

and strength are necessary. Overtax neither mind nor body. Live according to those sanitary principles which you will be called upon to advocate in the future; so that, when that future comes, with healthy mind in healthy body, you may be able to fulfil the duties of that high and noble calling which you have set before yourselves to-day."

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

ANATOMICAL OUTLINES FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN THE DISSECTING ROOM AND SURGICAL ROOM. By ARTHUR HENSMAN, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital. With Original Drawings by ARTHUR B. FISHER. Part III: the Thorax; containing Twenty-seven Plates, with Explanatory Tables. Part IV: the Head and Neck; *ibid.* London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1880.

MR. HENSMAN has now completed his very useful series of outline drawings. The development of this graphic or pictorial method of aiding the memory of primary processes of dissection and reading, is an undoubtedly valuable addition to the resources of the student in becoming not only a full and a ready, but also an exact, anatomist. The value of visual memory is in nothing perhaps greater than in perfecting anatomical study; it is, however, a kind of memory extremely useful to the medical man in clinical and practical work at the bedside at all times; and the student will find the discipline of training his visual memory, which Mr. Hensman's work will help him to pass through, not only useful for the immediate purpose in view, but of permanent value in after-life. The method of outline notetaking may with great advantage be continued in the hospital, as is the custom, for example, in the Leeds Hospital, and in the Samaritan Hospital by Mr. Spencer Wells. The faculty of visual memory has recently been studied in an interesting manner by Mr. Francis Galton, whose results are reported in a paper on the Statistics of Mental Imagery in the July number of *Mind*. He seems to think that scientific men in general are seldom remarkable for that kind of memory; but it is certainly one which medical men, and surgeons especially, must find it advantageous to cultivate. Mr. Hensman's *Outlines* offer a very practically useful study in that direction, and one directly valuable in facilitating the acquisition of the topographical knowledge of anatomy.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES

AND

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS

IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

CHÂTEAU PALUGYAY.

MESSRS. FALRE AND CO., 179, Regent Street, acting as agents for the old-established house of J. Palugyay and Sons, are introducing into England Hungarian wines which have long been known as of the highest character, and which justly bear a great reputation among connoisseurs and medical men, but which have hitherto been little known here, although esteemed by all who have travelled in Austria, or visited the south of Germany. By these it is recognised as an old and esteemed acquaintance. The Château Palugyay is a wine which has the advantage of being most carefully treated from the day of the gathering of the grape, and on no account is a bad vintage allowed to go out of the cellars under the label of Château Palugyay. Messrs. Palugyay ship only one quality of red wine, and only one quality of white Château Palugyay, and exclusively in bottles. The house is very jealous of the repute of Château Palugyay, and make it a point of honour that the amateurs of this fine Hungarian wine should always find it of equal quality. It is a wine in which blending and manipulations of all sorts are avoided, and may be regarded with confidence as a pure and natural product of the grape. In flavour, it resembles some of the finest kinds of Burgundy. It is pure and delicate, free from acidity, and may be employed with confidence where it is desired to order a pure, natural, old, and fine wine of this character. It will, it is believed, before long, acquire in England the high repute which it enjoys on the Continent.

THE GUILD OF ST. LUKE.—The election for officers will take place at 7.30 on October 20th, in the rooms of the Medical Society of London. At 8, a paper will be read by Dr. Stowers, "Observations on Medical Relief". A collection will be made for the funds of the society on October 18th, at Festal Evensong, in St. Paul's Cathedral, at 7.30 P.M. Sermon by the Rev. Canon Carter.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1880.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Association for 1880 became due on January 1st. Members of Branches are requested to pay the same to their respective Secretaries. Members of the Association not belonging to Branches, are requested to forward their remittances to Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary, 161, Strand, London. Post Office Orders should be made payable at the West Central District Office, High Holborn.

The British Medical Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1880.

PROFESSOR RUTHERFORD AND THE LICENCE TO PRACTISE.

THE September number of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* contains the address to the medical graduates of the University of Edinburgh, recently delivered by Professor Rutherford. This address differs very materially in character from those usually given under like circumstances. At the commencement of a session, professors, in their introductory addresses, generally hold out words of welcome and hope to the incipient students; whilst, at the termination of their studies, the professors, in the farewell addresses, offer them words of encouragement and practical advice in reference to their future career. On this occasion, Professor Rutherford has abandoned the established programme, and favoured his audience with an address on medical education and reform. In this address we fail to find any of those high principles which we should expect to find from a person of Professor Rutherford's attainments and position. On the contrary, we find much that is calculated to mislead. Professor Rutherford discusses, not so much what medical education should be, but as to who should be the licensing authorities for medical practitioners. He aims, and very justly, at showing that the Scotch universities have been mainly instrumental in elevating the character of medical education, and that "in this course the University of Edinburgh has taken the lead"; whilst, on the other hand, he tells us that, "for some reason or other, the University of London has hitherto had a smaller influence than was anticipated in elevating the education of the medical profession in England". Having thus established to his own satisfaction, seeing, as he does, little beyond the class-rooms, the paramount importance of the Scotch universities, he turns to examine the system whereby legal qualifications in medicine and surgery are obtained. He tells us that the universities should confer higher qualifications, and the corporations should confer lower qualifications; and, with the view of showing how absurd it would be to have but a single portal to the medical profession, he builds up a fantastic gateway, which is too ridiculous a composition to be submitted to serious criticism. He talks of the gatekeepers of "this precious one portal" being centralised in London, "with a committee of delegates from all parts of the country there assembled, and the papers of all candidates sent to them in London". There would be an "arch-examiner" in each subject, and "a number of experts". This is probably the form of portal which Professor Rutherford would frame; but it is not one which was ever contemplated. Professor Rutherford then tells us that, in spite of the failure of this absurd idea, it came to pass not long ago that "the busybodies of London gathered themselves together, and took counsel one of another"; and that from "the medical mountain of London there proceeded a curious little mouse". Thus it is that this distinguished university professor speaks of a conference composed of two members representing each of the four English universities and each of the three corporations; and it is thus he characterises a scheme of education and examination framed for this country, which has probably never been equalled for its prospective efficiency and completeness.

It is clear that Professor Rutherford does not understand the question which he has proposed to discuss. He refers to the Medical Act of 1858, and therefore probably may have seen it; and he probably