ficelle se distingue par sa simplicité, sa légèreté, et sa solidité. Elle est préférable en cela à bien des appareils semblables."

The combined knife and fork, for the use of those persons who have lost an arm, and which we believe was designed by that gallant soldier, Kearney, is introduced to us as that of M. Danninger, of Vienna. Its origin is, however, credited to an American source.

In Plate XIV. the arrangement of the Swiss medicine wagon (*fourgon d'ambulance matériel*) is given in detail. The Federal army, we are told in the text, possesses thirty-two of these wagons, one of which is issued to each brigade of 2800 men. The contents of the wagon designed for the establishment of a field hospital are as follows: thirty beds, cooking utensils, meal, coffee, wine, brandy, medicines, instruments, bandages, splints, plaster of Paris, operating table, camp-stools, hand-litters, flags, and divers tools. The wagon is heavy, entirely too heavy to suit our American ideas, and is drawn by four horses driven by postillions.

The coffee-kitchen wagons of J. Dunton, of Philadelphia, are fully described and figured. In the opinion of Professor Gurtt, these kitchens, so modified as to prepare the soldier's daily food, might with great advantage be employed for the every-day march of a command, especially when in face of the enemy.

The series of plates under our notice are concluded by a representation of Bache's apparatus for the measurement of recruits, a fac-simile of the card of identification presented to each soldier by the Christian Commission, and a series of diagrams illustrative of the U. S. A. hospital tent, and of the means of heating and ventilation adopted in the American temporary pavilion hospitals.

In bringing to a close our hasty analysis of this admirable work of Professor Gurtt, we would again express our high appreciation of its value. In our opinion the author is entitled to great praise not only for the able manner in which his voluntary labours have been accomplished, but also for the spirit of humanity which has prompted the publication. In an artistic point of view, the work—*atlas and text*—is a splendid contribution to military surgery, and one which we feel confident cannot fail to exert a decided influence in furtherance of that most humane of all objects—the rendering of succour to sick and wounded soldiers.

J. H. B.

ART. XXVII.—*A History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from its foundation in 1765. With Sketches of the Lives of Deceased Professors.* By JOSEPH CARSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, etc. 8vo. pp. 227. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1869.

THE history of the University of Pennsylvania has a national as well as local interest, from the early date of its origination, and the connection with it of men of illustrious public reputation, such as Dr. Franklin and Dr. Rush. Nor are the reasons hard to discern which have, in the past, drawn more attention, and more widely gathered patronage, to its medical than to its academic department. It is well, therefore, that from time to time the history of the Medical Department should be fully recorded. This has been done twice by Prof. G. B. Wood; in a valedictory discourse in 1836, and in a communication to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, published in the third volume of its *Transactions*.

For fidelity and carefulness of statement, and maintenance of the dignity of the Institution, as well as for skill in literary execution, the task of extending and continuing this record could have been confided to no better hands than those of Professor Carson. Because of the responsibility of his connection with the University, however, we are obliged to miss some elements of interest possible to such a work, in which history and biography are commingled. If history is most instructive when most complete in its conveyance of facts, and

biography most valuable when, not confined to eulogy, it depicts faults and foibles, as well as virtues, errors and failures as well as successes; then we must regret the absence of some particulars in certain parts of this volume. Still, the general excellence of its preparation is such that, in view of the reasons therefor, this omission can hardly be considered as a fault. Dr. Carson has evidently spent much time and labour in obtaining materials for his book, from sources many of which were scattered, and difficult of access or even of discovery.

In the introductory chapter a graphic sketch is given of the primitive state of general and professional culture in this country toward the end of the seventeenth century. While the first medical practitioners of America were, many of them, men of excellent education obtained abroad before their migration; one curious feature of the times was the union of the clerical and medical professions in the same persons. A number of works on medical subjects, written by clergymen, were published. A hymn-book is still extant, on the fly-leaf of which a well-known "theological physician," being informed during religious service of the sudden illness of a servant, wrote these words: "*Let the wench be blooded, and wait till I come.*" Barber-surgery must have ranked quite low in dignity in the colonies. Gordon mentions that "the salary of a secretary in New Sweden was eight dollars a month; of a barber, ten; and of a provost, six." He adds: "We must not infer from comparison of the wages of the secretary and barber, that the latter was most valued, though most appreciated. The first had doubtless the most honour, though the second had a greater compensation in base lucre." Quacks abounded in the same times, we are told, "like locusts in Egypt." Dr. Carson refers, with much interest, to the industrious researches of the colonial physicians in natural science, and especially in the indigenous medical botany of the country. The names of Clayton, Tenuant, Lining, Chalmers, Garden, Shoeff, Colden, and Mitchell, are honourably mentioned in this connection; several of them being complimented by Linnaeus, who named genera after them.

