A biographical sketch of James Ranald Martin, Esq., F.R.S., surgeon in the Bengal Army, and late Presidency Surgeon and Surgeon to the Native Hospital of Calcutta.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

JAMES RANALD MARTIN,

ESQ. F.R.S.

SURGEON IN THE BENGAL ARMY,
AND LATE PRESIDENCY SURGEON AND SURGEON TO THE NATIVE HOSPITAL OF CALCUTTA.

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James Ranald Martin was born in the Isle of Skye. He belongs to one of the oldest families in this, the largest of the Western Islands of Scotland. His father was the Rev. Donald Martin, and his mother was eldest daughter of Norman Macdonald, Esq. of Scalpa, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces. The ancestral alliances of Mr. Martin's family were with the best families in Skye, and on two occasions they were made with the Macdonalds of the Isles, the descendants of the old Lords of the Isles. The last instance was that of Mr. Martin's paternal grandfather, Donald Martin, of Bealloch, who married, in 1742, Miss Macdonald, daughter of Alister Og, and sister to Somerled Mor Macdonald, of Sarthill, of the family of Macdonald of the Isles. This gentleman was "out in the '45" with his chieftain and kinsman, Sir Alexander Macdonald, who mustered on the occasion fifteen hundred men. Donald Martin was entrusted with the command of the cavalry. It is now well known that the march of this formidable body of Ilesmen was so impeded by President Forbes, that it did not arrive in time for the battle of Culloden. But after the battle, Donald Martin was selected by his chief for the more delicate and difficult task of envoy to the Duke of Cumberland, in which capacity he succeeded so well, that Sir Alexander escaped without the forfeiture of estate or title. The subject of our

memoir is descended in a direct line from Angus Martin Nan'Cath, or Angus of the Battles, noted in the reign of Elizabeth for his expeditions into Ireland; a time when the Western Isles of Scotland, in the words of Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian, "could on any emergency fit out a force of 6000 hardy troops, inured to danger both by sea and land, and equipped for war on either element." Another of his ancestors was Martin Martin, bred to medicine, but who never practised it, the author of various essays in the *Philosophical Transactions*, published in 1698, and the historian of the Western Isles, and of a voyage to St. Kilda. The history of the Isles was dedicated to Prince George of Denmark, who presented the author with a purse of a hundred guineas. The voyage to St. Kilda was dedicated to Charles Montague, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and President of the Royal Society, and the intimate friend of Mr. Martin. It was the former work which induced the great lexicographer, Samuel Johnson, to visit the Western Isles. The elder brother of Mr. Martin's father, Martin Martin of Bealloch, married one of the Miss Macleods, of Rasay, celebrated for their beauty by Johnson in his tour to the Hebrides. All these ladies married well, but one of them married the fifth Earl of Loudoun, and his daughter, the Countess of Loudoun, became the wife of the first Marquess of Hastings, subsequently Governor-General of India. It is proper to mention this latter circumstance, as bearing on the career of the subject of our memoir. The Marquess of Hastings appointed him, when a very young man, to his personal staff.

The Isle of Skye has ever been noted for the energetic character of its inhabitants. In proof of this, we quote the following extract from a northern print, the truth of which may be relied upon:—"Within the last forty years the Isle of Skye has furnished for the public services 21 lieutenant-generals and major-generals, 45 lieutenant-colonels, 600 majors, captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, and 10,000 foot soldiers of the most choice description. Within the same period this island furnished four governors of British colonies, one governor-general

of India, one adjutant-general of the British army, one chief baron of England, and one judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland."

The subject of this memoir lost the best of mothers in 1803, while in his infancy, and his father a few years subsequently removed from the Isle of Skye, the country of his ancestors, to the capital of the county, Inverness. This removal was caused by Mr. Martin's desire to escape from the scene of his bereavement, and by a wish to superintend more effectually the education of his children. While in the Island of Skye, during the early boyhood of James Ranald, the education of the three sons was conducted by a tutor, under the superintendence of their father, a pious and learned gentleman. Here they were taught the elements of a sound education. On arriving at Inverness, James and his younger brother, Norman, were placed in the Royal Academy of that town, their elder brother, destined for the Artillery, having, previously to this, entered the Royal Academy at Woolwich. The Inverness Academy was then an institution of very high distinction, directed by Professors Nimmo and Tulloch; the former celebrated for his mathematical genius, the latter, now classical professor at King's College, Aberdeen, and equally distinguished as a learned scholar. Mr. Nimmo's Reports on the Natural Resources of Ireland, published by order of Parliament, are documents of national importance, especially at this moment, under the bill or the sale of Encumbered Estates. Mr. Martin was a house pupil with the professor of mathematics, and to his care and attention, as well as to that of Professor Tulloch, he feels a deep debt of gratitude. The instructions of Mr. Nimmo in geology and in physical geography have had a powerful influence in forming the topographical tendencies of Mr. Martin. When he grew to the age of sixteen, he came to the question what profession he should enter. It had always been determined that he should go into the army, but his father expressed the wish that only one of his sons should follow the profession of arms; otherwise, a commission in the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment, was in readiness, the regiment afterwards commanded by

his distinguished uncle. After a painful struggle, the youth gave way to the wishes of his father and maternal grandfather, but only upon the compromise that he should become a surgeon, and enter the army in that capacity. His studies at the academy went on, and to them were added, during his last two years of residence in Inverness, elementary instruction in medicine and pharmacy, under the direction of Drs. Robertson and MacDonald. The former was a physician of great experience, and a thorough gentleman, and the latter an able practitioner. Both gentlemen entertained the most friendly regard for their pupil, who, in his turn, has never ceased to feel indebted to them. In the year 1813, he came to London from Inverness, and entered himself as a perpetual pupil at St. George's Hospital. Here he was first under Sir Everard Home, and then under Mr. Brodie, carrying on his other medical and surgical studies in the school at Windmill-street, superintended by Messrs. Wilson and Charles Bell. At this time, the dissecting-room was under the superintendence of the late Mr. John Shaw, to which gentleman's friendly guidance the youthful student was greatly indebted, and he has ever felt grateful in after-life for the invaluable services then rendered to him by his friend and teacher.

Mr. Martin passed his examination at the College, October, 1816. He remained some months in London, after which he went down to Inverness. His father was now about to remove into Morayshire, his purpose in residing at Inverness having been accomplished. Mr. Martin took a hasty and final leave of his family, and embarked for India, in June, 1817, on board the ship *Lord Hungerford*, from London to Calcutta. His commission of assistant-surgeon was obtained through the interest of his uncle, Sir John MacDonald. During the voyage an intimacy arose between the young assistant-surgeon and Captain Sneyd, of the Bengal Cavalry, which terminated only with the death of that distinguished and estimable officer. Now commenced his Indian career. He landed in Calcutta on the 2nd of December, 1817, after a voyage of nearly six months, and was immediately ordered

to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital, where Europeans only are treated. Here he performed a probationary course of some months' duration.

In 1818 he served with his Majesty's 17th and 59th Regiments, then forming the garrison of Fort William. After a short time he was nominated assistant garrison surgeon of Fort William. Here Mr. Martin first encountered that scourge, then confined to India—epidemic Cholera. While in charge of a large detachment of his Majesty's 67th Regiment in the bomb-proof barracks of Fort William, this disease made terrible havoc there and elsewhere. For a fortnight the assistant garrison surgeon had hardly any hours of rest, and on three occasions during that time he was carried out of the sick barrack, cold and faint; but the idea of being seized with the disease never entered his mind, and thus, he thinks, he escaped. In the rainy season of this year Mr. Martin was ordered to the district of Cuttack, in the province of Orissa, then in a state of actual rebellion. Here he served in various mountain operations, under much hardship and grievous sickness, during this and a great part of the following year. A circumstance occurred at this time which was highly characteristic of the ripening mind of the young surgeon, and one of many of a similar important character, which were destined to mark his future career. At this point his public professional life really began. While serving with the more advanced forces of the district the detachment became so unfit for duty through sickness, that its relief was ordered; but previously to carrying this measure into effect, General Thomas, the General commanding the division, desired Mr. Martin to state the circumstances which, in his opinion, caused the excessive sickness of the detachment. He reported certain circumstances of a highly injurious character in the manner of conducting the duties and in the treatment of the men. These errors were immediately corrected by order of the General, and the troops speedily became healthy. The relief was consequently countermanded. Throughout this military service, Mr. Martin so conducted himself as to com-

mand the esteem of his brother officers, and the enthusiastic attachment of the Sepoys. While with the above detachments an incident occurred which showed his determination, at any risk to himself, to defend the Native soldiery under his charge. It was the custom of Captain, afterwards Col. ——, one of the worst of petty tyrants, a man of the most cold and cruel vindictiveness, to strip and flog the Sepoys on parade, without form of trial. While Mr. Martin was conducting his duties, two fine grenadiers thus maltreated came into hospital with their backs bleeding. They called loudly for redress; but he pointed out to them that his duties were limited to their treatment and cure, and that thus far only they were under his protection; but Lieutenants —— and ——, commanding their companies, were bound to represent their grievance through Captain —— to the General Officer. Such mode of redress seemed so hopeless, that the Sepoys sank back on their cots in despair. Mr. Martin thought it right to mention this circumstance publicly at the mess to Captain ——, whose brutal reply was characteristic of his petty and tyrannical mind. "By ——, I will have them out to-morrow and flog them again." "Then, sir," said Mr. Martin, "it shall be at your peril, for I will instantly report the circumstance to the General Officer commanding." A silence now prevailed, and the small mess-room in a hut in the mountains was soon vacated. It was generally expected that a personal communication would be received by Mr. Martin from his commanding-officer, Captain ——; but the latter thought better of it, and swallowed the severe reproof of the assistant-surgeon, the youngest officer of the detachment. We need not say that this example of his firmness spread through the whole district, and raised him high in the opinion of his fellow-officers, civil and military. We may here mention another point, which is highly illustrative of Mr. Martin's character. A malignant fever had prevailed for a long time in the neighbouring city of Ganjam, which had destroyed more than half its inhabitants, and all its commerce. Two medical officers had been deputed by the government of

Madras to ascertain its cause, and to devise the best means to counteract this pestilence; but in the execution of that duty they both died, leaving the task unfinished. Mr. Martin volunteered his services for this important duty, but they were not accepted by those in authority. The common objection of a seniority service was raised: he was considered "too young," and so the perilous service passed him by.

