

Various press cuttings

Publication/Creation

Mid-late 19th Century

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xekaq8mp>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

ENGLISH SURGERY IN BELGIUM.—The most recent and authentic reports of the state of health of King Leopold confirm the complete success of the operations of our countryman, Mr. Henry Thompson, and the restoration of the king to a state of health and comfort. When Mr. Thompson left his patient, he exercised a judicious reserve in declining to pronounce him completely free from any existing source of mechanical irritation until the lapse of a certain space of time, and the disappearance of all local symptoms should give solid reason for that conclusion; and, in order to be able to test the condition, it was provided that he should return in a fortnight. The progress has, however, been so uninterruptedly favourable, that the private physicians of His Majesty have in the interval become satisfied that all is now well, and that the illustrious patient is freed from the source of his recent long-continued and exhausted sufferings. Mr. Thompson will not, therefore, even be required to pay the proposed supplementary visit of examination. The whole circumstances of this case reflect honour on British surgery; and no less for the sake of the patient, so much esteemed and beloved in this country, than for the honour of our school of science, the successful result achieved is a source of considerable congratulation. On a recent occasion, when English surgery was conspicuously placed in competition with Continental skill, the result was not what might have been anticipated from the ability of our representative, or the peculiar eminence of the English school in the treatment of gunshot injuries—a department of practice which has been wholly revolutionized by English professors, and which is now conducted all over the world on the principles established by Hunter, Guthrie, Longmore, Macleod, and the contributors to the surgical history of the war in the Crimea. But the history of the treatment of Garibaldi's wound is singularly involved, and is never likely to be fully published. The present circumstances are of a far less doubtful character, and the previous failure of two surgeons so eminent in their department as Herr Langenbeck and M. Civiale, gave little hope of ultimate success. Mr. Thompson may now fairly claim the praise due to one who has added a leaf to the laurels of his brotherhood.—

Lancet.

L. 104/1

of English pictures and water-colour drawings,
 at private collections, is now being disposed of
 of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in
 St. James's. Saturday was the first day of the
 devoted entirely to the pictures, of which
 were the principal examples:—51, 87, and
 erring, sen.—Three capital works—"The Road
 Rails," exhibited at the British Institution;
 h Horse Fair," painted as a pendant to Rosa
 Horse Fair;" and "A Farm-yard," with horses
 very recently painted—216 guineas (Webster
). 59. J. L. David.—"Tintoretto painting the
 Daughter immediately after her death." An im-
 of the great French painter—105 guineas (Perci-
 rick Nasmyth.—A splendid view of Loch Kat-
 atiful and pure early specimen of the great
 et size—235 guineas (Palmer). 100. George
 Repose," a wood scene with a gipsy family
 very fine; and the companion—A woody land-
 peasants in a storm; equally fine—120 guineas
 109 and 10. T. Creswick, R.A.—A River Scene,
 imber, a cart and peasants, and "The Strid,"
 le; very fine—147 guineas (Holmes and Gam-
 nd 12. Same Artist.—An Upright River Scene,
 er seated on a rock; one of his best works,
 848; and the companion, Forest Scenery, with
 er, introduced by R. Ansdell, A.R.A., painted
 4 guineas (Ackerman). 113. T. S. Cooper,
 61.—A Grand Highland Scene, with sheep,
 beautiful example—115 guineas (Newman).
 Müller.—A splendid view at Bucharach, on
 passengers waiting for the ferry; a very
 work, signed by the master—155 guineas
 the first day's sale yielded 4,462*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* This
 will be devoted entirely to the drawings, two of
 ion" and "Suez," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., are
 e Mr. Wadmore's collection, and some extraor-
 drawings, the property of a private gentleman,
 ances received direct from the artists' studios,
 the view of acquiring the choicest works of the

have given
 me that an
 tell you, S
 of police p
 servants m
 himself con
 can be obt
 scattered
 this union,
 have I or
 with a sup
 to prevent
 Johnson's ca
 grievances o
 the day my
 and if you k
 pursued me,
 would at on

After a lo

Mr. OVER
 believed tha
 were mistake
 would not be
 privileged co
 the result of
 had acted bo
 the action co

His LORD
 summed up,
 Damages, 50

Mr. James,
 Temple, Q.C.

The plai
 schoolmaster
 churchwarden
 deaths for the
 a farmer, and
 the plaintiff.
 damages for
 fendant in A

Some changes have taken place in the staff of Colchester camp, chiefly in the medical department. Mr. Thomas Longmore, from the East Indies, has been appointed as head of the hospital and medical department in the place of Dr. Taylor, who has been removed to Montreal. Dr. Bain, staff surgeon of the 10th dépôt battalion, having received an appointment in the West Indies, has been succeeded as staff surgeon to the battalion by Dr. Daniel Macqueen. Deputy-Assistant Commissariat-General C. Napier, from Bermuda, has succeeded Mr. J. M. Lindsay as head of the Commissariat, Mr. Lindsay having received an appointment at Sierra Leone.

L. 104/2

bitant of

posite to
ons came
rve them.
e believed
omplained
ed to sum-
tained the
his house.

he was in
with two
Woolwich.
satisfactorily
It was

various booksellers, to be published the same day. 1. The popular edition will be printed on good paper and in suitable binding, price 2s. 6d. 2. A superior edition, with 13 illustrations by Hablot K. Browne, price 7s. 6d. Obtained by all booksellers in town and country, 47, Ludgate-hill.

[Advertisement.]—New Birthday Gift.—“The Birthday Book,” an entirely original work, written by Mrs. S. William Howitt, Augustus Mayhew, Thomas Miller, George A. Sala, William Brough, and Sutherland Edwards, forming a collection of Tales, Essays, and Narratives of Adventure, illustrated with 100 engravings. It will be accepted with delight by boys and girls, for it contains matter to please every taste, to amuse, to interest. “The Boys’ Birthday Book” is elegantly bound in cloth, gilt sides, back, and edges. Price 5s. As a new gift book it has the highest merits, and is sure to be appreciated. London, H. Wright, 65, Paternoster-row, and all booksellers. Shortly will be published “The Girls’ Birthday Book.”

[Advertisement.]—“Adam Graeme of Mossgrange,” the author of “Margaret Maitland,” price 5s., bound and printed in cloth, is just published, forming the sixth volume of the series.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the college at the meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 9th inst. :—John Folliott, Army; Charles Grant, Ballater, Aberdeenshire; Alexander Watson, Hackney; William Townsend, Sydnall, Shropshire; William Burton, Chatham, Kent; Frederic Paull, Plymouth; Paulin Orgias, Grenada, West Indies; William Henry Colvill, Army; Frederic Porter Smith, Bath United Hospital; Robert Biggs, Bath; William Daniel Slyman, Tideford, Cornwall; and John Longmore, Army.

L. 104/3

outlay. According to the present supply of dead meat a toll would amount to 40,000*l.* per annum ; and the city have their rental, which they are dissatisfied with which cannot make 100 per cent. per annum on the cost of Wooden huts would be more applicable. Country meat, if only on sanitary considerations, should have every encouragement of being sent to the London market and I should say the Government would never give authority to levy a tax on the sustenance of the people. If so, "after meat will come the quarter loaf."

In giving publicity to the above you would oblige would afford the public an opportunity of expressing opinion on such an absurdity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

L. 104/4

NEUTRAL MILITARY HOSPITALS.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday :—]

An International Congress is sitting at Geneva, the object of which is explained in the following propositions, emanating from the Swiss members of the Congress, as a basis for the deliberations :—

“The undersigned representatives, united in Congress at Geneva, have adopted the following regulations to be observed in case hostilities should take place between their respective nations :—

“Art. I. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be regarded as neutral, and, as such, protected and respected by the belligerents as long as they shall contain any sick or wounded.

“Art. II. The whole sanitary staff, including doctors, surgeons, apothecaries, attendants, &c., are to be regarded as neutrals.

“Art. III. The above-named persons shall be allowed, even after the enemy is in possession, to fulfil their duties in the ambulance or hospital where they may happen to be as long as their services are necessary, and will then be allowed to leave without the slightest hindrance or molestation.

“Art. IV. However, such persons will only be allowed to take away with them what is strictly their own personal property. All the *matériel* belonging to the ambulance or hospital comes under the rules of war.

“Art. V. Inhabitants of the country who may have rendered service in conveying the wounded or bringing them help (*secours*) upon the battle-field shall be equally respected and left unmolested.

“Art. VI. Soldiers (*militaires*) severely wounded, whether already received in the ambulances or hospitals or taken from the battle-field, shall not only be taken care of, no matter to what nation they belong, but shall not be made prisoners. They shall be allowed to return to their homes, but on the condition that they shall not bear arms pending the duration of the campaign.

“Art. VII. The soldiers mentioned in the above article shall receive a free pass, and, if necessary, means for their journey, when well enough to leave their place of treatment.

“Art. VIII. The articles required for the sick and persons attached to the ambulance or hospital shall be provided by the army in possession, the cost of which articles shall be repaid by due voucher at a later period.

“Art. IX. A distinct uniform and badge shall be worn by all officers and men connected with the sanitary department in all armies. Every country shall also adopt the same flag to be hoisted over military ambulances or hospitals. A red cross on a white ground is proposed.

“Art. X. Any person wearing the badge for other purposes, as for spying, shall be treated with all the rigours of military law.

“Art. XI. Stipulations analogous to the above relative to maritime warfare may form the object of an ulterior convention between the Powers interested.”

to 24,000,000l., and the declared value of the exports, or foreign trade, for the year was upwards of 52,000,000l., the two added together showing a gross total of more than 76,000,000l., the gross revenue of the country for the same year (1860) being 6,000,000l. less. The quantities of raw material consumed, reckoned in pounds avoirdupois, are expressed in numbers like those which the Hindoos, at one time the great masters of cotton-spinning, employ in their interminable chronology. The quantity of cotton imported within the year was 1,390,938,752 pounds; and the quantity wrought up 1,033,600,000 pounds. And it may be mentioned, in passing, that each of these pounds is capable of being spun into a thread, called "700's yarn," the length of which would be 588,000 yards, or more than 330 miles,—a degree of tenuity far surpassing the "woven wind" which the Hindoo poets tell us was the product of the once famous looms of Dacca. But this mighty fabric of enterprise, capital, labour, skill, energy, science, all the elements and ingredients, moral and physical, which go to make up prosperity, to produce the means of national power and greatness and human wellbeing, was, at the very acme of its pride and its power, threatened with destruction by a twofold peril. It had outgrown its strength within, which ought to have been foreseen and avoided; nay, which had been foreseen, though not avoided. It was menaced with danger from without which it was more difficult, if not impossible, to foresee, and certainly quite impossible to avoid. If these two disasters had happened one after the other, instead of both at once, the chief evils of the late crisis would have had to be passed through twice over. As it was, one was lost in the other, and partially neutralized and mitigated by it. These two evils, though productive of a like effect, were, in fact, contraries in their very essence. The one consisted in having too much cotton, the other in having no cotton at all; the one was a plethora, the other was inanition; the one was apoplexy, the other was atrophy. About the time the American war broke out the markets of England and the world were crammed and glutted with cotton goods, the produce of English looms during years of over-production. Over-production and over-trading had been pressed and strained to their utmost limit. Cotton goods had been forced into every accessible market until it would hold no more. Everybody wanted to sell; nobody to buy. Cotton goods were a drug everywhere. Had not the Americans fallen to butchering one another, the worst effects of extreme over-production must have suddenly fallen upon the cotton lords. They must have worked half-time, and many of the less solid and colossal palaces would have shaken and tottered to the very basis of their tall fanes if they had not come tumbling down with a crash.

The hospital screw steamship *Mauritius*, Capt. D. Cruickshank, the arrival of which at Spithead on Monday evening was briefly reported in *The Times* of yesterday, sailed from Hongkong on the 8th of January, Cape of Good Hope the 25th February, and St. Vincent's the 18th March. She has brought home 132 military and 55 naval invalids, many of the former having greatly distinguished themselves during the Indian mutiny and the Chinese war. One soldier of the 85th Regiment wears the Victoria Cross for deeds performed before Delhi. The invalids on board are in medical charge of Surg.-Major McDonald, principal medical officer, assisted by Staff-Surg. Daniel and Assist.-Surgs. White, Barnewell, Kerans, and Murtaugh. The ship's passenger-list comprises Staff-Surg. Cunningham, Surg. Morgan, R.N., Assist.-Surg. Fagan, R.N., Staff Assist.-Surg. Longmore, Assist.-Surg. Hawkins, R.N., Lieut. Gilmore, 1st Royals; Messrs. Collier and Wilson, engineers, R.N.; Purveyors Knapp and Robertson, and Messrs. Chapman, Dawson, and Becker. Thirty-one men of the Army Hospital and Medical Staff Corps have been in attendance upon the sick during the voyage. The passage home was fine up to the Cape and thence to St. Vincent's, but from St. Vincent's to Cape Finisterre strong northerly gales were experienced the ship for three days only making 120 miles. The sea time of the *Mauritius* since leaving Hongkong has only been 71 days, she having lain at anchor 10 days at the Cape of Good Hope and three days at St. Vincent's. Two officers (military) died on the passage—Lieut. Lawford, 1st Sikh Cavalry, from dropsy contracted in North China; and Capt. Cobham, 13th Light Infantry, from dysentery contracted in British Caffraria. The *Mauritius* brings four days' later news from the Cape than was brought by the regular mail steamer, since her sailing thence the following troopships left for England:—*Cressy*, *Hougoumont*, *Maoduff*, and *York*. Her Majesty's steamers *Samson* and *Magicienne* had also arrived from China, and with Her Majesty's ship *Inflexible* were under orders for England. The *Sir William Peel* screw steam transport, was at the Cape when the *Mauritius* left, and would embark a portion of the troops that were wrecked in the *Miles Barton* for England. She was expected to leave in four or five days after the *Mauritius*. Her Majesty's ship *Ariel*, Commander Alexander, had not arrived out at the Cape from England. The cleanliness and admirable order in which the *Mauritius* arrived at Spithead from her long voyage was beyond all praise. Much of this was due to the careful manner in which she was specially fitted out under the superintendence of Dr. Mapleton, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, in January, 1860, with all the equipments and requirements of an ambulant hospital, and much is owing to the suitability of the ship herself for such a purpose, she being 8 ft. 6 in. in height between decks on the lower deck, and 7 ft. 10 in. on her main deck, while her large side scuttles, which were kept open even in rough weather, materially assisted the ventilation of the ship as carried out by the windsails and bonnets through the deck. She has sleeping berths for 208 invalids in three compartments, each compartment more resembling the roomy ward of an hospital on shore than one on board a steamship, each man having 300 cubic feet of space. The roomy and well-stocked dispensary; the orderly state of the bedding, with the little luxuries provided for the men in the wards, such as a well-assorted library, draughts and solitaire, &c., with arm-chairs for such as are enabled to walk about the wards, to relieve them during the exercise, all show that a considerable amount of forethought has been at work, providing for the comfort of the invalid. The diet has been equally well attended to, and a patent kneading machine, with a baker in charge, provided fresh bread every morning; 145 days' salt and fresh provisions were put on board at Hongkong, with a plentiful supply of sheep, fowls, vegetables, wine, &c., these four latter articles being replenished at the Cape of Good Hope. The provisioning of the invalids has been carried out by the Government, the ship receiving so much per ton per month for her services. Since her engagement in June, 1860, she has had 1,072 sick soldiers, Marines, and seamen treated on board, and out of this large number only 54 deaths have occurred. Nearly two-thirds of the men were suffering from chronic tropical diseases; many of them in an almost hopeless state. The mean range of the thermometer between decks during the hottest weather has been 82 deg.; but this was only for a very short time. Eight soldiers and five Marines and seamen died on the passage home from Hongkong, a much smaller proportion than had been anticipated by the medical men in charge, on leaving for England. The military invalids requiring hospital treatment were landed from the ship at the dockyard yesterday, and conveyed to the military hospital; the remainder of the military will disembark this morning. The naval invalids were disembarked yesterday, 20 being sent to Haslar Hospital, and 32 to Her Majesty's ship *Victory*.

dict should be entered for the plaintiff, subject to a final case for the Court above, Mr. Knowles, Q.C., being invited to state the case.

F. KELLY stated his points to be,—1. That plaintiff, by his own act in not *bona fide* opposing Bills in Parliament, which, in fact, he became a party, was estopped from disavowing the title of the Crown, or the title of the Crown to refer to the present trustees. 2. That ejectment will lie in such a case, as the plaintiff must be concluded by the 24th section of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act. It was then agreed that, as this ejectment was only sought to recover possession of a small portion of the property, Mr. Knowles should have power to deal with all the lands that lay under the respective grants.

REPORT of BANKRUPTCY, Basinghall-street, April 3.

(Before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD.)

IN RE COLLINS AND COLLINS.

The bankrupts were drapers, of Sloane-street. Their capital was 42,000*l.* A dividend of 3*s.* in the pound has been paid.

Derrick Collins was now awarded a third-class certificate, Mr. Ashurst, for the assignees, not objecting, the bankrupt having sustained an injury in his head some time ago by a fall from his horse. The other bankrupt had been released from prison, but he could never pass his examination.

