mr W. Kerr of Paisley*, "On the Medicinal Effects of some of the Metallic Nitrates;" and *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Cases illustrative of the occasional Contagious Propagation of Pestilential Cholera." In 1837, *Mr Charles Sidey*, "Cases illustrative of the Connexion between Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas." In 1838, *Dr P. Darling Veitch*, "Observations on the Medicinal Properties of *Euphorbium*." In 1840, *Dr Robert Hartle of Trinidad*, "On the use of Piperine in the Treatment of Intermittent Fevers." In 1841, *Mr W. A. F. Browne of Dumfries*, "Observations on Bloodletting in Mania;" *Dr Ransford*, "Cases illustrating the Use of Tincture of *Cantharides* in Infantile Bronchitis;" and *Dr W. Henderson*, "Cases illustrative of the Treatment of Rheumatism with Opium." In

1842, *Dr Dunsmure*, "Notice regarding the Use of Extract of *Senecio Jacobea* in Gonorrhœa;" *Dr Graham*, "Notice regarding the Allocation of Fever Patients in Hospitals, calling attention to the safe and beneficial effects of diffusing them through the Ordinary Medical Wards under certain rules;" *Mr James Miller*, "On the Treatment of the Hæmorrhagic Diathesis;" and *Dr* (now *Sir John*) *Cormack*, "Contributions towards an Estimate of the Real Value of Creosote as a Therapeutic Agent." In 1843, *Dr A. B. Stout*, "On the Cure of Inveterate Pannus by the Inoculation of the Matter of Blenorrhœa;" *Dr Alex. Watson*, "On the Process of Nature by which Hæmorrhage is stayed or prevented, and by which the permanent Closing of Wounded Arteries is accomplished;" *Mr Thomas Beaumont*, "On the Physiological, Therapeutical, and Pathological Effects of Alcohol;" *Dr Douglas MacLagan*, "On the Medicinal Qualities of the Bebeeru Bark of British Guiana;" and *Dr P. D. Handyside* gave his "Experience of the rapid Cicatrization of Lupus by the Repeated Leeching of the Cavities of the Sores." In 1845, *Dr George Wilson*, "On the Employment of Oxygen Gas as a means of Resuscitation in Asphyxia, and otherwise as a Remedial Agent;" and *Dr Peddie*, "Cases illustrative of the Contagious Nature of Puerperal Fever and its connection with Erysipelatous Inflammation." In 1846, *Dr C. L. Robertson*, "Case of Monomania cured by the application of the Trephine, with Remarks;" *Dr Scott*, "On the Non-Mercurial Treatment of Syphilis;" *Dr Christison*, "On Continued Fever originating in Local Miasma;" *Dr Sellar*, "On the Sedative Effects of Astringent Substances;" and *Dr Martin Barry*, "Case of Poisoning with Opium, in which Galvanism was successfully employed." In 1847, *Dr Christison* gave an "Account of an Epidemic Scurvy which appeared in the General Prison at Perth in 1846;" *Dr Alexander Wood*, "Case of Puerperal Convulsions following Delivery, where the Vapour of Ether had been inhaled during Labour;" *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Case of a Child at the ninth month of Pregnancy passing, without Operative aid, through an oblong Pelvic Outlet under One Inch in its short or transverse, and Two and a half Inches in its long diameter;" *Dr George Balfour*, "Notes on the Practice of Skoda;" *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Does Etheriza-

tion Increase or Diminish the Mortality attendant upon Capital Operations in Surgery?" and *Dr Tait*, "Observations on Opium-eating," also "Does Opium-eating affect the Duration of Life?" In 1848, *Dr Wright*, "On several New Galvanic Batteries; also "Description of and mode of applying Electro-magnetic Machine;" *Drs J. Y. Simpson, Malcolm, Moir, Keith, etc.*, "On Chloroform in Midwifery, and Reports of Obstetric Cases delivered under its influence;" and *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "On Solutions of Gutta Percha, Gun Cotton, etc., as Dressings for Wounds, etc." In 1849, *Dr Margulius of Hesse*, "Observations on the Asiatic Cholera as it appeared in St Petersburg in 1848;" *Dr Bennett*, "Case of Spontaneous Cure of Ovarian Dropsy;" *Dr William Keith*, "On the Safety and Suitableness of Chloroform as an Anæsthetic Agent in some of the more complex and serious Operations in Surgery;" *Dr Bennett*, "On the Local Treatment of Chronic Eczema and Impetigo;" *Dr Wright*, "A new Voltaic Battery for Medical purposes;" and *Dr Warden*, "On the Diving-bell as a Medical Expedient, illustrated by an account of its Curative Effects upon a *Deaf Patient*." In 1850, *Dr Charles Bell*, "Cases in Midwifery requiring Manual and Instrumental interference; followed, in the former instance, *first* by Trismus, *then* by Hemiplegia of the right side; and ultimate Recovery;" and *Dr Guggenbühl* gave "Some Account of the Present State of Cretinism in Switzerland, and of the Progress recently made in its Treatment on the Abendberg." In 1851, *Dr George Hamilton Bell*, "The Treatment of Erysipelas by the Tincture of the Muriate of Iron;" *Dr Charles Bell*, "with Additional Remarks and Cases;" *Dr Armeth of Vienna*, "On a Cause of the Puerperal Fever at the Lying-in-Hospital of Vienna;" *Mr Bell*, "On Scarlet Fever, as it appeared in George Watson's Hospital in Spring 1851;" and *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "Notice of a Portable Clinical Microscope." In 1852, *Dr Bennett*, "On the Treatment of Continued Fever by Large Doses of Quinine." In 1853, *Dr Gibson, Dundee*, "Case of Aortal Aneurism in which Tracheotomy was performed;" *Dr Bennett*, "On the Curative Treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis, and on the *modus operandi* of Cod-liver Oil—What is the experience of Edinburgh Practitioners in regard to the Therapeutic Action of Cod-liver Oil in Phthisis?" *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "On

the possible Prevention of Consumption and Scrofula by Oil Inunctions and Inhalations;" *Dr John Struthers*, "Considerations on Local Bloodletting in Affections of the Internal Viscera;" *Dr William Scott*, "Practical Remarks on the Mineral Waters of Homburg;" and *Dr Traill*, "Cases illustrative of the Contagious Nature of Epidemic Cholera, as it has recently appeared in Arbroath." In 1854, *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Note on the Therapeutic Action of the Salts of Cerium." In 1855, *Dr Alexander Wood*, "On a New Method of Administering Medicines, more especially applicable to Painful Local Affections;" *Dr J. W. Begbie*, "Short account of the cases treated in the Cholera Hospital, Surgeon Square, during the late Epidemic;" *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "Notes on the Administration of Gallic Acid, chiefly in Bright's Disease and in Hæmoptysis;" also "Verbal Communication as to the Diffusion of Cholera in the Remote Districts of Scotland;" and *Mr Benjamin Bell*, "A few Remarks on Dilution as a Principle in Therapeutics." In 1856, *Dr Alison*, "Reflections on the Results of Experience as to the Symptoms of Internal Inflammation, and the Effects of Bloodletting, during the last forty years;" *Dr Mackenzie, Kelso*, "Notice of a Case of Death during the Administration of Chloroform;" *Dr John Struthers*, "On Jugular Venesection in Asphyxia;" *Dr W. Alexander Dundonald*, "On the Cholera Epidemic of 1854 in Symington, Ayrshire;" and *Dr John Chisholm, Dumfries*, "Observations on the Diuretic Action of Digitalis." In 1857, *Dr Matthews Duncan*, "On the Use of Chloroform in Midwifery Forceps operations;" *Dr Bennett*, "Observations on the Results of an Advanced Diagnosis and Pathology applied to the Management of Internal Inflammations, compared with the Effects of a former Antiphlogistic Treatment, and especially of Bloodletting;" *Dr Christison* "On the Changes which have taken place in the Constitution of Fevers and Inflammations in Edinburgh during the last forty years;" *Dr Alison*, "Reply to Dr Bennett's 'Observations on the Results of an Advanced Diagnosis and Pathology in the Treatment of Internal Inflammations;'" *Dr George Mackay, R.N.*, "Notice on the Cholera which appeared at Varna in the year 1854, and more especially in H.M. ship 'Agamemnon,' in the

Black Sea, between the 1st August 1854 and 8th September 1855 ;" *Mr Spence*, "Cases of Croup and other Diseases in which Tracheotomy was performed;" *Dr Bennett*, "Correspondence sent to the Secretary by Dr Alison, containing opinions in reference to the points in controversy between him and Dr Bennett;" *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "Communication on the same subject;" *Dr Budd of Bristol*, "Case of Acute Meningitis treated by early Bloodletting;" and *Dr Peddie*, "On the desirableness of some Legalized Arrangements for the Care and Treatment of Dipsomaniacs. In 1858, *Dr Pinkerton*, "The Causes of Cholera in the Crimea;" *Mr Lister*, "On the causes of Coagulation of the Blood in Diseases of the Blood-vessels;" *Dr Boeck of Christiania*, "On Syphilization; its Mode of Performance, and its Results;" *Dr Begbie*, "Notes on Arsenic; its Physiological and Therapeutical Effects;" *Dr Christison*, "On the Changes which have taken place in the Constitution of Fevers and Inflammations in Edinburgh during the last forty years (Part Second);" *Dr Matthews Duncan*, "Case of Infantile Convulsions successfully treated by Carbonate of Iron, after failure of other means;" *Dr R. Macdonald Inverary*, "Case of Prolonged Abstinence from Food;" and *Mr Benjamin Bell*, "The Therapeutic Relations to each other of Opium and Belladonna." In 1859, *Mr Charles Sidey*, "Case of Aneurism of the Femoral and Posterior Tibial Arteries; Spontaneous Cure." In 1860, *Mr Little of Singapore*, "On Exposed Coral Reefs as a Cause of Fever in various parts of the East;" *Mr William Brown*, "On the Results of Re-vaccination at the Orphan Hospital;" and *Dr Thos. Anderson, Bengal Army*, "On Opium as a Remedy in Poisoning by Datura." In 1861, *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "On the Use of Alcoholic Stimulants in Hospital Medical Practice; with Illustrations from the Records of the Royal Infirmary;" *Dr Myrtle*, "On the Treatment of Burns and Scalds;" and *Dr McKidd of Elgin*, "On the Therapeutic Effects of Ipecacuan in Diarrhoea and Dysentery." In 1862, *Dr Arthur Mitchell*, "Marriages of Consanguinity, their Influence on Offspring;" and *Dr J. D. Gillespie*, "Epidemic of Scarlet Fever at Donaldson's Hospital during the Winter of 1861-2." In 1863, *Dr D. Argyll Robertson*, "On a New Agent in Ophthalmic Medicine, the Calabar Bean." In 1864, *Mr Spence*, "Some further Observations on the Employment of Tracheo-

tomy in Diphtheria and Croup;" and *Dr Stockwell, Musselburgh*, "Case of Spontaneous Evolution of a Foreign Body through the Parietes of the Abdomen." In 1865, *Dr Clouston*, "On an Epidemic of Dysentery in the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum, due to Sewage Miasm;" *Dr George Balfour*, "Cullen and Gregory on Change of Type in Inflammation;" *Dr W. Stephenson*, "On Pepsine in Diseases of Children;" *Dr John Smith, jun.*, "On the Action of Medicinal Preparations of Iron on the Teeth;" and *Dr Gillespie*, "A Case of Sudden Death while under the Influence of Chloroform." In 1866, *Dr John Smith, jun.*, "Notes on some Points in the Administration of Chloroform;" *Dr Francis Skae*, "Insanity caused by Sun-stroke, and by Injuries of the Head;" *Dr Warburton Begbie*, "On Paracentesis Thoracis in the Treatment of Pleural Effusions, Acute and Chronic;" *Dr A. J. Spence*, "On the Mode of Action of Strychnia;" and *Dr Junor, Peebles*, "Case of Traumatic Tetanus successfully treated by the Local Application of Infusion of Tobacco." In 1867, *Mr Ramsay, London*, "On the Adaptation of Vulcanized Indiarubber to the Mechanical Treatment of Deficiencies in the Hard and Soft Palate;" *Dr E. Watson*, "On the Treatment of Traumatic Tetanus by the Calabar Bean;" and *Dr Stephenson*, "On the Action and Uses of Phosphate of Soda in small doses." In 1868, *Dr T. J. Maclagan*, "On Enteric Fever in Dundee and its neighbourhood;" *Dr John Duncan*, "On a Case of Epilepsy connected with Vesical Calculus, cured by Lithotomy;" *Dr A. G. Miller*, "A Case of Disease of the Spine successfully treated with Carbolic Acid;" *Dr George Balfour*, "On the Treatment of Aneurism by means of Iodide of Potassium;" *Dr Lombard of Geneva*, "On the Mortality at different Seasons—illustrated by Maps;" *Dr Thin of Shanghai*, "On Cholera at Shanghai;" *Dr Andrew Wood*, "The Question of the Site of the New Royal Infirmary," and *The Society*, "Adjourned Discussion on the Question of the Site of the New Royal Infirmary." In 1869, *Dr Halliday Douglas*, "On the use of Indian Hemp in Chorea—a Case;" *Dr Joseph Bell*, "Cases illustrating the Use of Carbolic Acid as an Antiseptic Dressing;" *Mr Alex. Macarthur, Anstruther*, "Case of Traumatic Tetanus—Recovery under the use of the Calabar Bean;" *Dr P. D. Handyside* gave a "Case of Spon-

taneous Closure of an Umbilical Fistula, extending 2 inches along a partially closed Urachus, in a Male Infant;" and *Dr Brown, Carlisle*, "Case of Tetanus treated by Bromide of Potassium." In 1870, *Dr Gillespie*, "Notes of an Epidemic of Typhoid Fever at Donaldson's Hospital;" *Dr Lachlan Aitken*, "Case of Hepatic Abscess and Fistula, cured by Injection of Iodine;" *Dr Bennett*, "Notice of the Therapeutical Effects of Chloral," and also, "On the Injurious Effects which may follow the use of Mercury in Hepatic Diseases." In 1871, *Dr Rutherford, Dep. Insp. - Gen.*, "Remarks on Dr Bennett's Case of Hepatic Abscess, said to have been treated by Mercury;" *Dr T. R. Fraser*, "Sketch of the Present State of our Knowledge respecting the Action of Mercury on the Liver;" *Dr Stephenson*, "The Action of Mercury in Children;" *Dr Gillespie*, "Case of Unreduced Dislocation of the Humerus of seven weeks' Duration; Death under Chloroform;" *Dr McKendrick*, "Experimental Notes on the Action of Aloin;" *Dr Warburton Begbie*, "The Therapeutic Actions and Uses of Turpentine;" *Dr George Balfour*, "Notes on the Treatment of Diabetes by Lactic Acid (Cantani's Method);" also, "Notes of a Case of Enlarged Spleen, successfully treated by Inunction of Biniodide of Mercury Ointment;" and *Dr Stephenson*, "On Electro-Therapeutics." In 1872, *Dr Fergus* of Glasgow, "The Sanitary Aspect of the Sewage Question, with Remarks on a little-noticed cause of Typhoid and other Zymotics;" *Dr Maclaren*, "Notes of a Case of Pleuro-Pericarditis, in which Paracentesis Pericardii was performed;" *Dr Affleck*, "On the Treatment of Dilatation of the Stomach by the Method of Kussmaul, with Cases;" and *Dr Warburton Begbie*, "The Therapeutic Actions of Muriate of Lime." In 1873, *Mr Annandale*, "Tetanus cured by Removal of a Cicatrix, with portion of Injured Nerve."

