Authentic memoirs, biographical, critical, and literary, of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Great Britain. With a choice collection of their prescriptions, an account of the medical charities of the metropolis, &c; &c; / [Anon.].

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TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE

HENRY ADDINGTON,

Viscount Sidmouth,

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

&c. &c.

MY LORD,

FOR the high accomplishments your Lordship is so well known to possess, and for the dignified rank you now hold in life, in consequence of these, your Lordship stands indebted to the early cultivation of your mind, and to the paternal care and instructions of an eminent Member of that respectable establishment which is the subject of the present volume: its contents, therefore, cannot fail to interest your Lordship in no common degree, when you see presented to you a picture of some of his compeers, and of most of his successors. But, in addressing your Lordship on this occasion, I have another and a stronger motive; your Lordship is in the elevated situation of one of his Majesty's Mi-

nisters, and a Legislator of your country: as such, your Lordship must be aware, from your knowledge of the state of public bodies, of the reformation necessary in the constitution of the College, agreeable to what the lapse of time, the extension of science, and the different circumstances of modern society and improvement demand. The prominent defects of the original and now antiquated charter being here pointed out to your Lordship, I have no doubt your Lordship will feel a pride in bringing forward to the eye of the Legislature a subject which once placed, as it ought to be, on a liberal basis, will be equally for the dignity of the College at home, for its respect abroad, and for the general interest of every part of the community.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

With the highest respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

London,
March, 1817.

PREFACE.

THE subject of this volume is one of particular nicety: it will be disliked by the captious critic, and relished only by those of liberal minds and candid dispositions. The latter will not say, with the asperity of the Cynic, that we should have no living Biography, because it cannot always be strictly impartial. On the contrary, they will be satisfied with partial information, where, under existing circumstances, more cannot be expected.

All biography, it is admitted, is written not for the purpose of censure, but as a model for imitation, in order to teach our successors to profit by our progress in life, and to avail themselves of our example: but in doing so, is it necessary that the failings of character should be as prominent as its perfections? No! if it is true, as we are taught in Scripture, that man is prone to evil as the sparks fly upwards, the exposure of imperfections will more engage our attraction than the delineation of virtues. The mind will lean to what is its own partiality or feeling, and as the sight of punishment, the best casuists affirm, hardens guilt, and renders crimes more frequent and audacious, so it has

been the boast of many to imitate and pride themselves in following the prejudices, the follies, and even vices of distinguished characters, without having sufficient mind to enter into or copy their superior qualities.

In the following volume, our object has been to avoid this great error of modern biography, while preserving the likeness of the portrait, to delineate with a chastened hand, to shew the merits, not the faults, of individuals, and from these estimable parts of character, correctly pourtrayed, to induce to imitation by marking out the progress and circumstances which led to this pre-eminence: such a picture will be relished by all who have a respect for human nature. It is gratifying to the best feelings of the heart, and will be disliked only by the envious and malevolent, who view life and its competitions with a jaundiced eye, and every character through the medium of jealousy and spleen. Conscious of their own imperfections, such characters cannot think of conceding to others what they do not feel in themselves. The dispositions, however, of such men are not to be envied. They carry perpetual war in their own bosoms. What can be more gratifying than to admire the excellent and meritorious conduct of others, and to appropriate them as it were to ourselves? As a part of human nature, it is actually admiring ourselves in a certain degree in others.

The subject of the following volume is a class of the community distinguished by their general as well as professional science, more than any other of the professions, known by the appellation of Learned Bodies, correct also in their morals and behavior, more than any other, for their time is too much occupied to lead them into scenes of temptation, and they receive too often, in their painful hours of attendance on the sick bed, lessons of morality, which teach more than all the philosophy of the Schools. There is no set of men also to whom the community is so much indebted for the most important, humane, and disinterested services.

Indeed the life of a fashionable physician is one which presents a picture of varied fortune, no way flattering to the gratitude of mankind. However much he may be a man of science or professional acquirements, patronage or mere accident is too often the cause of his rise to general notice. A high connexion, a fortunate cure, or some lesser circumstance, first ushers him to attention. The race thus happily begun, he pushes regularly on, and from one distinguished patient passes on to another (for he is *now the talk of the day*), till he reach the climax of reputation and practice. A few years continue this unceasing round of more than busy life, of feverish agitation. No person of note is sick without his attendance, and cannot die without his fiat. His decision is fate—his opinion unquestionable, in whatever regards the state

of health and disease: but how soon terminates this grand career! The sun which first shone on him, and elevated him by its patronage, now directs its rays to some new individual, who immediately starts into his place, and gains that hold in public favor which is rapidly lost to him. He then sinks, in a short time, into the shadow of what he was, into the common professional line, from the altitude he had attained. His chariot is no longer seen at every titled door, nor his hand longer wearied with the obtrusiveness of fees; and, disgusted with the change, he passes in the end into retirement, where, if he has not been prudent in the heyday of his career, or if the expenses of his shewy establishment have equalled his receipts, he has both difficulties and retrenchments to encounter in the evening of his days. To him may be justly applied the celebrated lines in Jane Shore:

> In vain he may look back—in vain deplore;
> He sets like stars that fall to rise no more.

Harder a great deal is his fate than that of the empiric: his nostrum gains him, if successful for a long period, fame and emolument. When it sinks in public opinion, he is not tied down by respectability or consequence. Like the chameleon, that changes its hue, he changes his name and appearance, and comes before the public in a new shape and character, where it is probable he is equally successful. Neither does

this chequered fortune attend, in general, the other learned professions. The counsellor eminent at the bar gradually passes on to the dignity of a judge, and ends his days in rank and opulence; but in regard to the physician, deserted by those who in his zenith could not exist without seeing him, to whose whims and caprices he sacrificed his peace and his every comfort at each unseasonable beck or call, they forget, perhaps, now that they have taken up another, that such a being as the former existed, or consider their debt of obligation sufficiently repaid to him, by his having had the honor of attending them.

The public establishments, instead (as they are to the other learned professions) of being a source of emolument, are to the physician, on the contrary, a source of gratuitous labor and vexatious attention: while the inferior departments of such establishments are all remunerated, the physician is the only one left without any reward, or a very trifling one. He that bears the heat and burden of the day is the only one that does not participate in the harvest.

The medical establishments of the metropolis are more numerous than those of any other capital in Europe. By these is annually relieved not less than a twentieth of the population of the lower orders, and a sum expended on them to an enormous amount; yet of this how little, almost nothing, comes to the portion of the physician; and yet, by the influence of the physician and his connexions,

many of them are entirely supported, and were originally instituted. Indeed, their exertions to influence their friends in raising contributions, and their ingenuity in deriving means for extending and perpetuating funds for these benevolent purposes, are above all praise. Hence they have an undoubted right both to rank high in society, and a fair claim to whatever exclusive privileges they possess.

That the medical charities of the metropolis owe their first establishment to the College of Physicians, is beyond a doubt, and the first attempt to institute a Dispensary excited such an opposition on the part of the Apothecaries, who viewed it as an infringement on their trade, and disregarded the idea of public good as a minor consideration, that it gave rise to Dr. Garth's celebrated Poem of the Dispensary, an admirable satire at the time on their selfish conduct.

But if the medical establishments afford so little advantage to the physician, even the scientific ones, with which he is connected, labor also under restrictions which too much prevent him from arriving at the proper dignity and importance that belongs so justly to his character.

For highly as we respect most of the members of the College, and consider them as individuals worthy of every claim to public attention and respect, their constitution as a body is liable to serious and insurmountable objections, in cramping both the

interests of science and the real improvement of the profession. The charter which instituted them and gave them their authority and privileges, was the act of an age and of a prince that possessed neither the liberality of science nor the expansion of ideas, that looked forward to future changes and improvements. It was formed merely for the meridian of that day, in the real restriction of a corporation spirit, and as such it is an obsolete fabric in an enlightened age. The great and fundamental objections that apply to it are, 1. the limiting of College rank as the privilege of exclusive seats of learning; 2. making it a crime, no less than perjury, in any of the Licentiates attempting an innovation of the constitution; and, 3. in the mode of electing the President.

With respect to the first, it is only necessary to observe, that the English Universities, by their very foundation, are chiefly intended to form the mind of the statesman, the lawyer, and the divine, that a practical art, such as medicine, never entered into the original views of their founders, and the modern additions of Medical Lectureships, are like putting new cloth into an old garment. The Medical Professors, sensible of this defect of their constitution, confine their lectures properly to students in general literature, who wish that ornamental knowledge which belongs to the scholar and the gentleman. That they are all men of high endowments, will appear in the following Work, but

they cannot be answerable for the defects of their medical institution, which even, from circumstances connected with the nature of their Universities, cannot be rectified.

For, in the first place, it is the hospital establishments that make the medical School, which is too limited at both the English seats of learning, and the restrictions of the University do not allow that extended intercourse with society which the study of medicine demands. Besides, the expense in an English University does not always suit the individual who is to be launched early into the world in this professional character.

This being the case, will any Fellow, however attached to the constitution of the College, pretend to say that this does not require an alteration? Would it not be justice and sound policy in the Legislature, that that University which has bred, and continues to breed, almost three-fourths of the members of the College, Fellows, as well as Licentiates, should be placed on the same footing by the Legislature as the English Universities? In examining the present List of the College, it will be found that out of 87 Fellows, more than one half have been educated at Edinburgh, and of 187 Licentiates, there are not 30 who have not received their medical acquirements in the same School. On the whole, the English Universities have produced exclusively but a small number either of Fellows or Licentiates. Is it to be supposed then that if

an application were made to the Legislature for giving proper medical dignity, equal to its merit, to this University, that it would be opposed by any of those who received the benefit of its instructions? In that case, what a majority of the College Members would be favorable to this measure! But as yet little gratitude has been shewn by the Legislature to that seminary, which has so distinguished itself in a science the most beneficial to mankind, and to which some of the first characters in Parliament have been also so much indebted. It would have been at least expected that an institution that produced the first and greatest number of pupils, would have been placed on a footing with the University of Dublin; the one being the chief University of an independent kingdom, entitled by its union to an equality of privileges, the other the University of a conquered country, and considered merely as a province, however respectable its inhabitants for genius and talents. The students, therefore, of Edinburgh should have a right to be received *ad eundem* in the English Universities, and this the College should have granted, or made such an application themselves for it, from feelings of respect and gratitude. Nay, is it not surprising that the University of Edinburgh should not have been roused to assert its own rights, and to claim its own consequence and pre-eminence? Would not the spirit and independence of a Gregory have been well exerted

in contending in this honorable cause, and taking a lead with his brethren in so just an undertaking, by representing it to the too passive members of his country for the consideration of Parliament.—That the Legislature is satisfied of this impropriety of the exclusive right of the English Universities, is evident, from the New Lunatic Bill, which extends the choice of the Commissioners under the new act equally to Fellows and Licentiates.

In the Law, the Army, and the Navy, an education exclusively in Scotland, has proved no bar to advancement. Have there not been two Lord High Chancellors who have had the whole of their literary education in Scotland, Lords Rosslyn and Erskine? With regard to the navy and army, the cases of the highest eminence in these professions from Scotland are too numerous and notorious to require being named. In physic, on the contrary, no one whose education has been exclusively in Scotland can by any chance rise to the head of the College. On the contrary, every such candidate for professional eminence must fight his way through a systematic disparagement, operating as a silent persecution, or dead weight, as it were, upon merit and talent, however prominent or admitted. If it is asked how it comes that professional gentlemen from that part of the United Kingdom have actually risen to such eminence in this metropolis, the answer is, that it has been in spite of the disparagement attempted to be thrown on them by the College, and

in virtue of the justice of the English nation, affording redress against the injustice of the English College of Physicians.

If it is also asked why those of the Scottish nation, who wish to attain to the highest honor of the profession, do not conform to the required conditions, by qualifying themselves at an English University, the answer is manifest: they have institutions in their own country, which have produced individuals as eminent in every branch of science and literature as any in the world; witness Buchanan, Napier, the Gregories, and Maclaurin, Arbuthnot, Thomson, Hume, Robertson, Blair, &c. &c. and if there is any department of education in which this country particularly excels, it is that of medicine in all its branches, as already stated, and so well known. Is a Scotchman, therefore, who aims at excelling in his profession, to be dragged from his own country, where abundant medical education can be acquired, to qualify himself at certain distant seats of learning, where no such education can be had, under the penalty of being branded with the stigma of inferiority? By what principles of law or logic, upon what grounds of right or reason, can such injustice and absurdity be vindicated or palliated?

It has been alleged, that if the College of Physicians were to be thrown open to the numerous candidates from Scotland who are qualified merely by such professional education as will enable them to pass an examination, without those scientific and

literary accomplishments which ought to grace the Fellows of the College, this body would lose that lustre of general learning which has distinguished them as a limited and select body. The obvious cure for this is, that the candidate for examination should be required to produce certificates, not only of professional but of general education; and if it were to be required of such candidates that they must have attended the Greek and Latin classes, the mathematics, rhetoric, natural and moral philosophy, at some of the Scotch universities, it would be found that the door would be sufficiently narrowed for their admission; and thus, that an examination in general literature would be a sufficient restriction.

The restriction of the Licentiates by oath on their admission, not to innovate on the received order of things, is a sort of Machiavelian policy, not creditable to this learned body. It was from this restriction the celebrated decision against the Licentiates took place in 1797, and thus a question which claimed the fullest investigation, and in which the interests of the community were so deeply involved, was laid to rest without discussion.

Thus situated, the Licentiates ought to pursue the same plan of union that marks the conduct of the College. Having no regular meetings to associate themselves and fraternize, they may be compared at present to a rope of sand, while the Fellows are a firm phalanx, attached by their regula-

As an example of the tortuous policy to which this Corporation has stooped, to maintain their exclusive privileges, it may be instanced, that the plausible opening which they have given for the admission of candidates not qualified by English education, is such, that it is always in their power to frustrate it by some cavil or artifice. Accordingly, none have ever been admitted in conformity to their bye-law, and I predict that no one ever will. It was by making the most of this specious and hollow law, that Mr. Erskine gained them their cause a few years ago, by employing his unparalleled eloquence, "in making the worse appear the better cause."

Thus the College, and the Constitution of the College, are two separate points. This justice obliges us to state. The College, or the individuals who compose it, are men actuated by honorable feelings, but placed, at the same time, by this illiberal constitution, in the most awkward situation, as now noticed. They are solemnly sworn to do the duties of their offices according to the principles and even the letter of their charter; and, as men of honor, they are bound to obey them, however rigorous. They cannot intrench upon what is not altered by the Legislature: they must abide by the existing code formed for their proceedings. These reflections made by us are not against the *individuals*, but against the *body* so circumstanced.

But, however averse to a general alteration of

the constitution, certain innovations have lately been made in the College establishment, which tend to lessen its respectability, and throw discredit altogether on professional dignity. No one formerly could be considered as a member of the College who did not possess medical honors from the University, to entitle him to that rank. Either medical honors from a University are to be regarded as the finished test of medical education and acquirements, or they are to be considered as nothing at all. If this new division of inceptors, as they are called, proceeds, one half the Members will consist of a raw, unfledged race, *masters of art*, without any medical preferment whatever; and yet these men are to rank above the Licentiates, who have all passed their highest degrees. What a monstrous incongruity! The person who introduced such a measure could only do it for some selfish purpose. He could never have the interest of the College, nor the preservation of its dignity in his view. It is a measure which the College, as a body, should reprobate and do away, for it is not defendable by their charter.

These observations cannot be supposed as intended to give offence, for every Fellow will himself admit their justice, and his only plea of excuse is the charter; though no one will be first to move in the goodly work of reformation, a thing so devoutly to be wished.

So long as the present system continues, the Col-

lege can never make a figure as a learned body. The Licentiates have no interest in adding to its reputation, and the Fellows are too few to give brilliance, deep science, and interest, to its transactions, which present only here and there a rich but scattered ray. It was these illiberal restrictions that perhaps led to the institution of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, which presents an assemblage of talent in every department of medicine, and a considerable part of that drawn from the College to enrich another soil. Compare the transactions of the two bodies, and let impartiality hold the scale. It is lucky for this Society that their charter was refused them, and that they stand above the narrow trammels of Corporation rights. Would it not then be for the interest of science and professional dignity and consequence, that the jarring atoms of which the College is at present composed, should be harmonized into one whole, having all the same interest, the same attachment, and the same equality of rank. In this case, the powers granted them by the Legislature would not be too great, for then they would be exercised with liberality, and tempered with mildness. The President would not, which may be possible, be the President of two electors, and chosen by his own *casting vote*, but the individual selected would be the President of the body.

It may be objected, perhaps, by some to the present publication, that many of the Memoirs are

trivial and uninteresting. To this it may be answered, that the work is to be taken as a whole, not as a part. That though uninteresting to the man of science, or the philosopher, the most trivial of them may have its value to the invalid or the professional character. The victim of chronic disease who has tried the round of eminent physicians and received no relief, will, with an eager curiosity and interest, peruse the account of an individual who, from particular opportunities of study or walk of practice, gives him a prospect of procuring, under his care, the boon of health. In the same manner, the professional man, who meets in consultation one whom he has not formerly been in the habit of seeing, will be anxious to know his education and studies, to ascertain how far he can depend upon him as a man of information and science.

Another objection has, we understand, been urged by some, that the individuals of the College of Physicians are not public characters, and therefore ought not to be brought forward to public notice. The reverse of this, however, is precisely their situation. If any set of men deserve the appellation of public characters, it is certainly the College of Physicians. Are they not the guardians of the public health, and for what were their exclusive privileges granted them, but for this honorable and important office? Are not the dearest interests of society placed under their care? and is it not fit that the public should know that they are

all good men and true, worthy of the confidence so amply reposed in them? They are not private dealers, who traffic in particular manufactures. The subject of their employment is one in which society is deeply interested, and which calls for wisdom, knowledge, and sound judgment in the exercise of it. Nay, so far do they stand as public characters, that it is to be doubted whether they can refuse their attendance when required, if their demand is acceded to, without some strong and satisfactory cause.

Another reason may be here stated for the present work is, that no profession requires so much judgment in conducting its practice as medicine. Every thing depends on the knowledge and good sense of the physician. In the law, the practitioner is tied down by his Statutes: in the church, the divine is restricted to certain doctrines, termed sound, or orthodox; but in physic, all depends on the individual himself, and the conception he takes of the case, which, if erroneous, may be fatal to the unfortunate patient.

But however proper these reasons may be for the present publication, Living Biography will be admitted a nice and delicate task, to avoid giving offence from the different impressions which the same sentiment will convey to different minds actuated by different feelings. The law of libel, as laid down by Lord Ellenborough, is certainly a just one, that wit and humour, and every species of ridicule or

criticism, may be employed with impunity, in impugning opinions; but whatever attaches to injure the moral character of the man, is then the fit subject of an action. A decision somewhat different from this, however, has been given by another Judge, that whatever renders a man ridiculous, exposes the writer to prosecution. Whoever reflects on this last opinion, as it respects subjects of medicine, will find it an improper one, and against the best interests and the very welfare of the community. Ridicule will be allowed to be the strongest weapon to refute what is erroneous. It is like the two-edged sword, which cuts in every direction, and the wounds from which are felt with the keenest anguish. Opinions in medicine are not like opinions in the other learned professions: they are fraught with danger to life. Thousands, by pursuing them, may fall the victims of their improper application. Not so in law, an error here goes only to the loss of a few pounds, which may be recovered. In the same way, a heretical doctrine from a divine affects only a part with which we are as yet unacquainted, and the influence of which looks forward to a distant day; but in physic, the erroneous doctrine, if followed, has immediate force, and its fatal consequences are rapidly felt. Hence the most effectual weapon should be employed, wherever discovered, and without delay, to subdue it; and none, certainly, is so much so as ridicule. A distinction, therefore, is properly to be made between the person and the

doctrine, but against the latter every opposition of argument, of wit, and of satire, has a right to be employed as a bounden and imperious duty. Better that one should be made the sport of his theories, or false opinions, than thousands perish. How many have fallen victims to the Brunonian system improperly applied! Hardly a pupil of that theorist, but will recollect, with regret, the numerous fatal cases which have occurred in his hands, many of which his experience, at a later period, displays to his awakened conviction, might have been saved by a better plan.

In the following Memoirs, occasional observations will be found, tending to improvement, in many parts of medicine, arising from the line of practice which is the particular object of the individual; so that it is not entirely confined to a dry detail of facts. It was the intention of the author also to have subjoined a Pharmacopœia extemporanea, taken from the prescriptions of the College Members, so as to mark what is peculiar in the *modus prescribendi* of each individual. The extent of the work, however, precludes this, at present, but it is intended to follow out the plan laid down, should the present volume meet a favorable reception.

From the manner in which it has been composed, there cannot fail to be many inaccuracies: these, however, will be excused, when the difficulty is considered, which must ever attend the execution

of such a work. Since its commencement, no less than nine individuals have paid the debt of nature: several of these full of age and honors, and who have left a reputation not soon to be forgotten;—viz. Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Sequeira, Dr. Denman, Dr. Squire, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Satterly, Dr. Bland, and Sir I. Pennington.

After these remarks, we shall briefly conclude, by observing, that in whatever way the following Work is written, taking it with all its accumulated errors on its head, and whether it please or displease, from the colors in which the pictures it presents are drawn, this merit it has a full right to claim, that it holds out to every professional character *three* important objects, that cannot fail to excite both his interest and curiosity, for it traces, with fidelity, first the *education* or *opportunities* of professional improvement of each individual;—2dly, it marks the steps of his progress or professional career; and, lastly, it appreciates his labors to the community as a literary character, or as zealous in the establishing or conducting institutions calculated for public benefit.

The Author, therefore, conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, sends forward his Work with the confidence that it will meet the indulgence of all those who prefer the pleasing side of human nature. It has ever been his wish to view mankind through that medium; and he who does so will meet in the course of life, he

tions and interests to each other, and standing always on mutual defence. The Licentiates should, in the same manner, concentrate together, choose a President of their own, and have their own meetings and intercourse, not with any view to plot against the College, but to shew their own importance, and to follow up that consequence and respect they possess in the public eye.

It is true, by the laws of the College, the President has a power, once in two years, of making a Fellow from the list of Licentiates, one of approved behaviour and conduct. This is an insidious trap to preserve the constitution, and disunite the Licentiates from making any regular opposition. It is the true political maxim of divide et impera; for, in the first place, it is rarely exercised, or not in that manner the law, as originally made, intended: and, secondly, when exercised, the Licentiate admitted as a Fellow is rather considered as of an alien breed, and viewed as a bastard that partakes unjustly of the legitimate inheritance.

The last and a most prominent defect in the constitution of the College, is the mode of electing the President. The election is not by the vote of the College: it is limited to the seven oldest Members on the list, who succeed each other as electors, on a vacancy by death, and who are taken in regular routine, without any one being passed over *,

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unless he should happen to be a *quondam* Licentiate.

That many of them are men of high abilities, cannot be doubted, and a Milman, a Baillie, and a Halford, do honor to the list. But a case may be put where the impropriety of this part of the constitution will appear in the strongest light, and to the conviction of every Member of the College himself. Suppose, and it is surely possible, that from being highest on the list, the seven electors are men of the lowest talents in the College, and out of these inferior members the President, the representative, must be chosen: suppose, also, that the most inferior of the whole is chosen to the office, that, stimulated by vanity, he uses all the *mean* arts of *canvassing* for the dignity which secures him his seat. In what situation does the College then stand with such a head? and after that, will any man of superior endowments and high reputation think it worth his accepting? In other establishments, this is provided for by the choice of President being the choice of the Members. In the Royal Society, the President and the Council are elected by the Members. But here the succession to be electors by routine is a dead weight on talent, exertion, and improvement: nay, the President once elected, generally continues, and

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ther considered as a practitioner, a public instructor, or an author. He was passed over as an elector a few years ago, contrary to usage. He had originally been taken from the body of Licentiates speciali gratia.

the only way of getting quit of him is by thwarting him in the choice of his officers, and thus forcing him to resign.

But the necessity of the President of the College being a man of high endowments, superior talents, and dignified consequence, will be obvious, when it is considered that he is associated with some of the first characters of the state in several important public trusts, and that his own merit, therefore, ought to stand on a par with theirs, and should confer dignity on his situation, rather more than what he derives from it. This we have seen to be the case with a Baker, a Milman, and some others. To avoid the degradation of the College then, the election should be placed on a liberal and broad basis.

The powers vested in the College, besides the cognizance of the profession and their own body, extend to the licensing of private madhouses, and the carrying on the complete establishment of vaccination. The act establishing the first of these, was too limited in its powers to answer any good purpose, and the College is only to be blamed so far, that, sensible of this, it did not apply to the Legislature on the subject, and give that alarm which private individuals, zealous in the cause of humanity, were forced to do, and which has caused this department to be rescued out of their hands.

In regard to the Vaccination Board, this is rather an unnecessary establishment. The convic-

tion of the utility of this substitute is now fully impressed on the public mind, and it needs, therefore, no Legislative aid to support it. The £700 per annum, appropriated for this purpose to the College, is rather an engine for the influence of the President, than for any salutary purpose. Its division among the officers, makes a scramble for filling the places, and thus defeats the interests of science and the preferment of merit.

The last argument I shall use may at first sight appear paradoxical; but, on cool and candid consideration, will be found substantially fair. It is, that the greatest hardship of all is upon the Fellows of the College itself, as now constituted. Here are a set of gentlemen, the great majority of whom are men of strict honor and liberal minds, who, by the Corporation spirit, inseparable from their institution, are constrained to adopt the same maxims, and practise the same arts, as the lowest tradesman, that is, from considerations of self-importance and self-interest, to maintain, at the expense of all that is fair and liberal, the exclusive advantages of their Corporation, forgetting that the College was created for the benefit of the community, and not for the aggrandizement and emolument of its members. This is an ordeal of virtue to which human nature ought not to be put; and I am convinced there is not a liberal or honorable Fellow of the College who, on coolly weighing the subject, will not see this matter in the same light.

is satisfied, from his own experience, with more to approve than to condemn. On some occasions, he confesses he has reprobated medical opinions which he did not altogether approve, and which he deemed injurious to the community; but in no case has he called in question the moral or professional conduct of any individual. In the words of a French author, he may, therefore, say---

Va mon livre, prend ta fortune.

INTRODUCTION.

BIOGRAPHY is of all species of writing the most interesting. By pourtraying the characters of individuals, who, from their public situation, stand elevated, curiosity is awakened to their merits, and a laudable desire is impressed to know, if their real deserts are in proportion to their general estimation. If this feeling so strongly exists in respect to public men in general, it ought to be doubly so in regard to the profession of medicine. Few persons are competent judges of the qualifications of a physician. There is no ground on which we are so apt to be deceived, and there is no class of society on which it is proper we should be so well informed. A mystery hangs over this science, which veils it from the common eye. The proceedings of its professors are hid in a language not to

be understood; and their claims to confidence rest on common-place opinion alone. When, however, we consider the important task that devolves to their charge; and that the health, nay, even the life, of every individual that employs them is placed in their power: that on their knowledge and exertions, on their discrimination and judgment, the fate of our nearest and dearest ties depends, it is certainly for the advantage of society, that their characters and intrinsic worth should be weighed, and the public enabled to make that selection, which their interest and feelings will naturally lead them to do. Were such a task properly executed, medical reputation would not stand, as at present, on the adventitious circumstances of connexion, recommendation, and all those *little* arts employed to attract public notice. Merit alone would here lead to preferment, as in every other profession; and neither the carriage nor sumptuous establishment be reckoned the passport to practice. But in the medical profession, besides merit, there are other accessary accomplishments, which will carry their weight also in a patient's eye.—A sick bed is a scene of pain and distress. The feelings are harassed: the disposition tried. The person who is to be the harbinger of health ought not to approach it with the indifference of a philosopher, or the meretricious sympathy of a hireling. He ought to be the gentleman in

his manners, and the man of tenderness and feeling in his general deportment. The true character of a physician is well depicted by the late Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh, in his work, entitled "The Duties and Qualifications of a Physician," in which he has expatiated largely on the subject. Though we should not wish to try the members of the College by this rigid standard, yet we have the satisfaction to say, that there are a number among the leading individuals of this learned body, who by no means fall short of the picture drawn by this able writer—who are real ornaments to society; and distinguished for their science, accomplishments, and manners, in a superior degree, as already stated, to what the other learned professions can boast. The delineation of such characters, as it presents the fair side of humanity, cannot fail both to interest and please. At the same time, in the present work, it is not our intention to outstep the modesty of nature, but to bestow on each individual his fair estimate: for, to use the words of a respectable member of the College, we are aware, "that the "characters of professional men suffer as frequently "from the too great zeal of their friends, as from "the malignity of their enemies." Nor are we less sensible of what has been urged by the selfish voice of prudence, that "there is an impropriety in the "giving any thing in the way of biographical me-"moirs during the life of a person." Such a remark, however just in regard to a private individual, by

no means applies to a public character. The publicity in which he is professionally placed raises him on an height for observation and criticism. It is a tax he owes to public confidence; and a tax where he feels his conduct correct, he ought not to refuse to pay. The moment he wishes to resist public opinion and inquiry, that moment he ought to be no longer an object of public regard. In the present work, if it is not intended "to extenuate," neither is it meant to "set down aught in malice." It is the author's object and wish, as already noticed, rather to praise a virtue than find out a blemish; for to strike out the fair medium where curiosity ought to end, and which public confidence solely demands, is the aim of the publication. To these obvious reasons in favour of the delineation of public characters, another strong one may be added—that the deferring it till the grave has buried both the virtues and vices of the owner, is putting it out of his power to amend or improve the latter, or to carry the former to higher perfection. A remembrance of what we have been is of less consequence than the picture of what we are at present. The pencil here gives an interesting colour and glow; but after death it presents only the faint and sombre shade, which friendship may trace with a sigh, but which public feeling will no longer regard. Living biography then is the spur on the worthy to farther perfection, and in the faulty and vicious to improve and amend. The man distinguished for the *Mens conscia recti*

and who has nothing to hide, will be ever a friend to such delineation. It is only those who feel a blemish that can object, or who are praised for a virtue they are conscious they do not possess; but even in the latter case it may prove a stimulus to them to endeavour to attain it.

But such a delineation of the members of the College is called for on another ground. By their charter, and the foundation of their establishment, the government of the profession in the metropolis, as mentioned in another place, is placed under their special jurisdiction, and they form for this purpose a court of record, with exclusive official powers. Is it not fit then, that the profession in general should know something of those, to whom they are thus taught to look up and to regard as superiorly gifted? Is it not fit that they should be acquainted, whether their merits correspond to their authority?

Besides all this, it may be farther observed, that the professional merit which attaches to the individuals here, has not the same opportunities of shewing itself and rising to eminence, as attends that of the Law and the Church. It is not, like them, placed as on a beacon for public observation, interest, and criticism; and the first medical abilities too often languish *unknowing* and *unknown*. The talents of a Cullen owed their elevation to chance: for an unlooked for and fortunate patronage first placed him in the academic chair. Had it

not been for this, perhaps, of him, as of many others, might be quoted the celebrated lines of Gray—

" Full many a flow'r is born to bloom unseen,
" And waste its fragrance on the empty air."

It may, perhaps, be still farther added, that the individuals of the medical profession are entitled to a higher merit, and of a peculiar kind, which does not belong to the others. It is a profession, the exercise of which is not attended with the most pleasing intercourse. It views human nature in its most disagreeable and, too often, fretful moments, when it is almost impossible to please, and too often sure to offend, even by its best services. So true is Johnson's elegant picture of it expressed, that it is " A melancholy attendance on misery, a mean sub-" mission to peevishness, and a continual interrup-" tion to rest and pleasure."

For these reasons, medical biography we consider as a proper tribute of respect to the meritorious part of the College; that the public may know their worth, feel the importance of their services, and fully appreciate their claims on popular favour, confidence, and preferment, as they ought.

But though this may be the case so far as regards the practice, yet the subject of medicine, considered as a science, is one superior to any other, and tends more to exalt the mind to liberal and extended views of human nature. It is the one best fitted to interest, to divest the feelings of prejudice,

and to form both the moralist and philosopher. In the state in which it is accustomed to view and study man, it lays aside all the adventitious qualities, all the meretricious ornaments, which fortune or favor may confer. It levels distinctions, and views even "a Cæsar as cold dumb clay," a mass of matter, which shews no difference in its composition from that which forms the vilest of the vile. When it proceeds further, it contemplates that matter as the seat of animation, and it is led to draw a line in its examination between animation itself, which it sees consist in certain movements and actions, and that unseen principle which gives it origin, which eludes detection in its embodied form, and which the pride of science must stoop to acknowledge is past finding out, and refer alone to one great and unknown first cause.

Thus, though the physician cannot go so far as the Confessor of Louis the XIVth, who, in reply to that King's mistress, questioning his consequence, arrogantly observed, that he held her God every day in his hand, and saw her king at his feet, yet he may go the length of the latter part, and say, that under disease, the Prince is equally as the peasant, subservient to his dictates, and more so we believe, at all times, to the physician than the priest.

Viewing medicine then in this important light, we become naturally interested in the merits of its Professors, and particularly of those who take a lead both in its science and practice.

CONTENTS

OF

THE WORK AND THE MEMOIRS.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDENCE OF THE MEMBERS ON THE COLLEGE LIST.

FELLOWS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Dr. Latham	49	Dr. Gower	74
Sir L. Pepys	78	Dr. Maton	69
Dr. Budd	298	Dr. Haworth	81
Sir F. Milman	56	Dr. Lambe	269
Sir I. Pennington	87	Sir J. Fellowes	361
Dr. Hervey	211	Dr. G. Currey	348
Dr. Wall	46	Dr. Turner	408
Dr. C. Smyth	291	Dr. Bancroft	67
Dr. Mayo	331	Dr. Nevenson	314
Dr. Saunders	7	Dr. Warren	58
Dr. Bourne	85	Dr. Bree	26
Dr. Baillie	36	Dr. Cooke	20
Dr. Monro	95	Sir A. Faulkner	399
Dr. Roberts	307	Dr. Satterly	243
Sir H. Halford	1	Dr. T. Hume	53
Dr. Morris	33	Dr. Whitter	238
Dr. Ainslie	191	Dr. Hue	288
Dr. Stone	204	Dr. Young	221
Sir C. Pegge	84	Dr. Cholmoley	334
Dr. Pemberton	71	Dr. Ager	205
Dr. Powell	14	Dr. Winthrop	241
Dr. Heberden	64	Dr. Cope	286
Dr. R. Willis	59	Dr. Bain	97
Dr. Frampton	232	Dr. Tattersall	445
Dr. Ash	54	Dr. Johnson	468
Dr. Williams	46	Dr. Yeats	260

	PAGE
CANDIDATES.	
Dr. T. E. Monro	420
Dr. Macmichael	511
Dr. Tuthill	437
INCEPTOR CANDIDATES.	
Dr. R. Williams	417
Dr. Chambers	412
Dr. Haviland	512
Dr. P. Latham	309
Dr. Hewett	48
Dr. Parke	462

LICENTIATES.

Dr. Lettsom	100	Dr. Blegborough	130
Dr. Sequeira	316	Dr. Hooper	146
Dr. J. Sims	341	Dr. Laird	429
Dr. Jackson	338	Dr. Herdman	303
Dr. John Sims	214	Dr. Farre	193
Dr. Pellet	263	Sir W. Knighton	156
Sir G. Blane	135	Dr. Teirney	246
Dr. Lister	289	Dr. Bankhead	416
Dr. Meyer	336	Dr. Walshman	158
Dr. G. Pearson	116	Dr. Uwins	471
Dr. Ferris	294	Dr. Birkbeck	274
Dr. Sandeman	453	Dr. Morison	453
Dr. Moseley	320	Dr. Rees	339
Dr. J. H. Myers	199	Dr. Sutherland	208
Dr. Wells	125	Dr. Henderson	347
Dr. R. Pearson	235	Dr. E. Jones	185
Dr. Stanger	226	Dr. Laffan	41
Dr. Sutton	255	Dr. Roget	217
Dr. Fryer	150	Dr. Adams	177
Dr. Crichton	491	Dr. Hancock	326
Dr. Somers	486	Dr. Brown	372
Dr. Temple	414	Dr. Dent	530
Dr. S. Walker	444	Dr. Outram	273
Dr. Vaughan	299	Dr. Mackinnon	310
Dr. Pinckard	327	Dr. A. Black	343
Dr. Macqueen	312	Dr. J. Davis	434
Dr. Babington	122	Dr. Elliotson	505
Sir W. Farquhar	166	Dr. Thornton	366
Dr. James	419	Dr. J. Walker	354
Dr. Marcet	170	Dr. Southey	276
Dr. Nelson	426	Dr. Prout	335
Dr. Yelloly	174	Dr. Drever	402
Dr. Lidderdale	308	Dr. Foley	449
Dr. J. Curry	110	Dr. D. Davis	424
Dr. F. Home	46	Dr. Scudamore	248
Dr. Buchan	265	Dr. Back	458
Dr. Badham	493	Dr. Forbes	368
Dr. Reid	251	Dr. Gordon	370
Dr. Clutterbuck	318	Dr. Luke	409
Dr. Batty	345	Sir J. Macgregor	878
Dr. Bateman	332	Dr. Plenderleath	517
Dr. Buxton	182	Dr. Richardson	352

	PAGE
Dr. M. C. De Castro	520
Dr. Cleverley	479
Dr. Holland	498
Dr. Mitchell	489
Dr. Silver	474
Dr. Gregory	469
Dr. Moore	472

CANDIDATES.	PAGE
Dr. Nuttall	450
Dr. Arnott	495
Dr. Brine	459
Dr. Ashburner	516
Dr. Ley	514
Dr. Robinson	465
Dr. Boyton	151

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY.

Dr. Denman	107
Dr. Clarke	127
Dr. Squire	359
Dr. Coombe	440

MEDICAL BOARDS.

1. MILITARY.	
Sir J. Macgregor	278
Dr. Ker	377
Dr. Franklin	382
Dr. Sommerville	384
2. NAVAL.	
Dr. Harness	387
Dr. Weir	547
Dr. Baird	548
3. VACCINE.	
J. Moore, Esq.	391
4. VETERINARY COLLEGE.	
E. Coleman, Esq.	395
5. ROYAL ACADEMY.	
A. Carlisle, Esq.	530
6. ROYAL INSTITUTION.	
Sir J. Smith	94

EX-COLLEGIATE PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Jenner	430
Dr. Hamilton	447
Dr. Merriman	187
Dr. Haighton	454
Dr. Kidd	43
Dr. Blicke	500
Dr. Borland	507

SURGEONS, &c.

John Pearson, Esq. Surgeon	524
John Stevenson, Esq. Surgeon Oculist and Aurist	529
John Harrison Curtis, Esq. Aurist	534

MEDICAL DIRECTORY.

1. Medical Topography of London.
2. Annual Diseases of ditto.
3. Medical Institutions of ditto.
— Scientific ditto.
— Royal College of Physicians.
— Royal College of Surgeons.
— Society of Apothecaries.
— Charitable Establishments.
— Hospitals.
— Midwifery Institutions.
— Dispensaries.
— Rupture Institutions, &c. &c.

PART I.

MEMOIRS,

BIOGRAPHICAL, LITERARY, & CRITICAL,

OF THE

Royal College.

FELLOWS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Bart.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO THEIR MAJESTIES AND THE PRINCE REGENT.

In the medical profession, nothing so soon smooths the road to success as connexion; but that connexion must be kept permanent by exertion and abilities. Where it is confined to the higher circles, the physician that depends on it requires all the advantages of address and manners, which can enable him to look grave at whim and caprice; and can give importance, plausibility, and fascination, even to the long-winded detail of nothing. The respectable individual that now claims our attention is a strong

instance of the commanding influence which may be gained by the qualities stated; and, though high in professional merit, he knows too well the value of the accessary accomplishments to depend on it alone.

Dr. Vaughan (now Sir H. Halford, in consequence of the name and succession to his deceased relative) is descended from a respectable family in Leicestershire, and received his first education at Leicester. His professional acquirements were afterwards conducted at Oxford, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, preparatory to his entering upon business, and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1794. His first debut in practice was in London; when he was fortunate enough to gain the hand of the Honourable Miss St. John, sister to Lord St. John: by this connexion he became immediately introduced into the first circles of rank and fashion. A man of Dr. Vaughan's merit and address seldom needs but an introduction, and that once obtained, his progress meets no obstacle. A short time saw him at the pinnacle of practice, filling the place a Warren had done before, with more feeling and propriety than what marked that too sordid character. He was now appointed Physician to his Majesty: and the first medical honours were within his reach. The succession to his relative, and the elevation to a baronetage by royal favour, while it rendered him more independent, did not lessen his attention to business; and the calls of patients were not unattended to, though the fees were now no object of consideration.

But the last attack of his Majesty's illness has, perhaps, shewn Sir Henry's address and talents to more advantage than his preceding history. The medical attendance on the royal sufferer has generally been directed by the ministerial influence of the day. The authority of Lord Thurlow, in his first illness, committed him to the charge of Dr. Willis, whose system of coercion was carried on in his

own way, while the other physicians were mere lookers on. The severity of this half medical character made a powerful impression on the royal mind; and the name, after his recovery, vibrated on his nerves with a harsh recollection, which he could at all times ill disguise, when pronounced before him. The character of the minister who recommended him, and the physician himself, seems to have been cast in the same stern mould. In the present attack, the removal of Dr. Willis, and the recollection of past severity, gave a new feature to the medical attendance. Sir Henry took a lead in the arrangements; and conducted himself with that delicacy, prudence, and good sense, as to gain equally the esteem of the Queen's cabinet, as of the opposition at Carlton House. As a mark of the Prince's sentiments and favour, he was appointed one of his physicians in ordinary, and equally preferred in his attendance upon him, as he had been upon the Sovereign.

The case of his Majesty was one of that doubtful nature, on which no accurate prognosis could be formed. For a long time, prudence required that the physicians should lean to the favourable side; and the hopes and fears of the nation were equally interested in their decision. The former history of the complaint, the natural constitution of the royal sufferer, were circumstances in favour of amendment; while, on the contrary, the age of the patient, and his *peculiar* feelings and situation as a sovereign, unaccustomed to controul, equally preponderated on the other side. So long as hopes could be cherished, the physicians were bound to hold out a favourable issue to the wishes of the nation, and not, by ill-timed anticipation, to throw a gloom over the thinking part of the state, till time had prepared them for the event. The business, therefore, under Sir Henry, was conducted with much prudence and judgment; and the examination of the physicians shewed much cordiality of opinion, and

matured consideration. The political arrangements that have since taken place have discovered the advantage of this temporizing plan, which it was found essential to pursue; and the plain dealing of a Baillie was even harmonized into this courtly line of behaviour at the time.

The continuance of the present ministers in power may be considered as owing in part to this circumspect behaviour of the physicians, which did not even at the *last* entirely banish the ray of hope, or preclude the idea that the Sovereign might be brought forward. Sir Henry thus shewed himself equally adroit as a courtier as eminent as a physician, and now stands at the acmé of royal favour, as he formerly did in public estimation. As a proof of this, he was the chosen attendant selected on the Prince's melancholy visit to St. George's chapel; and the report made of the discoveries there he has published in a well-written pamphlet, which has excited much attention. It is to be regretted, that this is his only publication, and, from its subject, it is certainly interesting, though composed on the spur of the moment. It is, indeed, a matter of serious loss, in a scientific point of view, that physicians in extensive and high practice are so occupied with the pursuits of business, as not to be allowed leisure to hand down those observations on the nature and treatment of disease, which their nice discrimination and enlarged experience enable them to make. The maladies of people of fashion employed at one time the pen of Tissot; but since that period no physician, who has had such full opportunities, has enlarged or improved the subject. Sir Henry, indeed, published his Harveian oration, delivered before the College of Physicians: the subject, however, is one, which is rather a matter of duty than inclination. His oration breathes the true spirit of classical lore; and shews that its author walked not idly in the academic shades of Oxford, but there acquired that foundation of

Attic taste, which requires only opportunities to do him credit. His prescriptions display the correctness and neatness of Latinity, for which those of the late Dr. Reynolds, were likewise distinguished.

Though preferred, by royal favour, to the dignity of a baronet, it is to be regretted, that medical honours go no higher. There is certainly no just reason that they should be restricted to the baronetage alone, and a limit put to farther preferment. Medicine is a department equally useful and honourable as the other departments of the Law or the Church. The preservation of the body is equally necessary as that of the goods and chattels, or even an attention to the immaterial part. With most persons the body is the principal consideration, at least it is that one with which the enjoyment of life is most intimately connected. Why, therefore, should not its professors be entitled to equal consideration and respect as the other learned bodies. How far a lord could with propriety take a fee, it may be matter of doubt; but custom would reconcile that, as every thing else.

It is, indeed, to be regretted, that such meagre remuneration should attend this department—I again assert, the most useful of all others; and that one which bestows the first of blessings, health, should be viewed in so inferior a light. It is on this account, that many of the first characters have been induced to give it up, and attach themselves to Politics, to the Church, or the Law. Lord Glenbervie was originally bred to Medicine, but forsook its thorny path, leaving his friends Dr. Saunders and Sir W. Farquhar to climb the hill of their ambition alone. Dr. Holland wisely left the College for the Church, at the suggestion of his father-in-law, Lord Erskine, then Lord Chancellor; and had the ministry of the Talents not had a premature

fate, would ere this time have been elevated to the spiritual peerage. Sir J. Mackintosh, late Recorder of Bombay, and now a Member of the House of Commons, found Medicine a barren field, but has reaped a harvest in the department of the Law.—Many other instances might be adduced.

DR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT; AND LATE SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

TO contemplate the labours of a well-earned life, in the evening of retirement, is the enviable satisfaction of few, though to be desired by all: and the respectable individual, the subject of this memoir, can, in his quiet retreat in the country, look back with the calmness of philosophy on the bustling scene he has left, and observe the conduct of those who are pursuing the same track, and climbing, with various success, the steep and, too often, craggy path, that leads to reputation and fortune in Medicine.

Dr. W. Saunders is a native of the North of Scotland, and in the neighbourhood of his nativity he received the rudiments of classical learning, and those other branches preparatory to professional studies. The department of Medicine being his favourite pursuit, at a fit age he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where the celebrated Dr. Cullen then filled an academic chair. It was the peculiar anxiety of this distinguished character, with a view to spread his opinions, to select those pupils as his favourites who were most marked for their abilities, their industry, and popularity. Dr. Saunders had the good fortune to be of this selection—a proof of the high opinion thus early entertained of his merit, and to live with him in the most intimate footing, as an associate and friend. Under so eminent a tutor, and so particularly sharing his esteem, Dr. Saunders could not fail to make a rapid progress in his profession. He accordingly took his degree

in 1766, as Doctor in Medicine, with much credit; and published a Dissertation on Antimony, shewing great chemical knowledge and research. Thus finished in his professional attainments, he looked forward to the capital as the land of promise, and a settlement here was the first object of his ambition. He accordingly commenced practice, and was equally fortunate in his outset, by forming a similar connexion with Sir G. Baker, President of the College, as he had done with his former tutor. Sir George was then engaged in his celebrated Dissertation on the Devonshire Colic, the source of which he referred to an impregnation of lead. To establish this fact, the chemical talents of Dr. Saunders were called into action, and a variety of nice and complicated experiments were conducted by him with this view, so greatly to the satisfaction of Sir George, that, as a spontaneous act of gratitude, and from the strong impression of Dr. Saunders's rising abilities, he proposed him to the College, to have all the honours and privileges of a Fellow, without having studied at any English university: a concession only granted to high merit and correct conduct. This certainly was a most creditable introduction to Dr. Saunders, and gave him an opportunity of shewing his classical acquirements, by delivering the annual Harveian oration, which he afterwards printed.