POLICE.

MANSON-HOUSE.—John William Griffiths, about 35 years of age, was charged before the LORD MAYOR with obtaining goods on a false pretence.

The prisoner, who was until lately employed as a porter at Mr. Drew, a hosier in the Burlington-arcade, went on Monday week, after he had left that service, to the warehouse of Messrs. Vavasseur and Taylor, silk merchants in King-street, of whom Mr. Drew was a customer, and passed in his name six neck scarfs, of the value of 30*s.*, which he took away, the warehouseman who served him being he was still in the employ of Mr. Drew. On the following Thursday he called there again and asked for six more silk scarfs, but by that time it was known in the warehouse that he was no longer in Mr. Drew's employ, and he was detained. In reply to a question he asked he had sold the scarfs he obtained on the former occasion for the support of his wife and six children. It was afterwards found that he had procured goods from other warehousemen in the city in the name of Mr. Drew, and turned them into money.

The prisoner, who made no defence, was committed for trial.

James Harris, a labourer, was brought up on a warrant charged with stealing a large quantity of metal sheath-belonging to his employers, Messrs. Budd, of Upper Thames-street.

Woutner preferred the charge.

The prisoner was arrested on the 7th of January by James Gayler, a detective, while in the act of stealing the metal in question, in concert with other men, who have since been tried for the offence and convicted at the Central Criminal Court, but he threw the officer down and made his escape, and had since contrived to elude the vigilance of the police until Tuesday evening, when he was apprehended on a warrant from the Lord Mayor.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

WILDHALL.—William Runder, aged 70, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Harvey and Co., coal and flour factors and general wharfingers, of Grand Junction Wharf, Whitechapel, was charged with embezzling various sums within the last 18 months, amounting to 700*l.*

Mr. Humphreys, jun., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lewis for the prisoner.

This case has been several times before the Court, but we have hitherto reserved our report, the evidence being very incomplete. The circumstances, however, which have appeared during the various examinations show that the case was one of no ordinary importance; and, although the witnesses have shown a great desire to withhold the extent of the prisoner's defalcations, rumour asserts the amount as very little short of 10,000*l.*, which appears to have embraced a long period of years, the prisoner having been in the employ of the firm in a confidential capacity for 60 years. Mr. Humphreys said he intended to give evidence to prove nine cases of embezzlement, but it so happened that the whole of the witnesses were not in attendance.

He therefore went into the cases of Mr. Gurney, a baker, of Hammersmith, who paid the prisoner 10*l.* on the 1st of November last; Mr. Miller, also a baker, who paid him 6*l.* on the 14th of January; Mr. Simpson, of Islington, who paid 12*l.* on the 7th, and a like sum on the 14th of February; Mr. Carliss, who paid him 24*l.* on the 16th of February; and Mr. Bishop, who paid him 30*l.* on the 22d of December, and 24*l.* on the 26th of January.

Mr. Harvey stated that the prisoner was in the habit of delivering each week a ticket containing the gross total of what he had received during the week, and it was his duty to enter the amounts in the cashbook kept for that purpose. He had not, however, included the sums received by the witnesses, either in the rough cashbook or in the weekly tickets of totals, and a singular feature in the case was the fact that when the prisoner was apprehended by Packman, a sergeant in the detective force, a memorandum-book was found upon him, in which he had entered the amounts received from various customers which he had not accounted for, and the total of those entries, though not specifically stated, evidently amounted to hundreds of pounds.

is provided when that which is done "in the secret chamber" shall not be proclaimed "upon the housetop." That that is not in the future, that in the history of the church it has been tried to keep the hidden things of darkness from the light of day, and thus to reject the ungodly to please and comfort even in this life. The secret and of course a great and a revealing presence on a young lady, in your own society, has that been brought to light the great thought to come in, but God has made it known. I am, therefore, not surprised that you feel wounded by the exposure. I was out with the Agents on a similar occasion, that while I am sorry that you have made out, and I shall repeat at having made you some what, if only that some should lead you to repentance.

I remain, with every prayer for your growth in grace and holiness, your devoted servant,
BETH, MAY 15, 1852. R. H. HAYES, NEWBURY.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

On Friday, the 17th inst., concluded the series of six concerts given by the Devon and Cornwall Philharmonic Society, at St. George's Hall, Bournemouth, and having noticed the performance in our last paper, we shall confine ourselves to repeating that, notwithstanding the little time allowed for rehearsals, owing to the immensity of the department of the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Mayhew, with the 10th Regiment, it was, although decidedly not the best of the season, yet very satisfactory. The room was crowded in every part, and the audience testified their approval and delight by repeated applause and approval. Our present location is in a room the whole of the proceedings of the Society during this its first season of existence, with the object of putting before our readers a summary of what has been effected, and of impressing on them the great desirability of rendering it permanent, bringing forth the talent, music, talent, and promoting and diffusing true musical taste, in this neighbourhood.

The organization of this Society had in the first place difficulties of a very disheartening character to contend with, whilst on the other hand it seemed to be doing that a series of circumstances wholly antagonistic, have resulted in rendering its efforts successful, and that this success has been achieved, in it has been undeniably, all well, we think, be ready to admit.

The difficulties were three—the neighbourhood is not musical culture existed, at the time the Society was started, no musical societies of any note, no choros, no clubs, that we are aware of—private concerts were of very rare occurrence—professors of music few in number, at least such as would be available in an orchestra—and had they been sufficiently numerous, the Committee could not have been engaged them, as the subscription must have been too low to ensure success. Then as to the choros, 50 to 100 voices were required, and where they were to come from, and how to be paid was a question we one could answer. A meeting was held, which all interested in musical affairs were requested to attend, and at which all these difficulties were stated and discussed—shortly after, the required number of professional, choros singers, and amateur musicians were forthcoming, and organized themselves in a body, undertaking to attend the rehearsals and the concerts—the former body for such representation as the funds would afford at the termination of the season, and the amateur and choros singers for the rest of the season. Mr. Mason, (the secretary, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Rogers, and the leading members of the orchestra, offered their services on the same terms, the two latter professions promising in addition some valuable assistance from their respective bands.

All in fact exhibited a zeal in these which cannot be too highly commended, and we trust the foundation which they have thus laid, and which could not have been accomplished by other means will prove the basis of future progress.

And now we arrive at the pleasing task of recapitulating what has been actually done, and which we can safely say is no more than the most sanguine could possibly have expected. On examining the programme, we find that the following orchestral compositions and choros have been performed as a summer season extended out of the average, and a few of our largest provincial towns—

Concerts	1. "Symphony" (Haydn)	Walter
	2. "Symphony" (Mozart)	Walter
	3. "Symphony" (Beethoven)	Walter
	4. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	5. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	6. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	7. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	8. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	9. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	10. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	11. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	12. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	13. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	14. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	15. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	16. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	17. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	18. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	19. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	20. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	21. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	22. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	23. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	24. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	25. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	26. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	27. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	28. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	29. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	30. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	31. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	32. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	33. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	34. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	35. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	36. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	37. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	38. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	39. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	40. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	41. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	42. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	43. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	44. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	45. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	46. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	47. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	48. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	49. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	50. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	51. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	52. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	53. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	54. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	55. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	56. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	57. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	58. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	59. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	60. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	61. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	62. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	63. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	64. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	65. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	66. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	67. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	68. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	69. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	70. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	71. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	72. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	73. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	74. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	75. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	76. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	77. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	78. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	79. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	80. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	81. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	82. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	83. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	84. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	85. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	86. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	87. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	88. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	89. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	90. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	91. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	92. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	93. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	94. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	95. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	96. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	97. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	98. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	99. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter
	100. "Symphony" (Schubert)	Walter

Besides many lovely solos, choros, romances, choros and quartets, selected from the works of the best masters, too numerous to mention, and that magnificent production of Haydn, "The Creation." This latter alone, performed as it was a style of perfection seldom if ever attained in any of the western counties, was to all a source of the highest gratification, and awakened in those who had never before heard an orchestra, and they were many, feelings of delight and admiration quite new to them. Every one in fact, possessing a particle of taste in his composition, must have returned to his home after hearing this grand performance, impressed as well as delighted.

Then as regards the talent engaged—we find the volunteers have had the opportunity of hearing the following professional and amateur singers—

AMATEURS.	AMATEURS.
Malcolm Mayhew.	Miss Manning.
Miss M. Vaughan.	Mrs. Trevelyan.
Miss E. Phillips.	Lord Greaves.
Mr. H. Phillips.	Dr. F. Yonge.
Mr. Weeks.	
Mr. Carpenter.	
Mr. Haines.	

Whose merits are well known and acknowledged. They have had two solos on the piano forte by Miss H. Bond, whose delivery of French and Italian songs has been as successfully and skilfully used by Miss Maitland, a pianist of considerable German reputation (a solo on the clavier by Mr. Mayhew, performed in a manner which left nothing to be desired; a solo on the violin admirably executed by Mr. H. H. Bond, and a solo on the oboe equally well performed by Mr. Rogers.

The society has also much to be grateful for to the following musicians for their valuable assistance in the orchestra:—Capt. Fisk, Mr. Chadwick of Exeter, Mr. Hicks of Bournemouth, Messrs John Stone, Trevelyan, Lock, Isaac, Ivy, McKinnon, and Martin, all of whom have the advantage of music in hand, and whose example we should like to see followed.

The next point we have to consider is the cost at which all this has been done. That is the cost of each concert to each member. The amount of the subscription for the season, £1 1s. 6d., for which every member receives two tickets for every concert, and a third if he places at 1s. 6d. more. He thus has for the six concerts 12 tickets at a cost of £1 10s., or at the rate of 1s. 8d. per ticket! This is such an unusually and ridiculously small amount when the character of the performance is considered, that we think those of our readers who may not have made the calculation will scarcely credit it. "Singer's" tickets, of which only a very limited number could be issued, were fixed at 2s. 6d., and reserved seats at 1s. 6d. extra, and it is from the revenue alone that the balance which we mentioned is in the treasurer's hands, has arisen.

The largeness of the performance have from the first attracted as many strangers as the room could accommodate, and sometimes even more, most of whom appeared to think in the ordinary sense, and in the reserved seats, at all too high a price for admission.

Having thus summed up the progress much achieved by the Society, we now proceed to place before our readers the system and financial elements through the agency of which it has thus far been effected. For a very large portion of its success the society is indebted to the liberality and good nature of various individuals. These good qualities will always be found in them, but also, they may give some other neighbourhood. The committee has had to do for nearly everything in a forced progress, by no means a pleasant task, but their obligations have been handsomely repaid to. Messrs Colman and Colman furnished a grand piano forte without charge when selected; and a large number of donations were lent by a number. A large quantity of music has been lent by various persons who without charge, and we believe that even some of the professional singers have demanded less than their usual emoluments in consideration of the society being in its infancy. On such consideration be hoped for in future? Can it be hoped that the committee will always be able to depend on the valuable assistance rendered by Miss Manning, Mrs. Trevelyan, Lord Greaves, and Dr. F. Yonge who have supplied the place of professional singers, whom other rise have been engaged at a cost far beyond the society's means? Can it ever be hoped that any other body, that may be stationed here will furnish a number equal in ability to, and on the same terms as Mr. Mayhew, to whom indisputable evidence we do not hesitate to affirm the success of the concert is mainly to be attributed? We fear not. The same may be said of Mr. Mason, Mr. Constantine, Mr. Lancaster and others, who, although they cannot be forgotten in the distribution of whatever surplus there may be available, cannot be expected year after year to volunteer their services, give up other duties and occupations, and sacrifice their leisure time for a mere gratuity. As to the choros singers, we have been told on good authority that at other places it is not customary to remunerate them at all, but it seems much to expect of them, in business standing Bournemouth and Bournemouth for even, to forego other amusements and incur steady petty expences for gloves, hair ornaments, and smart dresses which we have not failed to notice, without any recompense but the privilege of singing.

Now when we should wish to see would be the Society in possession of sufficient funds, to command the amount of talent and strength requisite to ensure success, without having to depend on any gratuitous assistance—if any such were offered, let it be gratefully accepted—if not be professionally engaged, but if it be left in the position it now is in, we plainly foresee it must soon cease to exist. The question then which we put to the subscribers and the public, generally is this—will you consent to give up that source of amusements which has been opened up to you by the Philharmonic Society, in which so many have been engaged at a trifling cost;—will you offer a society to fall to the ground which has developed and increased the musical taste of the town and neighbourhood, and which will in all probability enable you to hear, in the near future, the most perfect of the town and neighbourhood, to the work Bournemouth and Bournemouth, where grand musical festivals have been held, having furnished several days of a time, and bringing in them thousands of strangers from all parts of England? Will you consent to give up a source of acquaintance with the edge of the profound and beautiful productions of the great masters, Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Haydn, Weber, Rossini, and others? or will you not rather, by either increasing the subscription, or increasing the number of donors to both, render the society permanent, profiting its performance every year and affording to Bournemouth and Bournemouth a permanently increasing pleasure of the most innocent, elevated, and refined character.

PLYMOUTH GUILDHALL.

The troops embarked in the freight-ship Whirlwind, mentioned yesterday, were the following:—1 field officer, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 3 staff, 22 sergeants, 9 drummers, 8 corporals, 225 privates of the 19th Foot. The following were the officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rooke, C.B., Captains H. J. Uniacke and G. H. Warburton; Lieutenants H. J. Browne, E. N. Kindersley, A. C. Martin; Ensign H. Thompson, Paymaster T. Palmer, Adjutant T. Thompson, Surgeon T. Longmore; also, Captain M'Pherson, Ensign Spooner, and Assistant-Surgeon M'Lean, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 6 corporals, and 65 privates of the 42d Highlanders. The Whirlwind was to sail last evening for India. She took also vast quantities of stores.

2. 104/7

GH-
OT-

m.
es.

by Messrs. Grover and Baker, and subsequently (on the inst.) had obtained an injunction in this court against Messrs. Grover and Baker. The plaintiff's case upon present motion was that Foxwell's machine was similar to those of Messrs. Grover and Baker in the infringed particulars, though different in other respects.

Mr. CAIRNS, Mr. JESSELL, and Mr. PHILLIPS (of common law bar) opposed the motion, on the ground of delay, and that the machines sold by the defendant were entirely distinct from those of Messrs. Grover and Baker and were improvements upon American machines in which the plaintiff could assert no patent right.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR refused the injunction at interlocutory stage on the ground of delay, although the infringement was similar to what had been determined to be such in the action at law against Reynolds, and had refused to grant an injunction against Grover

53° ;
835 ;

2. 104/8
On Monday Dr. J. B. Gibson, C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, accompanied by Sir J. R. Martin, M.D., C.B., physician to the Hon. Council of India, and also one of the members of the Senate of the Army Medical School, Fort Pitt, Chatham, arrived at that establishment, for the purpose of making themselves practically acquainted with the progress made by the medical candidates in their studies, and superintending the competitive examination of the students now being held by Professors Longmore, M.D., Parkes, M.D., and Aitken, M.D. On their arrival at the General Hospital they were met by Dr. Hume, the principal medical officer of the garrison; Dr. Longmore, Deputy-Inspector-General; and Staff-Surg. Barron, M.D., and proceeded in the first instance to make a minute inspection of the various wards of the hospital, and examining the books and returns kept in the establishment. They then proceeded to the Lunatic Hospital, which is set apart for the soldiers sent home insane from India and the colonies, and made a similarly careful inspection of that establishment, and subsequently visited the casemates, kitchens, and other departments, with the general good order and extreme cleanliness of all of which they expressed themselves much gratified. They then visited the Museum, and examined the improvements now in progress, the medical library, and Army Medical School, where they witnessed the candidates at the competitive examination for commissions as army surgeons, and again expressed themselves highly satisfied at the result of their visit. The establishment of the Army Medical School at Chatham has proved of the greatest utility. Under the superintendence of Dr. Longmore and Dr. Parkes the candidates for commissions have been daily instructed in the various duties appertaining to the members of the army medical profession.

Hunter v. Fairlamb—Standen v. Hutchings—Key v. ...
Western Railway Company—Avison v. Holmes—Stanley v.
—Barratt v. Mellers—North v. Gurney—Hunter v. Stewart—Br
Lindsay.

[Advertisement.]—United States.—Recently published, price 25s., an Atlas of the United States, British and Central America, from the most recent State documents, marine surveys, and unpublished materials, with Plans of the principal Cities and Seaports, and a preliminary Essay on the Physical Geography, Products, and Resources of North America, by Professor H. D. Rogers, of Boston, and A. Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E., geographer to the Queen, Edinburgh, on 29 plates, engraved in the best style, and fully coloured. The scale of the maps, $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles to an inch, is uniform throughout. A great amount of new matter, not found in other maps, has been placed at the disposal of the authors by the American Government. The Map of the Free and the Slave-holding States of the Union, and the tables in the introduction, will, it is hoped, convey a clear and correct standing of the great question of Slavery in its geographical and political aspects, and the plans of cities and seaports will be by many considered a welcome addition to the topographical maps. J. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

[Advertisement.]—Just published, a Christmas Present to the Sick, "The Will of God to the Invalid, as revealed in the Scriptures. God's way of Preserving Health and Restoring the Lost." This work is introduced to public notice with the object of pressing the invalid with the true means of restoring health. Unlike other works of this nature, it recognizes God's wisdom and teaches a Divine means for the preservation and restoration of health. It regards science as the handmaid, not the master of wisdom. It also points out the means of cure for a very large number of long-standing diseases. 1s. 6d., or post free for 18 stamps, by Houlston and Wright, 65 Fleet-street, London, E.C. 4, and all booksellers. By the same author will shortly be published, "The Blood of the Aristocracy."

