

Sketch of the natural orders of plants containing medicinal vegetables.

Contributors

Christison, Robert, Sir, 1797-1882.
Royal College of Surgeons of England

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183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
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(16.)

SKETCH

OF THE

NATURAL ORDERS OF PLANTS CONTAINING MEDICINAL VEGETABLES.

I.—EXOGENÆ.

*Plants whose stems grow by the addition of annual layers of wood
between the wood and bark.*

1. THALAMIFLORÆ.

*Exogenous plants whose corolla is inserted on a rim below the ovary,
and is not connected with the calyx.*

- i. *Ranunculaceæ*. Ranunculus acris. Helleborus niger. Helleborus fœtidus. Delphinium staphysagria. Aconitum napellus.
- ii. *Dilleniaceæ*.
- iii. *Magnoliaceæ* Drimys winteri. Melambo.
- iv. *Annonaceæ*.
- v. *Menispermææ*. Cocculus palmatus. Cocculus suberosus. Cissampelos pareira.
- vi. *Chlenaceæ*.
- vii. *Malvaceæ*. Malva sylvestris. Althæa officinalis. Gossypium herbaceum. Theobroma cacao.
- viii. *Sterculaceæ*.
- ix. *Tiliaceæ*. Tilia Europæa. Bixa orellana.

lxvii. *Operculaceae*.

lxviii. *Valerianeae*. *Valeriana officinalis*. lxix. *Dipsaceae*.

lxx. *Compositae*. *Artemisia absinthium*. *Artemisia sinensis*.
Artemisia santonica. *Anacyclus officinarum*. *Anthemis nobilis*.
Arnica montana. *Tussilago farfara*. *Inula helenium*.
Tanacetum vulgare. *Arctium lappa*. *Centau- rea benedicta*.
Lactuca sativa. *Lactuca virosa*. *Leon- todon taraxacum*.

lxxi. *Campanulaceae*. lxxii. *Lobeliaceae*.

lxxiii. *Cucurbitaceæ*. *Cucumis colocynthis*. *Momordica Ela- terium*.
Trichosanthes amara. *Melothria pendula*. *Bryo- nia alba*.

lxxiv. *Gesneriæ*. lxxv. *Vacciniæ*.

lxxvi. *Ericinæ*. *Arbutus uva-ursi*. *Pyrola umbellata*. *Rho- dodendron Chrysanthum*.

3. COROLLIFLORÆ.

Exogenous plants, whose corolla is inserted on a rim between the ovary and calyx, and bears the stamens.

lxxvii. *Aquifoliaceæ*. lxxviii. *Myrsinæ*. lxxix. *Sapotææ*.

lxxx. *Ebenaceæ*. *Styrax officinale*. *Styrax benzoin*.

lxxxii. *Oleineæ*. *Olea Europæa*. *Fraxinus ornus*.

lxxxiii. *Jasminææ*. lxxxiv. *Pedalinææ*.

lxxxv. *Strychnææ*. *Strychnos nux-vomica*. *Strychnos Sancti Ignatii*.
Strychnos tieuté. *Strychnos colubrina*.

lxxxvi. *Apocyneæ*. *Calotropis mudari*. *Cynanchum arguel*.
Nerium oleander.

lxxxvii. *Gentianeæ*. *Gentiana lutea*. *Gentiana chirayita*.
Chironia centaurium. *Spigelia Marylandica*. *Menyan- thes trifoliata*.

lxxxviii. *Bignoniaceæ*. lxxxix. *Polemoneæ*.

xc. *Convolvulaceæ*. *Convolvulus jalapa*. *Convolvulus scam- monia*.

xc. *Boragineæ*. *Anchusa tinctorium*.

xcii. *Solaneæ*. *Atropa belladonna*. *Hyoscyamus niger*. *Da- tura stramonium*.
Solanum dulcamara. *Solanum nigrum*. *Verbascum thapsus*.
Nicotiana tabacum. *Capsicum an- num*.

xciii. *Scrophularinææ*. *Digitalis purpurea*.