At the *Conversazione*, *Dr J. H. Balfour* exhibited "(1.) A Series of Models of Esculent and Poisonous Fungi, including amongst the former *Agaricus campestris*, *A. proceris*, *Boletus edulis*, *B. scabra*, and *Cantharellus cibarius*. The latter included *Boletus luridus*, *B. satan*, and *Amanita muscaria*, all of which are highly narcotic. *A. muscaria* produces intoxication, delirium, and death. (2.) A Collection of Dried Specimens of Edible and Poisonous British

Fungi. The plants were collected and dried in 1868, and yet retain all the freshness of the pileus and stipe. (The specimens were waxed, so as to prevent them absorbing moisture.) (3.) A Collection of Wax Models of Minute Fungi, which cause disease in other plants, including *Polystigma rubrum*, *Valsa pulchella*, *Trichobasis geranii*, *Uncinula adunca*, *Ræstelia lacerata*, *Vermicularia trichella*, *Arcyria puncea*, and *Aspergillus glaucus*. (4.) Under six compound microscopes were exhibited Microscopic Fungi; 'Tyloses' in vessels of Vine, and other preparations."

Dr Douglas Maclagan exhibited, "in action, an Anemometer, by Casella, for estimating the ventilating currents in Rooms, Hospital wards, etc. The instrument is furnished with an index and pointer, by which the rate of movement of air per minute can be readily calculated. On various occasions during the evening, the Anemometer was exhibited in action at one of the side doors of the Freemasons' Hall, when it was found that the room was being in some measure ventilated by a current of cold air passing in near the floor, whilst an opposite current of warm air passed out above."

Dr Joseph Bell exhibited "a Dieulafoy's Aspirateur Pneumatique. This instrument consists of a strong exhausting syringe, connected with two tubes. By it internal abscesses can be safely and easily emptied, the bladder can be tapped, and it is a most safe and excellent means of diagnosing the contents of deep-seated fluid Tumours, Cysts, or Abscesses; being very useful, also, in the case of doubtful Tumours."

Dr George Balfour exhibited "M. Paul Reynard's Aspirateur, made by Mathieu of Paris, working by a steam vacuum, which, from practical experience of both, is much superior to Dieulafoy's for Thoracentesis, for Paracentesis Abdominis, and for the evacuation of the fluid in Hydatid Tumours of the Liver; acting well, and not taking more time than that indicated by M. Reynard, while its easy and painless employment and the automatic way in which it acts as a Syphon, without any risk of the entrance of air, make it a great improvement over former methods, nor even excepting Bowditch's syringe."

Dr Stephenson showed "an Electric Battery for the use of the Constant Current, by Weiss, London. Contains thirty cells (Smee's).

When the lid is shut, the cells with acid are lowered from the plates. When the lid is open, they are raised, and the battery is in action."

Dr Dumbreck exhibited an "Ancient Chinese Magnetic Compass set in a circular *boxwood* frame minutely graduated, and 4 inches in diameter."

Mr Andrew Davidson, Medical-Missionary, Madagascar, F.R.C.S.E., exhibited a "Specimen of the Bark of Landema—a species of *Cinchona*—used in Madagascar as a Tonic and Antispasmodic."

IX. SURGERY—

including *Ophthalmic, Aural, and Dental Surgery.*

(1.) *Surgery Proper.*

Among our earliest annals in SURGERY are the following monographs:—In 1821, *Mr James Syme* read a "Case of Diffuse Inflammation of the Cellular Texture" (Trans., i. 580). In 1822, *Dr Adam Hunter* presented a paper, "Some Remarks on Dislocations of the Hip and Shoulder Joints, founded upon the Dissections of two recent Cases of Unreduced Luxation;" and *Dr Richard Huie* read one "On a Polypus of great size removed by him from the Root of the Tongue by Ligature." In 1823, *Mr John Macfarlan* read a "Case of Cynanche Parotidea, fatal by Hæmorrhage." In 1824, *Dr Barlow of Bath* read, "On Severe and Long-protracted Stricture, in which relief was obtained by an Incision into the Membranous Portion of the Urethra;" and *Mr P. C. Blackett*, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Duke of Clarence, read a "Description of a Bullet-Extractor, which he presented to the Society." In 1825, *Mr George Fielding of Hull*, "On a new substance, Silkworm Gut, for securing Divided Arteries;" and *Dr Boggie*, Surgeon to the Forces, "Observations on Hospital Gangrene; chiefly as it appeared in the British Army during the late War in the Peninsula." In 1826, *Dr George Ballingall*, "Case of the High Operation of Lithotomy;" *Mr J. Brown, Surgeon to the Forces*, "Case of old Stricture, extensive Sloughing of Urethra

through an opening above Pubes;" *Mr W. A. Dalziel, R.N., Wigtown*, "Case of Fracture of the Cranium, followed by Hernia Cerebri;" and *Dr Alex. Ramsay, Dundee*, "Case of very large Calculus extracted from the Female Bladder by Dilatation." In 1827, *Dr Huie*, "Case of Polypus of extraordinary size removed from the Root of the Tongue by Ligature, with Remarks,—and the Preparation;" *Mr Copeland Hutchison*, "On Hernia Cerebri;" *Dr Wm. Cullen* gave a "Case of Laryngitis, in which Bronchotomy was successful;" and *Dr James Simson*, "Case of Strangulated Umbilical Hernia in the Adult in which the Operation was successful." In 1828, *Dr Brulatour of Bordeaux*, "Observations on a Case of Fracture of Cervix Femoris, cured; with subsequent Dissection." In 1829, *Dr W. Cumin of Glasgow* gave "Remarks on Stricture; with three Cases of Stricture of the Œsophagus." In 1830, *Dr Francesco Bennata of Padua* read, "On some of the Diseases of the Throat affecting the Organ of the Voice, especially in persons obliged to Speak or Sing in Public." In 1831, *Dr Abercrombie* gave a "Case of Periostitis of the Cranium successfully treated;" *Dr Russell*, "On Subluxation of the Orbicular Joints, with a Case;" and *Sir George Ballingall*, "Two Cases of apparently Spontaneous Gangrene in the Lower Extremities, which occurred in Edinburgh Castle last winter."

The following include nearly all the other Surgical communications:—In 1832, *Dr John Campbell*, "Case of the Destruction of the Eyelids, the singular appearance of the Eyeball shown in a Drawing;" also, "Case of Contraction of the Mouth remedied by an Operation;" also, "Case of Successful Amputation in a Case of Spreading Gangrene of the Lower Extremity;" also, "Artificial Anus after Inguinal Hernia." In 1833, *Sir George Ballingall*, "Case of Rupture of the Tendon of the Biceps of the Arm." In 1834, *Dr John Taylor*, "Case of Prolapsus of the Gut of unusual magnitude;" and *Mr Craig, Ratho*, "Two Cases of Inflammation of the Parts lining the Orbit." In 1835, *Dr John Gairdner*, "Case of Severe Injury of the Abdomen, terminating fatally, with Dissection." In 1836, *Dr Knox*, "Case of Painful Crepitation in the course of the Radial Extensor Tendons;" and *Dr William Macdonald*, "Notice of a new Saw for Amputation." In 1838, *Dr*

P. D. Handyside read a "Case of Anchylosis of the Occiput, Atlas, and Vertebra Dentata;" *Mr Watson*, "Case of Popliteal Aneurism in a Female;" and *Dr King of Barbadoes* communicated a "Case of Recovery after the Arm, Scapula, and portion of the Clavicle had been torn off by Machinery; with Remarks by *Dr P. D. Handyside*." In 1839, *Mr George Glover*, "Case of a large Brass Ring found on Dissection over the Rima Glottidis, where it had remained embedded horizontally for two years—Preparation shown;" *Dr MacLagan*, "Case of Epilepsy and Deafness, apparently depending on the Presence of a Foreign Body in the Ear;" and *Dr John Gairdner*, "Case in which the Operation for Strangulated Hernia was performed on a New-born Infant affected with Congenital Exomphalos." In 1841, *Dr Alex. Watson*, "Remarks on Tracheotomy, with Cases;" also, "Diaphragmatic Hernia from Fractured Rib;" and *Mr Benj. Bell*, "Case of Double Psoas Abscess." In 1842, *Dr Allan, Haslar Hospital*, read "Cases of Hæmorrhagic Diathesis." In 1843, *Mr Spence*, "Case of Ligature of Common Carotid, with some General Remarks on the Ligature of Arteries;" *Dr Alex. Watson*, "Cases of Fracture of the Lower Jaw;" *Dr P. D. Handyside*, "Case of successful Amputation at the Hip-Joint, with Illustrative Preparation and Casts;" *Dr Monro, Dundee*, "Remarkable Case of Vesical Calculus;" and *Dr Jackson of Leith*, "Case of Death from a Piece of Potato-skin in the Larynx." In 1844, *Mr Syme*, "On the Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra, in cases resisting other Means of Remedy, by External Incisions, Free and Subcutaneous;" also, "On a New Mode of treating Fungus of the Testicle." In 1845, *Dr James Allan of Haslar Hospital*, "Case of Aneurism successfully treated by Pressure;" *Dr A. King of Glasgow*, "Case of Avulsion of the Left Arm and Scapula, with Recovery of the Patient;" *Mr Syme*, "Notice regarding Amputation of the Knee-Joint;" and *Dr Parker of Canton*, "Notes of Surgical Practice amongst the Chinese." In 1847, *Mr Syme*, "On the question of Ligature and Compression in the Treatment of Popliteal Aneurism;" also, "On Restoration of the Upper and Under Lip;" *Mr C. H. Hallet*, "Subluxation of the Humerus, Forwards and Inwards;" *Dr P. D. Handyside*, "Case

of a Fatal Result *ten hours* after Fracture of the Bodies, and Dislocation of the Arches, of the Fourth and Fifth Vertebrae;" and *Mr Spence*, "Case of Ligature of Axillary Artery for Hæmorrhage from Burn of the Arm." In 1848, *Dr James Duncan*, "Cases of Hernia, with Remarks;" *Mr Miller*, "On the Treatment of Ununited Fracture by Subcutaneous Puncture;" and *Mr Spence*, "Case of Oblique Fracture of the Femur above the Condyles, with a Cast after Dissection." In 1849, *Dr Richard Mackenzie*, "On Amputation at the Ankle;" *Dr Taylor*, "Case of Fracture of the Pelvis, with Injury of the Bladder;" *Dr Andrew*, "Case of Fractured Pelvis, complicated with Pregnancy;" *Mr Syme*, "Case of Internal Hernia remedied by Operation;" also, "Amputation of the Upper Part of a Necrosed Femur at the Hip-Joint;" and *Dr P. D. Handyside*, "Fatal Injury of the Abdominal Wall and Rectum, etc., by the Pole of an Omnibus." In 1850, *Mr William Brown*, "Letter on the Treatment of Stricture, by the late John Walker, F.R.C.S.;" *Dr Gillespie*, "Case of Laryngitis, with Expulsion of False Membrane of the Larynx;" and *Dr John Scott*, "On the Treatment of Affections of the Larynx." In 1851, *Dr Mackenzie*, *Mr Miller*, and *Mr Syme*, communicated Cases, favourable and unfavourable, of the "Perineal Section;" and *Dr Mackenzie*, "On the Restoration of the Upper Lip." In 1853, *Dr Mackenzie*, "On Excision of the Knee-Joint;" and *Mr Syme*, "On the Pedunculated Exostosis of the Long Bones." In 1854, *Mr Syme*, "On Velo-Synthesis, or the Operation for Cleft Palate;" *Dr John Traill, Arbroath*, "Case of Amputation of the Foot without removal of the Astragalus;" *Mr Miller*, "Case of Aneurism unsuccessfully treated by Compression;" *Mr Sidey*, "Case of Spontaneous Gangrene in a Child eight months old;" and *Dr Gillespie*, "Case of Cancer successfully treated by External Application of Caustic." In 1855, *Dr James Johnston, Hampshire Militia*, "Some of the more interesting Cases among the Wounded from Alma;" *Mr Spence*, "Case of Hernia, complicated by Irregularity of Obturator Artery;" and *Mr Miller*, "Unsuccessful Treatment of Loose Cartilage in the Knee-Joint." In 1856, *Dr Milroy, 30th Regiment*, "Some Cases in Military Surgery occurring in the Crimea;" and *Mr David Yellowlees*, "Case of Ruptured Bladder, with Remarks, by Dr W. T. Gairdner." In 1858, *Mr*