Soon after, he was also equally successful, by a vacancy occurring in Guy's Hospital, to gain the appointment of Physician to this important and extensive medical establishment. Here a field immediately opened for properly displaying the energies of his mind, and his professional acquirements; and his industry, exertion, and talents, did not lose sight of the opportunity put in his power, of standing high in scientific reputation, and reaching the acmé of medical respectability. The situation of Guy's Hospital is particularly favourable to early initiating its

medical attendants into the emoluments of extensive practice: the numerous and respectable circle of its governors, and the large pupillage it has always commanded, render a popular physician there on an eminence, to be seen, talked of, and to have his merits fully discussed. Of this ordeal Dr. Saunders's abilities were fully competent to stand the trial, both as a teacher, a practitioner, and a gentleman of general and varied information; and the consequence accordingly was, that under his direction the reputation of the Hospital, as a medical school, first commenced, and gained its high character: he stood himself at the head of the city practice in a few years; and his countenance and support was courted in every liberal and scientific undertaking that went on, either as a party, an adviser, or friend.

Possessed of much good sense, prudence, and a just discrimination of character, the connexions formed by Dr. Saunders were valuable and important; and the esteem in which he was held by them enabled him to use them for the best of purposes, and to deserve a reputation above what medical abilities can bestow—the merit of being the patron of the young and unbefriended of the profession.

A concurrence of circumstances favoured his benevolent inclinations in this respect. At the breaking out of the late war, so long and disastrous, several of his pupils possessed high departments in the Army and Navy Boards, and their respect to their former preceptor made them pay every attention to his recommendation. In one year four army physicians owed their preferment solely to his interest.

His influence with the Directors at the East India House enabled him to do the same to a considerable extent; and, after performing the part of an enlightened instructor and able lecturer, in conveying professional

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rity of its author, gave a preference for a time in practice to that species of this valuable remedy which was the subject of it. This work was followed by another and more important one, a Treatise on the Liver and its Diseases, which may be considered as his standard production. It was first read before the College as the subject of the Gulstonean lecture; and, in consequence of being so well received by that learned body, he was induced to give it to the world in its present shape. He was also naturally led to this subject from his East India connexion, and the number of Anglo-Asiatics, who on their return put themselves under his care. He has there laid the foundation of the *Hepatic Theory*, now so universally adopted by his successors, but without that judgment, on their part, he has displayed in the use of the specific so much recommended in Asiatic practice. His earnestness to enforce a proper and regulated use of this means led him lately, in a small pamphlet, to resist the late opinions of others, and to oppose the solemn admonitions of practical experience, to the jejeune and immature notions of fanciful hypothesis.

From this acceptable production to the profession and the public, he was next induced to turn his attention to another of no less importance, and which united chemical abilities with practical knowledge, and clinical observation in treating it. This is his work on Mineral Waters: a work of high merit and utility; and which shews every one, when at a watering-place, what he should prefer, and what he should avoid, during his residence at these seats of health and amusement. This production was much wanted. The former Treatises on Mineral Waters were either obsolete or incomplete, and this has supplied the desideratum which every patient looked for.

Dr. Saunders's elevated character as a physician gained him a ready admission into the first and most distinguished

literary associations. He was elected early a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was President of the New Medical Society, founded on a select plan; and he belongs to most of the public institutions of consequence in the country.

From his extensive information, and standing at the head of the City Medical Department, no one had it more in his power to benefit the profession in general than Dr. Saunders. He took, at this period, a delight in knowing whatever was going on in Medicine in the different parts of the country; and that knowledge he applied to serve his friends, and in pointing out where they could best settle, and where he could most serve them by his introductions.

Such a character could not fail but to be generally respected by the profession; and the friendship that subsists between him, and many of the first individuals of this class, is a strong proof of it. The intimacy between him and Sir W. Farquhar has continued for upwards of forty years, with mutual advantage to both; and, in consequence of that friendship, Dr. Saunders had the honour of being appointed Physician to the Prince Regent, and was also called in to attend the late Princess Amelia, on the supposition that her disease was connected with an affection of the liver.

Dr. Saunders's patronage of Dr. Babington does him no less credit than the other parts of his conduct. This gentleman, who has succeeded him in this hospital, and in his city practice, owes his rise in life entirely to his introduction. Commencing in what may be termed the initiatory department of the profession, he gradually rose in medical honours and preferment, till the resignation of Dr. Saunders in his favour, on the latter's retiring to Russell Square, and quitting his city connexion. Many other acts of similar benevolence and philanthropy might be instanced.

Thus in concluding the character of this respectable individual, we may justly say, his earlier days were marked by much industry and exertion, in establishing his professional reputation; in the zenith of his practice and fame, his influence and connexions were employed to the best and most benevolent ends; and in his present retirement he carries with him the regrets of the profession, to the young of which he was always accessible, and to them his advice and services were always extended. Though, as we have noticed, he is properly the founder of the modern Hepatic System of Medicine, he may be truly said to take no impression from his hypothesis, or to view the world with *a jaundiced eye*.

The restoration of Dr. Saunders's health, and his return to the capital, is anxiously wished for, especially by the junior part of the profession, who cannot fail in consultation with one of his long experience and enlarged observation, to profit greatly by his opinions as a consulting physician.

DR. POWELL,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

IT is the fate of particular individuals to be assailed with unmerited prejudice; and, from standing in peculiar situations, to meet that obloquy, which should only attach to those bodies of which they form but a part. This gentleman has been the organ of the College on different occasions; and, "though his earnest wish and endeavour "to pass through his professional life peaceably and ho- "nourably, and so far as possible to avoid the notice of "the various libellers of the day," yet it has been his lot to suffer under unsought abuse and illiberal criticism. To this, however, he has shewn himself "comparatively in- "different;" and, with true dignity, has stood aloof, nor been provoked to contradict it: justly feeling assured, that falsehood and illiberality must carry with them their own correction.

Dr. R. Powell was born in Oxford, of respectable parents in trade there. He was educated on the foundation of Winchester College, and afterwards entered at the University of Oxford. Accidental circumstances led him to follow the profession of Physic rather than the Church, for which he was intended; and, after finishing his studies both in general literature and in medicine, he took the degree of Doctor, preparatory to his commencing practice. He settled in London; and in 1805 was appointed to the important situation of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a situation of high trust, and which he has discharged with much fidelity and attention to the interests

of the Charity. In that time, he has distinguished himself both as a practitioner and teacher in some of the highest branches of medicine, and its auxiliary departments, and ably seconded his colleagues in rendering this Hospital one of the first and most popular schools of the metropolis.

He is likewise a member of some of the literary and scientific societies, and at present one of the Vice-presidents of the Institution for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. To this patriotic establishment he has paid much attention, and shewed himself possessed of an expanded mind, that travels beyond the trammels of professional science, and carries its researches equally to subjects of high importance and interest to the general welfare of the state.

Dr. Powell's first publication on Medicine was a small Treatise on the Bile, which had been read as the annual Gulston lecture at the College of Physicians, and the diseases from this source. This has been of late years a popular subject with most rising members of the College. Dr. Saunders first set the example, and shewed the use and abuse of mercury in bilious diseases, with much judgment and practical observation, comparing the treatment in India with what ought to be the proper line of practice in this country. Dr. Powell followed next in the same field, and was succeeded by the elaborate treatise of Dr. James Curry, who has amplified the ideas of other writers, and consolidated them with his own into a large system. In comparing these different works, we shall find Dr. Powell's publication, so far as it has gone, possesses equal merit with the others, and has just claims to originality in several of the opinions contained in it.

It may be, perhaps, here remarked, that the sentiments of these distinguished modern writers have, by a new and more ingenious mode of reasoning, brought back the

practice to what it stood at in the days of Boerhaave: that they have shewn the mischievous effects of what he termed congestions of the liver: and that the free purgation of this organ is of the first consequence to the general health of the system. This seems of late to have given a blow to the antispasmodic and stimulant theories of medicine, and to have brought back practice to its more natural and successful application of depletion, and reducing rather than exciting, and over-stretching the powers of life. This plan is certainly more consonant to reason and common sense; and however the judgment of the profession may be led away for a time, by the brilliant reveries of a Beddoes and some of his followers, yet these, like the evanescent flash of a meteor, dazzle but for a day, and give place to that return of cool practical observation, which detects their fallacy, and consigns them to deserved oblivion.

Dr. Powell, as being appointed from 1808 Secretary to the Commissioners for regulating Mad-houses, had the fullest opportunities of forming correct and extensive conclusions on this important subject of mania—one in which the hopes and fears of the nation have been justly and anxiously engaged for a number of years. In order to form a just calculation on the prevalence of the disease, he took as a fixed point the correct census of the population, first established in 1800; previous to which period there was no accurate criterion to go by. From the first establishment then of the Act for Lunatics in 1775 to the year 1800, the proportion of this disease to that of the population, he found to be 1 in every 7500, a proportion much less than could be supposed, according to popular belief. Of these he has likewise fixed the proportion of males in the country to be as 1000 to 1195; but in London it turns out the reverse, or as 1228 to 1000. Though it must be admitted that the

disease has increased from 1775 to 1809, in the proportion of 129 to 100, still, compared with the population, it may be considered as not a common malady, and that the calculations have hitherto been erroneously made, and greatly magnified. The benefits arising from the establishment of the Act of Parliament on this subject are pointed out, and the hopes of farther improvement wisely suggested.

Dr. Powell's investigation is certainly satisfactory, as a public document to which to refer, and deserves the thanks of society for the just observations it contains.

But besides this paper on insanity in general, Dr. Powell has also called the attention of the profession to the history and treatment of a species of it, of the most formidable and fatal nature, in one of the early cases of the recent increase of hydrophobia, which fell under his care. As yet no means have been found to arrest the progress of this disease; and he has proposed a new remedy, of a highly active nature, the nitrate of silver, exhibited internally. In convulsive diseases, he has shewn its successful and almost specific influence; and though it did not turn out equally fortunate in hydrophobia, yet farther experience may lead to such a combination, as may make it ultimately a means of cure. Dr. Powell, however, has the merit here of endeavouring to proportion the powers of the remedy to the magnitude of the morbid cause.

Dr. Powell was an active member of the committee of the College for the revision of the Pharmacopœia, of which he published a translation. The progress of chemical science within the last twenty years, had rendered this revision essentially necessary, as a change was necessary both in the choice and arrangement of articles, in the conduct of many of the processes, and also completely in the nomenclature. In doing this, it was necessary to unite science,

simplicity, and precision, and to give what was essential for practice, and no more.

To form an estimate of the merit of this performance, a comparison must be made with the former editions of the same work; and, if this is done, can any of them shew an equal, or indeed, such an appropriate selection, in the enumeration of the simples? Are there almost any retained, but those that discover sensible and active virtues? and are not new ones introduced equally efficacious? In the same manner, if we investigate the chemical articles, are not the processes simplified, and rendered more complete? And, when we turn to the best part, containing the pharmaceutical forms, they are circumscribed to what are really useful, and not loaded with the farrago of former times. It would certainly have been unworthy of the College, to sacrifice their science and character to the prejudices of the apothecary; and the super criticisms which have been made shew only reflexions without a cause, in the desire of carping at trifles, for want of important matter. The change of the language, according to the latest discoveries, was a task imperiously required of the College; and, if neglected, would appear in the same light as a Dictionary of language peculiar to a former age, published as the standard of the present day. The work is introduced by a learned historical Preface, tracing the progress of dispensaries to the present period; in which Dr. Powell displays much knowledge of the subject, and the sentiments of a man of science, liberality, and humanity, equally zealous for the interests of the public as the profession. As a proof of this, he has strongly recommended the compilation of a national Pharmacopœia, in which the Colleges of Edinburgh and Dublin should be included; and a Dispensary then formed, worthy the genius of the empire, on a grand and elaborate scale.

In enumerating Dr. Powell's works, we must not omit the Harveian oration, delivered in 1808. This, though a hacknied and common-place subject, from its confined nature, and from the endless attempts of preceding orators, he has clothed with the purest Latinity and Ciceronian style, shewing himself a pupil of that University, which has been so distinguished for its classical taste and erudition.

On the whole, Dr. Powell stands in that enviable situation of being high in the estimation of the College as one of its leading members; in the Hospital he shews himself an able discriminating physician and teacher; and in public life displays that dignity and independence of character, which gives a just title to general esteem.

DR. J. COOKE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND LATE SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE possession of real science and superior acquirements is generally attended with modesty, and a desire to shun ostentation. It rather avoids publicity than courts applause, even in a profession where publicity is essential to success, and the acquisition of fortune. This may be particularly applied to the present respectable individual, whose desert is universally acknowledged, and whose practice has been suitable to his known merit and attainments.

Dr. John Cooke is descended from a respectable family of that name, at Edith Weston, in Rutlandshire, and by his mother's side from the ancient family of Pilkington, in Lancashire, where he was born. His grandfather was a dissenting clergyman, by whom he was early intended for the Church. His education was conducted at a seminary in high estimation among the Dissenters, founded by the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. Soon after finishing this course of education, he turned his thoughts to Medicine, a study probably more congenial to his disposition; and, under the patronage of his uncle, Mr. Stead, the late respected apothecary of Guy's Hospital, he was entered there a physician's pupil, and thence removed to Edinburgh, as the most celebrated school for this science, where he might draw his instructions from the fountain head, and render himself competent to the highest depart-

ment of his profession. Here he continued a considerable time, and attended all the classes of Medicine; and having made the full proficiency to be expected from one of his talents and industry, he next passed to the continent, studying two years at Leyden, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, with the deserved applause both of his teachers and fellow students.

The road to professional eminence was now open to him, and his ambition directed him to a settlement in the metropolis, as the great mart for talents and preferment, and where the dissenting interest was most predominant. Here he was soon appointed Physician to the Aldersgate Dispensary, in which he continued some time; and afterwards to the highly respectable and important trust of Physician to the London Hospital, the duties of which he executed in such a manner, as to gain the respect and attachment of the pupils, the gratitude of the patients, and the best wishes of the patrons and governors.

As a teacher, the modesty and diffidence of Dr. Cooke confined him in his lectures more to the opinions he had been taught, and which his own observation and experience had confirmed, than to broach new theories, or advance imaginary hypotheses. To the sentiments of Dr. Cullen he was particularly attached—the best proof of his sound judgment and application.

However much self-opinion may be considered as a merit in other sciences, it is not so in medicine. *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri* is perhaps here a dangerous doctrine; and more injury has been done to mankind by the crude and undigested hypotheses of practitioners, than by any other cause. It is this that has brought Medicine into contempt, and made the professors of it be regarded as little better than visionary theorists. Dr. Cooke has shewn on all occasions a sound judgment, the result of

observation, experience, and study; and in the hands of such a person a patient must feel the highest confidence and satisfaction, and to such a character the profession must look up with admiration and respect.

After a service of twenty years, as Physician to the London Hospital, from the pressure of other engagements, Dr. Cooke found it necessary to retire; and in doing so, he left with him the universal regret of every one connected with that charity, and especially of his professional associates, who bore every testimony to his unvaried conduct as a gentleman, and his correct behaviour and exemplary feelings as a man.

On Dr. Cooke's first entering the College of Physicians, from his education having been conducted in a foreign university, he was entitled to no higher preferment than that of a Licentiate.

The constitution of this respectable body is somewhat peculiar. It was formed in favour of the graduates of the English universities, at a period when the two kingdoms were divided, and their interests separate. The privileges therefore annexed to the College charter became confined to a small body, which, under the title of Fellows, governed it, to the exclusion of every inferior connexion, which had not this particular advantage. Thus, the more numerous class of physicians in the metropolis are simply attached to it, in consequence of having the permission or license of the College to practise, as a matter of favour held under special regulations. Though such a constitution and exclusive monopoly might be highly proper at the time the charter was originally granted, it is clear, that in this age of refinement and expanded science it is not consonant to the spirit of improvement, and that liberality which ought to attend learned and professional establishments. On this account, and with much justice, the Licen-

tiates, as the more numerous body, at one time were desirous to have their privileges enlarged, and that the College should no longer retain their extensive powers in their original strictness. A trial was instituted in the case of Dr. Stanger, and argued with much good sense and judgment in Dr. Wells's publication on that occasion. Dr. Cooke was one of the most strenuous advocates in seconding these gentlemen in this necessary reformation, and took a very active and, we may say, laudable part in the business. On some concessions, however, of the College, this opposition was withdrawn; and the stand which Dr. Cooke thus made seems to have elevated him no less in the opinion of the College than of his coadjutors.

Among the peculiar privileges belonging to the President of this learned body, there is that, of having it in his power, as a special right, of proposing for election one of the Licentiates to be a Fellow, whose exemplary conduct and superior attainments may entitle him to this preferment. Such was the respect attached to Dr. Cooke's character and talents, that he was selected as the chosen Licentiate for this elevation, notwithstanding the opposition he had shewn to the narrow system of the College establishment.

Though Dr. Cooke's engagements obliged him to resign his situation, as Physician of the London Hospital, it was by no means his wish to lay aside the practice of his profession, and the line of teaching to which he was partial, and had been so long accustomed. He accordingly some years ago, at the earnest request of those engaged in the Institution of the late Dr. William Hunter, in Windmill Street, took the department of Medicine: it being their anxious desire to render it a general school for the education of the practitioner, and not to confine it as heretofore to Anatomy and Surgery. Since that time Dr. Cooke has regularly lectured at this seminary, and

pursued the same method as he did in the London Hospital.

In summing up this short sketch of Dr. Cooke, it may be remarked, he has rather repressed than courted publicity. Wherever he is called in, the patient will feel the satisfaction of having his hours of sickness attended by one, who, to long and extensive professional knowledge, unites both the manners of the gentleman and the accomplishments of the scholar, and whose correctness of morals and tried integrity place him above every trick or meanness, which too often attaches to some of the leading and hacknied characters of the profession.

As a proof of the high and merited public confidence attached to Dr. Cooke's professional character, we may observe, that in the year 1799 a dreadful alarm had been excited in the city, by the sudden death of two men employed in landing some cotton, supposed to have fallen victims to the infection of the plague thus imported. The alarm raised the fears of government, which desired a proper inquiry to be made. Dr. Cooke, by a letter from the Lord Mayor, Mr. Combe, was applied to for this purpose; and the report was drawn up by him in such a masterly manner, as completely to tranquillize the public mind: shewing, by a clear investigation of the symptoms, the appearances on dissection, and the collateral circumstances of those employed along with the patients, that no such malady could exist, as that which had excited such alarm. The report is written with the precision, method, and elegance, of a literary character; and it is to be regretted, that Dr. Cooke's pen has not been oftener employed. He has been selected, however, by the College, as one of the Committee to superintend the printing of their Transactions.

Dr. Cooke was admitted a Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of London. In 1789, he became a Licentiate of the College, and a Fellow in 1809; and we have little doubt that, when an opportunity offers, he will shew, that the former *principles* and *independence* of the *Licentiate*, are not forgotten by the *Fellow*.

DR. R. BREE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE BIRMINGHAM INFIRMARY.

THE extent of Medicine precludes that perfection which it might attain, were the objects of its professors more circumscribed. This, for some time past, has been the wise and prudent practice of a number of respectable physicians; and to none are the public more indebted, than the present eminent individual, who, by selecting a particular and important class of diseases, has been of high benefit to society.

Dr. R. Bree is the son of a respectable practitioner in Warwickshire, who wisely relinquished this precarious, and often unprofitable profession, at an early period. His son received the first rudiments of his education at Coventry, and from this early seat of his classical acquirements he went to Oxford, where he was under the tutorage of Sir William Scott. Here, besides finishing his pursuit of general literature, he began his professional studies, in which, except Chymistry, he made little progress, till he visited the University of Edinburgh. The ardour and enthusiasm with which the students are here imbibed from the lessons of their masters, was then proverbial, and at its greatest height. The rival systems of a Cullen and a Brown each attracted its partizans; and the turn for disputation, cherished in the societies, was exerted with all the ingenuity of talent and the fire of youthful passion, in favour of the favourite topic of the day. Where argument failed to convince,

recourse was often had to more cogent reasons, and the modern ideas of honour gave the ultimate decision to the business.

At such a seminary Dr. Bree could not be a silent and unconcerned proficient. He early became attached to the system of Brown. The principles of Brown have certainly a simplicity and consistence highly prepossessing to a student; and it is not so much a fault in their principles, as their application, that has marred this theory. They are an outline not filled up: and even a Beddoes has failed in giving the elucidation required; for Brown himself, unacquainted with practice, saw their application only through his mind's eye, and not at the bedside.

Dr. Bree seems to have left the University impressed with their superior merit, and so highly in the favour of his teacher, as to receive from him the greatest marks of friendship and esteem in his power.

Having now finished his professional attainments, Dr. Bree resolved on commencing practice, and applying his talents to the benefit of society as well as himself, the first duty of every medical character. He accordingly settled at Normapton, and began business as a physician. A vacancy happening in the Hospital there, he stood a candidate for the appointment, and proved successful, against the competition of a senior physician, Dr. Hardy. This success, it is said, he owed to his connexion with Oxford, from which University he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine previous to the day of election. This decision in favour of Dr. Bree was certainly formed by the electors on just grounds. Medicine is a science in a certain degree hid by its professors, and perhaps properly, from the public eye. The abilities of a medical character cannot therefore be judged of, but from the opinion of the profession themselves; and this opinion is best evinced by the recommendation the individual carries with him, of

his qualifications from the seat of learning where he has acquired his knowledge. Dr. Bree had a legal claim to public confidence, in preference to his competitor.

The appointment to the Hospital here gave Dr. Bree a full opportunity of applying the principles of Medicine he had imbibed to the real test of practice; and this he seems to have done with that judgment and propriety, as to have satisfied the governors of his conduct, and the community at large, of his success as a physician. After continuing here for a year or upwards, he saw the field too narrow and contracted for his views, and on an invitation from a number of respectable characters at Leicester, he left it for the latter place. His reputation had indeed preceded him: and no sooner was he settled, than he received the preferment of Physician to the Infirmary. In this situation Dr. Bree was highly respected. Attentive to his official duties, and blending with much professional knowledge acute and discriminating observation, his practice and manners equally merited approbation: the former being accompanied with such success, as to place his medical character high; and the latter being the means of gaining him general esteem, and a number of friends. His residence at Leicester, therefore, met his fullest expectations, and here he continued, progressively advancing in his career to fame and fortune, when the loss of health, and a rapid decay of constitution, marred these well-founded prospects, which his industry and abilities had so strongly concurred to realize.

The complaint which attacked him was that distressing malady, the asthma. The fits of it were not only frequent and severe, but attended with such an emaciation and reduction of strength, as foreboded a rapid and fatal termination. Naturally alarmed at such a distressing situation, which could not fail to impress his every feeling and care, he resolved entirely to give up the busy walk

of life, and instead of attending to the health of others, to occupy himself in the cure solely of his own disease. This wise resolution he immediately put in practice, and left Leicester, to the regret of the numerous and respectable circle of his patients and friends.

The removal of his formidable malady was now his first object; and having studied under one whose boast was, that he drew experience in the treatment of disease from his own person, Dr. Bree was induced to institute experiments on himself with the same view. These experiments he conducted with boldness and success; and the result was, his adopting an entire new mode of practice in asthma—a mode which restored his own health, and enabled him to extend its beneficial effects to society.

It is fortunate for the community at large, that medical men have been occasionally the martyrs to particular diseases. They have thus been induced to bestow on them a more than ordinary attention; to delineate with precision every trait of their history; to mark the effect and pressure of particular symptoms; and to draw more just and conclusive inferences on the action of different remedies, than would otherwise have been done. During the period of his recovery, in order to avoid the tedium of an inactive life, Dr. Bree applied himself to the profession of Arms, and accepted the commission of captain in a regiment of militia. This, however, was only a temporary employment, not congenial to that turn of mind which belongs to the man of science and study, which has been evinced in numerous instances, and particularly in the case of the present Lord Erskine, who began his career as a military character. As soon then as Dr. Bree's health was fully confirmed, he returned to his professional pursuits. He had now, therefore, to commence his medical progress anew: and Birmingham, a large and populous town, the seat of extensive mechanical operations and

enlightened manufacturing concerns, he chose for the theatre of his future practice. Here he was appointed Physician to the Hospital; and by his industry and acknowledged reputation, he soon took a lead among the profession, and had no reason to regret the change of circumstances which had drawn him from Leicester. Here he had an opportunity, during the severe winter, which increased every article of life beyond what the labours of the poor and industrious could afford, to shew himself not only eminent for his medical knowledge, but also actuated by the most liberal principles of philanthropy and benevolence.

In the course of this time, poverty and its attendant evils brought on the ravages of typhus, with its usual mortality, in populous situations. To check this epidemic, Dr. Bree was assiduous in giving full effect to the late Dr. Curry's plan; and the cold ablutions recommended by this ingenious physician, were incessantly employed under his direction. He was also instrumental in establishing a General Dispensary, for diseases to which the Hospital do not apply, and where confinement would be injurious.

Thus situated high in professional rank, and universally esteemed and employed in all cases of importance, a circumstance occurred, which drew him once more from a seat of so flattering expectations and practice, to a still more expanded and interesting field. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, since his return from Italy, had been subject to incessant attacks of asthma, similar to those of Dr. Bree himself. The reputation of the physician drew the attention of the royal sufferer. He became his patient: and the plan of treatment so fortunate with himself, was on this occasion equally fortunate with the Prince. The royal solicitations and advice now urged him to act in a wider and more ex-

tended sphere, as a duty equally due to himself as to the interests of humanity, and pointed out the metropolis as the proper field for his merit in that class of diseases to which he had paid such particular study, and which formed so large a proportion in the yearly bills of mortality. He accordingly, in the year 1804, removed to the metropolis, where he was already well known, by his celebrated Treatise on Disordered Respiration: a work replete with solid learning, just observation, and a practice founded on experience drawn from the most unerring source, *personal feeling*. This work has been generally read; and wherever read, approved. It has introduced the author to an extensive practice and consultations from every quarter of the empire; and it has justly placed him as the oracle in all complaints of the chest, for regulating the opinion to be formed, and the treatment to be adopted. Since his residence in London, Dr. Bree has been elected a Fellow of the College, F.R.S. and belongs to a number of literary and learned societies.

About three years ago, when the rage for stramonium, as a cure for asthma, began in this country, Dr. Bree found it a duty he owed the public to caution them against the indiscriminate use of this dangerous article. The facts he stated of its fatal consequences seem to have made a proper impression on the popular mind; and it is now almost entirely given up by its warmest friends and supporters, as possessing no specific influence more than any other narcotic in this disease.

On the whole, we congratulate the public, whenever a physician of abilities and judgment, such as Dr. Bree, without excluding general practice, confines himself in his practice to one class of diseases. Such a man, constantly occupied in the contemplation of the same subject, cannot fail to throw a new light upon it, and to open sources of relief untried before. That Dr. Bree's attention has

been unwearied in this respect, we have reason to infer; for we know he has kept a *regular list* of every case in which he has been employed, divided year by year, of course marking, as he goes along, his progressive improvements and alterations in opinion, from new facts and increased experience.

DR. GEORGE PAULET MORRIS,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY.

THE army is, perhaps, the best school for medical practice; and the young physician has there a field to proceed on, which puts the doctrines he has been taught to their proper test. He acquires here the true lessons of experience, and has an opportunity of appreciating, to its full extent, what the powers of medicine can do. His practice is here exercised in a class of society, where the most energetic means are called for; and the prescriptions here are not of that placebo kind, which marks the proceedings and attendance on private life. An Army Physician is, therefore, a bold and decisive practitioner; and the present respectable individual has fully benefited by his former military situation.

Dr. Morris is a native of Westminster, and received the early parts of his education at Westminster School. His professional acquirements were chiefly attained at the University of Cambridge, where he entered in the year 1781, where he afterwards took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, preparatory to his being elected a Fellow of the College.

On finishing his professional studies, Dr. Morris began the novitiate of his career in the army, where he successively ran through the gradations of rank, till he attained the preferment of physician: a preferment much limited, and only retained for the chosen few, who have distinguished themselves in the service. Here in the course of the war he had ample opportunities of contemplating the

varied appearance and nature of disease in every climate, and hoarding up this fund of knowledge, which he is now enabled to apply with success in private practice.

But military life, though highly pleasing to a young mind, from the variety of new scenes which it opens to him, and that free and easy society to which it gives access, particularly in time of war, comes to lose its relish in a certain period, when the individual is anxious to return to the walks of civil society and domestic enjoyment. Dr. Morris, therefore, after a sufficient time of service, resigned his military commission, and settled in the metropolis, the seat of his connexions, and of those friends who had been the associates of his military career. Here, on becoming a Fellow of the College, he was soon after elected Physician to the Westminster Hospital, an establishment of an extensive nature, and for conducting the duties of which Dr. Morris was admirably fitted by his previous station.

The patients here are generally those who have been, at previous periods of their history, connected with military life. A military practitioner, therefore, by pursuing the conduct to which he has been accustomed, displays a success in his practice, which the physician of another school cannot boast. Here then Dr. Morris gave high satisfaction, and fixed his reputation as an hospital practitioner, the certain introduction to public confidence and private business. His progress accordingly soon answered his wishes; and such was the pressure of his various avocations, that he found it necessary to give up his public official situation, in favour of a junior physician. He has accordingly engrossed, in the period of a few years, the chief practice in Westminster.

Two circumstances chiefly distinguish him as a physician: his attention to his patients, which is liberal and unremitting; and the softness and gentleness of his man-

ners, which cannot fail to please, and bring consolation along with them. As a practitioner, his confidence in the powers of medicine, acquired from former habits, leads him to give it in such quantities, as to benefit the patient, and not to trust to the uncertain efforts of nature, the fault of so many other physicians, who have not been bred in a similar school.

On the whole, we may conclude, that the public conduct of this respectable Member of the College, shews him in every respect worthy the fullest confidence, as the experienced, humane, and liberal professional adviser; while his private qualities entitle him no less to esteem as a friend.

DR. BAILLIE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY.

To be brought up at the feet of Gamaliel is an adage of scripture, highly applicable to the present respectable individual, who was ushered into professional life with every advantage of education, connexion, and fortune; and whose own merit gave proper effect to these favourable and adventitious circumstances.

Dr. Baillie is the only son of the late Rev. Dr. Baillie, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow. His mother was the sister of Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, and of John Hunter the surgeon, a name of no less celebrity. The care of Dr. Baillie, however, devolved more particularly on the former, who, childless himself, adopted him as his son, and to whom the world are therefore indebted for Dr. Baillie's early professional choice and pre-eminence.

Dr. Baillie received the first rudiments of his education in Scotland, under his father's eye, and there acquired those early habits of classical taste and attachment to science, which his works display, from the correctness of their style, and the clearness and precision of their arrangement. He then left his paternal home for the metropolis, to be under the guidance of his uncle, who, it is probable, had fixed at this period his future destination in life. Here, as soon as his professional studies commenced, he could not fail to make rapid progress. The school, conversation, and talents of such a preceptor, must have made a wonderful impression on so susceptible

a mind. Distinguished as Dr. Hunter was for giving interest to the dullest subjects, and awakening the curiosity of the most languid of his students, his precepts and example must have fascinated his relative in a high degree. As soon then as his attainments permitted, he was removed from this first foundation of his professional science to the University of Oxford, where he might perfect his knowledge, and be entitled to those honours, which carry weight and eclat in public life. Here he continued till he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, as the finishing test of his studies, and his preparation for the duties of practice.

During the life of his uncle, however, the labours of the Anatomical Theatre were more the object of his attention than the emoluments of practice. Easy in his manners, and open in his communications, he was the favourite of the students, and greatly relieved Dr. Hunter of the arduous task of teaching in his latter years. The sudden death of this distinguished character soon left him, in conjunction with the late Mr. Cruikshanks, to support the reputation of this respectable school: and, it may be justly said, that during his execution of this office, for which he was so well fitted, a period of some years, it lost nothing of its most brilliant eclat; and that Dr. Baillie's retirement was received with the deepest regret, and the most sincere acknowledgments of gratitude from every pupil who had been so fortunate as to be under his tuition. His address, on this occasion, did equal credit to his head and his heart, and will remain indelibly written in the minds of those to whom it was given, as was shewn him by the return then made to it.

But though, during the period of Dr. Baillie's employment as a lecturer, his views were not much directed to practice, still he allowed no fact of importance to escape him, either of a singular nature or of practical utility,

which he did not convey to the profession, through the medium of the periodical publications. These papers shew both his acute turn for observation, and his real practical knowledge. Indeed, the subject of morbid anatomy seems to have been one which early attracted him, and the valuable Museum to which he had so full access, opened to him an ample field for its investigation. Though former writers had treated this subject in innumerable volumes, it was to be regretted, before Dr. Baillie's time, there was no regular system or method of arrangement pursued by them, which could render this study useful. Dr. Baillie, by a nice and accurate solution of the morbid appearances of every part of the body, and the peculiar symptoms which in life distinguish them, placed in a narrow and clear compass, an extensive and valuable mass of information, before his time contemptible. This work has gone through successive editions—is quoted as the leading authority of every professional writer—and has placed his character high as a pathognomic physician. It has been rendered farther useful, by correct engravings of the most important morbid appearances in the Hunterian Museum, which is both perpetuating the value of this admirable collection, and also extending its benefits everywhere, beyond the circle who could only have access to it.

Dr. Baillie's resignation of his situation in Windmill Street, left him at full liberty to employ himself in the pursuits of practice. His reputation was already established, and he therefore entered in this field with every advantage. He had married the eldest daughter of Dr. Denman, whose character as a Lecturer and Practitioner in Midwifery had justly placed him at the head of that department of the profession, and whose connexion, therefore, was of the first consequence to a physician: for whatever may be said of merit, connexion is certainly,

under any circumstances, a ready passport to practice, and smooths the approach to the bedside.

The progress of Dr. Baillie was accordingly rapid and brilliant; every difficult case in high life came now under his review, and a few years have seen him at the head of not merely fashionable, but the most extended line of medical business. His mornings are a scene of active consultations; and numbers are regularly dismissed, which the limits of his time cannot embrace. He could say what few physicians would have dared to do to the message of a nobleman—"Tell his Lordship I cannot come to-day." He is now what the first physicians have been in their zenith, without the temerity of some, or the ostentation of others: and so fixed is his reputation in public opinion, that even his leaving the capital for a period of some months at a time, has made no alteration in the request for him at his return. Such is the stable hold of a physician, whose merit is built on the basis of anatomical knowledge; and who is looked to as an oracle in determining the seat and nature of disease, however ambiguous or complicated.

But the science and superior practical attainments of Dr. Baillie had not yet made their way to the court, a scene of difficult access, without the meanness of soliciting patronage, and bowing to those, the man of real merit, who is conscious of his own powers, will despise. He was, however, called in to the late Duke of Gloucester, whose malady proved a hopeless case; but with such satisfaction had his attendance been regarded by this branch of the family, that it is to be presumed it paved the way for his admission on the present illness of the Sovereign. Accordingly, the royal commands were issued for his joining in consultation the court-physicians, where he has continued a principal director of the royal treatment to the present period. Amid the scene of hope and

fear, which divided the nation for such a length of time, while the issue of the royal malady continued uncertain, Dr. Baillie was looked up to, from the known candour of his nature, as the sheet-anchor which regulated public opinion. The air of a court, so apt to change the sentiments, and make the individual turn with every political gale, were considered as incapable of bending the stubbornness of his tried integrity; and it is even said, his opinion differed often from that of his more politic colleagues. Whatever there may be in this, such approbation does his conduct seem to have given, that he was appointed one of the physicians to his Majesty on the first vacancy, with the farther offer of a baronetage, which his good sense and unassuming temper declined.

Such are the leading circumstances that have marked Dr. Baillie's brilliant career to the highest honours of his profession. Of the London College of Physicians he became very early a Fellow, without having any wish to engross official preferment. He is a Member of the Royal Society, and most other literary and medical associations of high respect; and some years ago was chosen President of the new Medical Society.

Among the medical characters to whom Dr. Baillie shewed himself particularly attached, was the late Dr. Pitcairn, a man of elegant literary accomplishments, joined with much professional knowledge. Although there was a great disparity of years, there existed betwixt them a long and uninterrupted friendship, and the confidence reposed by Dr. Pitcairn in the professional abilities of his friend was sincere, being his only medical adviser to the last moment of his existence.

In summing up our opinion of this distinguished physician, we may observe, that the leading features of his character are openness and candour. He never pretends to a knowledge he does not possess, and candidly acknow-

ledges his ignorance where a case is not clear. If a patient will not be satisfied with truth and good sense, he scorns to be subservient to their prejudices, and if not satisfied with his opinion, he leaves them at liberty to go elsewhere. Nor is his liberality in pecuniary matters less worthy of notice: in this he shews himself above the trade of the profession. Often has he been known to return fees where he conceived the individual could not afford them, and also to refuse a larger sum than what he considered in his own opinion was his due. These are traits which, as they are seldom met with, ought to be recorded.

As a practical physician, Dr. Baillie is one of those who will not disappoint by false hopes. Having no opinion of the infallible powers of medicine, he does not choose to overrate them. He knows well the ravages and consequences of disease, and he knows how difficult it is to rectify derangements of structure, when once permanently formed. His prescriptions are marked by simplicity and neatness. They shew no compound or farrago. They have only one principle of action in view, which is clear and defined.

DR. J. DE COURCY LAFFAN,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE FORCES.

MILITARY life requires bold and decisive practice, and by pursuing this principle, the offiial conduct

of the present respectable individual, in his situation as an army physician, has been marked with great and merited success.

Dr. J. De Courcy Laffan is a native of Ireland, and connected with the noble family of De Courcy Viscounts Kingsale. He received his education, professionally, at the University of Edinburgh, where he passed the usual academic period, and then took his degree of Doctor. On leaving this seminary, and finishing his farther studies in the London school, he sat down in the metropolis as a physician in civil life, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. He then received the appointment of Physician to one of the Public Institutions, and thus began his career of practice with every favorable prospect. It was soon after this period that the disastrous expedition to Walcheren returned to the British shores, the remnant of a gallant army, worn out with sickness and disease, the endemic of the Dutch fens. On that occasion, Dr. Laffan offered his services, like many other distinguished physicians, and thus initiated in military life, he since that time has continued his medical talents in that service. He has accordingly served in the different campaigns of Spain and Portugal, and in Britain occupied the Chatham station.

On the termination of the war, Dr. Laffan has again returned to civil life, and settled as a physician at Rochester, with every prospect of standing high in public estimation. It will indeed be an advantage to the community that so many army physicians have returned to the ranks of society. The experience and decisive conduct acquired in that school will improve the present medical practice, and the subject of the present Memoir we understand deserves credit as a man of energy and particular success as a physician.

DR. KIDD,

ALDRICHIAN PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND LECTURER ON ANATOMY, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY.

DR. Kidd was born in London, and was educated at Westminster School, where his promising talents particularly attracted the notice of the late Dean, Dr. Vincent, one of the best classical scholars of the age. From Westminster School he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1793. He then studied four years, from 1797 to 1801, as a Physician's Pupil of Guy's Hospital, and during his attendance there, he claimed the particular attention of Dr. Saunders, ever partial to rising abilities, and who was anxious to see him placed in the chemical department as Lecturer at that hospital. Having finished his studies, he then took his degree of Doctor in Medicine at Oxford, in 1802, and at the same time settled there as a Physician. In the succeeding year he was elected Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry, and one of the Physicians to the Radcliffe Infirmary, which gave him an opportunity of shewing his talents for Clinical practice. On the late resignation of Sir C. Pegge, this year, he was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dr. Lee's Lecturer in Anatomy. Thus he is placed in two important situations, to shew the extent and varied nature of his acquirements; and as his acknowledged abilities, more than influence, has led him to those preferments, the University will feel the beneficial consequences of the selection.

To these appointments may be added, that during the eight or ten first years of his residence at Oxford, he annually gave, by permission of the Vice-chancellor of the University, a public course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology. With the assistance also of some friends, Dr. Kidd had the merit of considerably augmenting the Geological collection of the Ashmolean Museum, formerly begun by the antiquarian *Lhuyd.*

As a literary character, Dr. Kidd has shewn himself with no less eminence. His writings are confined to mineralogical subjects, and shew a thorough knowledge of the science. The first is a work in two volumes octavo, entitled Outlines of Mineralogy. His second work is an Essay on Geology. This is a part which has employed the investigation of some of the ablest and most scientific pens, tracing the formation of the earth, and the history of mankind connected. It is a subject on which there is room for much speculation, and where Dr. Kidd has applied his facts and knowledge of the science with much ingenuity. His last composition, entitled an Essay on the spontaneous Production of Salt-Petre, published in the Philosophical Transactions, displays the same ingenious reasoning of one well acquainted with this branch.

From these labors, an opinion may be formed highly to Dr. Kidd's advantage, both as a philosopher and chemist; and while his abilities do himself high credit, they reflect no less lustre on the University which has placed him in a conspicuous situation to display them.

DR. G. WILLIAMS,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND REGIUS AND SHERARDIAN PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE endowments of the English Universities, much to the honor of the national character, give a scope for study beyond any other, and the present respectable individual has taken a proper advantage of this, in being deeply grounded in those acquirements which do credit to the physician and the professor.

Dr. G. Williams is a native of Hampshire, and after the preparatory rudiments of education, was elected, in 1777, a Scholar of Corpus Christi College, from the foundation of Winchester College. After finishing here his studies in general literature, he entered upon his professional ones, as a Physician's Pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was admitted in 1788 to the degrees of B. M. and D. M. and settled as a Physician in Oxford, and became also a Fellow of the Royal College. On the death of Dr. Sibthorpe, in 1796, he was appointed Regius and Sherardian Professor of Botany, an appointment for which he was well fitted by his previous attention to this branch of science, and on which he has continued to lecture since that time. In 1811, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Hornsby, Dr. W. was made Keeper of the Radcliffe Library. This Library is exclusively appropriated by the Radcliffe Trustees for the reception of books in medicine and natural history. In the course of the last six years large purchases have been made, and probably within a reasonable period of time the collection will be

very considerable and valuable, and prove an honor to the University, and of the highest utility to medical students and naturalists.

From this sketch it will be seen that Dr. Williams's merits entitle him to his academical preferments, and as a practical physician he is no less to be estimated.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. HOME,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

TO unite the rank and knowledge of military service with the science and utility of the physician, and to render the one subservient to the other in rising to an elevated situation, is a rare circumstance in medical history, and the present respectable individual has shewn, by his meritorious conduct, that the one is not incompatible with the other.

Dr. F. Home is a younger son of the celebrated Professor F. Home, of Edinburgh, whose works bear witness to his laudable efforts in the improvement of professional knowledge. Under the auspices of his father, he had every advantage of a liberal education in general literature, no less than in his professional studies. On finishing the latter, he took his degree at his native University, and then prepared to enter into the army, as a Physician. As the restrictions of the service at that period under the former Medical Board required him to be connected with the London College, he became a Licentiate. After thus qualifying himself as a military profes-

sional character, animated by that spirit which the period of war often excites, he gave up the intended charge of the hospital for the dangers of the field, and entered as an officer in the third regiment of guards. Here he has continued to serve with merited approbation during the trying campaigns of the late arduous contest, and gradually risen till he has reached the rank of Field Captain, which is on an equality, in other regiments, with Lieutenant-Colonel. His rank is the meed of tried service, from the battle of Fuentes d'Onor to the termination of the contest at Waterloo, where he maintained, with distinguished gallantry, an important post, and acquired immortal honor amid the heroism of that glorious day; but though that was the last, all the scenes of action at different periods seem to have borne equal witness to his valor and gallant conduct.

Colonel Home's respect for the profession, though thus high in military life, has induced him not to withdraw his name from the College list: indeed his may be considered as a professional family. His eldest brother, Dr. James Home, is the present celebrated Professor of the Materia Medica, and Clinical Lecturer in the University of Edinburgh, and equally deserving in his own walk, for he has given interest to a subject which was formerly little attended to by the student. Even in his military character, Colonel Home's previous professional knowledge must have been of much benefit to him during the late contest. Circumstances would often occur, during the toils of march, and the disasters of battle, when directions from one so able would be of the highest advantage, and thus the service could feel the beneficial influence of his former education and pursuits. Perhaps it would be well if every officer in the service knew so much of medicine as to be able to direct in the emergency of the moment, when the official medical assistance is not

always at hand, and they would then be better judges how far the duties of the surgeon were properly performed, and the safety of the men claim more intimately their attention.

In some former Memoirs we have had occasion to remark the transition, with several members of the College, from medicine, to the law and the church. Col. Home is the only instance we have to record of the change from a professional to a military career. The same we believe may be instanced in the case of Sir D. Dundas, who was originally bred to a professional life, though his professional rank was far inferior to Dr. Home's, being only an assistant surgeon, or mate, and in spite of all his honors, Sir David also has weilded but a bloodless sword, compared with the services attached to Col. Home's.

Of Col. Home, therefore, we may say that the laurels he has gained, and his merit as a military character, make him stand with distinguished honor and desert on the College list; and we may also add, in favor of the profession, that the laurel of the soldier acquires fresh lustre when it encircles the brow of the man of science, like him, and the physician.

DR. JOHN LATHAM,

PHYSICIAN TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL; PHYSICIAN TO THE PRINCE REGENT; AND PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

CIRCUMSPECTION of conduct, and amiable manners, particularly elevate a professional character. These qualities have remarkably distinguished the present individual, who has owed much of his extensive practice to his gentle demeanour, and ingenuous behaviour, laying aside entirely his professional merit.

Dr. Latham is descended from a respectable clergyman in the county of Cheshire, the same which has given birth to the former President of the College, Sir Lucas Pepys. Having had every advantage of a liberal classical education, he entered upon his professional studies at Oxford, and betwixt this celebrated seminary and London completed those attainments, which rendered him fit for the future exercise of the healing art. At Oxford, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, but not till after his first settlement at Manchester, where he was appointed Physician to the Infirmary. Here he continued for three years; and, at the end of that period, removed to Oxford, where he soon became Physician to the County Hospital, on the retirement of Dr. Austin. Having for a certain time resided here, and taken his degree of Doctor, he then removed, as the ultimate and great object of his views, to London, where, like most young physicians, he found it necessary to usher himself to public notice by his literary talents. Gout and rheumatism

are prevailing diseases in every metropolis; and, as they harass the constitution for a period of years, and generally end by the ruin of the health, their victims are eager to employ every new mode of practice, which either chance or the ingenuity of physicians may suggest. This subject was accordingly chosen by Dr. Latham for his first publication; and, though not equal to his future productions, it contained considerable merit, and shewed the results of much observation, and was evidently the work of a reflective mind. His first official appointment in London, was Physician to the Magdalen Hospital, which was resigned in his favour by Dr. Saunders. He was next fortunate enough to gain the same preferment in the Middlesex Hospital; and on resigning it, after a certain period, on a vacancy taking place in St. Bartholomew's, he finished his hospital career here, where he entered upon a field suited to his industry, and that ardour for professional improvement, which has since marked his progress in life. Thus he may be properly and truly styled the Hospital Physician, from the number and variety of his appointments; and his good fortune in this respect puts us in mind of the old maimed sailor's observations, in the Vicar of Wakefield, on the chances of life. At St. Bartholomew's, he first instituted the Medical School, in conjunction with Mr. Abernethy, and gave lectures, which were numerously attended; and his practice was followed and applauded, equal to any of his predecessors in that department.

