

**The unveiling of the Harvey statue, at Folkestone, August, 6th, 1881 : with portrait of Professor Owen, M.D., C.B., F.R.S., an engraving of the Harvey statue, and a sketch of the unveiling ceremony.**

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THE  
Unveiling of the Harvey Statue,  
AT  
FOLKESTONE,  
AUGUST, 6th, 1881.



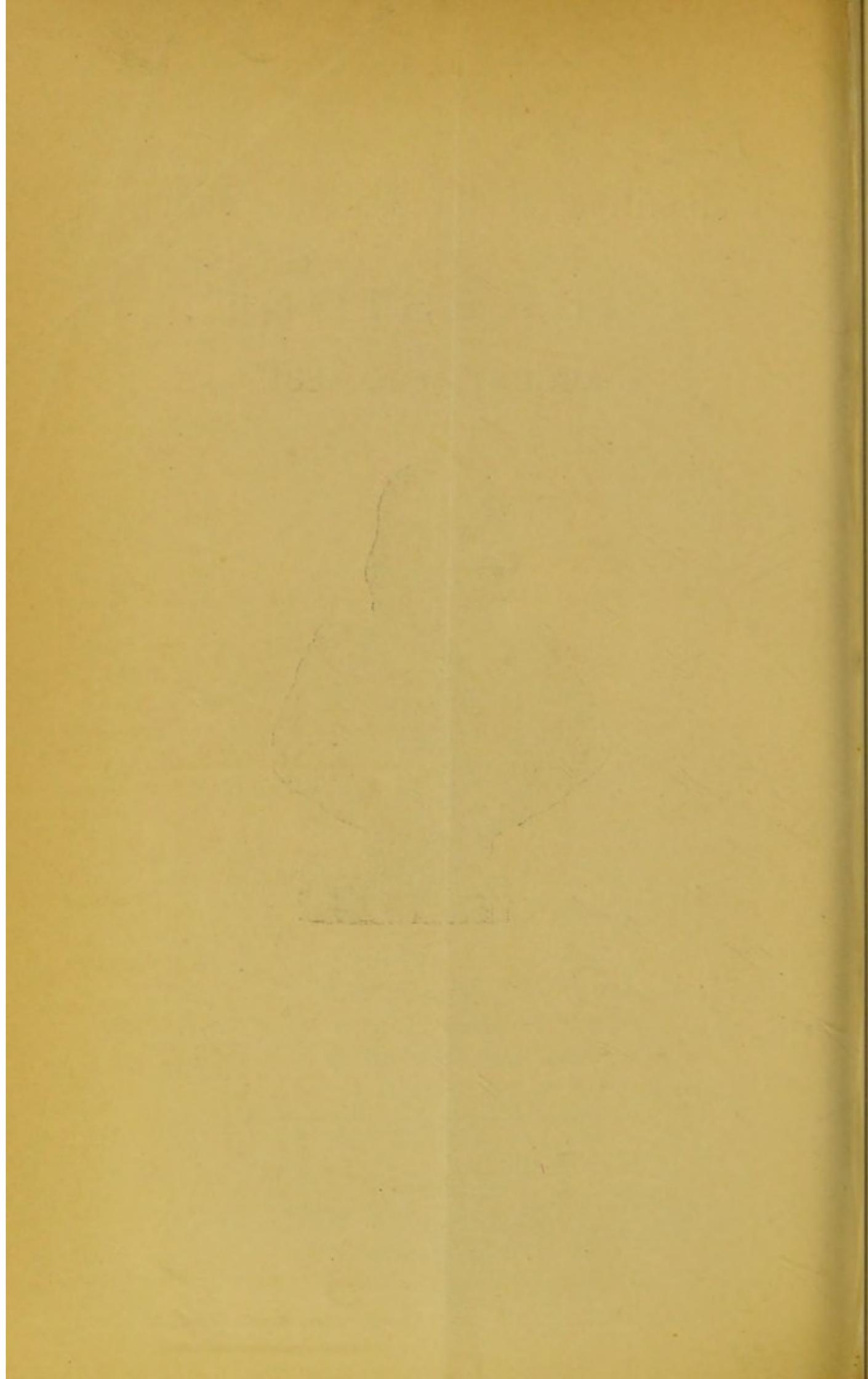
*With Portrait of Professor Owen, M.D., C.B., F.R.S.,  
an Engraving of the Harvey Statue, and a Sketch of  
the Unveiling Ceremony.*

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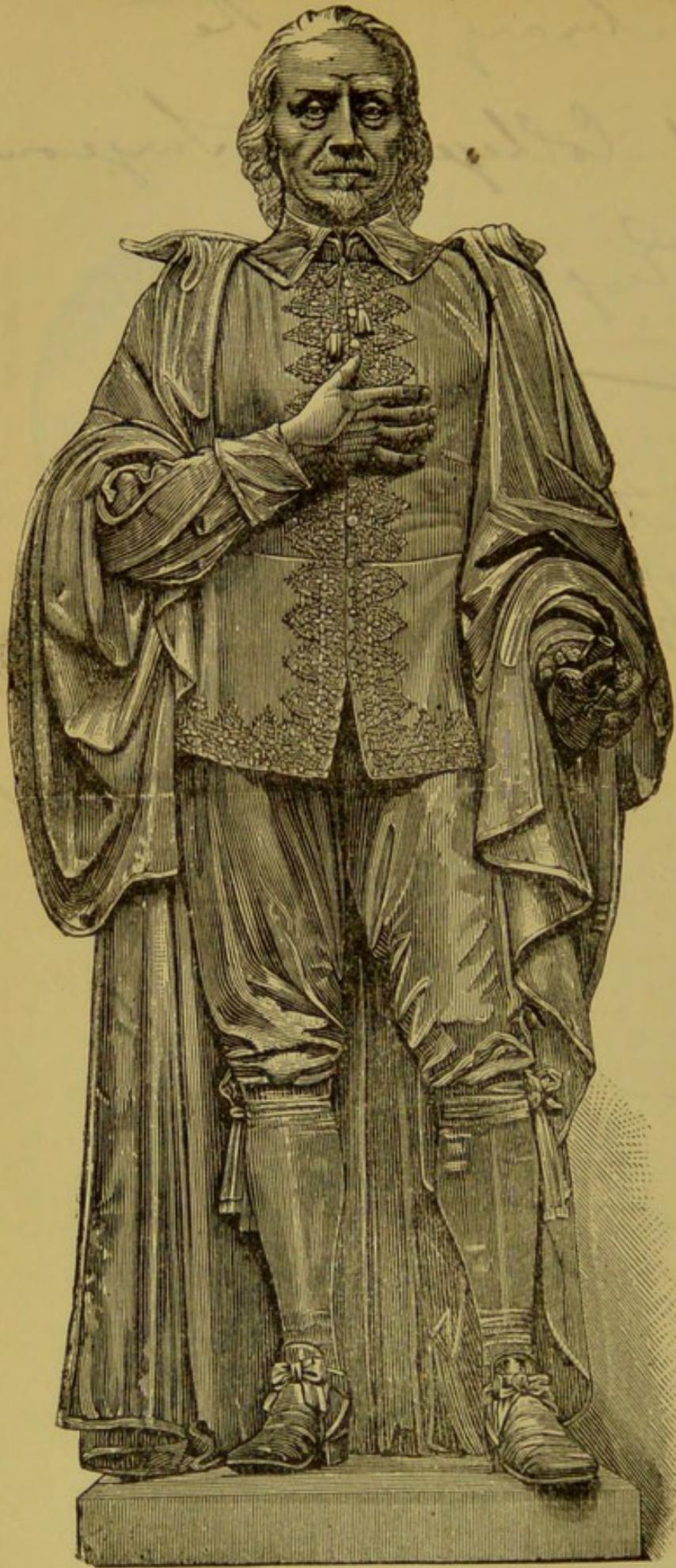
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Presented by  
W. George Eastes

November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1881.

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DR. HARVEY.

# UNVEILING THE STATUE OF HARVEY AT FOLKESTONE.

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AFTER a lapse of two hundred and twenty-four years from the date of his death, and three hundred and three years from the period of his birth, a statue has been erected to William Harvey, the discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood, at Folkestone, his native town.

The interesting ceremony of unveiling this memorial took place on Saturday, August 6th, in the presence of a distinguished assembly of members of the medical and surgical profession from all parts of the world.

The movement for thus honouring, at his birthplace, one of the greatest scientists in the healing art, took practical shape no less than ten years ago—on September 6th, 1871—when a meeting was convened by the then mayor of the borough (Mr. T. Caister), for the purpose of discussing the propriety of raising a fund for the due celebration, in 1878, of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Harvey. Resolutions were passed to the effect that funds should be raised, and that the memorial should take the form of a statue, to be erected on the Leas—the well-known promenade, which is one of the chief attractions of Folkestone.

The funds collected, however, were not sufficient to carry out the intentions of the promoters in 1878, and hence a delay of three years had taken place.

It is unnecessary to give even a brief biographical sketch of Harvey.

At the meeting in question a most interesting paper on this subject was read by Mr. G. Eastes, M.B., F.R.C.S., who has taken a most prominent part in bringing the original proposal to a successful issue.

A valuable addition to the general information respecting Harvey, and his claims as a discoverer, has also been contributed by the Rev. Canon Jenkins, Rector of Lyminge, Kent, who delivered a lecture on April 1st, 1878—the three hundredth anniversary of Harvey's birth. Although living in troublous times, to quote Mr. Eastes's words, the "great in intellect, the noble in nature, died on June 3rd, 1657, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried at Hempstead, in Essex."

A special train for the guests from London was kindly provided by Sir E. Watkin, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company, and left Charing Cross shortly before two, arriving at Shorncliffe Station in good time. Amongst the visitors were Professor Owen, M.D., C.B., F.R.S., who had consented to officiate at the ceremony, Dr. D. Duckworth, Mr. Erichsen, Dr. Owen Rees, Dr. C. West, Dr. Sieveking, Dr. Coupland, Dr. Bastian, Dr. G. Paget (Cambridge), Mr. Barnard Holt, Dr. W. J. Little, Mr. R. J. Pye-Smith (Sheffield), Dr. Broadbent, Dr. C. Dukes (Rugby), Dr. J. G. Glover, Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., Mr. Ernest Hart, Dr. J. T. Banks (Dublin), Dr. G. H. Philipson (Newcastle), Professor W. Moore (Dublin), Dr. Klein, Professor A. Gamgee (Manchester), Professor Struthers (Aberdeen), Professor T. Stoker (Dublin), Sir. E. W. Watkin, Bart., M.P., Dr. Talfourd Jones, Dr. S. Gordon (Dublin), Professor Mac Alister (Dublin), Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. John Gay, Mr. H.

Power, Professor Grainger Stewart (Edinburgh), Mr. E. Carver (Cambridge), Dr. Burney Yeo, Mr. W. F. Teevan, Dr. T. Stevenson, Professor W. Rutherford (Edinburgh), Mr. W. H. Lamb, Mr. F. Vacher (Birkenhead), Dr. H. Littlejohn (Edinburgh), Mr. E. Lund (Manchester), Dr. Mahomed, Mr. Symonds, Dr. Ashby (Manchester), Mr. B. Squire, Dr. W. C. Lucey, Dr. R. Atkins (Waterford), Dr. E. Burd (Shrewsbury), Professor Sullivan (Cork), Dr. Hollings (Wakefield), Dr. Quinlan (Dublin), Dr. J. W. Moore (Dublin), Dr. E. Rayner (Stockport), Dr. R. Crocker, Dr. Braidwood (Liverpool), Mr. I. T. Bridgman (Berkeley), and Mr. George Eastes : with Professor Reyher (St. Petersburg), Professor Völkers (Kiel), Dr. Niese (Altona), Dr. Lendet (Rouen), Professor Panum (Copenhagen), Dr. I. S. Lombard (Harvard), Dr. Martin (Boston), Professor Albanese (Palermo), Professor Dennis (New York), Dr. Snellen (Utrecht), Dr. Santessen (Stockholm), Dr. Lutaud (Paris), Dr. Saxtorph (Copenhagen), Dr. Lissemer (Dantzic), Dr. Steeves (Canada), Dr. Vidal (Paris), Professor Fournier (Paris), Dr. Hans von Hebra (Vienna), Dr. Max Schaeffer (Bremen), Dr. Quinley (U.S.A.), Dr. Angelucci (Rome), Dr. Newton Shaffer (U.S.A.), Dr. Von Rotmund (Munich), Dr. Focker (Amsterdam), Dr. A. Sydney Roberts (Philadelphia), Professor Rossbach (Würzburg), Surgeon-General Rothe (Dresden), Dr. B. Kraus (Vienna), Dr. Warnatz (Dresden), Dr. Vohtz (Jutland), Dr. Guye (Amsterdam), Professor Lichtenstein (Cologne), Dr. Bocker (Berlin), Professor Eulenberg (Greifswald), Dr. C. Bellem (Lisbon), Dr. G. Ennes (Lisbon), Dr. Rydygier (Kulm), Dr. Heer (Lausanne), Dr. Husted (New York), Professor Braune (Leipzig), Professor Konrad (Hungary), Dr. Pacchiotti (Turin), Dr. Glafky (Berlin), Dr. Chiappini, Professor A. Caruccio (Egypt), and Dr. Grant Bey (Cairo).

The principal guests were received on the platform by Sir E. W. Watkin, Bart., M.P., the Mayor of Folkestone (Mr. J. B. Tolputt), and the Aldermen of the Borough, who were attired in their robes of office.

Carriages were in waiting, and the visitors were driven through picturesque surroundings to Langhorne Gardens, where the memorial stands facing the sea.