- xciv. *Labiatae*. *Lavandula spica*. *Hyssopus officinalis*. *Marubium vulgare*. *Melissa officinalis*. *Origanum Majorana*. *Origanum vulgare*. *Rosmarinus officinalis*. *Teucrium marum*. *Teucrium chamædrys*. *Mentha piperita*. *Mentha pulegium*. *Mentha viridis*.
- xcv. *Myoporeae*. xcvi. *Pyrenaceae*. xcvii. *Acanthaceae*. cxviii. *Lentibulareae*. cxix. *Primulaceae*. c. *Globulareae*. ci. *Plumbagineae*. cii. *Plantagineae*.

4. MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.

Exogenous plants having but one structure in place of both calyx and corolla.

- xl. *Samydeae*. xli. *Juglandeeae*. *Juglans regia*.
- civ. *Amaranthaceae*. cv. *Chenopodeae*.
- cvi. *Polygoneae*. *Rheum palmatum*. *Polygonum bistorta*. *Rumex acetosa*.
- cvii. *Laurineae*. *Laurus cinnamomum*. *Laurus cassia*. *Laurus sassafras*. *Laurus camphora*. *Laurus nobilis*.
- cxviii. *Myristiceae*. *Myristica moschata*. cix. *Proteaceae*.
- cx. *Thymeleae*. *Daphne mezereum*. cxi. *Santalaceae*. cxii. *Eleagneae*.
- cxiii. *Aristolochiae*. *Aristolochia serpentaria*. *Asarum Europæum*.
- cxiv. *Euphorbiaceae*. *Euphorbia officinarum*. *Ricinus communis*. *Croton tiglium*. *Euphorbia lathyris*. *Jatropha manihot*. *Jatropha curcas*. *Clusia eleutheria*.
- cxv. *Monimeae*. cxvi. *Urticeae*. *Humulus lupulus*. *Piper longum*. *Piper nigrum*. *Piper cubeba*.
- cxvii. *Amentaceae*. *Quercus robur*. *Quercus infectoria*. *Salix alba*. *Salix fragilis*. *Salix caprea*. *Salix helix*. *Ulmus campestris*. *Fagus sylvaticus*. *Castanea vesca*. *Myrica cerifera*.
- cxviii. *Coniferae*. *Pinus*. *Abies*. *Larix*. *Juniperus communis*. *Juniperus sabina*.

II.—ENDOGENÆ.

Plants which grow by the addition of new vascular tissue in the centre of the stem.

1. PHANEROGAMÆ.

Endogenous plants whose fructification is regular and apparent.

cxix. *Cycadeae*. *Cycas Circinalis*.

cxx. *Hydrocharideae*. cxxi. *Alismaceae*. cxxii. *Pandaneae*.

cxxiii. *Aroideae*. *Arum maculatum*. cxxiv. *Orchideae*. *Orchis maculata*. *Vanilla aromatica*.

cxxv. *Drymyrrhizeae*. *Amomum cardamomum*. *Amomum repens*. *Amomum Zingiber*. *Amomum Zedoaria*. *Amomum grana-paradisi*. *Curcuma longa*. *Maranta arundinacea*.

cxxvi. *Musaceae*. cxxvii. *Irideae*. *Iris florentina*. *Crocus sativus*.

cxxviii. *Haemodoraceae*. cxxix. *Amaryllideae*. cxxx. *Hemerocallideae*. cxxxi. *Dioscoreae*.

cxxxii. *Smilacaceae*. *Smilax sarsaparilla*. *Smilax china*.

cxxxiii. *Liliaceae*. *Aloe spicata*. *Aloe vulgaris*. *Allium sativum*. *Allium porrum*. *Allium cepa*. *Scilla maritima*.

cxxxiv. *Colchicaceae*. *Colchicum autumnale*. *Veratrum album*. *Veratrum sabadilla*.

cxxxv. *Commelineae*. cxxxvi. *Palmae*. *Areca catechu*. *Cocos butyracea*. *Phoenix dactylifera*. *Sagus Rumphii*. *Cocos nucifera*. *Elaïs guineensis*.

cxxxvii. *Junceae*. *Acorus calamus*. cxxxviii. *Typhae*.

cxxxix. *Cyperaceae*.

cxl. *Gramineae*. *Saccharum officinarum*. *Triticum hybernum*. *Avena sativa*. *Hordeum distichon*. *Oryza sativa*. *Secale cereale*. *Zea mais*.