[Advertisement.]—Sir B. Burke's (Ulster King of "Peerage and Baronetage for 1861," 23d edition, with a Portrait of Queen Victoria wearing the jewels, is now ready, price 38s. "The best logical and heraldic dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire." "Nowhere else is there to be found so full an account of the families of men newly admitted to the Peerage or the Baronetage of the United Kingdom. A Peerage and Baronetage beyond comparison with any book of the same class extant."—*Examiner*. "For the amazing quantity of personal and family history, admirable arrangement of details, and amount of information, this work is without a rival."—*Morning Post*. J. Harrison, bookseller to the Queen, 59, Pall-mall.

[Advertisement.]—Captain Dod's Peerage, Baron
Knights, &c., for 1861 (21st year) is now ready. This differs

THE LEGION OF HONOUR AND THE
ENGLISH ARMY. L 104/9

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following :—

"The Emperor, by a decree of the 3d of April, 1857, on the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has promoted the following English officers and soldiers in the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour :—

"TO THE RANK OF COMMANDER.

"General John Edward Dupuis, Royal Artillery.

"TO THE RANK OF OFFICER.

"Colonel Frederick William Hamilton, 1st Regiment of the Guards.

"Lieutenant-Colonel John Thornton Grant, 19th Regiment.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Smyth, 68th Regiment.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Collingwood Dickson, R.A."

By a decree bearing the same date, the following appointments have been made :—

"OFFICERS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

"Colonel Edward Cooper Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards, C.B.

"Colonel William O'Grady Haly, 17th Regiment.

"Lieutenant-Colonel James Pattoun Sparks, C.B.

"Colonel Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B., K.H., 97th Regiment.

"Colonel William S. Ramsay Norcott, C.B.

"Colonel Noel Thomas Lake, C.B., R.A.

"KNIGHTS.

(STAFF.)

"Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. H. Lord Burghersh, C.B., Coldstream Guards.

"Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Percy Fielding, Coldstream Guards.

"Major George Lord Bingham.

"Captain the Hon. Henry Walter Campbell.

"Major Edward Neville, Scots Fusileer Guards.

"Major Henry D'Oley Torrens, 23d Regiment.

"Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Whitmore, 30th Regiment.

"Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Leicester Curzon.

"Major the Hon. Somerset John Gough Calthorpe.

"Major Thomas Henry Clifton.

"Major James Gubbins.

"Major Charles Careur de Morel.

"Surgeon-Major Dr. Arthur Anderson, M.D.

"Surgeon-Major Dr. John Ramsay Brush, M.D.

"Assistant-Major John Wyatt, Coldstream.

"Surgeon-Major John Ashton Bostock, M.D., Scots Fusileer Guards.

"Surgeon-Major R. F. Valpy de Lisle, 4th Regiment.

"Surgeon-Major A. P. Lockwood, late 7th Regiment.

"Surgeon-Major Thomas Longmore, 19th Regiment.

"Surgeon-Major D. R. Mackinnon, 21st Regiment.

"Surgeon-Major B. G. Barlow, M.D., 28th Regiment.

"Surgeon-Major G. M. Muir, M.D., 33d Regiment.

"Surgeon-Major John Fraser, M.D.

"Surgeon-Major J. B. St. Croix Crosse, 11th Hussar

"Veterinary Surgeon J. G. Gloag, late 11th Hussar

at an advance of an eighth. Consols for
were first quoted 93 to $\frac{1}{8}$, and the last prices
 $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for money, and 93 $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for the ac-
The market was supported by some pur-
on account of the Court of Chancery, and
the circumstance that loans are still freely
on Government securities at 6 per cent.
stock left off at 212 to 214; Reduced, 92;
Three per Cents., 92 to $\frac{1}{8}$; India Stock, 220
; Exchequer-bonds, 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; India Bonds,
s. discount; and Exchequer-bills (June) 4s.
discount, (March) 3s. discount to par.
the discount-market the demand was mode-

foreign securities have not exhibited great varia-
but prices generally were supported with firm-
In Turkish Six per Cents. the operations
at 94 $\frac{1}{4}$. The other transactions comprised—
an Five per Cents., 100 $\frac{1}{4}$; Danish Three
cents., 85 and 85 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ecuador New Consoli-
14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, for account, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese
per Cents., 45; Sardinian Five per Cents.,
Spanish New Deferred, for money, 25 $\frac{1}{8}$; for
count, 25 $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$; Spanish Certificates, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$;
Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 65 $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$;
the Four per Cent. Certificates, 97.

corn-market this morning was steady at the
of Monday.

final quotations of the French Three per
on the Paris Bourse this evening were
c. for money and 69f. 35c. for the end of the
showing a little less heaviness.

Russian railway shares were quoted to-day at
premium, the fictitious demand from Vienna
everywhere being sufficient to keep them nomi-
that price, although it would disappear in-
if any large number were offered. Notwith-
the fact of the scheme being unanimously
sanctioned by all the leading firms in the city,
it can be assumed the proposed 2,000,000l.
subscribed, since doubtless Messrs. Baring, as
London agents of the Russian Government,
they intimated to St. Petersburg their readi-
ness to offer that reduced amount made arrange-
ments for its being taken, either temporarily or on
other conditions as might seem expedient.
Other continental orders for investment of a
sum similar to those already mentioned are
said to have been received by one or two of
the principal firms in the Stock-Exchange.

Terms of Sir Morton Peto's contract for the
Railway from Lisbon to Oporto are
the accounts from Lisbon received this
The line is to be completed in four years,

ing
absol
per C
error,
the bo
sistan
ing a
money
a prin
"T

as a su
obtain
nition
was ex
Stock-
had no
cedent

"T
origin
the Pe
the in
ing th
nied;
the su
the si
clude
the Pe
crease
Cent.
Three
out fo
meeti
solved
the v
place

"T
cours
and s
said
meeti
shoul
could
and

"
the
tern
Per
tion

"
on
of
and
a fu
end
arra

"
spor
Per
sligh
secu
resc
not
val
unc
rea

L 104/40
Naval and Military.

The hospital screw steamship *Mauritius*, Captain D. Cruickshank, arrived at Spithead on the 1st of April. She has brought home 132 military and 55 naval invalids, many of the former having greatly distinguished themselves during the Indian mutiny and the Chinese war. One soldier of the 85th Regiment wears the Victoria Cross for deeds performed before Delhi. The invalids on board are in medical charge of Surg.-Major M'Donald, principal medical officer, assisted by Staff-Surg. Daniel and Assist.-Surgs. White, Barnewell, Kerans, and Murtaugh. The ship's passenger list comprises Staff-Surg. Cunningham, Surg. Morgan, R.N., Assist.-Surg. Fagan, R.N., Staff Assist.-Surg. Longmore, Assist.-Surg. Hawkins, R.N., Lieut. Gilmore, 1st Royals; Messrs. Collier and Wilson, engineers, R.N.; Purveyors Knapp and Robertson, and Messrs. Chapman, Dawson, and Becker. Thirty-one men of the Army Hospital and Medical Staff Corps have been in attendance upon the sick during the voyage. The passage home was fine up to the Cape and thence to St. Vincent's, but from St. Vincent's to Cape Finisterre strong northerly gales were experienced, the ship for three days only making 120 miles. The sea time of the *Mauritius* since leaving Hong Kong has only been 71 days, she having laid at anchor 10 days at the Cape of Good Hope and three days at St. Vincent's. Two officers (military) died on the passage—Lieut. Lawford, 1st Sikh Cavalry, from dropsy contracted in North China; and Capt. Cobham, 13th Light Infantry, from dysentery contracted in British Caffraria. Lieut. Gilmore will probably be detained some time at Chatham to give evidence before a Court-martial he has caused to be called with reference to some incidents which occurred on the passage home.

Do. (4th do.)—Gibraltar
 Do. (5th do.)—Dover
 Do. (6th do.)—Woolwich
 Do. (7th do.)—New Zealand
 Do. (8th do.)—Halifax, N.S.
 Do. (9th do.)—China
 Do. (10th do.)—Corfu
 Do. (11th do.)—China
 Do. (12th do.)—Mauritius
 Do. (13th do.)—Cape of Good Hope
 Do. (14th do.)—Edinburgh (survey)
 Do. (15th do.)—London (survey)
 Do. (16th do.)—Curragh
 Do. (17th do.)—Dublin (survey)
 Do. (18th do.)—Malta
 Do. (19th do.)—Portsmouth
 Do. (20th do.)—Glasgow (survey)
 Do. (21st do.)—Swan River
 Do. (22nd do.)—Mauritius
 Do. (23rd do.)—Chatham
 Do. (24th do.)—On passage home from China
 Do. (25th do.)—Gibraltar
 Do. (26th do.)—Cape of Good Hope
 Do. (27th do.)—Bermuda
 Do. (28th do.)—Gibraltar
 Do. (29th do.)—Malta
 Do. (30th do.)—Corfu
 Do. (31st do.)—Chatham
 Do. (32nd do.)—on passage to St. Helena
 Do. (33rd do.)—Aldershot
 Do. (34th do.)—Shorncliffe
 Do. (35th do.)—Chatham
 Do. (36th do.)—Chatham
 Do. (37th do.)—Chatham
 Do. (38th do.)—Chatham
 Military Train (1st bat.)—China
 Do. (2nd bat.)—Woolwich

Do. do.—Allahabad; Cork
 49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
 50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
 51st do.—Mean Meer; Chatham
 52nd do.—Jhansi; Chatham
 53rd do.—Devonport; Chichester
 54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
 55th do.—Aldershot; Preston
 56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
 57th do.—New Zealand; Cork
 58th do.—Sheffield; Birr
 59th do.—Cape; Chichester
 60th do. (1st batt.)—Dover; Winchester
 Do. (2nd batt.)—China; Winchester
 Do. (3rd batt.)—Jackatalla; Winchester
 Do. (4th batt.)—Dublin; Winchester
 61st do.—Plymouth; Pembroke
 62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
 63rd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
 64th Foot.—Kurrachee; Canterbury
 65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
 66th do.—Cannanore; Colchester
 67th do.—China; Athlone
 68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
 69th do.—Tonghoo; Fermoy
 70th do.—New Zealand; Canterbury
 71st do.—Sealkote; Stirling
 72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
 73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
 74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
 75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
 76th do.—Glasgow; Belfast
 77th do.—Benares; Chatham
 78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
 79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
 80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
 81st do.—Rawul Pindie; Chatham
 82nd do.—Shaljeahannore; Canterbury

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

2.104/11

BROWNE—Jan. 28, at Crouch Oak, Addlestone, the wife of Major George Browne, 88th Connaught Rangers, of a son.

BRADISH—Jan. 12, at Philadelphia, U.S.A., the wife of J. Bradish, Esq., H.M.'s 15th Regiment, Madras I., of a son.

CLARKE—Jan. 28, at Cheltenham, the wife of William Stanley Clarke, Esq., 3rd Bengal European Light Cavalry, of a son.

COUCHMAN—Dec. 7, at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the wife of Captain E. H. Couchman, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Madras Artillery, of a son.

CROFTON—Dec. 7, at Rangoon, the wife of the Rev. Henry Woodward Crofton, Assistant-Chaplain, of a son.

CURLING—Jan. 31, at 14, Maida Hill West, the wife of William Curling, Esq., Commander of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship, Candia, of a son.

FORSYTH—Dec. 25, at Brighton, the wife of Captain Goddington Forsyth, R.N., of a daughter.

FRAMPTON—Jan. 29, at Billacombe, Plymstock, S. Devon, the wife of Major H. J. Frampton, of a daughter.

HEYLAND—Jan. 27, at the Crescent, St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Heyland, of a daughter.

HIGGINSON—Jan. 27, at Blackhall, county of Kildare, the lady of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., of a son.

KANE—Jan. [21, at Park Lane, Southsea, the wife of John Keymer Kane, Esq., War Department, Portsmouth, of a son.

LEFROY—Jan. 27, at her father's residence, Manor House, Guernsey, the wife of Lieutenant Lefroy, R.N., H.M.'s gun-boat Magnet, of a daughter.

MCMURDO—Jan. 29, at Plumstead Common, the wife of Colonel Montagu McMurdo, of a daughter.

OLIVER—Jan. 12, at Toronto, Canada West, the wife of Lieutenant C. L. Oliver, 1st Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter.

OLIVER—Jan. 31, at Folkestone, the wife of Captain

Add

RESERVE R VOLUNTEER

having, with the son establishing a trained to the Use

THAT

That any Seaman's sons may be enrolled in the Reserve Force, the advantages are mentioned below:—

QUALIFICATIONS

1. A Volunteer
2. He must be fit
3. He must not
4. He must will joining the Reserve year of that time

ADVANTAGES

1. A Volunteer's pay, or retainer of
2. He will, if he Reserve the required less than 12l. a year, deducted from earnings if not previously
3. He may elect himself, or to take his life, and to allow for the remainder
4. He will not, Reserve, forfeit any Society:
5. His travelling drill will, when necessary
6. He will, during retaining fee, the

Mr. Thomas Alexander, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, died at 7 A.M. on Wednesday, from gout in the stomach, to the deep regret of a large circle of friends. Although he was only 47 years of age, Mr. Alexander had seen much active service. He served with the 60th Rifles in the Kaffir War of 1851-53, and was the principal medical officer of the expedition across the Kei in 1851. He accompanied the first troops of the Eastern army to Gallipoli as principal medical officer, and was in medical charge of the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field throughout the campaign of 1854-55, and was present at the affair of Bulganac, the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, the capture of Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26th of October, never being one day absent from duty. The deceased gentleman was the principal medical officer of the Kertch expedition, under General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. In Lord Raglan's dispatch of the battle of Inkerman he was honourably mentioned "for his able exertions" in the exercise of his professional duties. On the Royal commission being appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, Mr. Alexander was selected as one of the commissioners. On the resignation of Dr. Andrew Smith as director-general, in June, 1858, Mr. Alexander was selected by the Secretary of State for War to fill that important post in the army. In recognition of his services with the army in the East, he was, in 1856, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in August last year was made an honorary surgeon to Her Majesty. His commission bore date as follows:—Assistant-surgeon, Oct. 10, 1834; brevet-surgeon, May 30, 1845; staff-surgeon, March 3, 1854; deputy inspector-general, Jan. 12, 1855; and director-general and inspector of hospitals, June 22, 1858. His loss will be severely felt by his department and by the medical officers of the army, whose rights he maintained and whose position he advanced by the most unflinching advocacy. In nerve, skill, and courage he was one of the first operators in the world; but so far from wishing to exhibit his immense ability as a surgeon, he sought on every occasion to advance what is called conservative surgery.

To be DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL of HOSPITALS under
the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Local Deputy Inspector-Gen. James Mouat, C.B.

6.104/12

To be DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERALS of HOSPITALS.

Surg.-Major Thomas Ross Jameson, M.D., vice Henderson, placed
upon half-pay.

Surg.-Major Arthur Anderson, M.D., vice Forrest, promoted.

Surg.-Major John Charles Graham Tice, M.D., vice Humfrey, pro-
moted.

Surg.-Major James Edward Thomas Parratt, from the Royal Ar-
tillery, vice Halahan, placed upon half-pay.

Surg.-Major John Drope M'Ilree, vice Gibson, promoted.

Surg.-Major George Stewart Beatson, M.D., vice Taylor, promoted.

Surg.-Major George Taylor, M.D.

Surg.-Major Joshua Paynter.

Surg.-Major Richard Dane, M.D.

Surg.-Major Charles Scott, M.D., C.B.

Surg.-Major Archibald Stewart, from the 14th Light Dragoons.

Surg.-Major Francis William Innes, M.D., from 84th Foot.

Surg. John Fraser, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade.

Surg. John H. Ker Innes, C.B., from the 60th Foot.

Surg. William Mure Muir, M.D., from the 33d Foot.

Surg. Thomas Longmore, from the 19th Foot.

splendid condition, in bottle or cask, for home use and export, from their agents, **M. F. WHITE and Co.**, 16, John-street, E.C.

S's PALE ALE and LONDON STOUT.—

FIELD, WARDELL, and Co. beg attention to their stock of ales, both in bottle and cask, for which they have so long enjoyed extensive patronage; also to their Burton and Edinburgh and light and strong Ales, Porter, and Dublin Stout, all in fine condition and at low prices.—10, Adam-street, Adelphi. N.B. Cyder and Perry in perfection.

TRIAL MEASURE, at per dozen pints and
pints.—The October brewings, of the undermentioned first-rate ales, are now in splendid condition, and samples always on show.
Co.'s PALE ALE, 4s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; **Mander and Co.'s Dublin**
ale, 4s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.; **Campbell and Co.'s Scotch ale**, 4s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.
Stout, 3s. per dozen pints.—**T. W. REILLY**, 33a, Finsbury
square, Finsbury-square, E.C.