The statue is a noble figure in bronze, placed on a pedestal of granite, and represents Dr. Harvey in the garb of the century in which he lived, holding a representation of a heart in the left hand, and is the work of Mr. Albert Bruce Joy.

A raised platform covered with crimson cloth had been erected around the pedestal, where a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen assembled.

The line of route was marked by flags, and was crowded with spectators, the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood presenting an animated scene.

Business in many of the shops was suspended from three to five o'clock, and the lower portion of the town appeared well-nigh deserted.

Many of the decorations were of a very tasteful nature, Longford House being especially noticeable.

The whole town, says the *Daily Telegraph*, was astir in eagerness to do honour to the illustrious dead. Triumphant arches and festoons of flags made gay the principal streets, and similar decorations were, in many cases, to be discovered in the lanes and bye-ways—long delayed tributes, as Folkestonians themselves acknowledged, to the memory of a townsman whose lifetime was peculiarly devoid of manifestations of popular esteem. Even the summer visitors, whose interest in the proceedings might be supposed to be as transitory as their stay, seemed to realise that something of unusual interest was afoot; and the space in front of the uncovered statue was alive with a multitude of onlookers, willing for the nonce to sacrifice their wonted pleasures in exchange for a new excitement.

To leaven the mass of careless or indifferent spectators, however, there were those present who had a lively appreciation of the work

performed by William Harvey, and the desirability of commemorating in bronze one who was himself the first to perpetuate in like manner the tender memory of his mother.

In the chancel of the old church may still be seen the following inscription over the grave of Harvey's mother, supposed to have been written by the great physiologist himself: "A.D., 1605, November 8th, Dyed in ye 50th yeere of her age, Joan, wife of Tho. Harvey, Mother of seven sones and two daughters; a Godly harmless woman, a chaste loveing wife, a charitable quiet neighbor, a comfortable friendly matron, a provident diligent hyswyfe, a carefull teder-harted mother, deere to her hvsband, reverensed of her children, beloved of her neighbors, elected of God; whose soul rest in Heaven, her body in this grave, to her a happy advantage, to hers an vnhappy loss."

Shortly after four o'clock the carriages conveying the visitors from London arrived at the statue, and after they had taken their places the proceedings commenced.

DR. GEORGE EASTES said:—Mr. Mayor, Professor Owen, Medical Confrères, Ladies and Gentlemen, It is fitting that the proceedings of this large gathering should be begun by a brief statement of the objects of the Harvey Tercentenary Memorial Fund. For the benefit of those who know not Folkestone, particularly of those who are not British subjects, I may mention that Harvey was born in this town on April 1st, 1578. At a public meeting held here nearly 10 years ago, it was decided that it was due to Harvey, one of the greatest benefactors to mankind, that his native town should celebrate the approaching 300th anniversary of his birth. A subscription list was opened, and it was decided that a memorial, in the form of a statue, should be erected on the Leas or some other suitable site in Folkestone. It was further hoped that the memorial might be complete in 1878. But, before the arrival of that year, the fund was not sufficiently large, and the work had to be somewhat postponed. In 1878, however, advantage was taken of the interest excited by the occurrence of the actual third centenary of Harvey's birth, to largely augment the memorial fund, and the interesting occasion was celebrated in Folkestone by a meeting at which a learned address, vindicating Harvey's claim to the title of "Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood," was given by Canon Jenkins, learned in this as in other archæological questions. Several public bodies, notably the Royal Colleges of Physicians, and of Surgeons, and the Council of this town, contributed handsomely to the fund, and the memorial project was at once proceeded with. A limited competition of three sculptors was invited, and the committee selected the model exhibited by Mr. Bruce Joy. An examination of the statue itself abundantly confirms, the wisdom of this selection, whilst the quiet dignity and repose of the figure, and its noble proportions, no less than the classic beauty of its head and face (copied with all possible minuteness and painstaking from the best portrait of Harvey now extant), bear evidence to the heartiness with which Mr. Joy entered into the work, which cannot fail to add greatly to his already high repute as a sculptor. It would appear that the inability to have the memorial ready in 1878 has turned out to be one of the most fortunate circumstances connected with the fund. In fact, the very failure to complete the work three years ago has led to a far more successful crowning of the edifice to-day. For the unveiling ceremony would in that case have taken place in April when Folkestone is less full than now, the very height of its season; and although the committee might have secured the distinguished services of Professor Owen, they could not have had the honour of receiving here to-day so large a body of medical men from all parts of the world, collected in London during the sitting of the International Medical Congress. The presence of these gentlemen, in such large numbers, is peculiarly gratifying, showing, as it does, that the reverence in which the name of Harvey is held amongst Englishmen is

equalled by the respect with which his name and work are regarded abroad. To those gentlemen who have come here at much personal inconvenience, giving up to this excursion no small share of the short time of the Congress, a deep debt of British gratitude is due. They have come from St. Petersburg, Kiel, Rouen, Copenhagen, Palermo, New York, Utrecht, Liepzig, Stockholm, Paris, Canada, Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, Wurtzburg, Dresden, Vienna, Cologne, Berlin, Lisbon, Madrid, Louisiana, Turin, Cairo, etc.; they form a very polyglot assembly, but are united with their British confrères in their desire to honour a great public benefactor, and to hold up as an ideal for imitation the blameless and hard working life which Harvey led, and the strict truly scientific method of physiological research which he followed. But to thus hint at the grounds for decreeing a statue to Harvey is to trench upon a theme which will doubtless inspire Professor Owen's eloquence, and I must forbear. It now remains, to state in a few words the especial object of this gathering. At a meeting of the subscribers to the Harvey Memorial Fund, held at the Royal College of Physicians on June 29th last, when Sir G. Burrows, one of the treasurers to the fund, occupied the chair, it was unanimously resolved, on the proposition of Dr. Sieveking and Dr. Fincham, "That the statue of Harvey be presented to the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Folkestone, as the elected representatives of the Borough, and be preserved by them in honour of the memory of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood." It was also unanimously resolved at the same meeting, upon the proposition of Mr. John Simon, C.B., and Dr. Owen Rees, "That Professor Owen, C.B., be invited to unveil the statue at Folkestone, and to make such presentation on behalf of the subscribers." Professor Owen, the patriarch of British physiologists, most willingly and graciously signified his acceptance of the honourable task proposed to him by the subscribers, who are peculiarly fortunate in having happily enlisted his distinguished services. In accordance, therefore, with the resolutions just read, I beg, to invite Professor Owen to unveil the statue, and present it, on behalf of the subscribers, to the Mayor and Corporation of this town.

Professor OWEN, M.D., C.B., F.R.S., then stepped forward, and, after the cheering which greeted him had subsided, said—Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, My first feeling is to express my deep and grateful sense of the honour conferred upon me, by the invitation which I have received, to unveil this statue, and to perform the chief ceremony on the present occasion (applause).

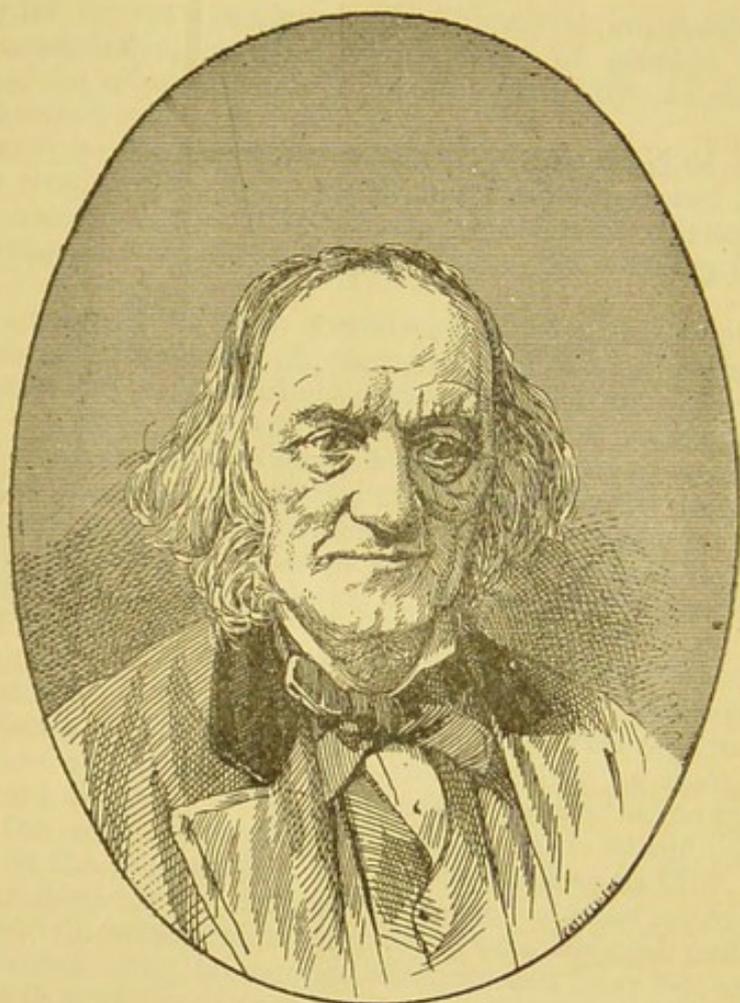
At this point the cord was pulled, and, the drapery falling to the ground, left the statue exposed to view.

Loud cheers greeted its appearance. Then

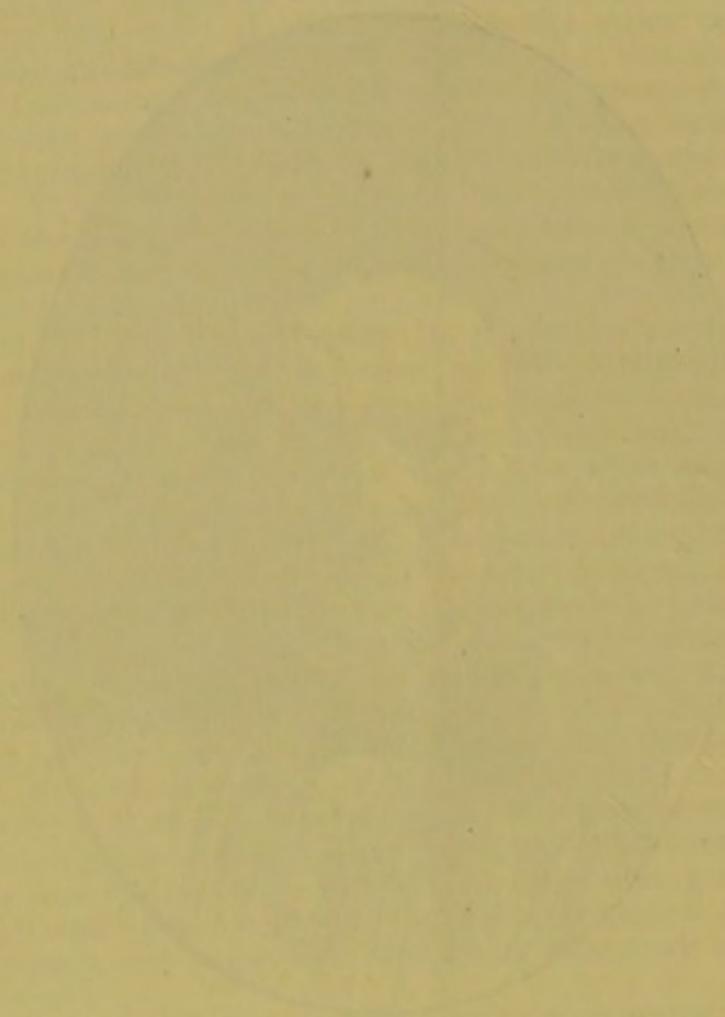
Professor OWEN said—I have next, in the name of the subscribers to this memorial, and by the sanction of the London Executive Committee, to present this work of art to the Mayor and Corporation, the elected representatives, of this ancient borough, and to request them to accept this which we hope will be a perennial memorial to their great townsman William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood (loud cheers).

Gentlemen of the Committee of the Harvey Tercentenary Memorial, and Mr. Mayor,—In now standing in your presence, permit me first to give expression to the grateful sense of the honour conferred upon me by the invitation with which I have been favoured to perform the duty of unveiling the statue of William Harvey, and of presenting, on the part of the subscribers to the memorial fund, to the Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone—the elected representatives of this ancient borough—such lasting memorial in honour of the immortal discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

In the present phase of certain public manifestations of feeling



PROFESSOR RICHARD OWEN, M.D., C.B., F.R.S.



toward labours resulting in and essential to that discovery, it is of importance to find, as the list of donations to this memorial testifies, that besides the names of the eminent practitioners of medicine and surgery of our day, and of the teachers and advancers of the science of physiology, various learned and scientific bodies and intellectual individuals of all classes have combined and concurred in testifying that the methods and results of Harvey's discovery have not only laid the foundation of all progress in physiology, but have been the basis of modern scientific medicine and surgery, and consequently the source of countless blessings to suffering humanity.

Judging by my own feelings no testimony or expression appreciative of labours contributing to the advancement of science and to human welfare would be more grateful to myself than such as might be vouchsafed in connection with my native town.

If we may be permitted to believe that the shade of Harvey is cognisant of the reception accorded to his great discovery and its appreciation by posterity none can be, with greater satisfaction, so spiritually discerned, than the statue, now unveiled, to perpetuate his memory in the place of his birth.

Harvey's grounds for such consideration from successors in his divine profession, from cultivators of physiological science, and from his townfolk, as well as his claims to the endless gratitude of the human race, have been so fully and so frequently set forth by greater masters in medical and physiological science than myself, that my duties on this occasion are reduced to easy dimensions, and any attempt of mine to follow in the steps of Harveian orators must reflect more credit on myself, in relation to the honour of being selected to address you on this memorable occasion than it can add ought to the appreciation of the labours of the subject of this noble work of British Art.

