

a medical man, but *the* medical man, who is wanted; whatever may the talents of your substitute, there is no satisfaction imparted to your patient, unless by your own individual visit; thus to recreate is next to impossible, to be sick and confined for months is death to your practice, and if it please God to restore you to health and vigour, after such a visitation, it is only to find your once happy prospects blasted and destroyed. Is not this a position singularly distressing? The body of the medical profession throughout the Province, taken collectively, is large,\* and if only one half of that body could be induced to subscribe two pounds annually, a fund might at once be raised for this most beneficent of all beneficent purposes, and moreover, hopes may be entertained that the childless and more wealthy members of our profession might occasionally erect a monument as splendid as imperishable to their own memory; and the wealthy of other classes, who may have been rescued from suffering or death, by the invaluable attentions and resources of our beneficent art, may sometimes acknowledge services which no gold can remunerate, by pecuniary contributions, or bequest to this fund. It has often been remarked, that there exists in human nature, a sad tendency to put off judicious resolutions, and the generous impulse of to-day, is often forgotten amidst the whirl and the bustle of to-morrow's occupations. Hence it is, that the cause, which we are advocating, like the lessons of prudence, morality, and religion, needs to be constantly obtruded, to obtain a due and proper consideration. In conclusion, I anxiously entreat the members of the profession to concentrate their attention to the project about being brought before them, the feasibility of using the then favorable moment for uniting the whole body.

Quebec, January 2nd, 1862.

---

ART. IV.—*Case of severe stab of the abdomen with incision in the liver, &c.*  
By HERBERT H. READ, M. D., L. R. C. S. E.

These wounds were inflicted on Wm. Riley, 4th Officer of the Am. Ship, "Monarch of the Sea," on which I sailed from Liverpool to New York. The affray having occurred on the previous voyage, was not observed by myself personally, and the following account is gathered from an examination of the scars, a statement in the ship's log, and a description of the affair from the first officer, a very intelligent gentleman, whose skill in conducting the case would reflect credit on any regular practitioner. On March 4th 1861, Mr. Riley was attacked by a negro sailor with a drawn sheath knife, and received the following wounds: One in the epigastric region, a little to the left of and parallel with the linea alba, the scar is two inches in length; another on the left arm, the knife completely piercing the triceps just above the elbow joint. There was also a

---

\* The details of the Census of the Canadian Provinces taken on the 1st of January 1861, have not yet been published, but on referring to that of 1851-2, we find that the number of Physicians at that time in Canada West was 382, and in Canada East 410, making a total at that period of 792. During the last ten years the advance in population of the two Provinces should yield a ratio of not much less than 1500 Physicians at the least.—*Ed. B. A. J.*