TEA is the cheapest.—Finest KYSOW TEA,
extraordinary strength and flavour, 4s. per lb. 5 lb., in a tin case,
free to all parts of England.—**ALEXANDER BRADEN**, 13,
Aldgate, Islington.

TION to the PUBLIC.—To obtain the best and

L. 104/13

THE ABERDEEN JOURNAL. T

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GORDON OF FYVIE.

Many will learn with deep regret that Captain Gordon of Fyvie died very suddenly yesterday. The deceased gentleman had left his residence in Queen's Terrace in the forenoon, and about twelve o'clock entered the head office of the Town and County Bank, along with Mr Patrick H. Chalmers, advocate, who was about to attend the meeting of the bank shareholders. Captain Gordon stated that he felt ill, and was invited to take a chair in the telling-room; but becoming worse, he was conducted to the manager's room, and, alarming symptoms having developed, Drs Will and Watt were called in, but could not afford any relief, and Captain Gordon died after a few minutes' illness.

Captain Alexander Henry Gordon was second son of the late Charles Gordon, Esquire of Fyvie, by Eliza, widow of William Clutton, Esquire. Captain Gordon's father was eldest son of Alexander Gordon, third son of the second Earl of Aberdeen. Alexander Gordon took his seat as a Lord of the Session in 1788, under the title of Lord Rockville; and his wife was Anne, daughter of William Duff of Crombie and widow of William, Earl of Dumfries and Stair. Captain Gordon was born on the 14th January, 1813, so that he was in his 72nd year. He came into possession of the Fyvie estate on the death of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William Cosmo-Gordon on the 18th of December, 1879. He had previously spent the active years of his life in the service of the East India Company. Since he entered upon possession of the property he spent one half of every year at the Castle, and both last year and this year he has resided at 5 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, taking a keen interest in all that concerned the city, and showing a ready sympathy with all her charitable and religious institutions. The tenantry and their children have reason to remember the many kind acts which he performed. The whole of his tenantry and their friends were annually entertained within the grounds, a day always of much rejoicing and happiness in the parish. Another day was set apart for the younger generation and the children at the various schools. To Captain Gordon these were two of the happiest days in the year, as nothing gave him more pleasure than seeing his friends and neighbours and the young enjoying themselves on his beautiful lawn; and he and his dearly loved wife, who shared in all his feelings, and sympathised with him in his desires, dispensed a kindly hospitality with a generous hand. All too short as has been his tenure of the estate, Captain Gordon has given ample evidence during the past four years of his enlightened and kindly management, spending large sums on building steadings of the most improved kind, and on drainage and other works for the advantage of his tenants. Nor did the fine old mansion, the residence of the family, fail to receive attention at his hands, the place being to a large extent renovated and redecored. Of a quiet, retiring disposition, he never took a prominent part in the business of the county, but those who enjoyed the privileges of his private friendship knew how kindly, simple, and large-hearted a man he was, one truly who "did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame." Above all he was known as a sincere Christian, and his whole life showed that religion was with him no mere profession, and it may be mentioned that years ago when resident at Southsea he erected, at his own expense, a chapel for the use of the poorer classes, and one of his most recent aspirations was the erection of a hall for Sunday schools and other meetings in the parish of Fyvie. He was a warm supporter of the temperance cause, and, in his own quiet way, endeavoured to promote its principles. He specially discouraged the sale of liquors on his own estates, and experiencing difficulty in prohibiting the sale in the markets, he applied what sums he received for tent stances for charitable purposes. By a large and even increasing circle of friends he will be deeply mourned. Captain Gordon married on the 15th September, 1842, Catharine, third daughter of Admiral Douglas, by whom he is survived without issue. Captain Gordon will be succeeded by the next heir of entail, Sir Maurice Duff Gordon of Halkin, Ayrshire, fourth baronet, who was born in February, 1849. He succeeded his father Sir Alexander Cornwall in 1872, was educated at Eton; and married in 1872, Frances, daughter of the late Henry Waterton, Esq., of Woodlands, Yorkshire, and widow of the late Seymour Ball Hughes, Esq.



R THE NO

DAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

Horses, Cattle, &c., for Sale.

FOR SALE, Strong Clydesdale HORSE, six years old, sound and good Worker, suitable for Lorry. Apply NEWBART, Udding.

SALE OF HORSES.—WM. BAIN'S Sale of High-Stepping COBS, Van, Brougham, and Harness HORSES, FRIDAY FIRST, 12 Noon.

FOR SALE, BROWN COB, 4 years old, 15 hands, warranted sound and very fast, handy and quiet. 64 SHERK'S COURT, West North Street.

FOR SALE, PONY, SPRING TRAP, and HARNESS, PONY (Chestnut), 11 Hands; rising Six Years Old; Free of Vice; Perfect Beauty, and Very Fast. A. FLETCHER, Fishcurer, Clayhill.

TO BE SOLD, by private bargain, every FRIDAY, at M'HEW'S HORSE BAZAAR, North Broadford, Aberdeen. HORSES, MARES, COLTS, FILLIES, and MACHINES, &c., &c., &c. Also to be taken in, sold privately on commission, or kept at every on moderate terms.

KITTYBREWSTER AUCTION MARKET, ABERDEEN.

STORE STOCK SALE.

Messrs REITH & ANDERSON will submit to public competition on FRIDAY FIRST, the 7th March.—150 One and Two-Year-Old CATTLE, CALVING COWS, &c., mostly from Orkney and Caithness. Commencing at 10:00 A.M.

CITY AUCTION MART, ABERDEEN.

JOHN DUNCAN'S NEXT SPECIAL SALE, FRIDAY First, 7th inst. There will be Exposed 150 Store CATTLE, a number of Calver COWS, HORSES, MACHINES, &c. Start with Horses at 11 A.M.; Cattle at 11:30.

CENTRAL AUCTION MART, KITTY-BREWSTER.

FRIDAY FIRST, 7th inst., at Ten o'clock, 30 to 40 STORE CATTLE, mostly Orkney and good sorts. Also, a large Lot of Seed POTATOES, of first-class quality.

N. MATHESON, Manager and Auctioneer.

INVERURIE PURE STOCK SALE.

The ANNUAL SALE of PURE STOCK will be held at INVERURIE on SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 12 Noon, when there will be Exposed to Sale, 20 Shorthorn BULLS, 8 Black Polled BULLS, a number of COWS and QUEYS, in Calf. Catalogues on application.

WM. BOTHWELL, Auctioneer.

Inverurie, 25th February, 1884.

FOR SALE, in Calf, COW, timed 8th; QUEY, rising 3, timed 15th March. Also, QUEY, rising 2. At CAUSEWAYEND, Fintray.

BLACK POLLED COW for Sale (Choice of Two), lately Calved, Young, Strong, and Useful; also, POLLED BULL Calf, Four Days Old. Apply at 13 KING STREET, Oldmeldrum.

FOR SALE, 40 Half-bred Wether HOGGS, and 26 Three-part-bred HOGGS. Apply to Mr Wm. HAT, Shepherd, Woodton of Garmond, by Turriff.

WHITE-BOOTED BANTAM COCK (first Bantam last week) and HEN to match (very highly commended). Also, some Cocks and Hens (same breed), never been shown; cheap. ARCHANGEL PIGEONS, a few pairs or single birds, to be cleared out cheap to make room. Splendid stock Birds. Wm. RUSSELL, Bantam.

SCOTCH TERRIER.—For Sale, a Good, Prick-eared Dog. Address 391 Journal Office.

*As a very small boy he was devoted to
Hazel - when we stayed with his parents (Gertrude Dunn) at Wimbledon L. 104*

THE MILLIONAIRE WHO LOVED BRENDA

By TOM MANGOLD

A SMALL bouquet of red carnations lies on the grave of drug addict Brenda Dean Paul today. . . .

There is a card: "With the wishes and remembrance of Philip Dunn."

There will be others each month.

Each one will be from Sir Philip Dunn, tough, divorced Canadian steel millionaire baronet.

I talked about him last night with Brenda's brother, fifty-five-year-old Brian Dean Paul.

A few hours earlier he

had seen his sister's body lowered into the ground for her final peace in a New Southgate, Middlesex, cemetery.

Fifty-four-year-old Sir Philip was not among the few mourners . . . but his flowers were there.

"Sir Philip," said Brian, "first met Brenda in Paris in 1929 when she was twenty-two."

"They became unofficially engaged and went to New York—but Brenda came back after a fortnight because our mother was ill. Sir Philip often

phoned her—but marriage never materialised."

Shortly afterwards Brenda went to Berlin for a serious operation. She was given morphine . . . and then found that she could not live without it.

Long Slide

"Sir Philip offered to help her," said Brian, "but she had already begun the long slide."

In 1930 the two met again at the wedding of a relative of Sir Philip's.

"They embraced and

spent the best part of the day together," said Brian.

"He told her, 'You have always been an important person in my life.'"

In the closing years of her life Brenda, now a registered drug addict, received a weekly allowance of £10 from Sir Philip.

But it ended with her death last week in her Kensington flat. Instead, came £50—for flowers.

In the flat last night Sir Philip's name and telephone numbers were still scribbled on the wall by her bed. And on her

dressing-table lay a treasured love-letter from Sir Philip.

"Darlingest," he had written, "I tried to contact you all day and every day this week. . . . I love you, that you know only too well. I always will love you, Brenda darling."



Brenda Dean Paul

Sir Philip Dunn



ASSOCIATED-REDIFFUSION
PRESENTS ON TELEVISION

London's Festival Ballet in



**FOR YOUR BANK
HOLIDAY WEEKEND**



by **PAUL
BOYLE**

Britain's
top TV
newsmen

Rix is debugged

by a vacuum

BRIAN Rix has found
a twist to the oldest



Whoosh—and off come
Brian's bags. Vacuum
girl is Marilyn Roberts.



MR. W. P. G. GRAHAM *L 104/15*

Mr. William Perceval Gore Graham, whose sudden death in London at the age of 57 was recently announced in *The Times*, was connected for nearly 25 years with the administration in Egypt. Mr. Graham, having taken first-class natural science honours at Cambridge, entered the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1887, where he won the Montefiore prize and medal in military surgery. He joined the Egyptian Army in 1890, served in the Tokar campaign of 1891, and was mentioned in dispatches, and received the medal and clasp for that expedition. In 1896 he volunteered his services at the time of the serious outbreak of cholera in Egypt, and after the epidemic had ceased was offered a permanent post in the Egyptian Civil Service.

In 1902 he was selected by the Egyptian Government to undertake the difficult and delicate task of reorganizing the municipality of Alexandria, and during the following two years he acted as administrator of that town, after which he was able to return to Cairo, where from 1907 to 1914 he occupied the post of Director-General of Public Health in Egypt. The system of water supply for Cairo which was installed by him provided that city with a supply equal to any in Europe; and the measures which he employed for the prevention of serious epidemic diseases went far to render Egypt immune from serious outbreaks of plague and typhus and other diseases common to the East.

Mr. Graham retired from the Egyptian Civil Service in 1914, and joined the Home Office as inspector in the department which deals with vivisection. In 1915 he took out Lady Wimborne's hospital to Serbia, and worked there for some months in the autumn of that year. He was then sent out by the War Office to Egypt with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but a fall from his horse two months later necessitated his being invalided home, and in July, 1916, he retired from the Army, but was able to retain his Home Office appointment.

Mr. Graham was twice married, his first wife being Isabel Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Longmore, C.B. He married again in 1898 Isabel Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick W. Harris, J.P., D.L., of Park Grove, Withyham, and leaves four children.

The Times

Jan. 14 " 1919.

CORPORATION STOCKS.—FOREIGN.

Bahia, 5%, 1912, 56¹/₄
 Buenos Ayres, 4¹/₂% Bds., 81
 Helsingfors, 4¹/₂%, 1909, 59¹/₂ 9
 60 59¹/₄
 Do., 4¹/₂%, 1911, 59¹/₂ 3⁴/₄ 60 59¹/₄
 Kieff, 5%, 1914, 44
 Mexico, 5% Bds., 66¹/₂
 Osaka, 5% Bds., 89¹/₂ 83⁴/₄
 Osaka Harb., 6% Bds., 94¹/₂ x.d.
 Para, 5%, 1915, 66¹/₂ x.d.
 Pelotas, 5%, 1911, 73 x.d.

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON.

Arg., 5%, 1884, 93¹/₂ 4 x.d.
 Do., 5%, 1886-7, 98 4(t.b.1) 4¹/₂
 5 3¹/₂(t.b.1) 4 x.d.
 Do., 1887-8-9., N. Cent. Rly.,
 93 3⁸/₈ x.d.
 Do., 5%, 1890, 91¹/₂ 1 x.d.
 Do., B.A. Water, 96 5¹/₂(t.b.1)
 1²/₂ 3⁴/₄ x.d.
 Do., 4% Rescns., 88³/₄(t.b.1) 9
 8¹/₂(t.b.1) x.d.
 Do., 4%, 1897, 78¹/₈
 Do., 4%, 1899, 78¹/₈ 1⁴/₄ 3<sup>4(t.b.1)
 3<sup>8(t.b.1)
 Do., 4%, 1900, 78¹/₈ 3<sup>4(t.b.1)
 Do., 5%, 1907, 90 1²/₂(t.b.1)
 Do., Port of Capital (B.A.), 5%
 Bds., 86 4¹/₂ x.d.
 Bahia, 5%, 1915, 72¹/₂ x.d.
 Brazilian, 4¹/₂%, 1888, 66⁷/₈
 Do., 4%, 1889, 62
 Do., 5% Funding, 97 x.d.
 Do., Rly. Guar. 4%, 62 1 x.d.
 Do., 4%, 1910, 63
 Do., 4%, 1911, 66¹/₄
 Do., 5%, 1913, 73³/₈ 3⁴/₄ 7¹⁶/₁₆ 1²/₂
 3⁴/₄
 Do., 5%, 1914, 84¹/₂ 5¹/₄ 1⁴/₄ 5
 Do., Scrip, 89 90^Δ
 B. Aires, 5%, 1915, 67 x.d.
 Do., 5% Fndg., 1915, 91¹/₄ 1¹/₄
 1²/₄ 6¹/₄ x.d.
 Chilean, 4¹/₂%, 1888, 89¹/₄(t.b.1)
 x.d.
 Do., 4¹/₂%, 1892, 88(t.b.1) x.d.
 Do., 4¹/₂%, 1895, 81¹/₂
 Do., 1896, 5%, 85¹/₂(t.b.1) x.d.
 Do., 4¹/₂%, 1900, 81
 Do., 5%, 1911, 84¹/₈ 3¹/₄(t.b.1)
 Do., 5% Ann. Ser. "B," 88 73⁴/₄
 x.d.
 Do., 5% Ann. Ser. "C," 85 x.d.
 Colombian, 3%, 1896, 62³/₄ x.d.
 Costa Rica, 1911, 51³/₄ 7⁸/₈ x.d.
 Egyptian Unified, 89 5⁸/₈ 90 87¹/₂
 (t.b.1) 83<sup>4(t.b.1)^Δ 97⁸/₈ 73⁴/₄
 (t.b.1) 90¹/₂ 1⁸/₈</sup></sup></sup></sup>

COUPONS PAYABLE ABROAD.