One extrinsic benefit I cannot but think must flow from its presence here and its contemplation by the ingenuous youth of Folkestone.

The elementary education which William Harvey received at the Grammar School of this ancient borough, was such as many of the sons of your townfolk start with, especially those who may aspire to life-work in the medical profession. To them I would crave leave to remark that, at the present day, there is no need as in 1597, to migrate to foreign Universities for instruction in the special sciences of anatomy and physiology; and in whatever metropolitan hospital and medical school a young Folkestonian may be matriculated, he can have no better example to follow than that of his townsman Harvey, who listened in his youth to the demonstrations of Fabricius at Padua, and pondered upon the structures displayed in an Italian anatomical theatre.

Labour then, my young friends who may now listen to me, strive diligently to digest all that may be taught, endeavour to comprehend the meaning of what you see, and subject the explanations which your instructors may offer, to independent reflection and judgment; above all, cultivate the manual arts of unravelling organic structures in the dead subject, and in perfecting your skill in exposing, in the lower living animals, the parts which must be seen or experimented on to yield the needed knowledge of their actions and functions. For, bearing in mind, that Harvey, in his day had earned, and justly earned, the renown of the greatest vivisectionist,\* why should there not arise another native of Folkestone to gain immortality by conferring inestimable benefits on his fellow man through physiological discoveries, made by like methods of interrogating Nature, and by equal devotion of manual skill directed by keen insight and sound judgment.

'Tis true there are phenomena patent to the eye without need of

\* "A Master of Vivisection" Tollin "Die Entdeckung," &c., p. 340.

either dissection or vivisection suggestive of possible work in the vital machine, and stimulating the application of such manual dexterity in proof of their signification.

Contemplate the course of superficial or subcutaneous veins. If you press the blood, as I now do, at the back of my hand downwards, or, as we say "distad," toward the fingers, you empty such venous tract a certain way and the blood does not follow the pressing digit; the vein remains empty at least, for a short time. On removing the pressure it is instantly filled from the fingers upwards, or proximad. You may repeat this easy experiment a hundred times and at any hour of the twenty-four, and the course of the refilling blood is ever the same—from the fingers to the wrist. It is due to the presence of valves in the veins, Harvey gives diagrams illustrative of these experiments from which he inferred the use of the valves which his master had discovered. Consecutive ponderings compelled him to the steps for ascertaining the mode of action of the several parts of the heart's mechanism and of the correlated channels of the blood. One naturally wonders that Fabricius was not led on to procedures essential to an anticipation of his pupil's great discovery; and such sentiment is only abated by experience of the narcotic effect on the mind of a generally and reverently received dogma.

Even Cesalpino, to whom his countrymen have endeavoured to transfer the glory earned by Harvey, could not extricate himself from the accepted doctrine that "The heart and its vessels served to distribute to the body its vital spirits and native heat, rather than such blood as is found in the veins. Therefore, he concluded, that Fabricius' valves could not act absolutely as such." †

There is a difference between arterial and venous blood, and our knowledge of its nature and cause rests upon the experiments and discoveries of fellow labourers in another science, that of chemistry.

Division of labour is an important condition of the advance of knowledge in every field of the phenomena of Nature. Most discoveries in physiology, like that of Harvey's, have been suggested or started by previous gains in anatomy.

The lower animals which supplied Galen with so great a proportion of his subjects did, some of them, exhibit what his notions of the work of the heart and its conduits required, viz., intercommunicating channels between the right and left ventricles. Sylvius announced, and Vesalius about the same time demonstrated, the absence of such intercommunications: the septum or party-wall between the two ventricles they found, in man, to be complete. But the inference to which free cogitation might have led these great Anthropotomists, was hidden from them by the preconviction of the to and fro course of the vital and heat-giving currents. Vesalius, knew, as an anatomist, that one great vessel carried the contents of the right ventricle to the lungs; and that another great vessel brought the pulmonary blood back to the left ventricle by the medium of its auricle; the one was his *vena arterialis*, the other his *arteria venalis*; he knew also the valvular structures connected with each. A pupil of Vesalius, or junior fellow-student of anatomy, named Michael Servetus, drew from these structures the right conclusions as to the functions of those great valve-endowed vessels; in a way and degree closely analogous to the deductions as to the office of the valves of the veins drawn by the English pupil of the discover of those parts. "There is a transit of the blood," writes Servetus, "from the right to the left side of the heart by a lengthened and complex passage through the lungs."

In 1553, Servetus consigned and printed this discovery in his theological work entitled "Christianismi Restitutio." Adopting the current

† "Non cogimur membranas vasorum educantium claudere in cordis, venarumque dilatatione. Per lib. v. p. 123, a.

and accepted idea of the natures of the two kinds of blood—now termed *venous* and *arterial*, he writes:—"their communication does not take place through the heart's septum, as is generally believed; but by another admirable contrivance, whereby from the right ventricle the subtle blood is agitated in a lengthened course through the lungs; wherein prepared, it becomes of a crimson colour, and from the *vena arterialis* is transferred into the *arteria venalis*. Mingled with the inspired air in the *arteria venalis*, freed by expiration from the fuliginous matter, and become a suitable home of the vital spirit, it is attracted at length into the left ventricle of the heart by the diastole (dilatation) of the organ."

This announcement of the *lesser* circulation unknown in physiology for more than a century after its record, became a lasting possession in human knowledge by Harvey's independent researches in connection with that of the true nature and way of work of the whole cardio-vascular system—heart, veins, arteries of every part of the human frame, not merely the "circulation of the blood," but of its two-fold circulation, and this, not by a new or different interpretation of "structure," but by visible demonstrations of function.

With respect to the "Christianismi Restitutio" of 1553, it cannot be shown that more than four or five copies of the book ever left the bales in which the whole impression was packed and which Calvin contrived to get transferred from the printer, and caused to be burnt in the same fire with their author. One copy was taken out for the use of the Inquisitor; another was sent, for their inspection, to the "Swiss Council"; a third was given by Calvin to his lawyer Colladon by way of "brief," with the theological passages underscored on which Servetus was finally arraigned and condemned. Calvin did his utmost to prevent any one, save himself and his accomplices in the murder, knowing what Servetus had actually written Harvey never saw a copy, or knew the physiological observations which the accomplished physician had consigned in his theological dissertation. See the admirable life of Servetus by Dr. Willis.

Not, indeed, until 1694, nearly a century and a half after the abominable cremation of the living author, was the existence of any copy of the work made known to the "republic of letters," which is indebted for this knowledge to Sir Henry Wotton, in his "Reflections on Learning Ancient and Modern, 1694," the copy in question bears the name of Colladon. An early reprint is now in the British Museum, where I had the pleasure and privilege of showing it to the assembled Continental physicians who did me the honour to accompany me, yesterday, through the halls and galleries of the building at Bloomsbury.

No! Harvey started on his voyage of discovery with the anatomical observations of Vesalius on the "valves of the heart," and with those of Fabricius on the "valves of the veins." But, "How worked, how moved the heart?" these were problems to be solved.

It is not enough to be yourself convinced of a theory which you have been led to originate. To yield its due results and confer its benefits on your fellow men you must give them demonstrative—palpable and visible—proofs of your discovery. And, the more counter your discovery, no longer mere statement or hypothesis—runs to the then accepted views, the more incumbent becomes it, on the part of the discoverer to demonstrate his proofs. And Harvey did not shrink from such obligation. He was a truly religious man; charitable and compassionate as such; he felt his deep responsibility for the gifts he had received from the Fountain of all knowledge; he could not but be conscious of the rarity and value of such entrusted talent; he shrunk from the sin of "hiding it under a bushel." Accordingly, he laid bare the heart of a living animal; he showed his hearers and watchers that the organ became erect and gave the beat which we feel upon the chest; then, that it contracted, became notably shorter and narrower. Grasped by the hand it was felt to be a

firm body; the action was plainly that of a muscle, such as was required to expel a dense fluid, not mere "vital spirits" as was the then accepted doctrine. Furthermore, the relaxation of the heart was shown and seen to be the passive state of the organ, yielding and expanding to extraneous forces driving in the blood, not sucking in, as by a blacksmith's bellows, a hypothetical "vital spirit." Next, Harvey showed, in the heart of a living animal, that there were two distinct motions, one of the auricles, another of the ventricles, these succeeding each other rythmically; and when the point of the ventricle was cut off, blood, not "aerial spirit," was seen to spurt therefrom. Moreover, the blood, so experimentally expelled from the left ventricle, was visibly florid or arterial, while that from the right ventricle was black, or venous, the great vein terminating in the left auricle was shown to carry thither "arterial blood"; those terminating in the right auricle were shown to deliver to it "venous blood." The simultaneously contracting auricles were seen to empty their respective kinds of blood into their respective ventricles; and their, next contracting, and simultaneously were seen to expel their respective contents, by the pulmonary artery to the lungs, by the aorta to the entire body.

It was absolutely essential to the discovery to the demonstration, and consequent reception and fruition of the Harveyan Doctrine of the Circulation, that the discoverer should have satisfied himself, by vivisection, of the facts; and that contemporary physiologists and physicians should be brought to witness those demonstrations. Of their absolute necessity we have the proof in the surprise which the vivisectional results occasioned in the physiological world, and in the visible plain demonstrations they opposed to the controversial opponents, who strove to make themselves and others regard the ideas of the Harveyan Circulation of the Blood and of the heart's actions therein, as absurdities and condemnable innovations on orthodox doctrine.

Such objections compelled the great discoverer to repeat, to vary, and to extend his experiments. "If a live snake," he writes, "be laid open, the heart will be seen pulsating for an hour or more, contracting and propelling its contents, becoming of a paler colour in the systole when it empties itself of a deeper hue in the diastole when it is filled. In this animal"—Harvey proceeds to say—"the *vena cava* enters the heart at its lower part and the *aorta* leaves it at the upper part. Now, if the vein be taken between the finger and thumb, or seized by the dissecting forceps a little way below the heart, and the incoming current of blood be thereby arrested, you will see the part which intervenes between the obstruction and the heart fall empty and the heart itself become smaller and of a paler colour and beats more slowly. But the impediment to the flow of blood being removed, instantly the colour, the size, and the motion of the heart are restored."

I must ask pardon for trespassing on your time, especially of my professional friends and fellow labourers, with these—to them—well known quotations. My excuse is the report of the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, published in the *Times* newspaper, June 28th, and in the *Daily News*, June 27th, of the present year. This document, issued in the names of estimable men, including some eminent in Divinity and in Law, threatens Parliamentary prohibition of experiments such as those, which have given new powers to the surgeon and to which Harvey refers in the introduction to his immortal work—*Non ex libris, sed ex dissectionibus*—by which term he meant or included the experiments which the Legislature is now asked to prohibit.

In reply to such appeal to Parliament I beg respectfully to remark, that to almost every objection to his conclusions Harvey responded by some vivisectional demonstration modified, as to subject and method, in order to test such objection.

Harvey was conscious that his discovery would give the physician the power to form a truer diagnosis of disease, and consequently a more efficient and successful treatment. That such was the influence of the new doctrine of the circulation on the current medical practice of the day is shown by the opposition it met from all the older established metropolitan practitioners, whose excuses for non-acceptance took the form of mis-statements to ignorant but influential patients and had the result of injuriously affecting and diminishing the medical practice of Dr. Harvey himself.

How congenial to the feelings, the interests, the wishes of these older doctors of London, would have been the alliance of noble lords, Church dignitaries, and learned judges of that day, whose influence with the administrative powers might have availed to prohibit the physiologist from making any one of the experiments on which he relied for his own convictions and those of his disciples, as to the real actions and functions of the heart, of the tracts traversed respectively by the venous and arterial currents, and, not merely of the circulation, but of the two-fold courses of the blood! Suppose an anti-vivisectional clamour to have then as now, besieged the Legislature. Fortunately for Harvey and medical science Lord Chancellor Bacon, a contemporary of the physiologist, had truer views of the methods of advancing knowledge than have been manifested by some of his successors on the Bench of lower grade. Such clamour would have met with no encouragement, in 1628, from the author of the *Novum Organum*.

And this leads me to trespass a little longer on your attention, and to refer to the next great advance in the knowledge of the actions and properties of the circulating system. The discovery in question, which, as conferring a power to cure disease, I am disposed to regard as second only to Harvey's, was that made by John Hunter, in 1780, of the property of the arterial capillaries to enlarge under what he figuratively termed the "stimulus of necessity."

Suppose, for example, a cardinal, a bishop, a learned judge, or an earl of the last century, to have been afflicted with an aneurism at the bend of the leg, groaning with a tumour in the ham of the size of a child's head, such tumour pulsating, pressing on the surrounding tissues, the bones, gristles, and nerves, occasioning inflammation and absorption of those parts, accompanied by unintermitting agonising pain, only to be allayed by lethal doses of opium or other deadly narcotic, and threatening imminent dissolution by a bursting of the thin and inflamed skin. Aneurisms are not extremely rare afflictions. Prior to Hunter's discovery, supplementing Harvey's, the ablest medical authorities could only have assured the noble right-reverend, and learned patients that the ordinary surgical remedy, excision of the tumour, was, as a rule, fatal. True, about that date, an able surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Mr. Pott, had suggested amputation of the thigh, with somewhat diminished chances of a fatal result; and this was held to be a great advance in the treatment of the aneurism in question, and was, as a rule, submitted to.

In what frame of mind would the wretched sufferer have listened to a statement that, through knowledge acquired by vivisectional experiment, his agony would be relieved, his limb preserved, his malady cured!

