

## Part First.

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### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Address to the Edinburgh Medical Graduates*, August 2, 1869. By JOHN H. BALFOUR, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany in the University, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.

GENTLEMEN,—I am called upon this day to take the place of Dr Henderson, our late Professor of Pathology, and to act as Promoter of the Medical Faculty. In doing so, I cannot but express my sympathy with my colleague, who is prevented by the state of his health from undertaking his usual professional work.

On the present occasion I have to regret the absence of another colleague, who for a period of more than ten years ably occupied the Chair of Chemistry. By the elevation of Dr Lyon Playfair to a position of eminence in the councils of the nation as our representative, we have lost one who did much to sustain the reputation of our school, who took a deep interest in educational reform, and who will, I doubt not, continue to promote by his influence in the House of Commons the cause of technical science. Already he has gained reputation in Parliament by his educational efforts, and I am satisfied that the experience which he had during his residence here will aid him much in his Parliamentary labours.

We have sustained a third loss among the members of the Medical Faculty by the retirement of our highly honoured veteran professor, Mr Syme, who for a period of thirty-six years has fulfilled the duties of the Chair of Clinical Surgery, and who has long occupied the highest place amongst Scottish surgeons.

I look back with pleasure to the days when I listened to his surgical prelections in our Medical School, and to his practical instructions in Minto House; and I feel proud at having been long associated with him as a colleague. He encouraged me in early days in the prosecution of natural science as well as of surgery, and his taste for the department of science which I now profess is still shown in the exquisite botanical and horticultural arrangements at his beautiful suburban villa. The study of nature is not merely the delight of youth, but it is a comfort and solace in declining years, and recalls many pleasing recollections of bygone days. In the dealings of God's providence, Mr Syme has felt called upon to retire from the more active part of his professional life, but I am glad to think that he is not compelled to desist entirely from his labours, and that he still keeps up his interest in the improvement

of medical education. We earnestly hope that he may be long spared to go out and in among us, and maintain the celebrity of the Surgical School of Edinburgh. His pupils occupy situations of importance in all parts of the world, and their high regard for him has been recently manifested in the address which has emanated from the surgeons of India. The honours which he has received from Oxford and Dublin demonstrate the eminent position which he occupies in this country. His name will ever be associated with the advance of clinical surgery, and with sound practical instruction in the wards of our celebrated Infirmary; and those who have had the good fortune to study under his guidance will never forget the sound surgical principles which he inculcated. We rejoice to see him here on this occasion, evincing his interest in our annual ceremonial of medical graduation.

Some of Mr Syme's former pupils recently met at the house of Dr Murchison in London (one of Mr Syme's former house-surgeons, and a distinguished Edinburgh graduate), and resolved to inaugurate a testimonial to Mr Syme, on the occasion of his relinquishing the Chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. It is proposed that the testimonial shall have a twofold object, viz.:

1. To place a marble bust of Mr Syme in the Hall of the New Royal Infirmary, or in the Upper Library Hall of the University; and
2. To found a Fellowship in Surgery in the Edinburgh University, to be called "The Syme Surgical Fellowship."

The pupils of Mr Syme, who have profited so much from his admirable clinical instruction, will, I have no doubt, speedily accomplish their object, and thus raise a lasting memorial to their respected and much-loved teacher.

It is, indeed, a remarkable circumstance, that I should have now to record the resignation of no less than one-fourth of the members of the Medical Faculty in the course of one session. Such an event, I suppose, never before occurred in the annals of the University. Thankful we are that our former colleagues are still living with us, and that we have not been called upon to lament their removal from this earthly sphere.

While thus recording our losses, we may also recount our gains. In the room of Lord Brougham, whose name was a tower of strength, but who for many years was unable to take an active interest in the University, we have secured in the Lord Justice-General a Chancellor who is resident among us. His Lordship is thoroughly conversant with everything connected with Universities, having acted as President of the recent University Commission, which did much to improve the character of our medical degrees, particularly as regards classics, physics, and philosophy. He, I doubt not, will be gratified to find that the system which he was the means of initiating has worked well, and is likely to be productive of much benefit to our University.

I have also to notice the fact, that we have gained a Principal

and Vice-Chancellor, who is now present for the first time at our medical graduation. May he be present at many such scenes! He has long taken an interest in education, and his efforts in India have been crowned with eminent success. He has come among us animated with the desire of promoting education in Scotland, and he has set himself to do his duty to the University in an earnest and prudent manner. Firmness and decision, coupled with conciliation, have marked all his doings. He has secured the respect and the harmonious co-operation of his colleagues in all the important matters brought before them.