2. CRYPTOGRAMÆ.

Endogenous plants whose fructification is irregular, concealed, or unknown.

cxli. *Equisetaceae*. cxlii. *Marsiliaceae*. cxliii. *Lycopodineae*. *Lycopodium clavatum*.

cxl. *Filices*. *Aspidium Filix mas*.

III.—CELLULARES.

Plants consisting of a homogeneous cellular tissue, and without vascular structure.

- exlv. *Musci.* cxlvi. *Hepaticae.* *Marchantia hemispherica.*
 cxlvii. *Lichenes.* *Cetraria islandica.* *Lichen roccella.* *Cladonia rangiferina.* *Lobaria pulmonaria.* *Peltigera aphthosa.* *Gyrophora pennsylvanica.*
 cxlviii. *Hypoxylae.* cxlix. *Fungi.* *Boletus igniarius.* *Agaricus.* *Tuber.* *Amanita.* *Hydnum.* *Helvella.*
 cl. *Fuci.* *Fucus vesiculosus.* *Fucus helminthocorton.* *Fucus endiviæfolius.*

(17.)

LETTER

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST
AND TOWN-COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.

BY

DR KNOX.

LETTER

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST

AND TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH

BY

NEWINGTON, 6th July 1837.

Thursday 4 P. M.

TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD PROVOST,
AND TOWN-COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE only learned this moment that it is now fully the intention of Dr JOHN THOMSON to resign the Chair of General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, and that, at length, he has resigned it conditionally; I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for that Chair. * Of my qualifications as a Teacher of the most important branch of Medical Education, viz. Anatomy, the public has long ago given a favourable and far too flattering verdict, in the numerous Classes of Medical Students I have had the honour to teach,—Classes probably exceeding in numbers those taught by any individual in Britain in proportion to the time, † and comprising, in addition to the strictly professional student, a large proportion of gentlemen in other ranks of life, and following other professions, such as distinguished Clergymen, Professors in the University, Advocates, &c., together with the sons and relatives of a great proportion of the Clergy of Scotland.

Of my qualifications in other respects to do justice to the

• As I farther understand that the Council purpose coming to a decision to-morrow at 10 A.M., the shortness of time thus allowed me to address you will, I trust, be an apology for whatever haste appears in the composition of this Letter.

† See Note I. of Appendix to this Letter.

Chair of Pathology, I beg leave respectfully to submit to you, that I have been constantly and deeply engaged in pathological inquiry ever since my earliest years as a student, never having lost sight of it for a moment :* that during the campaign in Flanders as an army surgeon, I enjoyed the most ample opportunities of pursuing pathological inquiry ; in the south of England, as Surgeon to the Military Hospitals of Hilsea and Fort Cumberland ; abroad in the Colonies ; again in Paris in 1821-22, where, for a whole year, my entire attention was devoted to pathological inquiry, favoured by facilities which can fall to the lot of few :† and, lastly, here, in Edinburgh, whilst engaged in forming the Museum of the College of Surgeons (a museum exceeded only by one in Britain), and which was almost exclusively the work of my brother and myself. I am quite within limits in stating to you, that at least 15,000 specimens of pathological anatomy have passed through my hands, nor am I acquainted with any person at this moment who has enjoyed similar opportunities for observation and research.

Of the extent to which I may have profited by these opportunities, it is not for me to speak, and I also feel that my position as a scientific man forbids me applying any where for testimonials. Perhaps my election as Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Medicine (an honour bestowed on so few foreigners) may best explain to some my scientific status with the most enlightened body of medical men in the world ;‡ but the determined opposition and hostility of numerous individuals, and even of associated public and corporate bodies in my own country, present the best proofs which those acquainted with the world can require, that the individual so strenuously opposed must at least have attainments and a status in science, which could not with safety be entirely overlooked.

* See Note II. of Appendix.

† See Note III. of Appendix.

‡ See Note IV. of the Appendix.

Should I have the good fortune to be selected by you to fill this office, I hope it is needless for me to say, that those energies and activity hitherto employed in a fair and honourable rivalry to the University, will then be devoted to its support. By teaching Pathological Anatomy properly so called, I should endeavour to bring back the Chair to its proper and legitimate object, and thus avoid collision with the teachers of the Practice of Physic, of Surgery, of Therapeutics, of Medical Jurisprudence, &c.; in other words, I shall endeavour to teach this branch of medicine PRACTICALLY, aided by a very extended Private Museum, which has cost me at least eighteen hundred pounds; by the opportunities afforded me through the kindness of numerous medical friends; and by the free access I enjoy with other members of the College to those extensive museums, the greater part of which was originally put up by my own hands.