Our modern so-called "humanitarians" know not what they do or say, nor care they, as it seems, what benefits to suffering humanity they would obstruct or prevent. They are unconscious of the mistaken ground selected for unfurling their flag of a superior sensibility, are dumb in regard to the much more extensive and fitting fields for active interposition in favour of the lower creation, and in defence of poor animals from tortures inflicted on them by men who have no aims beyond their own gratification and what they miscall "sport."

To the slow sufferings of the wounded pheasant, escaping from the

gunner and his dogs, dyeing with its trickling blood the verdure of the close covert in which its poor life ebbs painfully away,—to this they seem indifferent. For the poor hare or rabbit which has had its jaw broken by an ill-aimed shot and escaped, they care not; they know nothing of the consequences of the healing of the wanton injury. The chisel-teeth have been violently and painfully put out of gear; their law of perpetual growth is no longer controlled by mutual apposition and attrition; the essential instruments for cropping food have been mutilated for man's pleasure, and slow death from starvation is the consequence. When a "keeper" comes by chance on the emaciated body of such dead and starved hare or rabbit, the curiosity of the tusk-like incisors is offered to an anatomical museum.

But even these inhumanities, inseparable from sport, are scarce comparable to the agonies of the prolonged chase, when fox or stag are ultimately torn by the howling four-footed fiends hounded on by biped masters.

Do our "humanitarians" hold "annual meetings for the protection of animals from" tortures inflicted year by year and by thousands of inflictors for sport only? No! their sensibilities are solaced at the expense of the blessings to humanity due to a Harvey and a Hunter; they feel no shame in deceiving the public by such unfounded and libellous assertions as that—the inhuman system of vivisection was not necessary for the purposes of science." (Report of the Annual Meeting, etc., *Daily News*, June 27th).

I must not trespass on your time by the manifold evidences known to my medical and physiological hearers as justifying the terms in which I have referred to the denunciation of such skilled experimentors as the immortal subject of this day's inauguration.

I must restrict myself to the relation thereto of Hunter's discovery of the property of the capillary blood vessels to enlarge, under conditions which has made the cure of aneurism, in a great proportion of cases sure and painless.

John Hunter was not thinking of such result when pursuing the Baconian method for the advancement of physiological science; he applied it to the elucidation of the singular phenomena of the annual growth and shedding of the antlers of deer.

He had the permission of a gracious Sovereign to make his vivisections on those denizens of Richmond Park.

When Harvey had demonstrated that the arteries carried blood, and in one definite direction, such an operation as Hunter proceeded to perform, became conceivable in relation to his aim, and by his skilful hands practicable without affecting the health or life of the animal. Whatever benefit to suffering humanity has been derived from Hunter's experiment, the vivisections of Harvey guiding thereto must come in for their share of the gratitude of humanity.

So guided, the course of Hunter's physiological reasoning led him to put a ligature round the artery supplying the growing antler. The pulsations of the vessels of the formative "velvet"† ceased and soon the antler became cool.

The buck was released and bounded away.

About a week after this vivisection, Hunter revisited the park; the animal was caught and to the experimenter's surprise, the vessels of the antler were again pulsating, the "velvet" had recovered its warmth, the growth was proceeding as usual. Hunter, therefore ordered the buck to be killed, (scores are hunted and slain annually for venison.)

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† The name given by the "keepers" to the finely villous soft covering of the growing antler, conveying and protecting the vessels supplying the material of growth. This ended, the "velvet" dries, shrivels, and is rubbed off by the fully attired buck.

He injected the arterial system thinking he might be mistaken in the vessel he had tied. No! the canal of the carotid was obliterated. But sundry and ordinarily minute branches sent off below, or on the heart side of the ligature, had enlarged, and had carried the blood to other capillaries communicating with the carotid above the ligature, and the enlargement of these previously inconspicuous vessels had restored the supply to the cold antler, and re-integrated the power of growth.

"And what scientific result," might ask a member of the Victoria Street Society, "could attend so 'detestable a practice' §; such 'vivisectional pandering to curiosity'?" ||

The result was a power of relieving an enormous amount of human suffering and untimely death.

At Hunter's Hospital—St George's—cases of popliteal aneurism were not uncommon. The sufferers were usually coachmen of the rich, subject to the pressure of the hard margin of the box-seat upon the vessels of the ham.

Now Hunter, turning over in his mind the phenomena he had observed and caused in vivisectioning the deer, thought thus:—"Suppose instead of amputating the man's limb, I were to cut down and tie the femoral artery." "It might stop the flow of blood into the aneurismal tumour long enough, at least, to allow the blood there to coagulate and form a natural plug." "And, if the human capillaries should behave like the cervines, the man's leg may become nourished independently of the popliteal channel."

So Hunter said to his groaning patient, who had previously consented to the happily not performed amputation—and there were no anæsthetics then in use.—"My good man if you will let me make a small cut in your thigh, it is possible that I may save your life and your limb." "God bless you, sir!" said the sufferer, "do what you think best so you put me soon out of this torment."

Hunter explained to his assistant and the surrounding pupils, the result which he hoped and believed would follow a repetition, on his patient, of the vivisectional experiment on the deer.

No sooner was the strong current of blood checked by the ligature of femoral artery, than the tumour ceased to beat and began to diminish. The patient exclaimed, with joy, that the agony in the ham was gone!

It is true the leg, like the antler, began to part with its vital warmth.—"Don't apply any artificial heat, simply swathe the foot and leg in flannels," were the vivisectionist's directions. In twenty-four hours the natural warmth began to return; not so the pulsations of the tumour, this morbid mass went on decreasing. In a few weeks the coachman walked out of the hospital on both legs, cured of his aneurism. Surgery became possessed of a new and beneficent power for which it now had sure physiological grounds. Subsequent mechanical improvements have led to obliteration of the aneurismal artery by pressure, and the comparatively trifling operation which Hunter substituted for the rarely successful amputation, recommended by Pott, is now no longer resorted to.

Such are the results—and instances might be multiplied—of vivisectional experiment, yielding, besides the light thrown upon the physiological problem suggesting and requiring the experiment, unexpected guiding power to the truly humane men who devote themselves to the alleviation of the sufferings of their fellow creatures. And note, that the tender-

§ Report in "Daily News," ut supra.—Such are the terms in which a Dignitary of the "Church," whose History does not reveal sympathy for human torture and in violent death and torments, permitted himself to allude to an indispensable instrument of advance in the Healing Art.

|| *Ibid.*—Secretary of the "Society for the Protection," &c.

hearted, who set no bounds to the abusive epithets by which they assail and endeavour to arrest such beneficent work, and howl down the inflictor of a slight wound on a single deer, have no remonstrances in favour of the hundreds of the dappled herds which undergo the terrors of the chase, the wounds of the stalker's bullet, and the cutting of the throat,—to supply the appetite and please the palate of the gourmand! In view of the "Society's Bill for the total abolition of vivisection," which was down for second reading in the House of Commons on July 13th, ¶ I would remark: Suppose a Parliament of George II. had listened to a forbear of the Hon. Baronet in charge of that Bill, advocating the total abolition of vivisection on the terms quoted below; and, that the House, without going to the extreme length recommended, had decreed that: "No experiment on a living animal should be legal without express permission of the Secretary of State for the Home Department."

John Hunter, at a period when he was known to society only as a rising young surgeon, amusing himself with making an Anatomical Museum, finds himself compelled to go to Downing Street to obtain the requisite licence to solve the physiological problem then monopolising his cogitations. We may suppose the following colloquy to ensue:

Home Minister: What is the object, Mr. Hunter, of your proposed experiment on the living deer?

Vivisector: I want to know how their horns grow.

Home Minister: And what do you propose to do to gratify that desire?

Vivisector: For one thing, I propose to cut down upon the carotid artery and tie it.

Home Minister: And what good do you expect to get by inflicting on an unfortunate animal that degree of pain?

Vivisector: I have nothing further in view, sir, than what I have stated.

Home Minister: And so you would pander to your curiosity, in regard to the growth of its horns, by subjecting a poor deer to your detestable operation. I can give no sanction to such inhuman vivisection, of which you are unable to foresee any scientific results in relation to your own professional purposes and practice.

The discomfited physiologist departs, and mankind continue to die of a tormenting malady, sometimes with, sometimes without, the added operation of amputation at the thigh.

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, my time, as my fellow labourers are pleased to recognise, is pretty well occupied; and, in the present year, more closely and pressingly than usual. It is only a worker who knows the value of time, and this has led me in acceding to the request which has brought me before you, to ponder in what way and degree I might turn the occasion to most profit.

To have made my discourse simply laudatory of its great subject, to have dilated on Harvey's experiments and observations in elucidation of the mysteries of generation, for example, resulting in an enunciation of a law, now beginning to be accepted, that every living thing has come from the germ, which Harvey calls "egg,"\* of an antecedent living thing—such treatment would but have been an inferior reproduction of countless previous orations.

Therefore, it seemed to me to be not only germane to the memory of the great vivisector, but also a duty on whomsoever may strive to follow in his steps, especially with the threatened appeal to the legislature

¶ "Report, &c., *Times* for July 28th: the fuller report in *Daily News* of June 27th, gives the terms of the adopted motion: "That vivisection is a scientific blunder and a moral offence, and ought to be totally abolished."

\* "Omne vivum ab ovo."

to totally prohibit such experiments as those to which mankind is indebted for Harvey's and Hunter's great discoveries, to exemplify by such instances as the time permitted, the way and degree in which vivisection imparts the power of diminishing and removing the sufferings of our fellow men.

In conclusion, I beg, in the name of my fellow labourers in the promotion of the science of healing, who have availed themselves of the facilities of travelling from London to Folkestone, afforded by the South Eastern Railway Company, to express their grateful and respectful acknowledgments to the Chairman and Directors of that Company for the special train so kindly and liberally provided for this occasion (loud applause).

#### APPENDIX TO "ADDRESS."

"THE VIVISECTION OF ANIMALS.—The annual meeting of the Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection was held on Saturday afternoon, by invitation of Lord Coleridge and Miss Coleridge, at his lordship's residence, No. 1, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, the attendance being numerous. Among those present were Lord Talbot de Malahide, Cardinal Manning, Lord Mount-Temple, Mr. Lewis Morris, General Colin Mackenzie, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, M.P., Mr. R. Reid, M.P., and Miss Frances Power Cobbe. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the audience that the society had made considerable progress in establishing in the minds and hearts of men a conviction that *the inhuman system of vivisection was not necessary for the purposes of science.*—Mr. Charles Adams, secretary of the society, in presenting the annual report, spoke of the progress of the society, as shown in the fact that in the first six months of the present year three times as many petitions had been presented to Parliament as in any single year before. He also stated that the finances of the society were in a satisfactory condition, and, in alluding to the publication, under the auspices of the society, of the periodical called the *Zoöphilist*, spoke of the great service it rendered in showing that *vivisection pandered to curiosity without doing anything for science.*—Cardinal Manning, in moving the adoption of the report, said he wished to renew his previous declaration that he would do his utmost towards putting an end to what he believed to be a *detestable practice, not attended with scientific results.* They had been hoodwinked by the legislation on that subject, and believing that it had produced no effect he maintained that what they should now contend for was the *total abolition of the practice of vivisection.* While the torments of animals were real, the benefits to humanity were altogether conjectural. In concluding he observed that the Oxford Union Debating Society had passed an anti-vivisection resolution by a large majority,—Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, M.P., who has charge of the Bill in the House of Commons on behalf of the society, stated that the object of it is the total abolition of the practice of vivisection in this country.—The report having been adopted, Dr. Gimson moved—"That vivisection is a scientific blunder and a moral offence, and ought to be totally abolished."—Dr. Berdoe seconded the resolution, which was adopted.—Lord Coleridge, who was warmly received, moved a resolution declaring that the meeting cordially adopted Sir Eardley Wilmot's bill for the total abolition of vivisection. His lordship deprecated the use of exaggerated language in speaking of opponents of the society, and expressed a hope that many eminent men among them would be converted through the exercise of tolerance and patience. On the other hand he advised the friends of the society not to be influenced by the application to their views of such expressions as "sentimental" and "effeminate," and ridiculed the idea that a monopoly of manliness could be consistently claimed by those who defended cruelty to dumb animals.—The resolution having been seconded by General Grant on behalf of the Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society, and supported by Professor

Sheldon Amos, was adopted, and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Coleridge.—*Daily News*, June 27th, 1881.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—Professor Owen, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is now my duty on the part of the Corporation and inhabitants of Folkestone to accept the statue which has been so graciously entrusted to our care, and I do so with most sincere and grateful thanks. It might have fallen to the lot of one who would have filled my position here to-day with better effect, but they could not have felt such inward satisfaction as I do; seeing that I am a native of the town that has produced so distinguished a man as Dr. Harvey. The name of Dr. Harvey has been a household word with us from my youth; I think it is now thirty-five years since I was a member of an Institution called "The Harveian" which although it came to be effete, the library has formed the nucleus of our public library now just established. Amongst our local charities the name of Harvey is very prominent; our Grammar School which does good service in the cause of education was founded by his brother, Sir Eliab Harvey; and we also find the Doctor himself contributed a considerable sum towards it. And, I wish to say, it is represented here to-day by our good friend Canon Jenkins who, as one of the trustees of the school, and from his having taken such interest in this memorial, has been invited by me to officiate on this occasion. After the long space of over 200 years there must have been some considerable importance in his great discovery for so many members of his noble profession to come down here to do him honour. And I beg to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the many favours bestowed upon Folkestone by the medical profession generally in the recommendations of their patients to visit Folkestone as a health resort. Many years back we remember the names of Sir Astley Cooper, Sir James Clark, Dr. Bence Jones and many others, who early saw the importance of Folkestone as a sanatorium, and, I say, therefore, we are deeply indebted to the profession in that way. Although this inauguration has been a long time in hand, our patience has been fully compensated by the present of this fine statue, which will be such an adornment to our Leas. And I must congratulate the artist, Mr. Bruce Joy, on his success, and tender him our best thanks. I must also mention the arduous duties of the honorary Secretaries Dr. George Eastes, a native of this town, and our Town Clerk, Mr. W. G. S. Harrison, and congratulate them on the termination of their labours. To the Earl of Radnor we are indebted for the site on which the statue stands, and I ask Mr. Norman to convey our best thanks to him. To Sir Edward Watkin and the South Eastern Railway Company, who are always ready to promote the interest of this town, we are all grateful for their co-operation. Ladies and Gentlemen, I think I need not say more, but call upon Canon Jenkins to read a short prayer of dedication, and after that I shall request Dr. Bowles, of this place, to address a few words of welcome to his professional brethren, and then ask you to attend punctually at the Town Hall at 5.30., where we shall hear far abler tongues than mine speak of the great benefits conferred upon the human race by the immortal Dr. Harvey.