In the year 1787 the College came to the resolution of giving a new edition of their Pharmacopœia, which, in consequence of the improvements of the science, had become in some degree obsolete, and called for revision. Dr. Latham was at the head of the Committee to which this important and highly honourable task was assigned; and the edition produced under his direction was certainly

deemed more correct and selected than any preceding one, and has maintained its reputation to the present day. The proof of this is, the few criticisms made of it, compared with the late one of Dr. Powell, which has been so much the subject of obloquy and abuse, not only affecting that individual, but the character of the College itself.

The respect attached to Dr. Latham, both from his high standing in the College, and also as an hospital-physician, soon ushered him into an extensive and lucrative practice, and in the pursuit of that he shewed equal industry and talent. The partiality with which he was regarded by some of the first professional characters, a proof of his merit, certainly smoothed his way at his early outset, and to none, we are told, was he more indebted at the commencement, than to the late Dr. Reynolds, who took every opportunity of introducing him, and shewing him in a favourable point of view. In consequence of his successful career, the duties of the Hospital, in a few years, became too great for his other avocations, and Dr. Latham resigned this important and dignified trust, with the regret of those to whom he had given instruction, and also of the Governors, who had been witnesses of his exertions during the period of his appointment.

By the well-earned fruits of his labours, he had now rendered himself independent; and, not tempted by the thirst of lucre above that laudable competence which every man of sense desires, Dr. Latham now wished to relax somewhat from his fatigues, and by leaving his situation in Bedford Row, and going to the westward, to confine his practice to the more select class. This wise plan he has now for some years pursued, without dereliction of his profession, or giving up those pursuits, which at one

time he intended to do, and which were the pleasure of his earlier career. The improvement of his profession seems, indeed, an object he has never lost sight of; and his last publication, on one of the most important subjects of Medicine, the cure of diabetes, is the result of years of investigation, and of an extended and painful observation on this intricate and perplexing disease.

To this subject he was particularly led, by the great number of cases of this malady which had fallen under his care; and, in the Introduction to his Work, he has traced the sentiments of preceding authors from the earliest date, shewing that learning and research which might be expected from one, who had been bred in the classical shades of Oxford, and traversed the banks of the Thames with studious delight. This treatise, therefore, will continue to be regarded, for its full elucidation of the history of the disease, and for its appreciating the different remedies that have been employed, both by others, as well as in Dr. Latham's own practice. The value of such a work becomes indeed enhanced, when it is considered, that it is the result of extensive practice and tried experience, not the offspring of hypothesis, or crude and unsettled opinion—the deception of the day.

From this view of Dr. Latham's professional progress, his rank and standing as a physician justly entitled him to the highest distinctions: the Prince Regent was accordingly pleased to appoint him in one of his physicians. But what may be regarded as a still higher preferment, in marking the estimation of his associates, is, his present dignified preferment, as President of the College—an honour the father of a Sidmouth never possessed, though the friend of a Chatham, and even at one time the political negotiator of that party. Dr. Latham is F. R. S. and a Member of most of the Medical and Literary Societies of the metropolis.

On the whole, this gentleman has always been distinguished by the most honorable and upright practice of his profession, and his private life is commensurate with his public character.

DR. T. HUME,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

COLLEGE rank gives a dignity to military service, while the importance of the latter ought to give, in return, high consequence and respect to the individual who is thus employed in the first of duties, the service of his country.

Dr. T. Hume is a native of Ireland, and of a highly respectable family, who have represented the county of Wicklow during many parliaments. He was educated chiefly at Oxford, both in his literary and professional acquirements. Soon after entering the College, he was appointed Physician to the Expedition, under the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, in 1808. After discharging the arduous duties of this service, and returning to civil life, he was, in the following year, elected Physician to the Westminster Hospital. This he resigned, on his services being again called for abroad, which he continued in the Peninsula during the greater part of the contest, till obliged to return in 1813, on account of ill health. He was then appointed, as a re-

turn for what he had suffered, Physician to the London District, by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, which he held till the establishment was broken up by the peace in 1815.

DR. ASH,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

A TASTE for general literature may be compared to the sun, which diffuses a brilliance over the professional character, and is also in its turn reflected by it, mutually illuminating each other. The respectable subject of this memoir professes this taste in a high degree.

Dr. Ash is a native of Birmingham, a town more remarkable for its manufacturing operations than its literary improvements, though it has produced some eminent characters. Like other manufacturing towns, it is divided between the Church and the Dissenting interest. One of these conflicts unfortunately banished the celebrated Dr. Priestley to America. Whatever his opinions were, philosophy should ever be protected by the arts.

Dr. Ash's early education was conducted at his native town, under the direction of his uncle, an eminent physician there, who, fortunately for Dr. Ash, had no son, and he thus became in a manner filialized to him. His object was to breed him to medicine; and in doing so, he took care that his studies should be concluded on the most liberal and extended footing. He was, as soon as the period of life permitted, sent to Oxford,

that his mind might be enriched with all those more elegant and classical attainments, which designate the real scholar and man of literature; and by his influence, in a certain time, when he had finished the plan of study laid down for him, he was chosen a *travelling Fellow*, an advantage in the power of few to obtain, who devote their days to Medicine. This golden opportunity he carefully improved, and visited all those parts of Europe, which enter into the circle of what is properly termed a classical tour. To a mind stored as Dr. Ash's must have been previous to his departure, such an excursion must have opened new and expanded views both of science and art; and while he traced the institutions of his own country, compared with those on the continent, in respect to Medicine, he would feel justly proud at the superiority in rank and science that the profession could claim in Britain, compared with the rest of Europe. But the acquirements of Dr. Ash in Medicine were not confined to their cultivation at Oxford. He was early sent to Edinburgh, where he past the regular routine of academical study, and where he had the fullest opportunities of being acquainted both with the leading hypothesis, and first practice of the day. The extensive establishment of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, presents such a variety of practice, conducted on scientific principles, from the number of clinical physicians who are appointed to attend, that the dullest student cannot fail to derive the most complete instruction in the application of the powers of Medicine.

Thus gifted, and after the fullest opportunities of reflection and study, Dr. Ash took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Oxford, preparatory to his entering upon practice, and becoming a Fellow of the College. He then settled in the metropolis: and the death of his uncle, and his union with his niece, gave Dr. Ash that fortune, so necessary to the independence both of a literary

and professional character. Like all men of high acquirements of mind, naturally diffident and modest, he is above those arts which are too often employed to attract popularity. He enjoys a respectable practice, and that happy medium, which can alike devote itself to literary ease or professional employment. The respect paid to Dr. Ash by the College is a just tribute to his merit, and he has generally a hand in most of the official papers that appear. The correctness of his style, and his intimate knowledge of classical lore, make him a proper critic on the less refined taste of many of his brethren*.

On the whole, Dr. Ash may be compared, in point of science and literary attainments, to the Arbuthnots, the Meads, and Garths, of former days.

SIR FRANCIS MILLMAN, BART.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY.

To preserve dignity without ostentation, is the mark of a correct judgment and solid understanding; and the deserving individual, the subject of this memoir, has known, in a long and high practice, the art of both acquiring respect and esteem.

Sir Francis Millman was born in Devonshire, where his early life was spent, and pursued his professional studies partly at Oxford, and partly at Edinburgh. At Oxford he was a travelling Fellow, and thus had every advantage of a most liberal and finished plan of study. The first proof of his abilities he gave in a celebrated Dissertation on Dropsy, refuting the former practical notions on this subject,

* Dr. Bowles's Theory of Irritability is exclusively Dr. Ash's.

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College. The Harveian oration delivered by him, is equal to any that has met the fullest approbation of his competitors, the subject of which was the Methodus Studendi; and the resignation of Sir Lucas Pepys, as President, gave the College an opportunity of shewing their opinion of his merit, by the electors unanimously choosing him to the vacant chair. During his incumbency of office, highly to his credit, the rigour which marked the former administration was greatly relaxed, and he conducted himself equally as a gentleman and a scholar.

From the specimen given by Sir Francis, in his Dissertation on Dropsy, of just and correct reasoning, it is to be regretted, that his pen has not been employed oftener on practical subjects. He seems, from this performance, to have a turn for new and peculiar views of the treatment of diseases; and a mind so calculated is certainly highly capable of making valuable improvements, and important deductions, were it at leisure to pursue them. His work on Scurvy is also one of high merit: and to him certainly belongs the credit of having laid the foundation for the prevention of contagious fevers in the metropolis, by the doctrines there laid down—a disease rare in comparison with former times, when it proved the chief pest of society.

In consequence of the attention he had paid to this particular subject, when Mr. Pitt, in the year 1805, instituted a Board of Health, to guard the country from the introduction of the pestilential disease, which had raged with such violence at Cadiz and the neighbouring coasts of the Mediterranean, he was appointed to a place at it, and took an active part in the composition of those Memoirs, which were printed and published by government, and which contain the best instructions for securing any country from the introduction of pestilential disorders. Whilst the Board was employed in devising the means (with every prospect of success) of lessening the extraordinary mortality usually experienced by troops in the West Indies,

owing to the change in the administration which occurred in 1806, it was suddenly and unexpectedly dissolved, and has never since been assembled, though their labours promised important advantages to the public. It is indeed much to be regretted, that a Board of this kind should not have continued always established for subjects of medical police and national improvement. It would add greatly to the character of the country, and shew a laudable zeal in government, to have an institution at all times to refer to, on any alarm, which either real danger or popular prejudice might create.

DR. R. WILLIS,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, &c. &c.

PROFESSIONAL inheritance is not so frequent as in mechanical life. It is certainly of advantage, where facts and experience are only looked to, that such an hereditary pursuit of the same profession should proceed from father to son; but in the case of science, it has perhaps an opposite effect, and the prejudices of the father are thus apt to have a strong influence on the mind of the son, and, from motives of respect and affection, to mislead his better judgment. This we should consider, though we do not absolutely vouch for it to be the case, with the subject of the present memoir: for his father, a clergyman, and not professionally bred, would, like all persons who take up a particular point, that is entirely new to them, and where they want the real and solid foundation to go upon, imbibe partialities for certain modes of procedure, unsanctioned by the laws of the economy, or the constitution of the human mind.

Dr. R. Willis is the son of the late Dr. Willis, so well

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sician. The peculiar characters of mania are *suspicion* and *cowardice*. The first is shewn by the rooted distrust and aversion of its nearest and dearest ties; the second, by the effect of coercion, which reduces it to a state of subjection. Thus the maniac may be considered as the most selfish of all characters, and entirely occupied with himself and his own interests. Under these circumstances the point is, what mode of treatment is the best to adopt, to produce a return of reason, or the diffusion of those feelings which appear concentrated on itself. If coercion is too strictly employed, the maniac acquires cunning to elude it and deceive. If lenity is used to a certain degree, it invites to confidence, opens the sluices of the heart, contracted by the constant recollection of its own sensations, and withdraws the unhappy sufferer as it were from himself. A proper medium should therefore be struck. It is fit the maniac should know there is a restraint over him, capable of subduing him; but, at the same time, that there is no inclination on the part of those in whose hands he is placed, to exercise it unnecessarily. In mania the powers of medicine have been little tried, and those most conversant in this line have sat down with a hopeless apathy, so far as it is concerned. Some late experiments, it is said, have proved, that a constant irritation kept up on the head, by water dropped from an height, has had a strong influence, by its counter stimulus, to restore the energies of the brain, and recal the rays of suspended reason. This principle ought certainly to be pursued. It is a subject well worthy the closest investigation, when, perhaps, the difficulty of "ministering to a "mind diseased," would be overcome.

Dr. Willis has had the fullest opportunities, from his education and his connexions, of making himself acquainted with whatever respects the system of management. This part was accordingly properly assigned to

him on his Majesty's present attack; and by thus dividing the royal person between him and the attending physicians, a very wise and judicious plan has been adopted, so far as any thing could be done in so forlorn a situation.

The power granted to the College, by the wise enactments of the Legislature, on the subject of mania, might certainly be applied by this learned body, both to increase their own importance in the eye of the public, and also to benefit society. At present, the commission is merely confined to the licensing houses for the insane; but if the commissioners were to extend their cares farther, and not be satisfied with merely forbidding these houses to do ill, but also perpetually observing they should do nothing but good, then their object would be complete. This might be easily done by attention to three leading points.

I. The first should be, that such houses should be in the hands of none but professional characters.

II. The second is, that regular reports should be laid, from these houses, before the Commissioners, &c.

III. The third is, that they should be occasionally visited by the members of the commission, and considered under their regular controul.

The first point is a fundamental one. There is both a responsibility and knowledge attached to the real professional character, which will prevent those cases occurring from intrigue and design, which are so often the subjects of inquiry in courts of justice, and shew the danger of such receptacles in a high degree. Besides, in a professional hand something will be attempted in the way of recovery.

Regular reports of the number of cases, and their progress, will make the individuals who keep them attentive to their duty, and cautious how they act; and the occasional visitation of the College will still more strongly enforce

this. From this source a certain sum might be even raised, applicable to a variety of useful purposes. The mode of doing it might be by a trifling annual assessment on each patient in these houses; and certainly the regular visitation of the College would be of more value to the patient than the tax. The present respectable member, who has paid so much attention to the subject, will see the propriety of this, and it is to be hoped enforce it. Such a regard to the interests of the community would raise this learned body still higher in public estimation, and thus shew them laudably exerted to do every thing that comes within their jurisdiction, for improving the public weal, and that the powers of their charter are committed to proper hands.

The subject of mania has of late years exercised the pen of a number of writers; but nothing has appeared unfortunately from the College Commissioners, from whom it would come with official weight and impressive authority, that could not fail to have a commanding influence on the public mind. A committee appointed for the special investigation of official subjects, and a communication of these drawn up in the superior manner that might be expected to the profession, would be a most useful and praiseworthy conduct on their part; and there are a sufficient number of members, who both possess a literary turn, and whose employment is not so constant as to prevent them devoting a part of their time to such a necessary and desirable occupation.

Dr. Willis, as far as we know, possesses both professional knowledge, and, from his intercourse with the first circles, and his having every advantage which the polish of education bestows, he cannot fail to unite the gentleman and scholar in his general deportment and behaviour. He has been long a Fellow of the College, and is a member of the different literary societies and institutions of the metropolis.

DR. W. HEBERDEN,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY.

"Fortes creantur fortibus," &c. &c.

Hor. Laudes Drusi.

THE above quotation of Horace is aptly applied to the present respectable individual, who boasts a professional inheritance, and succeeded to the reputation, influence, and fortune, of his father and predecessor in the same walk. The late Dr. Heberden shewed himself one of the first class, both as a practitioner and writer. His Commentaries on the Diseases of the Metropolis, such as he had seen them, display just observation, tried experience, and judicious treatment—and the language in which they are written, is the test equally of the scholar and the gentleman. In the words of Dr. Lettsom, to the author of the present Work, "the writings of the late Dr. Heberden point out to the profession, the powerful effects with patients that a physician experienced in the knowledge of human nature, inspires more than either the formula of prescription, or the regimen and even precept enjoined by him." It may be also here observed, that to gain royal confidence is a difficult task; nor is it less difficult, when gained, to preserve it. The two distinguished individuals of this name have been fortunate in this respect, as they have at all times enjoyed nearly an exclusive attendance on royalty, on that intimate and domestic footing, which leaves the other physicians far behind.

Dr. W. Heberden is a native of London, and was educated at Eton College, as his preparatory school to the

University of Cambridge. To this seminary he was sent at a fit age, and began his professional studies, which were prosecuted with the order of one who wished to make a figure in life. His education was conducted on a scale equal to his father's situation, the high circle in which he moved, and his own natural expectations of pursuing the same path of professional celebrity. Though bred at Cambridge, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Oxford, and soon after was elected a Fellow of the College, in which he has taken a distinguished lead. From his first starting in life he became properly a court-physician, and the circles of rank were exclusively his patients. To this he was naturally introduced by his father, and from the connexion he had formed himself being chiefly in this sphere. We may here remark, that this is one great advantage the physicians had at the English universities over every other. They are reared in the same seminary with the rising hopes of the nation. They form friendships and intimacies of the first importance to their future fortune; and they thus gain, both for themselves and the body to which they belong, a commanding influence in all professional matters. Where the professional character is not high for talent, the remembrance of former friendship gives a prepossession, the leading step to practice. With every advantage of this kind, Dr. Heberden could not fail to stand at the head of professional rank. His practice, however, is rather select than too extensive.

The situation of his Majesty has placed him, for a period of years, in a station highly dignified and important. His attendance has been constant during the successive changes of the physicians, and he has therefore had an opportunity of studying the royal malady through all its shapes and variations. His conduct must have been par-

ticularly prudent, correct, and satisfactory, in his intercourse with the jarring interests with which he has at times occasion to associate. The drawing up the public reports, or bulletins, has been always, we understand, specially committed to him—a task of some difficulty, where curiosity was awakened on the one hand, and prudence was necessary on the other. To vary the mere detail of symptoms without comment, for such a length of time, required certainly address and consideration; and whatever clamours might arise from disappointment, the information was generally suffisient for every good or loyal purpose.

In 1810, Dr. Heberden delivered in his turn the Harveian oration, which, both in matter and composition, is equal to the best that has appeared. This gentleman is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the most eminent and dignified literary associations.

Having from the first commencement of his career been above hospital practice, we cannot judge what would be the treatment of this physician, were he unfettered by that mild mode of proceeding, which the attendance on fashionable life requires. His attainments, both literary and professional, are of the first class; and, in the circle of those among whom his particular line has placed him, he displays those refined feelings and manners, which give consequence to learning, and dignity to the professional character.

DR. E. N. BANCROFT,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

MILITARY medical service, we have repeatedly stated, is the best school for the practical physician, and the present respectable individual can justly boast more tried experience in this field of instruction than any member of the College. To this may be added, that he is equally distinguished for his literary and his professional attainments.

Dr. E. N. Bancroft is a native of London, and the son of Dr. Edward Bancroft, F. R. S. and author of an Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, and of a work on the Philosophy of permanent Colours. He received his classical education under the Reverend Doctors C. Burney and Samuel Parr, and afterwards pursued his studies at Cambridge (where he ultimately obtained his degrees in medicine), and at the medical schools of London and Edinburgh. In 1795 he was appointed Physician to the Army, and in this capacity served many years in the Windward Islands, Portugal, the Mediterranean, and Egypt, as well as in England. He has besides travelled over a considerable part of Europe, and of the United States of America. In 1808 he was elected Physician to St. George's Hospital, in London; but in 1811, his health requiring a warm climate, he resigned that office, and removed to Jamaica, where he is employed as Physician to the Army. In the year last men-

tioned he published "an Essay on the Disease called Yellow Fever," in which he endeavoured to correct the notions generally held about contagion, and to prove that the yellow fever is not contagious.

Dr. Bancroft's publications display not only the finished style of the classical scholar, but the acute and accurate reasoning of the logician. His inductions are generally drawn in a strong and masterly manner, and as a polemical writer, he uses his pen with much energy and effect, in turning the facts or arguments of an antagonist against himself. On the whole, he may be considered as ranking high in the list of the College, and doing honor, by his accomplishments, to the Fellowship.

DR. PELHAM WARREN,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

THIS gentleman is the son of the late Dr. Warren: he has been long a Fellow of the College, and also Physician to St. George's Hospital, which he some time ago resigned. He has written a paper on stomach complaints, in the Transactions of the College, which is much commended by his friends.

DR. MATON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY; AND PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN.

AUTHORITY is a dangerous precipice, assailable on all sides; and the individual to whom it is delegated, in peculiar situations, requires a stubborn hand, and stern virtue, to avoid those embarrassments, into which his public duty will often throw him. The present respectable individual has maintained the rights of the College with that rigid honour, which has exposed him at times to personal dislike.

Dr. W. G. Maton is descended from a respectable family in Somersetshire, where his early youth was spent, and his first proficiency in learning acquired. His professional studies began under the late celebrated botanist, Dr. Pulteney, of Blandford, of whom he has written a life, prefixed to his works; and here he was companion with Dr. Reid, who was also under the same tuition. At a fit time he was sent to Oxford; and betwixt this university and the London Hospitals, with an occasional residence at Edinburgh, he finished that professional career essential before commencing practice. At Oxford he took his Doctor's degree, and then sat down in the metropolis, where he soon became a Fellow of the College. A vacancy happening in the Westminster Infirmary, he was appointed Physician to this Charity—an excellent school for acquiring experience. The duties of this station he discharged for several years, with much credit to himself, and benefit to the establishment; and the periodical publications bear

testimony to his attention as a practitioner, from the facts communicated by him during this period.

His situation, industry, and connexions, soon brought him into an enlarged practice. He was appointed Physician to her Majesty, and the charge of the Infirmary he accordingly resigned, as incompatible with his other engagements. As a Member of the College, he stands in a dignified footing; and has filled the Censorship with the warmest zeal for its interests. From his classical attainments, he was named one of the Committee for revising the Pharmacopœia, on which we have already made our observations, in the memoir of Dr. Powell. He has lately been appointed to the office of Treasurer, a proof of the confidence of his colleagues; and in process of time he seems destined to be one of those, who will fill the President's chair. Nothing is of so much consequence to a young physician, as a firm footing in College opinion: it smooths the avenues to practice, and introduces him to the first circles, if aided by respectable talents and an yielding temper. The present individual has long surmounted the difficulties of his noviciate, and got into that connexion, which will make him a rival to the first names of the profession.

The specimens he has given of literary abilities in his life of Dr. Pulteney, and his periodical cases, shew his discrimination, and the selection and style of the scholar. It is to be hoped his engagements will not prevent him the farther exercise of his pen; and that the profession will owe to him the same obligations for professional improvement and information as the College has done, for his attention to guard their laws, and maintain their privileges.

DR. PEMBERTON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL practice generally observes the same rules as the fashions of the day; but the physician who, instead of pursuing the beaten round, thinks for himself, and has recourse to modes of proceeding bold and energetic, is entitled to the best thanks of society.

Dr. Pemberton is descended from Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, whose grandson he is. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds, and afterwards at Gonville and Caius Colleges, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1794, and became a Fellow of the College in 1796. The metropolis became from the first the scene of his practice, and he has trod fast in the way of the first medical characters of the day.

Dr. Pemberton seems to have laid a solid literary foundation, as the basis of his reputation, in the first instance; and his work on various diseases of the abdominal viscera marks a turn for observation, and a decided and manly practice, which soars above the common-place proceedings, so generally followed, and so inefficacious. Laying aside modern theories, the cobwebs of fancy, he has returned to the doctrines of former times, and revived the system of depletion, the most congenial to the health and restoration of the human constitution. In acute diseases, it is clear, that copious and sudden depletion of the arterial stream, is the only means to check the rapid course of inflammatory action. Instead of this, it has been the opinion, for a length of time, that the present state of constitutional vigour does not admit this Her-

culean remedy, that the modern habit wants that tonic fibre, which necessitates such a measure; and that such powerful means employed, though useful, retard the recovery. Hence venesection has been almost laid aside, and the cure of the most phlogistic diseases entrusted to milder methods. Where, indeed, it is employed, it is only in small quantity, and almost without repetition.

Dr. Pemberton, however, in acute diseases, has justly restored the ancient and rational practice of tinge bleeding, suited to the urgency of symptoms, and in a degree so as to give an immediate check to the humid circulation. The same thing has been done by the ingenious Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh, who considers twenty-nine ounces as a moderate bleeding, in pneumonic and other active cases, repeated every six or eight hours, even ad deliquium. The good effects of this practice are often seen in military life. Dr. Pemberton has the merit of extending it to the ranks of fashion, shewing that conscientious boldness, which a physician, who has the real salvation of his patient at heart, will ever possess.

It may be indeed remarked, that in all diseases of the arterial system, or of an acute nature, proportionate bleeding may be regarded as the proper specific; while, in those of the venous system, purging offers a remedy for the most part equally effectual.

The return to this pure antiphlogistic system has been also much enforced by the writings of Mr. Watt, surgeon, in Glasgow; and the benefit of the same system has been farther displayed, in that excellent practical work, from the pen of Dr. Hamilton, Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, on the Use of Purgatives in various Diseases. These works have given a powerful check to modern hypothesis, and coincide with and enforce the propriety of Dr. Pemberton's practice. It shews, that

different men of sound judgment and just observation will be led to the same point, and draw similar conclusions.

Dr. Pemberton, therefore, may be considered as a practical physician of the first class, who is capable of that boldness and decision, to which many of his fashionable brethren are strangers; and, it is to be hoped, he will set that laudable example, of attending less for the sake of the fee, and humouring the prejudices of the patient, than for doing that benefit, which a just conception of disease, and an energetic mode of practice, enable him to confer. Of late years, the fashionable practice has been merely playing with the patient. This practice was much gone into, in consequence of the example of the late Dr. Heberden, who, though an acute man, and an accurate observer, trifled too much with the malady. The same mode too much distinguishes some of the first names of the present day.

The court physician, who prescribes a grain of hemlock in every prescription, can certainly expect no more from it than from a colouring substance. Dr. Pemberton appears above such littleness; and by being so, it is to be hoped, is eventually destined to take a leading character of precedence, of which he seems highly deserving by his conduct.

Dr. Pemberton was seven years physician to St. George's Hospital, since which he has devoted himself to private practice only. In 1807 he delivered his Harveian oration, which is written in the true style of Ciceronian composition.

DR. CHARLES GOWER,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PHYSICIAN TO THE REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, AND TO THE CLERGY ORPHAN CHARITY.

GOOD nature, and a good heart, are traits of character, that not only gain but command friendship; and to the possession of these qualities, the present individual owes his highly respectable professional situation.

Dr. Gower is a native of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex. He is the son of the late Dr. Foote Gower, the well known historian of the County Palatine of Chester, descended from a long line in succession of physicians, who all practised with great celebrity in the city of Chester. After receiving a classical education at the Charterhouse school, under the tuition of the late Dr. Samuel Beardmore, he went to Oxford, and was enrolled in Oriel College, where he took the several degrees preparatory to the Doctorate. His medical attainments were chiefly acquired at St. Bartholomew's, where he had the satisfaction of associating with a number of fellow students, who are now practising with great credit in the metropolis, and other parts of the kingdom; by all of whom he is warmly esteemed. After a few years retirement from St. Bartholomew's, he betook himself to rural amusements, of which he was particularly fond, having originally felt a repugnance to the practice of Medicine, which his medical friends and companions of his former studies were enabled successfully to combat and to overcome.

Among some of Dr. Gower's friends, an idea has prevailed, that he has considerable faith in *specifics;* but this idea is incorrect, in respect to the meaning attached to this term. On that point his notions go no farther than the belief of practitioners in general, who are not inclined to think such a term inapplicable to Sulphur, as a *curative* of Psora, or Hydrargyrus, as a remedy in Syphilis; and if their confidence in these be granted, they will not refuse to appropriate the same term to any remedy, which may hereafter be discovered, equally efficacious in some other disease.

After a few years' practice in the metropolis, Dr. Gower was elected Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, where he has continued with reputation to discharge the duties of this important station for fourteen years past. Subsequent to the period of his former election, he has been chosen Physician to the Refuge of the Destitute; and also to that meritorious establishment, which cannot be too much extolled, the Clergy Orphan Charity.

DR. T. MONRO,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

THE name of Monro and Bedlam have been so long associated, in the ears of the inhabitants of the metropolis, as to mark the medical inheritance and line of practice of this individual.

Dr. T. Monro is the son of the late Physician of Bethlehem Hospital, to which he succeeded on the death of his father. He was born in London—bred at Stanmore School, under Dr. Parr—and received at

St. Bartholomew's Hospital the first elements in the professional branches of his education. An attendance on the other hospitals, and afterwards the university of Oxford, completed his professional attainments; and he passed also a certain time at Edinburgh. By taking his Oxford degree he became a Fellow of the College; but, from his peculiar line of practice, has entered little into the concerns of this learned body. From the long and attentive family pursuit of this department of the profession, Dr. Monro cannot fail to be an able practitioner, and to understand completely both the management and medical treatment, so far as medicine can go, of this forlorn and deplorable malady. Though called in, previous to settling the Regency, to give his opinion on the state and hopes of the royal sufferer, his services do not seem at any time to have been called for, or his aid reckoned necessary, in addition to the usual medical attendants. This we are not a little surprised at. Indeed, the physicians of the two greatest public receptacles of insanity in the empire seem to have been overlooked; for Dr. Simmons, though consulted at one time, was not employed at least in personal attendance. The cause of this can be referred alone to political connexion—to that breath, which only reaches the interior of a court, and commands its avenues through certain channels.

Whatever there may be here in this, the present respectable individual, as a private practitioner, may certainly be considered as possessing the highest class of patients in this lucrative department, and has no doubt amassed a considerable fortune in consequence. Of his plan of management we have never heard any thing objectionable, such as has been attributed to the too severe system of coercion, practised by others; and we should imagine, than more moderation is shewn by him in this respect, than by several of the lunatic physicians.

In our memoir of Dr. Willis, different plans were suggested for the improvement of the asylum destined for this disease. One, and a material one, may be here stated, which would do more to prevent improper advantages being taken, through the interested, of those, whose situation, though verging on insanity, may not be actually in this state. This is, that in the metropolis, and the same may be extended to all the great towns, that no certificate should be sufficient for any patient, but what is granted by a Member or Licentiate of the College of Physicians. This would be taking it out of the hands of inferior medical practitioners, who may be biassed by motives of interest, partiality, or connexion. It would fix it with men of high character, above mean temptations; and whose honour and professional rank would be the best guard of the unfortunate, who may be doomed to become victims to such cruelty and deception. Such a salutary measure cannot be too strongly recommended, and would require only to be proposed to the legislature for their concurrence and enactment.

From Dr. Monro's education and acquirements, there is little doubt of his acquaintance with every part of Medicine, as a science; but the same opportunities are not offered here, as with physicians in general practice, for forming an opinion of their talents and attainments. The dispute betwixt his father and Dr. Batty raised a good deal of discussion at the time, and shewed the former gentleman in a favourable view; but no such opportunity has occurred, for shewing his successor in the same prominent situation. He is particularly distinguished by a fondness for *virtu*, and his collection is said to be one of the finest in this country. It requires a classical mind, and a taste for antiquity, to enjoy it.

SIR LUCAS PEPYS, BART.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN-GENERAL TO THE ARMY; AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN IN ORDINARY TO THE KING.

SIR Lucas Pepys is the youngest son of William Pepys, Esq. of Ridley Hall, in Cheshire: his eldest brother, Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart. was for many years a Master in Chancery.

Sir Lucas was educated at Eton. He was afterwards a student at Christ Church, Oxford; and resided two years at Edinburgh, for the advantage of that school of physic. He took his degree of M. D. at Oxford, in 1774; and was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, in 1775.

Being nephew to Dr. Russell, of Brighthelmston, who first introduced the use of sea-water and sea-bathing, by his writings on those subjects, though resident as a physician in London in the winter, he went every summer to reside the whole season at Brighthelmston—this he did for many years, and had the whole of the practice there without any competitor.

He was for seven years Physician to the Middlesex Hospital. He married, in the year 1772, Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes, who died in 1810. He married, in 1813, Miss Askew, daughter of the late Dr. Askew, Fellow of the College of Physicians, well known for his learning and his library.

Sir Lucas Pepys was made a baronet in 1784; and was some years before appointed Physician Extraordinary to

the King. In his Majesty's great illness in 1788 and 1789, Sir Lucas Pepys attended the King; and, as a reward for his services on that occasion, he was made Physician in Ordinary, and Physician-General to the Army.

Before this period he had quitted Brighthelmston, and had very extensive practice in London.

The appointment of Physician-General to the Army gave him much patronage as well as high authority; and Sir Lucas observed a nicety in the choice of Army Physicians, in respect to their education, which marked a laudable zeal for a conscientious discharge of the duties in this department. An Army Medical Board was appointed, consisting of the Physician-General, the Surgeon-General, and the Inspector-General; the President of which was the Physician-General. This Board was necessary from the continuance of the war, and the various climates to which expeditions were ordered.

The inflexibility and attention to his duty, while it raised Sir Lucas Pepys in the esteem of one party, naturally occasioned his being assailed by those, to whom these rules, and that strictness, was either a bar to their entering the service, or stood in the way of their attaining higher preferment.

This Army Medical Board directed the whôle medical concerns of the army for above fifteen years, when it was found expedient by government to institute a new Board, consisting of medical officers who had seen actual service. Sir Lucas Pepys himself had no experience in inspecting army hospitals and camps, and their diseases. Such experience, however, is perhaps not essential to one who holds an office of mere arrangement, as the duties of this department must be. The head of the Admiralty has often been not of a professional character; and yet it has been remarked, that the business of that department has been at such times better managed, than when real professional

characters presided. Such persons, not being professionally bred, proceed with more caution, are less influenced by friendly attachments, are more nicely cautious of innovation, and adhere more closely to the regular routine of duty.

The Army Medical Board, on retiring, received from government very ample and handsome remuneration for their services, each of them enjoying very liberal pensions for their lives.

In his Majesty's illness in 1804, Sir Lucas Pepys took the lead in the attendance, as the king's senior physician. In both the illnesses of 1789 and in 1804, he had the happiness to see his Majesty restored to health.

Sir Lucas Pepys was President of the College of Physicians seven years, and resigned that office in 1811. He was much distinguished for his zealous performance of the duties of the President, for which he is strongly praised in the printed Harveian orations of Dr. Powell and Dr. Heberden. Dr. Heberden says—"Tandem desinant homines vetera tantum et antiqua mirari, suorum temporum studia irridere, atque contemnere. Utique nostræ ætatis Egregisque imprimis Præsidis olim laus erit, quod res omnes novo ardore, novis animis administrentur. Vidimus statuta recognita; repetita Acta Medica, multos annos intermissa; instauratum Pharmacopœiam; perpetuumque inquisitioni remediorum concilium constitutum: vidimus indoctorum licentiam coërcitam, inimicorum motus compressos, auctamque autoritatem nominis nostri."

During Sir Lucas Pepys's administration, the new Pharmacopœia was published, and his Preface to it evinces his classical knowledge. He had great satisfaction in establishing the National Vaccine Institution; for during his presidency it was formed, and the direction of it was vested, by his means, in the hands of the Colleges of Phy-

sicians and Surgeons. The assiduity he shewed in carrying through this object was a strong mark of his zeal for the general interest of mankind, as well as that of the above learned bodies.

DR. HAWORTH,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE, AND PHYSICIAN TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

INDEPENDENCE of character is the first step to a man's feeling his own consequence, and the spur to every thing laudable and praiseworthy. It makes him, in the words of Smollett, "Lord of the Lion heart and Eagle eye," or fit for every generous and manly undertaking. Though not always a professional virtue, it gives medicine its proper dignity, and ought to be hailed wherever it marks the conduct of any individual. The present subject of our Memoir has a just claim to this honorable distinction, being equally marked for his science, his liberality, and independence.

Dr. Haworth is descended from a respectable family in Lancashire, where he received the preliminary parts of education, and when of sufficient age was sent to the Univerity of Oxford, to complete his accomplishments as a scholar in general literature. At this period, he was undecided with respect to the choice of his profession, and divided between the study of law or physic. Circumstances and the opinion of those for whom he had a respect, determined him, at last, in favour of the latter, as more congenial to his turn of mind and that desire of research which so particularly distinguishes him. His me-

dical studies accordingly began at Oxford, and were continued here, and in the metropolis, at St. Bartholomew's, with that progress which might be expected from one possessing an enthusiastic literary taste, and a mind framed for accurate observation and a love of science.

At the usual term he took his degree of Doctor of medicine, and was, at the same time, a successful candidate in being appointed one of Dr. Radcliff's travelling Physicians. This gave Dr. Haworth an opportunity of seeing both the political and professional states of Europe, and adding to his acquirements that knowledge of life and manners which only, travelling or real, intercourse can confer. It was during this time that his connexion with the Duke of Kent first took place, by their meeting on the Continent; and so highly were Dr. Haworth's merits impressed on his Royal Highness's mind, that at a subsequent period, when establishing his household, Dr. Haworth was named as his Physician, without the knowledge of it on his part, a circumstance equally creditable to both parties.

Dr. Haworth's views of society were not confined to Europe alone, he extended his travels also to America, where he met the celebrated Dr. Priestley, then a dissatisfied citizen of the United States, who felt, with regret, the superiority of the country he had left, by remarking, that "the English having a national character, they had a pride to support it; but the Americans had none." On finishing his travels, Dr. Haworth returned, to settle in the metropolis, when he became a Fellow of the College. A vacancy in St. Bartholomew's soon after occurred, to which he was appointed Physician, and the duties of which he has discharged for many years with great ability, industry, and zeal. No one, indeed, is better fitted for the duties of an hospital physician than this gentleman, from the extent of his knowledge, the liberality of his views, and his fondness for experiment, that is, his

wish to give every remedy a fair trial, and pushing it that length which will eventually shew its real powers.

But it would be doing Dr. Haworth little justice to confine his merits to being merely the intelligent and scientific physician;—no one in the College is more *deeply studied* or *groundedly read*. His investigation of the subject of language has been carried to a length far beyond the deep and highly-prized researches of the late Horne Tooke; and though his modesty has hitherto prevented their publicity, they will give, when known, that posthumous fame which it is to be regretted it is not his present wish to enjoy. His leisure from professional avocations has been chiefly employed on this important subject, and his collection of whatever has been written on language is the most extensive and unique in this country. Indeed the extent of his reading makes Dr. Haworth a correct detector of the plagiarism of others, and many modern opinions and discoveries of the present day he has privately shewn belonged to a former period. The result of his inquiries on language we understood he intends to bequeath to the College in Oxford, where he received his education, in return for the advantages of the Radcliff foundation: shewing that feeling of gratitude and respect to the Alma Mater of his mind which pupils do not always preserve, or if they do, which few can repay in so meritorious a manner.

If we are allowed to form a comparative estimate of the merits of the different College members, we would say of Dr. Haworth, that in his public character he has discharged his official duties with honor, impartiality, and firmness; that he is the patron of every liberal and humane view to enlighten the profession, and to raise them above the trammels of low drudgery and imposition. That to the young noviciate he is open, communicative, and ready to lead him to the proper path of study and

information—while to the unfriended son of literature and genius, wherever he is, he is always ready to hold out the liberal hand of benevolence and kindness, from the purest motives of philanthropy and his own love of science.

SIR C. PEGGE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND REGIUS PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

HIGH academical preferment, when properly bestowed, is the passport to public respect and esteem, and the subject of the present Memoir has long held his dignified situation in such a manner as to entitle him to both.

Sir C. P. is descended from one of four branches of the family of that name in Derbyshire, derived from a common ancestor, all which existed together till within a few years.

Sir C.'s immediate predecessors, as may appear from the Herald's College, were of Osmaston, near Ashbourne, where they resided on their patrimonial estate for five generations, in lineal succession, antecedently to the Rev. Dr. Pegge, LL.D. grandfather of Sir C. who died in his 92d year, in 1796, Rector of Whittington, and Vicar of Heath, in the county of Derby, Prebendary of Lichfield and Lincoln; well known as a valuable member of the Society of Antiquaries, and distinguished by his numerous literary contributions to the Archælogia, and in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannia*.

* Having contributed to the former no less than 47 memoirs, some of considerable length, and many of them of high interest.

The particulars of this gentleman's life may be found accurately detailed in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1796.

The Rev. Samuel Pegge was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected Fellow. His son, Samuel Pegge, Esq. and father of Sir C. was also educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; was a Barrister of the Middle Temple, and afterwards one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber, the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the family were under great obligations, being at that time Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

Mr. Pegge published a work, entitled Curialia, an Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household, in three dissertations, which were entitled—1. On the obsolete Office of the Esquires of the King's Body, and on the original Nature, Duty, &c. of the Gentlemen of the King's Most Honorable Privy Chamber.—2. An Account of the King's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, from the Establishment to the present Time. —3. A similar Account of the Yeomen of the King's Guard.

Mr. Pegge is also author of a work, entitled Anecdotes of the English Language, chiefly regarding the local Dialect of London and its Environs. These works shewed deep research on their subjects, and also a very refined classical taste.

Mr. Pegge was particularly distinguished for his elegant and polished manners, as well as his literary accomplishments.

Sir C. was entered a Commoner at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1782, where he took the degree of A. B. and was elected Fellow of Oriel College in 1788, and was admitted to the degree of M. A. and to M. B. in 1789. He returned to Christ Church in 1790, and was appointed by favor of the Dean and Chapter Dr. Lee's Lecturer

in Anatomy. This Professorship of Anatomy was established by the munificence of Dr. Lee, who left £20,000 for that purpose, to make an ample stipend for the Lecturer, and also certain exhibitions for Westminster students.

Dr. Parsons was the first Lecturer who occupied this chair. The Theatre of Anatomy contains a very valuable collection of preparations in anatomy, which has been, within a few years, considerably increased, more especially in comparative anatomy.

While Sir C. occupied the chair, he regularly delivered two courses of Lectures every year, which were distinguished for the easy and correct manner in which they were given.

In 1792 Sir C. took the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice of medicine at Oxford in the year 1789, and continued an extensive and very respectable practice till 1816, when he was obliged to relinquish his residence in Oxford, in consequence of repeated attacks of an asthmatic affection, at which period he resigned Dr. Lee's readership of Anatomy, when he came to London to reside, and was succeeded in the chair by Dr. Kidd, who will prove himself, we have no doubt, the worthy successor of the subject of this Memoir.

Sir C. succeeded the late Dr. Vivian as Regius Professor of Medicine in 1801, and he was elected one of the Physicians to the Radcliffe Infirmary, at Oxford, in 1790, which situation he held above 20 years.

The Radcliffe Infirmary is a highly useful institution, and extends its benefits over four different counties. It was erected by the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's benefactions, after defraying the expences of the celebrated Library. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and its medical establishment consists of four physicians and four surgeons, &c.

From this succinct statement of Sir C.'s progress, we have no doubt that the same success will attend him in the metropolis as in his academical career. With great classical taste, and professional knowledge, Sir C. has too much good sense to be ostentatious of them; and however high his merit, he is above assuming any thing on that account, but unites in his character the first of accomplishments, the modesty of the scholar, and the easy manners of the gentleman.

DR. M. WALL,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LICHFIELDIAN CLINICAL PROFESSOR AT OXFORD.

TO be the teacher of those who stand at the head of College honors is no mean reputation, and the present respectable subject of this Memoir has shewn himself possessed of merit fit for the distinguished preferment he holds.

Dr. Wall is a native of Worcester, and the youngest son of a celebrated physician there, well known by his history and analysis of the Malvern waters, and various medical tracts. Dr. M. Wall studied the preliminary branches of education in the College of Winchester, from whence he was elected, in 1763, to a Fellowship in New College, Oxford. Having preferred medicine for his professional sphere of life, he first exhausted the stores of his own University on that science, and then removed to Edinburgh, as the polar star of attraction at that period in the medical hemisphere. Here he passed the

greater part of five years, under the auspices of Cullen, Black, and Monro, and became a member of the Royal Medical Society, but received his academical honors from his own University, at a subsequent period. Before his degree, he studied also two years in London, under Dr. Hunter, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

On his return to Oxford in 1773, he took his degree of Bachelor in Medicine, and had the usual licence to practise. He then became practitioner in that city, where he has continued, without intermission, to the present time. In 1775 he was elected one of the Physicians to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and in 1777 became M. D. In 1781 he was elected a Member of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Manchester, and about the same time a Corresponding Member of the London Medical Society. In that year he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry, at Oxford, and delivered two courses every year till 1785, when, on the lamented death of Dr. Parsons, he succeeded, by election, to the Clinical Professorship, the duties of which he has regularly fulfilled ever since.

Besides his public appointments, Dr. Wall has enjoyed an extensive private practice, and been considered as a physician of sound judgment and much experience. In 1785 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in 1786 a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1788 he delivered the Harveyan Oration at the College. As a literary character he has also distinguished himself, and he has published several useful medical and chemical tracts, and more particularly has collected, arranged, and republished, in 1780, the works of his father, with large annotations.

These productions shew that Dr. Wall has not been an idle or inattentive observer, and when his academical labors and his private practice are taken into account, he deserves that respect and commendation which industry

and talents have always a right to claim in public estimation; for, at an advanced age, he still pursues his labors with unabated vigor.

DR. ROBERT BOURNE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ALDRICHIAN PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS TO THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY.

WHERE learning and talents second public munificence, that establishment answers the great purpose of its foundation, and the proofs given of the former by the present respectable individual, during the time he has filled the Aldrichian chair of medicine, shew the propriety of his appointment.

Dr. R. Bourne is a native of Worcestershire, being descended from a family long settled in that county. From a school in Worcestershire, he was elected, in 1777, to a Scholarship in Worcester College, Oxford, on Sir Thomas Cookes's foundation. In 1782 he was elected a Fellow of Worcester College. He studied chemistry and the rudiments of medicine in Oxford; afterwards he became a Physician's Pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and resided in London till he had completed his medical studies. He settled at Oxford as a practising Physician, in 1787, in the course of which year he took the degree of Doctor in Medicine, and was elected one of the Physicians to the Radcliffe Infirmary. Residing at this time in his apartments at Worcester College, he accepted the office

of classical Public Lecturer in that Society, which office he held for two or three years. In 1793 he was appointed Reader in Chemistry in the University of Oxford, on the resignation of Dr. Beddoes: this situation he resigned in 1801, and was succeeded by Dr. Kidd. In 1803 he was elected by the University to the Professorship he now holds, that of the Practice of Physic, founded by Dr. Aldrich.

Dr. Bourne has published an Introductory Lecture to his Course of Lectures on Chemistry, which gives a clear and masterly arrangement of the subject, and shews extensive and scientific views of it. In succeeding such a character as Dr. Beddoes, whose abilities as a chemist, and also as the tutor of Sir H. Davy, must be acknowledged, Dr. Bourne had an arduous task to encounter; and to say that he executed it with approbation, may be considered as no mean praise.

His next publication was his Harveian Oration, which displays that elegance and correctness of Latinity which could not fail to proceed from one, who had filled the office of Classical Public Lecturer before.

His last work was an octavo volume, on the subject of Pulmonary Consumption, and of the use of Uva Ursi in that disorder.

Here Dr. Bourne has called the attention of the profession to a remedy new in this disorder, and which there is little doubt in the early stage of the disease, from its tonic virtues in weak constitutions, may be highly serviceable. His experience in the Radcliffe Infirmary, and in his extensive private practice, gave him full opportunities of proving its powers.

Dr. Bourne may be therefore regarded a credit to the College, as one of its members, for his classical taste as a scholar, his science as a chemist, and his extensive professional knowledge and experience.

SIR ISAAC PENNINGTON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND REGIUS PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

WHILE Oxford takes a lead in the classical departments of literature, Cambridge is considered as the seat of the more abstruse sciences, and particularly mathematical reasoning.

The present respectable individual has long held an academical chair in this distinguished University, and not been behind his compeers in his particular professional walk.

Sir Isaac Pennington is a native of the north part of Lancashire, and received his early education at Sedberg School. In 1763 he was transferred to St. John's College, Cambridge, and there entered on the study of general literature, preparatory to his professional pursuits, being elected a Fellow of that Society in 1768. The latter were conducted, both at Cambridge and elsewhere, on an extended plan, and on finishing them he took his degree of Doctor at his native University, which gave him the passport to the College Fellowship.

In 1774 Sir Isaac was appointed Professor of Chemistry, which chair he held for a number of years, till the death of Dr. Plumptree, the Regius Professor of Physic. He then obtained that superior appointment which he has ever since enjoyed. The regulations in education are more strictly observed in Cambridge than in the rival University, and students here are considered more

grounded in their scientific pursuits than elsewhere, so far as restrictions in study and close application can make them. Sir Isaac, along with his other appointments, was early elected one of the Physicians to Adenbrooke's Hospital, a field to give the scientific physician practical experience, and to point out to the student the information of these truths the lecturing-room details. Here Sir Isaac has shewn himself equal to any of his predecessors—in his routine of duty.