Spence, "Cases illustrative of Gunshot Injuries (or Wounds) occurring in Civil Practice;" and *Mr Lister*, "On Gangrene from Arteritis." In 1859, *Mr Jardine Murray*, "Case of Extraction from the Pharynx of a Needle which had penetrated the Neck;" *Dr P. H. Watson*, "Two Cases of Tracheotomy on account of Laryngeal Obstruction;" *Mr Spence*, "Cases of Croup in which Tracheotomy was performed—a Supplementary Paper;" and *Dr James Young*, "Case of Hydrocele cured by the Wire Seton." In 1860, *Dr Scot*, 79th Highlanders, "Case of Ligature of External Iliac for Hæmorrhage from Sloughing Phagedæna;" *Dr James Struthers of Leith*, "Case of Amputation of the Thigh in which Acupressure was successfully employed;" also, "Case of Excision of the Mamma, with a similar Treatment and Result;" and *Dr P. D. Handyside*, "Case of Amputation beneath the Trochanters for Spreading Gangrene, in which Acupressure was successfully employed; the last needle withdrawn at the 49th hour after the Amputation." In 1861, *Mr Syme* exhibited a "Patient in whom he had successfully performed the Operation of Invagination of a Cellulo-Cutaneous Flap for the Cure of Oblique Inguinal Hernia, by a method less complicated than that of M. Wutzer;" *Dr Gillespie*, "The Wire Seton in Hydrocele;" and *Dr Myrtle*, "On the Treatment of Burns and Scalds." In 1862, *Dr P. D. Handyside*, "On Acupressure; illustrated by a Second Case of Amputation beneath the Trochanters, in which a successful result followed Occlusion of the Arteries by Acupressure alone;" *Mr Spence*, "Notes of a Case of Fracture of the Neck of the Scapula, simulating Dislocation at the Shoulder-Joint—Preparation shown;" *Dr P. H. Watson*, "On the Radical Cure of Exomphalos in the Adult;" *Mr Spence*, "Case of successful Amputation at the Hip-Joint for Medullary Disease of the Thigh, with a preparation of the Tumour;" *Dr Gillespie*, "Case of Depressed Fracture of the Sternum, with Abscess of the Anterior Mediastinum, and Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Lower Jaw, terminating successfully after an attack of Pyæmia;" and *Dr Keiller*, "On Cancrum Oris." In 1863, *Mr Alexander Neil*, 65th Regiment, "On Gunshot Wounds, with Remarks on their Treatment;" *Mr Spence*, "On Amputation;" *Dr Thomas Keith*, "On Ovariotomy, with Cases;" and *Dr Archibald Hamilton*, Carlisle,

“Report of some Cases of Amputation in which Acupressure was employed.” In 1864, *Mr Peter Brotherston, Alloa*, “Case of Removal of a Portion of the Humerus;” also “Case of Gunshot Wound of the Right Side, with Fracture of the eighth and ninth Ribs, and Laceration of the Liver;” *Dr W. B. McKinlay of Paisley*, “Case of Ligature of the Common Iliac Artery for Secondary Hæmorrhage after Amputation;” *Dr P. H. Watson*, “Two Cases of Injury of the Urethra, with Complications;” *Mr Spence*, “Successful Case of Primary Amputation at the Hip-Joint—Patient shown;” *Mr Annandale*, “On Cleft Palate;” and *Dr Turner of Keith*, “Tracheotomy twice performed for Strumous Laryngitis; Pertussis while wearing the Canula—Recovery.” In 1865, *Dr Alex. R. Simpson*, “Death from Rupture of a Varicose Vein;” *Dr J. Crichton Browne*, “Case of Foreign Body in the Œsophagus of an Idiot, attended by some Anomalous Symptoms;” *Dr P. D. Handyside* gave a “Successful Case of Transfusion of Blood in a Case of Excessive Hæmorrhage after Compound Comminuted Fracture of Tibia and Fibula;” and *Dr W. B. McKinlay*, “Acupressure, illustrated with Cases.” In 1866, *Dr John Duncan* “On the Galvano-puncture of Aneurisms;” *Mr P. K. Vartan, Medical Missionary at Nazareth*, “Case of successful Amputation for Elephantiasis, in which Acupressure was employed;” *Dr P. H. Watson*, “On the After-treatment of Excision of the Knee-Joint;” also, “Apparatus to Obviate Deformity of Fracture of Lower Third of Radius;” also, “Second Communication on Excision of the Knee-Joint;” and *Dr John Duncan*, “Case of Ununited Fracture of the Ulna.” In 1867, *Dr Joseph Bell*, “Case of Pulsating Tumour in the Orbit, cured by Ligature of the Common Carotid Artery;” *Dr John Duncan*, “On the Treatment of Aneurism by Electrolysis;” and *Mr Annandale*, “On the Treatment of Club-foot.” In 1868, *Dr Joseph Bell*, “A Case of Necrosis of the Femur, involving the whole thickness of the Shaft, with Disease of the Knee-Joint—Recovery, with a useful Limb;” *Mr Annandale*, “Case of Ruptured Perinæum with Prolapsus Vaginæ, cured by operation;” *Dr P. H. Watson*, “On the Removal of Foreign Bodies from the Female Bladder;” *Mr Annandale*, “A Case of Loose Cartilage in a Bursa;” *Dr Chiene*, “On a Case of Intra-Abdominal Hernia;” *Dr J. Bell*, “Case of Compound

Fracture of Cranium with Hernia Cerebri and Compound Fracture of Pelvis, followed by Recovery ;" and *Dr A. G. Miller*, "Case of Disease of Spine successfully treated with Carbolic Acid." In 1869, *Dr P. H. Watson*, "On the Treatment of two cases of Aneurism by Compression;" also, "Case of Tumour developed in the Pterygoid Space, and extending into the Buccal Cavity;" *Dr Gillespie*, "Case of Resection of Knee-Joint, with Fibrous Anchylosis; with a preparation and woodcut;" *Dr P. H. Watson*, "Case of Strangulated Femoral Hernia, with Perforation of Intestine;" *Mr Annandale*, "Calculus successfully removed from a Cavity in the Kidney, with Observations on the Operation of Nephrotomy;" also, "Case of Strangulated Fatty Hernia;" *Dr P. H. Watson*, "Case of Successful Amputation of the Scapula, along with the Clavicle and Remains of the Arm; also, "Case of partial Excision of the Scapula for Tumour;" *Dr J. Bell* "Three Cases of Recovery from Acute Pyæmia, with Remarks;" *Dr John Duncan*, "On Galvano-puncture of Nævus;" and *Dr A. G. Miller*, "On Polypus of the Rectum." In 1870, *Dr P. H. Watson*, "Case of Popliteal Aneurism treated by Compression;" also, "Case of Sloughing Hernia;" also, "Case of Intra-Cranial Abscess following Injury, successfully treated by Trephining;" *Mr G. R. Gilruth*, "On Cauliflower Excrescences removed from the Penis;" *Dr Chiene*, "Case of Obturator Hernia;" *Dr J. Bell*, "Notes on Excision of the Mamma;" *Dr A. G. Miller*, "Case of Femoral and Obturator Herniæ;" and *Mr Annandale*, "Case in which an Internal Intestinal Obstruction was removed by the Operation of Gastro-tomy." In 1871, *Mr Annandale*, "On the treatment of aggravated cases of Club-foot." In 1872, *Mr Annandale*, "Case of Hæmorrhage resulting from an Internal Perforation of the Œsophagus, treated by Operation;" *Dr J. Bell*, "Case of Ligature of the Subclavian Artery under somewhat unusual circumstances;" *Mr Annandale*, "On Operative Interference in Secondary Growths of Cancer;" *Dr Cadell*, "The Advantages of Circumcision, from a Surgical Point of View;" and *Dr P. D. Handyside* narrated the "Case of a Hindoo from within whose Prepuce a Calculus (now in R.C.S.E. Museum) $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ inches diam., which during eighteen years had formed there, had been removed by incision." In 1873, *Mr J. D. Pridie*, "Notes of a Case of Laceration of the Urethra,

and Hæmorrhage into the Bladder, from direct Injury;" *Mr G. R. Gilruth*, "Fracture of the Skull, with Puncture of the Brain;" *Dr P. H. Watson*, "A New Operation for Anchylosis of the Elbow, resulting from Fracture;" *Mr Annandale*, "On the Operative Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra;" *Dr John Duncan*, "A New Operation for Closure of Artificial Anus;" *Dr P. H. Watson*, "Excision of the Thyroid Gland;" *Mr Annandale*, "Operation in a Case of Umbilical Hernia, with Intestinal Obstruction;" and *Dr A. G. Miller*, "Remarks on the Employment of Bulbous Bougies."

At the *Conversazione*, *Mr Spence* exhibited—" (1.) A Complete Set of Ancient Trepan Instruments, and a Set of Modern Trepan Instruments. (2.) A variety of very ancient blunt and sharp Hooks, Steel Probe, and the 'Great Needle,' so often mentioned in old surgical works. (3.) Ancient Amputating Instruments, including Petit's Tourniquet, of very original form; the Check Artery Forceps that belonged to the Second *Monro*, almost identical with *Amussat's* Torsion Forceps. (4.) Modern Amputation Instruments. (5.) A variety of Lithotomy Instruments:—the 'Apparatus Major' of *Mariannus Sanctus*, A.D. 1550; the Instruments of the Lateral Operation of *Frère Jacques*, A.D. 1680, including the Compound Dilator of *Collot*; *Fac simile* of those used by a North-Western Indian Native Operator; Mechanical Adaptations to give Precision to the Prostatic or Deep Incision. (6.) Modern Lithotomy Instruments. (7.) A variety of Specimens of Urinary Calculi removed by *Mr Spence*. (8.) Instruments for Tight Urethral Stricture, begun in 1843 to be used by *Mr Spence*. (9.) The Grooved Catheter used for Urethrotomy by *Dr Gourley* of New York."

Mr Lister exhibited "Specimens of the various Dressings and Appliances used in conducting the Antiseptic System of Treatment in Surgery." He also showed "some surgical instruments, including the Aortic Tourniquet, probe-ended dressing Forceps useful for extracting small Sequestra, etc., Needles for conveying wire sutures in cases of vesico-vaginal fistula, and Forceps intended to serve as *porte-aiguilles* during the operation." *Messrs J. F. Macfarlan & Co.* also furnished "Carbolic Plaster, Antiseptic Gauze, Antiseptic Bandages prepared from Gauze, Oiled Silk Protector, Mackintosh

Dressing, Boric Lint prepared with Boracic Acid, Catgut Ligature (Carbolized)."

Dr P. H. Watson exhibited "(1.) Two highly-tempered steel probe-pointed tapering Catheters. These instruments were introduced into practice some years since by Dr Watson, for the treatment of retention of urine, in cases of Tight Stricture of the urethra. They are both probe-pointed. One increases gradually in size to a No. 3 of the ordinary catheter scale, the other to No. 7 of the same scale. The one has a curve of an ordinary bougie, and is adapted for cases of stricture situated anteriorly; the other has the same curve as the ordinary sound, and is specially suited to Strictures situated posteriorly near the bulb. The special advantage claimed for these instruments is found in their being absolutely rigid, and in their being Probe-pointed. (2.) Three forms of Lithotrite and two of Lithotrite Scoop, all modified to fit to one pair of spring-lever forceps, by which the crushing force can be applied with smoothness and rapidity in crushing stones of larger size than 1 inch in long diameter. (3.) A Stricture-Dilator of the beginning of last century, with a probe-pointed tapering extremity, a bulbous dilatation 2 inches from the end, and a movement in the handle whereby the blades can be separated from each other to the extent of fully $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. (4.) A Wound-Retractor, suited specially to tracheotomy or operations for deligation of arteries, and acting spontaneously on the same principle as that of the spring eyelid speculum, but carrying on each blade three blunt hooks."

Dr Joseph Bell exhibited "(1.) Heurteloup's Lithotrite with its remarkable handle. This instrument was fitted either for crushing the stone by a powerful screw, or for breaking it by strokes of a heavy steel hammer. (2.) Civiale's three-branched Lithotriptic Instrument. The branches were intended to catch and hold the stone, while it was then subjected to the boring action of a sort of screw-headed auger, which played in the axis of the instrument, worked by a powerful handle. These two instruments contain the germs of all the late Lithotritry instruments."

Dr A. G. Miller showed "(1.) Native-Indian Instruments used in the operations of Lithotomy, Paracentesis, and for Cataract. (2.) Old Lithotomy Knives of peculiar pattern; an old complicated

Instrument for operating in Fistula in Ano; two old Dilators for the Vagina and Female Urethra; a Primitive Speculum. (3.) Liston's Dissecting-Case; Liston's Forceps for extracting large Calculi through a comparatively small lithotomy wound."

Mr Andrew Davidson, Medical Missionary at Madagascar, exhibited "Lithotomy Staff, Guide, and Knife for the operation, devised by Mr Davidson, Madagascar, and used by him in the hospital, Antananarivo. The Staff is rectangular, without the acute angle or knee. A gentle curve joins the horizontal to the vertical portion. The horizontal portion is three inches in length, and grooved on its lower aspect. The Guide, which is five and a half inches long, consists of two blades, capable of being separated by a screw, but when approximated forming an instrument somewhat like a female catheter, but straight, with a groove on the right side, to permit the button-pointed extremity of the knife running along, without escaping from it. The Knife is narrow, slightly triangular; the blade three inches long, furnished with a button-point to suit the groove in the guide."