The Rev. CANON JENKINS read the following prayer:—

O GOD, "to Whom every name of worship is due, the beginning and the end of all things, the eternal and self-existent, Who dost preserve and perpetuate the failing works of Thy creation by many stages of change and renewal. Even in the lowest forms of animal life, Thy presence fails us not, and the Omnipotent One is seen not less in the least of His works than in the Firmament of His Power,—building up the whole creation by a wonderful Providence, a divine Wisdom, and an incomprehensible Power. To Thee, the Father of all things both in Heaven and earth" we dedicate this Memorial of that great and good man who in words like these ascribed to Thee the praise and the glory of all his labours. May this work of commemoration raised by us in the scene of his birth, remind us not only of his form and features in the day of his earthly life, but

also of his illustrious example and of the benefits which he bestowed upon mankind. May it animate us to carry on his work in that spirit of faith and patience of charity and of dependence upon Thee, which crowned it with its great success—that we may be admitted with him into the presence of Thy glory hereafter, through Jesus Christ our Lord,—AMEN.

Dr. BOWLES, of Folkestone, said—Mr. Mayor, Professor Owen, Ladies and Gentlemen. With much diffidence in the presence of my elders, but with real pride and pleasure, I have the honour to respond to the request of our excellent Mayor that I should, as a member of that College, of which Harvey was the greatest ornament, wish a hearty welcome to our brethren of the medical profession, who, many of them, with much inconvenience to themselves, honour us with their presence here to-day. It is a fortuitous circumstance, ay, and a memorable one that the unveiling of this statue of Harvey in his native town is coincident with the meeting of the International Medical Congress now in London; the first International Medical Congress that has ever met in England and the greatest that the world has ever seen. Nothing could be more appropriate than that these two events should have been coincident, for although, it was here at Folkestone that Harvey first drew the breath of life, it was in Italy at that time the cradle of anatomy and the paradise of art he first lit his lamp and the work there begun is above and beyond all the International, it belongs to the world; and now behold that world with one consent represented here by its greatest and its best to do what honour it can to a memory that is immortal. Like Shakespeare and Milton, Harvey requires no christian name to distinguish him, there has been but *one* Harvey, who stands pre-eminent as the man, who in the most troublous times of our history dragged the practice of medicine out of the stagnant sloughs of mysticism and ignorancy, and instituted those principles on which Rational Medicine now stands. Sir William Jenner, in his opening speech at the Congress on Wednesday last, pointed out in apt and admirable language the "Unity of Medicine," and the strong bond of brotherhood which knits together its practitioners all over the civilised world; and how that, different to the interests of commerce, which separates nations by its rivalries, medicine knits them in the bonds of human fellowship. If I harp on a single chord, it is at least a chord that has vibrated in philosophic minds for 300 years, and never more loudly than now, for is it not heard in all lands, and has it not brought here to-day representatives the most distinguished? Here they come (those who can best gauge the enormous benefits, he has conferred on mankind) to Folkestone, to see erected to the memory of Harvey this statue, this great work of art originated in love, the most unselfish of all love, *the love of the Brethren*. To you who are outside our professional pale, this fact should beyond all others, bring into the strong and clear light, the real worth and goodness of this great one of "the illustrious dead." Mark Antony in his speech on the death of Cæsar is made to say,—“The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones;” so has it *not* been with Harvey! of evil we hear nothing—how much good is beyond calculation. Although dead in a material sense, the spirit of Harvey lives still and by its brilliance illumines the minds of all those engaged in the promotion of a science, in its unselfishness unrivalled, the science to Practical Medicine; ever engaged in its warfare with disease and its efforts to mitigate the sufferings of man and of animal. In Harvey's great discovery lies the germ of all that we now know and indeed shall ever ultimately know of those subtle changes constantly taking place in our living structures which in health means life, in disease, death. This truth was seen and acted upon 100 years ago by John Hunter, the greatest of all great surgeons; and now in our own day has been kept alive and burning by no one more vigorously than by this great, distinguished and venerated sage of science, who now stands at my side, Professor Owen,

whose presence here to-day at a time when he must be overwhelmed with engagements, proves the ardent sympathy he has with our cause. Both of these (Hunter and Owen), are worthy indeed to go down to posterity hand in hand with our own Harvey, for the loving labour of each only redounds to the glory of the other. And what can I say of you, gentlemen, members, of our noble profession who have come so far on this errand of love? How can I, in the name of my brethren of Folkestone thank you sufficiently? I *cannot*: but the gratification you will all feel at having done your best to show the world, the love we bear our brother will transcend all thanks and send you home comforted and happy: conscious that you have done all that in you lay by the weight and dignity of your presence to consolidate and strengthen our own feeble efforts to do honour to our marvellous townsman, William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

This part of the proceedings then came to a conclusion, and an adjournment was made to the Town Hall where a cold collation was served.

### THE BANQUET.

On arriving at the Town Hall it was seen that its interior had been completely transformed from its usually prosaic appearance into an elegantly decorated banqueting room. The tables were laden with the good fare supplied by the caterer, Mr. E. Hull, of Bouverie-road, whilst the eye was gratified by the profusion of plants and flowers provided by Mr. George Peden, jun., of Guildhall-street. Mr. Conquest, the Borough Surveyor, and his men aided by several members of the coastguard had made the walls and ceiling gay with flags and banners of almost endless variety, and when the guests had arrived and taken their seats, a *coup d'œil* was presented, which has rarely, if ever, been equalled on such an occasion at the Town Hall.

Among those present were his Worship the Mayor, J. B. Tolputt, Esq. (in the chair), Professor Albanese (Palermo), C. A. Anderson, Esq., Dr. Astley, Dr. Ringrose Atkins, Mr. Alderman Banks, Wm. Bateman, Esq., J.P., F. Boykett, Esq., J.P., Canon Baynes, — Bugler, Esq. (Chairman Local Board, Ashford), Captain Boxer, Dr. A. W. Baird, Dr. J. T. Banks (Dublin), Dr. Charlton Bastian, Dr. Fletcher Beach, Dr. R. L. Bowles, Dr. W. H. Broadbent, Mr. John Brooke, Dr. Bright, Dr. Bruce, H. B. Bradley, Esq., Dr. Boycott, Dr. Walton Browne, Dr. Byers, Mr. Bagenal, Dr. Braidwood, Dr. Beverley, Mr. W. Blackall, Professor W. Braune, Mr. W. H. Bird, Mr. Bøker, Mr. Alderman Caister, Jno. Clark, Esq., J.P., Mr. Carver, Dr. Cayland, Mr. C. J. Chapman, Mr. J. Cheeseman, Dr. Coupland, Dr. Chapmell, Mr. T. J. Cooper, Mr. Richard Cooper, Mr. A. Conquest, Dr. Cirmel, Dr. Coxwell, Surgeon-General Cockburn, Dr. Ratcliffe Crocker, Mr. Councillor Dunk, J. R. Davy, Esq., Mr. Daughlish, Professor Dennis (New York), Dr. Duckworth, Dr. C. Dukes, John Dicker, Esq., Dr. Dennis, Mr. W. Dunk, Dr. Hall Davis, Professor Donaldson, Mr. James Dunn, Mr. Dryland, John S. Darby, Esq., S. Eastes, Esq., J.P., Geo. Eastes, Esq., Mr. F. Eastes, Jas. S. Eastes, Esq., Mr. J. Erichsen, Dr. Thos. Eastes, Mr. Alfred Ellding, John Edwards, Esq., Mr. W. L. Earnshaw, Mr. J. English, Mr. Davy, junr., Dr. Esberg, John Fitness, Esq., J.P., Captain Fletcher, M. Fenton, Esq. (General Manager S.E.R.), Dr. Fitzgerald, Mr. F. G. Francis, Mr. Wm. Francis, Dr. Fornoni, Mr. Freeman, J. N. Fazakerley, Esq., Dr. Frekens, Dr. Fletcher, Mr. W. Fagg, Mr. W. Fowle, Mr. Councillor Gardner, A. H. Gardner, Esq. (Town Treasurer), Professor Gangee, Mr. John Gay, Dr. Glover, Dr. S. Gordon, Major Goodban, H. H. Green, Esq., Dr. Grigg, John Holden, Esq. (Deputy Mayor), Mr. Alderman Hoad, Councillor Harrison, Mr. T. J. Harrison, W. G. S. Harrison, Esq. (Town Clerk), Mr. H. Hackney, Mr. Jas. Haddaway, Dr. Haden-Haden, Mr. Hare, Mr. Ernest

Hart, Mr. John Hart, Mr. Barnard Holt, J. W. Howard, Esq. (Sandgate). Dr. Hume, Sir Henry Hunt, Dr. Hollings, Dr. Oswald Heer, Wm. Holtum, Hills, Mr. E. J. Holden, Dr. C. Harrer, Mr. J. H. Hutchinson, W. H. Harrison, Esq., Rev. Canon Jenkins, Rev. R. F. Jeffrey, A. Bruce Joy, Esq., Mr. Sydney Jones, M.B., Dr. Talford Jones, Dr. J. Holmes Joy, Mr. Jameson, Professor Kerr, Mr. E. Kingsford, Dr. E. Klein, Dr. Knaggs, W. H. Lamb, Esq., Dr. Leudet, Mr. R. Leudet, C. Lewis, Esq., Dr. Henry Lewis, Dr. W. J. Little, Professor W. Littlejohn, Dr. J. S. Lombard, Mr. E. Lowdell, Mr. Thomas Lucas, Dr. Lovegrove, Mr. Edward Lund, Dr. Lissane, Dr. Ludwig, Dr. W. C. Lucy, Mr. A. Moat, H. B. Mackeson, Esq. (Mayor of Hythe), Henry Mitchell, Esq., M.P., Professor MacAlister, Dr. Martin, Mr. Martin, Mr. S. S. May, Dr. Medwin, Professor Moore, Dr. MacAlister, R. Mercer, Esq., Mr. E. MacDonald, Dr. J. W. Moore, Mr. Marchant, Mr. William Henry Major, Dr. Mahomet, William Norman, Esq., Dr. Niese, Mr. Frederic Neal, Professor Owen, Mr. Oakley, Surgeon-Major Ogilvie, C.F., Professor O'Sullivan, Dr. Barnard O'Connor, Mr. Councillor Pledge, Lieut. Poole, Mr. Councillor Petts, Mr. Councillor Pope, Rev. A. J. Palmer, Captain Penfold, Professor Paget, Professor Panum, Dr. C. E. Perry, Dr. Philipson, Mr. H. Power, Dr. Pye-Smith, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. T. E. Parsons, Professor Quinlan, Mr. Councillor Robinson, Col. Rowland, Mr. W. B. Radford, Dr. Owen Rees, Dr. R. W. Reid, Professor Reyher, Dr. Ranking, Dr. C. Royston, Professor Rutherford, Dr. Rogers, Geo. Russell, Esq., Dr. A. Roberts, Dr. Rayner, Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, Mr. Alderman Sherwood, Mr. Councillor Salter, Mr. Councillor Simpson, Col. Swabbe, Mr. John Shaw, Mr. Sheath, E. St. Aubyn, Esq., Dr. Sieveking, Mr. John Simon, Dr. J. Steele, Dr. T. Stevenson, Dr. Granger Stewart, William Stock, Esq., Mr. Henry Stock, Professor Thornby Stoker, Dr. Struthers, Dr. Newton Shaffer, Dr. Santesson-Carr, Dr. Max Solomon, Symonds, Esq., Mr. W. E. Springall, Dr. Sheebes, Dr. Spofforth, Dr. W. D. Spanton, Professor Stokers, Mr. Schaeffer, Dr. W. Domett Stone, Mr. Teevan, Mr. Thurston, W. J. Tyson, Esq., Mr. Tolputt, Mr. G. F. Taylor, Dr. D. F. Vacher, Dr. Vintras, Professor Volkers, Dr. Warnatz, Mr. Councillor Willis, Geo. Wilks, Esq. (Town Clerk of Hythe), G. C. Walton, Esq. (Chairman Sandgate Local Board), Dr. E. West, W. Wightwick, Esq. Dr. Wildash, Dr. George Wilks, Dr. C. T. Williams, Dr. E. Williams, Mr. O. H. Wagner, Mr. C. W. Wedderburn, Mr. R. Webster, Sir E. Watkin, Bart., M.P., R. B. Wade, Esq., N.P.B., Dr. B. Yeo.