This is now the third time that I have addressed the graduates as Promoter of the Medical Faculty—the first being in 1847, and the second in 1858. Alas! what changes have taken place in our Faculty during these twenty-two years. Besides the retiring of the professors already noticed, and the removal of Dr Allen Thomson to Glasgow, we have had to lament the departure of Monro, Jameson, Alison, Traill, Forbes, Gregory, Ballingall, Miller, and Goodsir; and at this moment there remain only three who were members of the Faculty in 1845. During that period I have acted as Dean, and I have recorded the passing of 1517 graduates, who have spread the fame of our University over all parts of the world, and many of whom are now occupying positions of high eminence in medicine and science.

You are now to be sent forth with the *imprimatur* of the University. You have passed through a full curriculum of study, and you have been examined in literature, in science, and in medicine and surgery. In addition to the examinations in classics, mathematics, and philosophy, you have all undergone written and oral examinations on professional subjects. These examinations have extended in each case over twenty hours.

Many of you have on the present occasion returned to the University in order to receive the highest medical degree of M.D., after having spent two or more years in the practical prosecution of your profession, and having submitted theses approved by the Medical Faculty. It may be remarked that the thesis now constitutes a more important element in the acquiring of the degree of M.D. than it did formerly, and in future our graduates will be expected to show by the merits of their theses that they are worthy of the honour to which they aspire. We welcome you back to our Hall, and we gladly renew the intercourse which has been for a time interrupted.

This year, for the first time, the old custom of the defence of theses has been given up. You have not been subjected to the ordeal of a public disputation. In former days these *disputationes inaugurales* afforded an opportunity of practising a colloquy in the Latin tongue. There was something interesting, although formidable, in this ceremonial, and it bore the mark of a learned profession. It is not, I think, without some feeling of regret that matters have been altered. The change from Latin to English in the professional

examinations no doubt cannot be too highly commended, but there might have been no harm in keeping up the *literæ humaniores* in the defence of the theses. Such views will not meet with a response from those who, in the present day, ignore classics, and wish to substitute for them in all cases the languages of modern Europe. I believe, however, that the latter will not supply the places of Greece and Rome as regards the training of the mind in the structure of language. As men of science, you must know Latin and Greek if you wish to understand terminology and classification. On this occasion there has been another innovation, which, I am sure, is calculated to do good, and increase the number of those who take the highest medical degrees. Many who pass their examinations and take the degree of M.B., are called upon immediately to go to distant lands to practise their profession, and are thus prevented from coming here after two years, in order to get the degree of M.D. conferred. They can comply in every respect with what is required, except personal appearance. Two cases of this kind have occurred this season, and as they are both of a special nature—one being that of a graduate settled in St Kitts, and another that of an M.B. in India—and in both instances ample certificates from official authorities having been received as to the character of the gentlemen and their engagements, the Senatus have agreed to confer the degree of M.D. on them in absence. This will be a great boon to such of our graduates as are called upon to enter upon professional work in India and the British Colonies, or in distant climes.

We continue the custom of conferring honours on the more distinguished of our graduates who throughout the whole of their professional examinations, both written and oral, have gained high marks; there are three such on our present list. George Amsden, who has gained first-class honours; and Byrom Bramwell and George Kincaid Pitcairn, who have gained second-class honours.

It has been the practice of the Medical Faculty to award gold medals for distinguished theses. These are, by the new statutes, confined to the Doctorate of Medicine. This year two medals have been awarded—one to Dr John Haddon, who has written an able thesis on the Sphygmograph and the Thermometer in Health and Disease, and has recorded many valuable practical observations made with these instruments in the hospital and elsewhere. The thesis contains original researches of merit, and this is the test by which the giving of the medal is determined. The other medal has been awarded to Dr John Miller Strachan for a thesis on the Pathology and Functions of the Cerebellum. Dr Strachan has acted for some years as a missionary in connexion with the Church of England in India. Seeing the importance of medicine in connexion with his missionary work, he has prosecuted his medical studies in the medical schools of Madras and Edinburgh, and he now returns to India to apply his medical knowledge as a handmaid to his mis-

sionary labours, to heal diseases and to preach the Gospel. He has given a valuable thesis, illustrated by a very large number of microscopical preparations, which bear evidence of his ability, skill, and perseverance. His original observations entitle him to the medal. Besides these, the thesis of Dr Lightfoot on Carbolic Acid chemically considered was thought worthy of competition for a medal, and he has been marked with two stars; while the theses of Dr James Ormiston Affleck and of Dr C. Currie Ritchie have been commended, and have been marked each with one star.