As a further proof of my intimate acquaintance with Pathological Anatomy, it may not be altogether out of place to point out here, that on several important occasions, I have been appointed to examine and value extensive pathological and anatomical museums for public bodies; the museum, for example, of Sir Charles Bell, which I valued by desire of the College of Surgeons, and which was moved from London to Edinburgh under my own care; the museum of the late Mr Allen; that belonging to the University of Durham, and others: thus large public bodies have already decided on my perfect competency to judge of the most expensive and extended pathological and anatomical museums; to appreciate the value of each individual preparation; to attach a price to it; to value the MS. catalogues, &c.; and have repeatedly, and by many letters I could submit to you were time allowed, thanked me publicly for my exertions, confessing themselves highly pleased and satisfied therewith.

In conclusion, I may state that it has been suggested to me, that for some few years I have not practised as a medical man, but merely taught Anatomy; and secondly, that I ought not to be a Candidate for a Chair, whose original formation I so strongly denounced and opposed as inimical to the best interests of the Schools of Medicine here and elsewhere. To these objections I beg leave to reply, first, that I have never resigned altogether the practice of a Surgeon, however convenient it may be for others to state so; and secondly, in respect to my opposition to the establishment of the Chairs of Pathology and of Surgery, which I naturally enough denounced to be a political job of the very worst description, my objections lay solely to these courses of lectures being made *imperative on all students* ultimately becoming candidates for a degree, whatever might be their previous studies or their means.* In this light I view it still, and hold, and will ever hold the same doctrine, that the circumstance of such Chairs as General Pathology, Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Surgery, Natural History, &c. &c. &c. being made imperative, is a most unhappy one in the constitution of the University, and has done it incalculable, and I fear irremediable, mischief; and moreover, I hold, in common with all candid men, that the medical student, like every other class of society, is entitled to obtain his education *where and how he likes*, and that to render any Chair whatever imperative is to create a scandalous monopoly, and is to a certain class of the community the height of injustice.

I have the honour to be,

My LORD and GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient servant,

R. KNOX.

* See Note V.

APPENDIX.

NOTE I.—My Class-Book contains the names and countries of all my Students *in their own handwriting*; these books are at all times open to the class. The average numbers attending my Lectures for the years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, were 355 for each year. The average of the Practical Anatomy Class, for the same years, were 325 for each year. In the winter session of 1828-29, the number of Medical Students entered in my Books was 504, being perhaps the largest Anatomical Class ever assembled in Britain.

NOTE II.—In 1814, whilst almost a student, I published my first Physiological Memoir on the Phenomena of the Human Pulse, and from that time to the date of my latest work (Anatomical Memoirs, published a few weeks ago), the mere titles of the original Memoirs would far exceed the usual limits of a letter. I shall be happy, it time be allowed me by the Council, to refer to these individually.

NOTE III.—Through the kindness of Messrs Lherminier and Chomel, the utmost facility for Pathological inquiry was afforded me at the great Hospital “La Charité” in Paris. The mornings of an entire year were occupied in investigating the Pathological Anatomy of cases occurring daily in that Hospital.

NOTE IV.—I here subjoin a copy of my Notice of Election as a “Corresponding Member” of the French Academy of Medicine.

Académie Royale de Médecine.

MONSIEUR,

PARIS, LE 31. MARS 1835.

NOUS avons l'honneur de vous informer que dans sa Séance du 24 février dernier, l'Académie Royale de Médecine de France, vous a choisi pour être un de ses correspondans. Ce choix est un hommage qu'elle rend à vos lumières, à vos talens, à votre zèle pour les progrès des Sciences Médicales. Elle ose se flatter quelle recevra de vous les communications les plus fréquentes comme elle a la certitude que ces communications contribueront à l'éclairer sur les diverses branches de ces sciences si nobles et si nécessaires. C'est par le concours de vos efforts et des siens, qu'elle pourra remplir la glorieuse mission qui lui est confié, de servir les hommes et de laisser à la postérité quelques vérités utiles.