At the close of 1819, Mr. Martin was removed to the post of officiating first assistant to the General Hospital, Calcutta. He at once applied himself to the consideration of the diseases of Europeans in India, natives of Europe being the only patients admitted into the hospital. Here he first studied the history, nature, and causes of tropical disease with reference to the European constitution. But the office being only an officiating one, he was relieved in 1820, when he was ordered to assume the charge of the Ramghur battalion, then engaged in the field against the savage hill-tribes in the mountains of Singboom and Sumbhulpore, in the province of Gundwana, countries nowhere surpassed for insalubrity. Here it was that he contracted his first illness in India, a violent jungle remittent fever. In the first paroxysm he was overpowered by stupor, and his life was saved on that and the subsequent day, by a spontaneous epistaxis to an enormous extent. He was himself the only medical officer within hundreds of miles of the locality, and was consequently destitute of all medical care. In this unhealthy locality he first observed that the entire range of hills, extending from Midnapore to Sumbhulpore, were ferruginous, the springs and many streams being coloured red with iron. The charge of the battalion would have been one of great pecuniary advantage, could Mr. Martin have retained his health; but during ten months that he continued with it, he was scarcely fit for duty six weeks. Arriving in Sumbhulpore in the month of June, he had himself carried to inspect the localities, and immediately declared to the commanding officer, that a preference should be given to the dry and elevated bank of the Mahanuddy. But the major in command, though of great distinction and

humanity, rejected this advice, and placed the corps in a deadly marsh, inland, where, during the ensuing rainy season, the mortality was terrible. In the month of September, a malignant intermittent fever reigned in the cantonment, and the commanding officer himself nearly sank under an attack of the disease. In the following month Mr. Martin was seized with this malignant intermittent, and his danger was so great, that his brother officers fitted out a boat, and had him floated down the river. He arrived at the station at Cuttack, in Orissa, but in a state of the most extreme exhaustion. Major —— possessed military and social qualities of the highest order; he was kind, generous, and liberal to profusion, but, wanting that information possessed by his youthful medical officer, he did an amount of mischief to his men and officers immeasurably greater than did the tyrant under whom Mr. Martin had served in the previous year. These circumstances are mentioned, to show that very early in life Mr. Martin devoted his attention to what must ever be considered as the first duty of a military surgeon, the most useful to the state and to our fleets and armies—namely, the prevention of disease.

It was while serving in Orissa and Gundwana, in an irregular mountain warfare, frequently under fire from an unseen enemy, that the mind of the youthful surgeon first revolted against the injustice and exclusion from military rewards with which the army surgeon was treated—the hard inequality of his position and prospects.

In 1821, on arriving in Calcutta, and when his health was sufficiently restored, he was presented to the Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Hastings, who received him with much kindness, and appointed him to the medical charge of his Body-guard, an office both of distinction and emolument to so young an officer, and one which had just been vacated by a veteran surgeon. This was the first turning point of his fortunes. Here, in the cantonment of his new corps, Mr. Martin instituted extensive sanitary improvements, though opposed by the Medical Board of Bengal in their official Reports.

The Marquess of Hastings, having heard both the medical statements, ordered Mr. Martin into his presence, and having entirely approved and confirmed his views, the Governor-General ordered the improvement of the regimental hospital, of the men's huts, the construction of tanks for pure water, and the draining, clearing, and levelling of the entire cantonment. In this way, Mr. Martin's statements received from this eminent soldier-statesman their due consideration and adoption.

Mr. Martin's health continued so shattered, at the beginning of 1822, by the fevers of the year previous, that in March of this year he was ordered to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, and took passage in a ship then sailing for the Isle of France. Here we must refer to a very remarkable incident. Mr. Martin had formed an intimate friendship, while serving in Orissa, with Lieutenant Randle Jackson, of the Bengal Artillery, at this time aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Hastings. Captain Jackson was also ill, and he begged Mr. Martin to postpone his departure for a fortnight, when he would accompany him. It thus happened that Mr. Martin's life, and probably the lives of both friends, were saved. Of three ships which left Calcutta for the Isle of France at this time, they were fortunately in the sole survivor. It was the hurricane season off the Mauritius, and the ship in which Mr. Martin had first taken his passage foundered off that island, as did also the last of the three ships. Captain Jackson died off St. Helena, twelve years afterwards, when coming home to England to the inheritance of an enormous fortune. On recovering his health, in 1823, Mr. Martin returned from the Mauritius, and rejoined the Body-guard in Calcutta, when he was selected by the then Governor-General, Lord Amherst, to proceed to Hyderabad, to afford professional aid to the Resident, Sir Charles Metcalfe, then dangerously ill of a disease requiring surgical aid. On the successful completion of this duty, he returned to Bengal, accompanied by Sir Charles Metcalfe. After remaining some months in Calcutta, Sir Charles Metcalfe, then about to return

to Hyderabad, proposed that Mr. Martin should accompany him in a professional capacity. He had formed a friendship with his talented medical attendant, which ended only with the life of the former; but on consultation with his friends, Mr. Martin, though with many regrets, determined not to quit Calcutta.

After this temporary service in the south of India, Mr. Martin returned to his corps, with which, during the two years following, he was associated in many perils, both by sea and land. It is worthy of remark, that the Governor-General's Body-guard, though composed of picked men from the cavalry of the line, and a privileged corps, had on two memorable occasions volunteered to proceed beyond sea, first to the capture of Java, and next on the expedition to Rangoon. It was while preparing to embark for the latter destination that the corps was suddenly summoned to the suppression of an open mutiny on the part of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, sixteen miles from Calcutta, a memorable event in the annals of the Indian army. Into the mismanagements of this disastrous event, it is not now proposed to enter; sufficient is it to say, that the Body-guard, when charging down on the mutineers, had two men and two horses destroyed by our own artillery.

At this date, Mr. Martin had for the first time been introduced into private practice in Calcutta, by Mr. Nicolson, for many years the most eminent practitioner of that metropolis. Throughout Mr. Martin's career, this gentleman was ever his best friend. Under these circumstances, entrusted with Mr. Nicolson's practice, who had left Calcutta on account of sickness, Mr. Martin might, like many others, have obtained leave to remain behind; but this he scorned to do, and he yielded up the advantage of his friend and his own interest willingly, to the performance of public duty. Early in December, 1824, the transport containing the head quarters of the Body-guard, under its commander, Captain Sneyd, proceeded to sea, and by the 25th of the month anchored in the bay of Rangoon; and here a terrible disaster awaited the vessel. At midnight of the 24th, while swinging to the tide, which then ran

at the rate of ten knots an hour, the ship struck on a reef, and fell upon her beam-ends, so that in a few minutes, the sea pouring into the three hatches, filled the ship, so as to drown all the horses on the lee side of the lower deck. The night was intensely dark, and the guns of distress brought no succour, for against so rapid a tide no rowers could move. The ship was chiefly loaded with shells and cannon-balls, which rolled over and fixed her on her beam ends, and so rapid had been the lurch, that in going over, several of the troopers of the Body-guard, many of the camp-followers, and even some of the crew, were washed off the decks. A hurried consultation was held with the captain, who proposed to lower the boats, but to this Captain Sneyd and Mr. Martin objected, urging the utter insufficiency of the boats, that besides they were on the enemy's coast, and that to land would be to be crucified or burnt to death in damp cotton, the modes of death adopted by the Burmese towards their prisoners. The captain of the ship then suggested, that cutting away the masts might so far relieve the ship as to raise the hatches out of the sea, and it was instantly agreed by Captain Sneyd and Mr. Martin, that they two should proceed below amongst the horses in search of the arm-chest of the Body-guard, for none of the crew could anywhere be found. Wading above the middle in water in the narrow middle passage between the two ranges of horses, with the deck nearly perpendicular, they made their way, and then an unexpected and dangerous impediment presented itself. Two horses on the upper range having broken the band which kept them in their stalls, and fallen head over heels, were kicking out the brains of the drowned horses below them. To cross over the bodies of these furious animals, plunging with armed hoofs, was no easy task; and Mr. Martin being the younger and more active of the two, was the first to spring over and lend a hand to his commander, whose candle went out in the exertion. The second horse was passed in the same manner, and the arm-chest was at length reached. Through the portion of the main hatch not occupied by the sea, sabres and hatchets were thrown up to the troopers of the corps by their officers, and they were instantly set

to work to cut the rigging. While this operation was going on, voices were heard in the tops, which proved to proceed from some of the crew, who had taken refuge there. As an example of the terrors of the night, these unhappy men could not be persuaded to descend, and within a few minutes they were all consigned to the deep by the falling overboard of the three masts. Previously to this, Captain Sneyd and Mr. Martin were hoisted on deck, under a general cheer from all the men, European and Native, for through their example, orders, and personal exertions, the ship, though full of water, had now sufficiently righted to clear her hatches of the sea. Matters remained in this state till daylight, when the tide being slackened, Admiral Sir James Brisbane sent men-of-wars' boats to the rescue. The conduct of the troopers of the Body-guard—men who till now had never seen the sea, one half of them Brahmins, and the other half Mahometans—was on this trying occasion beyond praise. It seemed as if the instinct of discipline overcame the instincts of nature, and all went on as if on parade.