Some years after vaccination was introduced, Sir Isaac, having met with several cases of natural small-pox after cow-pox, in which the vaccination was declared to have been proper, was induced to think the natural small-pox could not be so certainly prevented by the inoculation of the cow-pox, as it is known to be by the inoculation of the small-pox, when attended with an eruption.

Though the life of an academic character does not afford so much variety as the person in active and bustling life, yet there is a dignity attached to the man who walks the shades of science and retirement, which the present respectable individual has a right to enjoy, and which his acquirements deserve.

DR. CORNWALLIS HEWETT,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE elevation of the present respectable individual so early to the academic chair we consider favorable to the interests of science in his particular department, from being better acquainted with all the recent discoveries than the man who has studied at a former period.

Dr. C. Hewett is the son of a gentleman high in the East India department, and who returned to this country with a large fortune. To Cambridge he owes his acquirements in general literature, his honors, and now his appointment for life. His professional studies were first begun here, from whence he had the advantage of the different celebrated schools both of London and Edinburgh, and thus pursued his plan of education in an extensive scale. He then took the degree of M. B. at Cambridge, and on a vacancy occurring of the Academical chair, was preferred to the Professorship. Such an early elevation is creditable to Dr. Hewett, and where joined with suitable talents, will add to the reputation of the University, and shew the propriety of their choice. The present Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh, so well known for his uncommon genius, was a Lecturer so early as the age of 18, the sudden death of his father calling him to the chair, and even at that period he astonished and pleased his audience.

But perhaps there is more objection to early elevation in medicine than in other scientific departments. A knowledge of medicine, so far as practice goes, the sure foundation, is gained by experience: the green head, therefore, however sapient, may want that accumulation of facts drawn from personal information, which is necessary to establish their proper application. Dr. Hewett's appointment is not so strictly practical. On the contrary, it is a science of splendid views, and giving scope for genius and speculation. It is hoped, therefore, his acquirements, and also his exertion, will equal the dignified situation in which he is so fortunately placed.

SIR JAMES E. SMITH,

PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

SINCE the introduction of chemistry into medicine, and the application of the powerful means it imparted, the vegetable system has lost in professional estimation, but still a number of physicians have preferred an attachment to the latter, and the present respectable individual has distinguished himself by his taste for this study, both as an accomplishment and a useful part of medical science.

Sir James E. Smith is a native of Norwich, where his early days were spent, and consequently his first acquirements in literature attained. Having chosen medicine as

his profession, he commenced his study of it first in his native city, and afterwards, at a fit period, was sent to Edinburgh, where he was cotemporary with some of the first characters of the day. At Edinburgh he past a certain term, and then took his degree at Leyden. During his period of attendance at Edinburgh, he was an active member of the Royal Medical Society, and distinguished himself as a leading character at the University. On leaving Edinburgh, he pursued his studies in the metropolis and elsewhere, till he had attained what he considered a finished professional as well as a scientific education. After this, in 1784, Sir James's views were withdrawn entirely from medicine by his purchase of the entire museum, library, manuscripts, and herbarium of the celebrated Linnæus and his son, from Upsal, which may be considered as a national acquisition to the cultivators of botany in this country. This collection he purchased with the advice of the late celebrated Dr. David Pitcairn, to whose accomplishments and talents we have paid a just tribute in the Memoir of Dr. Baillie. Of this eminent character, Sir James was the favorite pupil, while at St. Bartholomew's, a circumstance equally to the credit of the master and the scholar.

From the same attachment to the study of botany, Sir James, in 1788, was the original institutor of the Linnæan Society, which was afterwards incorporated by royal charter in 1802, and of which he has always been, and deservedly, from his high character in this walk of science, President. His time is, therefore, divided betwixt Norwich, where he is settled, and forms his chief residence, and the metropolis.

In 1785 Sir James was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1786-7 he made an extensive tour through Holland, France, and Italy, of which he published an

account in three 8vo. volumes, which contain much information on subjects of science and other important topics, interesting to the man of taste and the scholar. Here he engaged, with his usual zeal, a number of eminent foreign members for the Linnæan Society. For 10 years Sir James delivered a course of lectures on botany, at the Royal Institution, from a desire to render the science popular among the higher ranks of this country, in which he has greatly succeeded. Indeed to the labors of no author has botany been more indebted than to Sir James Smith, as his numerous and excellent works on the subject shew. Among these we may mention his Flora Britannica, English Botany, Exotic Botany, Flora Græca—and its Prodomus, from the specimens and drawings of Professor John Sibthorp, of Oxford—Plantarum Icones—Spicilegium Botanicum—Icones Pictæ Plantarum—Botany of New Holland, and numerous papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

Though Sir James has never practised medicine, yet he has kept up many of his professional connexions, and among these we may notice Dr. Batty, his fellow student at Edinburgh, who has ever since that period continued his intimate friend.

By the zeal of Sir James, the Linnæan Society is now placed on that respectable and extended footing, which includes, among its members, all the first names of the day. This will ever be the consequence of the proper selection of a President who gives, if a man of intellect and science, a stimulus to the establishment, and, like a vortex, draws into its reservoir all those of a corresponding taste.

By those who know him, Sir James Smith is considered equally estimable in private life as in his public character.

Licentiates.

DR. BAIN,

PHYSICIAN TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

TALENTS without manners, and merit without address, however they may be resorted to as a matter of necessity, will never be courted nor esteemed. The roughness of a Ratcliffe, and the studied incivility of a Johnson, both exciting disgust, and tolerated with reluctance, throw a shade over that superiority their abilities command, and at least wean from friendship and esteem. In its native state the diamond has no value. It is the polish gives it brilliance, and thus bestows on it general currency and estimation. In like manner, the accomplishments of the gentleman, and the soothing attentions of a feeling mind, when attached to the professional character, inspire a certain confidence and prepossession with the patient, giving to each prescription a magic charm. Such is the respectable individual that now claims our notice, who unites to an elegant and pleasing exterior, all that softened and delicate behaviour, which cannot fail to carry with them hope and consolation wherever he attends.

Dr. Bain was born in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and consequently had all the advantages of that classical and medical education, for which this seat of learning is famed. On finishing the usual period of academical study, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after passing the rigid ordeal of the Edinburgh University. He then entered upon his professional career, and fixed his first settlement as a physician at Bath.

Perhaps there is no situation so delicate for the test of professional abilities as this, from the number of competitors each individual has to contend with, and from the patients being chiefly those who have been long under medical treatment; who have, in fact, been in many hands; and who, while at this seat of health and restoration, have nothing to engage their attention, but the merits of their medical attendants to descant on. The patients that resort here may be divided into two classes: the votaries of fashion, whim, and ennui; and the real sufferers from constitutional diseases. The first are the most difficult to treat; for it is not easy for a man of sense to be serious with nonsense: and with the last, a physician can have little credit, for such maladies as gout, gravel, and a worn-out habit, are incurable. The reputation, therefore, of a physician at Bath, is generally short lived. He is hailed on at his arrival as a new acquisition, and eagerly sought after; but the moment the novelty is over, he sinks into insignificance. The reason of this is plain. In the metropolis, the physician gradually makes and extends his connexion, which is generally, unless his own fault, permanent. In Bath, there is no proper connexion fixed to the spot. The patients are chiefly birds of passage: and while *there*, it is novelty, and the *name* at the moment, that solely attracts them. But in spite of these unpropitious circumstances, Dr. Bain preserved, during his residence there, both a high reputation and respect: nor did he allow himself to be led astray by an attachment to those dangerous studies, to which the physicians of this noted place too often give way; and, for want of their time being sufficiently engaged in professional pursuits, consume the midnight hours in the chances and hopes of wealth that the gaming table affords. Such a conduct generally entails in the end irreparable ruin; and the first abilities in this vortex of

dissipation have fallen martyrs to its delusion—witness its consequences to a Ewart and others. But Dr. Bain felt a mind superior to such weakness. He depended on the laudable pursuit of his profession, and his talents and manners elevated him to success. Such was the character he had gained in this situation, that a lucrative matrimonial connexion opened to him; and after having gained to himself a just and merited reputation, he was happily placed independent of the toils of business, any farther than what suited his own inclination.

This change, however, of Dr. Bain's fortune, made no change in his attachment to his profession; and as the situation of Bath is circumscribed, and its society, as we have stated, rather of a transient and fugitive nature, his views became directed to fix ultimately his destination in the metropolis. He accordingly relinquished his practice at Bath, and settled in London in 1804. His practice here has been among the highest class; and, if not so extensive as many others, it can boast some of the most distinguished characters in rank, literature, and fashion, as patients.

In his intercourse with his professional brethren, no one displays greater candour and liberality, and he accordingly stands on the most intimate footing with the first physicians of the day. His late appointment of Physician to the Prince Regent, we should suppose connected with the opinion Sir H. Halford entertains of his merit; and whatever political influence might produce this preferment, it may be safely affirmed it never was conferred on an individual more honourable in his principles, more respectable in his scientific attainments, or more correct in his general deportment. In tracing the individuals of the College, we dwell with pleasure on one, who, mild, modest, and unassuming, pursues the even tenor of his way, and whose private worth does not yield to the merit of his public conduct.

DR. J. C. LETTSOM,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

PHILANTHROPY is one of the brightest ornaments of the medical character, and will gain for it a niche in the Temple of Fame, when professional merit is forgot, and consigned to oblivion. A physician has also peculiar and more extensive opportunities of displaying this virtue than the other learned professions; and the respectable individual, the subject of this memoir, has shewn it, in the course of a long and active life, the laudable object of his attention and pursuit.

Dr. Lettsom is a native of the West Indies, and was born at a small island, named Van Dyke's, adjoining to Tortola, in the year 1744. He was sent to England so early as six years of age, and came under the particular eye and direction, at this early period, of Mr. Fothergill, a Quaker, and the brother of the celebrated physician of that name. His family, by the father's side, was originally from Cheshire; and, by the mother's, from an Irish baronet, of the name of Coakly. His falling into the hands of Mr. Fothergill gave an early bias to his religious opinions; and, though above the narrow bias of the sectary, yet he has continued to shew a prepossession in favour of the Friends, from this circumstance. By Mr. Fothergill he was first sent to Mr. Thomson's seminary at Warrington, where he continued till he had attained the preliminary parts of education.

His first novitiate in his profession was placing him under the care of Dr. Sutcliff, and, on leaving him, he pursued his studies at St. Thomas's Hospital. After being

there some time, the death of his father and brother called him to the West Indies, and he settled as a practitioner in Tortola, finding himself left without that fortune he had reason to expect by the death of his relatives. His industry and exertions, however, enabled him, in a short time, to realize such a competence, as induced him to leave the torrid zone once more for England, the object of his wishes, and where he intended to pursue his future destiny.

During his stay in the West Indies, that philanthropic turn of mind, which has since so eminently distinguished him, shewed itself highly to his credit—for the negroes left to him, as his only patrimonial inheritance, he freely emancipated; and thus set a voluntary example on a subject, which nothing but legislative interference has been able to carry through.

The first object, on his revisiting Europe, was a return to his professional studies, which he pursued with ardour and industry, first in London, and afterwards on a more extended field at Edinburgh. Here he acquired the friendship of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, who has paid him, at an after period, a just compliment in his works. On finishing his studies at Edinburgh, he next set off for the continent, and at Paris became acquainted with the leading chymists of that period, by the respectable introduction of Dr. Franklin. At Leyden, he completed his progress, by taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and thus, with a mind stored with the practical experience he had gained in the West Indies, and a full acquaintance with the learning of the schools, he sat down in the metropolis, to exercise the duties of his profession as a physician. He was accordingly admitted a Licentiate of the College in 1769, and soon after a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, distinctions equally honourable.

This field was well suited to his professional acquirements, his literary taste, and that spirit of humanity and benevolence which marks his character. He first began his career by instituting a general dispensary for the poor, to which he acted the part of physician; and the records of this dispensary, afterwards published, shew the attention he had paid to the treatment of the diseases of those who came under his care. The talents and industry he called into action, could not fail soon to usher him into extensive practice; and in a few years, on the death of Dr. Fothergill, he carried the lead of the city business, without possessing that charm, which is associated with an hospital appointment. In the course of these years, his practice was marked by more than the attendance of the physician. Where necessity urged, he was the father, the friend, and the comforter of distress, and this often to an extent, which would have made the *prudent men of this world* stare. By a lucrative matrimonial connexion, as well as the fruits of extensive practice, he was enabled to do these acts of benevolence—a satisfaction only those capable of such liberality of mind can know.

Dr. Lettsom was the founder of the Medical Society of London, as well as of the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate; and with his usual munificence he presented the former with the house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, where their meetings are held, as well as contributed largely to their library. He has seen this institution attain the highest respectability, and number among its members the first names in professional rank and learning, a circumstance which cannot fail to give a high satisfaction to a mind, enthusiastic in the interests of science and professional improvement.

While he thus laid a foundation for the advancement of the profession, he was no less active, and took a leading part, in another institution, which involved the cause of

humanity. This was the Royal Humane Society. In conjunction with Dr. Cogan and the late Dr. Hawes, the founders of this institution. It has been productive of the highest benefit to the public, and many a valuable life has been saved, by following the rules and means recommended by the Establishment. It has met the patronage of royalty, the sanction of parliament, and the universal approbation of society. Among its members it can rank the first prince in Europe—*the liberal and enlightened Alexander, the friend of the human race.* As a mark of gratitude, the beautiful print of the Recovery of the Young Man, so well known, represents Dr. Lettsom as presenting him to his astonished parents, on this happy event.

But besides these establishments, which may be considered as peculiarly his own, there is no professional or scientific charitable establishment in Europe, and even in America, of which he is not a member, and to which he has not been a liberal contributor. His titles would in fact make up a volume, and this is the chief proofs of his general estimation. He has indeed ever had the open hand and melting heart, that feels for another; and his gratuities have not been confined to the narrow system of the sectary, but have expanded liberally in every donation. Such we may safely say, without heightening the picture of his character more than it deserves.

But though so fully occupied in professional pursuits, and the necessary engagements dependent on them, Dr. Lettsom still found leisure to stand distinguished also as a literary character. His works have all the same tendency as his life and conduct, to improve, instruct, and benefit society. One of the first of these, his Hints on Temperance and Beneficence, a work brought out at a period of scarcity and unexampled pressure among the lower orders, and when the inculcating these subjects he considered as the duty of every man placed in public life.

It is written in such a manner, as to enforce, both by precept and example, the best method of making a suitable impression.

But besides moral and professional subjects, there is one part of science, which Dr. Lettsom seems to have cultivated with peculiar delight, and to have shewed an uncommon taste for. This is Natural History and Botany. They are essential accomplishments of the physician, and they tend to expand and elevate the mind to the contemplation and variety of creation, as a natural consequence of their study. His house was accordingly enriched with a beautiful and select museum of natural productions; and his seat at Camberwell displayed one of the best botanical gardens in this country, which could boast the rarest and most beautiful plants, of native as well as foreign growth, properly arranged, and systematically laid out. Of his knowledge of botany, we have only to refer to his celebrated and elaborate Treatise on the Tea Tree. This work contains every thing worthy to be known on the subject, in respect to description, history, cultivation, and qualities, such as should come from the pen of the botanist, as well as the physician.

A number of lesser works, dictated by the same spirit of benevolence and philanthropy, have at different times issued from his pen—as, his Essay on the Effects of a little Drop; on the Chlorosis of Boarding Schools, &c. He published also an edition of the works of the late Dr. Fothergill, to which he prefixed an account of his life: this may be considered as a tribute of respect and affection to the friends of his early youth.

When the subject of Vaccination was first introduced by Dr. Jenner, the zeal of Dr. Lettsom, as a friend of humanity, was warmly excited in favour of this valuable discovery. Some popular Essays were written by him on the subject; and the objections of a few misled and theo-

retical writers were combated with just reasoning, and the statement of incontrovertible facts. In justice to his exertions, he was appointed one of the Committee of Management of the National Vaccine Establishment.

But while thus active as a public character, and devoting both a part of his professional labours, as well as of his general attention, to the benefit of society, Dr. Lettsom has had, in his private life, to combat circumstances of that overwhelming severity, which called equally for the composure of the philosopher, and the fortitude of the Christian, to support.

His eldest son, a young gentleman, who had turned out every thing a fond father would wish, from his own partiality for the profession, he had bred to physic. After a most liberal education, and the full advantages of travel, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine with high credit, and settled in practice. His first efforts in his professional character had gained him general respect and esteem, wherever he was known; and every prospect beamed fair on his rising eminence, which had exceeded even the sanguine partiality of a father's expectations.

But over this pleasing picture a cloud was soon drawn. This deserving young character was attacked by a disease, in consequence of the too zealous discharge of his duty, which proved quickly fatal, leaving his father in that state which others may guess, but which only a father can know. The impression made by this event on Dr. Lettsom, has remained ever since. It is one which, with a fond parent, neither the sympathy of friendship, nor the lessons of philosophy, will ever be able, in a certain degree, to remove.

The great extent of city business, which Dr. Lettsom commanded in the zenith of his practice, naturally raised against him a number of professional enemies; and his good deeds and exertions, instead of being viewed through

the fair medium of candour, were traced by the jaundiced eye of malevolence and detraction. Hence his merit was decried, and popularity considered as the object of his ambition. The aspersions thus raised he boldly resisted, with the independent and manly consciousness of rectitude; and the same accusation made against Dr. Lettsom, applies to the first and best of characters. A fair reputation, which popularity means, is certainly the wish and desire of every one, who has a respect for himself: the moment that desire is withdrawn, where is the incentive to any thing laudable or praiseworthy? Popularity then is the inward and natural feeling a man possesses of his own consequence, and his desire to impress it on others. This he can only do by those actions which render him worthy of it: and that being the case, the motives are fair and commendable.

In his mode of life, Dr. Lettsom has displayed an example of temperance, which gives him all the activity and firm constitutional vigour, at the age of seventy, that attends the earlier periods of life. He can properly boast of the "mens sana in corpore sano."

In concluding this memoir, let us not omit a late favourable circumstance in his pecuniary concerns—the fortunate determination of a suit in Chancery, which has put him in possession of an ample fortune. Such an occurrence to a character like his, is a public benefit: for it was never known at any period of life he hoarded his talent in a napkin; and much less, in the evening of his days, will he descend to the silent tomb, without a repetition of those good deeds, which have been the pleasure of his youth, and the soothing reflexion and solace of his age. The corrected character of Belcour, divested of its follies, as drawn by the masterly hand of Cumberland, in the West Indian, is a just delineation of this respectable individual.

DR. T. DENMAN,

LICENTIATE IN MIDWIFERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

To enjoy the evening of life, unmolested with the pursuits of business, any farther than as they constitute an amusement or pleasure, is the enviable lot of few medical characters. It has been the good fortune, however, of the present respectable individual, "*to take time by the* "*forelock*," and not only to secure his own independence, but to transmit the same extensive and beneficial practice, founded by his merit and exertions, to his family.

Dr. T. Denman is a native of England, and settled early in the metropolis, in the department of Midwifery. This part of the profession is one of the most politic for a young practitioner, and an attendance on the mother of the family generally secures the good opinion and favour of the whole. Much improvement had been introduced into this part by one of his countrymen, the late Dr. Smellie; but the field was still open for farther progress, and of this Dr. Denman wisely took advantage, and steadily applied himself to become distinguished as a lecturer and physician in female cases. His lectures, a proof of his competence for this task, became soon crowded with students, and he carried the palm of reputation for many years from the other competitors in this line.

During the period of his lecturing, he found it necessary, in order to make his opinions better understood and more extensively known, to publish a text-book on that

part of the subject, which had been left imperfect by other authors. This particularly related to the use of instruments in difficult cases, and his aphorisms here on the use of the forceps and lever, may be considered as *golden rules* for the young accoucheur to go by, the fruits of tried experience, mechanical accuracy, and just observation.

Nor are his directions less important in manual or preternatural cases. Here he has pointed out what nature will do in the most unfavourable situations, and that the presentation will be, even in the worse cases, rectified by the action of the uterus *itself* causing the child to turn on its own axis. This was a new and most valuable fact never observed by any former practitioner, and which gives to Dr. Denman's practice much merit, by shewing him a close observer of nature, and attentive in following her steps in directing his practice. His improvements in flooding and convulsive cases were no less important and useful; situations which, of all others, a practitioner has most to dread. Here the great point is, to choose the *happy time* for *interference*, and neither to anticipate by a rash opposition to nature, nor delay it too long, till the powers of the system are exhausted in a vain struggle.

The recital of these circumstances will sufficiently appreciate the merits of this eminent physician, and entitle him to high professional rank. There is, indeed, no branch which is attended with greater exertion both of body and mind, than the practice of the accoucheur. He is obliged to submit to the midnight watch and the anxious busy day, seldom the master of his own hours, and apt to be broken in upon by the calls of his duty at his most pleasing moments, when least wished for. This soon undermines his constitution in an extensive practice, and Dr. Denman continued it as long as his health and

strength permitted, and luckily till he had attained an able successor to his labours. This was in his son-in-law, Mr. Croft, who had been bred with him, and shewed his attachment to his family, by soliciting the hand of his youngest daughter. This happy event rendered his continuance in practice no longer necessary, than till the proper introduction of Mr. Croft: so that he has seen his character as an accoucheur perpetuated in his relative, in the same line in which he moved, and with the same eclat which attended his own labours; while his reputation as a teacher, and his practical directions, are disseminated widely, and regulate the conduct of every scientific practitioner.

On Dr. Denman's retirement, this department of lecturing was given up, which was indeed less necessary, from his particular opinions and practice having been submitted to the public eye; but though in retirement, we find Dr. Denman's mind still alive to the interests of the profession: and he published a small treatise, the results of his experience and observation on that formidable disease, cancer. That disease is more frequently met with by an accoucheur than any other practitioner, from its attacking the female oftener than the other sex. Dr. Denman has in this work justly appreciated all the remedies that have been employed, and given his opinion in a candid and judicious manner, without arrogating too much.

To the honour of this gentleman, it may be also stated, that several years ago he projected the plan for a College of Midwifery. The licenses given by the College for that department only, he considered as too limited, and unworthy the standing of men of science. The extent of this department, and its importance, he regarded as deserving a separate establishment, and we have no doubt

it would have been of advantage to the community at large. In this, however, he was unfortunately frustrated.

Of Dr. Denman we may conclude, that his professional life has been valuable and meritorious; and he has given a wise and useful example for others to retire in time, and not shew the common desire of grasping too long, till the period of health and enjoyment is past, when *hic jacet* is the *only* recompense for their unwearied exertion and unceasing struggle.

DR. JAMES CURRY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

ORIGINALITY of opinion is the gift of few. It requires both acuteness of perception, and a peculiar and extended turn for observation, in order to select judiciously, and appreciate facts. This talent has been eminently shewn by the present respectable physician, who has given a new system to Medicine, and changed the practice of late years in the metropolis.

Dr. James Curry is a native of Ireland, and received the first rudiments of his education in the sister kingdom; he then went to Edinburgh, in which university he completed his studies, and took a degree in 1784. On that occasion he wrote an ingenious inaugural dissertation, shewing that the blood was not affected in acute exan-

thematous cases, as small-pox, &c. and that the assimilative operation of the morbid cause was confined to the skin, the nerves of which acquired a peculiar state favourable to the action and perpetuating of the virus. So just was Dr. Curry's reasoning, and so striking his facts, that Dr. Cullen, with much candour, acknowledged his conviction of their truth, and thus the pupil, as the first proof of his professional acquirements, instructed his master.

After finishing his professional education, Dr. Curry's views were directed to the tropical regions; and for this purpose he obtained the appointment of surgeon in an East-Indiaman, with the design of settling afterwards in Bengal, which he was prevented from doing by ill health. Previous to his leaving Britain, he had not formed any notions on the importance of the liver and its functions, as the great depurator of the constitution, the source of its irregularities, and of most of the maladies that afflict the body. These opinions entered not into his practice; but a new light broke in upon him in his eastern excursion, which changed his ideas, and gave a new turn to his medical opinions.

Whoever, indeed, contemplates the liver, the very large size of the organ, and its extensive and complicated circulation, must on reflexion conclude, that it is intended by nature for other and more important purposes, than supplying the mere secretion of that excrementitious fluid, termed the bile. The more he examines it, the more he will be convinced of its high consequence in the animal economy, and that on the regularity of its functions the health of the system materially depends. In the tropical climates, popular feeling has fully impressed the truth of this; and on every indisposition, they look to the state of this organ as the criterion to go by, and their practice is regulated accordingly.

These sentiments, impressed on Dr. Curry's mind, soon

awakened him to an idea of the hepatic theory; and chemistry lent also its aid, to shew the stability of the foundation on which he might rear it. The blood passes not only in large quantity through this organ, but also in that effete state, which shews, that it has lost its active qualities, or that vivifying and animating principle, which renders it so necessary for the support and nourishment of the system. This organ then is the reservoir of that colluvics, which the returning circulation accumulates, after the wants of the body are supplied by the circulating stream. Whatever interrupts the energy of this part, whether vascular weakness or obstruction, must derange the whole machine; and, in the same manner, every cause of disease acting on the rest of the body, will peculiarly affect this organ. Dr. Curry found that so sensible of this were the Asiatic-Europeans, that mercury, a remedy which of all others acts with peculiar efficacy here, was the medicine they entirely trusted to; and the form of calomel, from acting on the bowels, as well as on the liver, was universally their family specific.

After a short stay in India, and ascertaining these numerous and strong facts in favour of this system, or the *Hepatic Theory of Disease*, Dr. Curry returned to Britain, and afterwards settled at Northampton, where he was elected Physician to the Hospital, and continued several years. At last a favourable opportunity occurred for removing to the metropolis; and, by the friendship of Dr. Saunders, and Dr. Babington, becoming connected with Guy's Hospital, to which, on the resignation of the former, and consequent promotion of the latter, he was appointed Assistant Physician. Thus placed, he had now the golden opportunity of disseminating his opinions, so agreeable to an ingenious and speculative mind: for, next to being convinced ourselves, is the pleasure of convincing others; and his success as a lecturer has fully answered his expectations

in this respect. But besides its just reasoning and foundation in facts, no system could be more appropriate for the practice of a great city, than one which referred the chief source of disease to the Liver, an organ so much affected by indolence, good living, and all those excesses which are apt to be predominant there. Dr. Curry has therefore selected a theory, which, independent of its justness, comes home to the popular feelings, and cannot fail to place him high both as a teacher and a physician.

Of the lecturers in the metropolis, Dr. Curry is certainly to be considered as one nicely scientific, and a man of close investigation. The abstract of his lectures, which he has published for private use, is a proof of it; for it shews reflexion and mind in an eminent degree. His Clinical Lectures also bear strong indications of a pupil of the Edinburgh school, who has looked to general principles, and their application, as well as to particular facts, the great fault of the London teachers, who thus narrow the ideas of the pupil, and make him look rather to the form of prescription, than the principle that directs it. In consequence of the promulgation of these new sentiments, Dr. Curry has taken a decided lead in the practice of the city, and promises to outstrip in a short period all his competitors. A system something on a similar plan had been broached a great many years ago by the ingenious surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, in his connexion of the stomach with local diseases. If we look narrowly to the sentiments of a former age, we shall find, that the system of Hoffman did not differ materially from the present. It was couched, indeed, in a different phraseology; but the danger of hepatic congestions, and the necessity of an attention to the state of the liver, was strongly pointed out by this able physician, and certain drastic medicines were directed, as specific eli-

menators of this organ—an opinion we have already commented on in the memoirs of Dr. Powell. It must be allowed, however, that Dr. Curry has given it science, an extended deduction, and a modern and impressive form; and we may truly prognosticate, that its successful application in practice bids fair to make it outlive the other theories of the day, and to secure to its author a merited reputation for a long period to come.

In our memoir of Dr. Saunders, we had occasion to notice the precepts of that judicious physician, against the indiscriminate use of mercury in liver complaints. In the remark we then made, it particularly applied to those returned practitioners, the former residents in warm climates, who made no distinction between the different situations of patients in the opposite region to where they now practised.

Such a censure could bear no reference to the scientific and regulated principles of Dr. Curry, whose practice we have stated is built on sound observation, and a correct view of the laws of the animal economy; as a proof of which, Dr. Saunders has introduced in the latter editions of his work upon the Liver, a long note supplied by Dr. Curry, upon the use of mercury in hepatitis. Mercury, Dr. Curry considers only as an auxiliary means, necessary in a certain morbid condition of the hepatic functions. Wherever the increased action of the organ is the effect of high inflammation, by gorging its vessels, and impeding its secretion, bleeding he directs as the proper means to restore its energy, and allow the bile to be separated and carried off. Here, if mercury is used, he judiciously prescribes it in the form of calomel, to act as an evacuant remedy, and assist the discharge of the secretion, when separated, and accumulated in the hepatic ducts.

But there is an opposite state, where, instead of high inflammation, the organ possesses an atomy and debility

of its vessels, having the same influence as the former condition, in suspending its secretory powers, and in loading its vascular congeries. Though here local bleeding may be useful, it is only for a temporary purpose, and the cure depends on giving increase of stimulus, to enable the vessels to throw off the bilious matter, and cause it to pass into its natural vortex, to be collected and discharged. Mercury is certainly here superior to any other stimulant that can be employed; but here Dr. Curry prescribes it in a form not to pass off immediately, as in the former condition, but in the blue pill, or other mild preparation, which shall exert a more permanent and general excitement of the organ. Nor does he trust to the mineral alone: he combines with it other remedies to assist its operation, and the liver once acting powerfully, and the secretion accumulating by these means; he has then, and not till then, recourse to brisk cathartics, if necessary, for its discharge from the alimentary canal.

It is the want of judgment then, if practitioners mistake the application of these clear and rational principles, which speak for themselves. Dr. Curry, like every man of long experience, who has devoted much time to the study of a particular part or function of the body, is more capable of detecting with precision its real morbid state, and its several varieties, so that he can rarely be deceived. On the same ground, his experience leads him to pronounce with decision on the best means to be employed, the length to which they should be carried, and other minutiæ, which a common practitioner or observer either does not attend to, or cannot so nicely ascertain.

The one is travelling a road, every pass of which, every turn or deviation, he has in view; the other is a cursory passenger, who has come once or twice that way, pays little attention to it, and does not consider he may again have occasion to traverse the same path.

Proceeding on such unerring principles, as a practical physician, Dr. Curry's prescriptions are of a bolder and more active combination than most of his brethren, and possess less of that placebo timidity, which marks rather the hand of the journeyman than the master, and which looks to the efforts of nature as paramount to every thing else—an opinion calculated only for indolence and ignorance.

Some years ago, Dr. Curry published a small tract, entitled Observations on Apparent Death. This is on an important subject; and, though little known in England, from its being printed in the country, and distributed by a society at Northampton, has been translated, and extensively circulated on the continent. At present, he is republishing it from a benevolent motive.

DR. G. PEARSON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, &c. &c.

THE success of a physician in the metropolis is so precarious, as to be considered proverbial. Accident often accomplishes what merit in vain strives for; and the reputation that leads to practice and fortune, is more the effect of chance than real desert. A reputation, however, so gained, is as easily lost as acquired; and the fashionable doctor, whose carriage has for years beset every door, often lives to be without a patient on his list. This might be exemplified in innumerable instances. But the character which is the result of scientific attainments, is not so easily shaken. It survives the whim and caprice of the day;

and when once it reaches the goal, it continues to maintain its ground, and, like the oak, is rooted to its place, without being affected by the malevolence of detraction, or the temporary support of popular applause. This has been particularly the case with the subject of the present memoir. He has chalked out a walk for himself; and his reputation, built on the basis of science and real professional accomplishments, has gradually increased, and can suffer no diminution, so long as the powers of his mind continue their wonted energy and exertion.

Dr. G. Pearson is descended from a respectable family at Mosbrough Hall, in Derbyshire, and after a liberal preliminary education, began the study of medicine, as his professional pursuit. His studies in this branch were conducted both at Edinburgh, as the first school for this science, and afterwards in London and on the continent, with all that proficiency, which eminent abilities, and an ardent desire for knowledge, enabled him to acquire; and after the proper period assigned for academical attendance, he took his degree at Edinburgh of Doctor of Medicine, with much approbation.

Like many young physicians, some time was judiciously past by him in studying at various universities abroad, before setting down in the metropolis; and when his resolution was fixed to settle in London, he laid down a plan of uniting the science and practice in such a manner, that they should mutually go hand in hand in establishing his reputation. For this purpose, he instituted an extensive set of lectures on the several branches of medical knowledge necessary to form the practitioner, including, along with the theory and practice, a course in Chemistry and the Materia Medica; and giving to the whole a brilliant and new arrangement, as detailed in his text-book published on the occasion, the merit of which can only be judged of by comparing it with others.

Previous to Dr. Pearson's time most of the London lectures were merely short practical details, suited to the capacity of the young apothecary, whose period of acquiring knowledge was generally limited to one season of attendance. Dr. Pearson extended these limited bounds of imparting professional information, clothed them with the true principles of science, joined the reasoning of theory with the facts of practice, and thus expanded the minds of his pupils, and gave them an after-taste for study and observation. The best proof of the merit of his lectures is, the numerous and increasing audiences he has had for such a number of years, and the credit he has in that time acquired, for rearing some of the first characters in the profession, who owe their first instructions and taste for science to his lessons.

A vacancy of Physician to St. George's Hospital happening about twenty-five years ago, Dr. Pearson was appointed to this establishment; and it may be considered to have been a fortunate circumstance for the Hospital, by introducing a physician of real science—a powerful attraction for pupils, who thus had an opportunity of seeing clinical practice conducted on just principles, and the instructions of the school confirmed by practical and scientific application at the bedside.

The connexions thus formed by Dr. Pearson, through his scientific attainments, naturally spread his reputation from the lecture-room and the hospital to the public at large, and his practice accordingly felt the beneficial effects of the wise and steady line of professional pursuit he had adopted. Such also is the activity of his mind, and his ardent zeal in the prosecution of his profession, that though thus immersed in such numerous and important engagements, he has found leisure, on different occasions, to give his opinions to the world, on some highly interesting professional subjects.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society: and in the Transactions of that learned body for 1809, he has published a dissertation on the different species of mucus, with a practical view, in order to distinguish real pulmonary affections by this criterion. In this dissertation he has calculated, that no less than 140,000 persons fall annually victims to pulmonary diseases in this country: thus pointing out the importance of being able to distinguish early the true nature of such maladies, with the view of taking those precautionary measures, which can only be effectual to prevent their fatality.

Another subject which attracted the attention of Dr. Pearson, at an early period, was the analysis of that celebrated chemical preparation, Dr. James's Powder. This medicine, originally introduced from the continent, had, by the industry of Dr. James, and concurring circumstances, acquired the highest reputation, and this reputation it had acquired equally with the profession as with the public. Something mysterious was supposed connected with the mode of preparation: and it was in order to convince the profession in respect to this, and to shew that the antimonial powder of the Dispensary was nearly the same, that Dr. Pearson undertook this investigation.

As a chemist, the merits of Dr. Pearson stand very high. He has published a correct view of the different changes in the Chemical Nomenclature, agreeable to the revolutions in the science, produced by the discoveries of the French writers. He was also the first who introduced a knowledge of the *phosphates* into this country, and he has a right, therefore, to claim particular notice on this head. But what ought to convey his name to posterity, and which entitles him to the gratitude of mankind, no less than Dr. Jenner himself, is the laudable and active part he took in forwarding the important discovery of vaccination. This discovery, which had been so long known

in the dairy counties, and which the College had rejected, when brought under the notice of Sir G. Baker, their President, was announced to the profession by Dr. Jenner, in that strong and impressive manner, as to command attention, and call for investigation. Dr. Jenner's facts, however, at this period, were few. The real history of the disease was little understood, and the favourable and unfavourable circumstances connected with its application totally unknown. Dr. Pearson then was the person by whom the crude notions of the disease were perfected, and brought to practical use. It is not sufficient to start a subject: the chief merit lies in carrying it to maturity, and disseminating its advantages by an attentive and extensive investigation. This was the task that fell peculiarly to Dr. Pearson's lot. In the Dispensary instituted for the purpose, he carried through a series of experiments, which formed a complete history of the disease, in its appearance, nature, and varieties—fixed the genuine and spurious species—shewed the extent of its power as a preventive—and, in fact, viewed the subject in all its parts, with the calmness of the philosopher, and the nice precision of science, in his deductions from the facts that came under his review. To him, therefore, as much as to Dr. Jenner, ought the remuneration of Parliament to be extended; and the progress of his labours is well traced, in the work he has professedly written on the subject, from which a comparative view of the merits of the two individuals may be taken, and their importance balanced. Indeed, no one was so well fitted as he was for this task, by uniting the nice accuracy of the chemist, with the observation and discriminating experience of the hospital-physician, accustomed to view diseases on an extensive and varied scale.

It may indeed be here remarked, that the clinical lectures of St. George's Hospital, as given by Dr. Pearson,

come nearer the admirable ones of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh than any other. Accurate in their history of symptoms, and taken down minutely and circumstantially in the detail of their phenomena of disease, the student cannot fail to treasure up each case in his memory; while the practice is simple, clear, and each remedy has its fair and just trial, so as to establish its real merits, whether of advantage or injury to the patient. But, much to the credit of Dr. Pearson, his attention to his pupils is not limited to mere professional instruction: his zeal, like that of Dr. Saunders, has often been extended to the care of their future success in life; and, by his connexions with the Medical and Transport Boards, many young men, destitute of patronage, and that foundation necessary to carry them on, have owed to his exertions and interest that happy introduction, which, in Shakspeare's words, has proved "the tide that, taken at its ebb, has led them "on to fortune."

Besides his other preferments, Dr. Pearson is Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and a member of most of the literary and scientific societies in Europe. Not limiting his researches to mere professional pursuits, his chemical abilities have made him be looked up to and consulted in most of the important manufacturing concerns of the metropolis, where difficulties occur, and cannot be solved but by the aid of science. An opinion may be formed of Dr. Pearson's claims to public approbation, from a numerous list of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and other papers, as well as distinct publications on philosophy and physic, well known to the public.

DR. BABINGTON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND LATE SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

THAT there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the ebb, leads on to fortune, is a maxim verified in the progress of this respectable individual: not that we would wish to detract from his merit and industry, in seconding that favourable bias which has attended him.

Dr. Babington is a native of Ireland, where he received the greatest part of his education. His professional acquirements were mostly completed at the London hospitals, the most extensive school for real practice, and the actual knowledge of the appearances and treatment of diseases. Here he was introduced to Guy's Hospital, where he held for many years an official situation, with much credit to himself, and which particularly recommended him to the attention of Dr. Saunders, afterwards his patron and friend.

At this period he warmly devoted himself to the study of Chemistry and Natural History; and the syllabus of his lectures afterwards on these sciences is a sufficient proof, both of his proficiency and his talent for arrangement, and clear view of this extensive department of general knowledge. From his official situation he was accordingly gradually promoted, on his attaining a degree in Medicine, to be junior physician, and one of the lecturers of this hospital, which was then, by Dr. Saunders's exertions, beginning to be a celebrated medical school. These

exertions, being eminently seconded by Dr. Babington, gave such satisfaction, that Dr. Saunders was induced to resign in his favour, and having taken a degree in Medicine preparatory to this, he was, with the unanimous consent of the Governors, appointed Senior Physician to this respectable and extensive establishment. This circumstance was equally creditable to Dr. Saunders as to his pupil, and marked the generous feeling of the one, no less than the correct behaviour of the other.

The city practice of Dr. Saunders naturally followed as a consequence of this preferment; and Dr. Babington soon saw himself, what with the connexion of his friend, and the new created one by himself, as a teacher, at the head of a field of business, the most extensive and lucrative, both in the metropolis and its environs. Nor was his industry less exerted to preserve, than it had been to acquire it.

It may be here mentioned, as one great advantage of a popular teacher, that from the settlement of his numerous pupils in every quarter, a connexion in time comes to be formed for him which he cannot avoid; as the lessons they have imbibed from him naturally lead them to give him the preference as their consulting physician, in all cases of difficulty and danger, which reach beyond their own skill.

From his long and early hospital residence, Dr. Babington cannot fail to be an excellent practical physician; and his good sense and sound judgment prevent him being led astray by the theories of the day. It may be here mentioned, that it is a great advantage for the student to hear the same subject treated at the same hospital, by two distinct lecturers. Each has his peculiar view of it, and according to his line of practice, each will direct the attention more to one class of diseases than another.

But though thus engaged extensively, both as a practitioner and teacher, Dr. Babington has not been inattentive to record whatever has been deemed by him worthy of notice, in the course of his pursuits; and the different periodical publications contain occasional papers from his pen, highly valuable and important.

From his knowledge of Natural History, Dr. Babington was induced to be a principal purchaser of the celebrated museum of the late Earl of Bute, a proof of his taste in the first instance, and which we have been informed he was enabled afterwards to turn to considerable advantage. He likewise has taken an active part in the establishment and management of the Veterinary College, in order to rescue that part of medicine from the hands of ignorance and empyricism, and he continues accordingly a leading member of the Committee for conducting it.

In his various relations, no one can boast a fairer fame than this respectable individual; and encircled with a numerous family, no less than eleven children, he is equally attentive to the duties of the father and the husband, as the friend and the physician. His good fortune, therefore, is justly bestowed, and his industry and talents are exerted for the best of purposes, to give happiness to the numerous ramifications dependent upon him. Dr. Babington became a Licentiate of the College in 1796, and was appointed Physician to Guy's Hospital soon after.

DR. WELLS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

EVEN in the most aristocratical bodies, we find the spirit of freedom burst forth at times beyond restraint, whenever restriction is carried too far. The laws of the College are certainly too rigid; but the administration is generally prudently conducted, and without regard to their letter. Frequent, however, have been the disputes between the Fellows and Licentiates, respecting their rights; and on the last of these memorable occasions, the subject of the present memoir shewed himself the advocate of his own and his brethren's cause.

Dr. Wells is a native of America, of Scots extraction, but was educated mostly in this country. Edinburgh was the university where he acquired his professional learning, and took his degree. He became a Licentiate of the College, and then settled in the metropolis, where he has since continued to practise. With an independence above his wants, and naturally of a philosophic turn of mind, he has never shewn himself over anxious in the pursuits of business.

Though mild and inoffensive in his manner and character, what perhaps he would have overlooked in his own person, he stepped forth to vindicate in the case of another; and his publication in favour of Dr. Stanger does credit to his pen, from the cause in which it was employed.

The restrictions of the College, at this period, on the Licentiates, were uncommonly severe, and not suited to that liberality which should distinguish a learned body. Dr. Stanger's application to the College being refused, an application was made on the subject of its powers to

the Court of King's Bench. A committee was appointed to manage it by the Licentiates, of which Dr. Wells was one, in conjunction with Dr. Cooke and Dr. Stanger; and the subject was ably handled by him, in a publication, which, for sound argument, liberal sentiments, and correct style, does him high credit. The business was ended by concessions on the part of the College, which have now set it fully at rest. Since that time, Dr. Wells has not particularly pressed himself on public notice, fond of that literary retirement, and those scientific pursuits, so pleasing to a cultivated mind.

On the vacancy of Physician to the Honourable East India Company, by the death of the late Dr. Hunter, he stood a candidate; but was out-voted by Dr. Dick, from the principle then laid down by the Company, to have this appointment filled by one of their own servants, as more conversant with that particular line of practice it was fit their surgeons should be made acquainted with. This, however, was taking the office out of the regular channel in which it had hitherto flowed, and considered rather as a reflection on the College at the time.

Dr. Wells has published several papers in the Phil. Trans. on philosophical subjects, and lately a work upon Dew. He is also the author of several useful papers on Medicine, to be found in the Transactions of a Society for the Promotion of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge.

DR. J. CLARKE,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND LATE SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.

THE department of the accoucheur has been, with no just reason, regarded in an inferior light to the general practice of Medicine. To exercise it properly, with the science and dignity of the physician, requires the same preparatory knowledge. When, also, we consider the singular process of generation, the great and important change it induces on the system of the female, and the rapid return after delivery to its former state, the subject presents some of the most astonishing phenomena in the animal economy, worthy the investigation of the philosopher as well as the physician. The respectable individual, the subject of this memoir, has exercised this line of the profession in that proper and elevated manner, which becomes his learning and rank in the College.

Dr. John Clarke is a native of Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, where his father was an eminent surgeon; and was educated in his preparatory branches at St. Paul's school, in London. From thence, on choosing his profession, he attended the London Hospitals, and all the principal teachers in London. He was a contemporary student with Dr. Baillie, at the lectures of Dr. William Hunter, Mr. Hunter, and Dr. Fordyce; and received the principles of his obstetrical knowledge, from Dr. Osborn and Dr. Denman, with whom he was afterwards associated as a lecturer. He then settled in the metropolis, and began quickly to enjoy the fruits of his exertion, both as

a teacher and practitioner. As a teacher, he soon gained a deserved reputation; for his lectures contained a source of information, both for the principles of the art, and the clinical conduct of the pupil in his professional intercourse with his patients, more than those of any other teacher could boast.

The character thus acquired by him, introduced him in a few years into a high and extensive line of business; and the circle of his connexions was equal to what any of his other competitors could boast. But besides his respectability as a practitioner, he has displayed his talents also as a writer on several important obstetrical subjects. His chief publication was entitled, Observations on the Diseases of Pregnancy, &c. This work contains valuable and correct information for the practitioner, as well as the student, and will always be perused with interest and benefit. Perhaps no branch of Medicine ever made more rapid improvement than Midwifery, from the time of Dr. Smellie, who may be considered as having done much, and to have laid the foundation of the modern practice and opinions on this subject.

This branch is naturally divided into two parts, the mechanical and medical. The former, as it respects the operation, owed much to the late Dr. W. Hunter, in a cautious and proper attention to the efforts of nature, so far as respected the last movements of the head, and the birth of the placenta. The practitioners, who have succeeded him, have been chiefly employed to simplify the conduct in the more difficult cases, and to improve the after-treatment. In this Dr. Clarke has had a laudable share. He discovered and published his observation, that in parturition, rendered difficult by the face presenting to the os pubis, it is practicable, in most cases, to bring the occiput forward, and so shorten the labour.

It is indeed to be regretted, that the regulations of

the College confine practitioners in Midwifery strictly to their own department. Such a restriction savours of illiberality: and a physician, if he practised in a general line, would have opportunities of making comparisons between the diseases of the sexes, which might lead to important conclusions. This proceeding of the College has been combated by Dr. Clarke; and he has maintained his rank in his profession, founded on many years of extensive experience. The College should either give no special license for Midwifery, or extend the limits of this department, for it is impossible they can fail to be broken through—and the physician must either act on a larger scale, or society suffer by the restriction.

The industry and exertions which Dr. Clarke has shewn since his commencement of business, have in a few years rendered him independent; and his fortune has at the same time been considerably increased, by his matrimonial connexion. He has, therefore, with the wisdom of a philosopher, curtailed his labours. Indeed, the fatigue of this department is such, that no one can be much inclined to pursue it from choice. Where an error takes place, it is considered always here as the fault of the practitioner, and much and unmerited obloquy is apt to be visited on the guiltless head of the medical attendant, where faults or irregularities of the patient are alone to be blamed.

Dr. Clarke has been considered as possessing an acuteness of perception superior to most of his competitors, and rather a brilliance of talents, than the common-place display of mediocrity. This has enabled him to get through a pressure of business with a facility and despatch, which has given him many advantages. By confining himself now chiefly to the diseases of females and children, he will have greater opportunities of shewing himself in a more elevated sphere, of enlarging his

views, and extending his subjects. Something, therefore, may be expected from his pen, in addition to what he has already so ably produced; and the periodical publications contain at different times several valuable communications, the fruit of his industry and observation.