The first two physicians of Pennsylvania, coming over with William Penn, were Thomas Wynne and Griffith Owen. The latter performed the first recorded surgical operation in the colony, an amputation, in 1699. Drs. Kearsley and Graeme followed soon; and their teaching reared a number of native practitioners—Zachary, Cadwalader, Shippen, Bond, Evans, Redman, and Bard, being the most conspicuous names. Most of these went to Europe to complete their medical education. This practice continued for a long time; nearly all, especially of the early teachers of medical science in America, receiving their diplomas in Edinburgh, London, Paris, or Leyden.

Closely associated in origin with the University of Pennsylvania were two other institutions of more than local interest—the American Philosophical Society and the Pennsylvania Hospital. The former was directly originated by Franklin, aided largely by members of the medical profession, two of whom were among its nine "founders." The latter was first suggested by Dr. Thomas Bond; who gave within its walls the first clinical instruction imparted in this city. The custom of gratuitous service in the hospital was inaugurated by the voluntary act of Dr. Zachary and Drs. Thomas and Phineas Bond. The medical library of the same institution dates from 1763, with the gift of a volume from Dr. John Fothergill of London. This eminent physician afterwards contributed munificently to the resources of the Hospital for conveying instruction.

Many interesting facts are mentioned by Dr. Carson in his account of the lives of Drs. John Morgan and William Shippen, Jr., the actual founders of the Medical Department of the University. Both were thoroughly trained abroad, besides their possession of rare ability and energy; so as to be well fitted for the task of erecting a new and important institution. John and William Hunter, Cullen and Hewson, were among their preceptors and friends. Space is not allowed us here to notice the early difficulties, conflicts, and changes which beset the Medical School; the most important of which, of course, resulted from the Revolutionary war, and from the transition afterwards from the *status* of the "College of Philadelphia" to that of the University of Pennsylvania.

On the sometimes mooted question of priority in conferring medical degrees, between Philadelphia and New York, Dr. Carson gives satisfactory evidence that the first degree, of Bachelor of Medicine, was conferred June, 1768, in Philadelphia; while the degree of Doctor of Medicine was first granted in New York, in 1770, by King's College. In 1769-70 the following Faculty of the University was announced: "Theory and Practice of Medicine, John Morgan, M. D.; Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery, William Shippen, Jr., M. D.; Materia Medica and Botany, Adam Kuhn, M. D.; Chemistry, Benjamin Rush, M. D.; Clinical Medicine, Thomas Bond, M. D. The Provost, Rev. Dr. Smith, also delivered lectures on Natural Philosophy to the class." Rush was then but twenty-four years old; Kuhn twenty-eight; Shippen thirty-three; Morgan thirty-four. Bond was older, having passed fifty years of age.

We must, with reluctance, refrain from lingering over these pages, which not only give account of most of the distinguished men who made Philadelphia the "medical metropolis" of the country, but which incidentally also take us into the company of some of their foreign contemporaries. No medical man in Philadelphia, and few, we should suppose, in the country, can fail to find the volume before us full of interest. The sketches of the lives of Drs. Rush, James, Barton, Wistar, Dorsey, Physick, Dewees, Chapman, Horner, Gibson, and Pepper, are especially faithful, though brief. The history is brought down to 1866; the last event mentioned being the organization of the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine. It is noticeable that the plan of the latter is in accordance very nearly with a programme arranged in 1816, but then only partially carried out for a short time.¹

The last two chapters of Dr. Carson's book are occupied with the history of clinical instruction in the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Hospitals, and at the University, and an account of the University buildings and accommodations for medical lectures. Since this book was published, it is understood that there is a probability of the removal of both the Collegiate and the Medical Departments to a new site beyond the Schuylkill River, where room may be afforded for ample extension and improvement. For the labour of love which he has spent in preparing this most interesting and valuable work, Prof. Carson has earned the gratitude of the alumni of the University, and of all others interested in medical education in this country.

H. H.

ART. XXVIII.—*Transactions of American State Medical Societies.*

1. *Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York for the year 1868.* 8vo. pp. 420.
2. *The Minutes of the Thirty-fifth Annual Session of the Tennessee Medical Society, with the Constitution and By-Laws, and Address of Corresponding Secretary.* 8vo. pp. 16.
3. *Transactions of the Eighteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society, held at Quincy, May 19th and 20th, 1868.* 8vo. pp. 110. Chicago.
4. *Transactions of the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Medical Society, held at Delaware, June 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1868.* 8vo. pp. 201. Cincinnati.
5. *Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society at its Eighteenth Annual Session, held at Indianapolis, May 19th and 20th, 1868.* 8vo. pp. 178.

1. THE session of the *New York State Medical Society* for 1868 was opened by an inaugural address from the President, Dr. JOHN P. GRAY, of Utica, the

¹ The following appointments were then made: Dr. W. P. C. Barton, Professor of Botany; Dr. Charles Caldwell, Professor of Natural History; Dr. Thomas Cooper, Professor of Mineralogy and Chemistry; Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Dr. Caldwell, in his autobiography, states that a not inconsiderable part of the audience attending his first course were ladies.