Nous sommes avec une haute considération,

MONSIEUR,

Vos très humbles et

Obeissans Serviteurs,

LE PRESIDENT
J. LISFRANC.

LE SECRETAIRE PERPETUEL
NAVIER.

A Monsieur le Docteur KNOX (ROB.),
à Edimbourg.

NOTE V.—The unjust demand upon the pocket of the Student is not the only evil attendant on these imperative classes; the *loss of time* is even more to be deplored than the loss of means. The teacher of any branch of Medicine or Surgery enjoying the patronage of the Honourable the Town-Council, provided, moreover, with Class-rooms, paying neither rents nor taxes, such as press on myself and others of my fellow-citizens; enjoying also the extraordinary privilege (which cannot be long maintained) of being at once the teacher of the Student and his examiner for University honours, enjoys a monopoly of the most injurious kind to the public; and if, with these and such other unjust privileges over his fellow-citizens, a Professor cannot, by his own exertions, maintain the numbers and respectability of his Class, but it becomes still further necessary to declare it *imperative* on all students to fee that Course of Lectures, then is it time that the entire system be swept away, as one which has worked well for individuals,

(18.)

SECOND LETTER

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST
AND TOWN-COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.

BY

DR KNOX.

SECOND LETTER

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST
AND TOWN-COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH

BY

DR KNOX.

NEWINGTON, 15th July 1837.

TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD PROVOST,
AND TOWN-COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.

GENTLEMEN,

My former Letter, which I had the honour to address to you on the matter of the Pathological Chair, was written in great haste, and under an impression (for a belief in which there were some grounds) that it was the intention or the wish of a part, at least, of the Council to act hurriedly. Since you have not come to any resolution in respect to the mode of supplying the deficiency caused by Dr Thomson's inability to discharge the duties of his office, I beg leave respectfully again to offer myself as a Candidate for the Pathological Chair, and to obtrude myself on your notice by a Second Letter, for which I plead in excuse the necessity of rendering my former proposal clear and distinct, and to reply to a communication you have in the interval received from a junto of the Professors of the University.*

“Edinburgh, 7th July 1837.

* “We, the undersigned Medical Professors in the University of Edinburgh, understanding that the Town Council, as Patrons of the University, have resolved to accept Dr Thomson's resignation of the Chair of General Pathology, and engaged that he shall receive L. 150 annually as a retiring allowance from his successor, respectfully beg to make the following proposal:—

“Believing that the institution of a Chair of General Pathology in the University, though so far justified by the high reputation and eminent qua-

Without referring again to the sufficiently notorious and odious manner in which the Chairs of General Pathology and Surgery were originally instituted, or to circumstances which must be exceedingly well known to your Honourable Council, and which, though trivial in them-

lifications of Dr Thomson, was not required or expedient, since the subjects appropriated to it are inseparably connected with several other established departments of medical instruction, and most profitably taught in connexion with them; and knowing that the circumstance of such a course being imperative on candidates for graduation in Edinburgh, is peculiarly oppressive, as there is no similar Chair in any other University of Great Britain or Ireland—we earnestly desire that this Professorship be abolished—and we, therefore, respectfully propose to the Council that it be now abolished, and that the retiring allowance to Dr Thomson shall be defrayed from the proceeds of a course of Lectures on General Pathology, which we are willing to undertake to deliver annually during his lifetime, on the understanding that the fee shall not exceed what may be estimated as sufficient for the purpose, and that any incidental surplus shall go to the matriculation fund.

“We are willing to bind ourselves to make good the full amount of Dr Thomson’s salary; and we hope that this proposal will appear to the Council sufficient proof, that, in desiring the abolition of the Chair of General Pathology, we are actuated solely by our thorough conviction of its being unnecessary, and injurious to the interests of the Medical School, and by our anxiety to maintain the credit and efficiency of the University.

(Signed) “W. P. ALISON, P. Institutes of Medicine.

“R. CHRISTISON, P. Materia Medica.

“JAMES SYME, P. Clinical Surgery.

“CHARLES BELL, P. Surgery.

“*Edinburgh, 7th July 1837.*

“We, the undersigned Medical Professors in the University of Edinburgh, beg to express our entire approbation of the measures proposed above by our colleagues.