The losses in this disaster were severely felt. Several troopers who were in sound sleep in the long-boat, and many camp-followers, went overboard. All the tents of the corps, with a large portion of the regimental and medical stores, were washed off the upper deck, while thirty horses were drowned on the lower deck, and in an enemy's country none of these could be replaced. But of the hardships and privations of the subsequent campaigns in Ava this is not the place to speak. They were of a severity unusual in modern war, and the sanitary results alone afford a terrible and memorable lesson of the evils resulting from the absence of civil arrangement in the concerns of armies. The mismanagements of the Walcheren expedition caused the destruction of thirty-two per cent. of those engaged; but the like causes destroyed of the British troops in Ava, under Sir Archibald Campbell, more than double that proportion.

During the first year's campaign in Ava, according to Col. Tulloch, three and a half per cent. of the British soldiers were killed in action, and forty-five per cent. perished by disease;

whereas, of the Peninsular army, under the Duke of Wellington, during its forty-one months of active warfare, four per cent. were killed in action, and twelve per cent. perished by disease; consequently every British officer and soldier serving in Ava, during the first twelve months alone, incurred as much risk of life as in three Peninsular campaigns. The loss in the second year's campaign in Ava was about half of what occurred in the first, making a total in the two campaigns of seventy-two and three-quarters per cent, by far the most disastrous result of which we have any record.

Into the many personal adventures of Mr. Martin, during these eventful campaigns, he does not afford us the means to enter, although his journal is very detailed. Indeed, were it not for the biographical memoirs published by THE LANCET, a narrative such as the present, defective though it be, would have been altogether lost to the public services and to the public. The share borne by Mr. Martin in the field duties of his corps, have claimed public notice in India; and as the circumstances have not hitherto been explained, and as some unintentional injustice has been done Mr. Martin, we must here devote a brief space to the settlement of the question.

An Indian review says that the conduct of the Governor-General's Body-guard had received a high and deserved eulogy from the three military historians of the campaigns in Ava; that the exploits of this gallant corps were much talked of at the time, and are deserving to be remembered. The reviewer then goes on to state, that the admirable conduct of the men of this corps must be attributed in a great degree "to the example of their European officers, Captains Sneyd and Dyke, and Mr. Martin. The professional situation of this latter gentleman (which by the usage of every service generally renders personal exposure unnecessary) could not have been surmised, from the active and prominent part he bore in the operations of the field. They were all gallant fellows; and with Sneyd at their head, and with Dyke and Martin in their ranks, the Body-guard would have on any day charged through the whole Burmese army."

In reference to this quotation, we must observe, that Mr.

Martin never entered the ranks but under a pressing occasion; and in one critical instance, wherein he rendered a most essential service to his friend and commanding officer, Mr. Martin was called upon by name. We have seen that there were but two captains, and Mr. Martin, present; for of two officers who volunteered, one was killed, and the other returned to India, being wounded near Rangoon. The warfare was most irregular, and it was often not easy to say where a medical officer could be away from "personal exposure."

Under these circumstances Mr. Martin, when not engaged in the special duties of his profession, obeyed cheerfully the calls of another duty, and we shall presently see that for this he obtained the honour and esteem of the two generals then conducting the operations of the war. In Ava, his conduct in the field was not for a moment misunderstood, for when in camp or cantonment, he was, though young, continually consulted by medical officers of all grades of the army and navy, in cases of danger and difficulty.

But we must be brief. The second campaign drew to its close, and found the subject of our memoir, after many escapes, borne to the ground with fever; and here, again, his topographical tact would have served him, as his presence of mind had done in shipwreck, and other occasions, but for the narrowminded ignorance of the officer temporarily in command, and who judged in a matter respecting which he could have no knowledge. A troop of the Body-guard was sent, along with some European light infantry, to disperse a body of the enemy; and when this service was performed, the officer in command of the detachment ordered the tents to be pitched close upon a salt marsh. Mr. Martin rode up, and respectfully suggested an elevated site close to a Burmese temple. It is an observation of Mr. Martin's, that in every nation he has visited, east and west, the priests are good topographers. The suggestion of science was ill received, and many officers and men lost their lives in consequence. Mr. Martin was carried in a litter 120 miles in rear of an army in full march, and was often from three A.M. till five P.M. in a cloud of dust,

and without a drop of water. On this shocking line of march, he frequently saw his fellow-sufferers leaping out of their dhoolies in a state of frenzy, and on reaching the Irawady, he found himself amongst the very few who then survived. His health was now completely broken down, and he was ordered to return to India for recovery.

1825–26. — One adventure, and only one, shall here be related, as it regards the character of the Native soldier of India. When Mr. Martin left the army in Upper Ava, on sick leave, Sir Archibald Campbell granted him an escort of three sick troopers, and a Havildar of the Body-guard, to guard a little Burmese boat down the Irawady to Rangoon, a voyage of some 400 miles. The river banks were at this time infested with the *débris* of the Burman armies, and robberies and murders were of daily occurrence. After sundry encounters, the little boat came, one afternoon, to a portion of the river where a sand island and a point of land jutting towards it made the river very narrow. On this point was seated a detachment of the enemy, elated by a recent success over a party of native Indian troops; and two human bodies, said to be of camp-followers, were being consumed by fire on the island, having, while in life, been rolled up in damp cotton. On nearing the point, the setting rays of the sun showed the Burmese to be well-armed, and British muskets were plainly visible amongst them. The Havildar of the Body-guard, a brave Mahometan, approached Mr. Martin, and said:—"Sir, you are very weakly, and have had the fever badly to-day. If you will lie down under the thatched roof of the boat, we will show our red jackets, and fight these people with our carbines." Mr. Martin looked at the scene before him, and, in a manner not to be questioned, ordered the Havildar to stand close to him and draw his sabre. The same order was given to the three troopers, placing each man in a position to act. The troopers were then told to cut down any of the native Burmese boatmen who should attempt to leap overboard, and the action was made to suit the words, so that the Burmese rowers should understand exactly what was meant. This they were not slow in compre-

hending; and while they plied their oars as men placed between two fires, they perspired profusely. The little boat was now nearly abreast of the point, and the evening air becoming hazy, Mr. Martin placed the telescope to his eye, calmly awaiting the instant fire of the enemy. But to his surprise the whole party took to their heels and disappeared behind the bank. The rowers were now cheered to their utmost exertion, and the boat flew along the stream, and past the point into the wider river. Presently the Burmese rushed back to the point with loud shouts, and gave their fire. Many shots hit the boat and whistled over her, but only one took effect, in the leg of one of Mr. Martin's servants, who was sitting at his feet. The whole scene was incomprehensible, until explained in course of the night by a naval officer in charge of a little vessel near which Mr. Martin's boat anchored. This officer had been on shore with some seamen, and Sepoys of the Madras army, and had captured some of the party on the point. Mr. Martin, through an interpreter, asked these men—"When the little boat with an European officer passed the narrow part of the river this evening, between the point and the island, why did the Burmese run away?" The reply was, "When we saw the Tukeen (the chief, as they term European officers) stand up and present an instrument to his eye, we thought it was a rocket, and we ran away to avoid it. Presently, however, hearing no noise, we ran back again, and thus the boat escaped us, or we should have killed all of those on board it. We numbered eighty men." In this instance we perceive the necessity for European officers to guide the Sepoy. Mr. Martin's little escort was composed of men of tried courage, and their utmost desire was to guard their officer from injury, but they wanted the judgment and forecast suited to the emergency. To fight here would have been to court destruction, by losing the crew, who would have dived like ducks, and made for the island, when the boat and its passengers would have been an easy prey.

The arduous campaigns in Ava were now ended for the subject of our memoir; and their severity may be judged in

some degree by the fact, that on the day Mr. Martin took leave of his once splendid corps, there were but thirty-seven horses alive out of more than 300 landed in the previous year at Rangoon. Since then Mr. Martin had cheerfully encountered every kind of danger, by shipwreck, by disease of the most formidable description, and in the battle-field. "The field of battle," says the military historian, Napier, "is not the only place where heroic conduct can be displayed by an officer;" and this is every day shown in the career of our army and navy surgeons. The incidents derive additional interest at the present time, from the circumstance that Great Britain is just entering upon a second Burman war.

The estimate formed of Mr. Martin's character and services in the Burman war, may be gathered from the following letters of Sir Archibald Campbell and Sir Willoughby Cotton, addressed to him when about to resign from the East India Company's service:—

"*From Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., Commander of the Army of Ava during the Burmese War.*

Garth by Aberfeldy, 18th June, 1842.