The Medical Faculty have been called upon this year to make the award of the Ettles Medical Scholarship. This scholarship was founded in 1868 by Miss Mary Ettles, of Inverness (chiefly at the suggestion of Professor Syme), as a memorial of her late brother, John Ettles, Esquire, merchant, Havannah. It consists of the free annual proceeds of the sum of £1000 mortified for the purpose. In the deed of foundation it is stated that the scholarship shall be annually awarded to the graduate in medicine of the University of Edinburgh whom the Medical Faculty in the University may consider the most distinguished amongst the graduates in medicine of that year. It includes all the graduates, whether M.D. or M.B. In determining the prize for the first time, the Medical Faculty have encountered no small difficulty, on account of having on their list many distinguished graduates who were nearly equal in merit. After a careful comparison of the results of the examinations which they have undergone for the degree of M.B., the Faculty have recommended the Senatus to confer the scholarship this year on Dr Henry Alleyne Nicholson, who took the degrees of M.B. and C.M. at this University with honours in 1867, who is also a Doctor of Science of Edinburgh, and who gained a gold medal in 1867 for a thesis on the Geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which was afterwards published in an enlarged form. The Senatus have adopted the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, and the Chancellor will now present to Dr Nicholson the certificate from the Dean of the Medical Faculty, which entitles him to draw the free annual proceeds of the fund for the session 1868-69.

We have this day certified your fitness for the duties of the medical profession in all its branches. We send you forth as men who have received a liberal education, who are capable of mingling in literary and scientific society, and who at the same time are well qualified to promote the honour and dignity of the medical profession, and alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Never forget that you have gained not only a license to practise medicine and surgery, but you have been invested with a high University honour which implies something more than the possession of a diploma from a College of Physicians or Surgeons. The distinction of a University degree is founded in no small measure on the possession of literary and scientific knowledge. Candidates for graduation must not think that the mere routine treatment of disease is all that

they have to attend to. They want to acquire an honour, and in aspiring to this, they must have something to distinguish them from those who are content with a simple license. Considering the facilities which our University affords for the study of science, our graduates ought to go forth fitted to take a good position in the scientific world.

The training which such studies give to the mind is most beneficial. They impart an enlarged view of the phenomenon of nature, and enable a man to take that place in society which a liberal education secures. The enlightened members of the medical profession have a powerful influence on the tone of society, and they may do much to promote a taste for literature, science, and philosophy.

In a Report issued many years ago by the Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland, the following remarks occur:—“It is a matter about which all are agreed, that it is desirable that medical practitioners should be men of enlightened minds, accustomed to exert their intellectual powers, and familiar with habits of accurate observation and cautious reflection. It is also desirable that they should have that degree of literary and scientific attainment which will prevent them, when mingling as they must do with mankind in the exercise of their profession, from being looked upon with contempt, or from committing errors in conversation and in writing, for which others would be despised: because, even upon the supposition that, notwithstanding this, they have high professional acquisitions, the law of association will operate, and the conclusion will be drawn, that much confidence cannot be placed in them. This tendency not to confide in him, is one of the most formidable difficulties with which a physician has to struggle; much, unquestionably, of the success of ordinary practice depending upon the feelings of trust or security with which he is regarded. It is also of importance that a class of men so widely diffused, and mingling so much with society as the members of the medical profession, should be so instructed as to be able to give a tone to conversation, and to promote among those with whom they associate the love and the pursuit of literary and scientific accomplishments.”

I am happy to think that many of our graduates have been distinguished in the walk of science, and that efforts are being made by those who wish to keep up the prestige of our School to institute fellowships, scholarships, and prizes, both in natural and physical science.