At the conclusion of the repast ;

The MAYOR, said : Gentlemen, I am sorry we shall not have the time at our disposal to listen to very much speaking on this occasion, because the South Eastern Railway's Company's arrangements are inflexible. Such, therefore, being the case, I give you without further preface the combined toast of her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family.

After the toast had been very loyally received,

The MAYOR again rose and said : Gentlemen ; if I may be allowed I must take the same liberty in abbreviating the next toast as I did the last, and it is, as I said before, owing to the press of time. But I am requested to say to all those gentlemen who arrived by the train from town, that their tickets are available to return for to-morrow or on Monday (applause). It is, however, absolutely necessary in consequence of the entertainment which takes place to-night at Lady Granville's, that some of our guests who have engaged to be there should leave by the train this evening. Those who wish to stay we shall be most happy to see. The next toast I have the pleasure to propose is that of the Army, Navy and Auxiliary forces, coupled with, I am pleased to inform you, the name of Colonel Rowland (applause).

Colonel ROWLAND, in responding, said : I take the opportunity of thanking, on behalf of the army I represent, that noble profession to which

Harvey belonged, and of which so many members are present to-night. It is only those who have served abroad and on the battle field, who can properly estimate what the medical profession does for the army (applause), and the suffering and misery it helps to alleviate (applause). The great enemy of the army abroad is sickness, and from what I have seen, I can say that the medical profession have used every endeavour in their power and have never spared themselves in the slightest, and, in fact, some have sometimes succumbed in those endeavours to alleviate the suffering caused by cholera, yellow fever, and other of those dire diseases to which the men are exposed abroad. I wish, therefore, to return my most sincere thanks on behalf of the Army (applause).

PROFESSOR OWEN, whose rising was the signal for continued cheering, proposed the next toast. He said: Our hospitable and considerate host has reduced my duty on this occasion to a minimum. It is to propose to you to drink in solemn silence and such increased good feeling to the memory of Harvey. It is really the great toast of the evening, and yet your excellent host knew that it was the toast of which the least need be said. The memory of Harvey is represented by many institutions in his native place, and last, though not the least by the beautiful statue which we have inaugurated to-day, and which cannot fail to have its effect in the promotion of that good to our species which Harvey, your townsman, devoted himself. It is to the young men of this town that I look most ardently to follow the example of Harvey in those works which make the memory of Harvey dear to us. More than that I need scarcely say, except that the memory of your townsman, Harvey, is perhaps held as dearly, I may say more dearly, by our continental fellow-labourers than by ourselves, and I must express our English gratitude to the Dutch of the Netherlands, especially. It would be ungrateful on my part not to express my opinion, and I hope that those who are attending the Congress in London will hear what I have said. The toast needs no more to be said. I have said all I have to say, and therefore I propose to you to drink with earnestness, with good feeling, and in solemn silence to the memory of your townsman—our great physiologist—Harvey.

Sir Edward WATKIN, M.P., who was very warmly received, said: Mr. Mayor. I must ask for the kind indulgence and patience of this remarkable and distinguished assembly, brought together under the hospitality of his Worship, the Mayor, and the Town Council of this Borough, when I venture to propose the toast which, when I mention it, I am sure everyone will say that on my part it is a question of considerable presumption, because there are present numbers of those distinguished medical gentlemen whom I am proud to call my constituents, who could better have fulfilled the duty which the Mayor has committed to my feeble hands. Need I tell you that it is the toast of Professor Owen, C.B., F.R.S., (loud cheers). We have listened to Professor Owen to-day with peculiar delight. He has reminded us in most erudite and eloquent terms, which we shall read with profound instruction, of the great man of Folkestone, born here in 1578, and if anything is required to make the name of Folkestone go down to posterity by the fame of Harvey, it will be that eloquent and erudite address. Professor Owen has described, the wonderful discovery, published by Harvey in 1622, in the work "*Exercitatio de Mortu cordis et Sanguinis.*" While he was addressing you, after unveiling the statue, which all admire as a great work of art, I wished that the weather might have enabled us to see across to Boulogne, because whilst we were inaugurating the statue to Harvey there exists on the other side, subscribed by French admiration and gratitude of English genius, a statue to the great Jenner (applause), near to the locality, where prior to Jenner's discovery, poor people were from time to time swept away by small pox; and, Mr. Mayor, while we rejoice that the great medical and surgical professions of our country should

have done honour to-day to Harvey, we shall all none the less be glad that the likeness of Jenner should be found on the opposite side of that narrow sea which, while some regard it as a means of preventing aggression, we look upon it as the bond of union between two friendly nations England and France (applause). Now, Mr. Mayor, whilst we rejoice in the tribute which has been paid to our great townsman of the past, we cannot forget our indebtedness to the subject of this toast (applause). To Professor Owen, Mr. Mayor, I am indebted for the solution of what to many who professed to a smattering of science was, for long, a mystery. On making an excavation on the south bank of the Thames, a huge bone was found embedded in the drift. That bone was handed over to me for conservation. Some opinions were that it was the femur, which, I fancy, means thigh bone, of a megatherium. Some others, that it was not a bone at all. So, in despair, I one day sent it to Professor Owen. He at once pronounced it to be the jaw-bone of an enormous whale, a very different thing indeed, and not satisfied with telling us what it was, he told us how it got there, reasoning, I suppose, inductively from the bone and from its position *in situ*. He said a great whale following a very high spring tide and staying too long to survey the country, had got "neaped," as the seamen called it, unable to go back, and had perished for lack of his native element. And, I may add, that in order to stimulate our efforts, he advised us that if we would dig down deep for a mile or two from where we found the jaw, we should, without doubt, find all the other portions of the skeleton of a very great monster. I must say, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I think that showed the wonderful way in which the Professor has been able, reasoning from what I consider very small facts, to arrive at a very important conclusion (applause). Lord Clarendon, in his wonderful history, portraying a contemporary of Harvey, not, however, a physician, but one given to state-craft, the Earl of Arundel, said of him "He was never suspected to love anybody, nor to have the least propensity to justice, charity, or compassion; so that though he got all he could, and spent much more than he got or had, he was never known to give anything, and never man used or employed under him, ever got a fortune under him, nor did ever any man acknowledge any obligation to him." In this description, Mr. Mayor, we read the very opposite of Harvey. For his distinguished genius was sanctified by his love to mankind, and justice, charity, and compassion illuminated his great discoveries by a light from within—a light inseparable from true greatness—that of true goodness, and, Mr. Mayor, in presenting a contrast, may I now point to a similitude? May I now, to his professional associates more especially, recall the many corresponding features in the discoveries, the labours and the lives of the great man of the past whose memory you have honoured to-day, and the great man of the present who sits at the Mayor's right hand (applause). In his presence I must refrain from what I would have wished to say. But comparative anatomy, with its stores of discovery, its prognostications and its prophecies, will, as it seems to me, attach itself mainly to two great names, one French and the other English, need I say to Cuvier and to Professor Owen. To us as Englishmen it is no reflection upon the great Frenchman to laud our countryman, who, enlarging the boundaries of the science for which Cuvier did so much, has built up an edifice now and in all time to come, the admiration of the scientific world. It is not for me, Mr. Mayor, to allude to controversial theories relating to where we came from, to whether, beginning with the mussel, or in some humbler form, and then by slow stages, achieving the superior order of the monkey (laughter), the ultimate of progression, so far at least, has been the man. But while, in my ignorance, no doubt, declining such doctrine, just as I am sceptical as to the proposition of Lord Monboddo, in the last century, viz: that all human creatures, originally had tails (laughter), but, sad to relate lost them by acquiring the bad habit of sitting down (laughter), stil I

may add one thing; it is this that the patient and exact discoveries of Professor Owen and of his distinguished compeers if no "sermons in stones" have been "sermons in bones" tending to show the "good in everything" (applause). They have tended vastly to enlarge our insight into the great and wondrous contrivances of a great contriver. To exhibit the unity and benevolence of the great design, and in so doing, to rebuke the modern minority who would insult God-fearing people by mobs and tumults (applause). I can only say in conclusion, that the toast speaks for itself. I apologise for detaining you, but this is a toast which will be received with acclamation. It is the health of that distinguished man Professor Owen (loud applause).

PROFESSOR OWEN responded: He said: Gentlemen, you have so kindly responded to this toast you must all feel the difficulty under which I lie. It is something to respond to the kindness of one friend or two friends, but when to all the friends around it is necessary for me to respond I must say, and you will feel with me, that I must be quite inadequate in my expressions in return. At the same time I do feel grateful to the proposer of the toast because I think that my task is very small. I felt grateful to your excellent Mayor in the preceding toast because that also needed but little to say for it. But, gentlemen, if I needed encouragement at a time when I cannot expect to have much work left for me to do, that encouragement to proceed would have been found in the reception which you have given to the toast (applause). I hardly know what more to say, but if anything I have said, or anything I have written, any comment I have made on the great discoveries of my predecessors Harvey and Hunter, may cause any young man to rise up and follow in their work it will indeed be my great reward (applause). Reference has been made to one of my own exemplars—Baron Cuvier. He came over to London at the critical period of 1831-2 and spent his time greatly in the College of Surgeons and it happened accidentally, and I mention it to fathers of families and to young men to incite them to learn as much French as Greek or Latin (applause), I was the only man on the staff of the Royal College of Surgeons who could speak French, and I was therefore told off to attend Baron Cuvier. I am speaking of the year 1831. At the close of the Baron's study of the wonderful works of John Hunter he kindly gave me an invitation to visit his own collection in Paris of which I availed myself and received much attention from Baron Cuvier (applause). From the result of my experience I can say most strongly "Don't go into generalisations, but keep to facts. Don't speculate as to how you lost your tails, or the diminution of your canine teeth (laughter), get positive facts" (applause). They certainly were facts which the great Harvey depended upon, not only by observation but by experiment, and my great predecessor devoted the great part of his life in his endeavours to get positive facts. Let every man work in that humble and confiding spirit which is the result of the knowledge that he did not of himself make his intellect; his powers were not created by himself, they were given to him for an especial purpose and for the benefit of his fellow creatures. I work very quietly; it increases our thankfulness that the power of work has been given us, and if I am a little reticent and a little fearful that I may have said too much with regard to the way in which Harvey made his discovery, I should not have said it had it not been for that manifesto which, if it was carried out, would be a sure prevention to this work, because Harvey and Hunter have told us that comparatively little can be got except by it in the way of discovery, and our medical men will follow up these works if they are not stopped by stupidity—though well-meant, no doubt. Its practice will enable all our medical and surgical profession to relieve pain and suffering to which we are now subject. It is the single wish of the members of these professions assembled here to-night to be able to meet all that you may submit to us—your grievances, your sufferings, and to relieve them

to the utmost of their ability. Such will be the result if you will permit us to work as Harvey and Hunter have worked. I thank you most heartily for the way in which you have received the toast, and you, sir, (Canon Jenkins), who have given us a prayer in the very spirit of Harvey. Gentlemen, I thank you very much (loud applause).

The MAYOR—Gentlemen ; I don't want to detain you long, but I have great pleasure in presenting to the worthy professor, who has just addressed you, with the complete works of Harvey, which I beg him to accept from the Mayor and Corporation of this town (applause).

Professor OWEN—Gentlemen ; I thank you for this most unexpected and most acceptable gift (applause).

Professor John Eric ERICHSEN—Mr. Mayor, Sir Edward Watkin, Professor Owen, and gentlemen. We have all assisted to-day in one of the most interesting and most touching ceremonies in which any man—any man especially connected with the medical profession, could possibly have been present. Interesting because it was a tribute, though a tardy tribute to the great genius to the achievement of one of the greatest men science has ever produced. Had it not been for Harvey surgery could not have existed as it does at the present time. Who can conceive the condition of surgery in which the circulation of the blood was not recognised. Next it was a most important ceremony to us, as members of this profession of which Harvey was so distinguished an ornament, because it has shown the public that one of the many great men the profession has produced, whose name is on the lips of all professional men whose records are in their hearts, but whose name and whose records are unknown to those outside the pale of that profession, so little is it studied by those who do not belong it. And again, it is a most important ceremony to this town, for not only does it confer upon this town one of the greatest ornaments which it possesses but also links the town with one of the greatest names of science, which would give a lustre to any town in this country. We see to-day, gentlemen, the fruition of this great work, and I have been requested to propose the next toast, which is the health of those who have been instrumental in carrying out this work to the point of perfection to which it has arrived (applause). To the late President of the College of Physicians, Sir George Burrows (applause), who has been unable to attend to-day—he has, as we know, retired from the active part of his professional life,—to him, and to the Royal College of Physicians we owe especial thanks and gratitude, for the great part they have taken in allowing the College to be as it were the centre for this work to emanate from ; to Mr. Simon and to your fellow townsman, Mr. George Eastes, and to your respected Town Clerk Mr. W. G. S. Harrison, (applause), to these gentlemen especially our thanks are due for having been instrumental in bringing to a successful issue the erection of this memorial to one of the world's greatest men (applause). I will therefore propose the toast which I am sure you will drink with acclamation (applause).