My dear Sir,—. . . I beg to assure you that I perfectly remember your having been present with that very distinguished and valuable corps, the Governor-General's Body-guard, in all the actions in which they were engaged, from the period of their landing at Rangoon till the temporary cessation of hostilities at Melloon, when severe ill-health obliged you to leave the army; and not only were your professional services at all times available to any branch of the army requiring your valuable aid and assistance, but on many occasions, during the sickness and absence of the officers of your reigment, you did duty with it in the field; and in one instance in particular, there being no commissioned European officer present, when engaged near Prome, you most ably and gallantly executed my commands in covering the retreat of a detachment of infantry. From the high sense I entertained of your professional zeal and ability, I availed myself of your opinion

by frequently nominating you a member of the committees appointed to inquire into the state of health of the European troops, and always found you ready to check all feelings of despondency and alarm, at one time so prevalent among the sick, owing to the privations and difficulties encountered by all, but particularly felt by them during the few months that followed the arrival of the forces at Rangoon.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours, faithfully,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

To J. R. Martin, Esq."

"*From Lieut.-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., Commanding the Madras Division of the Army of Ava.*

United Service Club, May 29th, 1842.

MY DEAR MARTIN,—It affords me infinite pleasure to give my humble testimony to the zeal, ability, and continued assiduity you exemplified when you served with the army in Ava; and as a soldier I was very sorry when I afterwards heard you had withdrawn yourself from the army, and transferred your valuable aid to private practice.

Believe me, yours truly,

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-General.

To J. R. Martin, Esq."

1826. Mr. Martin arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon in the latter end of March of this year, in a very enfeebled state of health; but through his native constitution, and by the care of his friend, Mr. Nicolson, he rapidly improved in health Here Mr. Martin received the most marked attention from the Governor-General and family, and especially from his son, Captain Amherst, who held the office of military secretary to his father. A house in the Park at Barrackpore, near the country residence of the Governor-General, was offered to him, as being more conducive to his recovery than the heat of Calcutta.

As the rainy season approached, the Governor-General was preparing for a journey to the upper provinces of India, and

Mr. Martin was desired to wait on his lordship. At this interview Lord Amherst told Mr. Martin that the physician who had accompanied his lordship's family from England was about to return, and that, if Mr. Martin's health admitted of it, it was the desire of his lordship and family that Mr. Martin should accompany them to Upper India, it being understood that on the departure of Dr. ——, Mr. Martin should be gazetted as surgeon to the Governor-General. Meanwhile, a grievous affliction was about to visit the family of Lord Amherst, in the person of his son and heir. This young officer had been several days ill of remittent fever, when Mr. Martin was summoned by express to Barrackpore to consult with the physician as to the removal of the patient next morning into the boat ready to sail up the Ganges. A brief examination satisfied Mr. Martin that death must speedily close the promising career of his young friend. The distressing duty now remained to state to the dismayed physician and to the afflicted family, that so far from a removal to his boat, Captain Amherst would, on the following morning, be removed from this world; and the event occurred as predicted.

The youthful heir of Earl Amhurst had no sooner been interred, than the fleet of boats set sail; but the voyage was saddened. None of the customary intercourse between the Governor-General and his staff could now be expected to take place. On reaching Patna, Mr. Martin was seized with a relapse of fever contracted in Ava, and it was determined that he could not with safety proceed on the voyage. In waiting on the Governor-General, to take leave, his lordship came on deck, and taking Mr. Martin by the hand, said: "On every personal ground, I much regret your departure; but you must go and recruit your health. Depend on my care for your interests and welfare in every way I can. It was the desire of——," and here the father's voice faltered at the mention of his departed son. Mr. Martin took his leave in silence, and left for Calcutta, where he again recovered his health, and was speedily appointed first assistant to the Presidency General Hospital.

Here Mr. Martin's attention was again to be directed, in a more serious and persistent manner, to the study and observation of tropical diseases in Europeans; while a change of the most important nature was about to take place in his course of life. In October, 1826, the subject of our memoir married the younger daughter of the late Colonel Paton, C.B., quartermaster-general of the Bengal army, and an officer of distinction. This event was the second turning-point in Mr. Martin's career, by fixing his views and professional objects.

We are henceforward to regard Mr. Martin, although always holding military staff offices, as entering on a career of civil practice in the capital of the East—a station for which his distinguished friend, Mr. Nicolson, always considered that he possessed eminent qualities, but which the subject of our memoir often disputed. His career had hitherto been almost exclusively military, and he preferred a military life and the military practice of his profession. He used to contend that no grandmothers, aunts, or mothers ever stepped between the soldier and his surgeon, so as to interfere with his just treatment; but these and other objections had but small weight with his experienced and more discriminating friend.

Medical practice in Calcutta, in the time of the Marquess Wellesley and his immediate predecessor, — that is, three Indian generations back,—was even more productive than that of London, for it was known that the two leading physicians of Calcutta in that day, made £15,000 and £10,000 per annum. As the city has become more commercial and more English, these incomes have gradually decreased, and the largest income realized by a Calcutta practitioner in Mr. Martin's time was £9000 a year. This was, however, made for a series of years. The general receipts from families of the higher class in Mr. Martin's time was 1000 rupees, or £100 per annum; often 1200 rupees, or £120. It must be borne in mind, as separating the condition of the European and Indian practitioners, that in the latter case he holds a commission in the army, to which he may at any time return, and that therefore

to enter upon civil practice is either a matter of individual choice or of public selection. As illustrative of this point, we may anticipate events, and observe that had Mr. Martin's health, in 1840, permitted his longer continuance in India, he intended, on the departure of his family to Europe, to have solicited employment in the field of active military service, either in the Chinese or the Affghan war.

The mode of remuneration in Calcutta is very different from that which obtains in this country. In place of fees for a visit, the remuneration is annual, and entirely at the discretion of the patient, no condition being even so much as implied between the patient and his attendant. To persons in minor practice, this state of things may be attended with considerable inconvenience; but in Mr. Martin's case, as he speedily realized a large income, it never cost him a thought. For instance, a bachelor living within fifty yards, and who may have required very few visits during the year, sends his medical attendant at the end of the year a fee of 500 rupees, or £50; while another gentleman residing three miles from the town, and having a wife and family of children, sends no more. The aggregate sum received being large, these discrepancies are of little consequence. Mr. Martin began civil practice in Calcutta in 1828, two years after his marriage; and long before 1840, when he retired from India, he had attained the largest practice in the great capital of the East. The scope for practice in India is rather for medicine than surgery; but it is heroic medicine, instead of the more placid medical practice of this country. Fever, Dysentery, Hepatitis, and Cholera—maladies running their course with terrific rapidity, not to speak of Diseases of Women and Children, which of themselves go far to make the physician—are the maladies of Indian practice. For this latter duty the necessary qualifications of the military surgeon prepare him. Unless he be qualified to treat the wife and child of the soldier, he cannot be considered fit to take charge of the regiment.

In India the Governor-General represents the Sovereign,

and consequently the highest honorary medical appointment is that of surgeon to the Governor-General. The salary of this officer is £120 a month. Few men go to India to engage in civil practice, except as surgeons of the army. In the year 1828 Mr. Martin, after little more than ten years' service, was promoted to the rank of full surgeon. It was in this year that Lord William Bentinck arrived in India, and he soon appointed Mr. Martin as officiating surgeon to the Governor-General. At this time Mr. Martin was married, and just settled in Calcutta practice, so that this office was necessarily but temporary, as the surgeon of the Governor-General is required to travel all over India; but within twelve months of Lord William Bentinck's arrival in India, he appointed Mr. Martin officiating surgeon to the General Hospital, and surgeon to the garrison of Fort William. We have now Mr. Martin embarked fairly in civil practice, with the certainty of a most prosperous career before him. He had been in India ten years, and during that period had received the confidence and the support of no less than three Governors-General.

Early in 1830 Mr. Martin was offered the station of Presidency Surgeon of Calcutta; but the salary being small, and house-rent averaging £300 to £350 for a good house in that city, and being in possession of a well-paid office, with a house, rent free, in Fort William, he declined the offer. But here the kindness and consideration of Lord William Bentinck served Mr. Martin to good purpose. On Mr. Martin's decision being communicated to the Governor-General, Lord William said to his military secretary, "Tell Martin that he is wrong in this matter, and that I give him till to-morrow morning to think of it." Meanwhile, Mr. Martin consulted with his friends, and next morning waited on the Governor-General to accept the proffered office. "I am very glad of it, for I never felt more assured that I was in the right," was the observation of Lord William. "I don't know what the people of Calcutta may think, but if I were taken ill at night, I would not send for you into Fort

William, however much I might desire it, because I would not have my servant frightened by a sentry at every corner, while hunting for your house."

In November this year, on the resignation of his friend, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. Martin was elected surgeon to the Native Hospital of Calcutta, by the unanimous vote of the governors of this institution. This was then the only surgical institution of the great capital of the East for the treatment of the natives, besides which it received patients suffering from diseases incident to the climate; so that while in large European practice, Mr. Martin was here made familiar with the diseases of a large class of natives, those of the Delta of the Ganges, or Bengal Proper. His previous Indian experience had been among the Sepoys, the natives of North-Western Hindostan.