A fellowship has this day been founded by the friends of one of our late graduates, Dr Falconer, an eminent man of science in the department of Palæontology, who acquired for himself a high reputation. His life has been recently given to the world by another of our graduates, Dr Murchison, who has been mainly instrumental in promoting the foundation of the fellowship, and to whom the University lies under a deep debt of gratitude. I trust that it will be the means of stimulating our graduates to direct attention to Palæ-

ontology in all its bearings. Hugh Falconer, in memory of whom the fellowship is founded, was a student of this University, and took the degree of M.D. in 1829. I recollect him well as an earnest student of Botany, with whom I made excursions in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. He went to India and acquired reputation in connexion with the Botanical Gardens of Saharunpore and Calcutta, as well as by his palæontological researches in the Sivalik Hills. To the latest hours of his life he took a warm interest in the foundation of fellowships and scholarships in the University of Edinburgh, and after his death, on 31st January 1865, his friends resolved to collect funds for the purpose of founding a fellowship in natural science. A sum of £2000 has been raised by the subscribers, and the Association for the Better Endowment of the University of Edinburgh has added £500. With this sum of £2500, the Falconer Memorial Fellowship for the encouragement of the study of Palæontology and Geology is now founded; and the first competition will take place next year. The fellowship will be worth about £100 per annum. It is under the patronage of the Senatus Academicus, and is open to the competition of graduates of Science and Medicine of the University of Edinburgh of not more than three years' standing at the time of the competition. The fellowship is to be tenable for two years; but if the holder, before the end of this period, gives satisfactory proof to the Senatus Academicus, by published memoirs or otherwise, that he continues to prosecute the study of Palæontology and Geology, which it is the object of the fellowship to promote, the tenure shall be extended to three years, and in certain circumstances it may be extended to four years.

It shall not be competent for any person to hold this fellowship along with any other fellowship, scholarship, or bursary in any Scottish University.

This noble contribution and the Baxter Scholarship are well calculated to encourage the study of the natural sciences.

I congratulate the University that, on the occasion of the first announcement of a Palæontological Fellowship, they should be honoured with the presence of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, K.C.B., now LL.D. of this University, a distinguished Scotsman, who stands at the head of geological science in this country, who has devoted a long life to practical palæontological investigations, and whose works have deservedly procured for him a world-wide reputation. I am sure that he will be gratified at being present on this occasion, when we lay the foundation of a Palæontological Fellowship in honour of his late friend Dr Falconer, toward the founding of which fellowship he has contributed. Personally I feel high gratification in meeting Sir Roderick at this time. I met him first in the wild district of Durness in Sutherlandshire in 1827, when I was a pupil of my predecessor, Dr Graham; and, since that time, I have seen the development of those geological views in re-

gard to the Silurian system, which have raised his name to its present high position in the geological world.

Dr Neil Arnot, well known for his acquirements in physical science, has, with the view of encouraging the study of natural philosophy among medical students, instituted a scholarship, value about £40. This scholarship is to be awarded for proficiency in Experimental Physics to the most deserving candidate who is about to commence his first *annus medicus*. If there be no such candidate, or if the successful candidate should fail to enter on his medical curriculum, then the prize passes to the most distinguished Arts student in experimental physics at the last examination. The examination for the scholarship takes place at the October examination for the Arts degree (not the medical preliminary). It is to be hoped that our medical students will make an effort to gain the prize, and not allow it to be absorbed by the students of Arts. This prize, along with the Baxter Scholarship in Physical Science, will do much to encourage the prosecution of Natural Philosophy in our University.

I need not remind you that our University is an institution where education is carried on, in which an interest is taken in the training of youth, and where habits of application are acquired. In it also you have formed associations with each other of no ordinary kind. You have sat together on the same benches, listening to prelections or attending to demonstrations. You have studied together, you have prosecuted natural history researches in the museum and in the garden. It may be you have joined in many a ramble over hill and plain, or in many a dredging excursion, examining the flora and fauna of the country. You may have met in the same debating society, and joined in athletic sports; and thus you have been knit together by brotherly ties which will last through life.

The Edinburgh University Medical Club in London testifies in its quarterly meetings to the bonds which unite our graduates. They speak with enthusiasm of the years spent within our walls, and recall the associations of early days. I had the pleasure of attending one of the meetings, not long ago, along with my colleague Dr Maclagan, and it was to us a source of sincere gratification to renew our intercourse with our graduates, and to meet with those seniors in the profession whose period of graduation was traced back to the early years of this century. A University—at least as understood in Scotland—is not merely a board authorized to examine students and grant degrees. It is an educational institution intended to exercise a surveillance over the studies of youth, to train their minds for the proper acquisition of knowledge, and to direct their energies in such a way as to insure that mental culture which will fit for all the duties of life. We speak of our University as an *alma mater*, because she acts the part of a mother to her alumni, educating them and superintending their progress in liberal