Austrian, 4% Conv. Rentes, 36
 French, 4% Rentes, 68⁷/₈ 1¹/₄
 93⁴/₄ 1¹/₄

Rio de Jan., 5% Gd. Bds., 88 1²/₂
 73⁴/₄
 Rosario, 4% Loan, 53¹/₄
 San Paulo, 5%, 96 x.d.
 Tokyo, 5%, 94
 Yokohama, 5%, 1917-27, 88¹/₂
 Do., 5%, 1924-54, 86⁷/₈ x.d.
 Yokohama, 6% Bds., 100¹/₄ x.d.
 Port of Para, 5% Mort. Bds.,
 70¹/₄ 1 70

Chinese, 5%, 1896, 94¹/₄ 5⁸/₈ 3⁴/₄ 1²/₂
 Do., 4¹/₂%, 1898, 85⁷/₈ 6¹/₄
 Do., 5%, 1912, 84¹/₄ 5¹/₈ 5 4³/₄ 7⁸/₈
 Do., 5%, 1913, 83 2³/₄ 3¹/₂ x.d.
 Do., Imp. Chinese Rlys (Shang-
 hai-Nanking), 81¹/₄
 Do., Tientsin-Pukow, 80³/₄
 Do., Shanghai-Hangchow-
 Ningpo, 86¹/₈
 Do., Hukuang, 81¹/₄
 Greek Monopoly, 60³/₄ x.d.
 Do., 5%, 1914, 79³/₄
 Guatemala, 4%, 48 x.d.
 Honduras, 10%, 1877, Ln.
 Council Fn. Bdhrs. Certs. of
 Dep., 12³/₈
 Do., 10%, 1870, Council Fn.
 Bdhrs. Certs. of Dep., 12³/₈ 1²/₂
 Hungarian Gd. Rentes, 48
 Japan, 4%, 1899, 72³/₈ 70(t.b.1)
 2¹/₈ 1³/₄ 1²/₄ 2 1⁷/₈ x.d.
 Do., 4¹/₂%, Ln., 94¹/₂ 1¹/₄(t.b.1)
 5³/₈ 1²/₄(t.b.1) 6⁵/₈ 1²/₄ 3⁴/₄ 7⁸/₈
 Do., 4¹/₂%, 2nd Ser., 94⁵/₈ 1²/₄ 5⁸/₈
 1²/₄ 5⁸/₈(t.b.1) x.d.
 Do., 5%, 1907, 89¹/₂(t.b.1) 90
 (t.b.1) 1⁵/₈ 2¹/₄ 1³/₄ 1²/₂
 Do., 4%, 1910, 71³/₄ 2¹/₄ 70(t.b.1)
 Mexican, 5%, 1899, 75 6¹/₄ 1¹/₄
 Do., 6%, 1913, 76⁷/₈
 Nicaragua, 6% Fndg., 76 3⁴/₄ 1²/₂
 x.d.
 Para, 5%, 1907, 61 x.d.
 Do., 5%, 1915, 68¹/₂ 7 x.d.
 Rio de Jan., 5% Bds., 76³/₄ 1¹/₄ 7
 Roumania, 4¹/₂%, 1913, 70¹/₂
 Russian, 4%, Ser. I., 41
 Do., 5%, 1906, 53³/₄ 2¹/₄ 3⁴/₄
 Do., (new Coupon sheets), 47
 Do., 4¹/₂%, 1909, 43¹/₂ 7⁸/₈ 4¹/₂ 3 4
 3³/₄
 San Luis Potosi, 6%, 67¹/₂ 1¹/₄
 San Paulo, 5%, 1913, 100¹/₈ x.d.
 Uruguay, 5%, 1896, 93 x.d.
 Do., 5%, 1914, 93³/₄ 7⁸/₈ 1²/₂ x.d.
 Venezuela, 3%, 61¹/₂ x.d.

French, 5% Rentes, 1916 and
 1917, 86⁷/₈ 3⁴/₄ 5⁸/₈ 1³/₁₆ 1²/₂ 7⁸/₈ 1¹/₁₆
 1³/₁₆ 7⁸/₈ 5⁸/₈ 3⁴/₄ 1¹/₁₆ 9¹⁶/₁₆ 7

out for the Bay of Biscay to buffet with the storm until they could rejoin Hawke on the following afternoon. As they passed out they could see from the "Revenge's" deck the flashes of distress guns and signals for aid from where the two fleets lay, but whether fired by friend or foe they could not know. Nor, indeed, did it matter:—nothing could be done but to strain every nerve to save themselves. Such was the "Revenge's" share in the battle of Quiberon Bay.

Minorca and Quiberon are the chief events in a story of thirty active years, but only the chief events. In the very year before Quiberon, for example, when with the Mediterranean fleet off the coast of Spain, the "Revenge" had distinguished herself by chasing single-handed and forcing to surrender a French man-of-war, like herself of sixty-four guns,—l'Orphée; and other incidents of the ship's long fighting career might be added. Her end was peace—as Church ship at Chatham.

And now for the "Revenge" of Trafalgar, the sixth man-of-war to bear the name. She was one of Collingwood's division in the battle and stationed near the rear; until a signal to haul out of line and with the ships astern of her lead towards the enemy as a third column of attack, gave her an unexpected chance. Captain Moorsom of the "Revenge" was the right man for the work. Acting in the spirit of Nelson's order for each captain to close with his opponent quickly he hauled out and telling off a big Spanish three-decker with an Admiral's flag which seemed to be in charge of the enemy's rear group of ships he steered for her direct. The Spaniard was a 112-gun first rate, the "Principe de Asturias," with Gravina, the Spanish Commander-in-Chief himself on board; the "Revenge," a third rate and a seventy-four; but that to Moorsom mattered nothing. Forward he went, with every stitch of canvas set that the "Revenge" could hoist, aiming to break the enemy's line just astern of the "Principe." It was, as it happened, just the point in their whole line where the enemy were the strongest. A heavy burst of fire greeted the "Revenge" from the "Principe" and five or six Spaniards and Frenchmen near by, as she led in a long way ahead of the ships that

followed her. But it was unheeded. The "Revenge" was not to be denied. Holding her course unchecked she broke the enemy's line just astern of the Spanish three-decker, forcing her way through, despite the efforts of a French ship that seconded Gravina, the "Aigle" of 80 guns, to close up and bar the way. The "Revenge" ran into the "Aigle," hung en-

tangled with her for a space, and then with two tremendous broadsides shook the enemy clear. A good beginning:—but only a beginning. All round the "Revenge" was a ring of hostile ships—no fewer than five—the "Principe de Asturias" and the "Aigle" as before, and three seventy-fours, the French "Neptune" and "Indomptable," and the Spanish "San Justo"—all of them within close range. Single-handed the "Revenge" fought these and others, rendering England that day no small service by holding them fast and preventing them from helping their friends in battle elsewhere; until, upwards

of an hour later, the "Dreadnought" and the "Thunderer" came up, and relieved their gallant consort. Seventy-nine brave fellows killed and wounded, several shot-holes underwater and the ship's hull above badly shattered, three guns disabled and all her masts and yards and bowsprit badly damaged, was what it cost the "Revenge" to do her duty at Trafalgar.

It was this same "Revenge"—she was only six months off the stocks at Trafalgar—that won special credit in the fireship affair in Aix Roads in 1809, and that, thirty odd years later, was still at sea and fighting her last battle before the walls of St. Jean D'Acre. One of the last of our Trafalgar ships left afloat, our "Revenge" of the Great War went to her appointed end in 1848.

So the tale of the battle record of the "Revenge" ends, for our seventh "Revenge," the last wooden man-of-war "Revenge," built in 1858 (and still existing as the "Empress" training ship on the Clyde), has only served in time of peace; and for our present battleship, our eighth "Revenge," the flagship of the Special Squadron, in the course of things her day is yet to come.



The "Empress," late "Revenge," in the Clyde,—1895.

L. 104/16



The Battle of Quiberon Bay.—Nov. 20th, 1759.

face:—"Good God, gentlemen, what can the Admiral mean?" He gazed at the "Ramillies" again, half to himself exclaiming, "Come, come, it cannot be, there is some error, the Admiral must mean to make all sail." But no. The signal to "back topsails" flew and was repeated. Then angrily bidding his officers take note of what they saw, Captain Cornwall ordered the "Revenge" to head out of the line by herself and go to aid the "Intrepid" now drifting towards the enemy. She did so, exchanged shots with the French "Foudroyant," and then returned to her station, finally sending a boat on board the "Intrepid" to desire that ship to cease firing until the rest of the squadron, by now re-formed in line to suit Byng, had passed between her and the enemy. Now only, more than three-quarters of an hour from his line being first blocked, did Byng order his squadron to hoist sail

"Revenge," "may the Lord have mercy on me!" That Byng did not disprove it the subsequent death scene in Portsmouth Harbour, on the quarter-deck of the "Monarque," is enough.

The *Journée de M. Conflans*, the battle of Quiberon Bay, is the next historic event in the story of our fifth "Revenge." She was one of Hawke's leading ships on that memorable 20th of November, 1759, when Hawke with the Channel Fleet sighted the French Brest Fleet off Belleisle, and regardless of the reefs and shoals and quicksands of an unknown coast, amid the full fury of an Atlantic winter's storm, chased, ran down and brought the French to action, and dealt the French navy a blow that proved the Trafalgar of the Seven Years' War. There was no troubling about lines of battle with Hawke. "I am for the old way of fighting," he said, "to make downright work with them." Running up the signal for a "general chase," with the red flag for "close action" (the old "Bloody Flag") at the fore, he dashed at the enemy at sight under every sail that his ships could carry. One of the first ships sent forward was the "Revenge," pushed ahead with orders to delay the French as best she might as the enemy ran before Hawke to shelter in Quiberon Bay. Sheering alongside the French rear ships the "Revenge" gave each a broadside as she caught an enemy up, and then pushed forward to stop or turn the French van.

An adventure it was, perilous to rashness. There were no charts on board and few pilots, the coast was the worst in the world, with a tremendous sea running and a fierce gale blowing dead on shore. But the same spirit animated each captain, given voice to by the Admiral himself. "I dare take you, Sir, no further in," said the "Royal George's" pilot, pointing to the breakers bursting over the reefs close in to leeward. "Very good," replied Hawke, "by remonstrating you have done your duty: go on and lay me alongside the French Admiral." This was the spirit of the captain of every ship in the British fleet that day, and Captain John Storr, of the "Revenge," was no exception. Ship after ship of the enemy was caught up by the "Revenge," fired into and left for the ships following to finish off, until in the gathering gloom of the grey winter's evening the enemy's headmost ships could be seen at hand, nearly under the "Revenge's" bows. She had done what she

J. 104 / 17

Early Days with the Volunteers and Territorials

THE large and important part played by the Auxiliary Services in the formation and organization of our Field Medical Units for war has often been underestimated. It is true that ever since its inception the regular R.A.M.C. has for short periods collected together personnel into improvised units for training purposes, but such units, by virtue of their very nature, have no chance of building up a long tradition behind them. In all her history, our Corps has laboured under a very heavy disadvantage in this respect of its work. There can be few other branches of the Service which are called upon to wait until the war cloud is about to burst and mobilization has been ordered before collecting together vitally important units from scattered personnel who are quite unknown to each other. And yet, at the beginning of every war, our potential Commanding Officers, Quartermasters, Staff Officers, Sergeant-Majors, etc., have suddenly been called from their wards, laboratories, desks or stores and thrown hurriedly together, meeting each other only a few days or weeks before plunging into the vortex of war. It says much for our adaptability and training that the system has worked with comparative smoothness.

The Territorial Army has suffered from no such handicap. The following notes have been compiled with the help of Sir Thomas Fairbank, who has very special qualifications for the task. As a very young man, by sundry various devious methods, he contrived to see service as a civilian surgeon in the South African War, and, having served through that war, he later became a member of the "Cantlie Club" (of which more anon), and was for many years Transport Officer of the 3rd City of London Field Ambulance. Those of us who belonged to that unit have vivid recollections of the early days in 1915 when, after a gruelling day shepherding his transport through the mud, snow, sleet and shell-fire of Flanders, he would see his animals watered, fed and rugged up and his men provided for before putting on his gloves and operating gown. He then proceeded to drive a coach and four through all the existing regulations by performing major operations some two and a half miles from our front-line trenches at Ypres, thereby blazing the trail of the forward surgery which was to become so important a feature of the recent war.

Our first permanent Field Medical Units sprang from the genius of Sir James Cantlie, father of our present Director-General, to whom the Medical

Services owe a greater debt than they sometimes realize. It was Cantlie who started Medical Units of the Volunteers and Territorials, and the story, as told us by General Cantlie in his life of his father, is of absorbing interest. Cantlie, after a distinguished career at Aberdeen, came south and was demonstrator in anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital in 1873, and was later elected Assistant Surgeon in 1877. He belonged to the London Scottish and obtained his first inspiration from Sergt. Andrew Maclure, who trained that unit in Stretcher drill. Fired with enthusiasm following a demonstration of first aid and stretcher drill, Cantlie obtained the services of an instructor, Sergt. Small, from the War Office and arranged for a class of students, who turned up seventy-two strong, to be trained in first aid and stretcher drill. After many vicissitudes, the Volunteer Medical Association, which met in the dissecting room of the Charing Cross Hospital, came into being and later developed into the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

Cantlie's dynamic energy was a thing to marvel at. When uniforms were required, he just went out and bought them, subsequently obtaining official War Office recognition. In those days the Services wore a round cap, as distinct from the "cheese cutter" which was worn by the Infantry. Cantlie thought his men should wear this, but the War Office would not agree. The difficulty was solved by purchasing the caps and obtaining the sanction, after long and acrimonious correspondence. "Higher Authority" also scoffed at the idea of a band; Cantlie, following his usual practice, went out and got one, which incidentally played the regular R.A.M.C. Depot to Church in 1877.

He carried his great campaign among most of the Medical Schools of the country and, on 6th April, 1885, they took part, as a unit, in a review by the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge. As the Duke arrived at this unit, the following historic conversation took place:—

"I believe you are a new Corps."

"Yes, sir."

"When were you enrolled?"

"On April the first, sir, five days ago."

"Good God! Quite extraordinary."

From these beginnings, the Cantlie Club emerged, which later became the 3rd City of London Field Ambulance. This became the 85th during the First World War and it seems a pity that today no claimant can be found to the legitimate succession.

Time for Verse

PEGASUS is not the sole prerogative of the Airborne Forces; several members of our Corps have, from time to time, mounted this intractable beast and soared into the realms of poetry. We have chosen an early work of Brigadier Price, the most famous of our bards, for inclusion in the Scrapbook. Perhaps the pathology is a bit out of date, and maybe it is a little technical for a publication such as this, but it surely will evoke a chuckle among a very large section of our readers who still remember when we talked of such things as opsonins and for whom the "Lays of Ancient Rome" does not conjure up a mental picture of some Italian egg situation.

THE BATTLE OF FURUNCULUS

A LAY MADE ABOUT THE YEAR TWENTY-ONE OF THE CONSTITUTION

STAPHYLOCOCCUS Aureus,

By Gram and Koch he swore
He would invade new regions
Unconquered heretofore,
By Gram and Koch he swore it—
To take a patient's life,
And called the Cocci, young and old,
From all his colonies of gold
To aid him in the strife.

Loud rang the warning toxins,
And flashed the summons forth
On the distant slopes of Agar
And the turbid seas of Broth;
The Cocci clustered thickly
From far-off lands and labs,
Cocci of ancient culture came,
To come by tube they thought no shame,
But others of a fiercer fame
Drove up in acne scabs.

The septic hosts of Cocci
Advanced in serried ranks,
They marched upon the Blood Stream,
And camped upon its banks;
Forth flew the watchful blood-cells
Crying in wild turmoil:
"Staphylococcus Aureus
"Has come and raised a boil!"

Far down the purple current
Was borne the direful shout—
The polymorphonuclears
And lymphocytes rush out;
Shame on the Eosinophile,
Who comes not forth to foil
The deadly Golden Coccus
At the Battle of the Boil!

And fiercely raged the conflict,
And thick lay strewn the dead;
The Battle of Furunculus
Was coming to a head!
The pale and lifeless pus cells
In scores were borne away,
But not a single Coccus
Survived that bloody fray.

Staphylococcus Aureus

Still wields his golden chain,
Where falling in the central slough
His friends around lie slain;
Surrounded and outnumbered
Still valiantly he fights—
He sees his tawny hosts grow less,
He sees the battle's hopelessness,
Yet ever through the Yellow Press
Defies the leucocytes.

Staphylococcus Aureus

Has fallen in the fray,
Upon a martial coverslip
They bore his corpse away—
Lying in state in Canada
Embalmed he long remained,
For though he dyed Gram positive
His honour was unstained.

And still at festive seasons,
When the blood is really stirred,
Before the full post-prandial rise
Of white cells has occurred,
When the phagocytes sit waiting
With platelets undersized
For the evening meal of microbes
Which is being opsonized;

When the trembling Eosinophile
That wrought the deed of shame,
Immune from fresh invasion
Comes forth his share to claim,
And talks of Staphylococcus,
And mocks his ancient fame
(For now the Yellow Peril
Is nothing but a name);

Some old hoary, leucocyte,
Who finds he's in the vein,
Will tell the well-known story
Of his battles once again;
While blood cells sit in rouleaux round
To hear the tale retold
Of the battle of Furunculus
In the brave days of old.

p. 2
L. 104/17

By 1906, Cantlie had been made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Maidstone Companies. A fierce controversy has long raged between the 3rd London and the 1st Home Counties (later 131 and now 133 Field Ambulance) as to which is really the oldest permanent Field Ambulance. Far be it from us to plunge into the dust of conflict, and doubtless many of our other historic Territorial Field Ambulances, many of which owe their origin to Cantlie's untiring energy, will be up in arms to stake prior claim.

It must not be thought that these units were affairs of cadres or were merely first-aid classes. Langford Lloyd was the Regular Adjutant of the London Unit; full of enthusiasm, meticulous in all military observance and faultless in turn-out, he was indeed the very beau-ideal of the young territorial officer. The Ambulance periodically carried out its march to Richmond Park, over 200 strong, their band playing lustily at the head of the column, flashing swords being worn by all of the rank of Staff-Sergeant and above, and all officers and the R.S.M. mounted on hired chargers, which were often resentful of this temporary excursion into militarism. Arriving in the Park, Dressing Stations would be put up, panniers ("A" to "H") dressed in line and woe to the young officer who, under the steely eye of Sergeant-Major Waller, was unable to spot the one containing a measure, tape; a chisel, ripping; a fork, flesh; or a warmer, stomach.

Cantlie, too, had a hand in the origins of the Casualty Clearing Station. At a large Red Cross demonstration which he organized at Wembley on 20th June, 1914, we read: "Patients were removed to a Casualty Clearing Station (a new unit seen for the first time in operation)."