In the year 1830 also, Mr. Martin presented a detailed Report, by order of the Government of India, on Native Medical Education. In this report, he stated, on his experience in the army, the evils of the old system, and the benefits resulting from recent improvements in the education of the subordinate medical establishment.

It was at the Native Hospital, on the 8th of March, 1832, that Mr. Martin originated and performed his now universally adopted operation for the radical cure of Hydrocele, by a *retained* injection of diluted tincture of iodine. This admirable operation is now adopted by every surgeon, not only throughout our Eastern dominions, where the disease is remarkably prevalent, but throughout Europe and America.

The next year, 1833, Mr. Martin's distinguished friend, Mr. Nicolson, many years the leader of medical practice in Calcutta, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health. Mr. Martin acted for him during the two years that his friend was absent, taking charge of all his patients. But the labour of the united practices was too much, even for a youthful and powerful constitution, and from the calls of this enormous labour may be dated that gradual decline of his health which ere long obliged him to quit India.

One of the last acts of Lord William Bentinck's administration was the establishment of a great life insurance institution, of which the government was to hold half the proprietary, and the public the other half. Mr. Martin was nominated by the Governor-General the medical officer to this institution. But the commercial body of Calcutta appealed to the home authorities against what they deemed an interference with commercial transactions, and their prayer was upheld; recent events have, however, shown the wisdom of Lord William's proposed institution. The Indian community throughout India have to regret that his excellent measure was not carried into effect.

On the return of Lord William Bentinck to England he was succeeded by Mr. Martin's friend, Sir Charles Metcalfe, as Governor-General. The following note is so characteristic of the kindness and generous consideration of the writer, that we select it out of many of a similar description:—

"Calcutta, March 20th, 1835.

My dear Martin,—I wished and expected that when I became Governor-General I should have it in my power to offer you the post of surgeon to the Governor-General; but it has so happened that ——, who has claims on me, has thought it of importance to his interests to come to the Presidency, and this is the only way in which I can meet his wishes—without, I fear, much contributing to his benefit. I have thought this explanation due to you, for it is really a disappointment to me that I have not been able to place that little advantage at your service. It is not, however, of much consequence, as it cannot be of long duration.

Yours very sincerely,

To J. R. Martin, Esq." C. T. Metcalfe.

We now enter especially on the proudest phase of Mr. Martin's professional career. Thoughts which had long lain ripening in his mind were now to be matured into action.

In March of the year 1835, Mr. Martin submitted to the then Governor-General of India, his friend, Sir Charles Met-

calfe, a systematic and detailed plan to require from all medical officers, civil and military, in the three great Presidencies of India, and the dependencies to the eastward, reports on the medical topography and statistics of the provinces, districts, cities, cantonments, and other stations; with the nature and climate of which they might happen in the course of service to be best acquainted, or in which they might at the time be serving. Sir Charles Metcalfe approved the plan, but, in deference to official forms, he referred it to the Medical Board of Bengal. This body threw cold water upon it, but the distinguished man who a few years afterwards, at the probable risk to himself of £45,000, removed the European soldiers from the plains to the mountains of Jamaica, gave effect to Mr. Martin's plan in its entirety. This is the greatest sanitary measure which has been ever imagined, far less executed, embracing an area larger than the whole of Europe and including a population of more than a hundred millions. In the same year, in the month following, Mr. Martin submitted to the governors of the Native Hospital, and through them to the government of Bengal, a comprehensive plan, embracing the prevention, as well as cure, of disease in Calcutta and its surrounding districts. The result of this report was the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry into the Medical Topography and Health History of Calcutta, of which Mr. Martin was a leading member for two years. The result has been seen in a series of legislative enactments by the Supreme Council of India, which, it is hoped, will render, in the course of a few years, that great capital, at one time second only to Batavia for insalubrity, comparatively healthy to Europeans. The second object comprehended in Mr. Martin's Report, was the establishment of a GREAT HOSPITAL, to be termed the Fever Hospital, for the treatment of the acute diseases of the natives. This great institution, the foundation of which was laid in 1848, is now approaching its completion. The estimate, according to Sir John Grant, was laid at a little above a lac of rupees, (£10,000,) which sum was already collected as early as April, 1847. The progress of this much-

needed institution, in a city in which Mr. Martin received so much patronage and kindness, is most gratifying to his feelings. It is now attached as a school of practical instruction to the Calcutta Medical College. These measures relating to Calcutta received the strenuous support of the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, whose friendship and support were extended to their author.

Mr. Martin presented, in 1837, to the Medical Board of Bengal, a detailed official report on the medical topography, and on the diseases, endemic and epidemic, of Calcutta and of the surrounding districts. This report was printed by order of the Government, and 500 copies of it were distributed for the use of the medical officers of the Bengal army. Amongst the various important subjects detailed in this report, having respect to the sanitary improvement of Calcutta and the country around it, suggestions were offered for the removal of the European troops throughout India from the plains to the mountain ranges. This was set forth as an object of the first national importance, both as regarding the efficiency of the European army, and as constituting a vast saving in life and money, both of which have been and are still sacrificed through the occupation of bad situations, bad barracks, and worse hospitals. This year Mr. Martin was nominated one of the examiners of the Medical College of Calcutta; and also a member of a committee ordered to inquire into various subjects connected with the state of the Materia Medica of British India, and to report on the expediency of compiling a Pharmacopœia for Bengal and Upper India. The Bengal excellent Dispensatory of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who acted as secretary to the commission, published in 1842, and extending to 794 pages, was one of the results of the labours of this body.

The next year (1838) Mr. Martin submitted to the Medical Board of Bengal a proposal to re-model the forms of record and report in use in the military and civil hospitals throughout the Presidency of Bengal, the defects of which he proved to have been at that time so great, that no correct information could be obtained from them, whether relating to sickness,

mortality, invaliding, or finance. As in the case of every improvement suggested by Mr. Martin, the Medical Board turned a deaf ear; the author was still considered, as the phrase was, much "too young;" and so the Board, composed of gentlemen of forty years' service, would not listen to him. Mr. Martin addressed the Government, by whom his statements were well received. This important matter has since been set to rights by order of the Court of Directors.

1839. This year Mr. Martin prepared a memoir, supplementary to his suggestions for the improvement of Calcutta, on the drainage of the salt-water lake, a body of water about three miles east of the city, extending upwards of four miles north and south, the area of which comprised eighteen and a half square miles, or 12,000 acres. A considerable portion of this area is left at each flux and reflux of the tide, exposed to a scorching sun by day, and to the heat and moisture of the night, during nine months of the year. This is a powerful cause of the insalubrity of Calcutta. Mr. Martin proposed either to run a deep canal directly through the shallow bed of the lake, or else to let the river Hooghley into it, so as to fill up the lake by the process of silting. Mr. Martin further proposed that towards the city the banks of the lake should be planted thickly with umbrageous trees, so as to arrest the course of malaria during the operations upon the lake. This year also a second edition of Mr. Martin's report on the Medical Topography and Diseases of Calcutta was printed by order of the Government.

But not satisfied with having propounded a general sanitary scheme for all India, and a plan for the sanitary improvement of Calcutta, with the establishment of a fever hospital in that city, Mr Martin suggested in the same year a measure of great comprehensiveness—namely, the occupation of Negrais Island, and Bassein, on the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal, as places of resort in sickness, and for maturing the convalescence of the European sick of Calcutta and Madras.

A scheme more complete than this, considered as a whole, which extended over the English possessions in Asia, and

reached from the first causes of disease to the convalescence of the sick, was never conceived. Referring to these great measures, Mr. Farr, of the Registrar-General's office, the most competent judge in England, says, " We look upon the well-conducted sanitary inquiry commenced in Bengal as one of the most important undertakings of the age in India, useful to science, to England, and creditable to Mr. Martin, with whom it originated, to the Commission of Inquiry, and to the Government." These are important results to have flowed from the energy of a man who had not reached middle age. But all is precose in the East. There is no old age known in India. Everything there which is well done is done by young men; the human intellect is tropical as well as all that surrounds it.

But these intense labours, alike in public and civil capacities, wore at length a constitution by nature calculated to encounter much fatigue and hardship, and Mr. Martin's health seriously gave way. During the last few years scarcely a hot or rainy season had passed without his being affected by fever in some form or other; but in July of this year he was seized with remittent fever of so dangerous a character that for some days his recovery was doubtful. When convalescent, his friend, Mr. Robertson, then Governor of Bengal, and whom he had known first as Commissioner in Upper Ava, gave him the use of the Governor-General's country residence at Barrackpore. Here his health so far recovered as to enable him to transact some official business, but to the duties of practice in Calcutta he wisely determined never to return. While at Barrackpore, political communications of an unpleasant character having occurred between the British government and the King of Burmah, Mr. Martin was requested by the Indian government to prepare a report on the relative and comparative salubrity of the line of the valley of the Irawaddy, and of that of the line across the Araccan mountains into Upper Ava, with a view to military operations. Mr. Martin in consequence prepared the report accordingly, and a copy was sent by the Indian government to the secret committee of the Court of East India Directors.

In January, 1840, Mr. Martin took his final leave of India.

In accepting Mr. Martin's resignation of the office of surgeon to the Native Hospital, the governors of that institution expressed themselves as follows:—"The governors feel great regret at being called upon to accept your resignation, and particularly at the cause which has led to your retirement; at the same time they feel deeply sensible of the valuable services you have rendered to the institution over which they preside, of the great professional skill which, for a period of more than nine years, you have displayed in attendance on the native sick entrusted to your care, and of the zeal and ability you have constantly shown in offering numerous and important suggestions for the improvement of the institution over which you were placed."