Dr. OWEN REES in responding said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, In returning my sincere thanks for the kind manner in which this toast has been received, I can assure you that so far as I was concerned in furthering the objects of the committee, my labour was indeed a labour of love. I feel it but right, however, to state that nearly all the work has been done by our excellent secretary, Mr. Eastes, and inasmuch as he deserves the greatest praise, I shall leave it to him to take the greatest share in returning thanks. As an Harveian orator at the College of Physicians it became my duty some few years ago to study the works of Harvey, and I may take this opportunity of informing the company that in days gone by the oration was always delivered in Latin. In my time, however, it was the rule to give it in English. Now, if an oration be given in Latin, the task is an easier one, a cultured friend may perhaps assist us in the language, and we can with ordinary care avoid false quantities

When, however, we speak in English, we are much better understood, and it becomes necessary to say something as nearly approaching to truth and common sense as may lie in our power. Under these circumstances the orator is forced more attentively to study the works of the great master whom we are here to honour, and well was it for me that I had to do so, not only for that which I derived from studying the subject matter, but from the opportunity afforded me of observing his manner of working out the problem before him. By this all who engage in scientific analysis will find themselves fitted with a borrowed armour which will enable them to attack scientific enquiries more effectively and safely than before, and that too with increasing respect and admiration for the immortal discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

Dr. EASTES: Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I thank you all profoundly for the very kind manner in which you have received this toast. For Sir George Burrows and Mr. Prescott Hewett, I am able to say that they both deep'y regretted their inability to be present to-day. Had the former been here he would probably have told you in how many respects the career of Harvey and himself have run in parallel lines. Thus both were Kentish men, both educated at King's College, Canterbury, both thence passed on to Cambridge College, Cambridge, where they graduated in medicine, both then became physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and Sir George Burrows has occupied the Presidentship of the Royal College of Physicians, a position offered to Harvey but which he declined. Sir George Burrows has consequently worked *con amore* at the Treasurership of our Memorial Fund, and has usually occupied the chair at the meetings of subscribers. Of Mr. Prescott Hewett, the other treasurer, it is needless to say more than hint at his very high attainments as an artist to show how congenially he has occupied himself with the work of the Fund. Speaking for Mr. Harrison and myself I may say that the feelings uppermost with both of us to-day is one of profound thankfulness, and that on many grounds. My very worthy co-Secretary will naturally reply for himself, but I may not omit to mention that his labours for years have been almost incessant, marked with the greatest tact and urbanity, and always directed with precision to the end in view. He has been the chief organiser of to-day's grand reception. For all he has done he has earned my lifelong thanks. The causes of my own thankfulness are these: 1st. That this town of Folkestone endeared to me by the loving memories of all my childhood's unclouded happiness will now possess a monument of the highest artistic merit, probably unsurpassed in this part of the country. 2nd That this monument has been inaugurated in a grandly auspicious manner, in a lovely site, beneath a fresh August sky, in the presence of physicians and surgeons congregated from all parts of the British Islands, with others from all the countries of Europe, Egypt, and North America, who, on returning home can tell their fellow countrymen how we Englishmen reverence the name of Harvey. But, besides those who are present there are over two hundred of our own chief medical men who have writtten saying how pleased they would have been to come if the engagements of the Congress week had not detained them in London. Some hundreds of others (British and foreign) placed their names in the invitation book at the College of Physicians, of whom only about a hundred could be brought down to-day; and Professor Virchow, of Berlin, particularly wished me to say how greatly he had desired to be present to pay all honour to the memory of the great Harvey, but that he had to leave to-night for Germany to open a Congress on Monday morning next. The unveiling of the memorial has further been accomplished amidst rare signs of merrymaking, and attended with the profuse liberality of the Mayor, Corporation, and townspeople of Folkestone who have thereby laid us visitors from London, nearly exhausted by the heat and work of the Congress, under a deep debt of gratitude. Our best thanks too are also due to

Sir Edward Watkin for the readiness with which he acceded to my request for a special train from London. He himself, not the South Eastern Railway, gives that train to us to-day. It is a matter also for especial rejoicing that the statue has been unveiled by Professor Owen—himself quite another Harvey among scientific contemporaries. And in fact nothing has been wanting to make the day's proceedings a most complete success. 3rd The third cause of my thankfulness is purely personal; it is that the project is at length *un fait accompli*, and that release from these labours is now assured. During nearly ten years I have been thought by many of my intimate friends to be suffering from that dire disease "Harvey on the brain," (laughter,) a disease not named in the nomenclature of diseases of the Royal College of Physicians, but chiefly characterised by preoccupation. However, the exhilarating influence of to-day's ceremony will act as a grand tonic and send me home to-night to "rest and be thankful." But I must not omit to mention the names of those who have given kindly help in the matter. Besides, Mr. Harrison himself, firstly and chiefly, there are the medical corporations, particularly the Royal College of Physicians which has given the use of their rooms on several occasions; many branches of the British Medical Association; Dr. Bowles and the other medical men of this town; Professor Owen for coming here, and for the eloquent oration he has given us; Mr. Bruce Joy for the care and painstaking study he has given to the statue; the Editors of the papers both medical and lay, particularly those of the local press; and Lord Radnor for the giving of the site on which the statue now stands. Without the help of all these the labours of the secretaries would have been in vain. My own personal thanks are lastly due to my good wife who has constantly worked with me at this goodly labour, and has exhibited that quiet confidence in the sure advent of this day which inspirits and leads to success. For her sake and that of the other many ladies who would have liked to be here, I regret that this Hall was not found large enough to enable the Committee to entertain them with us; but I trust they may have passed a very pleasant afternoon at the promenades and elsewhere. Perhaps I may be permitted to mention before sitting down that we cannot close the fund because £70 or £80 are still required to enable us to pay our debts. The mere statement of this fact will, we hope, be sufficient to make it disappear. Then, lastly and chiefly, our thankfulness is assured because there is now in his native town a statue of the illustrious Harvey, a statue which will tend to show that good and great men are not forgotten, and that gratitude for their labours does not die. May our young men, regarding attentively that statue, determine with God's help, that their own lives shall be, like Harvey's, useful, self-sacrificing and true.

Mr. ERNEST HART was the next speaker. He said: Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen; the toast which has been entrusted to me is one I am sure that will be received by this august assembly with every expression of kindness. The words are "Health and prosperity to Folkestone" (applause). We all owe a deal of gratitude to the Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone. Since time presses, perhaps you will allow me to substitute a sentiment for a speech, and I, therefore, propose that with this toast we couple the sentiment "Prosperity to Folkestone whilst the memory of Harvey lasts; may the circulation within its gates continue as long as the circulation which Harvey discovered is known to continue through the nation, and may that circulation ultimately become the greatest circulation in the world (applause). The Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone."

The MAYOR: Gentlemen, I am sorry to be obliged to alter the course which we started upon as regards the toast list for, as I have said before, time presses. To the toast proposed so kindly by Mr. Ernest Hart, I now rise to respond. All I can say gentlemen is, that the Mayor and Corporation and I believe the inhabitants of Folkestone are as pleased to-day with

the visit of so many eminent men that they will never forget it. As I told you on the platform this afternoon, if we are indebted to anyone in the world for having brought our town into notice, it is the medical profession (applause). During a long series of years, of my own knowledge, I have heard of people being recommended to Folkestone for their health by one physician or another, and I can only say that our slight endeavours to-day will never compensate for all the favours that the medical profession have bestowed upon Folkestone. I thank you all very much for the compliment you have paid us, and I return you our most sincere thanks (applause). I now beg to call upon George Russell, Esq., to propose the next toast.

Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL: Mr. Mayor and Gentleman; I could have wished that the toast which has been entrusted to me, which I will not detain you five minutes with, had fallen into the hands of some one capable of doing more justice to it than myself. The toast is "Physicians and Surgeons both at home and abroad" (applause). I could have wished that Professor Owen, if the tax upon him already to-day had not been too great, could have been the person to propose this toast for he bears a name not English only, but in the scientific world universally for all time. I strongly suspect that some medical gentlemen at this table may have associated my name with the toast, for I entertain a deep and loving affection for the members of these twin professions, and I owe them a deep debt of gratitude. Sir Edward Watkin in the course of his address, which was practical, as it always is, reminded us that on the other side of the Channel there is a statue to Jenner, a twin statue with this one unveiled to-day. I cannot refrain in continuation of those remarks that fell from Professor Owen during his inaugural address from reminding you that the two great professions which are associated with the names of those two great men, have been subject to attack. Jenner, the inventor of vaccination, is at this moment attacked, and there is, if small, a noisy faction who would again inaugurate a policy of perpetual pustules (laughter). As regards Harvey, if his great invention is not attacked, as the professor has reminded us to-day, so long as in the case of vaccination, we find a small and noisy faction, which is assuming larger proportions, when men of position have taken up ground against vivisection it behoves us to remember that Harvey, like Jenner, is at this moment attacked. Gentlemen, I would ask you if that historical bishop, if that historical earl alluded to by the professor, had stood by the bedside of his dying wife and the doctor said "I believe, though I cannot be sure, if a certain operation can be performed with safety,—that operation may save the life of your wife, and if you allow me to test it on that dog in the room, I shall be able to satisfy you on that point"; what then would that typical bishop, that typical lord say, and what would happen? I venture to predict, parodying the words of George Stephenson, "it would be a bad day for the dog" (applause and laughter). Gentlemen, one word only, in conclusion. I earnestly trust that the proceedings of this great congress which is now sitting in London, may tend to bind yet closer the ties which unite the medical and surgical profession all over the civilised world, and that the Almighty God may bless their noble efforts and bless them also. May God bless them one and all (applause).

Dr. WEST, in responding, said: Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen. I beg your pardon, sir, if I said "ladies," but yet, sir, I see the appearance it is true of fairies, as fairies sometimes appeared, they came to the good people of the land. They appeared as tradition tells us, only to those who were good and pure in heart and kind and hospitable, and you, sir, have so nobly entertained us that I rise to say the simple word "Thank you." But there are a great number of ways in which "Thank you" may be said. What greater contrast can there be than between the "Thank you" said grudgingly by the mendicant who receives your alms and thinks all the time it is not sufficient, and the "Thank you" of the little child who puts

his hand in yours and look up smiling into your face and says "thank you" (applause). But our "thank you" is neither the one nor the other; not the grudging thanks, nor the mere trusting thanks of the loving child who knows that where much is given more will be given. But we say "thank you kindly" with the knowledge that we have given something back to you for that which has been given (loud applause). And so we say to you sir, we say to the Corporation of Folkestone "thank you kindly" for what you have done for us, and the kind expressions you have used. I thank you on the part of those engaged in medicine in this country and on behalf of those also practising abroad (applause).

The MAYOR: The last toast is that of the "Visitors," and I am sure you will all be pleased to hear that it will be responded to by Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., (applause).

Mr. MITCHELL HENRY, M.P. said: One thing has struck me, and that is the unity which exists among men engaged in the pursuance of scientific pursuits. Wherever scientific men have gone; wherever we go, on the continent or elsewhere, we meet with a like hospitality, and I am glad to find all those distinguished guests who have met from all parts of the world have received in London and in Folkestone and other great places the hospitality of the municipal authorities, and the professional brethren will feel that one common love of science abides also with one common love of the brotherhood (loud applause).

The proceedings then terminated, and the majority of the party left for Shorncliffe Station, and proceeded to town by the special train which left about 8.30 p.m.

The railway arrangements at Shorncliffe were most ably and efficiently managed by Mr. Cheeseman, the station master. The same remark applies to Mr. Bartholomew, who undertook the conveyance of the guests to and from the station to the statue and back from the Town Hall in the evening.

