

lectures. They attended all the exercises, including the clinics and dissections. They were very faithful and conscientious students, and seemed to find no difficulty in feeling that they were learners, instead of simply women in the presence of a concourse of men, whenever in the lectures a topic was reached that touched the sensibilities, or they entered the dissecting room, or a patient was presented at the clinic in a plight that would shock a mixed audience of lay people. Their brothers and some members of the faculty were less fortunate. Many of these pupils found difficulty in forgetting that they were men in the presence of ladies, and not learners only, and the annoyance and embarrassment were so great, and occasionally the rudeness on the part of some male students who forgot themselves became so pronounced, that at the end of the term the faculty gladly gave up the experiment.

As a consequence, a college was at once organized for the education of women exclusively, and has been in successful operation ever since. It is found that here women can acquire a better education than at either of the colleges for men, the curriculum being the same or higher, and there has been no dissatisfaction with this arrangement.

But the question is a difficult one to discuss, and one on which you are sure to be misunderstood if you oppose any demand of the woman movement. For the advocates of that movement seem unable to allow you to say that women are different from men without insisting that you mean that they are inferior.

To say that men and women should be educated in medicine separately is no disparagement to women students, nor is it opposition to the free and equal entry of women into the profession. It is simply deference to an almost universal feeling of the sexes toward each other, — a feeling with which from childhood up we are indoctrinated by the civilization of our time.

If Harvard is able to establish a woman's medical school that will give instruction of as high an order as the present school it would probably be a good thing for the institution, and the new school would take rank at once by the side of its elder brother as the first in the land. But to make a mixed school of the one you already have would add an additional load to the heavy one she is already carrying in the interest of better education and higher requirements. The woman's movement, essentially just and correct as it is, cannot afford to molest Harvard. It has most to gain by allowing the latter to work out the problem it has in hand.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1878.

REMARKABLE CASE OF PARALYSIS, WITH SPONTANEOUS RELIEF.

BY O. R. BACHELER, M. D.,

Medical Missionary, Midnapore, India.

TARA KHAN was a prisoner in the jail at Midnapore. He was a Mohammedan from Eastern Bengal, age about thirty, well formed and well nourished, condemned to seven years' imprisonment for robbery, six years of which term he had already served.

On July 1, 1876, he was admitted to the jail hospital for paralysis of the left side. I watched the case with a good deal of interest during the six months that he was under treatment, making, in connection with the attending surgeon, frequent and thorough examinations.

There was complete paralysis of both nerves of motion and sensation of the affected side, the line of demarkation quite distinct, the median line of trunk and head. There had been a case of feigned paralysis in the jail some months before, in consequence of which this case received special attention, with constant watching and the application of a variety of tests on the part of the hospital attendants.

From notes made at various times I see that the treatment was (1) blisters to the neck (2) galvanism once daily for a month, (3) a course of bromide of potassium with tartar emetic, (4) strychnine one sixteenth of a grain daily for fifteen days, etc. Diet, milk, one pint to a quart daily.

The patient remained much the same for four months, except that the appetite and strength were gradually failing. At the commencement of the fifth month he was in a mori-

bund state for three days, quite unconscious and pulseless for several hours, from which he slowly rallied. From this date remedies were discontinued. His condition seemed utterly hopeless, while emaciation and general weakness increased daily. His position was invariably upon the back, except occasionally when his fellow prisoners would raise his head and shoulders upon pillows. He had not strength to change his position in the least.

On January 1, 1877, the queen was proclaimed Empress of India, and in honor of the event many well-behaved prisoners were released from the jail. Tára Khán, having but six months more to serve, and withal apparently near to death, was thought to be a fit subject for the queen's favor, and was accordingly released. Three men raised him upon his feet and helped him to walk from the hospital to the superintendent's office, about forty rods, where he sat waiting his turn. His dismissal paper was made out and handed to him, when he immediately sprang to his feet and walked away. It was noticed that there was a dragging motion of the left leg, but not sufficient to impede his walking. As the released prisoners were required to leave the town immediately, this man disappeared with his fellows, and has not since been heard from.

I have been induced to report this case thus minutely in consequence of some remarks that appeared in your JOURNAL some months since touching the influence of certain religious emotions on the diseased nervous system. I think there are a sufficient number of well-authenticated cases on record to show conclusively that under the influence of a sudden shock produced by emotions of joy, sorrow, fear, or fright a paralyzed nerve or system of nerves may be restored to their normal condition. Whenever religion claims like results for its emotions it must be where these conditions are absent, and these conditions being absent the claims of religion are worthy at least of careful consideration.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY-RATES.

	Estimated Population, July 1, 1878.	Deaths during week ending June 22, 1878.	Annual Death-Rates per 1000 living.		
			For the Week.	For the Year 1877.	Mean for ten Years, '68-77.
New York.	1,093,171	469	22.31	23.42	28.71
Philadelphia.	876,118	309	18.34	18.80	21.54
Brooklyn.	549,438			21.51	25.50
Chicago.	460,000	107	12.09	17.83	22.39
Boston.	375,476	137	18.97	20.10	24.34
Providence.	100,000	18	9.36	18.81	19.20
Lowell.	55,798	15	13.98	19.09	22.50
Worcester.	54,937	14	13.26	14.07	22.30
Cambridge.	53,547	17	16.50	18.69	20.83
Fall River.	53,207	13	12.71	1.35	24.96
Lynn.	35,528			0.42	19.67
Springfield.	33,981	5	7.66	6.02	19.77
Salem.	27,140	7	13.41	0.38	21.15

GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOSTON.—The next regular meeting of the society will be postponed to the second Thursday of July, the first Thursday being a public holiday.

HENRY M. FIELD, M. D., *Secretary*.

NORFOLK DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting will be held in Kennedy Hall, room 5, on Tuesday, July 9th, at two o'clock. Papers, communications, etc.:—

(1.) Malignant Disease of the Uterus, Dr. C. E. Wing.

(2.) Medical Ethics and "Codes of Ethics," Dr. Henry A. Martin.

Lunch at four P. M.

A full attendance is earnestly desired for the consideration of the adoption of a new by-law.

HENRY R. STEDMAN, *Secretary*.