Dr Cadell showed a "French Instrument for Relieving the Trachea of the Pressure of Goître. It acted in a simple, mechanical manner as a lever, the sharp end being inserted into the tumour, a leather pad acting as fulcrum over the upper part of the sternum, and the lower end of the instrument being kept close to the chest by a bandage."

Mr Mackay, Pharmaceutist, exhibited "Prepared and Dried Specimens of Cibotium, portion of Root of a Tree Fern. It has a place in the Dutch Pharmacopœia, and is used as a Styptic by the natives at Sangora; Folia Ficûs Lasiophyllæ; Down off Ficus Lasiophylla—as used to stop Bleeding by the natives of Singapore."

(2.) *Ophthalmic Surgery.*

In 1823, *Mr James Wardrop*, Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, read "An Account of the Exanthematous Ophthalmia, with Observations on its Treatment." In 1824, *Mr Alexander Watson* read "Observations on Chronic Inflammation of the Iris." In 1831, *Dr Abercrombie* read "Remarkable Affection of Vision." In 1835, *Dr John A. Robertson*, "Remarks on the Operations of Extrac-

tion and Displacement of the Cataract, accompanied by a Table showing the Relative Success attending these Operations." In 1841, *Dr James Hunter*, "Case of Temporary Amaurosis following the Extraction of a Tooth from the Upper Jaw;" and *Mr William Walker*, "On the Defective Vision of the Albino, a Case from the Notes of the late *Dr James Hunter*, with Remarks." In 1843, *Dr Robert Hamilton*, "Notice of some Recent Suggestions for the Improvement of Ophthalmic Practice—1st, On the Particular Times and Seasons at which the Principal Operations on the Eye should be undertaken." In 1844, *Dr Hamilton*, "On the Excision of the Superficial Layers of an Opaque Cornea as a Means of Restoring Vision." In 1847, *Dr Hamilton*, "Case of Imperfect Vision from Irregular Refraction, with Night Blindness, etc., Relieved." In 1850, *Mr Bell*, "Case of Amaurosis and other Symptoms following Blows on the Eye;" and *Dr Williamson*, "Aneurism of the Aorta fatal by Rupture, and attended by Contracted Pupil." In 1863, *Mr Walker* "showed to the Society a patient who had suffered from a most intractable Granular Conjunctiva, in whom, as a last resource, he had been induced to try the effect of exciting Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia. This had been followed by very favourable results. The *President* remarked on the questionable morality of such a method of cure." In 1868, *Mr Bell*, "Three Cases of Congenital Cataract in one Family, cured by Operation;" and *Dr D. Argyll Robertson*, "On an Interesting Series of Eye Symptoms occurring in a Case of Spinal Disease." In 1870, *Dr Argyll Robertson*, "Case of Diphtheritic Conjunctivitis;" also, "On Albuminuric Retinitis." In 1872, *Dr Argyll Robertson*, "Case of Extreme Staining of the Conjunctiva with Nitrate of Silver;" also, "On Tenotomy of the Superior Rectus;" and *Dr W. Laidlaw Purves*, "Snellen's Operation for Strabismus."

At the *Conversazione*, *Dr Argyll Robertson* exhibited—" (1.) Twelve Ophthalmoscopes, viz., Helmholtz's, Jaeger's, Coccia's, Meyerstein's, Liebreich's (stationary), Liebreich's (small), Desmarres', Hasner's, Soleil's, Loring's, Nachet's (simple), Nachet's (binocular); (2.) Perin's Model of the Human Eye, constructed for ophthalmoscopic examination. The refractive media may be so altered as to represent an emmetropic, myopic, hypermetropic, or astigmatic eye.

Metallic cups, painted on their concave surface so as to depict various diseased conditions, are contained in the case, and may in turn be placed in the model and examined by means of an ophthalmoscope. Two metallic diaphragms, with apertures of different diameter, are supplied, so that the eye may represent one with contracted, medium-sized, or dilated pupil. This model was exhibited by means of Liebreich's stationary Ophthalmoscope, and thus the ophthalmoscopic image was readily perceived."

(3.) *Aural Surgery.*

In 1825, *Mr Thomas Buchanan, of Hull*, read a paper "On Syringing the Meatus Auditorius." In 1844, *Dr Warden* gave a "Notice of an Improved Construction of Aural and other Specula,—instruments exhibited." In 1845, *Dr Warden* read, "Sequel to a Former Communication on the Application of Prismatic Reflexion to the Investigation of Disease in the Open Cavities of the Body, with Cases, and Exhibition of Instruments;" also, in 1846, "On Inspection of the Membrana Tympani as an Important Means of Diagnosis in Head Affections;" and again, in 1847, "Cases of Deafness, illustrating the Utility of the Prismatic Speculum as a Means of Diagnosis." In 1872, *Dr W. Laidlaw Purves*, "On the Treatment of Chronic Otorrhœa by Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus."

At the *Conversazione*, *Mr Lister* exhibited "A Hook adapted for Removing Foreign Bodies from the Ear."

Dr Kirk Duncanson showed "An Ear-scoop for removal of Impacted Foreign Bodies from the External Meatus, made on the model of Civiale's Urethral Scoop; a Myringotomy Knife for perforating and trepanning the Membrana Tympani; various Specula Auris; Weber's Ear Illuminator; Gruber's Apparatus for Inflating the Tympanic Cavity, and for the Injection of Medicated Solutions into the Tympanum; several Forms of Artificial Membrana Tympani (as Toynbee's, Yearsley's, etc.); a Specimen of Chloro-Acetic Acid for destroying Granulations, small Polypi, etc.; Instruments for the Removal of Polypi (as Toynbee's Lever-ring Forceps, modification of the ordinary Nasal-Polypi Forceps); Eustachian Catheters, Allen's Nasal Pad, and Allen's Modification of Politzer's Ear-douche."

(4.) *Dental Surgery.*

In 1842, *Dr David Hay* read a "Case of Fatal Hæmorrhage following the Extraction of a Tooth." In 1846, *Dr Roberts* exhibited to the Society his "Apparatus for arresting Hæmorrhage after the Extraction of a Tooth." In 1847, *Dr R. Reid* gave "Alveolar Hæmorrhage Compress, constructed by himself—the Instrument and Model exhibited." In 1848, *Mr F. B. Imlach*, "On the Exhibition of Chloroform in Dental Surgery." In 1852, *Dr Roberts*, "On the Application of the Actual Cautery for destroying the Dental Nerve by Means of Electricity." In 1855, *Dr John R. Miller, H.E.I.C.S.*, "Case of Hæmorrhagic Diathesis, in which Bleeding from the Gum was arrested only by Extraction of the Tooth in its immediate Vicinity." In 1861, *Dr Roberts* showed "Specimens of the so-called Indian Caustic Root, a fragment of which, he had observed, had apparently destroyed the sensibility of a Decaying Tooth."

At the Converazione, *Dr John Smith* exhibited "(1.) Specimens of Human Teeth, interesting practically and pathologically. (2.) Casts illustrative of the great approximation of the Lateral Parts of the Mouth, in adults affected with Congenital Fissure of the Palate. (3.) A Lower Jaw; being a well-marked example of the Condyles, being, in their articular surface, the thread of a screw passing round an axis at right angles to the antero-posterior plane of the jaw. (4.) Models (nat. size) of the Teeth of the *Iguanodon*, *Megalosaurus*, *Mastodon*, and *Machairodus*. (5.) Cast of the Roof of the Mouth, in a case where both Upper Maxillæ had been, at different operations, removed. (6.) A number of Teeth, showing the action upon them of various Therapeutical Preparations of Iron."

Dr Roberts exhibited "(1.) A number of Upper Molars, with *four* distinct roots; Under Molars, with *three* distinct roots; also some Bicuspid, with *three* roots. (2.) Cases of Exostosis of the Fangs of Teeth. (3.) *Supernumerary* Teeth, having their distinctive characters. (4.) Two Upper Lateral Incisors *united*, on each side. (5.) Cases of deposit of Tartar on Teeth and Artificial Piece. (6.) Alveolar Compress, to be used in cases of Alveolar Hæmorrhage."

Mr T. W. Hogue showed "Three Casts of Fissured Palates, with the Artificial Vela used in each case in position; an Artificial Palate attached to the nipple of a Feeding Bottle; also the type-metal moulds in which the soft-rubber Vela are produced. The artificial palates are made of soft vulcanized rubber, specially prepared for the purpose, and the retaining plates of hard elastic gold. The principle on which they are constructed, is that first shown by Stearns, and now applied by Kingsley with so much success, viz., 'the rendering available the muscles of the natural palate to control the movements of the artificial palate.'"

Mr Andrew Wilson exhibited "The Vulcanite portion of a Case in which the Right Superior Maxillary and Palate Bones, and also part of the Left Maxillary, had been replaced. It was *hollow*, and made of uncoloured Vulcanite, weighing only 149 grains, while a *solid* duplicate in pink Vulcanite weighed 639 grains—a difference of fully an ounce."

X. MEDICINE.

In 1822, *Dr James S. Combe, Leith*, read "On Anæmia;" and *Dr John Yule*, "Case of the Deleterious Effects produced by the presence of the Larva of an Insect in the Human Stomach." In 1823, *Drs A. Duncan, jun., and William Cullen*, "Cases of Empyema;" *Mr Alexander Watson*, "Case of Abscess of the Lung, with Pneumo-Thorax;" *Dr Louis Frank of Parma*, "Remarks on the Destruction and Expulsion of Teniæ from the Body;" *Dr A. Duncan, jun.*, "Severe and Protracted 'Nervous Disease' in a Medical Man;" and *Dr A. J. Ralph*, "On the Yellow Fever as it occurred in the 2d Regiment of Foot in Barbadoes, in 1816 and 1817." In 1824, *Mr Sherwin, Hull*, "Case of Pompholyx Diutinus;" *Dr James Molleson*, "Case of Physconia of Abdomen and Scrotum;" *Dr John Aitken*, "Cynanche Laryngæa in a Patient aged 75, illustrated by a Preparation;" *Dr Gairdner*, "Case of Dropsy, in which an unusual appearance of enlarged vessels presented itself on the surface of the Abdomen, with a Cast;" and *Dr Duncan, jun.*, "Death from Inflammation of the Gall-Bladder from a Calculus." In 1825, *Dr A. F. Holmes, Montreal*, "Carditis, with Anomalous Symptoms;" *Mr A. Watson*, "Case of Abscess of the Lung, with Pneumo-

Thorax ;" and *Dr A. H. Renton of Madeira*, "Observation on the Dysentery of Madeira." In 1827, *Dr Thomas Molison*, "Aneurism of Descending Aorta opening into Œsophagus, with Disease of Spinal Cord and Paralysis of Upper Extremities ;" and *Mr W. Brown*, "Cases of Cerebral Affections occurring at the close of Chronic Diseases." In 1828, *Dr Dumbreck*, "Emphysema without Local Injury ;" and *Mr A. Watson*, "Case (exhibited to the Society) of the peculiar Tubercular Disease of the Skin, called Molluscum." In 1831, *Dr Gregory*, "Three cases of Palsy of the Facial Muscles on one side, connected with different Organic Changes within the Head—parts exhibited ;" *Dr Christison*, "Several cases of Partial Paralysis of the Nerves of the Face ;" *Dr Graham*, "Enteritis following Pleurisy and the use of Tartar Emetic ;" *Dr Allsop, Birmingham*, "Periodical Headache, terminating by Effusion of Serum into the Ventricles, with a Tumour of Scirrhus hardness in the Cerebellum ;" also, "Epilepsy terminating in Coma, with no decidedly Diseased Appearances ;" and *Dr Gregory*, "Fatal Apoplexy with unusual Symptoms connected with Disease of the Arteries of the Brain." In 1833, *Mr W. Wood*, "Account of the Scarlatina as it lately appeared in Heriot's Hospital ;" *Dr Alison*, "Notice of a Succession of Cases of Fatal Peritonitis ;" and *Mr W. Brown*, "Notice of the late Influenza." In 1834, *Drs John Gairdner and Beilby*, "Three Anomalous Cases of Spasmodic Affections of the Respiratory Organs ;" *Dr Alison*, "Cases of Internal Inflammation terminating rapidly, and supposed to be Erysipelatous ;" *Dr John Smith*, "Cases exemplifying the connection between Diseased Heart and Diseased Brain ;" and *Dr John Scott*, "Of Apoplexy, with Remarkable Symptoms ;" also, "On Intermittent Headache." In 1835, *Dr Peebles* (two papers), "On Contagious Petechial Fever ;" *Dr Alison*, "Long-continued Constipation, with threatening of Ileus, successfully treated ;" *Dr Maclagan*, "Case of Meningitis, with Dissection ;" and *Dr Alison*, "Case of Psoriasis terminating fatally." In 1836, *Mr Alex. Cockburn, R.N.*, "Case of Spinal Disease followed by Mania, with recovery from both ;" and *Dr Beilby, jun.*, "Disease of the Heart, with Obstruction of several of the Great Vessels by Coagula, apparently formed during life." In 1838, *Dr S. Scott Alison, Tranent*, "Singular Case of