In addressing the Governor of Bengal, the same body of gentlemen say:—"We take leave on this occasion to lay before you, honourable Sir, copies of our correspondence with Mr. Martin, in the belief that it will be a source of satisfaction to Government, contributing, as it does, largely to this charitable institution, that it should be informed how very highly we appreciate the past services of Mr. Martin."

The Governor, in reply to this last, states, "That the past services of Martin, as surgeon to the institution, to which you have borne such favourable testimony, are fully appreciated by the Governor of Bengal, who cannot but regret the cause which has led to the institution being deprived of them."

The following extract from the *Calcutta Courier*, of January 15, 1840, will show the estimation in which Mr. Martin was held by the inhabitants of that great Presidency:—

"We are informed that the friends and patients of J. R. Martin, Esq., Presidency Surgeon, have determined to present to him, on the occasion of his approaching departure from India, a testimonial, expressive of the sentiments of regard and esteem which they entertain for his character. A preliminary meeting was held about three weeks ago at the Chambers of the Hon. Sir John Grant, when the subject was talked over, and it was resolved that a book should be circulated among Mr. Martin's

patients now resident in Calcutta, for the purpose of affording them the opportunity of subscribing to the proposed testimonial. Nearly one hundred gentlemen have entered their names; and a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, in order to consider and decide in what manner the sum subscribed, which is very handsome, should be appropriated so as best to accomplish the object of the subscribers. Sir John Grant was called to the chair, and in his usual succinct and appropriate style explained the purpose of the meeting. The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously sustained:—

"Moved by J. F. Leith, Esq., and seconded by Colonel Taylor,—'that the amount of the subscriptions be remitted to Messrs. Rundle and Bridge, of London, subject to the order of Sir Charles D'Oyley, Bart., James Young, Esq., and J. A. Dorin, Esq., and any two of them, and that these gentlemen or any two of them be requested to put themselves in communication with Mr. Martin, and to order from the said Messrs. Rundle and Bridge such a piece or service of plate as they or any two of them may determine upon in communication with Mr. M. to the value of the amount remitted.'

"2. Moved by J. Allan, Esq., and seconded by G. Henderson, Esq.,—'that the money be forthwith collected on Mr. Leith's receipt as honorary secretary, and that the amount be invested in the purchase of treasury bill or bills payable to Messrs. Rundle and Bridge.'

"3. Moved by the Rev. W. H. Meiklejohn, and seconded by C. W. Smith, Esq.,—'that a letter be presented to Mr. Martin expressive of the regard and esteem of his patients, to be signed by the Hon. Sir John Peter Grant as chairman of this meeting, and to have the names of the subscribers to the testimonial appended to it, and that the Hon. Sir J. P. Grant be requested to write the letter.'

"These resolutions having been carried unanimously, it was agreed that a deputation wait on Mr. Martin to present the letter, and that it be composed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Sir J. P. Grant, Colonel Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Charles, C. W. Smith, Esq., J. Allan, Esq., and J. F. Leith, Esq., honorary

secretary, and that the secretary do write to Mr. M. to request him to fix an hour on Saturday next for receiving the deputation.

"Thanks were then voted to Sir J. P. Grant for his kindness in presiding and for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

"We beg to tender our cordial congratulations to Mr. Martin on his receiving such a flattering testimony of regard for his personal character and esteem for his professional services. We should have been sorry indeed if a gentleman who is so exemplary in all the relations of life, and who has long stood in the first rank of his profession, had been permitted to leave the scene of his labours without having been furnished with some mark of the esteem in which he is held. It is not in India as elsewhere. From the perpetually shifting character of the European portion of the population, all that any man, however distinguished in his profession, can hope to enjoy is contemporaneous reputation; for a more lasting fame falls to the lot of those alone—how few they are!—whose names are linked to some valuable improvement in the financial administration of the country, or who have covered themselves with glory in the battle-field, and by their martial achievements have added to the territorial possessions of the British crown. Mr. Martin has, in his own walk, earned for himself a reputation of which any one might be proud. His sterling integrity of character, his gentleman-like propriety of conduct, his careful avoidance of professional bickerings, and his zealous devotion to the duties of his profession, have been fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens; and we rejoice that he is to carry with him such a substantial token of the sentiments with which he is regarded by them. We sincerely hope that his projected voyage to Europe will contribute to the restoration of his health; and he has our best wishes that, in the future scene of his professional exertions, he may meet with the success of which he is so eminently deserving."

TESTIMONIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 18th, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—We, whose names are annexed to this letter, your friends and patients, while expressing our regret at losing the

pleasure of your society and the benefits of your medical skill, and our still greater regret at your return to Great Britain being rendered necessary by the state of health produced by your arduous services and your unremitting devotion to the duties of your profession, desire to present you with a lasting though inadequate memorial of our sincere regard for the excellencies of your personal character, our high estimate of your professional ability, and our gratitude for the benefit derived from its prompt, careful, and well-adapted exertion in the cases of ourselves and our friends.

We have for this purpose requested Sir Charles D'Oyley, Bart., James Young, Esq., and John Alexander Dorin, Esq., or any two of them who shall happen to be in London at the time of your arrival, to order a piece or pieces of plate to be made by Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., of London, of such description as you shall do us the favour to fix on, of the value of four hundred guineas, with a suitable inscription, of which we request your acceptance.

Signed by the Hon. Sir John Peter Grant, chairman of the meeting of the friends and patients of J. R. Martin, Esq., held at the Town Hall of Calcutta in January, 1840.

Signed in their name and by their appointment.

JOHN PETER GRANT.

Then follow upwards of a hundred names of gentlemen at Calcutta.

Of this testimonial, Sir Charles Metcalfe, writing from Jamaica, on hearing of Mr. Martin's arrival in London, says: "The just compliment paid to you on your quitting Calcutta must have been very gratifying. There is in such an indication of kind feeling, something that touches the heart, and produces some of the most pleasing sensations that we can experience, mixed, however, with pain at parting from those who show such friendship."

After a residence of twenty-two years in India, Mr. Martin arrived in London in May, 1840. He proceeded at once to the residence of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., C.B., (who had married one of Mrs. Martin's sisters,) in

the county of Denbigh. Here, though it was early summer, he experienced in his own person those distressing sensations resulting from the effects of cold on the tropicalized constitution, which he has recently so ably detailed in the pages of THE LANCET. His days were spent in the hot-houses, much to the amusement of his English friends. For two years afterwards he experienced the same miseries during the cold and damp seasons of this country. Nevertheless, his health improved steadily, and in October of the same year he removed to London, taking a house in Grosvenor-street, with a view to practice. He had no sooner planted himself in London than his numerous Indian friends crowded round him with the warmest expressions of kindness and encouragement, and the now widowed Lady William Bentinck wrote to him from Paris, making a tender of her house in Grosvenor-street until her return in the following summer. She at the same time wrote to Mrs. Martin, presenting her with a commission in the Indian army for her eldest son when he should arrive at the proper age. Nor was Mr. Martin's kind reception confined to those friends who had known him so long, for he ever speaks with the most lively gratitude of the cordial welcome he experienced from every class of the medical profession in London,—gentlemen whom he had only known by reputation and eminent station in the profession, called upon him, and showed him attentions professional and private, the impression of which can never be effaced from his memory. His old master, Sir Benjamin Brodie, whose recollection of his former pupil was recalled by their common friend, Mr. Nicolson, of Calcutta, received Mr. Martin at his country seat at Broome Park, in Surrey, where he spent some days. Those who are acquainted with the character of Sir James McGrigor will be prepared to find that he bestowed every kind and flattering mark of consideration on Mr. Martin, though an entire stranger. He entertains the warmest sense of his kindness, and that of his successor, Dr. Andrew Smith, the present Director-General of the Army Medical Department. Mr. Guthrie also showed him much kindness and attention.

Nor must the disinterested kindness of the late Dr. James Johnson be here overlooked. Mr. Martin, justly estimating the nature of Dr. Johnson's personal knowledge of tropical diseases, called upon him to consult him on the state of his health. The parties had never so much as communicated with each other, but Dr. Johnson's reception of his fellow-labourer in the East was as an old and personally-intimate friend. After assuring Mr. Martin that he would soon regain health, he said:—"Independent as you are in circumstances, and with your large family, you would commit a crime were you to return to India. London is now your proper place." He then added,—"The fifth edition of my work on Tropical Climates is now out of print, and if you will aid me in preparing a new edition, each article you contribute shall appear under your own proper name." Mr. Martin acceded to this proposal, and has ever entertained the warmest sense of the kindness and generosity of his friend.

After this, Mr. Martin proceeded, as stated, into the country, and there he matured and prepared a memorial to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the defects in Organization of the medical department of the Bengal army, and on the necessity of granting to all their medical officers military rewards and distinctions, and the Pensions according to length of service, such as had years before been granted to the military officers. These three important subjects Mr. Martin brought ultimately to a successful issue.