In lessening, however, his attention to the more laborious parts of practice, Dr. Clarke has not thrown his business out of its regular channel, but consigned the charge of it to the confidential hands of one, with whom both his reputation and interest are equally sacred. This is his brother, Mr. Charles Clarke, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, a deserving practitioner. This gentleman, brought up under his immediate eye and tuition, he has been for some years gradually introducing into practice, and for this Mr. Clarke has himself laid a proper foundation, by endeavouring first to gain a character as a lecturer, and next to shew himself worthy public confidence, by appearing as an author on a class of female diseases, frequent in their occurrence, and difficult in their treatment. Dr. Clarke has thus been gradually withdrawing himself, and resides in the country (free from professional pursuits) during half of the year.

DR. BLEGBOROUGH,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

IN proportion as the higher ranks of the profession are circumscribed in their line of practice, in the same proportion must their practical knowledge be contracted. The strict line of demarkation will not enter the expanded views of a scientific or humane practitioner; he will overleap the trammels of College confinement, and relieve his patient in every way he can, though forced sometimes to

breathe a vein, or perform an operation, where necessity urges. This is the laudable conduct of the respectable subject of this memoir, regardless of those minutiæ, which, in the language of scripture, too often cause a man to hide his talent in a napkin.

Dr. Blegborough was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, where his father, a respectable surgeon, practised with success for more than half a century. While receiving the most liberal classical education, under the direction of the Rev. Antony Temple, the then excellent master of the Free Grammar School there, he had the great advantage, at the same time, of learning the rudiments of his profession from his father, who was himself an excellent scholar, and to whom I am told the Doctor frequently applies the words of Horace:

> " Ipse mihi custos incorruptimus omnes
> " Circum doctores aderat."

With such advantages he was sent to Edinburgh, to finish, by a regular course of study, the academical career deemed necessary for attaining the acmé of medical preferment. Having continued the usual period, and distinguished himself in the societies of that noted seminary, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine with merited approbation.

On his return from Scotland he settled in the metropolis; and knowing that a young physician has little chance of success in his own proper sphere, he commenced general practice as Surgeon and Accoucheur, in Finsbury Square, where he was soon fortunate enough to command an extensive and respectable connexion. This state of practice he continued for a great number of years, with much exertion, industry, and perseverance; and the consequence was, not only his gaining an ample fund of professional experience, but also such an acquisition of for-

tune, as rendered him no longer exposed to professional dependence.

The exertions required in this department of the profession he began to find too great; and conceiving himself fully competent for moving in a higher professional sphere, he relinquished his situation in favour of a younger brother, who pursues the same fortunate career, and at once commenced practice as a physician, having previously entered the College as a Licentiate.

Being, as already stated, partly independent by the fruits of his industry, he could wait with patience the reasonable time that the slow progress of this higher department requires; but though thus situated, he seems to have been eager at the same time to gain public notice—and accordingly, with this view, he laid hold of an invention of some merit, as a successful mode of treating the local effects of certain chronic diseases, hitherto reckoned incurable. In favour of the invention, he wrote a small treatise, detailing the general principles of its action, and illustrating them by a statement of its effects in a number of cases, of high interest and importance. This laid the foundation of his medical practice, and he was consulted in numerous cases, deemed fit for the application of this instrument.

It was at this period the rigour of the College was exerted, with more than a common degree of strictness, against those who did not belong to their body. Among others, their interdict was issued against a respectable physician, Dr. Walshman, whose extensive practice had created the jealousy of some of the members of this sanctioned body. Dr. Walshman stood in a peculiar situation, and had every claim to admission, as stated in his memoir; but contrary to the restrictive law (*ex post facto quoad eum*) then passed, he was deemed incapable of admission, till he had complied with its conditions, by a two years'

residence in a university. Thus situated, and however highly gifted, he was once more obliged to return to school; and in this embarrassing crisis he chose, during his absence, Dr. Blegborough to supply his place, and carry on his professional concerns, with that partiality and confidence, which shewed his high opinion of the latter. Besides the private practice, Dr. Blegborough had to perform the public duty attached to the Surry and the Western Dispensaries, to both of which Dr. Walshman was also physician. The execution of this important task, and the management of Dr. Walshman's most intimate concerns, a business of high delicacy, and requiring much prudence, was performed in such a manner, as to meet Dr. Walshman's highest approbation; and Dr. B. became thus initiated into practice as a physician, and his merits made known at once in that character, on the most respectable and extensive footing.

On the return of Dr. Walshman, so sensibly did he feel the propriety of Dr. B.'s conduct, that, as an impulse of gratitude, he anxiously wished, on the death of Dr. Hawes, to associate Dr. B. with himself in his public duties at the Dispensary, where the governors had already given Dr. B. their full tribute of approbation, during the two years he had officiated in Dr. Walshman's absence. This, however, was strongly and unhandsomely opposed by a party, who were jealous of the celebrity of these gentlemen, and their extensive share of practice. A young physician, who had not yet past the College, was accordingly set up as the rival candidate; and so keen was the contest carried on, that even the Church was made a party in the business.—The Rev. Rowland Hill enlisted as the champion of the latter!!

The consequence of this powerful combination, and the cant cry of the "Church in danger," lost Dr. Blegborough an appointment, which he felt from his services he me-

rited, and which, had it been left either to the patients, or to the real governors of the Institution, he was certain he would have carried. During the contest, as in all others of a similar nature, the polemical talents of both parties were keenly exerted, and every Scotch mark called up to public review on the occasion. A Rowland and an Oliver successively past, to the amusement of those who were not particularly interested.

The introduction, however, which Dr. Blegborough had received as a physician, rendered this official disappointment of less importance; and he now sat down with that consequence as an individual, which official incumbency will not of itself bestow. His increased industry and exertion have accordingly now placed him on a par with the first of the profession, and, joined with his former independence, renders him above the mere traffic for the fee. He has removed his situation to New Bridge Street, and thus boldly *past* the *rubicon*, as the rival of the great city physicians. This situation was formerly occupied by Dr. Sims, and Dr. B. has exhibited a proof of good judgment in securing it. I have no doubt he will make it answer all the purposes he had in view, when heard to declare, more than twenty years ago, that in his opinion it was the most *enviable* in the metropolis.

It has been objected to this gentleman, that though a Licentiate for general practice, he still follows the department of the accoucheur. This we think perfectly correct. We do not see that limits should be imposed on the practice of any individual; and circumstances may require, on many occasions, a departure from a general or established rule. Nay, the connexions, friends, and other circumstances, may model the practice of different individuals very differently from their own wishes or interests, but to which they must necessarily yield. An extended latitude, therefore, should be given by the College regulations.

As a practitioner, Dr. B. is bold and decisive; and this is in general the character of every man, who has early practised the surgical part of the profession. In different periodical publications are inserted details of cases by him, which mark discrimination and judgment—particularly a case of midwifery, in the Medical Spectator, which does much credit to his prompt decision and cautious proceeding, which saved the life of the patient, under most unfavourable circumstances. A remarkable case is lately published by him, in the 11th number of the 2d vol. of the Repository, where the patient died from rupture of the uterus, in consequence of the distortion of the pelvis. His observations on this case shew much practical knowledge and just reasonings, as an accoucheur.

He was also a zealous advocate for vaccination at an early period, and combatted several of its opponents with much keenness and success. On the whole, his respectability as a physician, and his classical attainments as a scholar, entitle him to look forward to a first place in medical reputation.

SIR GILBERT BLANE, BART.

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT; AND PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

To be distinguished by the *great*, and preserve their friendship for a series of years unimpaired, requires a peculiar merit, into the composition of which, prudence and judgment must deeply enter. The respectable individual, the subject of this memoir, has enjoyed this fortunate lot, and has long stood high in official situation, and an elevated circle of practice.

In his official situation, he has been associated in those splendid events, which have raised the glory of the empire, and commanded the admiration of Europe: and though the merits of the medical profession will ever be held subordinate to those of statesmen and warriors, some meed of praise seems due to those, who, by their exertions and talents, add to the efficiency of fleets and armies, by the improvement of health.

Sir G. Blane is a younger son of Gilbert Blane, Esq. of Blanefield, in Ayrshire, a western county of Scotland. His father, who had several sons, destined one, Andrew, for the Law, who is now a respectable solicitor at law, or writer to the signet in Edinburgh: and another, Gilbert, for the Church, which gave him the advantage of a more learned education, than in Scotland generally falls to the share of the profession, having passed five years in preliminary studies, where he entered at the age of fourteen. But his views having changed, in the course of his academical residence, his attention became directed to Medicine. He accordingly pursued his professional studies at Edinburgh for five years more, where his character stood so high among his fellow students, that he was elected one of the Presidents of the Medical Society, an honour which then rarely fell to Scotsmen. This celebrated establishment comprises in general all the rising talents of the university; and at a seminary like this, where there is seldom less than four or five hundred students devoted to Medicine alone, the individual who gains this preferment, must unite both merit and correct behaviour to obtain it. Sir Gilbert's period of office was marked also by a remarkable circumstance: he was selected to deliver an oration, on laying the foundation stone of a new hall for the Society, in 1775, at which was convened all the circle of the university, as well as the leading characters of that northern metropolis, which ren-

dered it a task of an arduous nature to acquit himself, as he did, with credit, on such a trying occasion.

On leaving the university, Sir Gilbert repaired to London, where he spent two years longer in study, and then entered into the naval service. He embarked in 1779 with Sir George Rodney, afterwards Lord Rodney, on his expedition to the West Indies, as his friend and physician, as he was in a bad state of health, and also as a sort of volunteer in the public service. This laid the foundation of his fortune and character: for so highly was his conduct esteemed by the gallant Admiral, that after his first victory, where Sir Gilbert's medical services were highly conspicuous, he was appointed by him physician to the fleet, a situation of the highest trust and responsibility; which he continued to hold, with equal credit to himself and advantage to the service, till the conclusion of the war in 1783. During this intervening period, he was present at no less than six general engagements with that renowned commander, who carried at that day the naval glory of his country to the highest pitch, and at a period when France could boast her most skilful officers and commanders.

In the course of his service, the thanks of Parliament were thrice given to the gallant fleet; while its commander, with that just feeling and sense of Sir Gilbert's merit, acknowledged both in writing and otherwise how much he owed to the excellent medical regulations adopted for the health of the crews.

During this long and arduous duty, Sir Gilbert kept a regular account of the diseases and their treatment, as well as the mortality, both of the fleet and the hospitals, which he afterwards published, forming a work of great merit*, distinguished by its just observations, its accurate

* This Work has undergone several editions: to the two last there has been subjoined a Latin Pharmacopœia adapted to naval

discrimination, judicious treatment of the diseases, and the tried experience which pervades its whole detail; a work which has given rise to many others, and has tended to improve naval medicine in a high degree.

Indeed, it may be observed, that by the exertions of Dr. Blane, and some later writers, naval medicine is now the easiest and simplest department of the profession. By the wise and prudent regulations adopted in the service for prevention, the diseases of seamen are few in number, and not frequent in their occurrence, except in the case of accidental febrile contagion, the ravages of which, formerly so horrid, are now quickly checked. Scurvy, the pest of our fleets and armies, and which has often arrested the arm of conquest in its proudest career, is now almost unknown in the longest voyages. Even under a vertical sun, the seamen in the royal service feel an exemption from disease, superior to any other situation.

In these improvements, so highly flattering to medical science, and so much owing to the active exertions of a few meritorious medical characters in the service, Sir G. has had a prominent share.

On the conclusion of the war, such was the strong impression of his services on the minds of the Flag Officers and the Captains of the West India Fleet, the witnesses

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practice: to the second was subjoined an account of the battle of the 12th of April, being the copy of a letter which he wrote to Lord Stair immediately after that event, which he was well qualified to describe; for it appears by the narrative, that he was at the admiral's side the whole of that memorable day. In the Preface to the third edition, there is a compend of what may be called medical logic, in which the various sources of fallacy incident to medical science are enumerated, and the inductive method of prosecuting practical researches is recommended. This method the author himself seems to have aimed at exemplifying in his own writings.

and companions of his toils and exertions, that he was unanimously recommended by them to the Board of Admiralty, with the request that his services might be remunerated by his Majesty in an adequate manner, through their official application, which was accordingly complied with, by the grant of a pension, no half-pay being then established.

His official career being thus ended, for a time Sir Gilbert settled as a physician in London, and stood a candidate as Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, then vacant. On this occasion, his late commander, Lord Rodney, seems to have taken a warm interest in his favour with the Governors, to one of whom he expressed himself in handsome terms, by the following extract from his letter on the occasion.—

"I heartily wish that Dr. Gilbert Blane may succeed as one of the Physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital. The great merit and the gratitude the nation owe him, for his care, attention, and assiduity; and the preserving those under the fleet I commanded proved, that care and attention were only wanting, and a physician of great abilities, to make the climate as healthy as the best climate of Europe. Britain owes this proof to Dr. Blane: for to his knowledge and attention it was owing, that the English fleet was, notwithstanding their excessive fatigue and constant service, in a condition always to attack and defeat the public enemy. In my own ship, the Formidable, out of nine hundred men, not one was buried in six months. May I beg you will make, with my best respects to the Governors, my most earnest request in behalf of Dr. Blane." Every allowance being made for the high colouring which the admiral's friendly partiality may have led him to employ on this occasion, this serves at least to evince the estimation in which he held the merits of his physician.

The appointment was accordingly secured to him principally by Lord Rodney and the Navy, powerfully seconded by the zealous friendship of some individuals, particularly Sir W. Farquhar and Dr. Saunders, and in opposition to the house influence, backed by the Lord Mayor, then the President of the Hospital.

It was while in this situation, as an Hospital Physician, he brought out in the year 1785, his chief work, already noticed, on the various campaigns in which he had been engaged, and the result of his discoveries, experience, and practice in the service. It was during this year also, on the application of the Duke of Clarence, he was appointed one of the Physicians Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales; and the following year he had the further preferment of Physician to the Household. He was even selected, as a mark of his Royal Highness's confidence, to proceed to Spa, for the purpose of attending his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, then dangerously ill at that watering-place. So highly to the satisfaction of the Prince was this mission executed, that he had next, as a mark of his royal favour, the higher appointment of physician to his person; and accordingly, in several severe illnesses, he has had the honour of being one of the physicians in attendance upon him.

Nor was his experience in naval affairs, and the excellent regulations he had recommended in that service, now forgot: for, on the appointment of Lord Spencer, as First Lord of the Admiralty, he was called to be one of the Commissioners of Sick and Hurt; and to him principally was owing the new modelling of this branch of the public service. The duties of this important station he continued to execute, with equal advantage to the state, as credit to himself, till the peace of Amiens, a reduction of all the naval establishments having then taken place. Soon after

this his pension was doubled, on a representation of the Board of Admiralty to the King in Council.

It is seldom that a physician has been placed in such a peculiar situation as this respectable individual; and to have his attention so fully absorbed, and his objects directed to the service of the state: for, on various important occasions, we find him the sheet anchor applied to for instruction and advice, on matters of public police, by his own as well as by other governments.

Thus he was called upon, in conjunction with the King's physicians, and other leading characters, to draw up the regulations on the subject of quarantine, which formed the basis of the Act of Parliament on this head. His advice was likewise resorted to on the proper mode of accommodating the convicts in the hulks at Woolwich, to prevent the progress of infection, in the year 1800. For the same purpose he officially visited Newgate, by the authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The army from Egypt was transported to Britain, in the manner pointed out by him, at the desire of the Secretary for War and Colonies, to avoid the danger of importing the plague into this country. The Board of Controul applied for his suggestions, in ameliorating the regulations of the medical service in India; and the transports carrying the convicts to Botany Bay were, under his direction, fitted up so as to lessen the mortality of former voyages, by a free ventilation and cleanliness, which he was called upon to do by a warrant from the Secretary for the Home Department; and the success of his plan was so complete, that no contagious disease broke out during the whole voyage.

The Committees of the House of Commons have also occasionally requested his opinion on various important subjects. During the scarcity of 1799 and 1800, his ad-

vice was requested, as may be seen on the Bread Report of that period; and at the same time he published a small tract, to correct the popular prejudices then entertained, and with such danger to the country, on the subject of forestalling and combination. His taste for general knowledge, as here exemplified, was probably imbibed at the Speculative Society of Edinburgh, of which he was a member. This Institution was then in its infancy, and still exists. It has been chiefly composed of gentlemen bred to the bar, and may be considered as the hot-bed of those talents, which have been so conspicuous for some years in the Scottish metropolis.

It is believed, that on his first outset in life he owed much to the kindness and favour of the late Dr. W. Hunter, and that he has at all times been deeply indebted to the warm friendship of Sir W. Farquhar. He could boast some of the most powerful connexions in political life; and he afterwards fell into habits of private intimacy, as well as professional confidence, with the late Mr. Windham, the late Lord Liverpool, and other characters eminent for their rank and talents. This is the more remarkable, that one originally bred in the rough school of naval service, should have been able to adapt himself so readily to the manners and habits of the great. But possessed of sound judgment, a sedateness, and rather reserved demeanour, Sir Gilbert displays that manner, which speaks one fitted for confidence, and where the secrets of the individual may at all times be deposited with safety, whether of an important or trivial nature. He is not one of those who have recommended themselves by exterior address: but a prudent taciturnity is a great recommendation, in the higher circles, to a physician; and will ever prove an introduction with those who know the world, and have acted much in it. Such men are less apt to have those *mollia tempora*, which lead to openness and disclosure;

and they form a species of character well adapted for professional life. Sir Gilbert's practice is accordingly one of the first in the metropolis in point of value and high standing; and if he cannot boast the extent of a Farquhar, he can claim equal respect and estimation.

But the high opinion entertained of Sir Gilbert's professional knowledge, and the public confidence reposed in him by government, was most strongly instanced in the unfortunate Walcheren business, when they were put to a stand how to act, and what measures to adopt. Before coming to any final resolution, and without regard to the reports of the army medical officers, Sir G. was despatched to give such an opinion, as should determine the ministry on their future conduct. This was a nice and delicate mission. It was new, that a naval physician should either interfere with or supersede the first army medical authorities.

The report made, with the concurrence of the army physicians, determined the intentions of government. The expedition was immediately abandoned, too late to repair past evils, but at a moment when the farther perseverance in it might have entailed greater. Sir G. had thus the satisfaction of being instrumental in saving the lives of thousands; and his Report, which he has published, was rewarded with a liberal remuneration by government, and the thanks of the Commander in Chief, officially given through the War-office. The sense of this and other services seems to have made an impression on the mind of the Prince Regent, who was pleased to promote him to the dignity of a baronet.

In settling his residence, Sir G. from the first, fixed himself within the circle of St. James's; a favourite object, it is alleged, of all Scotsmen, who are fond of basking in the sunshine of court favour. What he has received,

however, he deserves; as no physician possesses more real practical knowledge, and judicious discrimination.

Such has been the progress of Sir Gilbert as an official character: we have still to trace him in another view, as devoted to professional literature. Besides the important publication noticed, which may be considered as his great work, he is the author of an ingenious Lecture on Muscular Motion, read before the Royal Society in 1788. In this he has gone a step farther than preceding writers; and some of his positions have been challenged by Professor Monro, of Edinburgh—a proof of the estimation attached to it by that celebrated character. The article Muscle also in the Encyclopedia Britannica is from his pen, and claims equal merit. Several valuable papers he has also communicated to the public, through the channel of the Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of Medical and Surgical Knowledge; and in the collection of papers relating to infection, by Dr. Clarke, of Newcastle.

In the fourth volume of the Medical and Chirurgical Transactions, there is published by him an Exposition of the prevailing Diseases of the Metropolis for the last Twenty Years, a paper of much interest and professional utility, shewing the same attentive observation as his official works. The scarcity in the years 1799 and 1800, in consequence of being consulted on the subject by the Committee of the House of Commons, engaged his attention, in common with a number of other public characters; and in his treatise, at that period, he has pointed out the best means of meeting the pressure of the evil, and of tranquillizing the lower orders*.

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* In his late Essay on Pulmonary Consumption, by Professor Duncan, of Edinburgh, a just compliment is paid to Sir Gilbert's

But the testimonies of public approbation, which this respectable individual has received, have not been confined to his own country. The subjects of public police and national interest on which he has been consulted from abroad, have gained him the honourable notice of the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and even the President of the United States of America. The two former presented him with gold medals, expressive of their high sense of his professional merit; and the last wrote him a letter of thanks with his own hand. To his own sovereign he has been personally known for more than one half his reign, and received from him every attention; and he has for a length of time enjoyed the esteem and particular confidence of the Prince Regent. As every circumstance regarding such a character becomes interesting, in concluding, we may remark, that in his appearance, Sir G. shews the eye of penetration; and that look, which Cæsar, in the words of Shakspeare, found fault with in Cassius, but which ought to be the prominent traits of a professional countenance.—He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a Proprietor of the Royal Institution, and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh.—In the year 1813 he succeeded Sir Henry Halford, as President of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

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judgment and abilities as a physician; and he acknowledges the correcting hand of the *quondam* pupil to his master on several occasions.

DR. ROBERT HOOPER,

BACHELOR OF PHYSIC OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD; LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN LONDON; AND PHYSICIAN TO THE MARY-LE-BONE INFIRMARY.

IT was an observation of the celebrated De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland, that a multiplicity of business was only to be got through, by doing *one thing* at a time. This maxim is well verified by the present respectable individual, who, amidst the bustle of extensive practice, both private and official, and the duties of the lecture-room, has found time to prosecute studies requiring a deep and close investigation.

Dr. Hooper is a native of London, and received the rudiments of his education at Uxbridge, where he past five years, under the tuition of Dr. Rutherford. His professional attainments were acquired betwixt London and Oxford; and the early command of an extensive hospital gave him opportunities of improvement, which few other physicians can boast.

In his progress, no man has shewn more the power of industry and talent, in overcoming difficulties which opposition and rivalship threw in his way. As a physician, he stands now on that commanding height, which a settled reputation secures—a reputation justly gained by much labour and assiduity; for this deserving individual has not spared the midnight oil, and the result of his studies has been, facilitating the avenues to professional science for the young, and impressing on the minds of the more advanced those leading truths, which are found too often

to escape or be overlooked in the hurry and bustle of practical life. It is by examining then the various literary productions of this gentleman, we shall be best able to estimate his true merits.

The first of Dr. Hooper's publications is a small volume, entitled, "The Physician's Vade Mecum." This is a work of high value and interest to the young practitioner. With a good memory and attentive observation, it will render any one competent to practise with credit, and the object of it may be justly characterized in the following line—"Ut indocti discant et ament meminisse periti." The Pharmacopœia attached to it is well known, and possesses a collection of efficient and elegant prescriptions.

On the same principle he has brought forward another small work, which will be found of no less utility. It is termed "The Anatomist's Vade Mecum." This publication lays the foundation, while the former rears the fabric. It contains a complete view of the anatomical structure, uses, and diseases of every part of the body, accurately described, and concisely expressed. The arrangement, also, is clear and distinct, and it renders unnecessary a resort to larger systems, which are often obscure and perplexed. To this work he has subjoined Examinations in Anatomy and Surgery, a plan admirably fitted to prepare the young student for passing the different official boards, with ease, credit, and without hesitation.

Dr. Hooper is certainly highly to be commended, for thus sacrificing his time and talents to the instruction of the young, and for rendering patent and easy, subjects of difficult and perplexing investigation. But Dr. Hooper's labours in favour of the student, have not ended here. A Medical Dictionary was much wanted. The former ones in use were obsolete, from the progres-

sive improvements of medical and chemical science. Dr. Hooper undertook this task, and has executed it in such a manner, that it is sufficient to say, it has far exceeded the different publications of the same kind.

He is also the author of a Thesis on Worms, contained in the Bolt-Court Society's Transactions; and another small work, on the structure and economy of plants, which, though originally translated from the German, he has amplified and improved.

Morbid anatomy, however, seems the field, on which Dr. Hooper wishes to rest his fame; and he has produced the first part of a work, which promises, when completed, to excel any thing that has appeared on that subject. It is meant to exhibit a faithful picture of the various appearances of diseased structure, in every organ of the body, accompanied with suitable explanations. The author has liberally spared no expence in the prosecution of this great object, so interesting to every branch of the profession. The diseases of the uterus which we have seen, may be termed *nature rendered more impressive and beautified by art*, as they exhibit the accuracy and just delineation of the anatomist, with all the delicacy and high finish of the first engravings, and afterwards coloured with taste and judgment. This last is what is wanting in Dr. Baillie's plates, and which would have made them approach nearer to the standard of nature, the great object for which they are intended. This splendid work Dr. Hooper intends to preface, by an account of his professional progress in life, in which some proceedings of the College will be introduced. It is the opinion of the celebrated Mr. Gibbon, that every man is the best historian of his own life. We yield, therefore, with pleasure, to this impression on the present occasion.

Dr. Hooper's attachment to Anatomy cannot be too much praised, and the dereliction of this first and funda-

mental study has been the rock on which the College has split, and lost them much of their consequence in the public eye. The physician formerly, as witness a Harvey, a Glasson, and others, stood high in anatomy. When he attended a consultation, or dissection, the hand of the surgeon was guided by him. The surgeon elevated to a rank by his error, now claims an equal dignity in his own field, and from standing the servant, stands now his compeer. This would have never happened, had the physician continued to preside in the dissecting-room and theatre.

Public opinion will ever be favourable to an acquaintance with the structure of the body, as the foundation of practice; and the physician who is known to have that exclusive information, will be considered best fitted to ascertain with accuracy the seats of diseases. It does not however always follow, that the man best acquainted with the structure of the machine, is the best adapted to set the wheels in motion. On the contrary, it often happens, that the anatomist tracing only the consequences of disease, and the confirmed and extensive derangement of morbid structure, considers the attempt at repairing that as fruitless, and yields to a placebo practice, merely to amuse the patient. This error cannot be attributed to the present respectable individual, whose ample opportunities, and large field, first of hospital, and afterwards private practice, have directed him to try and appreciate the full result of the powers of medicine in every disease.

DR. E. FRYER,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTERN DISPENSARY, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

THIS is another example, in the present accomplished individual, among several we have had the pleasing satisfaction to record, of the superior advantages derived from travel and a taste for the fine arts, in adding elegance, utility, and expanded science, to the professional character. Like most men of high attainments, his wish has been to court the shade, rather than to glare in the public eye. It is the duty, however, of this work, to pay a just tribute to unassuming merit, with which public opinion, on the one hand, is not always acquainted; and professional jealousy, on the other, is too often backward to admit.

This gentleman is descended of a respectable family intimately allied to physic; and one of his distinguished predecessors, Dr. John Fryer, published an Account of the East Indies and Persia, from personal observation made in his travels through these countries. By his mother's side he is connected with the Church, and several dignitaries of the Cathedral of Wells have been his relations, one of whom deserves particular notice: the Rev. Samuel Hill, author of the Harmony of the Gospels, written in the beginning of the last century, as well as of several other learned theological works.

Dr. Fryer was born at Frome in Somersetshire, in 1761. He received his early education at the Public Grammar

School of that town; and on leaving it, he was placed for some time under the care and instruction of the late Dr. Seagrim, an eminent practitioner at Warminster, Wilts. At the age of nineteen he became a medical student at the different lectures and hospitals in London, where he continued two years, and here laid the first foundation of his professional attainments, as well as imbibed an ardent taste for the farther prosecution of medical science. In consequence of this he left London for Edinburgh, and in this celebrated university, at a period when it was at the zenith of its reputation, he added to the practical details of the London school those principles of science and inductive reasoning, which elevated this seminary, and which make practice and theory go hand in hand, mutually illustrating each other. Here he continued to the year 1784, and then past over to Leyden, to finish his plan of study; and in this seat of learning, distinguished by a Boerhaave and a Gaubius, he gave the preference of taking his doctor's degree, the subject of which was "De Vita animantium et vegetantium."

But though thus possessed of the highest honours in medicine, his thirst for study does not seem to have abated; for, in 1785, he went to Germany, and in this tour visited the different universities and hospitals in that extensive and truly literary country. At Vienna he took up his residence for the winter, where his time was laudably occupied in attending the clinical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Stoll, to whom he was the only English pupil, except the late Professor Sibthorpe, who was then travelling on the Radcliffe establishment. Here he had an opportunity of comparing the plan of clinical teaching between this Hospital and the Infirmary of Edinburgh, and the simplicity adopted by Dr. Stoll certainly deserves the preference. Instead of the cases being taken down by a clerk, as at Edinburgh, and inserted in a case-book, at Vienna

the case is written out, and hangs over the bed of each patient. The pupil, therefore, has only to take it down and examine it, as he looks at the patient, and examines the changes in its progress.

From Germany, in 1786, he directed his route to Italy. This country, "where not a mountain rears its head unsung," could not fail to give high satisfaction to an elegant and literary mind. Every classical scene would rise fresh to view in his progress; and with Virgil and Horace, his companions, he would tread no longer imaginary, but real classic ground. A comparison of the changes which have since happened would naturally crowd upon his feelings, and he would sigh over the loss of Roman virtue, and the fall of that empire, which once gave law to the world, and stood the pride of nations. From Rome he proceeded to Naples, admiring the delightful site of that luxurious city, and returned to England by the way of France; and there he spent some time at Montpellier, the former celebrated seat of medical education, still respectable, though shorn of its ancient lustre, which gave it a name over Europe. From it he proceeded to Paris, as the reservoir equally of literature, medicine, and the fine arts.

But the taste for travel, which Dr. Fryer had thus imbibed, seems only to have gained a fresh relish by indulgence; for in 1787 he again visited Germany, and took up his abode for no less than three years at the university of Gottingen, where Richter and several other able men were then professors.

Thus highly gifted with all the rich stores of information, which study and travel could confer, on his return to England he settled in the metropolis, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; and some time after his settlement, in 1796, he married Miss Fielding.

Having thus began his career of practice, he was first appointed Consulting Physician to the Western Dispensary; and afterwards, on the establishment of the Infirmary for the Diseases of the Eye, in 1805, under the immediate patronage of their Majesties and the Royal Family, in conjunction with Sir H. Halford and Sir W. Farquhar, he was promoted to the same respectable situation in this new Institution, the operative part being committed to Mr. Phipps.

His accomplishments and professional knowledge having introduced him to the notice of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, he has been for many years Physician to this illustrious Personage. This Prince, distinguished by his fine taste for polite literature and the arts, and equally remarkable for his zeal and knowledge of business more than any other of the royal branches, has long laboured under the paroxysms of that harassing disease, asthma, to which he was subject from an early period, but which have more severely attacked him since his return from Italy. The constant state of an invalid has occasioned him to find the continued and regular attendance of a physician essential to his health and comfort; and in selecting Dr. Fryer, he has shewn his good sense in an eminent degree. He has not only met with the man of science and high professional acquirements, but the gentleman of taste and refined feelings, fit equally to amuse, instruct, and alleviate his valetudinary hours. His Royal Highness seems fully sensible of this; for though the severity of his complaint has occasionally introduced the aid of others on the emergency of the moment, yet to him he looks for his certain and permanent relief.

It is greatly to be regretted, that a Prince, whose public appearances have been so much to his advantage, should be subjected to this malady, so uncertain in its recurrence,

and so violent in its attack. No one seems to understand better the real principles of the Constitution, and to shew himself equally the Defender of the Throne, the Aristocracy, and the People, wherever the just rights of either are attacked: nay, with a boldness and independence highly laudable, he, on a late delicate occasion, overleaped what others would have termed the bounds of prudence, to shew his attachment to the honour of his house, and the dignity of the succession to the Throne. The confidence and patronage of such a meritorious character is highly creditable to Dr. Fryer, in every point of view.

The only literary work we have to notice from the pen of Dr. Fryer, is the life of Mr. Barry, the celebrated painter; and it is equally a tribute to the memory of his friend, and a proof of his love for the fine arts. So just are his observations on this subject in the Introduction, that we cannot avoid quoting them here. "It may be the privilege of genius," says Dr. Fryer, "to give importance to the most trivial subjects, but it is *virtue*, and virtue *only*, which gives importance to genius; and when this happy combination shines on so fertile and alluring a region as the arts of design, the subject becomes the most safe, interesting, and useful, and a source of intellectual enjoyment, refining and exalting the taste of individuals above the gross pursuits of luxury in an opulent age.—"

In drawing Barry's character, amid the tenderness of friendship, Dr. Fryer has not forgot the duty of the historian. He pourtrays all the imperfections of his nature; but with such delicacy and happy talent does he investigate their cause, as to make "*his failings even lean to virtue's side.*" "Fate," he observes, "threw him in a profession, which, built up itself of ideal charms, generally charms away its votaries by a thousand phantoms of ambitious hope, which are scarcely ever to be realized

during life; or if realized, never worth the sacrifice which accompanies the pursuit of them." What Dr. Fryer has thus so justly applied to another profession, may be with no less propriety brought home to Medicine also—how many of its votaries are raised by *ideal* hopes, and the victims of disappointment and chagrin through life, in spite of their best exertions!!

SIR WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Bart.

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

SIR William Knighton is a native of Devonshire, where his early years were past, and his elementary attainments in literature acquired.

His professional studies may be said to have commenced under the care and direction of Dr. Geach, of the Royal Hospital, Plymouth—a man unrivalled at that time in the West of England, for medical skill, scientific knowledge, and literary acquirements. During a residence with him for some time, Sir W. Knighton prosecuted unremittingly his studies: and under the care and conversation of this eminent physician, he had an opportunity of acquiring great practical information, and which, no doubt, in a great degree, laid the foundation for his future success in practice.

On quitting the West of England he visited London, and benefited by a regular attendance on the hospitals, and on some of the most distinguished teachers in the different branches of the profession.

Soon after the death of his friend, Dr. Geach, he went down to Edinburgh, and resided in that celebrated university until his return to London, where he settled in 1805 or 1806. In 1810, Sir W. Knighton was called upon by the Marquis Wellesley, to accompany that distinguished nobleman in the embassy to Spain. Time and circumstances have proved the judgment of his Lordship

in the selection of his Physician. From this period his practice continued to spread, and his reputation to rise, and he soon became one among the most extensively employed physicians. In 1812, he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and after a few months was distinguished by being created a baronet.

Out of the history of the profession in the last century, it would perhaps be impossible to select an individual, who in so short a space of time, and so early in life, has risen to so high an eminence of public favour.

DR. T. WALSHMAN,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE SURRY AND WESTERN DISPENSARIES.

To pursue the *even* tenor of his way has been the laudable object of this respectable individual; and though circumstances have at times occurred, which have not savoured of what are termed the "agreeable rubs of life," yet these he has happily surmounted by the mildness of his temper, and the prudence of his conduct, even so much to the satisfaction of those who have "*despitely used him*," that in the end they have become his friends.

Dr. T. Walshman was born in 1750, at Pendleton, near Clithero, Lancashire, an obscure village situated under the shadow of Pendle Hill—his father being a gentleman who farmed his own estate. He was educated at Clithero school, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, an able master; and at this school his class-fellows were the present Bishop of Rochester, and his brother, Capt. King, the celebrated circumnavigator. From Clithero school he was placed under the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, to complete his classical learning, as a prelude to his education for the Church.

His sentiments in this respect changed in the progress of his studies; and he saw, without patronage, the Church was a barren field for a man of science and attainments. His views accordingly became directed to Medicine, a science he conceived not only of the first utility to man-

kind, but as one which expanded the mind of its votaries, and gave a scope for that activity, of which he felt himself possessed, and which was evinced even at this early period, in his attention to farming and agricultural pursuits, in his hours of vacation.

His professional attainments now commenced under the direction of Mr. Entwisle, at Haslingden, Lancashire, where he continued four years, and made himself master of the Materia Medica, and other preliminary studies.

On leaving Haslingden, he repaired to the metropolis, to complete in this celebrated school his professional pursuits, so ardently began; and here he was fortunately introduced to Dr. Saunders, who not only acted the part of the preceptor, but with equal zeal interested himself in his future progress in life, as his adviser and friend—a circumstance he always calls to mind with gratitude and glowing satisfaction; for it was one of Dr. Saunders's particular qualifications, to view his pupils not in the light of the connexions of a day, but to feel an interest in them for the remainder of life, as already noticed in his memoir.

Dr. Walshman's assiduity and attention to study soon made eminent progress under so able a master, Dr. Saunders's lectures being ingenious, well delivered, and adapted with much ability to the capacity of his students. Along with Dr. Saunders's lectures, he attended likewise Mr. Else and Mr. Cline, for anatomy and surgery. The same studies he pursued also under Mr. Hewson and Mr. Falconer, and Dr. Haighton was his preceptor in physiology. He was at this period particularly pleased with the lectures of Mr. Hunter, and considered him not only as a man who thought for himself, but that, from his scientific opinions, the improvements in the principles of surgery from that time have been derived.

In Midwifery, his attention to lectures was extended and indefatigable, for he attended Drs. Mackenzie, Orme, and Louder, and at an after period, Dr. Hamilton, the Professor in the University of Edinburgh. The auxiliary branches were also objects of his pursuit. Botany he studied under Mr. Curtis; natural history under Mr. Da Costa; and experimental philosophy under Mr. Martin and the Rev. Mr. Hutton.

During the period of these studies he was one of the Founders, and afterwards many years one of the Presidents, of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital, where he was always considered a most useful member. Here he had the honour of officially presenting Dr. Jenner a diploma, for his discovery of Vaccination, in a suitable oration, for which he received the marked acknowledgments of this gentleman.

His noviciate of study being thus so amply completed, both in general science and professional attainments, the period now arrived, when it was necessary to fix his future determination. On this point he had recourse to the counsels of Dr. Saunders, who very justly pointed out the disadvantage of a young man commencing as a physician; and the success that would result, on the contrary, from his forming a prudent connexion with an older and respectable practitioner, confining himself to the business of the surgeon and accoucheur, leaving the department of the physician to a future period.

Determined by this opinion, Dr. Walshman became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and soon after formed a partnership, which lasted ten years, with Mr. Stapleton in the Borough, a gentleman of high respectability as well as fortune, and a magistrate for the Borough and County of Surry. From Mr. Stapleton the weight of the business fell entirely to the lot of Dr. W.

During this connexion, he was elected Surgeon to the several County and Parochial Establishments situated within the sphere of his practice. One of them, the Borough Compter, took place, in consequence of his able report on the state of that prison, made by desire of the Sheriffs of London and High Bailiff of the Borough. These different appointments though not offices of emolument, were to a man of observation schools of increasing and useful experience in a profession, which has always something new to learn.

He had now several years discharged the duties of these various appointments highly to the satisfaction of the magistrates, when a vacancy of Inspecting Physician to the Lunatic Houses in the County occurred, by the resignation of Dr. Anderson; and it being the wish of the magistrates, as a mark of their approbation, to confer it on Dr. W. he was requested to qualify himself for it, by taking a degree in Physic.

This honor, one of his professional attainments and experience could have no hesitation to obtain; but finding that the office intended would too much interfere with his other engagements, he declined it, to the regret of the respectable authorities, who had expressed their wish of his acceptance of it.

The fatigues of Mr. Stapleton's extensive business proving too much for Dr. W.'s health, on the expiration of the partnership their connexion was dissolved with mutual regret, and a new one was formed by Dr. W. with Mr. Saumarez, the brother of the gallant admiral of that name. This partnership continued with equal advantage to both, from the high opinion they entertained of each other, and was only ended by Dr. W.'s appointment of Physician to the Surry Dispensary, which obliged him now to limit his practice to the higher department of the profession, an appointment conferred on him by the

electors, in a manner highly creditable to his character a a physician, and his feelings as a man, in opposition to the warm canvass of Dr. Salmon, who however conducted himself with all the liberality and candour of the gentleman. Dr. W.'s appointment took place in August, 1798; and in September following, in consequence of his duties to this Charity, he was attacked with a severe typhus, which had nearly proved fatal, and his recovery was ascribed entirely to the care and assiduities of Mrs. Walshman, when the prescription had no longer effect, and when the nurse and the friend were all he had to depend on. Here he gave himself a trial of the cold ablutions, since so much recommended by Dr. Curry, of Liverpool, but then a new, and, according to common prejudice, a dangerous practice.

On his recovery, and resuming his duties, he saw the propriety of his forming a connexion with the Royal College of Physicians, by becoming a Licentiate of that learned body; and he accordingly applied to one of the Fellows of the College to use his interest, that he might be permitted to be a candidate for his examination. This, however, was opposed by a bye-law, which equally militated against him and several others, and obliged him accordingly to continue his practice on his former footing, without disenfranchising himself from the College of Surgeons, of which he was now a member upwards of thirty years, and for which he entertained the highest respect.

From this period then he continued his practice as a physician and accoucheur, with much pleasure to himself, as well as great success and satisfaction to his patients. He exercised his professional duties at all times as a very independent character. He solicited no one for their favours, and depended entirely on his own merits—for long before this, he had given ample proof of his professional skill; and, as farther evidence of it, in 1801

he was solicited to accept the office of Physician to the Western Dispensary, which he did, and was elected Physician to that Institution in 1800.

Thus in his professional pursuits he had every success and satisfaction, both in his public career and in his private practice, when his prospects were suddenly arrested by the interference of the College. The practice of the metropolis is by charter exclusively committed to this learned body; and the authority with which they are invested being gone for a series of years into disuse from the inattention, or perhaps rather intended liberality of the official characters, it was resolved now to enforce their statutes according to the letter in which they were written, not in the spirit and intention of their enactment, for the reasons that originally penned them had in a great measure, in regard to the interests of the community, from the progress of science ceased to exist. As a prelude to this determination, a bye-law was framed, forbidding consultation with any physician not of their own body, under a penalty of five pounds for each offence: a law, which though disregarded by some of the first rank, was too servilely attended to by others. This resolution of the College, combined with the preceding law, bore particularly hard on a few respectable physicians, who had practised for a length of time unconnected with this establishment, and against whom, of course, an interdict was now issued. Dr. W. was among the number; and some peculiar circumstances marked his situation different from the others, which he supposed called for mitigation, in favour of his admission. His previous application, he conceived, rendered the bye-laws an ex post facto one in respect to him, and the admission of one candidate in a similar situation removed the barrier for another. On these grounds he was desired to take the sense of the College, which however decided against him. In this di-

lemma he determined to comply with the mandate of the College, contrary to legal opinion; and by a residence at Edinburgh, to do away the impediment of not studying two years at a university, which stood in his way. His business he accordingly gave up in charge to his friend Dr. Blegborough, who had previously passed the College; and, to the regret and even injury of a number of his female patients, who had been accustomed to his attendance as an accoucheur, he turned his back on the metropolis, for the academic shades of study and retirement.

At Edinburgh he met all that politeness and urbanity from the heads of the university, which shewed him that science and liberality are generally combined; and he felt even pleased at the circumstance, however untoward to his interest, which had given him an opportunity of receiving additional instruction, and forming an acquaintance with men so meritorious in their different departments.

Dr. W.'s return from Edinburgh, and admission by the College, again introduced him to his business, to the high and mutual satisfaction of his patients, and of their physician. The storm had now subsided which had driven his bark to sea, and a pleasing calm had succeeded, but unfortunately of no long duration. The election of a Physician to the Surry Dispensary, into which he was anxious to introduce his friend Dr. Blegborough, as a reward for his services in his absence, produced a contest, which severed his friendship with some of his early associates, for whom he had a high respect, and with whom he wished to be on the most amicable footing for life. Though conscious of having acted only the part of duty and gratitude, he wishes to draw a veil over this part of his history, out of respect to all parties. An attempt to injure his character, as Physician to the Surry Dispensary, which next followed, met the fate of all calumny, in his

rising superior to every attack of detraction. The base motive of it made him, on this occasion, repeat Shakspeare's well-known quotation—

" Who steals my purse steals trash, 'tis something, nothing;
" 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.
" But he that filtches from me my good name,
" Robs me of that which not enriches him,
" And makes me poor indeed."

The accusation was, however, unanimously repelled; and, like gold from the furnace, the purity of Dr. W. was enhanced, if it was possible, by being thus tried.

Dr. W. is the author of only one small tract, on the Erisipelatous Inflammation of Infancy. The materials, however, in his possession are abundant, could he be persuaded to publish them, which he has hitherto declined. It is his opinion, as well as that of several other eminent professional characters, that we have too many publications. It is to be hoped, however, he may alter his sentiments on this point, as much might be expected, from his experience, to benefit the younger part of the profession. Dr. W. is a Member of the London and Edinburgh Medical Societies, of the Society of Arts and Manufactures, Corresponding Member of the Medical Society of Paris, &c. &c.

Such is the sketch of an individual, whose progress in life has been as fortunate as his desert—whose assiduity has been aided by much professional knowledge and experience, and whose integrity has merited the just respect and esteem attached to his character. By his own exertions he has placed himself far above independence, without the imputation of avarice, or the meanness of parsimony.

SIR WALTER FARQUHAR, BART.

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

MANKIND may be divided into two classes—those that act for themselves, and those that are the imitators of others. The last includes by far the greatest proportion of society; while the first may be regarded as the chosen few, that interest and claim attention. The present respectable individual is one of this description. He possesses a *mind* which inspires confidence, and gives him a commanding influence; and he has united this influence through life with that *exertion*, which could not fail in any profession to ensure success, and reach the goal of superiority and elevation. The epithet of *Vir Magnus et Acer* may be properly applied to such a character.

Sir Walter Farquhar was born in the north of Scotland, the son of a clergyman, eminent for his piety and learning. He was one of a large family, several of whom distinguished themselves, particularly his brother John, who died young, but had acquired a very high character as a divine. His sermons, after his death, were edited by Principal Campbell and Professor Gerard, and have gone through many successive editions.

Sir Walter received the rudiments of his education at Aberdeen; and, at a very early period, his studies were directed towards medical science in that university. He became the favourite pupil of Dr. Gregory (father of the present Professor in Edinburgh), a man highly esteemed for his knowledge of polite literature, as well as for his pro-

fessional science. He at the same time attended the several classes of mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, at the King's College, in which Dr. Gregory was Professor of Physic. Here he remained for four years, and took his degree of M. A. during which he was an attentive student in surgery, and regularly attended the hospitals. He afterwards pursued his studies in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Having completed his education, his active spirit led him to prefer the army to a more confined and stationary practice; and having been introduced to the patronage of the late Lord Howe, he was made Surgeon in the nineteenth regiment when very young, and attended his Lordship when wounded, at the siege of Belleisle. The regiment being subsequently ordered to Gibraltar, young Farquhar, ambitious of further knowledge and experience, obtained leave of absence, and proceeded to France, where he remained for nearly a year and half, visiting the hospitals in the Provinces and in Paris, and associating with the most eminent men of the period, in the several branches of medicine and surgery. He studied several months under the great Le Cat, at Rouen in Normandy; and even took up his abode in the house of that celebrated anatomist, who was the founder and director of the famous hospital there.

Upon his return to Gibraltar, his general practice became considerable. In consequence of being obliged to resign his situation there, on the score of health, he visited London, and was induced to settle at once in business in that great metropolis. His rise into eminence was rapid; and his great industry, no less than his talents, acquired him friends wherever he appeared. He may be said, more than any man, to have converted patients into friends. Superadded to his skill and science as a professional man, he possesses an intuitive sagacity and know-

ledge of human nature, which appears constantly to have been directed towards benevolent purposes.

Soon after Sir Walter's settlement in London, he married Mrs. Harvie, the widow of a physician from Jamaica, whose amiable and sweet manners, and benevolence of disposition, rendered her equally an object of respect and admiration. He was for many years previous to his taking the degree, considered a physician in his mode of practice; and when he became so in fact, it appears to have been his wish and expectation, to contract his practice, and to secure a greater degree of leisure. He was however disappointed, or at least deceived, in this notion. He was about the same time raised to the dignity of a baronet; and he soon found himself involved in an extent of business, we believe not exceeded in the history of Physic. He was the confidential physician of Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville; and soon after was honoured by the appointment of physician to the Prince of Wales, whom he has attended ever since.