studies. Her children are bound to her and to each other by strong and enduring ties. She sends them forth crowned with the honours which she has to bestow, and they willingly, as you have done this day, promise to bear her in grateful remembrance. Such an institution is very different from a mere University Board of Examiners. Connected with *it* there are no associations, no training, no education. It stands rather in the relation of a *noverca* than of a *mater*. The State as patron, it may be, endows the step-mother liberally, and as she has no children of her own, it gives her power to examine, correct, and discipline the children of others. She has no proper home for them, and no instruction. She simply allows them to appear before her once or twice in the course of their career, and ascertains what they have been doing. She has no means of education, no experience in training, and her step-children are not bound by any of the ties which unite the members of one family, who are meeting each other daily in the prosecution of their studies within the University Home, and forming friendships which are cemented by the continued intercourse of years of training. Our University system is well fitted to keep up the amenities of academic life. No man ever called an examining board an *alma mater*. He is much more disposed to look upon it as a *terribilis noverca*. Pliny says—*Taceant quibus Italia noverca est non mater*; so we would say of a University, *Taceant quibus Universitas noverca est non mater*.

Long may our University continue to occupy its position, alike as an educational establishment and as a source of academic honours and distinction. It will be a bad day for Scotland if ever we lose our prestige in these respects.

In all departments of your curriculum you have had much practical teaching. This is a most important matter for you in after life. I don't know a school in which, both as regards teaching and examination, more practical work is accomplished. We all find that as we progress in teaching we become more demonstrative and practical. Lectures read *ex cathedra* in most departments of science are not likely to stimulate the pupils. There must be a descending into the arena of ordinary conversation, and more or less of a colloquial imparting of knowledge, if we wish to succeed in stimulating young men to exertion. In my own department, I am sure that the demonstrations in the class-room, in the garden, and in the fields, are the most useful to students. Our School has long been distinguished by its clinical lectures in the Infirmary, by which students are trained in the practical work of medicine and surgery. To these have been added of late years examinations on the cases in the wards, which form an important part of the test which graduates have to undergo.

Practical examinations are well calculated to put an end to the old system of cramming or grinding, or, as it is called in other Universities, "coaching." Medical graduates cannot be satisfied nowadays with mere book knowledge, or with the information

acquired from systematic lectures alone. They must put their hand to the work and deal with the *ipsissima corpora* placed before them. Hence they enter more confidently on independent practice.

Your profession embraces the world in its grasp. It is not confined to any country or any clime. Wherever civilisation extends, there medical services are demanded. A well-educated medical man is always an acceptable addition to a community.

In leaving the University walls you do not lose connexion with us; you will become, I doubt not, members of the University Council. You will have a share in the deliberations as to University improvement, and you will have a vote for Chancellor and for a Member of Parliament. You enjoy the privilege of a library, and many of you may continue for a time to aid us in our University prelections and practical demonstrations. Would that there were more University openings of this kind for our medical graduates! Much of the prosperity of our University may depend on the proper exercise of the rights which you now possess. Such of you as continue to prosecute natural science may find many openings. Scientific medical men are specially wanted in all expeditions; and even amidst the cares of practice the scientific studies of your youth will not be unimportant. My attention was forcibly recalled to this fact lately when visiting Berwickshire—a county, the natural history of which was elucidated by a former graduate of this University, Dr Johnstone of Berwick, a man engaged in large practice, who yet found time to prosecute his researches into all departments of natural science, and whose work on Zoophytes is a lasting memorial of his acquirements.

You must show yourselves worthy of the honour now conferred on you, by keeping up the reputation of our University Medical School; by conducting yourselves on all occasions in such a way as to support the dignity of the profession. Be not led away, by the mere prospect of pecuniary advantage, to pander to that depraved public taste which delights in quackery, in pretended nostrums and infallible cures. Walk in that honourable path which alone can secure the respect, not only of the members of the profession, but of all right-thinking men. Resist the allurements of those who would lead away into devious paths, which end in disappointment and loss of character. Again, as regards science, see that you are not carried away by vague hypotheses, which seem specious at first sight, but which are not legitimate conclusions from observed facts. Try all such statements by cautious induction,—examine the facts on which they are founded. In your scientific researches do not ignore what some men have called sneeringly the Old Traditions, by which they really mean the Scriptures of Truth. Science and religion go hand in hand, and true science is never at variance with God's Word. The two books of Revelation and of Nature are complete and perfect as regards their Author. In the one we have a revelation in regard to matters of eternal moment,—that Word

which is true from the beginning, which cannot be broken, and which abideth for ever. As concerns the great truths thus revealed, he that runs may read. The Book is not intended to teach science.