X On the 28th February, 1902, there occurred an event which is probably unique in the history of the Royal United Service Institution, for on that date, an N.C.O., S./Sergt. Stapleton of the R.A.M.C. Volunteers, addressed a distinguished gathering, which included Lord Chelmsford and Colonel W. L. Gubbins, on the subject of the amalgamation of the Bearer Company and the Field Hospital as a military unit. Up to that time, the Bearer Company and the Field Hospital had been separate and distinct units, and apparently it not infrequently happened that the Bearer Company (which had little medical equipment) collected casualties, only to find that there was no Field Hospital to which they could be evacuated; or, conversely, that a Field Hospital would open up and discover to its alarm and despondency, that there were no bearers to bring the casualties in for treatment. S./Sergt. Stapleton's suggestion was, to quote his own words: "that of adding to the mobile Bearer Company such hospital establishment as will enable it to

give shelter to the wounded in addition to its present work of First Aid." He proposed calling such a unit "The First Field Hospital."

In the discussion which followed, Colonel Gubbins, later to be Director-General, is reported to have spoken as follows:—

"The author proposed to call his hospital 'The First Field Hospital.' Personally, I am rather against that. I am very much in favour of reverting to a term of the old days—field ambulance; a great many people think the term ambulance means a wagon—they should say 'ambulance wagon' to be correct. Before coming here, I opened Murray's Dictionary to see the definition of the word 'ambulance.' He defines it as a moving hospital which follows an army in its movement so as to afford the speediest possible succour to the wounded. My suggestion is to call this combined unit—I may tell you parenthetically that I am absolutely in favour of it—a FIELD AMBULANCE."

We are probably right in concluding, therefore, that the Field Ambulance was conceived in the dissecting room at Charing Cross Hospital, received ante-natal treatment in a Sergeants' Mess of Volunteers, and was finally born in the lecture theatre of the Royal United Service Institution.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

Medical Officer: "Feet sore, eh? Where do they hurt you most?"

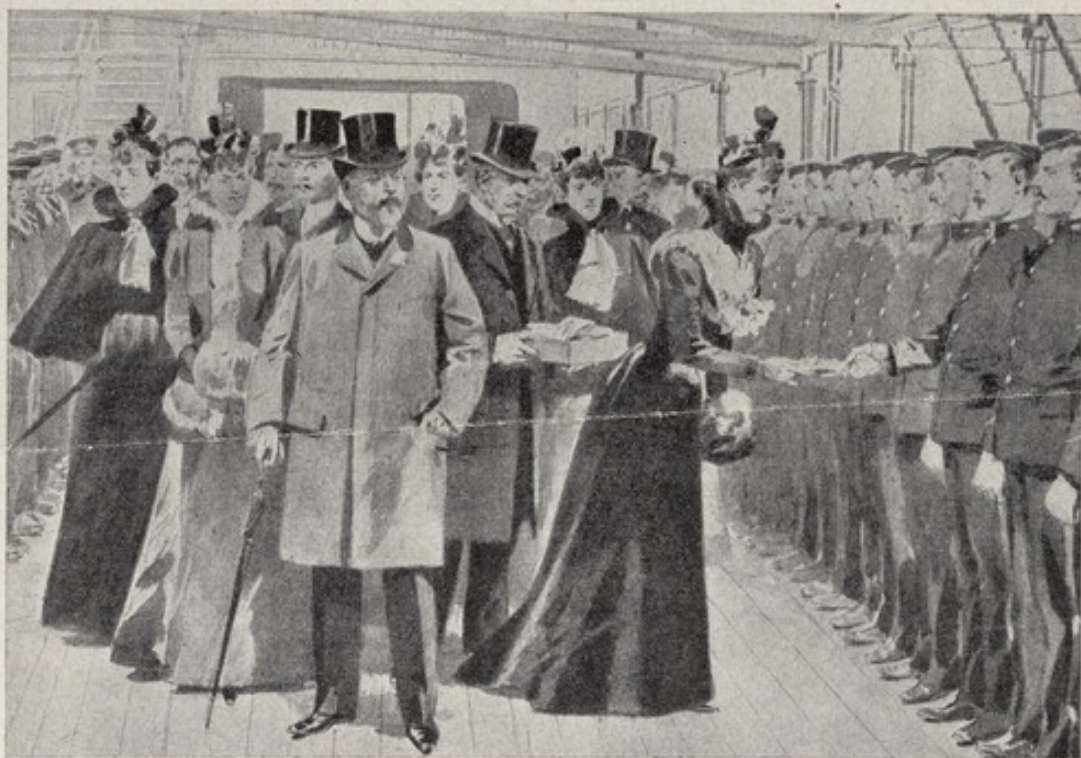
Private: "Well, sir, it ain't so much when we're on the march; but when we're 'alted it's something dreadful, sir."

Medical Officer: "Oh, indeed! Well, the next time you halt, you just mark time!"

Queen Victoria visiting the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, in 1897, accompanied by Surg. Major-General Giraud, Miss H. Campbell, Lady Superintendent, and Surg.-Major Pope.



SOME ROYAL OCCASIONS



The Princess of Wales (later Queen Alexandra) accompanied by the Prince (later King Edward VII) presenting Red Cross brassards to R.A.M.C. Orderlies on the Hospital Ship *Princess of Wales*, at Tilbury, 1899.

L. 104/18

In conclusion, I would like to observe that this case is the third of the kind that has come under my notice in the last ten years. The two previous cases were likewise British soldiers serving in India who shot a man dead while in a state of either epileptic automatism or hysterical fugue. In these cases, as well as in this last, there was a history of peculiar behaviour prior to the committal of the crime; but, it would appear, in no instance did the military or medical authorities pay any particular attention to this feature. I feel certain that had adequate notice been taken of the change in demeanour of these three soldiers, the murders which they each committed might have been prevented.

I would like to record my thanks to my assistant, Dr. P. P. Narayanan, for the trouble he has taken in making very careful notes on this interesting study.

Echoes of the Past.

THE REMINISCENCES OF AN ARMY SURGEON.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. MORRIS,

Royal Army Medical Corps (retired).

FORTY-FIVE years ago three medical students, having completed their studies, sat in their "digs" for nearly the last time, discussing the future. They were Jack Holroyd, of the London Hospital, and Dick Sparrow and I from King's College Hospital. We were a keen trio, not in the least distinguished, but well up to the average. Our council of action eventually materialized in Holroyd's settling down as a general practitioner in Yorkshire, Dick entering the Royal Navy, and my choosing the Army Medical Service.

Having elected for the Army, I had only sixteen days to work before the examination, and as the approval of my proposal to a charming lady of North Wales depended on my success, I "set to" in real earnest.

The first person of importance that a candidate for a commission meets on joining the Army is the tailor. He is certain to track you down, and I was caught on my way to make my first bow to the Director-General of the Army Medical Service. The tailor offers to lend you money, build your clothes, and provide you with accoutrements, and be your friend for ever. It is best to start clear, but I am bound to admit that taking all in all my tailor treated me well, though he was expensive, for the thirty years he supplied me.

Having passed the tailor and the door, the next step is into a room where three medical officers wait to test your physical fitness for the Army. This is most valuable for the candidate personally, and for the State, for no man, even if he is well up to the standard of measurements and health, is secure from a breakdown in his career, for service at times causes a great strain. The examination is just and fair, and my long experience assures me that if there is any uncertainty as to the results, rejection should follow. Slackness at this time might mean a life later.

The introduction to the Director-General is a rather terrifying ordeal, for when you are ushered into the presence of this grand old soldier you naturally feel nervous. Standing before him as he welcomes you with a "Good morning, Sir," it is impossible to fail to notice his dignity, studied courtesy and unbending politeness. Then follows a series of questions.

During this time he has passed his eye over you, and satisfied himself that you are personally and socially up to the standard, when the interview ends with "Good morning, Sir."

The Army manner must not be misunderstood, for behind it, more often than not, lie the kindest and most generous natures. Sir William Muir, K.C.B., was Director-General when I joined, and I well remember his shrewd and clever face, his waxed moustache and serious expression, but I do not remember a single incident of the interview.

The examination was held at Burlington House in rooms already familiar to me. There were 215 candidates for twenty-five commissions, but I was struck by the predominance of Irishmen. All sorts and sizes of them appeared, but as a Welshman I felt equal to any of them. The first paper on anatomy was fairly stiff, and I knew the Irish contingent would score on that subject, so I took especial pains to be neat and cover up my weakness, and scored over 70 per cent marks. In the later papers it was easy to descry the dismay of some of the candidates. I was treated fairly and well, and had just tact and sense enough not to know too much, and that helped me.

After the examination I paid a visit to my future sister-in-law's place in Yorkshire, and I remember all her kindness, and that of her husband. It was here that I received a telegram, not from the War Office, but from my tailor telling me that I had been successful, and was an officer at last. I was delighted with this message, all my student habiliments fell from me, and I felt I was starting a new life, in new clothes, with long vistas of battles, sieges, marches, and campaigns before me. This was the mirage of life, and never fully realized, but it was pleasant till I discovered its unreality.

We reached Netley on Saturday evening and were shown to our quarters by soldier servants, who unpacked our kit and dressed us. It was a new experience, especially for some from the wilds of Great Britain and Ireland; but naturally we all desired to make a good first impression in

this new environment. After we had struggled into our uniforms, and boots, our valets put a finishing touch to our appearance with a dexterous brushing. Crossing to the Mess House we entered a brilliantly lighted ante-room where some senior officers of the Staff welcomed us pleasantly, and seemed most anxious to afford us all the help they could. I recall some of them: Surgeons Major Beatty, Tobin (Assistant Professor of Surgery), Dobson, an expert on bats and a Fellow of the Royal Society, Jopson, a keen fisherman, who later spent some pleasant days fishing with us at Llangynydyr. There was also Surgeon Vacy Ash.

Dinner was a parade (technically) and very well served. One candidate,



FIG. 1.—Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

rather overcome by the service of jelly with his mutton, remarked, "Begorra, they give you jam wid ye mate." This is rather a hoary chestnut, but bears repetition. We drank H.M. The Queen's good health loyally, and I hope most of us feel the same patriotism in these days. Dinner parade over we reassembled in the more congenial atmosphere of the billiard room, for there are few medicos who cannot play a fair hand at pool.

On the Monday morning we had our first experience of discipline, administered by Brigade-Surgeon Veale, A.M.D. Our names were called at his office. We started by crowding all over his table, but it was momentary. With a dignified wave of the hand he gave the order, "Stand in line, gentlemen, please."

"Serjeant Major, get these gentlemen into line." The N.C.O. called

us to attention and, after explaining this evolution, remarked. "In the presence of an officer you must remain in the attitude of attention." "Always?" inquired a bold spirit, whose remark passed unnoticed. The Serjeant Major poked above and below our belts with his stick till he got us into a terribly constrained position. The Brigade Surgeon then admonished us as regards our general conduct, but all reference to our professional virtues was now carefully omitted. He minutely inspected our uniform, correcting it where it was wrong. Saluting was explained as far as was necessary, as four months later we were to be put through our drill. The duty of Orderly Medical Officer was explained to us and we were very carefully warned never to omit returning a salute. Further, on entering a ward, when the patients sprang to attention, we were enjoined not to keep them standing, but were to say, "Sit down, please." It was then explained that men in bed show their respect by pointing their noses to the ceiling, and laying their hands straight outside the coverlet, and by their sides. This struck us as very funny, though no one dared to show it, but there was some restrained giggling. It was not long after this that I was O.M.O., and on being led to the dining hall noticed one man did not stand up. I went to him and asked if he had heard the Serjeant call out "Attention." He good-humouredly said, "I did, but I ain't got no legs." This was true enough, for he had lost both recently on Majuba Hill.

The life at Netley was very pleasant, and the lectures we received in those days were of a very high order.

Professor Longmore led the van. His lectures were most carefully thought out and accurately delivered. I can see the old veteran standing at his desk, with one hand nervously placed in his pocket and his head thrown a little on one side. He was a handsome man with a beautifully chiselled face, showing force of character, personality, with kindness pervading every thought and action. I was brought into close contact with him some years later, when he entrusted me with the new edition of one of his works, and I have in my possession some of his letters which show how far ahead of his time he was. I may mention one incident that occurred at the close of his long and active career. He had been the first and only professor of military surgery from the days when the Army Medical School was instituted at Fort Pitt, and was translated with it to Netley Hospital. The only reward he held at this time was the C.B., and at the end of his long service, when he was well on in the seventies, My Lords felt that he should be selected for further honour and recommended Her Majesty to knight him. He did not care for these honours, for they were the small incidents of life to him, but he did value and prize his unique and splendid service to his Queen and loved the uniform he wore.

Professor Maclean presided over the Chair of Military Medicine. He had served in India in the I.M.S. on the Madras side, and had made a most earnest study of tropical disease. A tall, big Scotchman of the finest nature, he was a great favourite with all who passed through his hands. His

paratively young man at the zenith of his fame. He was a very attractive personality, and a clear and logical thinker. Professor De Chaumont succeeded Dr. Parkes in the Chair of Hygiene. This gentleman had been a regimental surgeon in the Rifle Brigade, and was the trusted assistant to Dr. Parkes. He was a sound practical officer who had turned a long experience to good account, and though not a good lecturer he was a most efficient demonstrator. Dr. Chaumont was a refined, highly educated gentleman, as well versed in the humanities as medicine, and a musician who played the violin. He died in harness before his life's work was done. The assistant professors were: Surgeon-Major Tobin, who retired after twenty years and subsequently became one of the leading surgeons of Ireland, with a professorship and a large consulting practice in Dublin; and Brigade-Surgeon Veale, who had a very creditable career and wrote a good essay on "Mediterranean and Rock Fever." He was a thorough and painstaking officer, very popular, and the most "spick and span" of the Medical Staff. He retired, and lived in Chelsea. I met him some years later and asked him why he lived in London, which to the country-born man is an abomination. He replied, "I live twice over in London." I did not care to retort, "And wear four times as fast."

Surgeon Major J. P. H. Boileau, of whom I shall have more to write later, helped Professor Aitken and conducted the practical course. Boileau was a polished Irish gentleman, whose charming and kind ways endeared him to all. He had not an enemy in the world. I forget whether there was an Assistant Professor of Hygiene, but if there was he did not figure in this picture.

The principal medical officer was Surgeon-General Manifold, whose highly distinguished record has been worthily sustained by his brave and intrepid son, the present Surgeon-General Manifold of the Indian Medical Service. The Commandant at Netley was Colonel Sir Charles Pearson, of the Buffs, an officer with a distinguished South African record.

Once a year a ball was given by the Staff and Officers, which was a splendid affair, and for which no expense was spared. Every available residence was taken up for the convenience of relations and friends. The ball of this particular year was no less brilliant than any other, and I hired a cottage for my party. They were my fiancée, my sister, and Colonel the Hon. Charles Somerset, who had held some high posts in the Army and had been an A.D.C. to Sir John Franklin. He was a regular Somerset, with all the spirit and charm so well known in this distinguished family. He was rather gouty, especially in his hands, but retained his magic youth and was the gayest of the gay during his visit. He knew Captain Carter of H.M.S. "Hector," the guard ship moored off Netley and, having been called upon by Captain Carter, was invited to lunch with him the next day. The Colonel and I reached Netley quay and found the Captain's gig waiting for us. We took our seats, when the petty officer in charge handed the Colonel the steering guides. He looked at

lectures were capable and practical expositions of his subject, and he illustrated his text with interesting stories and incidents. He possessed a good vocabulary, and at times became eloquent and impassioned in his delivery. There was the celebrated lecture on "Yellow Jack," a malady rather prevalent in the West Indies. He would preface his remarks by observing that he had not been there, but was speaking from notes supplied by a friend. He would patiently and quietly approach his subject, symptom by symptom, in easy flowing language, and working on and up to the prominent signs would draw a picture of a ward in a West Indian hospital and emphasize the terrors of this dreaded disease. His voice would rise and fall rhythmically, a choking sensation would invade his sentences, tears would well up in his eyes, and then in a most dramatic manner he would suddenly conclude and leave the lecture room. There was nothing insincere or artificial in a word he uttered; it was only his intense sympathy with suffering that overcame him.

Professor Maclean was a worthy compeer with Sir Thomas Longmore. He loved Netley and its students, and was never happier than when he was with them. He died at a great age, one of the most distinguished and greatest of Indian medical officers of the century.

Professor Aitken was in charge of the Chair of Pathology, and Director of the Museum. He was a civilian, who had been employed as a pathologist in the Russian War. A Scotchman with a marked native accent, Professor Aitken was rather a silent man, gifted with a quiet and incisive humour, so that he always got his Oliver for our Roland. But what we specially admired in him was his loyalty and kindness to us. This modest and undemonstrative gentleman was a powerful pillar in the edifice of Army medical education. He wrote an immense book on medicine, and from that and his beloved pickles in the Museum he lectured. These were dull compared with Maclean's or Longmore's, but we were obliged to admit that the information he gave and its accuracy helped very much. Professor Aitken was very particular over the conduct of post-mortem examinations, and would watch very closely the way they were performed. This we did in turns, and I remember one of us leaving the cerebellum in the skull by accident or carelessness. Watching the operation to its close, the Professor commented, after this fashion, "A most excellent amputation of the cerebrum, gentlemen." He died in harness, and in the front rank of his profession, honoured and loved by all whom he had served so well.