A real physician and a profound scholar are different characters, though where they are united they give high elevation to the professional character.

Sir Walter's distinguishing merit is an accurate judgment, and a happy selection of remedies, adapted to the exact stage of the disease; to prove that we do not speak our own opinion on this point, the words of many respectable members of the College may be here quoted, who observed to the author, that in consultation with Sir Walter Farquhar, he always gave new light on the subject by his just view of the disease, and by the application of some remedy well suited to the peculiar symptoms, and ensuring relief to the patient.

Several severe attacks upon his chest, occasioned by an over-anxious attendance upon his patients, repeatedly compelled him to a temporary retirement from business;

but it was not till the year 1813, that he resolved to give up general practice, and we believe his attendance, at this time, is almost exclusively confined to the Prince Regent, and to those families who have rather classed him with their friends.

It is an invidious office to delineate the character of living persons; and no man, as an ancient authority affirms, can be said to have lived, till he ceases to live: yet, without administering the unwholesome food of flattery, we may fairly say of the subject of this short memoir, that he has borne a distinguished reputation as a professional man, a reputation which few have attained, and still fewer would have borne with such perfect moderation and singleness of character. Like Sydenham, to whom in the leading features of his character he may be aptly compared, he has met in his progress the jealousy of rivals, which he has either disregarded or overcome.

With his private life we have little to do: but the liberal support and unbounded nature of the patronage which he has bestowed upon young candidates for advancement in the profession are so well known, and have in so many instances been so beneficial, that they may be ranked among his public professional acts.

But there is one strong feature of his character, which marks the possession of talent, not to be omitted; and that is, the confidence reposed in him by his patients. This can only arise, from their opinion being verified by facts, and from that superiority and marked decision, which a man of strong natural understanding always displays.

We may conclude, therefore, that this distinguished individual owes his success in life, to natural talents and a sound discriminating judgment; and though the rage of fashion may be past, he will ever stand high in public estimation and

private esteem. But how much is it to be regretted, that the example of Sydenham, the faithful and accurate recorder of nature, is not followed by succeeding physicians. The experience of a Farquhar committed to writing, would be of more value to the profession, than a hundred volumes of the *closet* speculator.

DR. MARCET,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

THOUGH Medicine is properly a branch of Philosophy, it is seldom that the latter is cultivated by the professors of the healing art. The bustle and hurry of professional life does not suit the calm contemplative mind of the philosopher. The present respectable individual, however, is a rare exception to this; and he unites to a philosophical turn of thinking, and deep research, much professional knowledge, experience, and observation.

Dr. Marcet is a native of Geneva, in Switzerland; and in that country, so distinguished for its spirit of independence, its correct morals, and the regular education of its inhabitants, he first received his literary accomplishments in the principles of general knowledge and polite learning. In the year 1793 he arrived in this country,

the seat of his adoption, where he became an Englishman, imbibing all the good qualities of the national character, without, we are persuaded, its corresponding prejudices. In 1794, he first entered as a pupil at Edinburgh, which formed the period of the commencement of his professional studies, and here he carried with him the original, liberal, and candid principles of his early education, engrafting on them true medical information, at this fountain-head of the Æsculapian stream. In the spring of 1797, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at that university, and then returned to the metropolis, for the purpose of settling in practice, after visiting the hospitals, as a preparatory step.

In this view, he first attached himself to the Public Dispensary, Carey Street, where he was pupil to the late Dr. Willan, on whose recommendation he was soon appointed Assistant-Physician to this Institution. In 1799, he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; and, in the same year, received the appointment of Physician to the City Dispensary, in the neighbourhood of which he fixed his residence.

At this period he married the daughter of Mr. Haldimand, a merchant of the first respectability in London. In consequence of this marriage, and his attachment to this country, now the seat of his nearest connexions and professional pursuits, he became in 1800 naturalized by act of Parliament.

Having for some time attended as pupil at Guy's Hospital, he gained the particular partiality and friendship of Dr. Saunders, an able judge of rising merit and abilities. A vacancy happening here opportunely, in 1802, by the resignation of Dr. Harvey, this distinguished character proposed the appointment to Dr. Marcet, and warmly supported him in the canvas, which was successfully carried in Dr. Marcet's favour, through Dr. Saunders's

interest and exertions. This situation placed Dr. M. high in his professional career, and from the city he removed in 1808 to Russell Square, as a more centrical residence.

The good fortune of this deserving individual was now complete. Happily and congenially situated in domestic life, as well as standing high in public opinion, he has since that period, for a number of years, conducted his department of the hospital with distinguished talent and propriety, both as a clinical physician and a lecturer. His mind is above the bustle and cares of mere professional life; and however zealous in practice, he has no ambition to court popularity. At the time of the return of the army from Walcheren, in 1809, when the pressure of sickness was such, that the regular medical attendants could not supply the urgency of the moment, Dr. Marcet undertook for some months the management of the temporary general hospital, at Portsmouth, a duty of much anxiety and fatigue, and for which he was so highly competent.

In some of the periodical publications, Dr. Marcet appears to great advantage, by the singular merit of his communications, which evince ingenuity, science, accurate experiment, and just deductions. They are all of a superior cast, in these volumes, too often filled with commonplace and hacknied subjects, which owe their merit only to the new form of their dress or arrangement. Dr. Marcet's papers, on the contrary, are marked by originality, precision, and clear thinking, impressing unknown or unobserved truths. His chemical communications embrace the following interesting topics: An Analysis of the Waters of the *Dead Sea* and the River *Jordan*—An Analysis of the mineral springs at Brighton and the Isle of Wight—Analysis of the Dropsical Fluids, a paper of high interest in a practical view—Experiments on the appearance of Prussic acid in the Urine, under certain

circumstances. An account of the effects of a large quantity of laudanum taken internally, and the means used to counteract its effects.—A paper on the use of Nitrat of Silver, in detecting small quantities of Arsenic.—A communication on the Sulphuret of Carbon; and another on the production of cold by means of that substance. Some of these communications are to be met with in the Philosophical Transactions, and others in the Medico-chirurgical Transactions.

To these chemical subjects may be added, a Dissertation on the medical properties of the Oxyde of Bismuth—A case of Hydrophobia, drawn up with much accuracy and clearness, and forming an addition to the history of that disease—and an Account of a Species of Erythema, not depending upon the Action of Mercury, &c.

But what is of equal credit to Dr. Marcet as his own publications, is his laudable zeal in bringing forward the exertions and talents of others, in the great field of science and improvement. Thus he has shewn himself a most ardent promoter of useful public institutions, especially of those more immediately connected with his profession. It is well known, that it is chiefly to him and Dr. Yelloly, that the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London owes its formation, a body which in the course of a few years, has outrivalled in utility and importance, all former associations of a similar kind in this country, and promises to contribute greatly to the improvement and lustre of the medical profession. Besides this, Dr. Marcet is also a distinguished Member of the Royal Society, and is at present one of the Council. He is likewise a Member of the Geological Society of London.

In all these different associations, his talents give him a just claim to high distinction; and he is introduced by that, which should be the only passport to all literary societies, his own merit, science, and extended information.

DR. YELLOLY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

PROFESSIONAL jealousy, though proverbial, is perhaps carried too far in public opinion. This meanness, the man of real merit, will ever despise; and the present respectable individual affords a strong instance how far the cordial co-operation of two minds may be exerted in the same professional pursuits, to the improvement of medicine, and the benefit of the public: for a strict friendship, founded on the advancement of science, as well as private esteem, has very long subsisted betwixt this gentleman and the subject of the preceding memoir, Dr. Marcet, to their deserved credit and mutual reputation.

Dr. Yelloly is a native of Northumberland, where he received his early education. He studied general literature and medicine for several years at Edinburgh, and took his degree at that university. In his future views he was attracted to the metropolis, where, in 1800, he became a Licentiate of the College.

Soon afterwards, on the resignation of Dr. Elliot, he was elected Physician to the Aldersgate Dispensary, and continued in that situation till 1807; when, on Dr. Cooke's retirement, he was elected Physician to the London Hospital, where he had for some time previously been a lecturer.

The situation of the London Hospital is perhaps one better calculated for a young physician, than any other in the metropolis, by shewing him a more varied and

extensive appearance of disease. To this hospital, from its immediate vicinity to all the great shipping and mercantile depots, the natives of every quarter of the globe may be said to resort, importing specimens of their peculiar diseases, which are less frequently to be met with elsewhere, and giving the physicians opportunities of experience in the maladies of almost every climate which are constitutional to its inhabitants.

In the memoir we have given of Dr. Marcet, we had occasion to notice the important part which he and Dr. Yelloly took in the establishment of the Medical and Chirurgical Society. The first volume of its Transactions informs us, that the institution of this Society was owing to the acknowledged want of an establishment, formed on liberal and independent principles, and conducted with a propriety and dignity worthy of the Medical Profession.—It is necessary that such an association should have the confidence of the profession; and we believe that none ever possessed it in a greater degree, or has united a greater assemblage of talent and respectability in all the branches of the healing art. The Society has, without doubt, owed very much to the whole of the respectable individuals who joined in establishing it, and whose names were an unquestionable guarantee of the liberality of its principles. But in bringing those individuals together, in animating their exertions, and in constantly watching over the interests of the society, Dr. Yelloly and Dr. Marcet have established a high claim to the respect and esteem of this body. Dr. Yelloly is also a Member of the Royal Society of London, of the Geological Society, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

His literary exertions have given him a distinguished place in the Trausactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society. In the first volume there is inserted by him a

case of tumour in the brain, from which he forms a number of ingenious deductions on the propagation of the nervous influence. There is also another case equally important, of that singular disease Anæsthesia, and a very elaborate paper, illustrated by disections and much critical discussion, on the vascular appearance of the human stomach after death, so liable to be mistaken for disease.

Of Dr. Yelloly, we may conclude, that he displays on all occasions that correctness of conduct, and delicacy of behaviour, both in his official intercourse and private character, that should mark the physician and the gentleman.

DR. JOSEPH ADAMS,

LICENTIATE OF THE LONDON COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

NULLIUS addictus jurare in verba magistri, does not apply so properly, as we have already observed, to medicine as the other sciences. Experience is the foundation of medicine; and preceding authorities have a just claim to direct general sentiment and opinion here, in proportion to their merit. The present respectable individual is so satisfied of this, that he has connected his professional character with the medical fame of the late Mr. J. Hunter, reducing to practical utility his sentiments on the principles of life, health, and disease, and correcting them where he found it necessary.

This gentleman has often been heard to say, that he is of one of the few families who have remained in London more than two or three generations. He is descended from a branch of the Herefordshire family which gave birth to Sir Thomas Adams, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1645, celebrated for his attachment to the exiled family, and imprisoned in the Tower by the republican party; and afterwards deputed to wait on Charles II. at the Hague.

Dr. Adams's father was an apothecary of great respectability in the city of London. Joseph, though the youngest of three sons, was selected as his successor, on account of his early attachment to classical studies. At the usual age he was apprenticed that he might have the benefit of the Apothecaries' Company, of which his father

was a member. The business being conducted in a private shop, allowed the greater part of the morning to be devoted to study. In this he was directed by his father, who took great pleasure also in consulting the first physicians of that day on the education of his son. With these advantages, and well acquainted with the town practice, he began his hospital studies under Dr. Pitcairn of St. Bartholomew's; where he had the benefit of Mr. Potts's lectures. He afterwards became a pupil of Dr. Saunders, of Guy's; and of Mr. John Hunter, of St. George's.

With all these advantages, and the introduction to an extensive business, what could have prevented Mr. Adams from making a rapid fortune? Nothing probably but his extraordinary good fortune. Having never been under the necessity of forming connexions, he could not be aware how necessary it was to renew them, as the old ones disappeared in a mercantile city. Possessing professional merit which could only be estimated by those who were the least likely to want his assistance, he became somewhat impatient at the subordinate rank in which he found himself in the profession. Hence from the obscurity of his situation, and his retired habits, he was little known, till an event brought him into notice, and fixed his future destinies.

The late Mr. Hunter, though universally admired, was in many parts of his pathology very imperfectly understood. This gave a great advantage to his opponents, who abused and misrepresented his discoveries without danger of detection, as he was incapable of that popular style of writing, by which only the common reader can be interested. Mr. Adams was well calculated to rectify this defect of his master, either by a familiar mode of reasoning, which the advantages of an early education gave him, or by having been previously more than initiated

in medicine, when he became Mr. Hunter's disciple. Conceiving nothing more was wanted, in defending his master, than to explain his meaning in better selected terms, he made a proposal to write a general defence of him, against all his adversaries. This offer was so well received, that though Mr. Hunter died a few days afterwards, yet Mr. Adams conceived it a duty to fulfil his promise.* The success of the attempt was so great, that none of those who found they could attack Mr. Hunter with impunity, ever ventured to answer his defender. Nor did that arise from any indifference with which they might think themselves authorized to treat a young author, since the work was universally well received, and brought into notice a character who till then seemed to court obscurity.

Still, however, it was only the faculty that could judge of the merits of the "Observations on Morbid Poisons." The public, by whom the author was to live, were either indifferent to, or ignorant of, the question; and the time which had been devoted to a work abounding with new facts† and close reasoning, had probably trenched too much on that constant attention which is expected of practitioners in pharmacy. Hence it is not to be wondered, if a branch of the profession, the emoluments of which arose more from humouring the caprices of the sick than from a knowledge of their real complaints, became every day more irksome. This was soon discovered by Dr. Saunders, whose kindness to all the members of the profession we have had frequent occasion to mention.

This gentleman having procured Dr. Adams a degree,

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* See the conclusion of the first edition of "Morbid Poisons."

† In this work, the Cow Pox was announced to the public, two years before Dr. Jenner's publication.

proposed to him a residence at Madeira, where the faculty wished much for a physician to whom they could recommend such patients as they found it necessary to send to a warm climate. His acquaintance with the London physicians procured him flattering introductions to the English merchants, to the Portuguese nobility, and even to the Governor General. But the English were already engaged with a physician, whom long residence had domesticated among them. The fame, however, of such recommendations could not but be known among the native Portuguese, and his success in that circle soon acquired emolument far beyond what he could have expected among the English. This protracted his stay for eight years, during which he accomplished his great object, of procuring such accommodation for English invalids, as has ever since rendered Madeira the most desirable winter quarters for persons of weak lungs. He also furnished the world with a minute description of the leprosy of that island, and corrected an error, which had been admitted from the days of Aretæus, or rather copied from him by almost every succeeding author. He was not less successful in settling the controversy concerning the itch, ascribed by some to an insect, which others, the most diligent and faithful among the faculty, never could discover. Dr. Adams found, as is often the case, that both parties were right, and that the error arose from each describing a different disease.

From the time that Cow-pox was introduced, " Morbid Poisons" had become a subject of most interesting inquiry among the faculty, and a new edition of the only work in which even the term had been adopted was in great demand. But the author found he could not accomplish this to his mind without returning to Great Britain, particularly without visiting Scotland, where sivvens (a disease confounded with the venereal eruptions) is to

be met with principally in the autumn. Having completed this part of his inquiry, he arrived in London just at the period of the late Dr. Woodville's demise. The unanimous voice of the faculty fixed on Dr. Adams as his successor. His knowledge of morbid poisons and cutaneous diseases; his having first announced Cow Pox to the world; and the discoveries on this new subject, expected from the opportunities the Small Pox Hospital afforded, rendered all opposition to his appointment fruitless. Even the laws of the hospital, and the statutes of the College of Physicians, were dispensed with on this occasion; and a member of the Apothecaries' Company, was appointed by universal consent Physician to an hospital, on the reports of which, the expectation of the whole kingdom was at that time fixed.

This was not the only honor reserved for Dr. Adams. During his absence from England, the College had made a statute, that no one should be admitted to examination for the town practice, unless he produced a certificate of having passed two academical seasons at some university. It was not to be supposed that, at his age, and with his stock of experience, he should retire to an university, where he could gain no additional medical knowledge. Of this the college were so well satisfied, that they suspended their law in his favour, and admitted him to privileges which they had refused to every other person under similar circumstances. From that time Dr. Adams has been gradually rising in the general estimation as he has become more known to the public, being now at the head of the practice in cutaneous diseases, for which he is so well fitted, by the nice discrimination and acute logical reasoning which his works display. Besides his "Morbid Poisons," he has published an edition of Hunter's treatise on the Venereal Disease, with a commentary and notes; a treatise on the Cancerous Breast; a treatise

on Hereditary Diseases; an Inquiry into the Cause of Epidemics; a popular View of Vaccination; and very lately an Illustration of Mr. Hunter's Doctrines, principally on the Life of the Blood, in answer to the Edinburgh Review of Mr. Abernethy's Lectures: thus beginning and finishing his literary career in defence of his master; but without that blind attachment which would admit of no improvement since his time.

DR. BUXTON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE college and the church are so entwined together, that the passage is easy from the one to the other, but more are found to leave the sacred threshold for the thorny paths of practice than the reverse. The college has at present but two instances of the latter in Dr. Fearon and Dr. Holland, and powerful temptations were thrown in the way of the latter. The present individual is an instance of the former, in addition to several others we have already noticed.

Dr. Buxton is the son of a London trader, who lived at Highbury, and his connexions are all in commercial life. In his outset his original intentions were for the church, which he followed for some time as a dissenting clergyman, as we have stated; but time and circumstances

gave a new turn to his ideas, when medicine became his favorite pursuit. At the University of Gottingen he studied several years in the German school. Here he took his degree, and after attending the London hospitals commenced practice. He was first appointed Physician to the Surry Dispensary, and afterwards Physician to that of Gravel Lane. On the death of Dr. Hamilton he succeeded to the London Hospital.

DR. W. M. BOYTON,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

PROFESSIONAL inheritance gives an emulation to an ingenuous mind to stand on a par with those relatives who have preceded us. The present respectable individual we have no doubt will shew himself the deserving son of the eminent medical character from whom he is descended.

Dr. William Montgomery Boyton is a native of Dublin: his father is an eminent physician there, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, the King's Professor of the Theory of Medicine in the School of Physic in Ireland, and the physician of many medical charities in Dublin.

Dr. W. Boyton was educated in Trinity College, Dublin; graduated in arts in 1805, and in 1811 in medicine: he attended most of the public medical institutions (as a pupil) in Dublin, more particularly Stephens's and Sir Pat. Dun's Hospitals, the most respectable schools of practical instruction in that metropolis. The latter is (under an act of parliament) placed in the management of the College of Physicians of Ireland, and the College Professors give the Clinical Lectures here in succession.

Dr. Boyton was some time in the medical department of the army; first in the ordnance service, from which he retired on the death of his friend Sir John Hayes, the head of that establishment; he was subsequently appointed, by the Marquis of Ormonde, Surgeon of his Lordship's regiment, the Kilkenny militia; the duties of which office he discharged till the peace, when he resigned it, to pursue private practice. While his regiment was in England, the charge of the general military hospital at Harwich was committed to him by the Army Medical Board, and he received their thanks for the mode of discharging that duty.

Dr. Boyton was Physician, during the time he practised in Dublin, to several public establishments. With Mr. Ryall (Surgeon and Oculist to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Clarence) Dr. Boyton succeeded in establishing, in Dublin, an institution for relief of the diseases of the eye, which received the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Viscount Whitworth), an institution much wanted in the sister country; and the zeal and talent of Mr. Ryall will no doubt continue to preserve this invaluable establishment in public estimation. During his connexion with it, Dr. Boyton's views were directed to the diseases of the eye, and their treatment, as they fall within the province of the physician.

In the short period, therefore, of Dr. Boyton's medical career, he has shewn himself equally zealous for the improvement of his profession as the interests of humanity. In his official capacity his conduct has drawn from the highest medical authorities the most flattering proofs of approbation, and with these strong recommendations, and his own industry, there can be no doubt of his standing high in time as a metropolitan physician—both in college rank and practice.

DR. E. G. JONES,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK; AND TO THE QUEEN'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THERE is a pride in professional science which disdains to receive truths from irregular hands. This prejudice the present individual has happily surmounted, and like the celebrated Paracelsus he has not scrupled to receive information from every quarter where it promised benefit to mankind.

This gentleman is a native of Hampshire. His principal professional studies were conducted at Edinburgh, where he took his degree. But besides this he had extensive opportunities of study in the hospitals abroad, which fall to the lot of few, and which he zealously improved; and he is likewise a member of a foreign University of high respect, as well as of Edinburgh. For some years he became domestic physician to the late Mr. Crawford, of Achenhaimes, a gentleman of large fortune, a patient of Sir W. Farquhar, and a martyr to the gout. In the course of his travels with that gentleman, who sought ease from place to place and tried to purchase, "what wealth could not buy," *relief from pain*, Dr. Jones met in France with the celebrated Eau Medicinalle of the Chevalier Husson. From its effects on his patient he was induced, on his return, to lay it before the public, who have appreciated the merit of this as of every other similar discovery in gout. It is, however, but just to say, it is the only composition yet brought forward, which appears to have an influence on

the gouty diathesis; which is confirmed by the professional testimony of Dr. T. H. Myers in his own person, a testimony worth a thousand others; and the question is, whether a constitutional disease, such as this, ought to be removed, or only its paroxysms kept under limitations with safety to the patient. The voice of experience decides in favour of the latter. The voice of improvement and experimental science holds out a different language. But it is much to Dr. Jones's credit, that he has brought forward this medicine, as it has made us acquainted with some new facts respecting the disease; and it has set ingenuity at work to discover the real composition of this *specific*. Though it be not yet satisfactorily determined, whether the basis of it be the veratrum, as Mr. Moore has ingeniously attempted to shew, or the colchicum autumnale, which subsequent inquiries, especially those of Mr. Want, have rendered it very probable. Yet if time should lead to the certain discovery of the basis of this remedy, whatever it may be, it will be undoubtedly considered as an important article of the Materia Medica; the prejudices which must naturally prevail against it, while its composition remains a secret, will then be removed: in the hands of the skilful practitioner, who will then certainly not hesitate to prescribe it on appropriate occasions, it will prove a most valuable remedy, and Dr. Jones will at least have had the merit of introducing a medicine of hitherto unknown efficacy, in the treatment of what has been always considered an untractable disease.

The introduction of this medicine will naturally give Dr. Jones, in future, a lead in gout, as the attention this disease has claimed from him for such a series of years, must render him master of all its various and deceptive appearances, and acquainted with every means of giving relief. Dr. Jones has been appointed Physician to His

Royal Highness the Duke of York; and also, in 1811, he was elected consulting Physician to the Queen's Lying-in-Hospital.

DR. SAMUEL MERRIMAN,

PHYSICIAN-ACCOUCHEUR TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, AND TO THE WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY.

WE have had frequent occasion to remark upon the importance and utility of the department of Midwifery. When it is considered that to the care of the obstetric practitioner is confided, during the agonizing period of childbirth, the welfare and even the life of the cherished wife, or the valued mother of a numerous family; that upon his skill, the preservation of the child likewise in a great measure depends; and that it is often necessary to consult him in dangerous and obscure diseases, which the physician who piques himself upon the *purity* of his practice, is at a loss how to detect or to treat; it must be acknowledged that the accoucheur ought to possess no mean share of medical talent: to him likewise we look up as to a man of strict honour and integrity, because it is well known, that from the nature of his profession, his intercourse with the families of his patients must frequently be of a more delicate nature, than falls to the lot of many other members of the medical faculty.

If we look back upon the list of Physicians and Surgeons who, during the last fifty or sixty years, have been eminent in the practice of midwifery, we shall find that for general science, for professional skill, for independence of character, for honour, for uprightness, for liberality, they are equal to any of their brethren in the other

branches of the healing art. The names of Ford, of Hunter, of Bromfield, of White, of Osborn, of Orme, of Krohn, of Denman, of Bland, and a long etcetera, shed a lustre upon the obstetric practice, which must always place it in a distinguished rank among the sciences.

Among those who have contributed to raise this art in the estimation of the world, we must not omit to mention Dr. Merriman, senior, formerly of Queen-street, Mayfair, uncle to the subject of the present memoir, who has passed through upwards of eighty years of an active and useful life, with an eminent character for learning, sagacity, and disinterestedness. With talents of a superior nature, and a very large share of medical acumen, he might easily have attained the highest rank of professional elevation, but his chief happiness was placed in his family circle and his books, and he never strove to raise himself to distinction, by the usual means of courting popularity and acquiring fame. His unwearied assiduity and success in obstetric practice, shall not however pass unrecorded, we will say of him in the words of Horace:

——— non ego te meis
Chartis inornatum silebo,
Totve tuos patiar labores
Impune — — carpere lividas
Obliviones: est animus tibi
Rerumque prudens, et in secundis
Temporibus dubiisque rectus.

After having completed his medical studies at Edinburgh, he graduated there in the year 1753, having first published his Inaugural Dissertation "De Conceptu," which has been reprinted in the second volume of the "Thesaurus Medicus." Soon after this he settled in London, and began the Practice of Midwifery, which he continued till the year 1812, having, during his professional career, attended the immense number of more

than *fifteen thousand labours*, unconnected with hospitals, dispensaries, or any other charitable institution.

Dr. Merriman, the nephew, is a native of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and began his education at the Free School of that town, under the care of the Rev. Joseph Edwards. His father was largely concerned in a brewery, and published several tracts chiefly relating to political economy. His mother was a niece of that upright and independant judge Sir Michael Foster, whose "Discourses on the Crown Law" are held in high estimation, and are frequently quoted in our Courts of Justice.

At an early age young Merriman lost his father, and was immediately received into the house of his excellent uncle, under whose able tuition and direction, he began his medical studies, and endeavoured to obtain those sound views of the science, which are essentially necessary to all who hope to reach any degree of eminence as practitioners of Medicine. While he was yet availing himself of the various sources of information and improvement which this great metropolis affords, he was suddenly called upon by the severe illness of his cousin, who was engaged in the practice of pharmacy and midwifery, to undertake the management of his business, and upon the death of this relation in 1800, he continued it upon his own account. About this time he married the only surviving daughter of his uncle, and afterwards finding the department of pharmacy to interfere too much with his obstetrical practice he determined, in the year 1807, to relinquish the former altogether.

It was now strongly recommended to him by his friends to procure a Diploma, constituting him a Doctor of Physic, and three physicians of the highest rank in London having signed a testimonial in his favour, he received an honorary Diploma from Marischal College, Aberdeen, which, however, the professors would not grant till they

had received a second certificate of his having actually undergone a *personal* examination as to his medical abilities.

Soon after he had received his degree, he became a candidate to succeed the late Dr. Boys, as Physician-Accoucheur to the Westminster General Dispensary, and after a close run contest against Dr. Clough, the other candidate, he gained his election, chiefly through the interest of his uncle's old friend Dr. Denman. The number of patients delivered at their own habitations at the expense of this charity, amounts to between 500 and 600 annually; and thus an excellent opportunity is afforded of seeing and treating the more difficult cases of Midwifery, and the diseases connected with the obstetric art. A few months before this, Dr. Merriman had been appointed by the Governors of the Poor of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, to take the charge of all the midwifery cases which required extraordinary assistance, and upon the death of Dr. Poignand in 1809, he was unanimously elected Physician-Accoucheur to the Middlesex Hospital.

At this highly respectable establishment, which it has been generally supposed might be made a medical school second to none in this metropolis, Dr. Merriman began, in the year 1812, to give lectures on midwifery; and his success as a lecturer is reported to have been unusually flattering.

Dr. Merriman has published several pamphlets on medical subjects.

1. Observations on some late Attempts to depreciate the Value and Efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation, 8vo. 1805.

2. A Dissertation on the Retroversion of the Womb, including some Observations on Extra-Uterine Gestation. 8vo. 1810.

3. A Synopsis of the various kinds of difficult Parturition, with pratical Remarks on the Management of Labours. 12mo. 1814.

He has besides been a frequent contributor to different journals, and periodical publications, and communicated to the Medical and Chirurgical Society, of which he is a member.

"A case of difficult Parturition occasioned by a Dropsical Ovarium;" and "Some Observations on the Practice of inducing premature Labour in certain cases of distorted Pelvis," which are published in the 3d volume of that Society's Transactions.

Of this gentleman we may conclude that he is a Professional character of rising merit; and though chiefly confining himself to the business of the accoucheur, his science and medical acquirements entitle him to rank high as a general practitioner.

DR. AINSLIE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

To act a secondary part is not always the shortest road to success; and the connexion of the present individual with the late Dr. Reynolds, though highly respectable, has accelerated his progress less than if he had trusted from the commencement to himself. The high rank he now holds he would perhaps have sooner attained.

Dr. Ainslie is the son of a physician at Kendal, who left him a large fortune. He received, at his native town, the first rudiments of his education, and in a proper time removed to Cambridge, where he eminently distinguished himself in general science, and particularly by his progress in mathematics. Such were his attainments, that he became a wrangler at that university, a proof both of his

proficiency and talents. Though the pursuit of his professional studies began and ended at Cambridge, with a view to his preferment in the College, yet his chief instruction was derived by a residence at Edinburgh, where he continued the regular time, and attended the different lectures. At leaving Edinburgh he took his degree of Doctor, at Cambridge; visited the different hospitals of the metropolis; and entered as a fellow of the College preparatory to practice. His connexion than began with the late Dr. Reynolds, who was fond of patronizing young physicians, and for whom he occasionally officiated. Dr. Ainslie we have stated as a man of general science, and his attention has accordingly not been bestowed solely to professional pursuits. He has occasionally devoted his hours to rural improvement; and, as a proof of it, has been twice presented with the gold medal by the Royal Society of London, of which he is a member, for his extensive and valuable communications on the planting of Forrest Trees, a subject highly important in a national view and highly creditable to the individual who prosecutes it. To clothe the barren heath, and extend and promote vegetable life, is a task more pleasing and successful in its attempts than to prop up with doubtful and too often unsuccessful care the decaying stems of animal existence. The one presents the picture of hope, animation, and pleasure, in its pursuit; the other presents the sombre shade of chagrin, disappointment and ennui.

Dr. Ainslie has not appeared, as far as we know, as a literary character in medicine. His practice lies chiefly among the higher ranks, or who may be properly styled the *rich*, the *giddy*, and the *gay*. He has been even occasionally called in to royalty, by an attendance on the Duke of Sussex; and had he been less independent he would have been little behind a Halford or a Baillie, in his extent of business.

JOHN RICHARD FARRE, M. D.

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE subject of this memoir is a native of Barbadoes, and at a tender age was preserved, under Providence, by the watchful care of his father, in the dreadful hurricane of 1780,* which desolated that island, and destroyed upwards of three thousand persons, out of a population scarcely exceeding eighty thousand; and property, according to official returns, amounting to one million, eighteen thousand, nine hundred and twenty eight pounds sterling. His father's house, in common with most of the public and private buildings, yielded to the fury of the wind and fell at midnight, about the eighteenth hour of the tempest. At this hour of impending death, he was rescued by his

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* In the same year, 1780, Mr. Thomas Skeete, one of many young gentlemen, whom his father had educated in medicine and surgery, left his service, after having resided with him six years, to pursue his studies in London. He became a favoured pupil of Dr. Saunders, through whose interest he was elected one of the Physicians to Guy's Hospital, after residing some time at Edinburgh, and graduating at Glasgow. By this and two other appointments of public trust, he conferred honour on his country, and his first master, to whom he expressed his obligations in his work on Quilled and Red Peruvian Bark, dedicated to Dr. Saunders; and if his valuable life had been spared, it is certain that he would have succeeded Dr. Saunders, as the leading physician in the city.

father and conveyed, the lightning serving as his guide, to a place of safety.

After the usual classical education, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery under his father, who accompanied him to England in 1792, and entered him a dresser for two years to the united Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Mr. Forster, and a perpetual pupil to all the lectures at that excellent medical school.

At the close of the following year, he passed his examination at Surgeons' Hall, and obtained his Diploma, as Surgeon. His object in doing this was to accompany his master, Mr. Forster, to the south of France, in the expedition under the Earl of Moira, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of military surgery. He served as hospital mate for three months, but disappointed in both his objects, by his master having declined the appointment of surgeon on the staff, and by the failure of the expedition, he resigned his situation, with the approbation of the Director of the Staff, the late Sir J. M. Hayes, and quitting the army, returned to London to pursue his studies.

Besides his application to the practice of medicine, under Dr. Saunders, he devoted every spare moment to dissection which was not occupied by his other studies. His attention to anatomy attracted the notice of Mr. Astley Cooper, who, in the spring of 1795, appointed him to demonstrate the relative situation and structure of the abdominal and thoracic viscera at Surgeons' Hall, during his lectures on those organs, before the Corporation of Surgeons.

In the following winter, he sailed from England in the unfortunate fleet under Admiral Christian, and after a stormy and perilous voyage, commenced by having nearly suffered shipwreck, the fate of many others on that occasion, and interrupted by seeking shelter in Grand Canary

from the dangers of a leaky ship, which for three weeks had nearly exhausted the strength of the passengers and seamen to keep her from foundering, he was enabled, through the disinterested and generous conduct of Mr. Russell (a Spanish gentleman and merchant) to the captain, to pursue his voyage to Barbadoes, where he arrived at the end of fourteen weeks after his departure from England—a voyage which is usually completed in five weeks, or even in a shorter period. He was well received by his countrymen, and although his voyage was only intended as a visit to his family, before he settled in England, he was soon extensively engaged in operative surgery, and was appointed, during his stay, Surgeon to the St. Michael's regiment. In 1797, he re-crossed the Atlantic with his countryman, Mr. Jones, whose education was entrusted to his direction; and in the ensuing winter refreshed his memory with anatomy by initiating his pupil into that important study.

He married the only daughter of William Crawley, Esq. of London, and attempted to settle in the metropolis; but the declining health of his parents requiring a change of climate, he again went out to Barbadoes, with the view of attending them to England. On his arrival it was a great source of grief to him to find that his excellent father had ventured on a voyage to Bermuda, and died there. He again practised operative surgery and midwifery, during his stay at Barbadoes, but returned to England in the summer of 1800, accompanied by his mother, who was suffering under one of the severest chronic diseases incident to a warm climate, and he had the unhappiness to lose her in the following winter.

He now became very intimate with the late Mr. Saunders, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and cultivated with him the more difficult points in practical anatomy, recommencing the study of Morbid

Anatomy, to which he has ever since chiefly devoted his leisure. In 1802, he graduated at Glasgow, and resided the time required by the London College, at Edinburgh, where he attended the practice of the Infirmary, the medical, clinical, chemical, and philosophical classes.

In 1804 he commenced the practice of medicine in London. At this time he was engaged in publishing his friend Dr. Jones's * work on hæmorrhage, the manuscript of which had been left in his hands for that purpose, and aided by his friend, Mr. Saunders, he largely confirmed the facts contained in that work previous to its publication. In the same year he assisted Mr. Saunders, in establishing the London Infirmary for curing Diseases of the Eye, of which he was appointed the consulting physician, and has ever since continued to direct the medical department of that charity. His present colleagues are Mr. Travers, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Mr. Lawrence, Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In 1806 he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was subsequently appointed physician to the London Dispensary, and resigned the duties of that office in 1810. In the same year his friend, Mr. Saunders, died, and in 1811 he published his posthumous work, to which he added a short account of the author's life, and his method of curing the congenital cataract, illustrating the facts contained in the work by a variety of plates.

His own publications are: Cases of hydrocele with reflexions, in the Medical Records and Researches, published in 1798. Cases of Cynanche laryngæa, in the

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* This excellent Physician left Barbadoes for the recovery of his health in 1812, and died at sea. He fell an early sacrifice to the unwearied discharge of his professional duties, and left a name honoured by the profession, and beloved by his countrymen.

Medico-Chirurgical-Transactions for 1812, with a view to the accurate diagnosis, and treatment of a disease which destroyed, in one year, two distinguished physicians, Dr. Pitcairn, and Sir John M. Hayes, before mentioned. In 1812, the First Part of the Order, Tumours, of his Morbid Anatomy of the Liver, with coloured plates. In 1814, his Essay on Malformation of the Heart, illustrated by plain engravings. In 1815, the second Part of the Order, Tumours, of his Morbid Anatomy of the Liver.

His Morbid Anatomy of the Alimentary Canal, intended as a continuation of Dr. Baillie's series, will shortly go to press; the engravings for the first Fasciculus of that work being completed.

From the preceding view of Dr. Farre's professional progress, the improvement of the science has formed his great and laudable ambition, and this he has attempted on a foundation of all others the most certain and solid, by connecting the diagnostics and appearances of disease for the mutual illustration and discrimination of each. In introducing his work on the Liver, he observes, that his views are to inquire into the anatomical character, symptoms, and treatment of certain diseases, which impair or destroy the structure of that viscus; and the objects of such inquiry he considers as best obtained,

1st. By selecting from the histories of fatal cases of hepatic diseases, the signs which accompany the palpable changes of structure in the Liver.

2dly. By describing from the dissections of the *same* cases the anatomical characters of those changes of structure; and by thus connecting, as far as it can be done, the symptoms with the morbid appearances.

3dly. By investigating the treatment which was prescribed according to the symptoms, and by determining its propriety from the *nature* of the disease ascertained by anatomy.

Medicine ought neither to be degraded to the level of a conjectural art, nor perhaps, as yet, elevated to the rank of a science. In the same proportion that it has been made to recede from the former by the labours of the profession, it has approached the latter. It is probable that its progress would have been more rapid, if eminence had been awarded to its members only for what they had done, and not for what they had imagined. As the impatience of the physician leads him to a hasty generalization of facts, so his vanity too easily reconciles him to the flattery which styles his work a finished performance. Few have the modesty of the distinguished Sydenham, who, when he was thus complimented on his History of acute Diseases, by the learned and accomplished Dr. Paman, replied, with a modesty and a regard to truth, which ought to endear his memory to us, " Such a work would employ ten physicians in succeeding ages, each of them eminent for talent, industry, and experience: so far am I either from having attained, or from supposing that I shall attain the *art* of Physic."

We have seen the finest minds employed in fancying instead of discovering the several links which should connect into a perfect whole the broken chain of medical truths; but, what is worse, we have seen the same minds exhausting their ingenuity to support these idols of their imagination, before which they expect the medical world to bow down. It is not by such inventions that medicine can ever be raised to the dignity of a science. Its truths lie concealed, and, resting on probable evidence, can only be slowly established by sober observation, directed by that better part of a sound judgment, which is called common sense. The anatomical physician, far from under-rating the labours of the clinical physician, deems it essential, that the history of the case, or the faithful detail of the symptoms, and treatment of the disease, be

combined with the morbid appearances. Dr. Farre strenuously maintains this opinion, in some introductory remarks to his Essay on Malformations of the Human Heart; so that his aim is to unite in the same character the anatomical and the clinical physician. In his pursuit of Morbid Anatomy he combines the plan of the illustrious Morgagni with that of Dr. Baillie. In uniting these methods, and in aiding them by coloured engravings, where colour is essential to convey the anatomical character, he contributes to the improvement of his profession, where it is confessedly most obscure and difficult, namely, in the diagnostic part of Medicine, especially of the diseases of the internal organs.

DR. J. H. MYERS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO THE PORTUGUESE HOSPITAL, AND TO THE GENERAL DISPENSARIES.

IT is the boast of the British metropolis, that it is open to merit and talent from every quarter; and that preferment is not withheld from any country or class of the community. The present respectable individual is connected with an order of society, against which popular prejudice is too unjustly and too indiscriminately levelled; for no member of the College is more distinguished for his professional attainments, the liberality of his sentiments, and the correctness of his general deportment, both as a physician and gentleman.

Dr. J. Myers is a native of America, and was born at New York, before the period of the emancipation, when the colonies formed the brightest gem in the British crown. His views were very early turned to the medical profession; and he commenced his studies in the metropolis under Dr. W. Hunter. Dr. G. Fordyce, and the other celebrated teachers of the day, taking the advantage of an attendance on the hospitals as well as the lectures. It was his original intention to have made Oxford the seat of his studies; but the scruples of his father, a respectable and conscientious character, strictly attached to the tenets of his own sect prevented it, in consequence of the oaths necessary to be taken by his son, whom he wished to continue a member of the same religious sentiments as his family. Though the mind, therefore, of young Myers possessed too much liberality to be shackled by the narrow ideas of any particular persuasion, yet from filial respect he yielded to his father's wish, and gave up the more flattering prospects which a residence at Oxford promised, to pursue his farther professional progress at Edinburgh. He accordingly passed four years at the Northern metropolis, and took his degree of Doctor with much credit, having written an inaugural dissertation, "De Diabete;" in which he has promulgated certain ingenious opinions on that subject then new, and which have since been considerably extended and improved, though to Dr. Myers the original hint of some of them was owing.

Having thus exhausted the stores of professional information which Edinburgh affords his mind being anxious for a more expanded field of observation, and to make a comparison of the practice of different countries he was induced to pass over to the continent, where he passed a further noviciate of study for several years. At Leyden, in 1778, he took the degree of A. M. a proof of his pre-

vious classical attainments. At Paris he spent a winter visiting the different medical schools, and associating with the first literary characters. His progress was then directed through Germany to Berlin, where he renewed his anatomy under the celebrated Professor Walter. On leaving Berlin he visited Vienna; and after attending to every medical improvement in that celebrated capital he passed on to Italy, and resided for some months in Rome, indulging his classical taste in visiting the rich treasures of antient science and taste, in that once mistress of the world and seat of every thing great and elegant. After an absence of three years, he then returned to Britain; and, in 1784, commenced practice, having first become a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. Of this gentleman it may be said, no one ever commenced his career of practice with fairer prospects, both from his own talents and his accomplishments, in which no expence had been spared. He was accordingly immediately appointed Physician to the Portuguese Hospital, the duties of which he long discharged highly to the satisfaction both of the patients and governors. His next preferment was Physician to the General Dispensary, an office he retained for a period of twenty years, and only resigned from the unavoidable plea of bad health.

Besides these appointments, Dr. Myers has been long physician to the Cumberland Freemasons' School, an institution of a most benevolent nature, originally patronized by the late Duchess of Cumberland, and begun by that philanthropist the late Chevalier Ruspini. Here are educated no less than seventy-five female children of destitute Freemasons, and afterwards apprenticed, or otherwise properly disposed of to commence their career in the world. But the establishment in which Mr. Myers has expressed himself to feel most interest, and to which

he is also physician, is the Institution of Mile-end, for the education of Jewish youth, in which all difference of sect and opinions is buried in the general principles of philanthropy, being supported by individuals of every religious persuasion, and which presents in modern times the only real picture of true religion in all her beauty; where animosity and every selfish passion is laid aside. Of this establishment his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is Patron, who has set the princely, liberal, and rare example, which ought to be followed by every one, to consider *true charity* as of *no sect*.

Dr. Myers has been for a number of years, unfortunately for himself as well as the public, a martyr to the gout, and the repeated attacks of this malady, though they have rendered him not so active as he could wish, yet have had no influence on the energy of his mind. To alleviate his fits he at one time tried freely the effects of the vapor bath, on the principles of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, raised to a temperature above 150 Farenheit, and the advantages of this plan as a palliative means in producing a crisis of the paroxysm were considerable. On the introduction of the celebrated Eau Medicinale, and the recommendation of his friends, Dr. Saunders and Dr. Jones, he has been induced to give it a fair trial, and the opinion of such a distinguished professional character, ought to have great weight on this point. Dr. Myers has taken it weekly, he observes for four years with a certain alleviation of his malady, and an alleviation from fits. Such an opinion must be highly flattering to Dr. Jones, as the introducer of it into this country. It is literally *laudari a laudato viro*. In consequence of his use of this medicine, Dr. Myers, has been enabled to pursue as usual his career of business among his friends, though not to extend his circle much beyond it.

Though Dr. Myers has not chosen to distinguish him-

self as a literary character, yet it is well known his scientific are equal to his professional acquirements. He was the first that brought to this country an account of Sigault's operation of the Symphysis Pubis, in 1780, the merits of which have been long since settled by obstetrical writers. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of several others in the metropolis where he appears with equal advantage and respect. It is to be regretted that while Physician to the Portuguese Hospital he did not publish any thing on the peculiar diseases which frequently occur here. All classes or communities so peculiar and select as the sect to which he belongs, in their habits and modes of life must have certain maladies peculiar to themselves. This is a subject of importance to the improvement of medicine, and it is to be hoped he may be induced to collect his experience and observations on so interesting a life for which he is so well qualified. Ramazini set the example of a useful work on the diseases of different trades or professions, which never has been properly followed up.

In summing up our account of this gentleman, we cannot do it better than in the following apposite lines of Pope:

> For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
> He *cannot err* whose *life* is in the *right*.

DR. STONE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE CHARTER-HOUSE.

THE early progress of our days is sometimes marred by a cloud which accidents or various circumstances may arise against our success. When once removed, the course becomes then clear, and exertion is followed by its due reward. This is verified in the career of the present individual.

Dr. Stone is the son of a clergyman, singular in his opinions, and whose scruples obliged him lately to leave the established church, and to prefer a fair conscience to a fat living. His son was educated at the Charter-House, and afterwards bred at Oxford, where, after attending all the lectures of reputation in London and Edinburgh, he took his degree; and while there he stood an unsuccessful canvas for a travelling Fellowship, which was given, on that occasion, to Sir Francis Milman.

His medical principles were formed by a diligent attendance on the practice of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Though he became a Fellow of the College, his resolution to settle in business was deferred for some time, till on marrying a sister of Dr. Clarke, it at last took place at Richmond, where he continued in practice several years, beyond the seven-mile stone, and then changing, came within the pale of the College, to try his better chance in the metropolis. Here he published his useful and practical work on Digestion, which contains some new observations leaning

to the views of the hepatic system, so extensively handled by Dr. Curry.

On settling in London he was so fortunate as to gain the friendship and intimacy of Dr. Bailie, with whom he was a cotemporary whilst they were students, and whose patients he attends in his absence; and thus has had an opportunity of forming a connexion and shewing himself to advantage.

On the death of Dr. Hulme he was the successful candidate for the situation of Physician to the Charter-House, among the noble Governors of which Institution are many of his cotemporaries at the Charter-House School. This Institution affords great opportunities of practice and experience to a physician, and the acute mind of Dr. Stone was sure to profit by them.

At the time when he was elected Physician to the Charter-House, the removal of Dr. Sannders to a more westward situation, and the overflow of business from Dr. Babington afforded a great opening for business in the City, and the middle medical district, to a physician, who was not a young man, and upon whose age and experience reliance might be placed. No man was better fitted to satisfy the public in this respect than Dr. Stone, the subject of this Memoir, and he is making quick strides in business in the quarter to which his exertions are more particularly confined.

DR. AGER,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

ASSOCIATIONS in teaching lead to connexions in practice; and the present respectable individual has wisely united himself with two meritorious characters of established reputation in their different departments. Our opinion of the one, Dr. Hooper, as a physician and anatomist, has been delivered in a preceding Memoir; the other, M. Brookes, stands high as a popular teacher of the same important branch, the basis of a medical education; and by his industry and exertion, has raised the first theatre for dissection and anatomical study in the metropolis. To stand on a par with such colleagues in his own sphere we have no doubt will be Dr. Ager's laudable aim and ambition.

Dr. Ager is the son of a respectable apothecary in London. His professional education was chiefly conducted at Guy's Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Saunders, and he afterwards went to Oxford, where he resided the usual terms, and took his degree of Doctor, in order to entitle him to aim at the highest college honours. As a preliminary to this, the first object being to gain a name, and not feeling inclined for the dash of fashionable practice, he has wisely commenced his career on a more solid basis as a lecturer; and the connexion he has formed cannot fail to be highly advantageous both from its respectability, and from the example his colleagues have set him of perseverance and industry. As an anatomist

the painful attention of years which Mr. Brooke's has employed in devising superior modes of teaching this, rather, to many, disgusting branch; and his unwearied zeal in forming such an extensive and valuable collection of morbid preparations intitle him to rank high, as we have stated, in professional estimation; and as example is ever before precept, there will be no doubt that Dr. Ager will prosecute the same path that has led his colleagues to their present fame and success.