(Signed) “JAMES HOME, P. Practice of Medicine.

“G. BALLINGALL, P. Military Surgery.

“T. S. TRAILL, P. Med. Jurisprudence.

“THOS. CHAS. HOPE, P. Chemistry.

“R. GRAHAM, P. Medicine and Botany.

“JAS. HAMILTON, P. Midwifery.”

selves, as matters of general interest, did yet produce a strong and lasting impression on the minds of the Medical Profession in Scotland, an impression highly unfavourable to the then existing Ministry, and to their predecessors in office; without referring, I repeat, to these unpleasant circumstances, I earnestly beg leave to point out to you, as a fact undeniable, that the creation of these two, or of any twenty, University Chairs, is not in itself an oppressive act either to the student or to the public, as has been most erroneously stated to you in a Report bearing the signatures of Messrs Christison, Syme, and Alison; *it is the rendering such Chairs imperative*, that makes the act oppressive, but this, in hopes, no doubt, of its escaping the notice of the Council, those gentlemen have carefully kept out of view.

The subdivision of the various branches of the medical art, and the distribution of these subdivisions through a variety of teachers, can never be an oppressive act in itself, but rather a great advantage, both to the school of Medicine as a school, and to the public generally. It calls forth men eminent in particular lines,—offers new incentives to honourable ambition, and polishes and improves every branch of our profession; but the rendering such courses of lectures *imperative* on each individual student or candidate for medical honours, whatever be his abilities, his acquirements, or his means,—therein lies the great evil of the system, but which, for the most obvious reason in the world, the Committee of Professors cautiously avoid touching on, they being holders generally of Chairs which, in respect to their being *imperative*, are highly oppressive, and most injurious to the public interest. I will even go farther, and boldly assert, that the foundation of *imperative* and exclusive chairs of Clinical Surgery and of Surgery, created for the direct purpose of driving the most eminent surgeons out of this city, was an act at once the most injudicious and most oppressive which

the history of our University contains. And as if to render the founding a chair of Clinical Surgery still more oppressive and still more injurious to the interests of the school, it was managed (a stronger term would suit better) to enrol its holder amongst the list of examiners for University honours, so that the extraordinary spectacle presented itself of *two surgeons* examining *candidates* for a *physician's diploma*, neither of whom had ever studied or practised physic, but to one of whom was assigned the duty of questioning the student as to his knowledge of the symptoms of surgical disease; and to the other was left the task of ascertaining what were the candidate's notions respecting the application of splints and bandages. On precisely the same principle might you add a working chemist or anatomist to the faculty of Examiners, and thus puzzle and harass the candidate by a variety of persons performing the same duties, each after a different fashion.

It seems to me, with great deference and respect for your better judgments, that the Committee of Professors, who have declared the existence of the General Pathological Chair a highly oppressive measure, have not clearly defined to you in what that oppression consists. They must mean it to be oppressive, either on the score of money, or on the ground of forcing this branch of Medical Education upon the attention of the student; but, as I trust they will not venture to say that Pathological Anatomy is a branch of medical education that may safely be neglected by any medical student, then it is to be presumed that they consider the existence of the Chair as *oppressive* only in so far as regards the *fees* exacted for the course. Why not, therefore, do away at once with its exclusive and imperative privileges of compelling the student to acquire his knowledge of Pathology *there and there only*? Elect a successor to Dr Thomson, with instructions to restore the Chair to its original object, viz. the teaching Pathological Anatomy, a subject now taught by

eminent anatomists in Paris and elsewhere, and leave to this gentleman, whoever he may be, the care of providing the very moderate retiring pension, which the distinguished Physician now holding the Chair most unhappily seems to consider an object of some moment. This is my proposal, and on these terms I shall be happy and proud to accept of the vacant office.*

To the scheme proposed by Messrs Christison, Syme, and Alison, of lecturing on General Pathology, for a small remunerating fee, which is still to be imperative on the student, I am sure you will never give your consent. It is the substitution of a mean and pitiful oppression for one of a grosser character, and for this reason alone, like all small exactions