No account of military medical life at this period would be complete without mentioning Dr. Edmund Parkes, the great pioneer of sanitation. I never saw him, but I felt his influence, as we all did, at Netley. References to him were very common in the lectures by his colleagues, while our official bible was his classical work on hygiene. This was a work of extraordinary interest and merit, opening up for the first time that great branch of medicine, the prevention of disease. Parkes died a com-

them and their arrangement behind him, and then at the six or eight sailors facing him. Full of fun, he shouted, "Hi, what do you want me to do? I have never been in such a position before, but I can drive a team of horses." "It is just the same, Sir," replied the petty officer. "I can't drive 'em behind me, man." "No, Sir, but you hold the lines, Sir, and look ahead and steer for the ship." "Which line shall I pull?" "If you will keep a gentle pressure on both she will go alright, Sir." "Very well, very well," and then to me with a most comical expression on his face, he said, "I must have faith, Morris." He was struck by the smartness and appearance of the crew, and remarked, "Fine fellows, fine fellows." In the meantime we were holding a good course for the ship, the petty officer sitting by the tiller and guiding the gig. On arrival the Colonel gave me 5s. to give to the crew, and remarked, "Tell them, Morris, what fine fellows I think them, and to drink my health."

I eventually got this prize money to them through the agency of the ship's medical officer. I dared not tip a man-o'-war's crew in the open. Of course the Colonel expected me to give the money tactfully.

A day or two later the great ball took place, and the Colonel was asked to take Lady Pearson into supper.

"D—d if I will. Pearson was very hard on my son; please detail me to Mrs. Manifold."

It was a little embarrassing, but nothing would induce him to show any special attention to the Commandant, who was as charming and pleasant as one could wish. The difficulty was tactfully overcome and a most successful dance took place.

The men of my batch were a good level lot who had emerged successfully from a stiff competitive examination. Norman Reid headed the list. He served for ten years and then died. Lewis came next. He put in, I think, twenty years, and then went to some colony. Jencken and Treherne have both attained the rank of Major General, and the latter received the K.C.M.G. Treherne was quite the most able amateur on the piano I have met. Barrett was very sociable and pleasant as a young man, and was known as the Bean. I last saw him at Allahabad, when he relieved me of the acting charge of P.M.O. Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigade. I remember he expressed a hope that I had not been taxed too much, and impressed me with the official importance of his arrival. I promised to show him round the cantonment, and in pursuance of this rode over to him the following morning with a spare horse, but he was not inclined to ride. I hope he rescued Allahabad by his timely arrival. I was retired for age at this time, and my soldiering suddenly terminated.

There was Lockheed, who became an expert surgeon in the South African War but died before promotion could reach him. James was an F.R.C.S. He was a charming fellow, commanded the Depot and became a C.B. Jerome had been with me at King's, and we had known each other for many years. Jerry was good company and a favourite, but never would

allow himself to be overworked. Pike was an All Ireland football player, a fast runner, and finally became a Major General.

Murray Irwin was stationed with me at Allahabad, and we were great friends. He was a gentle, charming fellow, kind and considerate, and very much liked. He had a distinguished career, and ended up as a K.C.M.G. and a Major General.

E. O. Wright also was a friend of mine. He was an excellent officer, a fine sportsman, and a good horseman. He was killed in the Great War.

Joe Heath, also a special friend of mine, was killed at Sagaing in Upper Burma. I visited his grave in 1885 and found the Irrawadi River threatening to submerge it, but I hope it was saved.

My luck dogged me from the beginning of my service, for though I gained about nine places on passing out of Netley, it did not count for seniority then, or it would have made a considerable difference to me in a happy though unlucky career.

The Army Medical Mess was very well managed and very popular with everyone. A good dinner in our beautiful dining-room formed an excellent prelude to an entertainment after dinner. Sometimes we entertained an illustrious guest, and at others a senior brother officer of the good old type to wish him farewell and God-speed at the end of a long service, which could have included the Sikh Wars, but nearly always the Crimean, Indian Mutiny, Zulu and Afghan Wars. The first of these at which I was present was given to Surgeon-Major Hogge. I well remember the kind and sympathetic speech of the Surgeon General, and Surgeon-Major Hogge's interesting reply, and I know we were edified and encouraged by his modest description of his work, and felt how fortunate we were to follow such an example in a Service which commanded *esprit* and good feeling among its members.

After mess we usually adjourned to the ante-room, and finished the evening with music and singing.

I am, as I write, back in spirit, and my dear old batch seem to be all around me. The leading spirit in the music was Treherne, giving us all the help he could and making himself so agreeable at the piano. He would play a stirring piece of music, and would sing well, "If doughty deeds my lady please"; then Murray Irwin would be made to chant to us, "Abdul a Bulbul Ameer." Surgeon-Major J. P. H. Boileau, Assistant Professor, always joined us, and would contribute, with his pleasing voice, "The Rhine Wine," and we would lustily join in chorus. He would be loudly applauded. I used to sing "My Jack's come home from sea to-day." This also required a chorus. Barrett sang "The French French Bean," and was called the Bean till the end of his service. Heath and E. O. Wight and Jerome, who was a violinist, would sit and listen. The remainder would be in the billard room, but I don't remember any card playing. There were others who sang occasionally, but the dominant feature throughout

was our camaraderie. I wonder if there are many who recollect these evenings. Many have passed over.

I returned to Netley for duty ten years later, and afterwards frequently paid casual visits to the old place, but any adventures there will be noted later. For the present our course was ended, and we merely awaited our commissions.

(To be continued.)

Travel.

AN EARTHQUAKE ADVENTURE.

BY MAJOR A. P. DRAPER, M.C.,
Royal Army Medical Corps.

It was in the year 1927 or 1928—I fear I cannot remember which, although it is so recent, and as for the month! my memory fails me even more. Doubtless, however, if any seismologist reads this little narrative he will be able to fix the year, month, date, hour and minute without the slightest difficulty.

I was at the time in Haifa, which, as all the world knows, is a growing port in Palestine. I had to go there to investigate the death of one of our native officers who had died suddenly.

I was returning to our headquarters at Zerka, in Transjordan, by the Hejaz Railway, and while awaiting the assembly of the train at Haifa, saw the High Commissioner's coach being put on the rear of the train; at the same time Captain F-r-r-d-y,¹ the A.D.C. to the Acting High Commissioner, Colonel S-m-s, came along, and we chatted for a few minutes.

He told me that the Acting High Commissioner was coming to Zerka by train to inspect our new headquarters there, and was going on to Asrak over the Druse question. I said good-bye, and made myself as comfortable as I could in the little narrow-gauge compartment, prepared for a weary eight hours' journey before arriving at my little mud hut at Zerka, which was then "Home."

Before commencing to expend my meagre supply of literature, I amused myself looking at the none too interesting scenery which lay to either side of the narrow-gauge railway. I say none too interesting, because I had done this journey so many times before.

On the right side rose the slopes of Carmel, and to the left stretched out the bay of Acre. Carmel soon flattened out and turned to the south,

¹This officer has recently distinguished himself during the Arab rising in Safed, Northern Palestine.

giving way to the rich plain of Esdraelon with the ever-winding river Cison, on whose banks Deborah sang her song of victory, and whose waters ran crimson with the blood of the false prophets of Baal.

The next point of interest was the halt at Afule, the largest Zionist colony in this district, if not in Palestine. The whole colony appears to gather at the railway station either to meet or pay farewell to their friends, or for the more simple pleasure of watching the train come in and go out again.

After this the train stops at Baisan, then at Jsr-me-Jama, where the old bridge spanning the Jordan can be plainly seen from the train.

The next stop is Semakh, where the train stops for a considerable time, and from where a beautiful view of the Sea of Galilee can be seen with the mighty snow-capped Hermon in the north.

On this occasion Captain F-rr-d-y came round to my compartment to say that the Acting High Commissioner would be very pleased if I would join them at lunch in his coach; this invitation I accepted with delight, and went round to the rear of the train to which the coach was attached.

During lunch the train wound up the ever-increasing heights of the Yarmuk gorge, past El Hâmme, where the smell of the hot sulphur springs penetrated the carriage, and where from a little further on the right may be seen the old Roman town of Gadara, the present Um Keis, perched on top of a high rocky hill.

The train steadily crept up and up the gorge, finally entering a cutting in the right bank, with a sheer drop on the left to the bottom of the gorge where the swirling torrent of the Yarmuk dashes down to join the Jordan shortly after it leaves the Sea of Galilee.

I cannot remember what we were talking about at the time, when suddenly a crash made us all look up, to see the side of the coach splintered all up one side: before we had time to speak, another crash occurred on the roof.

Comparing notes afterwards, we had all apparently thought that these crashes were the result either of bombs thrown from the hill, or by the train wreckers rolling rocks down the hillside on to the train. Eventually one of us had the temerity to look out of the rear window which commanded the whole of the track up which we had ascended. What was our astonishment when we observed a whole series of miniature avalanches shooting down the hillside into the railway cutting.

The situation was now clear, it was an *earthquake* which was shaking down the boulders and smaller rocks which were but lightly poised upon the hillside.

For some minutes this continued, when suddenly a grinding was followed by a sudden jerk which deposited us on the floor and brought the train to an abrupt stop.

We three immediately descended and ran along the metals to the front of the train to see to our astonishment that the engine having struck an

SURGEON-GENERAL LONGMORE, C.B.

SIR THOMAS LONGMORE, the son of a medical man, was born October 10th, 1816. After a distinguished career at Guy's Hospital, he entered the Army Medical Service in 1843, became Surgeon in 1854, Deputy-Inspector-General in 1858, and Surgeon-General in 1872. He served in Turkey and the Crimea throughout the war of 1854-55, and was present at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and the assault on the Redan. He also served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. He receives the reward granted for distinguished and meritorious services, and is at present Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, Netley Hospital. He has written several valuable surgical works, and is a member of various foreign societies. He was knighted last year. On the 29th ult. an interesting ceremony took place at Netley, when a portrait of Sir T. Longmore (painted by Mr. George Reid, and presented by the Army Medical School) was hung in the ante-room of Netley Hospital. In his speech on this occasion Sir G. Logan dwelt on the eminent services of Sir Thomas Longmore, and then Inspector-General Lawson presented Lady Longmore with an illuminated

L. 104/19



THE ROYAL PARTY LEAVING THE PIER

THE CROWN

maintain an
Persian govern-
the names and
Gulf, he would
eamers, the of
been seen not
ut to protect
s thought pos-
ence of the dis-
government of
e Adaya and

the expenditure of the war. The matter was settled before the war commenced, and not left in the indefinite state which the house would suppose from the observations of his right hon. friend.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STAFFORD begged to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the Treasury would approve or reject the warrant in reference to the army medical department, which had been sent from the War-office with the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the War Department.

tir
mem
to go
bility
tlen
con
allow
sessio
order
large
by th

ed to bring home
another vessel had
additional vessels
one for another.
he hoped the hon.
to give an answer,
e information in
ween the govern-
India Company,
e which had been
In reply to the
ours had reached
e, that the Per-
expedition, or
10,000 men

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said a proposition for the augmentation of the pay of the medical service of the army had been communicated to the Treasury. It was a question of great magnitude and importance, as it involved not only an increase of the pay of the medical department of the army, but also of that of the medical service of other branches of her Majesty's service. He was sorry to say that he did not think it consistent with his duty to accede to the proposition, and he could not state that there was any prospect at present of that plan being carried out.

THE REDAN.

Mr. FRENCH reminded the noble lord at the head of the government that he had not given an answer to his question.

half an hour
made every
Monday, u
by anybod
or two of
was the cons
tion upon g
the house w
a question
liar circu
would appea
purpose. U
was a very s
provided; a

such be made to fight about it. It is for those who are you
 ile the learned in the "dependencies" of manliness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

Committee would
 te a report in
 rd again.
 argued as if it
 that was not
 uce.
 ition in favour
 that the hard-
 for the erection
 gs in Liverpool.
 ford next had
 George's Hall,
 the tax which
 d for its main-

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The **COMMERCIAL**
PLATE GLASS COMPANY, Manager, **CHARLES M'LEAN**,
 78, 79, and 80, Fleet-street, and 165, Oxford-street (note the name and the
 numbers), very respectfully invite the Nobility, the Public, and the
 Trade, to inspect their extensive and magnificent Stock of **CHIMNEY**,
CONSOLE, and **PIER GLASSES**, framed in every variety of style;
 console, centre, and pier tables; solid mahogany table and cheval glasses,
 girandoles, &c. The public will find on inspection that this Company,
 in consequence of the extent of their trade and being manufacturers,
 supply looking-glasses and plate glass at about one half the price usually
 charged. The goods are of first-rate quality and warranted. Estimates
 given all over England, free of expense.—May be had gratis, and sent
 free by post, large sheets of drawings, exhibiting the exact patterns and
 prices of about 400 various sized looking glasses, picture frames, cornices,
 console tables, &c.

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, by Old and
 Modern Masters.—An immense STOCK now on SALE, at un-
 precedentedly low prices, at **C. NAYBOUR and Co.'s**, 144, Oxford-

IN the Hou
BAILLIE,
 Lord **PALM**
 to the contro
 laid on the ta
 On the mot
 journ to Mon
 Mr. **DISR**
 asked on the
 invitation to
 He express
 returned to
 serving the

such
ile the
sidera-
en, the
fter 8

Englishmen and Americans will not consent to be made to fight about it. It is for those who are learned in the "dependencies" of the diplomatic duello to say how the affair will be finally arranged. Possibly the English Government may allow the Government at Washington to send the English functionaries, against whom complaints are made, their passports; formal diplomatic intercourse between the

you are
manliness.
What th
which any
to our Leg
population
women in
the suprem

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

Committee would
te a report in
rd again.
argued as if it
that was not
uce.
ition in favour
that the hard-
for the erection
gs in Liverpool.
ford next had
George's Hall,
the tax which
d for its main-

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The COMMERCIAL
PLATE GLASS COMPANY, Manager, CHARLES M'LEAN,
78, 79, and 80, Fleet-street, and 165, Oxford-street (note the name and the
numbers), very respectfully invite the Nobility, the Public, and the
Trade, to inspect their extensive and magnificent Stock of CHIMNEY,
CONSOLE, and PIER GLASSES, framed in every variety of style;
console, centre, and pier tables; solid mahogany table and cheval glasses,
girandoles, &c. The public will find on inspection that this Company,
in consequence of the extent of their trade and being manufacturers,
supply looking-glasses and plate glass at about one half the price usually
charged. The goods are of first-rate quality and warranted. Estimates
given all over England, free of expense.—May be had gratis, and sent
free by post, large sheets of drawings, exhibiting the exact patterns and
prices of about 400 various sized looking glasses, picture frames, cornices,
console tables, &c.

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, by Old and
Modern Masters.—An immense STOCK now on SALE, at un-
precedentedly low prices, at C. NAYBOUR and Co.'s, 144, Oxford-

In the Hou
BAILLIE,
Lord PALM
to the contro
laid on the ta
On the mot
journ to Mon
Mr. DISR
asked on the
invitation to
He express
returned to
serving the

maintain an
Persian govern-
the names and
Gulf, he would
eamers, one of
been sent not
ut to protect
s thought pos-
ence of the dis-
government of
e Adaya and

the expenditure of the war. The matter was settled before the war commenced, and not left in the indefinite state which the house would suppose from the observations of his right hon. friend.

2. 104/20
THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STAFFORD begged to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the Treasury would approve or reject the warrant in reference to the army medical department, which had been sent from the War-office with the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the War Department.

tir
mem
to go
bilit
tlem
con
allow
sessio
order
large
by

THE DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY

ed to bring home
another vessel had
additional vessels
one for another.
he hoped the hon.
to give an answer,
e information in
ween the govern-
India Company,
e which had been
In reply to the
ours had reached
e, that the Per-
expedition, or
10,000 men

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said a proposition for the augmentation of the pay of the medical service of the army had been communicated to the Treasury. It was a question of great magnitude and importance, as it involved not only an increase of the pay of the medical department of the army, but also of that of the medical service of other branches of her Majesty's service. He was sorry to say that he did not think it consistent with his duty to accede to the proposition, and he could not state that there was any prospect at present of that plan being carried out.

THE REDAN.

Mr. FRENCH reminded the noble lord at the head of the government that he had not given an answer to his question.

half an hour
made every
Monday, u
by anybody
or two of
was the cons
tion upon g
the house w
a question
liar circu
would appea
purpose. U
was a very s
provided; a

2.104/21

<p>Ratifications of TREATY OF PEACE exchanged at Paris, April, 27. Proclamation of Peace in London, April 29. Public Thanksgiving for PEACE, May 4. Vote of thanks to the Army and Navy passed in both Houses of Parliament. Congratulatory addresses presented to the Queen, May 8. Grand Peace Fête at the Crystal Palace, May 10. Peace Illuminations and grand display of Fireworks in the Parks, May 29. Presentation of the Order of the Bath to</p>	<p>French, Sardinian, and English officers in the Crimea, June 6. The Queen harangues the Crimean troops at Aldershot, July 7. Triumphal entry of the Guards into London, July 10. Definitive evacuation of the Crimea by the Allies, July 12. Review of the Crimean troops at Aldershot attended by the Court and Two Houses of Parliament, July 16. Kars handed over to the Turks, Aug. 6. Banquet given to 2,000 of the Guards in the Surrey Gardens, Aug. 25.</p>
--	---

To Crystallize Fruit.