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## SONNET

*Inscribed to PROFESSOR OWEN, C.B., on his Unveiling the Statue of*

# HARVEY,

AT FOLKESTONE, AUGUST THE 6TH, 1881

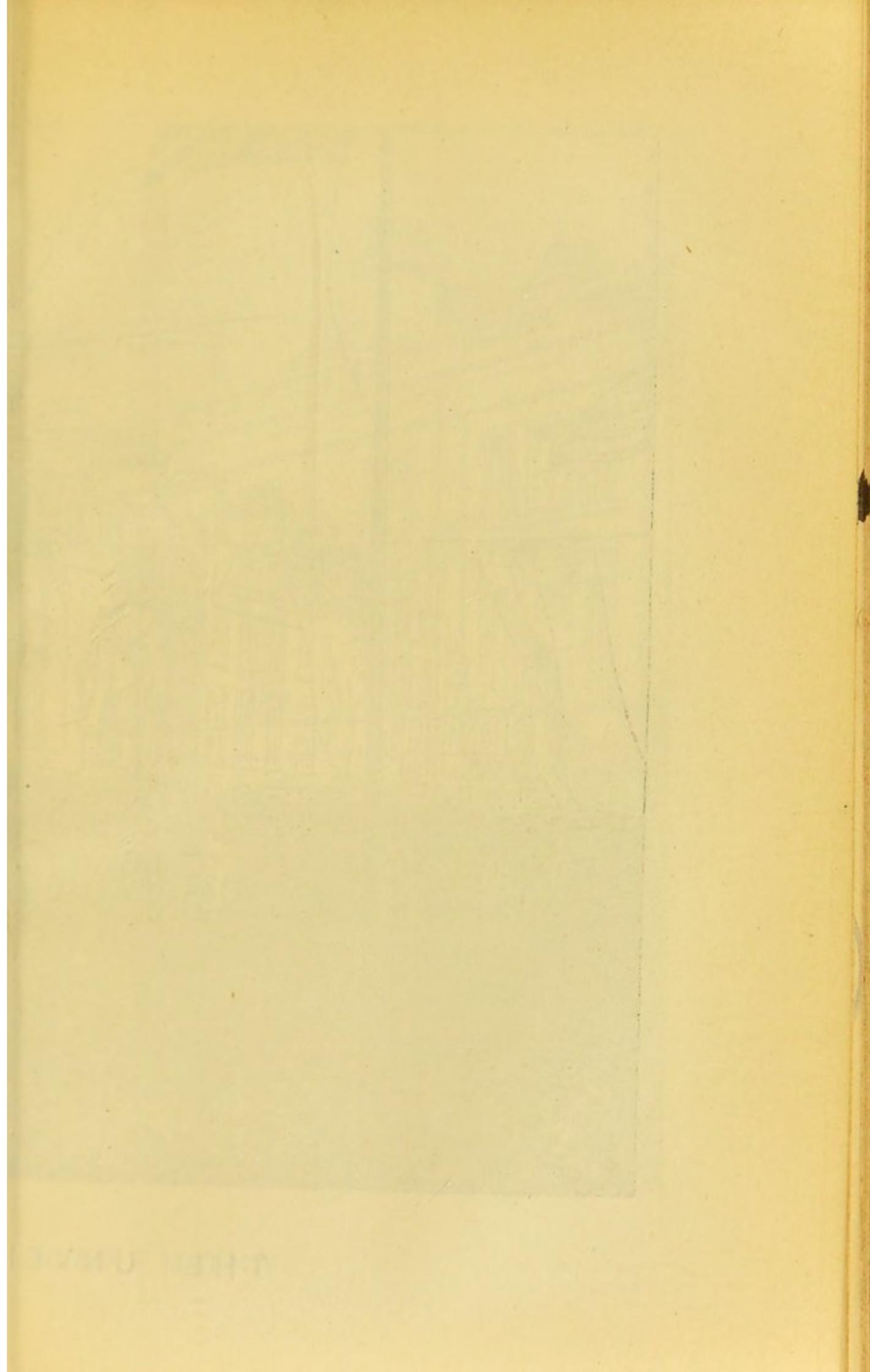
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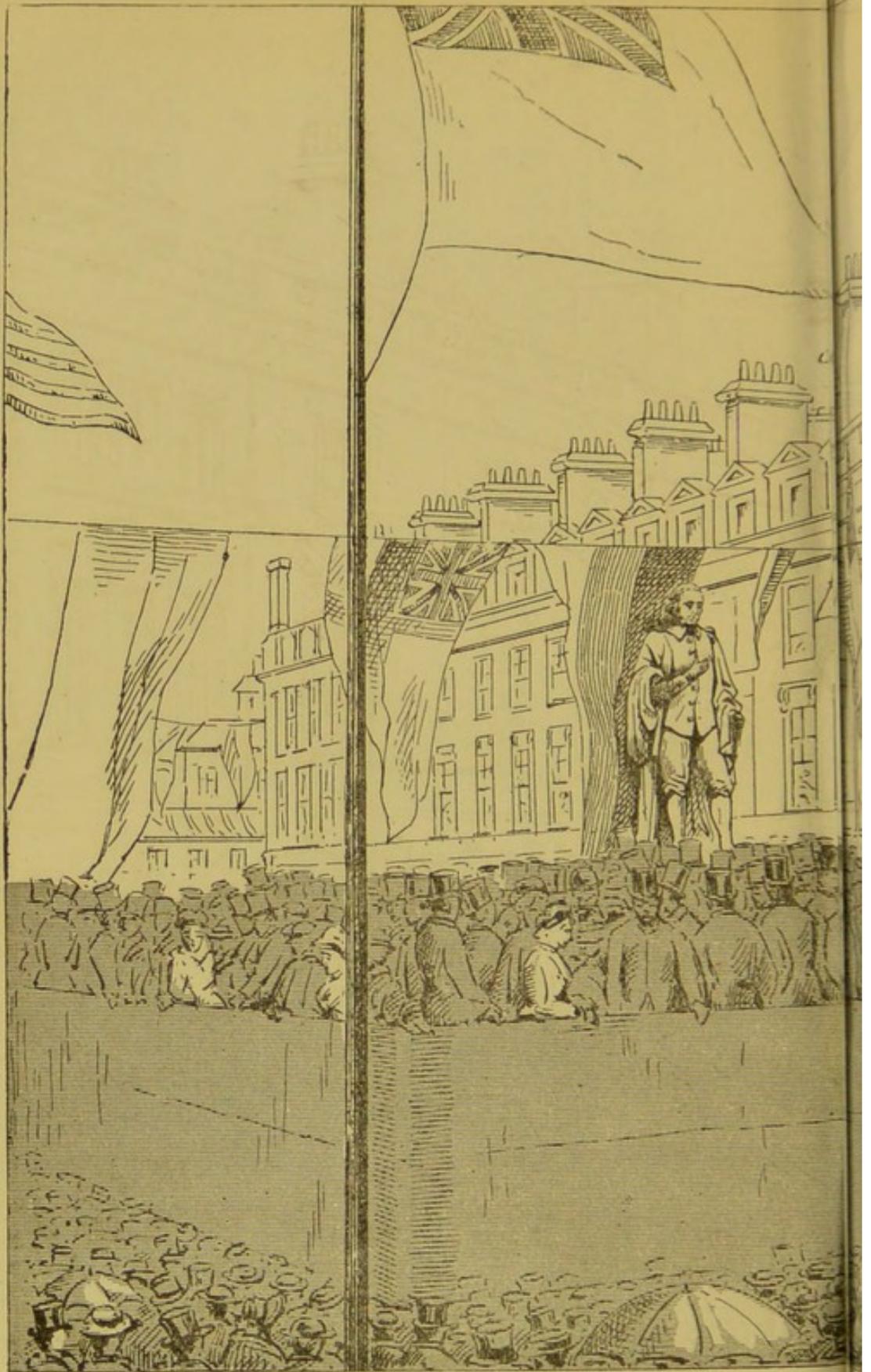
O LORD of life, be all the glory thine  
 For that clear light, whose never failing ray  
 Led on the Heart-explorer on his way  
 From truth to truth, till at life's inmost shrine  
 His hand unveiled the manifold design  
 Of Thy creative mind—we still would pray  
 That guided onward by that light divine,  
 In wilds of rebel thought we ne'er may stray,  
 Or seek in pride the mountain-path to climb  
 Of truth, untaught by Thee, the living Guide—  
 Then, as we leave the narrow realm of time,  
 And life sinks down in its last eventide,  
 Of Thine eternal reign the light sublime  
 Shall rise in bliss, to cheer us at Thy side!

R. C. JENKINS.

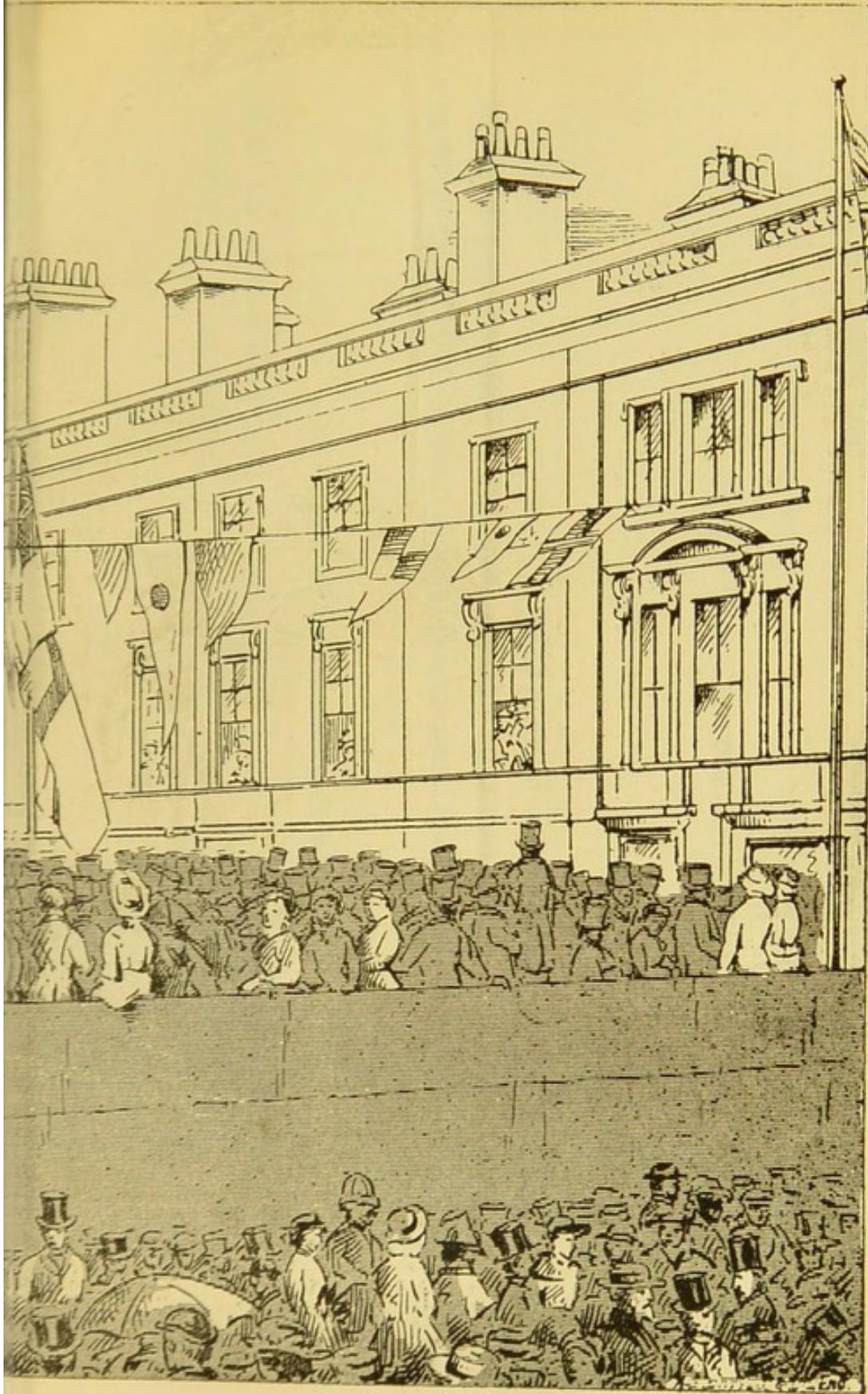
*August 6th, 1881.*



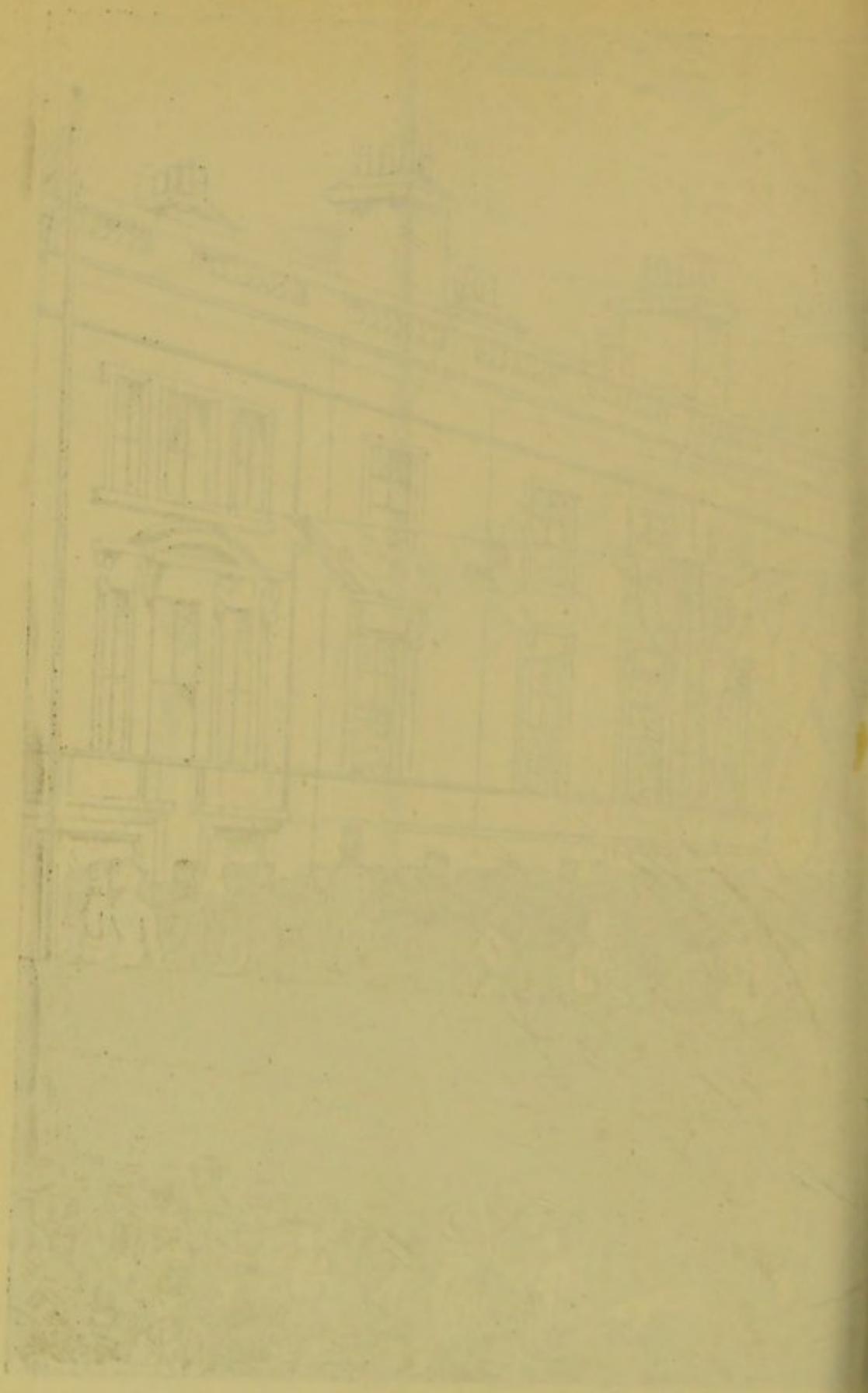




THE UNVEIL



CEREMONY.



GEREMONY.