* The mischiefs arising from the crowding into the medical curriculum of such Chairs as Clinical Surgery (an odious job), Natural History, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, &c., and making them at the same time *imperative* and *exclusive*, are almost incalculable, and they but begin to shew themselves. They harass the student, break up his hours of study, put an entire stop to all *practical* pursuits, and reduce his whole acquaintance with medical matters to that condition happily and best expressed by the phrase "Diffusion of Useless Knowledge," for such it most assuredly is. And all this destruction of sound and rational views respecting medical education, has been got up, is there not reason to fear, merely to gratify with pensions a certain number of our fellow citizens, unable or unwilling to provide for themselves by fair competition with others. Establish a Board of Examinators, no matter how few (the fewer the better), of men eminent for their knowledge of the various branches of our profession, and render it strictly *imperative* that all candidates for medical or surgical honours shall bring to that Board *a tolerably competent knowledge of their art*; *this alone interests the public*, and with this alone is any Legislature, whether local or general, entitled to interfere; all other restrictions as to the *mode of acquiring* that knowledge, together with compulsory attendance on the lectures of *particular individuals*, payment of a certain amount of fees to *particular colleges*, &c. &c. all this is oppressive in the highest degree, iniquitously unjust, and simply devised to suit the views of corrupt corporate bodies. It is a *levelling system*, whereby a political partisan can be put into a medical chair in a university here, in London, or elsewhere, although that person literally may happen not to be a *medical man strictly so called*. This extraordinary circumstance actually took place lately in London.

and impositions, is sure to engender contempt and utter dislike on the part of the payer.

This plan of conducting a course of Pathological Anatomy (for such, I am confident, the Chair in question must become) is indeed novel, but quite impracticable, and, in the eyes of practical men, highly ludicrous; moreover, eminently calculated to lower the respectability of the University, by checking the progress of a branch of medicine which of late years has made singular progress abroad, and has obviously contributed, in no small degree, to attract to Paris such crowds of foreign students and of medical men in general.*

To put Dr Thomson's chair into Commission (Commissions being the order of the day), and he, though *ab agendo*, still alive, is a curious make-shift expedient unworthy of the known characters for candour and plain-dealing of Dr Alison and Sir Charles Bell; repugnant to all I had previously known of these gentlemen. What more ludicrous can be imagined than these "Pathological Commissioners" meeting alternately, and flatly contradicting each other upon most points of doctrine taught *ex cathedra*, for no two men differ more widely from each other than do Sir Charles and Dr Alison; the one maintaining the doctrines of Whytt, Cullen, and the older physiologists; the other, an eminent Surgeon and *Practical* Physiologist of our own times, founder of a new system which, right or wrong, and in defiance of the elaborate printed and published refutation by his colleague Dr Alison, will have its day. Thus hour by hour will they contradict each other from the same Chair, and the student will be still further benefited by the flat contradictions offered to Sir Charles's views on Pathology by Mr Syme, for they

* The late Baron Dupuytren left L.10,000 to found a Museum of Morbid or Pathological Anatomy, and to endow that Chair with a salary; he never said one word about *General Pathology*, because he knew that every Surgical, Medical, or Clinical Lecturer, must teach that part of General Pathology which appertains to his course.

also are opposed to each other ;—nor can I find any remedy for such confusion but in the circumstance, curious enough in itself, and ingeniously devised, I mean the addition of a fourth Commissioner, a distinguished chemist and thoroughbred critic, who, alike unacquainted with, and regardless of, the doctrines of his fellow Commissioners, may sit in judgment upon these doctrines with all the advantages of a great previous ignorance of the facts of the case, and of most of the matters in discussion.

In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to add, that there is something exceeding painful to me, and I am aware to many others, in the proposal of these “ Pathological Commissioners” to provide for the retiring pension of Dr Thomson out of a course of lectures taught gratuitously, and for a paltry fee, and also in the language, almost eleemosynary, which they employ in their report. I sincerely trust you will put an immediate stop to a discussion disreputable, in my humble opinion, to all parties ; nor can I charge my recollection with a discussion of a similar nature having ever arisen within the walls of the University. Of this I am very sure, that any proposal couched in the language used by the reporters towards Dr Thomson, would have been immediately put down in the Corporate body to which I have the honour to belong, who, I feel confident, should the University find a difficulty in meeting the exigency, will step forward in aid of one of their most distinguished, and, I may also add, one of their most esteemed and respected, members. Much as I have been personally opposed to Dr Thomson throughout life, I cannot but feel a great dislike to the attempts made in various quarters to disparage his labours in the cause of Medical Science. I have the honour to be,

MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servant,

R. KNOX.

P. S. Since writing the above, a copy of a document, by a Candidate for the vacant Chair, has been put into my hands, containing statements eminently calculated to mislead those who, like you, Gentlemen, are not professional. A strong attempt is therein made to mix up Pathology and Clinical Medicine, and to induce you to put it upon the same footing as Clinical Surgery. It is therein stated, amongst other arguments in favour of a new job, "*You have likewise a Class of Clinical Medicine.*" Now, happily, there are four classes taught by separate Professors, and it would be still more advantageous for the student and for the public if there were ten such Classes. 2d, It is said, that "*the Chair of Clinical Medicine has neither Professor nor Patron, and yet it has existed for more than half a century. No one is responsible that its duties are properly performed.*" Its existence for half a century must then be attributed to its utility.

The object kept in view by the special pleader, whose words I just quote, is simply to mislead; he knows that there are four of the ablest Professors for the time being who deliver Clinical and Pathological lectures, and who are each responsible for their respective courses, advertising them in their names. The object of the writer of that letter is to induce you to do away with the powerful and wholesome competition and exertion necessarily produced by able teachers succeeding each other, and to invest him with a comfortable snug job like the Clinical Surgical Chair. Indeed, a little further on he says so. "Why should there not be a Professor of Clinical Medicine as well as one of Clinical Surgery?" which is simply saying, since you have one scandalous job in a Clinical Surgical Chair, why not make two jobs by creating a Clinical Medical one? The writer again asks, "Why should there be a Chair receiving fees without a Professor?" Now, mark the special pleader again, and his object. There are four Professors receiving fees, and all teaching Clinical Medicine, and herein consists the excellency of the pre-

sent system—a system which laid the very basis for the vast reputation of the University of Edinburgh in respect to the teaching of Clinical Medicine. To touch this system in any other way than to extend it, by adding to the numbers of those teaching Clinical Medicine, and doing away with its imperative nature, would be to sap the foundations of the University. The accident of Clinical Medicine being imperative is the more to be deplored as being a supererogatory act of injustice, since, if left to himself, no Student would venture to appear before a *proper Board of Examinators* without having previously attended several courses of Clinical Medicine. Even at this moment, although the number of teachers of Clinical Medicine is so considerable, the student can with difficulty obtain all the advantages which he requires from this important branch. And here is a person affecting to be acquainted with practical teaching, who advocates a sole professorship of “Pathology” and “Clinical Medicine,” and a consequent crowding together of numerous students into the over-heated wards of an hospital, following *one teacher* and subjected to all the vexation of an odious monopoly. I have no hesitation in declaring the scheme absolutely impracticable; and, in conclusion, respectfully entreat you to regard with attention the wise proceedings of our predecessors in founding the University, whose great object for nearly a century seems to have been, the requiring a superior practical Medical Education on the part of all candidates for Medical honours, but interfering as little as possible with the *how* or the *where* that Education was obtained.

ent system—a system which laid the very basis for the reputation of the University of Edinburgh in respect to the teaching of Clinical Medicine. To touch this system in any other way than to extend it, by adding to the number of those teachers of Clinical Medicine, and doing away with its imperative nature, would be to sap the foundations of the University. The teaching of Clinical Medicine being important is the more to be deplored as being a superfluous act of its kind, that since it is to blame if no student would venture to appear before a paper Board of Examiners without having previously attended several courses of Clinical Medicine. Even at this moment, although the number of teachers of Clinical Medicine is an considerable, the student can with difficulty obtain all the advantages which he requires from this important branch. And here is a person affecting to be acquainted with practical teaching, who advocates a sole professorship of "Pathology" and "Clinical Medicine," and a consequent crowding together of numerous students into the over-crowded wards of an hospital, following one teacher and subjected to all the vexation of an odious monopoly. I have no hesitation in declaring the scheme absolutely impracticable; and, in conclusion, respectfully entreat you to regard with attention the wise proceedings of our predecessors in founding the University, whose great object for nearly a century seems to have been, the providing a superior practical Medical Education on the part of all candidates for Medical honours, but infinitely as little as possible with the loss of the money that Education was obtained.

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