The department of lecturing, it may be observed, which Dr. Ager has preferred, is one that opens an extensive field for talent and ingenuity, and to convey the principles of science by experiment, requires much accuracy, nice observation and experience. It is, therefore, more difficult than any of the other branches; and more varied in its deductions and reasonings. It is a subject that gives scope, and in which a young physician can shine superior to the field of practice. But the great point which marks the abilities of a lecturer, is to impress the conviction of what he delivers on his hearers, and this depends much both on his manner, and also on the method he adopts. The method, by examination of the student, as employed by Dr. Ager, is one highly commendable. It is suiting himself to every capacity, and is a method which was attentively pursued by the late celebrated Dr. Cullen. The object of the latter, however, was to rivet in the minds of his pupils his favourite theory, while Dr. Ager's is to confirm general truths without partiality to any particular doctrine. The cultivation of chemistry naturally gives a bias to adopt its principles in practice, and if this is not carried too far it renders a physician more correct and scientific, both in his modus operandi and prescription.

From what we have learnt of Dr. Ager we consider

him a man, who wants only time and opportunities to make some figure in the profession, and to gain him respectable practice among the public.

DR. SUTHERLAND,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

MANIACAL practice has been considered so forlorn a study, as to be given up by most of the physicians engaged in it; and the care of the patients is too generally committed to the coercive attendant. To this conduct, however, the late physician of St. Luke's was a laudable exception, who tried every aid that medicine could suggest, "to pluck the rooted madness from the brain;" and we hope his present respectable successor will not fail to imitate so praise-worthy an example.

Dr. Sutherland is of Scots extraction, and the son of a respectable Apothecary in Westminster, who has long enjoyed a genteel circle of practice, and can boast an attendance on some of the first public characters of the day. His maternal uncle, Dr. Mowbray, was Inspecting Physician, first at Plymouth, and afterwards at Portsmouth, and by him he was first induced to turn his attention to medical pursuits, in consequence of a professional legacy being left him by this gentleman, a circumstance calculated to make a strong impression on a young mind. Dr. Sutherland's early education was conducted at

Westminster school. In his profession he was first initiated by his father, and with that partiality for his *natal soil*, his son was sent by him at a fit age to Edinburgh, to pursue his studies on that liberal and extensive plan which one intended for the higher department of medicine ought to do. Here he took his degree of Doctor, in 1805, the subject of his inaugural dissertation being "de Contagione," and left the University with credit and reputation; repairing to the metropolis to finish by an attendance on the hospitals, what he may have considered as still wanting to finish his preliminary career. On the subject of contagion it may be here remarked, the known *want* of *susceptibility* to its influence, which marks the maniacal temperament, and shews the strong powers of the mind in averting from the body every other morbid evil, where the suspension of reason takes place.

In the course of his studies, the present Dr. Simmons, son of the late physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and Dr. Sutherland, became particularly associated, and this intimacy was the cause of introducing Dr. Sutherland to his present official appointment, and line of practice. The ample fortune acquired by the late Dr. Simmons, which we have already noticed, left it unnecessary for him now to pursue the profession for a livelihood, and far less that part of it which presents human nature in its most degraded and forlorn state. The good sense of the father indeed did not press this line on his son, or wish him as his successor in office. But what the son declined was an important object for a young physician beginning life, and an opening which every professional character would eagerly grasp at. Dr. F. Simmons having, some years before his decease, resolved to resign the appointment of St. Luke's, a vacancy was declared, and a warm canvass set on foot by no less than five different candidates for the office. The interest of Dr. Sutherland carried it without

any other interference but his own exertions, and on his appointment Dr. Simmons bore testimony to the propriety of the choice, in stating Dr. Sutherland as a young physician of rising merit and abilities, and one whom he considered would follow his own steps, in an active attention to the powers of medicine, and attempt at least "to minister to the mind diseased," a conduct too much neglected by those who have the care of receptacles of insanity. The House also for private patients at Islington was consigned to Dr. S. on certain valuable considerations. From Dr. Sutherland's education and assiduity we augur favorably of his proceedings, and that he will set the humane and meritorious example to those engaged in the same important and unpropitious field, by instituting that trial of medicine, the powers of which experiment can only ascertain, and not take for granted "that all is done in this department that can be done." Spurzheim's new Demonstration of the Brain, and Views of Physiology, taken as his guide, may lead perhaps to important discoveries and conclusions. Indeed, so attentive has he been to this branch, that by a particular method he has happily surmounted one of the greatest difficulties that occurs in the management of maniacal patients. It often happens, from some singular delusion, that such patients persist obstinately to refuse all nourishment, a circumstance which even force cannot overcome, without much injury to the unhappy victim. By a just theory of the cause, consisting in the patient's peculiar management of the tongue, Dr. Sutherland was now enabled to take off the resistance in the simplest and easiest manner, by the introduction of a small instrument in the form of a *wooden peg*. It is introduced so as to gain the command of the tongue, and the time of doing it studied, when the patient is under the necessity of respiring, or drawing breath. This invention has been highly prized by those engaged

in maniacal practice, and has enabled Dr. S. to save many a life without employing any violence or injury—a pleasing satisfaction to a humane mind. It is to be hoped, therefore, that proceeding with this zeal Dr. S. will shew himself a superior character, and not yield to that apathy which too much marks the leading practitioners of this line of practice.

DR. JAMES HERVEY,

FELLOW AND ELECT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

WHEN a man is placed for a number of years as the organ of a public body, an interest attaches to him as much as to the body itself. The present respectable individual has been so long the Registrar of the College, that his name becomes associated with its concerns, and we cannot overlook the one in our attention to the other.

Dr. Hervey, by pedigree, is the younger son of a lineal descendant from Sir Stephen Hervey, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath, who was the son and heir of Sir Francis Hervey, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; as appears from the monumental inscriptions in the church of Hardingstone, where his father was born, whose brother, a most pious and eminent divine, and a celebrated author, was rector of Collingtre and Weston Favell, in Northamptonshire, and the patron of these livings by inheritance.

The Doctor received his early education first at Northampton, and afterward, preparatory to the University, under the tutorage of a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, who was received into his father's house for that purpose, and was an admirable scholar.

His professional studies were conducted at Oxford and

Edinburgh; having taken his Doctor's degree at Oxford, he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and commenced practice in London with an independent fortune, and those attainments which ought to have given him a lead. He was immediately, on his being settled in the metropolis, elected a physician to Guy's Hospital, an office which he held for twenty-two years, and took a principal lead with his friend Dr. Saunders, in making it a Medical School. For some years he regularly frequented Tunbridge Wells as a physician during the summer, and there acquired great reputation as an able practitioner.

Soon after beginning his career in the metropolis, he was elected by the Governors, Physician of the Lock Hospital (an establishment exclusively devoted to the reception of venereal patients), to succeed the late Sir Noah Thomas, in administering advice to the patients labouring under casual illness. This being a line of practice principally chirurgical, in consequence of the local affections which generally attend the action of the syphilitic virus, the assistance of a physician is seldom required.

Dr. Hervey was also appointed Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians, an office of the highest respectability. In this department he continued upwards of twenty-five years, and gave general satisfaction, by the mildness of his manners, and his unceasing desire to oblige those who had occasion officially to attend him. A few years after this, he was chosen Lumleian Lecturer, an appointment he held for a series of years. So far back as the year 1785, he was elected to deliver the Harveian Oration. His Latinity was of that polished stile, as to stamp his character as a scholar. He declined (though often requested) to publish it; assigning for the reason, that his predecessors for so many years having discontinued the custom, he thought it would appear ostentatious. In his Oration, he had occasion to bestow a de-

served and handsome eulogy on the late Dr. Parsons (anatomical and chemical professor at Oxford), and to pay also a compliment to the memory of Dr. Huck Saunders, both having died during that year. As a specimen of the superior Latinity and elegance of this Oration, we select these interesting passages. The following is his character of Dr. Parsons:

In numero autem horum Piaculum esset non commemorâsse unum (cujus quis Desiderio sit Pudor aut Modus?) qui professorium Munus quoad Artem anatomicam, chymicam, et clinicam summâ Dignitate implevit, *Parson*; cui nimia forsàn in visendis curandisque Ægrotantibus Assiduitas officiosaque Sedulitas adduxit Febrem, nullâ omninò Arte medendi superabilem. Omnibus quidem ille flebilis occidit, quibus inter prima ducuntur Cura, Animi Cogitatio, Vigilantia, cum summâ Virtute conjuncta. Occidit etiam nos probè moniturus ne, inter præsentis Horæ Gaudia, Lethæo quasi Rore madentes, quàm breves humanæ Spes! quam caduci Honores! obviscamur. Meministis omnes quâ Dulcedine, quali Eloquio capti, eum superioris Anni Oratorem, his è Rostris, disserentem audivistis. Meminerunt Oxonienses, et in æternùm meminerint, quali Diligentiâ Saluti invigilaret publicæ. In Tyronum Animis infixa manent Præcepta, quibus, paucis! paucissimis! abhinc Mensibus, Corporis humani Compagem dilucidè explicavit, quàm scientèr, veterum Thesauris, è propriis Scriniis nova quamplurima adjecerit.

He next speaks of Dr. Huck Saunders:

Neque profectò fas erit incelebratum præterire *Saundersium*, limati simùl Judicii, Benignitatis singularis atque eximiæ, qui, eo ipso, quo in Societatem nostram adscriptus erat, Anno, è Vitâ excessit; cui neque incorrupta Fides, nec Humanitas summa, Moram indomitæ Morti afferret.

The character of Dr. Pitcairn, on his leaving the Chair of President, and of Sir George Baker, his successor, he pourtrays with equal success.

Concedatur mihi Potestas gratulandi huic Societati inclytissimæ possedisse per tot Annos Præsidem admodùm venerandum, cujus tanta per omne id Tempus erat ac indefessa Assiduitas, ut Propositum hodiernæ Commemorationis quàm maximè consummaret, ut

mutuam istam Amicitiam, quæ felicissimos Exitus in omni Consortio nunquam non produxit, et quæ splendore specissimo neminem non decorat, aleret, ac foveret. Vobis insuper, et Felicitati omnium nostrûm *communi* congratulari liceat, quòd nunc paribus regamur Auspiciis, non sine eâdem Spe jucundâ conservatæ nostræ Incolumitatis et Dignitatis; quòd augurandum sit (nec vanum Augurium!) *Scientiam universam* et Artem præsertìm *hanc nostram*, ab iis, qui hoc Consortio fruuntur *hodierno Tempore*, auctam fore et amplificatam.

On the acknowledged success of vaccination, and the laudable resolution of Government to erect a national establishment for the application of this discovery, Dr. Hervey, in consequence of its management being principally vested in the College, was nominated Registrar to the Board.

Thus he held at one time the situation *a secretis* both of the College and this new establishment, marks of high confidence and respect on the part of this learned body.

Soon after this appointment to the Vaccine Establishment, he resigned the office of Registrar of the College, and has retired with the character of a faithful and zealous partisan for the rights and privileges of this learned body, and as a man possessed of that excellence of temper and suavity of manners, which, in his public capacity, was incapable of displaying the "*proverbial insolence of office*" to any one.

DR. J. SIMS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES, CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE LYING-IN CHARITY FOR MARRIED WOMEN AT THEIR OWN HABITATIONS.

THE practice of midwifery may be said to unite, in a certain degree, the two departments of medicine and

surgery; hence the physician, who devotes his attention to this line, acquires a greater boldness and decision in his conduct, than is usually employed by general practitioners, and trusts less to the too feeble and often disappointing efforts of nature. The present respectable individual has long stood high as an accoucheur, though his practice has not been exclusively confined to females' maladies.

Dr. John Sims was born at Canterbury, but his father, who took a doctor's degree at Edinburgh, removing into Essex, settled as a surgeon and apothecary at Dunmow, Essex, where he practised with great respectability for sixty years. Being himself a very good classical scholar, he removed his son, after being seven years at a grammar school at Burford in Oxfordshire, to be under his own superintendence, where he imbibed the first rudiments, both of the theory and practice of medicine.*

At the age of twenty-one he was sent to Edinburgh, at the time that school was perhaps at its highest eminence, the medical chairs being filled by Cullen, the late Dr. Gregory, and Home; the anatomical by Alexander Monro; the chemical by Black; botanical by Hope; and obstetrical by Young. After passing his first examination, which is esteemed the most important, he went to pass a year at Leyden, and attended the lectures of Gaubius, Albinus, Van Doveren, and Allamand. He then returned to Edinburgh, took his degree there in 1774, writing a thesis *De Aquæ frigidæ non interno*. He remained one session after he had graduated, and was chosen an honorary member of the Royal Medical Society, at the same time with his friend Dr. Italenzki, a Russian physician.

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* Dr. Fothergill always recommended an apothecary's shop as of importance in the education of a physician, being particularly useful in giving a facility in prescribing, and of detecting errors in composition.

He settled in London in the year 1776, but was chiefly employed the first years in attending the lectures and the duties of the Surry Dispensary, to which he was appointed one of the Physicians at its first institution. In 1780 he was appointed Physician and Man-midwife to the Lying-in Charity.

Dr. Sims has devoted a considerable part of his leisure hours to the study of Natural History, and more particularly of Botany, and has carried on the Botanical Magazine since the death of Mr. William Curtis, the original author, who lived only to finish fourteen volumes of a work, of which the forty-second is now in course of publication.

Connected with Dr. Sims's attention to Natural History, may be mentioned his first introduction of the eastern practice with the stramonium in asthma. On this subject he published a letter in the Monthly Magazine, with proper cautions respecting its use, and confining it to that species of spasmodic asthma where it really can be useful. He also, with much discrimination as a Naturalist, described the proper species which ought to be used in this disease, and selected those parts of the substitute in this country which seemed to possess the same anti-asthmatic powers. This, like every other popular remedy, we have seen get into disrepute, not as a consequence of any fault in those introducing it, but from the injudicious and indiscriminate application of it.

But what is still more to Dr. Sims's credit, and shewed a laudable desire to undeceive the public mind on a subject considered of much importance at the time, was his Letter on the Pregnancy of the pretended Prophetess, Joanna Southcott. Here the public good shines paramount to every other consideration, and the public accordingly rested their belief on his opinion, in opposition to the specious delusions held out. Dr. Sims very charitably and humanely considered this foolish old woman not

as a *cunning deviser of lies*, but an honest relater of the silly delusions of her own mind.

On the whole, this gentleman has a right to rank high in practice, from his great experience, his accomplishments in the auxiliary branches of the profession, and the general liberality of his sentiments and conduct.

DR. P. M. ROGET,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY, AND LECTURER ON MEDICINE TO THE INSTITUTION IN WINDMILL STREET.

THE union of philosophy and medicine, we have already noticed in our memoir of Dr. Marcet. Another pleasing example occurs in the present respectable individual of the same happy combination of talent, which gives a superior cast to the mind, and a depth of thinking beyond the ordinary professional inquiry. Such characters are not satisfied with probing every thing to the foundation, but, to use an Irishism, they go a step farther, in their ardour for research.

Dr. Peter Mark Roget was born in London. His father, whom he had the misfortune to lose in early life, was a clergyman, and a native of Geneva, who had fixed his residence in this country. His mother is the sister of Sir Samuel Romilly, whose humanity as a man, and whose distinguished abilities as a lawyer, cannot be omitted in noticing this connexion.

Dr. Roget received the rudiments of his education at Kensington. After going through the usual course of medical studies at Edinburgh, he took his degree of

Doctor in Medicine at that University in 1798. The subject of his thesis was the Laws of Chemical Affinity, a subject only fitted for one who was complete master of the science.

Returning to London, he for some years prosecuted his studies in medicine by attending the hospitals and lectures. He was for some time a pupil of Dr. Willan's at the Carey Street Dispensary, and afterwards became a pupil at St. George's Hospital, and attended the courses of instruction in Windmill Street, at a period when Dr. Baillie, Mr. Cruickshanks, and Mr. Wilson, were teachers in that school. On the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, in 1802, he took that opportunity of visiting the Continent, and made a tour through France, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, and Denmark.

Soon after his return to England, in 1803, he was called upon to attend the then Marquis of Lansdowne (the father of the present Marquis), whose declining health required the constant care and attention of a physician. He therefore became an inmate in his house, accompanying him to Harrowgate during the season, and returning with him to Bath in the autumn: a situation truly enviable, when we consider the high political character of the Marquis, his varied and extensive information, and the opportunities which his state as an invalid would naturally give Dr. Roget of being on those familiar habits, which must have given him a turn for polite literature, as well as professional science.

At this time the prospect of an immediate opening at Manchester induced him to fix his residence in that populous town. He immediately obtained the appointment of Physician to that extensive establishment, the Manchester Infirmary, which, above all other provincial hospitals, unites the advantages of a variety of medical institutions, as it comprises, besides a large Infirmary, a Dispensary,

by which the sick poor are visited at their own houses; an institution for the reception and cure of patients labouring under contagious fevers of every description; and also a Lunatic Hospital and Asylum.

At Manchester Dr. Roget resided several years, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Philosophical and Literary Society of that place, of which he was elected one of the Vice-presidents. Anxious also to contribute to the instruction of the medical pupils of the Infirmary, he, in conjunction with the late Mr. Gibson and Mr. Hutchinson, his colleagues in the Infirmary, gave a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, for the illustration of which the valuable Museum of Mr. Charles White, of which they had the command, gave great facilities. Dr. Roget extended his department of the course to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, studies which have thrown so much light on the structure and functions of the human body. These branches of science he afterwards made the subjects of a separate course, which he delivered to a large and respectable audience, the following winter, at the apartments of the Philsophical and Literary Society. This was a laudable attempt, on Dr. Roget's part, to render these subjects popular, an attempt which was made by Dr. Beddoes at Bristol, but not with the same success as Dr. Roget seems to have done here.

Having acquired, during his residence in Manchester, that solid basis of experience and reputation which is ever necessary to insure a successful exercise of the medical profession, he determined, in 1808, at the solicitation of his friends and connexions in London, to establish himself in the metropolis, as affording a wider field for his future exertions. He was admitted Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. The following year he read a course of Lectures on Comparative Physiology at

the Russell Institution, to a numerous and fashionable audience.

In 1810 the Northern Dispensary was established in Somers Town, embracing a wide district of the adjoining part of the metropolis, where the want of such an institution had long been felt. It has continued to flourish under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and of its President the Marquis of Lansdowne. Dr. Roget was, from the commencement, appointed Physician to that charity, an office which he still holds, of which the duties are becoming daily more arduous, in consequence of the increasing number of patients, and which he is so well fitted to discharge.

In the spring of 1810 he read another and more extended course of lectures on Physiology, at the Russell Institution. In the autumn of the same year he was associated with Dr. Cooke in delivering the Lectures on the Practice of Physic, at the Anatomical and Medical School, which had been established by Dr. William Hunter, in Windmill Street. They continued to give these lectures conjointly, until the retirement of Dr. Cooke, in 1813, left Dr. Roget the sole charge of that laborious duty, which he still continues to fulfil with equal credit to himself as advantage to the pupils.

Dr. Roget was one of the early associates and zealous promoters of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. In 1811 he was elected one of its secretaries, on the resignation of Dr. Yelloly, and has continued ever since in that office, to which he pays a most sedulous attention.

His communication of a paper on a case of recovery from the effects of arsenic, in which a novel method of practice was successfully employed, is contained in the second volume of the Transactions of this Society.

In 1812 he gave a course of Lectures on Comparative

Physiology at the Royal Institution, which he repeated the two following years on a more enlarged plan. His professional avocations have now obliged him to discontinue these lectures, which is much to be regretted from their useful popular tendency.

He is also the author of a mathematical paper in the Philosophical Transactions, describing an instrument of his invention for abridging the labour of calculations in the involution or evolution of numbers.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Royal Medical Society of Stockholm; Member of the Geological Society, and of the Royal Institution.

From the account of this young and respectable physician, we have no doubt he will prove in time an equal ornament to his own profession, as his distinguished relative has been to the law, and that the humanity of the one, in his proposed and desirable alterations on the criminal jurisprudence of the country, will not be greater than the same trait in the character of the other, in his attendance on these eleemosynary duties which he has undertaken in his public situations.

DR. YOUNG.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, AND LECTURER TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A LOVE of study is congenial to certain minds, and the indulgence of this, where directed to useful purposes, particularly professional pursuits, cannot be too highly applauded. To drink deep of the Pierrian spring is equally applicable to science as to poetry, and deep study

enables to detect error, to trace discovery to its parent source, and to look with a proper contempt on superficial acquirements. The present respectable individual may be justly said, in college language, to be deep read, and groundedly learned.

Dr. Young was born in London, at which place his initiatory studies were conducted, and perhaps no member of the college ever paid an equal attention to the solid foundations of general science, preparatory to the subject of Medicine.

" The causes of disease," he justly observes in one of his publications, " obscure in their nature, and hidden in their operation, elude but too frequently the most diligent researches of the strongest and most experienced minds: they afford ample scope to the most minute investigation, and the most sagacious discernment; but they require that the faculties of the observer should have been sufficiently prepared, by being employed on subjects of a nature more certainly definable, and more perfectly intelligible. Classical literature, mathematical philosophy, chemistry, and natural history, a knowledge of different countries, and an acquaintance with different languages, are as necessary to the melioration of those powers of reasoning which are to be called into activity in the pursuit of a profession, as they are essential to the perfection of the character of a general scholar, and an accomplished man."

Cambridge was the university where both his literary and medical pursuits were chiefly conducted during a residence of some years; and on visiting the Continent, he took a degree at Gottingen, on which occasion he delivered an ingenious lecture, according to the custom of that University, on the Formation of the human Voice.

On his return from the Continent, Dr. Young became a Fellow of the College, and fixed his residence in Lon-

don, where his uncle, the late Dr. Brochelsby, a celebrated army physician, and author of several works, was also settled. To a mind like his, expanded and scientific, the subject of Medicine does not seem to have limited his views, and accordingly a number of ingenious dissertations issued at different times from his pen. These are all inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, and do equal credit to his talents, perseverance, and ardour of research. The first of these was his Bakerian Lecture, giving a new Theory of light and colours: to this theory he was led by his investigation of the structure of the crystalline lens, and a new discovery respecting it, which has been contested with him by the late Mr. Hunter and Mr. Home. The latter also called in question another point connected with the same subject. These circumstances led Dr. Young to retrace his opinions, to find them confirmed by incontestable evidence, and that even the most celebrated writer on the same topic, Dr. Olbers, conceded to him the palm of victory. The favourable light in which Dr. Young's theories are viewed by Dr. Wollaston, is also a proof of their merit and their consonance to the principles of philosophy; and whatever objections were thrown out against them, were rather the vindictive effusions of individual resentment, than the cool debates of calm criticism.

Not satisfied with the professional information acquired by him at Cambridge, Dr. Young passed likewise a certain period of study at Edinburgh. From that University he extended his researches in medicine, by passing over, as already stated, to the Continent, visiting the chief seats of literature and professional science.

Among his other labors, he has published a System of Medicine, which, like all his works, shows much reading, investigation, and science. Such a man as Dr. Young could not fail to be an acquisition to a medical estab-

lishment, which, as a school, is deficient, and wants a pre-eminence of literary and professional celebrity to place it on a footing with the great hospitals of the metropolis.

The next professional preferment to which Dr. Young was raised, and which was a mark of the high confidence entertained of his literary and philosophical talents, was the appointment of Professor to the Royal Institution of Great Britain; an institution in which its managers have studied to concentrate all that is useful in science, or elegant in literature. He accepted the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution, as an occupation which would fill up agreeably and advantageously such leisure hours, as a young practitioner of physic must expect to be left free from professional cares. He was led to hope, that he should be able to impress an audience formed of the most respectable inhabitants of the metropolis, with such a partiality, as the moderately well informed are inclined to entertain, for those who appear to know even a little more than themselves, of matters of science; that he might be of use to the public, in disseminating the true principles of natural philosophy; and that he might in future be remunerated by the enjoyment of a more extensive confidence in his professional abilities, than could have been granted to a person less generally known. While he held the situation, he wished to make his lectures as intelligible as the nature of the subjects permitted; but it was not his ambition to render them a substitute for those of any superficial experimenter, that was in the habit of delivering courses of natural philosophy for the amusement of boarding-schools.

After fulfilling, for two years, the duties of the Professorship, he found them so incompatible with the pursuits of a practical physician, that in compliance with the

advice of his friends, he gave notice of his wish to resign the office. The result, however, of his labours, throughout the whole extent of natural philosophy and the mechanical arts, has been rendered of some permanent utility; for he has since collected such a mass of references to works of all ages and of all nations, accompanied by many notes and extracts from them, that it will henceforwards be easy for every student, and every author, to know at once what has been done, and what remains to be done, in the subject of his particular researches; and to what books he must apply for the best information, where further information is required and can be obtained. Considering how widely this information is at present scattered, Dr. Young will have rendered a service of some importance to every department of the sciences, and we are happy to know he is now on the point of preparing his book for immediate publication; for the profession it will be fortunate that here his pursuit of general science will terminate: henceforwards he has resolved to confine his studies and his pen to medical subjects only. In consequence of this resolution, we understand Dr. Young is at present occupied in an important and elaborate treatise on Consumption, from which is to be expected much light will be thrown on this insidious and fatal disease.

Dr. Young is a member of most of the literary and philosophical societies of the Continent, and along with his other preferments, holds the very honourable station of Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society.

In summing up the character of this respectable individual, we may be permitted to say, that he possesses the pride of science, or that just and conscious feeling of his own consequence, to which he has a truly fair claim, from his deep research and unwearied perseverance. His learned labours entitle him to rank as

an ornament of the College, and we have no doubt, if blessed with length of days, he will be placed with the first names in the annals of Medicine.

DR. STANGER,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, GRESHAM PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

IT is in the revolutionary struggles of public bodies, as well as of states, that talents are called forth. On these occasions are unfolded, and put to the test, judgment, resolution, and the great qualities of the mind. The present respectable individual stood forward as the champion of his brethren, in a contest which did him high credit, for his perseverance and pen were equally displayed in a cause which will ever endear him to professional gratitude, and record his name as the liberal advocate of science, and of that dignity which ought to appertain to it. Whatever restrictions the contracted views of prerogative may impose, he sought only that laudable reformation which is devoutly to be wished, and which every Fellow must approve, if self-interest is set aside; but man, frail man, dressed in a little brief authority, can seldom reason here on just or liberal principles. Power presents a jaundiced eye to all infringements.

Dr. Stanger is a native of Cumberland, and descended from a family who have possessed estates, and resided in

the romantic vale of Keswick during many centuries. There is a village called Stanger, and a mineral water of the same name in the vicinity of Cockermouth. Dr. S. received the rudiments of education at Whitehaven, where he was born, and where his father was a considerable and most respectable merchant. He afterwards prosecuted his studies under the Rev. Mr. Fisher at Kirkoswald. At an early period of life he chose the profession of physic, and by the death of his father was left very much under his own guidance when very young. He began his medical pursuits at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the advantages of attending the hospital there, which receiving patients from most of the northern counties, and also from the numerous accidents which happen in the collieries, is one of the principal hospitals in this country. He resided, upon a liberal footing, with Mr. Abbs, an eminent surgeon, and was his assistant in the hospital during three years.

From Newcastle he proceeded to Edinburgh, and, after a diligent attendance on all the medical classes, and being an active member of the Royal Medical Society, during three years, attained the degree of Doctor in Physic in that University. He chose for the subject of his inaugural dissertation the preservation of health, *De Sanitate tuenda.*

After a short residence in London, being desirous of deriving professional and general information abroad, Dr. S. proceeded to Paris, and devoted six months to dissection, attending medical classes, and the hospitals in that metropolis; and afterwards resided some months at Geneva, on a footing of the most liberal intercourse with the medical practitioners of that enlightened town. He then proceeded to Montpelier, and pursued his travels into Italy, devoting to the different universities and large towns as much time as their relative importance appeared

to require. In Rome, which may be considered as the metropolis of the classical world, he resided more than six months; and, after visiting Naples and its interesting vicinity, returned through the towns on the Adriatic coast, and proceeded from Venice to Vienna, where he attended the hospital, and associated with the eminent medical men who resided there.

After passing some time in Berlin, and visiting the principal towns in the north of Germany, Dr. S. devoted six months to professional studies in the University of Gottingen. He afterwards passed some time at Leyden, and visited all the principal towns in Holland; and returned to his native country in 1789, after an absence of more than four years.

He then settled in the metropolis, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, without having previously examined the right, which he afterwards contended that every well-educated physician of respectable character, had to be admitted into the Fellowship of the College.

During the first year of his residence in London, he had the good fortune to be elected Gresham Professor in Physic, and, in 1792, Physician to the Foundling Hospital, and a Governor of that Charity. Presuming that men of equal pretensions had equal claims, he had been led to investigate the history, charters, bye-laws, and proceedings of the College, and the contests that had taken place between tbe Fellows and Licentiates. He found that the Charter was obtained by Physicians who had not graduated in the English Universities. The three petitioners first named in the Charter, and Confirmatory Statutes, were all foreign graduates. The superiority of medical schools in Italy and France, at that period, is proved by the testimony of all cotemporary and subsequent writers on the subject; and it is highly probable,

that all who could afford the expence of a foreign education, availed themselves of it; and that besides the king's physicians, a majority of those, first constituted members of the college, and, for a long period afterwards, admitted, were also foreign graduates.

In 1585, sixty-two years after the Charter was granted, a licence was a preliminary step to the Fellowship. It was not till 1674, from Charles the Second's mandatory letter, in order to keep out Papists, that incorporation at the English Universities was required and acquiesced in, because it could then be obtained for a trifling sum of money.

The facility of obtaining incorporation, in Oxford or Cambridge, led the faculty to acquiesce in it, though an illegal restraint. The most distinguished members of the college, during the continuance of the usage, were foreign graduates, who submitted to be incorporated by the English universities. This illegal incroachment, on the rights of the faculty, was soon followed by an illiberal and unjust abuse of the power established under it; and the college has been embroiled almost ever since in contention and litigation.

Mead, Akenside, and Sloane, were foreign graduates incorporated at the English Universities. It was not, however, till 1765, that the encroaching spirit of monopoly and oppression, encouraged by success, emboldened the college to publish a bye-law, enacting, that no one should be admitted into the order of candidates, who had not been created doctor of physic in the university of Oxford or Cambridge, after having accomplished all things prescribed by their statutes, without dispensation. The licentiates were after this under the necessity of either submitting to be intirely deprived of the right of incorporation, and to the oppressive and contumelious conduct of

the college, or to endeavour to redress their grievances by an appeal to the courts of law.

On this appeal, in the case of Dr. Letch, the following opinion was delivered by Lord Mansfield:—"This court (the King's Bench, says his Lordship) has jurisdiction over corporate bodies."

"Where a party, who has a *right*, has *no other* specific legal remedy, the court will assist him by issuing a writ of mandamus."

"There can be as little doubt that the college are *obliged* in conformity to the trust and confidence placed in them, to *admit all* that are *fit*, and to reject all that are *unfit*. Their conduct in the exercise of the trust (of examining) ought to be *fair*, *candid*, and *unprejudiced*: not *arbitrary*, *capricious*, or *biassed*: much less warped by *resentment* or *personal dislike*."

"I think that every person of proper education, requisite learning and skill, and possessed of all other due qualifications, is *entitled* to have a *licence*: and I think that he ought, if he desires it, to be *admitted into the college*."

It is obvious then, that although general exclusion be a grievance, partial admission, through favour, is an insulting aggravation infinitely more pernicious and disgraceful; and that both honour and interest powerfully engage the licentiates to submit no longer to enter the College on such humiliating terms.

It has been shewn, that the College possesses within itself, and confers, immediately, on its members, important advantages: that the exclusive possession of its privileges, by a party, enables them to obtain and monopolize an undue proportion of the honours and emoluments attached to the profession: that the great body of physicians in the metropolis are, in fact, and must inevitably be depreciated and oppressed by a college of physicians

invested with considerable powers, if partially constituted.

In 1797 the right claimed by Dr. Stanger (if found competent after examination) of admission to the Fellowship was decided against the Licentiates, chiefly on the ground that the Bye-laws of the College opened a road of admission to the Licentiates. Though it was forcibly stated, that such bye-laws were a mere pretext to evade a decision against the Fellows, and never had, and in all probability never would be, extended to the Licentiates, as shewn clearly in the cases of Dr. Sims and Dr. Wells. In eighteen years, since the decision, no Licentiate has been admitted, except through favour.

In 1798 Dr. Stanger published his work on the Rights of the Licentiates. In 1802 he published Remarks on the Necessity and Means of suppressing contagious Fever. A work which, though of no great length, contains references to nearly all the preceding works on that subject. The diminution of contagious fever in the metropolis since that and other works were written on the subject, and since the Fever-house was established, is truly surprising.

Dr. Stanger was one of the early promoters of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, and one of the Vice-presidents. He published a paper in the first volume on the Efficacy of Chalybeate Medicines in some pulmonic complaints; and also a paper to prove, that seven years after vaccination, persons who had been properly vaccinated were incapable of being infected with small-pox.

In his conduct through life, Dr. Stanger has justly considered independence as one of the first of virtues, and one without which neither the honour nor dignity of the professional character can be preserved. Less actuated by views for himself, than for the interest of his brethren, he has spurned to solicit what his merit deserved, and what concession might have at any time readily obtained.

DR. A. FRAMPTON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

IT is the merit of the English Universities, that they are equally calculated to form the student and the man of the world. That the retirement of study can be varied for the intercourse of polished society; and that learning appears there not joined with the garb of rusticity or negligence, but comes out with the improvements of elegant life. This proceeds from the rich endowments of those institutions which do not hurry on the pursuits of learning as a mere drudgery; but here the individual has time and opportunity, without the urgency or necessity of the moment, to precipitate his course; hence he comes from these seminaries, not the pedant, but the gentleman; and the exceptions to this are few.

The present respectable individual is a strong instance of that cultivation of mind and manners going hand in hand, which we feel a pleasure to state.

Dr. Frampton was born at Marlborough; his father was descended from the respectable family of that name at Moredun in Dorsetshire, and settled as a clergyman in Wiltshire. At the place of his nativity Dr. Frampton received his early education, and when the time arrived for the more advanced studies, Cambridge was the University preferred for his pursuit of them. Here he particularly distinguished himself in some of the more abstruse sciences, especially mathematics, in which he is allowed eminently to excel; nor was his attention less con-

spicuous in every branch of polite literature, in which his attainments deservedly rank high. During his residence at the University he was so unfortunate as to lose his father, whose views, perhaps, from his own inclinations, were directed to rear his son for a clerical life. The sentiments, however, of Dr. Frampton were different on this head, and he selected medicine as the future object of his professional pursuit, now that the choice was left to himself. The progress that had been made by Dr. Frampton in polite literature, was a proof he would no less distinguish himself in this new and favourite department of science. Accordingly in the usual time he took his Doctor's degree.

Not satisfied with the medical attainments to be obtained in an English University, he extended his views of professional learning by a residence at Edinburgh, and was fellow-student with Dr. Marcet, Dr. Roget, and others, now settled in the metropolis. On finishing his studies, however, he took his degree of Doctor at Cambridge, as the passport to College preferment, and became a Fellow on fixing his settlement in London.

Soon after commencing practice, he was elected Physician to the London Hospital on the resignation of Dr. Hamilton; and here a field of professional improvement opened to him, which a man of abilities will always know how to appreciate. On the Institution of the London Hospital we have already made some remarks, and it may be proper to observe further, that it is conducted, much to the honour of its governors, on the most liberal principles, for the advantage of the patient. No limitations are made to admission, or the indemnification of burial required on the part of the object of distress, who applies in the hour of sickness for relief. This proceeds from its governors not being selected from chartered companies, and thus imbibing their narrow corporation spirit, so injurious to the meritorious exertions of the medical

officers in several other hospitals, where the original liberality of the founders is dealt with the sparing hand of the counting house, and charity directed by the calculations of Cocker.

As an hospital physician, Dr. Frampton has shewed himself rather a bold and decided practitioner in his treatment, not led away too much by the chemical partialities of the day, but inclining to those explanations which are allied with the principles of animal life. He does not, therefore, consider the stomach as a fermenting machine, nor are his combinations made with a view to their relative chemical affinity with each other; but prescribed by the lesson of experience, and a knowledge of their good effects, manifested by frequent practical application. Dr. Frampton's situation in the London Hospital has naturally made him carry a respectable lead in city practice, which he certainly divides with some of the first names; and we have no doubt, did Dr. Frampton possess the exertions of some others, with less of that delicacy of feeling which too much attaches to scientific minds, he might, as the scholar and the gentleman, have commanded the first place in city practice, on the solid and durable grounds of dignity and talent.

DR. R. PEARSON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

PRACTICAL writing, as the key of practical knowledge, is the true test of real information; and the labours of the present respectable individual have done much to improve the prescriptive part of medicine, and to furnish the physician with ready and active tools for use.

Dr. Richard Pearson is a native of Warwickshire: he was removed from Chiswick School, near London, when he was about seventeen years old, and placed by his guardians (both his parents being dead) with an eminent surgeon at Birmingham; under whose tuition, however, he did not remain quite three years, having expressed a dislike to that branch of the profession, and being desirous of attaching himself wholly to physic: he was, therefore, permitted to go to Edinburgh (previously to which he had obtained the gold medal offered by the Humane Society, for the best Dissertation on the Signs of Death); and, after the usual residence, took the degree of M. D. there in 1786. The subject of his thesis, on this occasion, was scrofula, as connected with which he introduced some remarks on pulmonary consumption.

After this, Dr. R. Pearson travelled on the Continent for two years, observing the practice of the foreign hospitals, and visiting the capitals of France, Germany, and Italy.

On his return from his travels, he was admitted a Licentiate of the London College of Physcians, and, in 1789, he settled at Birmingham; and, a few years after,

was elected one of the Physicians to the hospitals of that place, on the resignation of the late Dr. Withering. Here Dr. R. P. continued in the exercise of his profession until the year 1800, when he removed to London.

Whilst he was at Birmingham he published three small tracts, viz. one on Phthisis Pulmonalis, another on Hydrophobia, and a third on Bilious Fever; in the last of which he recommended a moderate use of blood-letting, with early and copious evacuation of the bowels.

In the spring of 1803, when a catarrhal fever prevailed epidemically, our Author was induced to lay before the Public the result of his observations, pointing out the advantages of a cooling method of treatment, and cautioning against the exhibition of anodyne medicines, for the purpose of allaying the cough, before the febrile affection was subdued. To the second edition of this tract are added, Communications from eminent Medical Practitioners in various parts of the country, stating the result of their experience in the treatment of this disease, which gradually extended itself over the whole island, and in numerous instances proved fatal to persons in advanced life.

Dr. R. Pearson's other publications consist of a Synopsis of the Materia Medica, and a collection of formulæ, entitled, Thesaurus Medicaminum, which has been frequently reprinted. There is also a paper of his in Dr. Duncan's Annals of Medicine, on the Use of Ether-vapour in Phthisis Pulmonalis, and another on Hooping-Cough, inserted in the Transactions of the Medico-chirurgical Society.

When the Yellow Fever prevailed at Gibraltar, in 1804, our Author wrote a pamphlet on Contagion; in which he represented the necessity of a rigorous quarantine-system, and recommended the establishing a Board of Health. For a private communication on this subject he was honoured with the thanks of Mr. Pitt; and when the Board

of Health was being formed, the trouble he had taken on the subject gave him some right to think he should have been appointed one of that Institution. But Sir Lucas Pepys, in whom the nomination of the medical officers was vested, was induced (as he candidly acknowledged in his correspondence with the Author concerning this business) to give the preference to other physicians.

As relative to the subject of contagion, on which he had previously written, our Author published a Brief Description of the Plague two years ago, at which time that disorder was producing a dreadful mortality in the island of Malta.

Dr. R. P. is a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and of some other public institutions. He was married early in life, and has a family.

From this short sketch it will appear, this respectable individual has done much to benefit medical science, and written with great credit to himself on many of the most important subjects that belong to practical medicine. His Thesaurus Medicaminum is a work that ought to be in the hands of every professional character, and is selected with great judgment, to unite, as far as possible, simplicity and efficacy in prescription; a circumstance not generally observed even by some of the most eminent practitioners. Simplicity, at the same time, may be carried too far, and combinations in medicine possess often an activity which cannot be always explained on chemical principles. Dr. Pearson has chosen a happy medium in not carrying it too far, and thus shewn his judgment and real knowledge of the subject, having had full opportunities, while Physician to the Birmingham Infirmary, of putting every article to the test.

His work on Influenza was of much value, by containing a full and elaborate history of that epidemic, confirmed

and elucidated by the first professional opinions, as the basis of the whole.

It is to be regretted, that the great statesman, Mr. Pitt, whose attention he attracted, could not, in consequence of his important and satisfactory communication on Contagion, have overleaped that barrier of College monopoly, in favour of one individual of merit, and the proposer of the plan, and attached him to the Board of Health as a prominent character. In that case the establishment would have been industrious, and answered the wishes of the country: such a board is certainly called for.

We hope that the well-meant and useful labours of this gentleman will be continued, and that the profession will owe to him much farther improvement in that department so little attended to, the prescriptive, or pharmaceutical part, to which he has already paid so much attention.

DR. T. WHITTER,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

THE hospital and dispensary may be justly termed the vestibule that leads to the sick chamber, and the physician who settles in the metropolis, must walk for a certain period his public round here as a necessary passport. The present respectable individual has accordingly accepted an appointment, which has been the introduction of many others to the first practice, and which, with his

own exertion and talents, opens to him the most flattering prospects.

Dr. T. Whitter is descended of a respectable family in Devonshire, and was educated at Tiverton School in that county. On finishing his preliminary studies, he was sent to Cambridge, and entered of Christ's College; where, after finishing his attainments in the circle of general literature, he commenced his professional pursuits. In 1799 he took the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, and, in 1807, he completed his academical honours by becoming an M. D. In the intervening period between attaining the honours he became a pupil at St. Bartholomew's, under Dr. Latham, Mr. Abernethy, and the first founders of that school: he afterwards extended his medical pursuits by a residence for one year, first at Edinburgh, and afterwards, for the same period, at Gottingen; thus composing the systems of different schools, and storing up what was useful in each, and separating the true ore from the tinsel of theory and idle speculation, with which most universities, more or less, abound, especially those that are highly celebrated, verifying the expression of Cullen, that at such places "a tub must always be thrown out to the whale."

Not satisfied with this portion of study and acquirements, Dr. Whitter next visited various parts of the Continent, with the same zealous desire of medical improvement.

On his return, his first settlement was at Worthing, in Sussex, preparatory to which he became a Fellow of the College in 1808, where he practised with much and deserved reputation for several years, and as being a summer resort, it gave him an opportunity of a greater extent than what the mere population of the place afforded, and of forming connexions whose ramifications extend themselves to the metropolis. Finding this situation too confined for one of his acquirements, he removed, in 1812, to

the metropolis. This he justly considered as the great field for talent and science, and where a man of industry so gifted will never fail to reap the harvest of his labours. In his first year he was appointed by the College one of the Censors, an office he performed with much zeal and integrity; and in the course of the following year he was elected Physician to the Westminster Hospital, the practice of which is extensive as a public institution, and from the numerous and rapid improvements going on in that quarter of the town, has now a more varied set of patients than formerly, when it was more devoted to those connected with military than civil life. Besides this public appointment, Dr. Whitter, in 1813, was elected to another official situation, the Asylum for Female Orphans. This Establishment opens a line of practice of high interest to an intelligent and scientific physician. The diseases of early life have not been studied with equal ardour as the other departments of medicine. There is then an opportunity of tracing the seeds of constitutional and hereditary diseases as they unfold themselves, and arresting them in the bud. There is a field here, therefore, for trying the means of prevention in a varied and extensive scale, and we have no doubt that the present ingenious physician will avail himself of the scope which his official situation gives him, to throw new light on the diseases of this period of life, and do equal credit to himself, as confer benefit on the profession. From Dr. Whitter, therefore, much may be expected, placed as he is, and his talents, industry, and acquirements, sufficiently fit for so important and beneficial an undertaking.

DR. S. WINTHROP,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

CHEMISTRY, when applied to the auxiliary branches of medicine, rarely errs. When directed to the principles of the animal economy itself, it has frequently been carried too far. The present respectable individual has wisely directed it, we are informed, to the former, and furnished his friends with a proof of his chemical talents, highly to his advantage.

Dr. S. Winthrop is a native of London. He is the second son of the late B. Winthrop, Esq. who is thus pourtrayed by a memorial in the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook:

Under the Vaults of this Church
are deposited the Remains of
STEPHEN WINTHROP,
Formerly a Merchant in this City,
He was many years a Director
of the Bank of England; and
in the year 1804 and 1805,
Governor of that Corporation.
He died on the 7th of October, 1808,
in the 70th year of his age.
His Father and Mother,
STEPHEN and FRANCES WINTHROP,
are also buried in this Church.

Dr. Winthrop received his classical education at Gouda, in Holland; and after these early studies, which are a

prelude equally to public and professional life, he was sent to Cambridge, and became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he devoted himself almost exclusively to mathematical studies. In 1788 he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was soon after chosen Fellow of that Society. In 1794 he attended Dr. Baillie's and Dr. Fordyce's lectures, and, at the close of the same year, went to Edinburgh, where he continued two years, and then returned to complete his medical education in London by attending St. Bartholomew's.

At this period a favourite opening occurring, for a physician at Bury St. Edmund's, he settled there in 1797, and continued in practice there five years. In 1803 he removed to Warwick, on the removal of Dr. Lamb to London, where he had an opportunity of analyzing and becoming acquainted with the Lemington and Cheltenham waters.

Country practice, though it is highly useful for a physician, on his entering his medical career, from its affording a more varied field of business than in town, yet has many disadvantages to a man of a literary or philosophical turn. Dr. Winthrop, therefore, became desirous of relinquishing it for the metropolis, and accordingly, at the end of 1810, preparatory to this step, became a Fellow of the College, and sat down in that field in which it is the ambition of every professional man to excel.

Among his professional attainments, Dr. Winthrop, as we have stated, possesses a particular attachment to chemistry. An Analysis of the Waters of Lemington, we understand, will soon make its appearance, being written by him at the desire of a particular friend, who is about to publish an interesting topographical work in the County of Warwick. In that Analysis he has detected the inaccuracies of former chemists, and shewn that nicety

and discrimination in conducting his experiments, which augur highly of his future chemical pursuits. He has been equally fortunate in his Analysis of the Cheltenham Waters; and it is clear, without a just analysis of them, no accurate opinion can be offered on their medical effects, or the action of their combinations on the human system. The subject of mineral waters is an important one. It is medicine ready prepared by the hand of Nature, and its combinations are formed in such a manner, that we often cannot account for their peculiar virtues; for a judgment cannot always be formed from the quantity of their products which enters the body. Thus when artificially prepared, the same water has not at all times the powerful operation of the natural impregnation. There is certainly no auxiliary so useful to medicine as mineral waters in most chronic diseases, and a physician who distinguishes himself by a particular attention to this subject, has a just claim to expect exclusive practice in this class of maladies, in general so formidable. Mineral waters are at all times the refuge of the invalid, facilitating the return to health, and freeing the body from those reliques of disease which medicine has not conquered, but which are gradually emulged from the system by their aid.