On the question of organization, Mr. Martin offered various memorials of the most forcible character. Amongst other arguments, he stated that the efficiency of every army must depend mainly on its staff, and that all the staff of an army is not more necessary to its integrity than is the medical staff to the medical department. Yet the rule, as it then held, was, that the worst medical officer in the service should rise to the superior staff grades, if only senior in commission. To these and other powerful reasons the Court so far yielded as to pass an order that the office of superintending surgeon should henceforward not be constituted on the absolute rule of seniority; and by a more recent order, a surgeon of approved

talent and experience may be introduced into the medical boards of India. When Sir James McGrigor was informed of this important gain to the character and efficiency of the medical departments of India, he said to Mr. Martin—"You have done more good by your service against the seniority principle of staff promotion than by any scale of pension which it is in the power of any government to grant." Yet so indifferent are our Indian local rulers to the welfare of this great department, that what the most competent of all witnesses declared to be the greatest gain has remained fruitless up to this hour, the dead sea of seniority being still the rule of staff promotion. Sir Charles Metcalfe gave his entire approval to the various suggestions of Mr. Martin, and knowing well from personal experience the insufficiency of the existing system, he said, two years afterwards,—"I do not see what is gained by turning the medical board into three 'generals,' still forming a board," referring to the exploded designations bestowed on the three members. Speaking of the Bengal medical department, he said it had "certainly been unaccountably neglected. Your brethren are greatly indebted to you, and the public service no less, for your public-spirited exertions, and for what you have been able to effect."

But the struggle for the pensions was of another kind. Here three successive ministers of state, the Presidents of the Board of Control, were to be urged; and had not Mr. Martin's uncle, Sir John Macdonald, presented him to Sir John Hobhouse, Lords Fitzgerald and Ripon, in succession, the object might not have been attained to this hour, though the Court of Directors were deliberately in favour of the pension scale. After numerous interviews and urgent appeals, during two whole years, the pension scheme was at last finally accorded, and from the 16th of July, 1842, a scale of pensions was established for the medical officers of the three Indian residencies, ranging, according to length of service, from £191 per annum to £700 per annum. Besides the scale of pension as allowed by the Government, there is, in each of the presidencies of India, a medical fund, to which all medical officers subscribe,

and which yields £300 per annum retiring allowance after seventeen years' service. We perceive, at once, the financial value of Mr. Martin's services, when it is stated that before this time the pension of £191 per annum was the maximum pension granted to surgeons not in the higher staff grades, for any length of service whatever. It has rarely happened that any individual has had the merit and good fortune to confer such a boon on the class to which he has belonged. Such was the sense entertained by Mr. Martin's brother officers, of Bengal, of the services rendered by that gentleman, that to the number of between two and three hundred officers they voted and subscribed for a testimonial, in the form of a piece of plate to the value of £200, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to James Ranald Martin, Esq., late of the Bengal Medical Service, by his brother officers, in token of their personal regard and their obligation to him for his successful exertions in procuring for them an improved scale of pensions after twenty-one years' service."

The following extract from the General Order will show at a glance the benefits which accrue to Indian medical officers through Mr. Martin's exertions. All beyond the first figure is really attributable to him:—

After 20 years' service, 3 years' furlough included, as at present				} £191	a year.
After 18 years' service,	ditto	ditto	...	300	„
„ 32	ditto	ditto	...	365	„
„ 35	ditto	ditto	...	500	„
„ 38	ditto	ditto	...	700	„

1841.—This year was published, in London, jointly with the late Dr. James Johnson, the sixth edition of the work on "The Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions,"—a work which has justly been termed a cyclopædia of tropical medicine. Mr. Martin contributed, among others, the articles on Remittent Fever, Acute and Chronic Hepatitis, Dysentery, Cholera, Splenic Cachexia; with elaborate

essays on the Medical Topography, the Prevention of Disease amongst European Soldiers, and on the Selection of Localities for Troops. Dr. Johnson introduced Mr. Martin to the professional public in the following terms, which were not more handsome than just:—"The reader will perceive that in this edition I have been joined and greatly assisted by a gentleman who has had long and ample experience in diseases of the East, where he rose to professional honours and distinctions, and from whence he has now returned in the prime of life, in the maturity of judgment, and with a vast fund of scientific and practical information." In November of this year, Mr. Martin visited Edinburgh, when he took the earliest opportunity of paying his respects to his former teacher, Sir Charles Bell, who received him with the most marked kindness. Sir Charles had been a guest in the house of Mr. Martin's father, when travelling in the Isle of Skye with Mr. Jameson, the eminent mineralogist. Both John and Charles Bell were imbued with the spirit of a military surgeon. The love of discipline was carried to a high pitch by Sir Charles, as a lecturer in the School of Windmill-street. He used to say, that to allow students to applaud their lecturers, was, by implication, to permit them to censure; and he always repressed the smallest appearance of the former.

In May, 1842, Mr. Martin sent his resignation to the Court of Directors, coupled with a request that he might receive the benefit of the new scale of pensions, he having actually served twenty-two years in India. His resignation was accepted in June. At this date, the Court of Directors had themselves long approved the whole of the scale of pensions, and four-fifths had received the sanction of the Board of Control, and had actually been transmitted, on the 4th of May, to India, to become thenceforth the law of the Indian army. It so happened, however, that the portion of the scale comprising the pension for twenty-one years' service, though always sanctioned by the Court of Directors, had not yet been agreed to by the Board of Control, but whose sanction was given to this item in January, 1844. The Directors, however, refused two peti-

tions of Mr. Martin, without assigning a reason; and it does appear to us, that, to say the least, Mr. Martin has received but hard and stinted measure from his masters, who are usually so just and considerate. He himself has no share in the benefits he obtained for others.

Mr. Martin drew up on the 10th of June of this year, at the desire of Sir Charles Metcalfe, a minute on Barrack and Hospital Accommodation, which was presented to Lieut.-General Sir George Murray, G.C.B., at a meeting held in the Colonial Office, by Lord Stanley, on the 16th of July, Sir Charles Metcalfe being present. In this memoir, Mr. Martin offered two important suggestions:—1st, That a commission of medical officers and engineers be assembled in London, to inquire into and determine on ample evidence the best plan for hospital and barrack accommodation; and secondly, that "a standard plan be prepared, suited to the different climates occupied by British troops." Mr. Martin added, that provided competent persons were employed in this inquiry, the difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion would not be great; for that much the same kind of barrack and hospital accommodation, for instance, would be suitable for the East and West Indies, Australia, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. This subject, never yet properly considered by our governments, is one of first-rate national importance.

1843. Mr. Martin was this year elected fellow of the College of Surgeons, at the recommendation of the chairman of the Court of Directors, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lushington, G.C.B., as also that of Mr. Guthrie, president of the College of Surgeons.

In April, Mr. Martin, whose services to the cause of sanitary improvement in the East Indies had become known to the Government of Sir Robert Peel, was appointed by her Majesty, through the Home Secretary, Sir James Graham, a member of the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Sanitary Condition of Large Towns in England and Wales. Mr. Martin served two years on this Commission,

and reported, from personal examination, on the sanitary condition of six of our great manufacturing towns—Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Coventry, Norwich, and Portsmouth. To his reports on these towns are appended a supplementary report on the sanitary condition of the labouring population. Mr. Martin's labours were so highly estimated that 2000 copies of his report were printed by order of the Government.

The Health of Towns Commission consisted of thirteen noblemen and gentlemen, the chairman being the Duke of Buccleugh, and the deputy-chairman the present Duke of Newcastle, both members of the cabinet. In one of several subjects in which Mr. Martin's extensive experience in sanitary affairs rendered important service to the profession and the public, we feel bound to notice the appointment of *medical* officer of health. At the commencement of the discussion on this subject, which lasted two hours, the dominant impression of the commissioners was in favour of Officer of Health simply, striking out the word "medical." It was through Mr. Martin's urgent and forcible appeals that the question was at length decided in the affirmative, and the Medical Officer of Health was carried. Mr. Martin, it has been seen, was a sanitary reformer on the largest scale long before sanitary reform became fashionable, and as he began in youth, so he has continued to promote it up to this day. "The art of preserving health," says Mr. Farr, "is taught in no regular course of lectures in any of the great schools of medicine in the United Kingdom. Yet the classical sanitary works of Pringle, Lind, Jackson, Blane, Johnson, and Martin, have been framed from observation in the British army and navy." Mr. Farr elsewhere classes the subject of our memoir with the above-mentioned great names—men, he says, "who had the genius of medical topography."

1844.—In the autumn of this year, Mr. Martin was about to proceed with his family to Paris, when the Duke of Buccleugh and the other members of the Health of Towns Commission, hearing of his intended journey, requested that he would undertake an inquiry into the history of public health, and obtain

information on the existing sanitary condition of the French capital. Letters of introduction were furnished him from Sir James Graham to Lord Cowley, the then British ambassador, who obtained for him, through the French authorities, every facility for his investigation. The result was a collection of the most valuable Reports of the sanitary state of the city of Paris.

In the end of this year, also, Mr. Martin was the means of rescuing the noble work of Robert Jackson, on the Formation, Discipline, and Economy of Armies, from utter oblivion. Two editions of this great work had long been out of print. Mr. Martin proposed to Messrs. Parker and Furnival, the eminent military publishers, to bring out a new edition by subscription, but they, in a very spirited manner, declined his proposal, preferring to take upon themselves the risk of a new edition, provided that Mr. Martin would supply a biography of the remarkable author. Mr. Martin at once collected various interesting materials from the friends and relatives of Dr. Robert Jackson, which were arranged by Mr. Martin's intimate friend, Mr. John Grant, surgeon of the Bengal army, who had, both in India and in England, co-operated with Mr. Martin in his endeavour to improve the organization of their common department. The volume appeared in 1845, and met with universal commendation, as the great Military Classic on the subject of which it treats. Mr. Martin has ever entertained the most unbounded enthusiasm and veneration for the genius of the greatest military physician of any age or country; and he regards the resuscitation of his work as a service which cannot fail to prove most acceptable to the profession.