The other book has been placed before us in order that it may be examined by the intellectual powers of man, and that its truths may be gradually evolved in the course of ages. The investigation of these truths, depending on man's powers of observation and research, must necessarily be imperfect. The pages of it are opened by one generation after another. Much error may be mixed up with these researches, and we cannot appeal to an authoritative revelation on these matters.

There may be science falsely so called—incomplete investigations—which at first sight may appear to be at variance with statements in Scripture. But all supposed opposition will disappear as science advances. We have no fear of true science. We cannot too carefully or too minutely interrogate God's works. There may be a mistaken interpretation of the physical facts mentioned in God's Word, and there may be difficulties as regards them which it is not easy to unravel, and which we may not now be able to explain. So far as our faith is concerned, there is no cause for alarm as to the teachings of science; and in regard to essential points, there are no contradictions in the two books.

In these days of scepticism, it becomes you as enlightened men of science to make a stand for truth, and not to be led away by hasty generalizations. Be not carried about with strange doctrines and speculations—"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Do not follow those who attempt to be wise above what is revealed, and who profess to have found out the secret of life in certain mere physical causes.

In your researches into the anatomy and physiology of the human body, you cannot have failed to see how fearfully and wonderfully it is made; and you have, I doubt not, come to the conclusion that there is something more required than the sun and protoplasm to animate our mortal frame. You listen to a voice saying, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The part of true wisdom is not to rush rashly to conclusions from imperfect data, but to wait patiently for a full elucidation of the phenomena. Your duties are of a high and solemn nature. You come in contact with sickness and death in all their forms. You will be called upon to act with energy, decision, and prudence on many emergencies. Body and mind will alike call for your attention. You will be admitted into the family circle, and will become their help in the time of trial and danger. You will have great opportunities of being useful. You may do much to soothe the aching head and the sorrowful heart, and to smooth the pillow of care. A word in season to the troubled spirit from a kind and considerate Christian physician may be even more effectual than the ministrations of a clergyman. Never forget that your

patients have not only bodies to be cured, but also souls to be saved; and while you should avoid all ostentatious obtrusion of religion, show by your deportment that you have a high and holy view of the duties of your office. You will be called upon, it may be, to face disease in its most formidable aspects—the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day. Hold not your life dear, but, like good soldiers, encounter all perils in a brave and manly spirit. Cultivate a kind and cheering demeanour. Be ready to enter into the peculiarities of your patient's mind; encourage the depressed, and calm the agitated spirit. While you practise your profession, *caute, caste, probeque*, and do all that in you lies for the health of your patient, have a sacred regard for what is committed to you by him, and remember the words of the *Sponsio*:—"Quæ inter medendum visa vel audita sileri conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum." Take a noble view of your calling, and act accordingly; shun all that is sordid, mean, and unworthy of a gentleman. Be pitiful, be courteous. Have a sacred regard for truth and honesty in all your dealings, and avoid a quarrelsome spirit, which has sometimes been held up as an opprobrium of doctors. If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.

And now, wishing you all health, happiness, and comfort in the exercise of your profession, we bid you farewell for the present; and in doing so, we commend you to Him who alone can preserve and keep you in all your ways, and who can at length bring you to the heavenly kingdom, where there shall be no more sorrow and no more sighing, no disease and no death, where the inhabitant shall no more say, I am sick, and where God shall wipe away all tears from every eye.

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ARTICLE II.—*Successful Case of Artificial Respiration by the Sylvester Method.* By CHARLES MOORE JESSOP, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, Associate of King's College, London.

(Communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh by Dr Aitken, 7th July 1869.)

THE following interesting case occurred on board ship, in 13° south latitude, as I was on my way to India in charge of troops, women, and children, in the year 1864.

On the 7th September (having been at sea for five weeks) a fine-grown and healthy-looking baby, three months old, was attacked with capillary bronchitis: it did well till the 10th, when a relapse occurred—the difficulty of breathing increased. The child, however, rallied in the course of the day, and between nine and ten the same evening appeared to be progressing favourably.

About a quarter to twelve I was called by the father, saying that the child was dead. I went down and found it lying in its mother's