Beat the white of an egg to froth, dip your fruit in it: then roll it in powdered white sugar-candy: when hardened, place the fruit in a stove to be very slowly dried. Or the fruit may be dried first, then dipped in white of egg, and finally dusted with white sugar-candy. Green ginger, angelica, or eryngo root, may be candied in the same way.

Table showing the Composition of the Substances employed in Fattening Poultry.

EVERY 100 LBS. OF	Fat or Oil.	Flesh-forming Food.	Warmth-giving Food.	Mineral Substances.	Husk or Fibre.	Water.
Oats contains . . .	6	15	47	2	20	9½
Oatmeal	6	18	63	2	2	9
Wheat	3	12	70	2	1	12
Midlings (fine bran)	6	18	53	5	4	14
Barley	2	11	60	2	14	11
Indian Corn	8	11	65	1	5	10
Rice.	A trace	7	80	A trace	—	10
Beans and Peas . . .	2	25	48	2	8	15
Milk	3	4½	5	¾	—	87

Cultivation of Hyacinths in Glasses.

Fill the glasses with rain or river water so as just to touch the bulb; place them in a dark cellar or closet, for about a fortnight, which will encourage the growth of the roots, after which they should be brought to the light, and kept as near the window as possible. If allowed to remain on the mantelpiece or other warm place away from the light, the flowers will be drawn up prematurely, and thus prevent the full development of their colour and size. The water should be changed once a fortnight, or oftener if it becomes foul, and

the bulb cleansed each time. Some kinds are apt to produce offshoots at the sides of the bulb; these should be removed with a budding or penknife; but when two stems rise from the centre, they should be both allowed to bloom. The single hyacinths, generally, are the most suitable for blooming in water, but there are some double varieties which thrive equally well. When overblown they should be stripped of the faded blossoms, and planted in the open garden in a dry situation; but they should not be forced a second year. The same treatment will answer with jonquils, crocuses, and other bulbs.

To fix Knives and Forks in their Handles.

Mix together equal quantities of finely-powdered resin and brickdust. Fill the hollow of the handle with this composition, and insert the metal, previously made hot enough to melt it. Keep the whole upright and still until quite cold.

To Clarify Coffee.

Place the vessel containing the made Coffee on the hearth, and sprinkle over its surface half a teacupful of cold water; or wrap round the coffee-pot a cloth previously dipped in cold water. The chilled portion of the fluid being of greater gravity than the rest, will descend carrying the dregs with it.

Table showing what Proportion of Medicines should be Administered to Children and Aged Persons.

Year.		Year.	
Under $\frac{1}{2}$	1-16th of a full dose.	Under 14	1-half of a full dose.
1	1-12th ,,	20	2-thirds ,,
2	1-8th ,,	From 20 to 60	a full dose.
3	1-6th ,,	Above 60	11-12ths of a dose.
4	1-4th ,,	70	7-8ths ,,
7	1-3rd ,,	80	5-8ths ,,

Receipt for Making Bath Cheese.

Take one gallon of new milk and add three quarts of cold water, with two or three tablespoonfuls of rennet, and when turned into tender curd, take it out gently with the skimming dish and lay it on a sieve, but do not break it small; the whey will drain sufficiently from it before placing it on a cloth in a small vat made for the purpose, about an inch and a half thick, and about nine or ten wide, to be made square. The above quantity of curd will be, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity for one cheese; it requires to have one or two dry cloths applied to it, and in two days it may be taken out of the vat and placed between two pewter plates and turned every day, the plates being wiped dry. It will generally be fit for use in a week or nine days; vine-leaves should be placed upon it, and it should be turned over upon

On Thursday evening the Windsor and Buckingham corps of volunteers proceeded to Claydon House, the magnificent residence of Sir H. Verney, M.P., who had invited them to partake of his hospitality. Captain Barrington took the command, assisted by Ensign Newham; and on arriving at the house they formed and presented arms. This was succeeded by company drill, volley-firing in sections, and concluded by some well-executed skirmishing manoeuvres. The arms being piled on the lawn, an inspection of the splendid mansion, which had been thrown open for the occasion afforded no little gratification. By this time dinner was announced in the great hall, which was suitably adorned. Sir Harry occupied the chair, and was supported by Captain Barrington, Lieut. Freemantle, Ensign Newham, P. Dansey, Esq., F. Calvert, Esq., C. J. Denne, Esq., H. Hearn, Esq., A. Fraser, Esq., the Revs. W. R. Freemantle, T. C. Whitehead, Lawrence, &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN, having proposed the usual loyal toasts, rose again and, in proposing "Success to the Volunteer Movement," said the question had been asked what were the duties of the volunteers. In his estimation there were no duties which the Commander-in-Chief thought they ought to perform, but they should be able and in readiness for. They should be ready to assist the regular army at any point in case of war, and be in such a state of efficiency as would enable them to meet any emergency. He had recently had some opportunities of witnessing the remarkable state of readiness for active warfare in which the French army was kept. He did not blame the French for that; but he was anxious that their preparations should be so properly made that in case one of several expeditions should be landed on our coast some foggy morning, the volunteers would know what to do without anything like the appearance of confusion—(cheers)—and be so enabled to work together as to repel any force that might be brought to bear against them. He would, then, read them two letters from a lady with whose name they were all acquainted—it was Miss Nightingale. (Loud cheers.) He had written to inform her that he had invited the volunteers, and to express the pleasure he should feel in her presence; but she was ill, and unable to walk across her room without assistance.

Hampstead, Oct. 8, 1861.

My dear Sir Harry—I like to hear of your volunteers. I wish I could be with you. But my heart is with you all. At the beginning of this year we had 12,000 volunteers. And already we hear, from the best military authorities, that they are capable of manœuvring and executing movements with regular troops.

To one who knows the stuff of which the Anglo-Saxon is made no man knows him better than I do, this is not surprising. These volunteers are of the same race with that handful of men who defended their trenches at Sevastopol—as the Greeks held the position of Thermopylae—and who, when dying of slow torture in hospital, drew their blankets over their heads and died without a word, like the heroes of old. Thank God, our volunteers have not to undergo those slow agonies in the defence of their country. But I for one (and I speak notwithstanding an experience of the horrors of war which no man has had) was not at all sorry to see the spirit of war brought home to our people's lives in the glorious rising of the volunteers. A country needs tempering sometimes. England, from her grand mercantile and commercial successes, has been called sordid. God knows she is not. The simple courage, the unflinching patience, the moral sense, the strength to suffer in silence—what nation shows more of this in war than is shown by her commonest soldier? I have seen men dying of dysentery, but according to report themselves sick, but they should thereby throw more labour on their comrades, go down to the trenches, and make the trenches their death bed. There is nothing on history to compare with it. Other nations may do it for glory, but we for duty, as the Duke of Wellington said. I say, no one has seen the horrors of war as I have; yet I was glad to see the spirit of war arising in our volunteers. If both French and English statesmen have recoiled, upon their own observation, that the most intelligent, the most well-doing, the most respectable, in the best sense of that word, in any French village or district, are always those returned from serving out their time on conscription; and if this is the case with those who have given a compulsory service, for a Government which we English cannot respect—what ought not the men to become who give a free service for a free country like our volunteers? Say what men will, there is something more truly Christian in the man who gives his time, his strength, his life if need be, for something, not himself, whether he call it his Queen, his country, or his colour, than in all the selfishness, the lust, the humiliations and confessions which have ever been made. And this spirit of giving one's life without calling it a sacrifice is found nowhere so truly as in England. This is a spirit which animates our armies and our volunteers. But there must be more drill, more discipline, in the sense of teaching how orders are to be obeyed, more acting in concert, to make our volunteers perfect. And our volunteers must be quite perfect. It is wonderful how much they have done already in previous. On the saddest night of all my life, two months ago, when my dear chief Sidney Herbert lay dying, and I knew that with him died much of the welfare of the British army—he was, too, so proud, so justly proud of his volunteers—on that night I lay listening to the band of the volunteers as they came marching in successively: it had been a review day, and I said to myself the nation can never go back which is capable of such a movement as this—not the spirit of an hour. There are men which have all something to give up; all men whose time is valuable for money, which is not their evil, as other nations sometimes say of us. One of the best appointments my dear chief made was Colonel M'Murdo, the Inspector-General of Volunteers. I know him in the Crimea, where he executed the most difficult service, that of organising the Land Transport, with the utmost success. No doubt the volunteers have full confidence in him. It was whispered to me, in Sidney Herbert's time, that Frederick Russell had been behindhand in her tribute of volunteers. Is that the case now? I hope not. But if so, it makes those who have volunteered all the more worthy. If I might venture to do so, I would gladly ask you to offer them from me a pair of colours. Probably, however, they have them. If so, I can only offer them from the bottom of my heart the best wishes of one who has "fought the good fight" for the army, seven years this very month, without the interruption of one single waking hour.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

October 9.

I should have thought it a presumption to write to the volunteers if not desired by you. My point—if there was one—was to tell them that one who has seen more than any man what a horrible thing war is, yet feels more than any man that the military spirit in a good cause, that of one's country, is the finest leaves which exists for the national spirit. I have known intimately the Sardinian soldier, the French soldier, the British soldier. The Sardinian was much better appointed than we were; the French were both more numerous and more accustomed to war than we were; yet I have no hesitation in saying that we had the better military spirit—the true volunteer spirit to "endure hardship" for our country's sake. I remember a sergeant who on picket—the rest of the picket killed and himself battered about the head—stumbled back to camp, and on his way picked up a wounded man, and brought him in on his shoulders to the line, when he fell down insensible. When, after many hours, he recovered his senses—I believe after repeating his first words were to ask after his "comrade"—"Is he alive?" Comrade, indeed! Yes, he's alive; it is the general! At that moment the general, though badly wounded, appeared at the bedside. "Oh, general, it's you, is it, I brought in? I'm so glad I didn't know your honour; but —, if I'd known it was you, I'd have saved you all the same!" This is the true soldier's spirit. Lastly, I would impress on the volunteers the necessity of drill practice, exercises, intricate movements. Garibaldi's volunteers did excellently in martial movements—they tried before a fourth-rate regular army. We trust that our volunteers will never know what real war is; but they must make themselves a reputation to be feared by the enemy, in order not to see that enemy ever at their own hearthstones.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Captain BARRINGTON and Lieutenant FREEMANTLE replied in very able and practical speeches.

After a number of other toasts, amongst them Lady Verney, the sister of Miss Nightingale, had been given and responded to, the guests adjourned to an adjoining saloon for coffee, and afterwards marched home, highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

CLIPPING

GRAND BALL.—LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.

Colonel His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.P., K.C.B., &c., &c.
GRAND BALL in aid of the funds of the Brigade, with the kind permission of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Court of Common Council, and under the most distinguished patronage, to be held in the GUILDHALL, on THURSDAY, the 11th November next.

The decorations used at the Banquet given on Lord Mayor's day will be retained.

Further particulars will be shortly announced.
W. T. ALLEN, Chairman.
Committee-room, Guildhall, 11th Oct., 1861.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.

Colonel His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.P., K.C.B., &c., &c., General Commanding in Chief, MILITARY DISTRICT OF COLOMBIA, RUGBY, AND PRINCE OF WALES, is specially called the attention of all ranks to the Brigade order of this day's date, published below, for a parade on Saturday, the 10th inst., at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the funds of the Brigade. The parade is to be held at 10 o'clock, and the prizes presented by the Honourable the Corporation, and the Lord Mayor, presented by the Ladies of London, on which occasion the prizes won at the Brigade Rifle Competitions will be distributed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, President of the Board of Patrons.

The parade will be attended by both the Regimental and Ammunition Bands; and as particular arrangements have been made for the Crystal Palace Company, strict punctuality as regards time of parade will necessarily be observed.

The Commanding Officer calls upon every member of the Brigade to endeavour to be at his post on this occasion, in order to display a full muster and some display of the discipline and efficiency in consideration of which so many honours have been conferred, the Brigade may show itself not unworthy to receive the prizes.

BRIGADE ORDER.—OCTOBER 11, 1861.
The BRIGADE will PARADE, in full dress, at Three o'clock on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., on the UPPER TERRACE of the Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace.

By order,
A. T. EWENS, Captain and Adjutant.

WENTWORTH MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The TESTIMONIAL to Sergeant-Major BOX will be PRESENTED THIS DAY (Saturday), at Willenden.
THOMAS COLDWELL, Secretary.

WENTWORTH MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Week ending Oct. 19, 1861.
Sunday.—Adjutant's Drill at Albany Barracks, at 7 p.m.
Monday.—Commanding Officer's Parade, at the University College Grounds, at 8 p.m.
Tuesday.—Commanding Officer's Parade, at Albany Barracks, at 8 p.m.

Wednesday there will be Ball Practice at Willenden, at 3 p.m., for third class only. No further classes can be formed during present season.

R. Full-dress Parade this day (Saturday), at Willenden, at 10 p.m., for Distribution of Prizes and parade with the 37th Company. Trains leave Euston at 2.15, and Camden-road Station at 3.10. Both Bands will attend.

By order,
W. D. GRAHAM, Captain and Adjutant.
Head-quarters, Oct. 11, 1861.

LOWER HAMLETS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

BRIGADE ORDERS for WEEK ending October 19.

Sunday, 17.—General Parade at Head-quarters, at 7.30 p.m. and down.

Monday, 18.—General Parade at Head-quarters, at 8.30 p.m. In dress, for inspection of arms and march out, with band, &c.

Transports are being made for a drill place at Mill-end. The drill room will in future be opened on Tuesday evening at half-past 7 till 9 o'clock.

F. BRITTEN, Captain Commandant.
Head-quarters, Aldershot, October 11, 1861.

NORTHEAST LONDON RIFLES.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Shaftesbury-street, Roston.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS for the Week ending Oct. 20, 1861.

Sunday, 19th inst.—Musters at Head-quarters at 6.30 p.m.; Bands and Buglers to be present. Monday and Wednesday

at Peter's-street School-room, Hackney-road, at 7.30 p.m.; Bands at 6.30 p.m. Tuesday and Friday throughout the month

at Head-quarters at 6.30 p.m.; Bands and Buglers to be present.

The Honorary Secretary attends at Head-quarters on Monday

and Friday evening from 7 to 8.30 to receive subscriptions and

roll members. Members can also be enrolled at Dalston

by Mr. Jas. Gray; at St. James's-place, Bethnal-green, by

Mr. Hadden; and at St. Peter's-street, Hackney-road, by

Mr. Hicks.
By order,
C. M. WALSHLEY, Captain and Adjutant.

VOLUNTEER COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Please RETURN CIRCULAR (filled up) by 12th inst., to

our insertion.—W. Kent and Co., Paternoster-row.

TARGETS.—THE NEWLY-INVENTED MILITARY

TARGETS, upon a durable and novel principle, which

renders the highly dangerous necessity for a marker, being self-

indicating, no wire required, and the lead saved.—Apply at 213,

St. James's-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SPECIAL SERVICES

FOR THE PEOPLE.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at Three o'clock, the Rev.

M. LANDEL.

TO-MORROW EVENING, at Half-past Six o'clock, the Rev.

M. ALLOM.
Seats Free.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.—SPECIAL SER-

VICES FOR THE PEOPLE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, at Half-past Six o'clock, the Rev.

M. BROCK.
Seats Free.

ST. PANCRAS ATHENÆUM, George-street,

Easton-road.—FRANCIS THORNE COLE, Esq., will

reach (D.V.) at the above Institution, on SUNDAY EVEN-

ING NEXT. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

Admission free.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.

Founded A.D. 1778.

PATRON—THE QUEEN.

St. Bartholomew-close, E.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the QUARTERLY

MEETING of GOVERNORS will be HELD at the DISPEN-

SARY HOUSE, 25, Bartholomew-close, on WEDNESDAY, the

15th of October instant, 1861. The chair will be taken at Twelve

o'clock.

By order,
THOS. WOODWARD, Hon. Secretary.

ALEXANDER ACHESON, Secretary.

Oct. 12, 1861.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION for BOYS.

PATRON—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of ZETLAND.

R. T. M. W. G. M.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and

subscribers of this Institution will be held at the FREE

MASON'S TAVEN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields

on MONDAY, 14th October, at Twelve o'clock, noon, precisely:

To transact the usual business of the Institution.

To consider the following motions of motion for additions to and

alterations in the laws:

1. By JOHN SYMONDS, Esq., Vice Pres.

"No motion for a grant of money can be received at a Quar-

terly General Court unless notice thereof shall have been given at

previous General Court or General Committee, nor shall the

same become payable until confirmed at a subsequent General