1845. This year Mr. Martin was elected F.R.S., on the recommendation of several of the most distinguished Fellows of the Society in medical and general science standing at the head of the names on his certificate.

But while the subject of our memoir was being thus honoured by admission into the first literary society in England, his character and great services were about to be slighted, and both

were actually set aside by a majority of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in a manner, as we stated on the occasion, the most unworthy. The office of examining medical officer to the East India Company having fallen vacant, some twenty London physicians of eminence, and various medical officers of the Indian army, became applicants. Amongst the latter was the name of the late Sir James Annesly; but six weeks had passed before Mr. Martin became aware, through one of the directors, of the vacancy. We have seen that Mr. Martin was never a seeker of patronage, and on this occasion he left the matter altogether in the hands of the Directors, amongst whom it is a general rule to vote with the Chairs. Such, however, were the public objections found by a powerful minority to the nomination proposed by the chairman of the day, (whom we do not think worthy naming,) that the deputy-chairman, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., divided the Court against the Chair, an unique proceeding, we believe. Sir James Hogg's address to the Court withered the unfortunate chairman; but a majority of two had long been secured, and this settled act of injustice was carried. The old man, Sir James Annesly, boiled over with rage, and condemned the poor little chairman, in no measured terms, especially on the score that he had once worn "the Company's uniform, and had eaten the Company's salt." Mr. Martin took another and a more becoming line. He never uttered a word, good or bad, on the subject, thinking he owed it as a debt of gratitude to the high-minded gentlemen who supported his claims, so to act.

There can be no doubt, however, that the instance of jobbing and injustice we here record, had the effect of detracting greatly from the respect which ought to attach, and which generally has attached, to the decisions of this great public body. India is covered by an intelligent body of more than 800 army surgeons; and here they were told, in terms not to be mistaken, that the highest character and the greatest and longest services were counted nothing at the India House, whenever a chairman could be found willing to illtreat them.

Nor was this feeling of wrong confined to the great medical department of India—it was largely shared by the Indian army, and by ourselves, as expressed at the time.

In 1848, Mr. Martin was appointed by her Majesty's Government first member of a commission to report on the capabilities of the metropolitan workhouses for the reception and treatment of cholera cases, the advent of the cholera epidemic being at that time expected from month to month. The Report of this commission was printed by the order of her Majesty.

Mr. Martin published in 1849, in the pages of THE LANCET, one of his most striking efforts, namely, "A Statement of the Claims of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy to Military Rewards and Distinctions." It has been already stated that, as early as 1818, when serving in the hill ranges of Orissa, the subject of the unjust, unequal treatment of the medical officers had occupied Mr. Martin's mind; and now, when the question had for the second time come before the legislature—the tribunal before which Robert Jackson had fifty years before said the matter must ultimately come—Mr. Martin drew up for the consideration of Sir De Lacy Evans, a concise and stirring record of the important and perilous services of medical officers of the army and navy. It is impossible to enter into any review of this remarkable appeal, but a medical officer known to be of the highest academic distinction, and signing himself "Peninsular Medal, with Six Clasps," addressed the Editor of THE LANCET, proposing that the work should be *stereotyped* "in order that an edition might be kept continually on the wing of circulation." We may advert to another point: one of our best medical writers, with a view to use it and to quote it, read it through pencil in hand, and when he turned the leaves back, he found that he had marked every one of the forty-nine paragraphs of which the Statement was composed!

In 1850 the essays on the Diseases of Europeans on their Return from Tropical Climates were published in THE LANCET. Dr. Johnson had, on Mr. Martin's first arrival in England

from India, proposed such a work to him; but he declined for two reasons—first, that he was an utter stranger in London, and might be supposed by the public to be writing himself into practice; and secondly, that he had not had the necessary experience. It was only after eleven years' observation on the largest scale, extending over thousands of cases, that Mr. Martin ventured on this duty, for such he conceived it to be, having lived amongst Indians, and having been extensively consulted by persons returning from and going out to the East Indies, the West Indies, Africa, Australia, South America, the Mediterranean—persons, in fact, from all climates—who not only come, but are brought and sent by the most eminent of the profession.

These essays are but part of a larger work in preparation by Mr. Martin. They contain, however, much that is highly important respecting the curious modification both of physiological and pathological conditions, and of the action of remedies, produced by tropical climates. Mr. Martin has had the opportunity, which can happen to few, of tracing the British constitution from the shores of this country to India, treating there its varied and fearful diseases, and of following it home to the sequelæ of evils to which the tropical invalid is then obnoxious. These opportunities he has concentrated upon the treatment of the disorders to which persons who have been deteriorated by tropical influences are exposed upon their return to Europe.

And now, we may ask, what have been the public recompences of services such as we have been but partially and imperfectly recording? To an officer who has so served, to one who has been so confided in and considered by so many eminent persons, what have been his honorary distinctions or rewards? To Mr. Martin's personal friends amongst the East India Directors, and to those of them who have long known and befriended him, he feels that he is under deep obligation, and of this he will ever retain the keenest sense. But the Court of Directors, as we have seen, has denied to Mr. Martin a pension to which we consider that

he has a fair claim; and the same official body,—by a small majority, it is true,—set aside his character, merits, and services—services of which a tithe ought to have placed him foremost in their consideration. Whether we regard the immense sanitary services of Mr. Martin, the manner and variety of important official stations held by him in India, the nature and extent of his employment under her Majesty's Government at home, together with the position he has attained to in practice and public estimation in the capitals of the East and of the West, we shall find that few men in our profession have been more successful. Mr. Martin has been one of those whose labours in all public matters have uniformly been crowned with success.

Not to mention minor matters, the civil branch of the medical profession owe it to him that the Health of Towns Bill recognised such a personage as the Medical Officer of Health. The medical officers of the army and navy owe to him, in a greater degree than to any other individual, the removal of an invidious and humiliating exclusion from military honours, which had long weighed sorrowfully on the minds of one of the most deserving classes of public servants. While his brother medical officers of the Indian army owe to him the scale of handsome pensions they now enjoy, and which have been declared, in the highest quarters, to be second only to the service he rendered by his blow at the system of staff promotion by seniority, a system which has for a century damaged the character and paralysed the exertions of the Indian medical department. His services in the cause of sanitary improvement in Calcutta alone would have been sufficient for a reputation, and have entitled him to high public rewards, if such had been the lot of distinguished members of our profession. But it may be asked, has not Mr. Martin received a war medal? Yes—and precisely the same medal as that worn by every officer and private soldier of the army of Ava, who may now live to receive it. And that is all! It is treatment of this kind that deprives the army and navy of its best surgeons at a time of life when their services have attained their utmost value, and it is

the same unworthy treatment that at this moment prevents the best of our youths from entering those services. Will any one but inquire what would have been the recompence to an officer, such as Mr. Martin, had he entered the Indian army as an ensign? On this painful subject we could say much, but want of space compels us to hasten the conclusion of a very remarkable narrative, and one that we feel assured will not be without its uses to the public services, and to the profession generally.

Mr. Martin's family is one of the largest; eight sons forming the major portion of it; but it has never occurred to the subject of our memoir to bring up any of his sons to his own profession. Amongst other reasons for this resolution are the following:—

1. Because the medical is confessedly the most difficult of all professions, and it is not therefore for the happiness of a youth to be placed in such a profession.

2. Because the amount of labour (not to speak of higher qualities) that can lead to a position of ordinary respectability in so difficult a profession as that of medicine, would lead a man to an eminent station in any other walk of life.

3. Because, that as the medical profession is now constituted, and as it is regarded in society, honorary distinctions are out of the question for the generality of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons. To money, some may attain, but the great majority do not attain even to that.

The readers of the preceding narrative have been gratified by the biography of a gentleman whose career has been no common one. By extensive labours, having for their object the welfare of populous nations and vast territories—labours which have had the good fortune of being crowned with contemporary success, Mr. Martin won an Asian reputation while he was still young. In a clime where all the operations of Nature, of commerce, of legislation, of peace, and of war, are conducted on the grandest scale; in the scenes of the splendid triumphs of Clive, Hastings, and Wellesley; and amidst a

people used to the spectacle of oriental success, he attracted to himself an attention and influence never exceeded by any member of the profession of medicine. His talents and exertions have proved eminently serviceable to the public of Hindostan, to his brethren of the medical department of India, to the physicians and surgeons of our naval and military services throughout all time, and to him is attributable one of the earliest impulses to the great sanitary movement now making itself beneficently felt in every nook and corner of the Empire. Coming amongst us at an age which is generally considered fatal to success in London practice, he has, nevertheless, taken a high standing among the profession of this great metropolis. In him, too, there are met that rare combination of qualities, which equally fits the possessor for the duties of public office or the amenities of private circles. Of Mr. Martin it may be said, that in whatever conjuncture of affairs he may be placed, either in military or civil life, the science and dignity of his profession will be alike maintained.