Disease of Uterus and Stomach ;” and *Dr W. H. Madden, Penicuik*, “Case of Polydipsia.” In 1839, *Mr W. Brown*, “On three Fatal Cases of Scarlatina.” In 1842, *Dr John Scott*, “Cases and Observations on a Peculiar Affection of the Respiratory Organs ;” and *Dr Smith*, “Case of Mania presenting peculiar Symptoms.” In 1843, *Dr M’Kinnon*, “On Impulsive Insanity ;” and *Dr Henderson*, “On the Characters which distinguish Typhus Fever from the present Epidemic.” In 1844, *Dr Scott*, “On a peculiar Affection of the Respiratory Organs in Females ;” and *Dr Christison*, “On a particular Class of Cases of Functional Disorder of the Heart, which are apt to be mistaken for Hypertrophy.” In 1845, *Dr Paterson, Leith*, “Case of Rupture of the Lung, with Effusion of Blood into the Chest, in connexion with External Injury.” In 1846, *Dr Thomas Lee*, “Some Observations on a Fever which has prevailed in Edinburgh during the present year ;” *Dr Begbie*, “On Rheumatism and Chorea,—their Relation and Treatment ;” and *Dr Peddie*, “Case of Spinal Apoplexy.” In 1847, *Dr Christison*, “Sequel to Paper on Scurvy.” In 1848, *Dr Sellar*, “On Curable Headache: its Pathology and Treatment ;” and *Dr Begbie*, “Anæmia and Goitre, are they related ?” In 1849, *Dr R. Paterson*, “Remarkable Case of Shipwreck, with Remarks on the Disease which cut off the only Survivor ;” *Dr Taylor, Penrith*, “Case of Morbid Grinding of the Teeth ;” *Dr Begbie*, “On Stomach and Nervous Disorders, as connected with the Oxalic Diathesis ;” *Dr Lucas of Dalkeith and Dr Christison*, “On Hydrophobia,” with Discussion *in full*, by *Dr W. T. Gairdner, Mr Dick (Vet. Col.), Dr J. H. Bennett, and Mr Syme*; *Mr Sharp, Cullen*, “Case of Intestinal Calculi ;” and *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, “Case of Aneurism of the Superior Mesenteric Artery.” In 1850, *Dr J. H. Bennett*, “On the Treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis ;” *Dr J. Gairdner*, “On a peculiar Affection of the Nasal Fossa ;” *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, “On a peculiar Affection of the Intestines ;” *Dr Begbie*, “Remarks on Erythema Nodosum, and its connexion with the Rheumatic Diathesis ;” *also*, “On the Climacteric Headache of Females, and its connexion with the Phosphatic Diathesis ;” *Mr Charles Sidey*, “Fatal Case of Hydrophobia ;” *Dr J. H. Bennett*, “On Leucocythemia ;” and *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, “On some Cases of Adherent Pericardium.” In 1851,

Dr Begbie, "Thoughts on Fatty Degeneration of the Heart, chiefly in reference to some points in Diagnosis;" *Dr Alex. Wood*, "On certain Cases of Acute Bright's Disease, simulating Acute Hydrocephalus;" *Dr Imlach, Liverpool*, "Case of Hæmorrhœa Petechialis;" and *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "Case of undiscovered Aneurism of the Aorta, fatal by Orthopnœa." In 1852, *Mr John Tait, late Madras Army*, "Observations on Hepatic Abscess;" *Dr Alex. Wood*, "On some of the more usual Complications of Scarlatina, and more especially in the relations between Scarlatina and Erysipelas;" *Dr J. W. Begbie*, "On Temporary Albuminuria as occurring in the course of certain Febrile or other Acute Diseases;" *Dr Begbie*, "Illustrations of Erysipelas;" *Dr Keiller*, "Case of Erythema Nodosum;" *Dr J. H. Bennett*, "Illustrations of Laryngæal and Pharyngæal Disease, frequently mistaken for, or associated with, Phthisis Pulmonalis;" and *Dr J. W. Begbie*, "Case of Acute Rheumatism, succeeded by Chorea and Affection of the Heart." In 1853, *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "Remarks on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Bronchitis, and of the Collateral Acute and Chronic Affections of the Lung;" and *Dr John Struthers*, "Case of Paralysis of the Common Motor Oculi Nerve." In 1854, *Dr Coldstream*, "Case of Catalepsy, with Remarks." In 1855, *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "On the Differential Diagnosis of Pneumonia and Pleurisy;" *Dr Broadbent*, "Case of Tubercular Leprosy—patient exhibited;" and *Dr J. W. Begbie*, "Termination of a Case of Rheumatism and Chorea, formerly submitted to the Society." In 1856, *Dr Fraser Thomson, Perth*, "Cancer of the Lung following Excision of the Mamma for presumed Malignant Disease;" and *Dr David Wilson*, "Case of Rupture of the Spleen." In 1857, *Dr Playfair*, "On Cases of Ruptured Spleen;" *Dr J. W. Begbie*, "Case of Persistent Sarcina in the Urine;" *Dr Laycock*, "Microscopic Observations on a Urinary Deposit in Cases of Rheumatism;" and *Dr J. W. Begbie*, "Aneurism of the Aorta, with Laryngæal Spasm, in which Tracheotomy was performed." In 1859, *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "On Pericarditis." In 1861, *Dr Bruce*, "Case of Croup in the Adult;" and *Dr J. W. Begbie*, "On Ichthyosis." In 1860, *Dr Skae*, "On the General Paralysis of the Insane." In 1863, *Dr Laycock*, "On Protrusion of the Eyeballs, with Bronchocele and Palpitations;" and *Mr J.*

B. Hislop, Houston, "Two Cases of Murrain (*Aphtha epizootica*) in Man, with Remarks by *Dr George Balfour*." In 1865, *Dr Joseph Bell*, "Case of Paralysis following Diphtheria;" *Dr Francis Skae*, "On Climacteric Insanity;" *Dr Haldane*, "On the Nature and Treatment of Uræmic Convulsions;" and *Dr Sanders*, "On a Case of an unusual form of Nervous Disease, with Remarks." In 1866, *Dr Whiteford, Greenock*, "Case of Addison's Disease." In 1867, *Dr T. G. Stewart*, "Case of Gastritis Phlegmonosa." In 1868, *Mr Bell*, "Case of Extravasation of Blood into the Pericardium, in which the individual survived One Hour;" *Dr Turner, Keith*, "Case of Infantile Convulsions;" *Dr A. H. Douglas*, "Case of Plastic Bronchitis, *quasi* Diphtheritic;" *Dr Douglas Maclagan*, "Case of Sudden Death in Hysteria;" *Dr John Duncan*, "On Herpes Zoster;" and *Drs George Balfour and T. G. Stewart*, "Case of Enlarged Spleen, complicated with Ascites." In 1869, *Dr Douglas*, "Abscess of Lung—a Case, with Recovery." In 1870, *Mr Bell*, "A peculiar Paralytic Condition of the Lower Extremities following Gastric Fever;" *Dr T. G. Stewart*, "Two Cases of Diphtheritic Paralysis simulating Locomotor Ataxy;" and *Dr Claud Muirhead*, "Notes of Cases of Relapsing Fever." In 1872, *Drs Joseph Bell and Halliday Croom*, "Case of Obstruction of the Bowels;" *Dr J. W. Begbie*, "The Swelled Leg of Fevers;" and *Dr T. G. Stewart*, "Notes of a Case of Inflammatory Bright's Disease fatal in the third stage." In 1873, *Dr Stephenson*, "Clinical Observations on Pneumonia in Children;" and *Dr T. J. Maclagan*, "Uræmia and Nervous Symptoms of Fever."

XI. OBSTETRICS.

In 1824, *Dr Buchanan of Hull* read a paper entitled, "Breech Presentation successfully treated without introducing the Hand into the Uterus." In 1825, *Dr Louis Frank of Parma* communicated a "Case of Rupture of the Uterus, in which Gastrotomy was employed with success." In 1826, *Mr W. A. Dalziel, R.N., Wigtown*, gave a "Case of Fœtus expelled *per anum*, after having been retained above five years." In 1829, *Dr William Young*, "Case of Extra-uterine Fœtation, connected with Retroversio Uteri."

In 1830, *Mr J. M. Baynham, Birmingham*, "Case of Retroverted Uterus treated by Puncture of that Organ, with Remarks on the circumstances which indicate the employment of that Operation." In 1831, *Mr A. Watson*, "Case of Fatal Hæmorrhage into the Cavity of the Abdomen from the bursting of a small Tumour on the side of the Uterus." In 1834, *Dr John Scott*, "Of Irritable Uterus." In 1835, *Dr Christison*, "Case of Fallopian Pregnancy Fatal by Rupture;" and *Dr John Mackintosh*, "Communication on Dysmenorrhœa, where silver probes of different sizes were introduced into the Os Uteri in cases of Contracted Os and Cervix." In 1837, *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Notices of Cases of Peritonitis in the Fœtus in Utero." In 1838, *Mr Charles Sidey*, "Cases illustrative of the Connection between Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas." In 1839, *Sir William Newbigging*, "Case of Gravid Uterus passing into the sac of an old Inguinal Hernia, in which the Cæsarian section was performed." In 1840, *Dr James Simson*, "Case of Death from Retention of a Catheter in the Female Bladder, for which the usual Operation for Lithotomy was performed;" and *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Case of Amputation of the Cervix Uteri, with an attached Cauliflower Excrescence, followed by Pregnancy—preparation shown."

During this year an auspicious event occurred, in *Drs Wm. Beilby, J. Y. Simpson, Alex. Ziegler*, and other zealous members of our Society originating "THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY,"¹ an offshoot remarkable for her practical thoroughness and success; yet, as may be seen, in nowise weakening the quality of the sap flowing along the parent stem; many distinguished Members of *both* Societies habitually giving us prominent Papers in OBSTETRICS. In 1841, *Dr Ladesma of Salamanca* communicated a "Case of Hernia of the Gravid Uterus, in which the Cæsarian Section was successfully performed;" and *Dr Pagan*, "Sequel to a Case of Vesico-Vaginal Fistula formerly read before the Society." In 1843, *Dr J. Y. Simpson* read, "Proposals to advance the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Uterus by the introduction of Instruments into the Cavity of the Organ;" *also*,

¹ With which "*The Anatomical Society*," founded in 1833 by *Drs John Reid, J. Y. Simpson*, and others of our Members, became now amalgamated.

"On the Influence of the Sex of the Child upon the Dangers and Mortality incident to Parturition." In 1844, *Mr C. Sidey*, "Case of Gestation impeded by an enormous Fibrous Cyst within the Abdomen, relieved by Paracentesis; with Remarks;" *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "On Mechanical Dilatation of the Os and Cavity of the Cervix Uteri, as a means of Diagnosis and Treatment in some Affections of that Organ;" also, "On the Expulsion and Extraction of the Placenta before the Child." In 1845, *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Cases of Excision of the Cervix Uteri on account of Fungating Disease;" and *Dr Bennett*, "Observations on Ovarian Dropsy, with a Case in which *Dr P. D. Handyside* had removed both Ovaries, but symptoms of ileus and constriction of the ileum caused Death on the seventieth day; with Remarks by *the latter* on Ovariectomy in general." In 1846, *Dr H. Imlach, Sittingbourne*, "Removal of a Foreign Body from the Uterus." In 1847, *Dr Thomas Lee*, "Observations on Puerperal Fever." In 1849, *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "On the Air-tractor as a Substitute for the Midwifery Forceps, with experiments to show its power;" also, "On the Detection and Removal of Intra-uterine Polypi." In 1850, *Mr Patrick Brown*, "Case of extreme Hæmorrhage accompanying the passage of a Uterine Polypus;" *Dr Graham Weir*, "Case of Successful Extraction of a Child by Cæsarian Section, in the Edinburgh Maternity Hospital;" and *Dr J. Y. Myrtle*, "Tumour for which the Operation of Ovariectomy was performed more than twenty-five years ago." In 1853, *Dr Charles Wilson*, "Practical Remarks on Breech Presentations." In 1854, *Dr Keiller*, "Case of Hysteria and Spurious Pregnancy;" and *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Case of Cæsarian Section." In 1855, *Dr Matthews Duncan*, "On Local Bloodletting in Chronic Metritis." In 1856, *Dr M. Duncan*, "On Deformities of the Pelvis from Rachitis and Malacosteon;" *Dr David Johnstone, Montrose*, "History of a Case of Extra-uterine Pregnancy;" and *Mr A. M. Edwards*, "Case of Ovariectomy." In 1857, *Dr Keiller*, "Cases illustrating the Surgical Treatment of Uterine and Vaginal Prolapsus, depending on Perineal Laceration, etc." In 1859, *Dr M. Duncan*, "The Cervix Uteri in Pregnancy." In 1860, *Dr M. Duncan*, "On a form of Leucorrhœa in Old Women." In 1862, *Dr M. Duncan*, "On a consequence of Imperfect Abortion." In 1863,

Dr M. Duncan, "On Gingival Diphtheritis in Lying-in Women;" and *Dr Thomas Keith*, "On Ovariectomy, with Cases." In 1864, *Dr Stockwell*, "Case of Vulvar Diphtheria." In 1865, *Dr P. D. Handyside* gave a "Case of extreme Loss of Blood after Abortion, in which he had performed Transfusion with Success, employing simply a *grooved* lancet, along which he slid the syringe-nozzle." In 1866, *Dr Gillespie*, "Case of Removal of a Fibrous Tumour of the Uterus, weighing 29 lbs.;" and *Dr M. Duncan*, "On the Nature, Source, and Surgical Treatment of the Bleeding of Fibrous Uterine Tumour." In 1867, *Dr Tuke*, "Cases illustrative of the Insanity of Pregnancy, Puerperal Mania, and Insanity of Lactation." In 1868, *Mr Annandale*, "Case of Ruptured Perineum with Prolapsus Vaginæ, cured by Operation;" *Dr M. Duncan*, "On Pelvic Areolar Inflammation and Sloughing;" also, "On the Adherent and Fixed Uterus;" also, "On the Uterus as merely fixed by Adhesions." In 1869, *Dr M. Duncan*, "On the Elongation of the Cervix Uteri after Labour, and in other conditions;" and *Dr Whiteford, Greenock*, "Removal of an Imbedded Uterine Fibroid." In 1870, *Dr R. Paterson*, "On Acute Leucocythæmia in connexion with Pregnancy." In 1871, *Dr Joseph Bell* read his "Cases of Vesico-Vaginal Fistula;" and *Mr P. K. Vartan, Medical-Missionary, Nazareth*, gave "Three Cases of Vesico-Vaginal Fistula—with a coloured drawing."

