

tinuing it nearly to within an inch and a half of the external condyle, in a line corresponding with the junction of the edge of the brachialis internus and triceps muscles. This free incision carried down to the bone, enabled this structure to be fully exposed, both ends of which were then carefully dissected out from their muscular attachments, keeping the scalpel very close to the bones on the inner side to guard against injury to the brachial vessels. When a sufficient amount of separation was effected to evert the ends of the fractured humerus from the surrounding muscular structure, a piece of sheet tin was placed between the inner side of the fracture and the brachial vessels to protect them from injury during the operation of the saw, which was now called into use, and a very thin lamina of the smoothed surfaces of each portion of the humerus was thus excised, just enough to expose perfect bony surface. The semi-cartilaginous growth that had connected the two portions of bone was also removed, lest it might endanger the approximation of the new surface. The edges of the wound were brought together by a few sutures, and the arm flexed at the elbow, was then done up in a pasteboard apparatus that had been previously adapted. There was very little hæmorrhage, and although he was able to converse during the operation, which lasted fifteen minutes, and even declared afterwards that he felt the pain, it was very evident that such was not the case, from the entire absence of any tremor, contractile effort, or other indication of suffering. On the second day after the operation, so much inflammatory action came on, that it became requisite to remove the pasteboard and substitute three splints, leaving the wound exposed, so that evaporating lotions might be applied to the arm, the patient being confined to the bed. This plan of treatment was successful in arresting the further progress of inflammation, but the attendant swelling was hardly reduced until a month after the operation, consequently it rendered the efficient application of splints perfectly impossible until about the beginning of the fifth week. Of course during the whole of this time the greatest care was taken to keep the arm quiet and preserve the bones in apposition; and this was effected by a leather strap passing over the right clavicle and under the point of the elbow, which preserved the length of the arm to the greatest nicety, whilst the forearm was encased in pasteboard and kept confined to the neck, and also fastened to the body. In addition to these measures, advantage was also taken of the previous hint afforded of the possibility of his constitution not being disposed to deposit lime, and therefore to assist nature as much as possible in the process of union, he was ordered to take a tea-spoonful of the concentrated solution of muriate of lime three times a-day; together with nourishing diet and beer. Under this treatment his general health improved very rapidly, and at the end of the sixth week it became evident that the process of union had commenced. From this period the splints were kept very closely applied, so that it was impossible the least motion could have extended to the fracture; and at the end of the tenth week union was complete. There is no deformity whatever, ex-

cept in a little shortening, and that only to the extent of half an inch, which can hardly interfere with any motion or power in the arm.

Bytown, February 15, 1849.

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ART. XXXIII.—TRANSATLANTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

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GLASGOW.

Medical Lectures are delivered at two Institutions called Universities, the Glasgow and the Andersonian, at private Medical Schools, and at the residences of some Practitioners. The tickets of the two former, and of several of the latter, qualify their possessors for final examinations. Cliniques are given at the Royal Infirmary. Degrees are conferred solely by the Glasgow University. The license *ad practicandum* by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. All the Medical men are General Practitioners.

The University of Glasgow is situated in High Street, and was established in 1450. It grants the degrees of M. D. and of M. C. The fee for the first is £25, for the second £10 10s. The qualifications are the same for both: they are certificates of moral character; of being 21 years of age; of attendance upon Medical lectures for four years, one of which at least must have been in this University; of having completed one or more courses of lectures on each branch of the profession, of six months duration, with the exception of Forensic Medicine and Botany, if of less extent, two courses are deemed equivalent to one. Of two years' attendance at an hospital, containing at least 80 beds, one-half the time must be spent in the medical or surgical wards, according to the degree desired; and of having lodged an English Essay with the Clerk of the Senate two months prior to the graduation day, on a medical or surgical topic, as in the last qualification. Prior to the professional examination, the candidate's knowledge of Latin is tested. The principal Professors are Dr. Burns, of Surgery, Dr. T. Thomson, of Chemistry; Dr. J. M. Pagan, of Midwifery; Dr. Couper, of Materia Medica; Dr. A. Buchanan, of Institutes of Medicine; Dr. Thomson, of Medicine; and Dr. Rainy, of Forensic Medicine. Dr. Mackenzie is the Waltonian Lecturer on the Eye. All, with the exception of the second, lecture within the University's walls. The chemical class rooms and laboratory are in a building in Shuffle Street; the former is very capacious and lofty, the largest of the kind in this city; it contains fourteen rows of seats raised one over the other, and extending from end to end of the room in the form of bows; only four were occupied, and these by about forty auditors, a larger number than attended any of the other classes; at the Midwifery there were but fifteen present; and at the Materia Medica only thirteen more. Each lecture is delivered at the same hour as the one corresponding to it in the Andersonian University. All the Students, except the Medical, wear scarlet togas, none have any characteristic head dress. In order to insure attendance, each must in-