At the *Conversazione*, *Dr Keiller* contributed "Casts to illustrate the application and use of the Cephalotribe as an Obstetric appliance for Crushing and Extracting the Child's Head in Cases of Pelvic Deformity."

"The *first* Cast shows the instrument as it was applied to the head, and used for the extraction of the detruncated head from the uterus. In this case (that of a woman with a pelvis contracted at the brim to such an extent as made it doubtful whether it was possible for her to bear a living child), the pregnancy had been allowed to go on to the full time, and delivery was attempted by the use of the forceps, and afterwards by turning. By this means the body was withdrawn through the pelvic brim, but it was found impossible to extract the head, which remained *in utero*, the body separating from the head by the force applied to extract the child.

The Cephalotribe was now called into requisition to extract the detached head from the uterus, an operation well known to be of considerable difficulty, but for which, as proved by this case, the Cephalotribe is peculiarly applicable.

"The *second* Cast exhibits the application of the Cephalotribe in the next pregnancy of the same patient. Premature labour was in this instance induced between the seventh and eighth months, by dilatation with caoutchouc dilators. As in the previous case turning was resorted to; but it was subsequently found impossible to withdraw the head through the contracted pelvis without the application of the Cephalotribe, which in this latter case saved the necessity of complete detruncation.

"The *third* Cast shows the application of the Cephalotribe as a Crushing instrument and as an Extractor also.

"The three casts are highly illustrative of the advantage of the Cephalotribe in cases where craniotomy would be considered the proper course of procedure. This advantage is specially to be noticed in the combined result of compression and extraction, thus uniting in a simple and efficient manner the more complicated and tedious instrumental measures of craniotomy and extracting forceps."

Dr M. Duncan exhibited "(1.) A Fœtus of fourth month, much decayed, which was expelled with a living healthy child at the full time. The parent had slipped her foot when four months pregnant; abortion threatened, but did not occur. (2.) Coloured Drawing, magnified, of the Anatomy of the Placenta, made by Mr Turner from original observations. (3.) John Reid's plan of the Anatomy of a Maternal Placental Cell. (4.) Coste's plate showing Decidua in a two months' pregnancy, the mode of formation of the Decidua reflexa, illustrating also how Superfoetation may take place. (5.) Plan of the Decidua according to John Hunter's erroneous views. (6.) Double Monster. Chest and abdomen coalesced; one fœtus much larger than the other. (7.) Double Monster. The two fœtuses united exactly as the Siamese twins. (8.) Specimen of Fœtus Papyraceus. (9.) Lithopædion."

Dr Alexander Simpson showed "Dr Prothero Smith's Case of Exploring Needles and Aspiratory Syringe, for exploration and evacuation of Cysts, Abscesses, and other Fluid collections."

Messrs Duncan, Flockhart, & Co., exhibited "Specimens of some of the forms of Pessaries, Suppositories, and Urethral Bougies, made with Cacao Butter; and Pessaries and Suppositories made with Fusible Gelatine."

XII. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

In 1822, *Dr Charles W. Coindet of Geneva* related a "Case,¹ accompanied with General Reflections on the Action of Poisons." In 1823, *Dr C. W. Coindet* read "On the Action of Oxalic Acid as a Poison." *Drs Christison and Coindet* read "Inquiry into the Action of Oxalic Acid as a Poison, Part I.;" also, in the following month, "Part II." In 1825, *Mr Gavin Milroy*, "Case in which a Considerable Quantity of Sugar of Lead was Swallowed." In 1826, *Dr Christison* read "An Account of Several Cases of Poisoning with Arsenic, in Illustration of the Delicacy of the Chemical Evidence, and the Force of the Evidence derived from Symptoms." In 1827, *Dr Combe of Leith*, "On the Poisonous Effects of the Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*)." In 1829, *Dr Gairdner*, "Account of the Deleterious Effects of Coal-Smoke on a Family consisting of Six Adult Individuals." In 1832, *Mr A. Watson*, "Three Cases of Homicide, in which Insanity was pleaded in Exculpation—Wounded Parts Exhibited." In 1833, *Mr A. Watson*, "Cases of Ruptured Intestine from Contusions;" *Dr M Whirter*, "Case of Unusually Long Suspension of Animation in a New-born Infant;" and *Mr Watson*, "Medico-Legal Cases of Drowning, with Remarks." In 1835, *Dr Christison*, "Case of Fatal Poisoning with Muriate of Morphia;" and *Mr George Glover*, "Case of Recovery from Suspended Animation." In 1836, *Dr Martin, Leadhills*, "Letter on the Poisonous Effects of Lead." In 1837, *Dr P. D. Handyside*, "Account of a Case of Suicide from dividing the Internal Jugular Vein, and the sudden introduction of Air in large quantity into the Heart,—with Preparations." In 1838, *Dr P. D. Handyside*, "Case of Suicide in a Female from the Introduction of a Firm Plug into the Fauces,—with Preparations;" and *Mr Watson*, "Case of Suicide by Sulphuric Acid, and Wounded Veins of Neck, with Air into the

¹ See page 44, under "Therapeutics."

Vascular System." In 1840, *Dr T. T. Crawford, Tynemouth*, "Case of Poisoning by Muriatic Acid." In 1843, *Dr Christison* read "An Account of some Obscure Cases of Poisoning;" *Dr Cormack*, "Cases of Transient Insanity, with Remarks upon their Importance in Forensic Medicine;" and *Dr Jackson, Leith*, "Remarkable Case of Suicide by the Introduction of a Large Key into the Œsophagus, with Remarks—Preparation shown." In 1844, *Dr Christison*, "On Poisoning by Sulphate of Iron;" *Dr Jackson, Leith*, "Case of Death from a Piece of Potato-skin in the Larynx;" and *Dr James Andrew*, "Case of Poisoning with Corrosive Sublimate." In 1845, *Dr Bennett*, "Case of Poisoning with Hemlock, the Facts agreeing with the Account of Plato and Meander of the Effects produced by the *Κωτειον* or State Poison of the Athenians." In 1847, *Dr Thomas Anderson*, "Case of Recovery from a Poisonous Dose of Strychnine, with Observations on the Tests of the Organic Alkalies." In 1851, *Dr Andrew*, "Case of Poisoning by Atropine." In 1852, *Dr Seller*, "On the Indications of Apoplectic Death in Persons Found Dead,—with a Case;" and *Dr Alex. Wood*, "Case of Poisoning by Oxalic Acid." In 1855, *Dr Keiller*, "Observations on Manual Strangulation." In 1856, *Dr Christison*, "Observations on the Trial of Mr Wooler for Poisoning by Arsenic." In 1857, *Mr G. W. Spence, Lerwick*, "Two Cases of Hæmorrhage from Contused Wounds of the Female Genitals, with Remarks on the Diagnosis between Incised and certain Contused Wounds." In 1858, *Dr J. Ivor Murray, China*, Note of the "Result of an Analysis of a Portion of the Bread with which A-lum was accused of Poisoning the European Residents at Hong-Kong." In 1859, *Dr Andrew Myrtle, Polmont*, "Case of Criminal Abortion at Polmont, with Comments on the Medical Evidence." In 1862, *Dr Yellowlees, Morningside*, "Homicidal Mania, a Biography, with Medico-Legal and Physiological Comments." In 1865, *Dr Cairns* "showed a Specimen of Poisonous American Cheese which had produced Alarming Symptoms in at least Twelve Cases." In 1867, *Dr Manners, Jamaica*, "Notes of Cases of Poisoning by means of Susumber Berries; with Observations by *Dr John Millar, F.R.C.P.E.*" In 1868, *Dr Sanders*, "Case of Poisoning with the *Rhus Toxicodendron*." In 1870, *Dr Bennett*, "On Chloral as the Antidote to Strychnine—Illustrated

by Experiments on Rabbits." In 1871, *Drs R. Turner and R. S. Turner, Keith*, "Cases of Poisoning by Carbonic Acid Gas, with Remarks." In 1873, *Dr Angus Macdonald*, "Note of a Case of Delirium Tremens, complicated with Atropia Poisoning."

At the *Conversazione*, *Dr Douglas MacLagan* exhibited "Two forms of Dialysing Apparatus, as used in Medico-Legal Analyses for separating Soluble Crystalline Poisons from Organic Fluids, such as the Contents of the Stomach. For such purposes the method leaves nothing to be desired, rendering unnecessary, as it does, the tedious and troublesome processes of precipitation and filtration required to separate the animal matter, and obtain a clear fluid to which the appropriate tests may be applied. The dialysing medium used in the apparatus exhibited is the well-known substance, vegetable parchment, which is so arranged that the suspected matter is placed on the inside of the membrane, and distilled water externally. Diffusion of the fluids takes place, and the crystalline poison, if present, passes into the distilled water, leaving the colloidal matter behind, and thus an almost perfectly clear solution is obtained, which may be readily tested. One apparatus was exhibited *in action*. A little milk, to which there had been added a small quantity of oxalic acid, was placed in the apparatus at 2 P.M., and by 8 P.M. the presence of the poison in the surrounding distilled water was demonstrated by the ordinary test of sulphate of calcium. In cases where a crystalline poison is present in some quantity, evaporation of the clear dialysate admits of the poison being obtained in substance. A specimen of crystals of salt of sorrel (binoxalate of potassium), so obtained from the contents of the Stomach in a Fatal Case of Poisoning, was exhibited."

Dr Littlejohn exhibited "Illustrations of the Science of Medical Jurisprudence, in the shape of Imprints of Footmarks in the Snow, in Ploughed Land, etc., and the Appearances in the Body after Poisoning."

Mr Andrew Davidson, Medical Missionary, Madagascar, showed "The Tangèna (*Tanghinia venenifera*), or Ordeal Poison of Madagascar. The poisonous part is the oily seed within the kernel, which owes its properties to an alkaloid named *Tanghinia*. It was administered in an emulsion made with the juice of the

banana. When it acted promptly as an emetic, the person who had taken it survived, and was considered innocent of the crime of which he had been accused. If not speedily rejected, it acts as a purgative, destroys the conductivity of the motor nerves, causes a tingling of the parts to which it has been applied, but does not produce paralysis of sensation, proving fatal by arresting the action of the heart. When death resulted, this was regarded as conclusive evidence of the guilt of the accused."

XIII. STATISTICAL PAPERS.

If it be true that "*Humanum est nescire et errare*," this is specially so with regard to an inexact science like Medicine, as may be noticed in the many sources of difficulty and fallacy ever occurring in our diagnosis. No man is fertile in resource and sound in precept who has not had much experience; while the record and tabulation of the Experience—in other words, of the Facts—ascertained by a few careful observers is of inconceivable value in enriching the domain of Medicine. As *Abercrombie* has said,—“The great agent by which we—both as intellectual and moral beings—are acted upon, is Truth.” Thus, it was from careful study and observation of hard facts regarding the issue of Operations for Cancer, that our *Liston* considered that “the circumstances *must be very favourable indeed to induce a surgeon to recommend, or warrant him in undertaking, an operation for the removal of malignant disease;*”¹ that our late distinguished member, and former President, *Mr Syme*, went so far as to state his “conviction that it would be better, both for the interests of humanity and the credit of surgery, if the operation were entirely abandoned;”² and that *Sir Benjamin Brodie* asserted that, “in the larger proportion of cases in which the operation is performed, the patient is *not alive* in two or three years afterwards.”³ During the last half-century, we have accumulated stores of honest and careful Statistics of much value, if we could simply induce some of our number to arrange and apply them. Thus, our late loved *Alison* evinced his love of

¹ As quoted in *Dublin Medical Press*, April 9, 1862.

² See previous note.

³ See *Med. Chir. Trans.*, vol. i. pp. 384-395.

Fact in *the first* paper that he proffered to the Society, and that so early as 5th December 1821. His was a mind well fitted to weigh evidence in matters of such special difficulty to deal with as Statistics confessedly are; where, as it has been said, "so many considerations interpose, that a *post hoc* cannot become a *propter hoc* argument in matters involving so many qualifying circumstances." *Dr Alison's* paper was entitled, "Two Tables; to be continued Quarterly: the one containing a list of the Diseases of the Patients admitted at the New Town Dispensary during the last quarter; the other, a List of the Deaths in the Practice of that Institution, with the Ages and Diseases of the Dead: accompanied with a short Statement of the purposes to be served by such Registers, if accurately kept for some time together."

Again, in the second year of our Society's existence, we issued Schedules to all the parish clergy throughout Scotland, soliciting Statistical Returns, in a tabular form, relative to the Health, Diseases, and Mortality of the people throughout Scotland. During the same year, *Dr Thomas Anderson, Inspector of Health of Shipping, Port of Spain, Trinidad*, presented to the Society a paper on the "Practical Results in the Treatment of Tetanic Diseases collected in the course of Five Years;" and *Dr Alison* communicated his "Observations, with Tables, on the Probabilities of Life."¹ In 1824, *Dr Webster of London* furnished "Tables of Deaths in the Practice of the London Infirmary for Sick Children for three years;" and *Dr Alison* gave a "List of Diseases admitted into the Montreal General Hospital in 1822-23." In 1830, *Dr Abercrombie* issued his felicitous "Circular as to a Collection and extensive Comparison of individual Facts in aid of the Promotion of Medical Science." In 1835, *Dr John A. Robertson* furnished data in a Tabular form, "showing the relative success attending the operations of Extraction and Displacement of the Cataract." In 1836, *Dr Knox*, "Contributions to the Statistics of Hernia;" *Dr J. Smith*, "Contributions to the Statistics of Lunacy;" and "*Dr Smith* was requested to correspond, in the name of the Society, with the Medical Officers of the Public Lunatic Asylums throughout Scotland, and to endeavour to obtain from them information relative to those points connected with the

Statistics of Lunacy to which his own Communication refers." In 1839, *Dr J. Y. Simpson* wrote "on the Alleged Infecundity of Free Martin Females;" *Dr John Reid*, "Results of the Post-mortem Examinations of Fever Patients made in the Royal Infirmary during the last twelve months;" and *Dr J. Smith* gave "General Results of Fatal Cases of Insanity formerly submitted to the Society." In 1840, *The Medical Officers of the New Town Dispensary*, "Statement of the Diseases observed in the Practice of that Institution during 1840;" also, in 1842, "Statistical Report for the year 1841, communicated by *Dr Omond*;" and *Dr Smith* gave "Tables showing the result of 683 Cases of Insanity treated in the City Asylum." In 1843, *Dr P. S. K. Newbigging*, "Report of Cases treated in the Edinburgh Lock Hospital, with Observations;" *Dr Maclagan*, in a Valedictory Discourse, addressed the Society upon the great value of Statistics; *Dr Omond* gave a "Statistical Report of the New Town Dispensary for the year 1842;" *Dr Graham Weir*, "A Report of the Obstetrical Department of that Institution for the last three years;" and *Mr Benjamin Hobson, M.B.*, "Report for 1841-42 of the Medical-Missionary Hospital at Macao, China." In 1845, *Drs A. D. Campbell* and *Halliday Douglas*, "Statistical Report of the New Town Dispensary for 1844." In 1846, *Dr Tait*, "Report of the Sickness of the Edinburgh Police Force for 1845, as compared with that of the Yearly Friendly Societies;" *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "On the Duration of Labour as a Cause and Criterion of the amount of Danger and Fatality to the Mother and Infant: A Statistical Inquiry, founded upon Dr Collins' Dublin Hospital Reports;" *Dr Begbie*, "Observations on the Mortality of the Scottish Widows' Fund Life-Assurance Society, from 1815 till 1845;" and *Dr A. H. Douglas*, "Analysis of the Statistical Returns of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Infirmarys for the year 1845." In 1847, *Dr Tait*, "Annual Report of the Diseases of the Edinburgh Police Force;" and *Dr J. Y. Simpson*, "Report of St John Street Maternity Hospital." In 1848, *Dr Skae*, "Report of the more remarkable Cases treated in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum in 1847, with Remarks." In 1851, *Dr Robert Hamilton* and *Mr Bell*, "Medical Report of the Edinburgh Eye Infirmary for 1850." In 1852, *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "Notice of

Post-mortem Examinations in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, 1851-52, illustrated by Preparations and Drawings." In 1853, *Dr Gillespie*, "Analysis of the Cases of Scarlatina that occurred in Donaldson's Hospital during Autumn 1852, with Remarks on the State of our Knowledge of that Disease;" *Dr Christison*, "Investigation of the Deaths among the Assured in the Standard Assurance Company;" and *Dr Begbie*, "On the Causes of Death among the Assured in the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life-Assurance Society, from 1846 to 1852." In 1856, *Dr P. M. Mess, Holland*, "Report of the Sea-Bathing Season in Scheveningen of the Years 1854 and 1855." In 1857, *Dr George Playfair*, "On the Prevalence of Calculus Vesicæ and the Results of Lithotomy in the Bombay Presidency;" and *Dr Christison*, "Second Quinquennial Report on the Deaths in the Standard Assurance Company for the period ending 15th December 1857." In 1860, *Dr Begbie*, "Report on the Causes of Death of the Scottish Widows' Fund Life-Assurance Society from 1853 to 1860; with Observations, Medical and Statistical." In 1862, *The Medico-Chirurgical Society* prepared a "Scheme for the Periodical recording of Facts relating to the Prevalence of Epidemic and Acute Disease within the experience of Members." In 1864, *Dr M. Duncan*, "The Relations of the Weight and Length of the Newly-born Mature Child to its Mother's Age." In 1865, "*Dr Haldane* referred to some Royal Infirmary Cases of Pneumonia as illustrating the Fallacy of the Indiscriminate Application of the Statistical Method to the Determination of the Effects of Different Modes of Treatment;" and *Dr Tuke*, "On the Statistics of Puerperal Insanity." In 1869, *Dr Joseph Bell*, "A Contribution to the Statistics of Femoral Hernia." In 1870, *Mr Spence*, "Remarks on the Results of the Greater Amputations, illustrated by Tabular Views." In 1872, *Dr Sanders, Mr Turner, Dr Tuke, and Dr P. D. Handyside*, "Report on the Exact Anatomical Seat of the Cerebral Lesion in a Case recently narrated by Dr Tuke." In 1873, *Mr A. Davidson, Medical Missionary, Madagascar*, "Lithotomy Statistics at the Antananarivo Hospital;" and *Dr Joseph Bell*, "Surgical Cases, with some Notes on Temperature after Operations, and Tabular Illustrations."

XIV. PHILOSOPHICAL PAPERS.

We have notices upon our Minutes of papers of merit that have come from members of a philosophic and often of a dispassionate habit of mind, men of erudition, possessed of a body of general knowledge, and at the same time conversant with medical science. In 1823, *Dr Robert Hamilton* read a communication "On the Fever that occurred in the Magdalene Asylum in 1821, as illustrating the Influence of Panic in propagating Contagious Diseases." The late *Dr John Scott*, an old Army Surgeon, and latterly Physician to the Queen for Scotland, read, in 1834, "Case of a peculiar Mental Affection depending upon Tænia." In 1835, *he* read a series of Cases illustrating the "Effects of Mental Emotion in the Production of Disease." In 1836, a paper on the "Structure of the Biliary Ducts as connected with Jaundice produced by Moral Causes," was read by *Dr Knox*. In 1837, *Dr W. Thomson* read, "On the Sources of Difficulty and Fallacy in Diagnosis." *Dr Seller*, in 1843, read two papers, "Examination of the Plea of Insanity against the charge of Murder," Parts I. and II. In 1848, *he* read "On the Signification of Fact in Medicine, and on the Hurtful Effects of the *incautious* use of such modern sources of Fact as the Microscope, the Stethoscope, Chemical Analysis, Statistics," etc. In 1851, *Dr Alexander Wood* read, "Contributions towards the Study of certain Phenomena which have recently been denominated 'Experiments in Electro-Biology.'" In 1854, *Dr J. Matthews Duncan* read a paper "On the Statics of Pregnancy." In 1855, *Dr Alexander Wood* communicated a paper on "The Nervous Element in Inflammation, and its Influence on Treatment." In 1858, *Dr Skae* read one "On Moral Insanity and Oinomania." In 1868, *Dr Arthur Mitchell, Commissioner in Lunacy*, read a paper with the title, "The Bodily and Mental State of the Pregnant and Nursing Mother, in connexion with Idiocy in her Offspring." In the same year, *Dr Grainger Stewart* wrote on "Gangrene from Nerve Influence;" and *Dr Argyll Robertson* on "Sympathetic Retinitis Pigmentosa." Lastly, in 1873, *Dr Eastwood of Darlington*, contributed a paper on "Darwinism in its relation to the Higher Faculties of Man."

XV. LITERARY PAPERS.

Our Medical Literature has, in no mean degree, been enriched by the mental activities of our members—chiefly, however, I regret in having to add, our *earlier* members—who shed honour on their profession, having been equally distinguished by their professional eminence and their general culture; in this resembling Galen himself, who is eulogized by Dr Friend, in his “History of Medicine,” as having been not only the *best* Physician, but the *best* Scholar and Writer of his time. While it is admitted that previously unrecorded Cases of interest serve, as Abercrombie in his Presidential Address indicated, as a valuable contribution to Medical Literature, a broad view of these, in a summary fashion, including cautious generalizations from this aggregate, forms the only accessible mode of drawing fair Deductions from well-ascertained Facts. Much might be done by Members in the bibliographical department of work, by recovering old and often much-forgotten Medical Literature relative to the history of extinct Superstitions, or of certain lines of Practice or of Operative procedure, as well as the recovery of lapsed views that once prevailed in regard to the Nature and Seat of certain diseases.

As matter of fact, however, this Society has occasionally delegated to Committees of their number, the duty of obtaining from Authors of Papers already read, and from other sources, additional facts relative to topics brought before the Society; and these Committees have sometimes sat “*de die in diem*,” till the wished-for details were expiscated. Of these very interesting Reports we have instances on the subjects of Cholera, Ovariectomy, Chloroform, Fatal Hæmorrhage, Epidemic and Acute Diseases, and on special parts of the Anatomy of the Brain.

Three octavo volumes of “Transactions,” containing many of the earlier papers read before the Society, were published in the years 1824, '26, and '29, and are well known to the Profession. At a later period the “Transactions” occupied a prominent place among the original matter in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*; to which valuable periodical—started at the same time and place with the *Edinburgh Review*—many a fasciculus of its papers were con-

tributed through a Committee of our Society. Subsequently, the Proceedings of the Society have been recorded in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*; where, also, many of the Papers are printed in full. Further, the three English and the one Irish weekly journals have, for some years, contained short Notices of our Proceedings.

In 1823, *Dr James Molleson* read "A Sketch of some Modes of Practice pursued in Diseases obstructing different of the Natural Passages." In 1824, *Mr W. Hamilton, H.E.I.C.S.*, read "Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Beri-beri." In 1825, *Dr John Wilson of Hull* communicated "Observations on Syphilis, chiefly founded upon its History at Otaheite." In 1827, *Dr Alison* read "Cases of Disease of the Brain and Nerves, illustrating certain recent Doctrines." In 1828, *Dr W. H. Ruau of St Croix, W.I.*, read an "Account of a Contagious Epidemic Disease (Break-bone Fever), which made its appearance in the Island of St Croix, in October 1827;" *Dr George W. Stedman* read an "Account of an Anomalous Disease which raged in the Islands of St Thomas and St Croix during the Autumn and Winter 1827-28;" and *Assistant-Surgeon Walsh, 89th Regiment*, read a "Narrative of the Diseases under which the British Troops suffered during the Burman War." In 1832, *Mr John W. Turner* read "Report of the Society's Committee upon the Statements published by Mr John Lizars on the subject of his Paper on the Pathology of Cholera." In 1835, *Dr W. Thomson* gave an "Abstract of Cases in which a portion of the Intestinal Canal has been Discharged by Stool, with Remarks;" and *Dr D. Craigie*, "Cases of Perforation of the Stomach." In 1836, *Dr Craigie* read an "Abstract of Cases in which Pseudo-Membranous Substances have been Discharged by the Bowels;" *Mr W. Wood*, "An Account of Scarlet Fever as it appeared in Heriot's Hospital, and other Public Institutions in Edinburgh, during the present Epidemic;" and *Mr Chas. Sidey*, "Notices of the Epidemic Scarlatina as it has prevailed in Edinburgh since the Autumn of 1835." In 1841, *Dr J. Y. Simpson* "Antiquarian Notices of the former Existence of Leprosy and Lazar-Houses in Scotland." In 1842, he gave "Notices regarding the first appearance of Syphilis in Scotland;" and *Dr*

Mackinnon a "Medical Report of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Morningside." In 1843, *Mr Harry D. S. Goodsir* read "An Account of a Form of Continued Fever, accompanied by Jaundice, which occurred in the East of Fife in 1841-42; with some Observations on the Gastro-Intestinal Character of the Endemic Fever of that District." In 1845, *Dr Mackinnon* read his "Report of the Royal Lunatic Asylum for 1844." In 1846, *Dr Parker, Canton*, "Notes of Surgical Practice amongst the Chinese;" and *Dr Mackinnon*, "Report of the Royal Lunatic Asylum for 1845." In 1847, *Dr J. Y. Simpson* read "Historical Notes regarding the Superinduction of Insensibility to Pain in Surgical Operations;" and *Dr Bennett, Convener*, "Report of the Committee appointed by the Society to Investigate the Properties of Chloroform." In 1848, *Dr John Brown*, "Notices of the Times, Life, Character, Philosophy, and Practice of Sydenham, with Remarks upon the History of the Art of Healing, as comprehending a Science and an Art, and on the Specific Difference between Science and Art—between Definition and Description; with a few Illustrative Cases." In 1853, *Mr Syme*, "On the Improvements which have been Introduced into the Practice of Surgery within the last Thirty Years;" *Mr Miller*, "Observations on the recent Progress of Surgery;" and *The Society* presented "Petitions to both Houses of Parliament in regard to Medical Reform." In 1855, *Dr W. T. Gairdner*, "Account of certain Anomalous Cases resembling Variola and Scarlatina;" we have a "Report of the Committee of the Society on Mr Miller's Case of Fatal Hæmorrhage;" and *The Society* presented "Petitions to both Houses of Parliament on behalf of the Naval Assistant-Surgeons." In 1856, *Dr Priestley* read "Report of the Society's Committee upon the Preparation in Dr William Brown's (Melrose) Case of Fatal Hæmorrhage into the Abdomen connected with Disease of the Ovary;" and *Dr F. Campbell Stewart, New York*, "On the Medical Schools, and the Condition of the Medical Profession, in the United States of America." In 1857, *Dr Charles Wilson* read "Dionisio Daça Chacon: A Medico-Historical Sketch;" *Mr Alex. Fiddes*, "Observations on the Tubercular and Anæsthetic Leprosy as they occur in Jamaica—Illustrated by Casts and Drawings;" and *Dr Matthews Duncan*, "Some Notes on the History of the

Decidua—William and John Hunter.” In 1858, *Dr John Brown*, “*Dr Andrew Brown of Dolphinton, and his Times.*” In 1860, *Dr Alex. Wood*, “*Smallpox in Scotland, as it Is, Was, and Should be: some Suggestions for a Vaccination Bill.*” In 1861, *Dr Charles Wilson*, “*Obituary Notice of the late Andreas Retzius of Stockholm;*” *Mr Alex. M. Edwards*, “*Note on the History of the Radical Cures for Hernia;*” and *Dr J. W. Begbie*, “*On Ichthyosis—its Particular Forms; Historical Account of the First Description of the Disease, etc.*” In 1862, *The Society* issued to its Members—(1) a Tabular “*Scheme for the Periodical Recording of Facts relating to the Prevalence of Epidemic and Acute Disease, with a view to the Results being brought before the Society at its Ordinary Meetings, and in the form of Quarterly or Half-yearly Reports,*”—(2), “*Report by the Council on Epidemic Diseases till end of April,*”—(3), “*Report by the Council on Epidemic Diseases till end of May;*” and *Dr Clouston, Morningside*, “*On the Connexion between Tuberculosis and Insanity.*” In 1863, *Mr P. K. Vartan, Medical Missionary at Nazareth*, “*On Arabian Lithotomy, with a Description of the barbarous methods in use among the Natives.*” In 1864, *Dr Andrew Wood* read a Paper “*On Medical Education;*” *Mr Andrew Davidson, Madagascar*, “*An Account of Tubercular Leprosy in the Island of Madagascar;*” and *Dr Craig Maclagan*, “*On the Arsenic-Eaters of Styria.*” In 1867, *Mr Andrew Davidson*, “*An Historical Sketch of Choreomania, with some Account of the Disease as recently observed in Madagascar.*” In 1873, *Mr Andrew Davidson*, “*Brief Retrospect of the recent History of Lithotomy, with an Account of an Improved Method of performing the Operation.*”

At the *Conversazione*, *The Royal College of Physicians* had the courtesy to permit their valuable Collection of Portraits of celebrated Physicians and Surgeons, and many rare and valuable works in Medical Literature, to be exhibited. *Dr Charles Bell* showed the original Etchings, Drawings, and Manuscripts of his uncles, Mr John Bell and Sir Charles Bell. *Dr George Balfour* showed “*Cruveilhier’s Anatomie Pathologique, folio; plates of Corneous Formations.*” *Dr Alexander Simpson* exhibited a Chinese work in three volumes on the Arts and Sciences, with Illuminations, and a volume of Drawings of the Small Bronzes found in the Excavations

at Pompeii. *Mr Andrew Davidson, Madagascar*, exhibited some interesting Malagasy Medical Literature. *Dr P. D. Handyside* showed an Illustrated Copy of Theophrastus; Anatomical Works in the Arabic, Tamil, and Chinese Languages, by *Benjamin Hobson, M.B., London*, Shanghai Mission Press, folio, 1858,—by *Dr John Wortabet, Beyrout*, 1872,—and by *Dr S. F. Green, Jaffna*, Ceylon Mission Press, 1872;—together with recent Chinese volumes in folio on Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery, and Medicine, by *Mr Benjamin Hobson*,—many of them curious, and all well illustrated.

XVI. GENERAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY.

First,—ITS DUTY TO SCIENCE.

While it is admitted, in the words of Dr John Young, that “no profession has contributed *so much* to general science as that of medicine,” and that the leisure possessed by the younger members of our profession “ought therefore to be fruitful of solid contributions to the sciences,” the Medico-Chirurgical Society has been shown, I hope, to have done no inglorious work in assisting to raise the Profession of Medicine to the honour and dignity of a Science, although it may not yet have fully attained that eminence. Permit me, then, for the nonce, as with the voice of Abercrombie, or of Davy, of Kellie, or of Simpson,—who as young members were, in the love they bore to Science, hard-working ones, and whose labours *totis viribus* we all respect,—in presence of such an incentive, to invite our Younger Members especially, by methodical business *arrangements* of life, and by strenuous efforts of *mental* activity, to put forth more of their latent energy, and so to reinforce and help forward our Profession, that it shall come to be fully recognised as an active force in Science properly so called; and they assuredly will find its “value and rank to be,” as Sir Joshua Reynolds said of Art, “in proportion to the *mental labour* employed in it, or the *mental pleasure* produced by it.”

I may here just allude to the indefatigable industry of our Edinburgh Bar, the members generally of which have earned the high reputation of being accomplished men in Literature, Philosophy, and Science; having become so, in a great measure, at the outset

of their career; *through* storing their minds by hard reading, at a time long anterior to their becoming fully engrossed in the arduous labours of their profession.

Amid the absorbing pursuit of even General Practice, in which every man has a tendency—it may be insensibly—towards a *spécialité*, let the cultivation of it tend towards making Medicine more of a Science. Sir David Brewster wrote, in 1828, these golden words of counsel to Principal Forbes, then studying law: “I trust you will not allow any professional pursuits to interrupt your studies and researches. The cultivation of Science is a luxury of no common kind amid the bustle and vexation of life, and is quite compatible with the most active professional duties.” Let us bear in remembrance these noble words of our ordinary member’s Diploma, “*Virum quem scientiam medicam ingenio felici et laudabili diligentia coluisse compertum habemus, in numerum Sociorum adscripsimus.*” “Who excuses himself,” the French proverb says, “accuses himself,” and thus deprives us of the high gratification of witnessing in this Hall the development and the training of rising talent and professional eminence. If, with Mr P. G. Tait, “the basis of Chemistry is the indestructibility of matter, and that of the rest of Physics is the indestructibility of energy,” let me ask,—Why should not the basis of the Medico-Chirurgical Society continue to be recognised in all time coming as THE INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF PROGRESS, till our noble profession reaches somewhere beyond its present stage of Infancy in Science?

Secondly,—ITS ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The objects and characteristic features of our Society have undergone since its foundation no change; and, time-honoured, these testify to the sagacity and far-sightedness of its Founders. The main elements of our coherence and stability seem to consist (1) in the Catholicity of our professional Membership; (2) in the mutual confidence resulting therefrom; and (3) in the interest taken by our intelligent membership in the Papers and Communications tabled on every branch of Medical Education no less than in every department of the Healing Art. Thus, a common weal, dependent one on another for its prosperity, flourishes

amongst us. That this comprehensive basis of Fellowship is appreciated, is shown by the attendance at our meetings of Brethren who are in full employment in a Profession "perhaps the most capricious and susceptible of all professions," who yet readily sacrifice ease to duty, and *find* time to attend our meetings on the admitted principle that, *the more men have to do, the more time have they at command*—brethren who, with Faust's Famulus, might say, as regards the business of our Society, "Zwar weiss ich viel, doch möcht ich alles wissen," which, poorly rendered, may signify—*Although I know much, yet I would know everything*. It is matter of regret, however, that with 219 names of members on our roll, our audience is comparatively small; nevertheless, that select audience happily is "*fit though few*."

As regards Communications on Practical Subjects, our principle, as professional men, being, *first*, not to write or talk without a practical aim in view,—and, *secondly*, not to advance a single position which we have it not in our power to establish,—Members, from experience, know well for their encouragement the truth—"Fiat justitia, ruat cælum"—*I am sure justice will be done to my Paper, I don't care what happens*. Reynolds once observed that it was impossible for two painters, in the same line of art, to live in friendship; but, trained in this Society, our usages raise the tone of debate; and thereby, to use one of Chalmers's fine phrases, "the breath of" our "Society" is "sweetened;" and although we would remark, with the famous Sir Roger de Coverley, that much may be said on both sides, yet, to give a favourite quotation from Burke, "our antagonist is our helper. This amiable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with our object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations."

During my occupancy of this Chair, it is gratifying to add, there has existed uniform harmony among us; and whilst it is a duty of your Chairman to protect Members in the right of free discussion, I have never seen your susceptibilities wounded in any manner, even by a Member in possession of the house being interrupted; nor have I once had occasion to keep order or maintain authority:—such have been the pleasant and thoroughly cordial relations which have uninterruptedly subsisted within these walls. Moreover,

our Discussions have been conducted in a highly courteous and suggestive manner, and in a judicious and significant spirit; much has been said and done to engender good feeling; while occasionally there has sparkled out a little mental sunshine as a pleasant transition in some rather long debate. Indeed there has been exemplified here,—in the leading Society of our Faculty in this our mother-city,—“in certia unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas.”

Thirdly,—ITS TREASURERS, SECRETARIES, AND COUNCILLORS.

Although we cannot exhibit an edifice of stone and lime belonging to us—for we never had a monetary grant or legacy—yet our TREASURERS from the very first having been singularly prudent men, our Society's balance-sheet—after having voted liberal sums towards several professional objects, including the new Medical Hospital—points to £200 in the bank. Here, I may be indulged in remarking that while the Medico-Chirurgical Society,—like every Society planted on a philosophic basis,—has been animated in all its labours by the strictly scientific method of Aristotle, yet it has strolled in the wake of the peripatetic philosopher perhaps *too* literally for comfort, inasmuch as it has exhibited, as a body, a very vagrant and migratory aspect during the first forty years of its existence. For this long period of time the Society had indeed no fixed *habitat*. Resting on an average scarcely more than two whole years in one place of meeting, we have frequented no fewer than eighteen distinct and successive places of resort, having been driven about to hold concourse often elsewhere than, as it were, *inter sylvas Academi*. Thus, from time to time we have communed often in strange purlieus, to say the least. Commencing in 1821 with a hotel in Register Street, we next met in one at Waterloo Place. We next were accommodated within the old and very beautiful building of the Royal College of Physicians, 12 George Street; we then moved to Nos. 5 and 7 Hill Street; afterwards to the Antiquarian Society's Committee Room in the Royal Institution; then in succession to 13 Queen Street; 119 George Street (Royal College of Physicians' temporary apartments); 6 York Place; 91 Princes Street (Mackay's Hotel); 19 Princes Street (Tait's Hotel); 65 George Street; 45 George Street (Cay & Black's

Saloon); 51 George Street (Hall); 5 Queen Street; 98 George Street (Freemasons' Hall); 79 George Street (Smith & Philpot's Auction-room); 60 Princes Street (Photographic Saloon); until at length our Treasurer, in June 1862, engaged for us accommodation in No. 117 George Street, the very suitable hall within which we have since continued to hold our meetings.

Again,—we have had the good fortune to possess SECRETARIES with the necessary threefold qualification of (1) Professional accomplishments, (2) Courtesy in dealing with fellow-members, and (3) Business habits. They have been always at their post in preparing the Business to come before you; and in that important matter, as well as in exercising caution lest any Dogma, Dictum, or line of Practice should go forth of a kind to compromise this Society, they have met your approval. In all *other* matters, also, committed to them, they have striven to maintain intact the reputation of the Society, and have merited our warm thanks.

And again, to the COUNCILLORS, past and present—elected, like our other Office-Bearers, after the manner of other Scientific bodies *deserving of public confidence*, namely, by the voting papers of *all* the Members present—I beg now, in a representative capacity, to return cordial thanks for their uniform assistance and support.

XVII. CLOSE.

As when ——

A panting traveller, some rising ground,
Some small ascent, has gain'd, he turns him round,
And measures with his eye the various vale,
The fields, woods, meads, and rivers he has past ;
Thus I ——

(YOUNG)

having now, Gentlemen, taken, as it were, a *coup d'œil* of the Origin, Progress, and Prospects of our Society,—having endeavoured to show how we may, each, annex our mark upon Medical Science,—having attempted to impress on the Society some things of *practical* utility; feeling withal how inadequately I have treated the comprehensive subject upon which, according to the measure of my ability, I have dared to venture—"too briefly for its merits, but too prolixly for your patience"—it remains for me simply to thank you for your intelligent sympathy.

My apology for venturing upon this ground is its being both natural and becoming in one holding a *Jubilee* Presidency to take a Retrospective view of our proceedings, as a wholesome stimulant to future exertion in this our day of immensely advancing Discovery; for we have the satisfaction of knowing that this Society, which from its onset has ascertained and recorded many priceless facts,

Admonet, et magnâ testatur voce per umbras ;
 “Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere Divos,”
 (VIRG. *Æn.* vi. 619, 620)

has, at the present moment, a character for possessing a band of Cultivators of Medical Science *second to NONE*;—whose intelligence, and acquirements, and zeal, do it honour;—and from whose Prospective labours we may form some estimate of good service to be *yet* done to Scientific Medicine.

I have farther felt that I could confidently reckon on—what long experience has taught me—the generous indulgence of an assembly of my Professional Brethren, from whom I have met with nothing but kindness and consideration. One has said that “to enjoy the confidence of those amongst whom their lives were spent was one of the greatest pleasures given to man, and without it life would be worthless;” and sorry should I be to forfeit your good opinion, or afford you cause of regret that my name has so long stood on the roll of your world-known Society. May your career in the future be, at the least, as distinguished as it has been in the past:—*Esto perpetua!*

I now retire from this Chair, awarded to me unanimously, in 1871, in the exercise of your prerogative. An influence *you* are, which I defer to *the more*, inasmuch as you are the *ONLY* broad basis or organization existing, through which the United Profession in this City and School of Medicine is capable of administering its opinion, and of conveying in trust the highest professional honour that it has in its power to bestow.

But though “Le Roi est mort, VIVE LE ROI!”—Time has no interregnums; neither has the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Chair of which I have the honour to vacate in favour of *the President-Elect*, now to be inaugurated—DR RUTHERFORD HALDANE.