DR. P. SATTERLEY,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE MIDDLESEX AND FOUNDLING HOSPITALS.

THERE is a prepossession often in favour of certain individuals, which speaks more than the possession of talent. The present respectable physician is one of this

east, whose appearance is a passport of recommendation; not that his abilities are, at the same time, to be called in question.

Dr. Satterley is a native of Hastings in Sussex, where his father is a respectable apothecary. At his native town he received his early education, and in due time commenced his professional studies at Oxford. London and Edinburgh were successively the places of his residence for farther improvement. On completing his medical career, he graduated at Oxford, and was soon after elected a Fellow of the College. From the first, the metropolis became the place of his settlement, and soon after he had sat down in business, a vacancy occurred in the Middlesex Hospital, to which he was fortunately elected. This Hospital, we have already observed, has never been distinguished as a medical school, and without this the fame of no hospital can be established on a superior footing. The attendance of pupils is of equal utility to the patient as the physician. The latter, by having them as critics on his practice, is induced to pay a strict attention to each case, to regulate his principles of prescription with a discriminating hand, and to look to their opinion as the regulator of professional sentiment abroad respecting him. Hence the hospital physician, who is beset with pupils, ought to have the turn of an experimentalist to shine in his department. He should try every new remedy that science or chance presents; he should fix with precision the power, the dose, and active principle, of every medicine in present use. He should be able to point out the errors of others, as well as possess candour to acknowledge and correct his own. He thus will build a fixed reputation, as a practical physician, on a more solid foundation than by the mere publication of Clinical Cases and Reports, which depend only on

their authors' assertions, and to which the French proverb was too justly applied by the celebrated Dr. Cullen, "*Grand observateur, Grand menteur!*" On the contrary, here the facts are witnessed by the eyes of the attending pupils, who must feel too much interested in the issue of what falls under their observation, not to note every thing with an anxious and discriminating eye. One physician of this cast attached to an hospital will soon give it medical *eclat*, and it is to be hoped, Dr. Satterley will take advantage of the prominent situation in which he stands to do this.

Besides the Middlesex Hospital, Dr. Satterley has been elected also one of the Physicians to the Foundling. Here his official intercourse is of a different cast: childhood and early youth are the subjects of his treatment, a period of life when there is scope for observation, and, as we remarked in another memoir, when the constitutional and hereditary diseases first unfold themselves, and when the means of prevention and arresting their progress ought to be the leading objects. It would be worth while to institute a comparison, how far the appearance of constitutional diseases is greater in the male or the female. Dr. Satterley might establish this in the Foundling in the one case, and Dr. Whitter, in the Asylum for Female Orphans, in the other.

In succeeding Dr. Mayo in the Middlesex Hospital, Dr. Satterley seemed to have followed the same plan of attending, during the summer, a fashionable watering-place, where the ordinary or stationary practitioner yields the palm, for the time, to the London itinerant. He has accordingly regularly attended every season at Tunbridge Wells, where he has outstripped every competitor, and carried the chief consultations from his rivals. Polite in his manners, and associating with fashionable life, at such

a resort he could not fail of success, and with proper industry, joined to his accomplishments, we have no doubt he will in time also take a lead in the metropolis.*

DR. M. J. TIERNEY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE BRIGHTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

THE vicinity of Brighton to the metropolis, the salubrity of its air, with its other numerous local advantages, had rendered it the favorite resort of the invalid; when the Prince of Wales, by fixing upon it as his summer residence, established its consequence as the first sea-bathing place in the Empire. In this school the present respectable individual has been bred, and with the lessons there learned, and the connexions there acquired, he has now set himself down in the metropolis, and bids fair to rival in time many of the first men in fashionable practice.

Dr. Tierney is a native of Ireland, where he received the rudiments of an excellent classical education, under a private tutor, superintended by his father, who possessed considerable literary acquirements. This most excellent and affectionate parent died at the early age of thirty-two, leaving the subject of this memoir in his thirteenth year, the oldest of six children. His studies, however, were continued at an excellent school in his native country, until he acquired the usual acquaintance with the Latin and Greek classics.

In the year 1797, he became a pupil of Drs. Saunders

* Since writing the above, this young physician has unfortunately paid the debt of nature.

and Babington, and of Messrs. Cline and Cooper, at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in London, where his assiduity and abilities gained him the notice and friendship of these eminent men—a friendship he still enjoys.

In the summer of 1798, he was introduced to the late Earl of Berkeley, and his medical noviciate commenced in his Lordship's regiment of militia. Here he was fortunate enough to gain the good opinion of his Lordship, and that of his brother officers, to which, in a very great degree, may be attributed the brilliant success which has since marked his professional career. In the autumn of this year, he became acquainted with Dr. Jenner, and his happy discovery Dr. T. had the opportunity of putting to the test of experiment, and became one of its earliest advocates. In the winter he returned to his studies in London.

In 1799, 1800, and part of 1801, he pursued his studies in Edinburgh, where he was much noticed by that distinguished and liberal professor, Dr. Gregory, whose then only son he vaccinated, and thus gained a most staunch and powerful advocate to the cause. In April, 1802, he took his degree of M. D. at Glasgow, and on that occasion, published an inaugural dissertation, De Variola Vaccina.

In the summer of this year, he fixed his residence at Brighton, and had the honour of being presented to the Prince Regent (then Prince of Wales), by his early patron, the Earl of Berkeley. Soon after this, he was appointed physician to his Royal Highness's household there. In 1806, he was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal London College of Physicians, and appointed physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. In 1808, he married an amiable and highly accomplished lady, the daughter of the late Henry Jones, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square, and a descendant of the famed Inigo Jones.

Under the zealous support of the present benevolent and amiable Earl of Chichester, he contributed much to the formation of a Vaccine Institution in Sussex, the first county one established. He has also been active in establishing a Dispensary for the Sick Poor, and an Infirmary for General Purposes, at Brighton, already productive of much benefit. To both of these institutions he is senior physician, and passes regularly a part of the year there.

DR. C. SCUDAMORE,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

TO hold a leading and important medical subject in constant view, until all its bearings are intimately searched, is probably the surest path to discovery and truth. To attempt this *exclusively*, is rather the object of the empiric than the true physician. Science is not incarcerated to a narrow point. The connexions are infinite; and whatever focus is produced in knowledge, all the scattered rays, even the very least, are essential to its perfection.

The present respectable individual, while he has also generalized his views, has long particularly directed his attention to the nature of gout and rheumatism; the one disease, still the opprobrium of the profession, and each the torment of the patient.

Dr. Scudamore was born at Wye, in Kent, in 1779, where his father practised in great credit as a surgeon.

He was educated at Wye College, under the Rev. Philip Parsons, in the preliminary and classical branches of education; and had afterwards the advantage of commencing his medical studies under his father's eye and tuition; an advantage, as well observed by Dr. Sims in his Memoir, which facilitates our acquaintance with prescribing and detecting error in the composition of medicines.

On finishing his professional progress at home, as far as his father's lessons, practice, and example, could teach, and where the attention of the father would do much beyond that of the ordinary teacher, in laying a solid foundation, he was sent to London to attend the medical school of Guy's Hospital and St. Thomas's. Here he continued three years, and made that proficiency that might be expected from a young man of talent, fond of his profession, and who wished to excel in it, and stand in the end on a superior footing. Such was the propriety of his conduct during his attendance here, and his diligence and acquirements as a student, that the most ample testimonies to his merit were borne by the distinguished characters of these respectable seminaries on his first settlement in life. These testimonies cannot be better expressed than in the words of these gentlemen themselves, that "they were happy in the opportunity of bearing evidence to his character as a gentleman, as well as to his professional knowledge. That they could speak with confidence to the well-grounded information which he had gained in the several branches of medical science, and in their frequent intercourse with him in the progress of his studies, they were assured his previous education and his morals corresponded with his professional attainments."

On leaving the hospitals, Mr. Scudamore fixed himself as a surgeon at Highgate, where he continued to practise for a period of ten years with great success and

reputation, and it is but justice to say, left it with much regret on the part of his patients, who felt and acknowledged his loss. His situation as a surgeon, however, he had only considered as a prelude to higher views, on which, from the commencement of his medical career, he had been fixed. He had now fulfilled his preliminary intention of acquiring professional experience, and to follow out his plan of attaining whatever farther could be gained by study he went to Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of that celebrated university, which has produced so many ornaments to the professional character in every quarter of the world. Here he commenced his noviciate with equal ardor, as if still a tyro in the art, and became distinguished by some of the most eminent men there, with whom he formed an intimate acquaintance and friendship.

Having attended all the most interesting and important lectures of the Edinburgh school, Mr. Scudamore next went to Glasgow, where he resided the required period, and there took his degree. At this place he had an opportunity of comparing the merits of the Scots seminaries of medicine both in theory and practice. On taking his degree, he wrote an elaborate dissertation on Gout, which he has addressed, as a tribute of respect and friendship, to his former preceptor, Dr. Babington, in London; and also to Dr. Brown, the distinguished Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh. This subject, as we observed, has much engaged his attention; and we are informed, it is his intention, in a short time, to bring forward his sentiments on the subject, under the title of a "Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Gout; comprehending a general view of a morbid state of the digestive organs and of regimen; with some observations on Rheumatism." That much has been written upon Gout to little purpose, the sufferings of patients attest; but we flatter ourselves, that

Dr. Scudamore is one above writing for the sake of making a book. On the contrary, we are persuaded, that his work will contain new views of the subject interesting to the practitioner; and he seems, from his title-page, to mark the solid foundation, in examining the morbid state of the digestive organs, and laying proper stress on the great and leading point of regimen.

At present, there is no physician who takes a lead in this field of practice, in that scientific point of view which is so incumbent. The Eau Medicinale has increased the too prevalent desire of empirical specific remedy. It is not here intended to discuss its character as a medicine; but assuredly, when regimen and the morbid state of the digestive organs is overlooked, no pretended specific will maintain its useful influence, whatever may have been its seeming success in the first instance.

Dr. Scudamore, therefore, by having fixed his attention on the important objects designated in the title of his work, will do much to raise his own reputation, and to confer a benefit both on society and the profession; and we have no doubt, that from his turn for study, his long and varied experience, and thus directing his mind, to a leading point in practice, he will, in a few years, stand high in professional life.

DR. J. REID,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE FINSBURY DISPENSARY.

HOWEVER liberally the human mind may be endowed with the choicest gifts of nature, yet, unless fertilized by early and industrious culture, and impregnated

with the germs of literature and of science, its powers will seldom be directed towards any important object, or its energies contribute to the improvement of any useful art. To reason, to compare, to discriminate, and to decide, are qualities which can only be perfected by diligent application. Habits of investigation and induction thus formed, and an unceasing attention to the agency of mind upon the disordered state of the animal economy, have invariably distinguished the respectable individual of whom we proceed to give some account.

Dr. Reid was born at Leicester, of highly respectable parents, who belonged to the Scots Presbyterian establishment. He evinced, at an early period of life, a strong attachment to study, which his parents wisely cherished, by affording him every opportunity of acquiring a most complete and liberal education. He commenced his classical career under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Holland, of Bolton, in Lancashire, whose seminary at that time was in high and well-deserved repute. He afterwards became the private pupil of Mr. Harley Vaughan, whose elevation to the rank of serjeant at law proving disadvantageous to his general practice, had thus an opportunity of imparting to a pupil a portion of that literary taste and extensive knowledge, which he is well known to have possessed. Having derived much advantage from the instruction of this accomplished scholar, our young student was sent to the New College, at Hackney, with no specific object but that of general intellectual cultivation, and the completion of his classical attainments. Here, under the direction of such preceptors as Dr. Richard Price, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Kippis, and Gilbert Wakefield, he made a proficiency in his studies, during a residence of five years, that was equally gratifying to his tutors and to his friends.

At length, having determined to devote himself to the

practice of medicine, he commenced his professional studies at Edinburgh, in the course of which, he spent a winter in London, as a pupil of Dr. Willan's, at the Carey-Street Dispensary. After his return to Edinburgh, he was elected President of the Royal Medical Society, and, in due course, was admitted to his degree in that University. His inaugural thesis was De Insania, a subject calculated to excite a most powerful interest in a mind prepared by a previous course of ethical studies, for the investigation of those moral and mental influences that produce the varied and anomalous aberrations of this distressing malady. On his return to London, he spent another winter in the practice of the Dispensary in Carey-Street, and was soon after elected Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, the duties of which situation occupied his attention for the next nine years. During this period, and for three subsequent years, Dr. Reid regularly published a series of Medical Reports in the Monthly Magazine. Such Reports had previously been written by Dr. Willan, who afterwards collected them into a volume, which contains many interesting memorials of the diseases of the metropolis. It is to be regretted that Dr. Reid did not adopt the same plan; for these reports, characterized by an energy and originality of thought, while they sought to impress the public mind with some valuable aphorisms for the preservation or recovery of health, tended to diminish that destructive influence which empiricism and ignorance so despotically exercise over minds debilitated by suffering, and unduly excited by illusory hopes. They contain many specimens of fine writing, and although they sometimes exhibit an almost unwarrantable boldness, yet, as they proceed, this quality becomes evidently tempered and chastened by a more enlarged experience and more mature reflection. Many communications from the pen of Dr. Reid were

inserted in the early numbers of the Medical and Physical Journal; he was likewise the author of several metaphysical and literary articles that appeared in the Monthly Magazine; and also translated from the French, Itard's "Memoirs of a Savage Youth found in the Woods of Aveyron." A small volume on Pulmonary Complaints is the only work to which his name has been prefixed. This important subject has so often engaged the attention of medical writers, and has been so frequently exhibited to the public in various points of view, that the strictest scrutiny and most extensive experience could hardly be expected to throw upon it any new light. This volume, however, contains an accurate delineation of the ever-varying features of this insidious disease, together with many salutary cautions and judicious directions for its prevention and cure.

Dr. Reid is said to be preparing for the press, a work on Nervous Diseases. This, if well executed, would prove a valuable acquisition to medical literature. In every circle of society, the ravages of this ruthless destroyer of individual comfort and domestic peace are felt and deplored. To investigate the causes of those distressing trains of symptoms that are the more pitiable from the very circumstance of their exciting little commiseration, and to suggest some alleviation for evils that are, perhaps, more likely to be remedied by moral and mental, than by physical discipline, is an effort worthy the attention of a contemplative and philosophic mind.

Dr. Reid was, early in life, honoured with the friendship and confidence of the late Dr. Richard Pulteney. He attended that respectable physician in his last illness, and was appointed one of his executors and residuary legatees.

For several years, Dr. Reid was accustomed to deliver a course of lectures on the theory and practice of medi-

cine, which were well attended, and favorably received; but other engagements interfering with this, he now confines himself exclusively to the ordinary duties of the profession.

DR. T. SUTTON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE KENT DISPENSARY.

To appreciate facts we have formerly observed, is the talent of the real physician; and to render these facts subservient to professional improvement, by extending them "thus far, and no farther," displays that corrected judgment which claims and deserves confidence, and whispers to a patient's conviction, all will be done that can be done to insure relief under such hands. The present respectable individual has shewn that zeal for practical improvement in medicine, which ranks him high in character as the true clinical physician—tempering decision with judgment, and preferring tried experience to all reasoning.

Dr. Sutton is a native of Staffordshire; his professional studies were conducted at Edinburgh and London, where he attended most of the celebrated lecturers in their different departments. He then past over to the Continent, and graduated at Leyden in 1787. In 1790, he became a member of the College of Physicians, in London, and in 1794, he obtained the appointment of physician to the army, from which latter period, his active mind having a field for observation, devoted itself to real professional improvement.

Of the mortality which occurs to the human race, fevers occasion the greater proportion; and, in military life, where youth and high health are chiefly exposed to their attacks, they make dreadful havoc. At the period of Dr. Sutton's entrance upon military practice, fevers were supposed by the army practitioners to arise from contagion, and on this principle their treatment proceeded by employing the antiputrescent plan, and the danger of debilitating and increasing the septic state, were greatly dreaded, as principally producing a fatal termination. Dr. Sutton considered these ideas to be, to a certain extent, erroneous. In a pamphlet written for the purpose, he has shewn that the army remittent fever of this country owes its rise to contagion, acting under peculiar circumstances, circumscribed in its nature, and generally fatal where treated on the stimulant and antiseptic system. The contrary to which, he with great success adopted, deducing his practice from the symptoms and morbid appearances after death. The merit of this treatment, now general in the military and naval services, is certainly due to Dr. Sutton; and though practitioners in each of these departments have been of late brought to similar conclusions from experience and observation, and to adopt a similar plan with him, the more is his merit enhanced by his previously ascertaining the same truths, and earlier reaching the goal of success. Hence, he may be considered in this respect, to have conduced much to promote a great public benefit. This plan of treatment in fever was early communicated by him to Dr. Saunders, who observed, that though always friendly to the depleting system, he had never carried it so far as Dr. Sutton so happily recommended.

On leaving the army, Dr. Sutton settled as a physician at Greenwich, when, proceeding with the same zeal for professional improvement, he turned his attention to give

an account of a disease that is frequent, and often very fatal under the usual treatment: this he has properly termed, from the constant occurrence of the symptom at every period of the disorder, the *Delirium Tremens*.

A chief object of the history of a disease is, to distinguish it from any one to which it may approach in the concourse of its symptoms, and by an enumeration of them, in their various modes of appearance, to render it familiar to the comprehension of others. This had not been done, in the present instance, in the full and precise manner in which Dr. Sutton has described it. He has also impressed the danger of trusting on the indiscriminate use and confidence in blood-letting, which is frequently employed in the treatment of the disease; and has distinctly shewn, by cases, the beneficial effects of opium in this morbid condition of the brain and intellectual organs. The success of his practice confirms the justice of his sentiments, and it is only by practice establishing opinion that our conduct ought to be regulated, not by opinion preceding practice.

The next subject of Dr. Sutton's pen is one no less important than the preceding, the disease of *Peritonitis*, or inflammatory affections of the Abdominal Parietes. Though the propriety of large and repeated bleeding cannot be doubted in such cases, yet this Herculean remedy will not always be successful in rendering the cure complete. The increased action of the small circulation of such membranous parts, is frequently not sufficiently influenced by the depletion of the larger vessels. It requires an action peculiarly upon themselves to lessen their excitement, and in the choice of remedies, Dr. Sutton has suggested one which, in its mode of application, is certainly his own. This is *Local Permanent Cold*. The advantage of cold affusions in fever and similar affections, were first clearly demonstrated by the late Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, and

their merit has been fully appreciated by practitioners of the first character. Their application, however, has only been directed in a transient manner, while Dr. Sutton's plan is the permanent use of cold to the part, continued without intermission, so long as the symptoms appear to require it.

From abdominal inflammation, Dr. Sutton's views have been directed to a disease, of all others, the opprobrium of medicine, the gout. He has here shewn the most successful method, for the cure of the paroxysm, to be *severe* and *copious purging*, at the same time, *palliating* the symptoms by *opium*. To this practice he was led by accident in one case, together with the analogy of the operation of the Eau Medicinale, which displays frequently, as a part of its specific influence, a powerful action on the bowels. This plan has the effect of shortening the fit, and lengthens the interval between the paroxyms.

Of this, though the depleting system appears with Dr. Sutton a favorite practice, yet it is varied in different diseases with much judgment and propriety. We have a strong example in his plan for the cure of acute rheumatism, which he confides to bleeding, in the first instance, where the attack is severe, afterwards to unloading the bowels, to the internal use of refrigerants, as diluted sulphuric acid and nitre, and by applying *permanent local cold* to the parts affected; or occasionally without bleeding to the internal use of refrigerants, as diluted sulphuric acid, and nitre with the local means. The advantages of this plan are strongly pointed out by Dr. Belcombe, of Newcastle, who has implicitly followed Dr. Sutton's plan.

From his experience of the great benefits of cold in other inflammatory affections, Dr. Sutton has been induced to observe its effects also in that, of all others, fatal disease, Pulmonary Consumption, and, from his success in the application of it here, confirmed by a number of

important cases, with which the author has been made acquainted, Dr. Sutton has been led to condemn, in strong and just terms, the *high temperature system* adopted so generally in this unfortunate malady. A leading argument he adduces against it is, the frequency of this disease in the temperate climate of Madeira, as stated by Dr. Gourlay, and also, because, in a confined or regulated temperature, many symptoms will be exacerbated, and even the dryness of the air become an aggravating cause, and accelerate its progress. To prove the justice of his sentiments, and the benefit of the opposite plan, he directs consumptive patients to be kept in a cool atmosphere, and almost constantly in the open air, that *permanent local cold* should be applied to the chest on attacks of inflammatory stitch, or difficulty of breathing, and that the disease should be completely treated as a pure inflammatory affection, both by medicine and regimen, at the same time avoiding, as much as possible, those means which tend to lower the habit, or impair the strength.

Such are the new and improved suggestions of this truly practical physician, on some of the most important subjects of practical medicine. He may be *literally* said to *think* for *himself*, and to set in this respect a laudable example to his professional brethren. Guided solely by the *fact*, he proceeds with caution and judgment in his induction, and with the great Sydenham for his example, follows the path of nature in his inquiries. An observation of his may be also here remarked as it respects a medical education: "I would have a young man," says he, "for some years, do nothing but look on disease, and mark solely the appearances, without an attempt at reasoning upon them. They will thus, like a picture, be imprinted on his mind, and so rivetted, as to be impossible to commit a mistake. When this point is obtained, let theory be his last acquirement." That ad-

vice is a proper one, and it may be compared to the conduct of a prudent merchant, who, in the first instance, lays in a sufficient capital before he attempts to speculate, and thus has a permanent fund to draw upon in all cases of emergency or difficulty.

DR. G. D. YEATS,

(GRADUATE OF OXFORD),

CANDIDATE FOR FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE COUNTY INFIRMARY AND BEDFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO trace discoveries to their parent source, and pay a proper tribute to departed merit, which has been either overlooked, or which the lapse of time has consigned unjustly to oblivion, shews both a liberal and scientific mind. The present respectable individual has given a strong proof of this to the world, which places him high as a man of deep research and candid inquiry.

Dr. Yeats is originally of Scottish extraction, and his father was a respectable medical practitioner, connected with some of the first families in the northern part of the island. Aware of the importance of extensive knowledge to a successful exercise of the profession, no pains were spared by him in conducting his son's education, and accordingly Dr. Yeats was sent early to Oxford, to pursue his studies on a liberal and scientific plan, where he continued for a number of years, commencing in 1789. At

this University he took his Bachelor of Physic's degree in 1797. To complete his acmé of medical lore, he went to Edinburgh, where he remained two years, and imbibed whatever was worthy to be known there. On his return, his attention was directed to the London school, and he attended some of the first lecturers in the metropolis, particularly the late Dr. Marshall, in anatomy, and the Middlesex Hospital, then under the direction of Sir. H. Halford, as senior physician for practice.

On thus completing his professional career, he first settled in Bedford, when he brought forward his scientific work on the chemical discoveries of Mayo, as containing the original doctrine of the Gases claimed by the French chemists. This work he published in 1798, which justly gained him the approbation of the critics, and placed Dr. Yeats in high estimation for his learned inquiry and correct deductions. The situation of Dr. Yeats at Bedford, naturally introduced him to the notice of the Bedford family, and Lord J. Russell, the present Duke, to whom the agriculture of this country stands so highly indebted, shewed a particular partiality and friendship for him; nor was he less noticed by the late Mr. Whitbread. On the appointment of Mr. Fox's administration, his Grace being nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, particularly requested, as a mark of his high confidence, that Dr. Yeats should accompany him as his physician. While there, Dr. Yeats was the active means of establishing the Dublin Humane Society. He was unanimously admitted an Honorary Member of the Dublin Society, and elected a Member of Trinity College, distinctions highly flattering as a just tribute to his merit and philanthropy.

During his residence at Bedford, he shewed much zeal in the establishment of the Infirmary in 1801, to which he was appointed physician, and for which he drew up rules,

being nominated of the Committee for that purpose. This highly respectable Committee consisted of the late Duke of Bedford, Lord John Russell, the present Earl, J. Osborne, Esq., F. Pym, Esq., J. Higgins, Esq., S. Whitbread, Esq., and Dr. Yeats. The Infirmary was opened in 1803, and has been of the highest benefit to the county of Bedford. In 1813, he was no less instrumental in another public institution equally called for, the Lunatic Asylum, the duties of which he performed with equal assiduity during his residence in that quarter. In 1809, Dr. Yeats married the daughter of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. the well-known respectable magistrate for the county of Middlesex, whose views of the police of the metropolis, and varied tracts on political economy, make him rank high as a public character, beyond the mere routine of official notoriety. From this connexion he was naturally induced, in 1815, to remove to London, and commence practice in that field which is ever open to a man of real science, experience, and correct behaviour.

Since his residence in London, Dr. Yeats has published a small tract on the discriminating symptoms of hydrocephalus, a disease so often to be mistaken in its first stage, in a letter addressed to Dr. Wall, of Oxford. This publication has met with applause, and certainly shews much experience and discrimination of the disease. From this specimen, we think Dr. Yeats well fitted to act as a physician for the diseases of infancy. Since the time of Dr. Armstrong, who established a Dispensary for the Diseases of Children, this field has been left untrod, and it is generally blended with the other lines of practice. An exclusive attention to this department is what is greatly wanted.

On leaving Bedford, a most flattering encomium was paid to Dr. Yeats's character in the Resolutions of the

Governors of the Bedford Infirmary, and these Resolutions we shall here quote from the newspapers of that period, as the best conclusion we can give to the present memoir.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK IN THE CHAIR.

It was proposed by Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. and seconded by Francis Pym, Esq. M. P. and resolved unanimously,

That the Governors of the Bedford Infirmary cannot part with Dr. Yeats, without conveying to him, in the strongest terms, the expression of their unfeigned regret at the determination he has taken to quit his residence in the town of Bedford, whereby the patients will be deprived of his services, which, from the first opening of the house in the year 1803, have been so eminently conducive to their welfare.

Resolved unanimously, That the Governors do wish all possible prosperity to Dr. Yeats, success in his future career, and that his talents, knowledge, and humanity, may be as highly appreciated in any future sphere of action, as they will always be gratefully remembered at the Bedford Infirmary.

Resolved unanimously, That the above Resolutions be presented to Dr. Yeats, by the Chairman, and be published in the London and the Provincial Papers.

(Signed) TAVISTOCK.

DR. S. PELLET,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

AMONG the great objects of medicine, an attention to the diseases of the mind should ever claim a prominent regard. It has been so with the present respectable indi-

vidual, and the physician who neglects this study, who does not trace the windings of that invisible guide which directs and regulates the system, will fail in giving that relief which medicine ought to impart, if properly practised, and which humanity calls for.

Dr. Pellet is a native of London, and was born in Tokenhouse Yard, in the parish of Lothbury. Having been from an early period subject to frequent complaints on his lungs, a total change of climate was recommended, and he removed first to Lausanne, and afterwards to Geneva, where he had the advantage of being two years the pupil of the celebrated professor De Saussure. His health being somewhat strengthened, he returned to England: he was matriculated at Oxford, and a student of Hertford College, and took his Bachelor of Arts degree in that University.

Having made choice of the medical profession, he removed to Edinburgh, where he studied four years, under the celebrated professors Cullen, Monro, Gregory, Black, Duncan, Robison, &c. After taking a Doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he returned to London, was a pupil of St. George's Hospital, and attended the lectures of Dr. Wm. Hunter and Dr. John Hunter, and obtained a licence from the College of Physicians.

He first settled as a physician at Reading, in Berkshire, and afterwards removed to St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, when, besides the general country practice, he kept a house for the reception of a few genteel lunatic patients. In compliance with the wishes of his family, he is lately removed to London, giving up the lunatic business, excepting in cases of consultation, where his opinion may be required for the satisfaction of the patient's friends.

Dr. Pellet's inaugural dissertation was *De Palustrium locorum insalubritate et miasmata oriunda*, published in 1779. At that period, this was a subject of higher in-

terest than at present, as the gradual improvements in agriculture and draining of land, as well as an attention to the situation of houses in the great towns and their vicinity, has lessened considerably the progress of intermittents in this country. But still this circumstance by no means lessens the merit of Dr. Pellet's thesis, which evinces a full acquaintance with the subject, both as to the cause, prevention, and cure.

When at Edinburgh, Dr. Pellet was elected President of the Royal Medical Society, and after his settlement in Hertfordshire, was for upwards of twenty-five years an acting magistrate for the liberty of St. Albans, situations which shewed the respect and attachment of his associates in early life, and the consequence afterwards attached to his character and professional merit, by those among whom he so long resided.

DR. ALEX. P. BUCHAN,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

IF medical pride belong justly to any one, it is to those whom great public benefit marks out as the benefactors of mankind, or of their profession. This present respectable individual is the son of the well-known and far-famed author of the Domestic Medicine, who certainly gave a taste for the cultivation of medicine as a popular science,

and did much to remove popular prejudices on the subject of disease.

Dr. A. P. B. was born in the year 1764, at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, where his father was, at that time, physician to the Foundling Hospital. His classical education was, however, conducted at the High School of Edinburgh, where he was a fellow-student with some of the first characters of the day, and from that seminary he past to the University to finish his classical, and commence his professional studies. Here, at a very early period of life, he had full time and opportunity to lay a solid foundation of medical science, and to draw, from a rich source, whatever was estimable in theory or practice, and to appreciate it as his own.

The reputation of his father having induced the latter to remove to London, he gave up his studies at Edinburgh, and attended him. He there became a student of the celebrated Hunterian school, and was, for some years, a diligent pupil of both William and John Hunter. With the latter he was rather a favourite, and was very early appointed a president of the Lyceum Medicum, instituted by him and Dr. G. Fordyce, for the purpose of promoting emulation among the students of medicine in London. He afterwards resided for some time on the Continent; and, in the year 1793, took his Doctor's degree at Leyden. His thesis was de Phthisi Pulmonali. The dedication to his father we shall here insert, as containing a good epitomè of that celebrated man's character:

PATRI OPTIMO

GULIELMO BUCHAN, M. D.

QUI LABORIBUS VIX CUIQUAM IGNOTIS,
VITAM ET VIRES VERO IMPENDENS,
MEDICINÆ SCIENTIAM
POPULO UTILEM REDDERE
ET HOMINIBUS SALUTEM DARE,
INGENUE STUDUIT,
HAS, OPERIS INSTITUTI,
SUO SUB AUSPICIO INCEPTI, PRIMITIAS;
HAUD MAGNI, SED FORSAN HAUD INGRATAS;
VOTUM EMERITUM QUAM LUBENTISSIME SOLVENS.

D. D. D.
A. P. BUCHAN.

On returning to London, Dr. Buchan deferred for some time his connexion with the College. During this period, he observed prudently a mixed line of practice, though desirous of placing himself in the public eye, he published a small tract on the syphilitic disease, in a plain and familiar style, and with the same popular view as his father's work, which it preceded. This tract was well received, and shews considerable experience and just views of the practice in every form of the malady.

When his father's popular work on this subject was published, Dr. Buchan added a valuable appendix on the distinction of the venereal sore throat from certain ap-

pearances, which are often and fatally mistaken for it, though of a different nature. These opinions of Dr. Buchan have been since amply confirmed.

In 1781, Dr. Buchan became a licentiate of the College, for which his medical acquirements and ample experience gave him every claim—when his practice became circumscribed by the rules of this learned body. Soon after this, he translated the valuable work of Daubenton on Indigestion, and added notes to the translation. The simple plan of this author accords much with Dr. Buchan's ideas, who feels a natural attachment to domestic practice, and looks more to the influence of diet and regimen than to medicine itself, in counteracting the effects of disease. An improved and modern edition of Armstrong on the Diseases of Children, has also issued from Dr. Buchan's pen, and as it is a favorite subject with him, it is to be regretted he did not rather produce a work of his own, than renovate the obsolete opinions of another. After the death of his father, he gave also a new edition of his celebrated work, and enriched it with notes. Materials for a publication on Medical Police, a subject much overlooked, were left by his father in a forward state. We hope he will consider it as a duty to give this to the public, and we have no doubt it will be executed in such a manner, as to do credit to his filial affection, which has already prompted him to erect a monument to his father's memory in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

In 1804, the Doctor published a Treatise on Sea Bathing, with Remarks on the use of the Warm Bath, which has gone through two editions, and is now the standard popular work at all the fashionable places of resort for sea-bathing.

He is also the author of *Bionomia*, or Opinions concerning Life and Health; a work which has been highly spoken of by some of the most respectable critical jour-

nals, as containing many profound and philosophical views of the principle of animation.

In 1813, Dr. Buchan was elected physician to the Westminster Hospital, on the death of Dr. Bradley, a situation for which he is well fitted, both as a teacher and practitioner, should that hospital ever be made a school of medicine. In some former memoirs, we have had occasion to state several of the individuals of that institution as deeply read. The same we may apply to the subject of the present one, whose taste for medical literature is enthusiastic. We believe no member of the College possesses so complete and extensive a collection of the writers on popular medicine, and also on the diseases of children.

Some valuable remarks of Dr. Buchan on Pulmonary Complaints will be found in Sir John Sinclair's Code of Longevity; also some curious researches respecting the mode of training the ancient and modern athletæ, or pugilists, undertaken at the request of that Honourable Baronet.

On the whole, we may conclude of this gentleman that he is possessed of much medical science and varied reading, with a turn for deep research, and though distinguished by some peculiarities, the same as every one who thinks for himself, he is a man of nice honour and elevated principles of conduct.

DR. W. LAMBE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

SINGULARITY is too often the result either of affectation or weakness. The present individual has pro-

mulgated very singular opinions, and it is believed every professional character thinks so. In preserving the College designation, he may be aptly termed " a queer fellow."

Dr. Lambe is the son of an attorney at Warwick, from which profession he seems to have drawn some of his habits, and he received his early education in that town. He was then sent to Cambridge, as the alma mater of his professional studies, and here his optics saw, through a different and new medium, the lessons of medicine there taught from any of his compeers. His first settlement on commencing practice was at his native town of Warwick, which was thus blessed with the first-fruits of his genius and uncommon acquirements. Here he continued to practise for some years, and in the course of that time, he made an analysis of the waters of Lymington, which is said to be incorrect.

The brilliance of his talents being such as to be ignobly hid in the contracted circle of a country town, Dr. Lambe resolved to change to that proper expanded sphere, only fit for him, the meridian of the metropolis. Accordingly, in 1803, he removed to London, and unfolded these new and unheard-of truths, which give his name a claim to more than common attention in the present work, and which leave the panting understanding far behind in the magnitude of their conceptions.

The first of these is, that man is not a drinking animal.

The second is, that nature intended him for vegetable diet alone, and

The third is, if he will drink, that the pure stream, as conveyed to great towns, is a noxious impregnation, bringing in its progress, by deleterious contact, the seeds of " death, and all our woe."

These opinions are chiefly contained in an elaborate work, on which, much of the *midnight oil* has been spent

to little purpose, entitled " Researches into the Properties of Spring Water."

The proofs of his first extraordinary position, Dr. Lambe draws from certain animals, he asserts, that do not drink, and some instances of savage life, where it has been also dispensed with. But on what a slight and erratic foundation is such a theory founded, in contradiction to the state of his economy, which shews man an animal, whose structure is composed, in a great part, of fluids, whose mode of life and exertions expose him to much waste of fluid, which necessarily calls for supply, and whose propensities are so strong in favour of drink, as to be the only animal fond of intoxication, a state certainly produced by the use of fluids. Dr. Lambe's maxim then is, that the desire for drink is an *acquired habit*, but if so, it is a habit at least coeval with birth, if not with primary existence, and a habit which grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength.

The next position on which Dr. Lambe plumes his fame is, that man is only intended for vegetable food, a fact equally contradicted by the form and structure of his teeth, which shews him intended both for animal and vegetable nourishment, and also by the formation of his digestive organs. As a farther proof of this the lesson of experience, we find that vegetable food both gives an incomplete nourishment, and also subjects to constant disorder of the primæ viæ.

The last position, or the deleterious qualities of water, is the most extraordinary of the whole. That water is a solvent of lead, has only been found out by the sapient head of Dr. W. Lambe, in contradiction to the opinion and experiments both of the late Sir G. Baker and Dr. Heberden. His *new force* introduced into the body, and acting as an *exasperating* cause of disease, has, by his own account, been so slow, that he gravely gives us the

cases of several patients, who died, as he conjectures, from this cause, at the early age of sixty, seventy, and seventy-five!

Dr. Lambe's grand discovery then for the preservation of health, is the use of vegetable food and *distilled water*, a mawkish insipid fluid, no longer fit for any useful purpose, and wanting those natural impregnations which adapt it, as a beverage, for the constitution of man. The plan of procuring this distilled water in a large town, is so ridiculous and impracticable, as to excite the risibility even of a cynic.

But let us consider the subject of his discoveries in a different view, and mix the *seria cum jocis*. Alas! poor Lambe, dost thou aspire to promotion; thou wilt neither by thy system be President of the College, nor physician to Portsoken Ward. Scarce dost thou sit down in the metropolis, till thou wagest war against John Bull's dearest delights; thou gravely tellest honest John, like Father Luke in the play—that he can only be in health by mortifying the flesh; that he must draw his food from the field, and his drink, instead of the crystal stream, from a chemical fount. No roast beef to comfort his stomach; no wine to rubify his countenance. To the system of Sangrado, John would, with patience, submit for a time, but thy discoveries, alas! entail a life of penance not to be endured. John must only *vegetate*, not *live*. How would the heroes of Waterloo have terminated their grand career, had they been under the influence of such a penance. What would become of the revenue of excise, were the system of the Lambe predominant. On the plains of Hindostan, thy rules might gain some regard. There, were thy figure like Sterne's monk, as a Bramin thou might inspire awe, and the simple native venerate thy tale, and act by thy precepts. But canst thou suppose that the British metropolis would feel thy lead-

struck influence, and tremble at the idea of poison in every cup they quaffed. No: though often the sons of prejudice, they have not so far lost sight of common sense. Lead, like Aaron's rod, is every-where present with thee, and if thy precepts were just, Esculapius should give place to a Saturnian deity as the tutelary god of the profession.

The use of his regimen, Dr. Lambe has particularly recommended in the cure of cancer, and some other constitutional diseases. Lowering the system is certainly, in such cases, a leading principle; but we do not see that it is better accomplished by the *distilled water*, than the common water regimen employed by other practitioners.

On the whole, we may conclude of this gentleman, that the rectitude of his intention cannot be called in question, though the correctness of his judgment may be strongly impeached. The man who verifies his precepts by his own example must be honest, and his heart possess a superiority over his head. We cannot express our good wishes in regard to him better, than by quoting the following lines from a well-known periodical publication some years ago:

> Long, long be the day ere as lead you'll be cold,
> And distant the time ere the sheet shall be roll'd
> Thy coffin to line—O ye rollers, move slow;
> My drink be Lambe's conduit, when I wish 'em to go.

DR. B. F. OUTRAM,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE MARY-LE-BONE DISPENSARY.

THE British service may be considered as equally the nursery of medical science as of valor; and to the list of

those who have past their noviciate there, may be added the present respectable individual.

Dr. Outram is descended of a respectable family in Yorkshire. Having chosen medicine for his pursuit in life, his professional studies were conducted for several years at St. Thomas's and Guy's, under the distinguished teachers of that school. With the acquirements there obtained, he then entered into the naval service, where he conducted himself, as a principal medical officer, with credit and reputation for several years, in the different departments assigned him. As a proof of this, it may be stated, that he still holds an honorary appointment in one of the royal yachts. In 1806, Dr. Outram, with the view of retiring to civil practice, went to Edinburgh, where he past the usual period allotted for academical honors, and then graduated in 1809, publishing on this occasion, a Thesis de Febre Continua, a subject which he was well qualified, from his previous experience and opportunities of observation, to treat with a masterly hand. In 1811, he sat down in the metropolis, fixing his residence in Hanover Square, and we think he bids fair to hold a respectable rank in the list of the College practitioners.

DR. BIRKBECK,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE ALDERSGATE DISPENSARY.

LITERARY talents and strong connexions at all times command success with a professional character, and the

respectable individual now before us is proceeding with rapid strides to occupy that place in city practice, which a Fothergill and a Lettsom have held before.

Dr. Birkbeck is a native of Settle, in Yorkshire, where his family resides. His father was a banker, and his brother pursues the same respectable mode of acquiring wealth. They all belong to the sect of Friends, the only sect whose mode of religion is all internal, and forms, what all religion ought to be, the silent passing interchange between the individual and the Deity, without form or ostentation, and whose general conduct in society is marked by the meek demeanour of the humble Jesus more than any other. Dr. Birkbeck received the first rudiments of education at Digglesworth school, and after a sufficient proficiency in general literature, having selected medicine as his professional pursuit, he was sent to Edinburgh. Here he took his degree, and soon after began his career in the metropolis.

As a young physician cannot at first have his time fully employed by real professional occupation, it is fortunate where he possesses a literary turn, as it leads in the meantime to real professional improvement, for it directs his attention in literature merely to professional subjects, which is acquiring the experience at a cheap rate. Dr. Birkbeck accordingly availed himself of this, but possessing that acumen of mind which is more apt to follow its own opinion, than go by the sentiments of others, he took an active part in the London Medical Review, and commenced the bold part of a critic on his brethren. His object was particularly directed against those who aimed at what he conceived an improper desire of popularity, a conduct which, though proper in a critic in some cases, tends to stifle the best principles of action in the human mind, if carried on indiscriminately. Indiscriminate censure, however, seemed to be the prevailing object of this

work. It breathed nothing of the mild spirit of the friend, or the gentle manner of the sect, and it soon sunk a victim to its own severity, without pleasing the public, or convincing the unfortunate authors, who felt its malignancy, of their supposed errors.

Soon after his settlement, Dr. Birkbeck was appointed physician to the Aldersgate Dispensary, the duties of which he discharges with much attention and talent. He is a member of several of the medical institutions of the metropolis, and, on the whole, an able and deserving character.

DR. H. SOUTHEY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

POETRY and physic have often been cultivated by the same individual, and the names of a Garth, an Armstrong, an Akenside, a Darwin, and a Downman, do honor to the profession. The present respectable individual, if not a poet himself, is nearly allied to the Muses, and we hope will equally distinguish himself as a physician, as his brother has done as a poet, that they will shine like the Gemini, each in his own orb.

Dr. Southey is descended from a respectable family in Bristol, where he past his early years, and received the first rudiments of literature. Edinburgh was the chief seat of his professional studies, and betwixt it and the London hos-

pitals he laid the foundation of his theoretical and practical knowledge in medicine. At Edinburgh he took his degree, and wrote a Thesis de Phthisi, which shewed an attentive investigation, and met the approbation of the profession. His first settlement was in the metropolis, and his brother's situation as Poet Laureat naturally rendered him ambitious of sitting down in a situation which had so many claims to attract rising abilities. Like every young physician who desires to shine, he began to fix a literary reputation, and has accordingly published a work on Pulmonary Consumption. This subject has been so often handled, as to render it difficult to advance any thing new. Its dissection has been ably investigated by the industry of Starck and others. Its history has been detailed with much correctness by a variety of authors. Its connexion with scrofula has been also traced and explained, and its varied treatment has obtained the anxiety of experimenters at every period. Medicine—diet—temperature in situation, have been equally attended to in vain. It is still the bane of our climate, and the opprobrium of the profession. In such circumstances, Dr. Southey's publication could not boast to succeed, when so many had failed; but it offered, what will be always useful, a correct acquaintance with what is already known, properly detailed, and which a professional character can resort to for reference with advantage. It has been observed, that Dr. Southey has omitted the mentioning the works of some cotemporary authors. This we cannot conceive he has done from design. His sentiments, we conceive, are too liberal, from the dread of rivalship. Since Dr. Southey's work was published, Dr. Young has appeared in the same field, and shewn that labored research which is conspicuous in all his works. But still the main part is wanting; we know every thing of the disease but the cure.

On the retirement of Dr. Price from the Middlesex

Hospital, Dr. Southey was an unsuccessful candidate. The better star of a Latham prevailed; but his disappointment soon met with a second opportunity. The unexpected death of Dr. Satterly, cut off in the prime of life, and under every favorable circumstance of rising fame and fortune, gained the field for a new canvas, which terminated favorably for Dr. Southey, notwithstanding the strong opposition of numerous rivals. This situation, the expected object of his wishes, he has accordingly now attained; and we have no doubt, by his industry and abilities, it will be the foundation of his future medical reputation, and in the end, place him on a standing with a Halford, a Pepys, and other distinguished names, who have held the same appointment at the commencement of their progress.

To conclude, Dr. Southey's appearance will gain him friends, which is highly prepossessing; and his knowledge and attention, we may add, will secure and extend them.

SIR JAMES MACGREGOR,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

PUBLIC spirit and talent, when united, tend to form a great and shining character. The present respectable individual has, in his own department, seconded the noble

efforts of a Wellington; and during his various services, made at all times those wise arrangements for the unavoidable consequences of war, which have gained him no less the approbation of the commander, than the gratitude of the soldier, and thus justly entitled him to the dignified remuneration of the Prince, and of the country.

Sir James Macgregor is a native of Scotland, and his father was a respectable merchant in Aberdeen, where, after his initiatory education, he commenced his studies of general literature and philosophy at the Marischall College, under the tuition of a Beattie, a Campbell, and other celebrated names of that ancient University. Here he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, preparatory to his entering upon his professional pursuits. The latter he commmenced at Edinburgh, with that ardor and industry felt by one possessed of a laudable ambition, and eager to excel in life. After exhausting the medical lore of this celebrated Seminary, he extended his views to an acquaintance with the London school, and diligently attended the several lecturers who do so much credit to the medical institutions of the metropolis. Having laid the solid foundations of professional knowledge, the bent of his inclination now led him to prefer a military life, which, for a young medical character, is certainly one of high interest and utility, and the best school both for professional experience and the management of general conduct and behaviour. He accordingly entered upon this field on the breaking out of the revolutionary war with France, and was appointed surgeon to the 88th regiment of foot, then newly raised. Since this period, perhaps, no medical officer has ever seen more extensive and varied service. From the chief parts of Europe to the extremity of India, this gentleman has been every-where employed; and, like the wise Ulysses of old, he has not traversed these various regions without making those accurate ob-

servations on subjects which belonged to his own department, that make him now stand so high as a medical officer, and the benefit of which, the British service has so amply felt. Of that, we may form some opinion, by his able defence of himself against a brother-officer, Dr. Bancroft, on the important topic of general and regimental hospitals. Nor if we look to the different periodical publications, do we find that he confined his attention solely to the mere routine of duty. Amid the active scenes of war, and that employment which admits little interval for reflection or study, he has occasionally communicated to the publications of his friend, Professor Duncan, of Edinburgh, various papers of importance, consisting of details of cases and other topics, not hitherto much attended to in his country, shewing equally the love of science on his part, and the desire of professional improvement.

In 1800, being then in India, he was appointed chief of the medical staff of the King's and Company's forces, destined for the conquest of Batavia and Manilla; the command of the army being under the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, and afterwards the gallant Sir David Baird, his particular friend, and who had the highest opinion of Sir James's merits. This expedition, however, proceeded no farther than Ceylon, when the alarms of the East India Company in Europe, for the ultimate safety of their Empire, determined the British government to oppose Bonaparte in his possession of Egypt, and to order a force from India, to co-operate for that purpose. The army at Ceylon was accordingly directed, by this urgent circumstance of the moment, for Egypt, which it reached by the Great Desart. During its continuance here, Sir James paid a close attention to the peculiar diseases of this ancient and renowned country, and he has published a small work, which gives a

clearer and more distinct account of them than ever was known to Europeans before. His history and treatment of the plague, the Egyptian ophthalmia, so dangerous and distressing to the troops, and the singular eruptive affections which, though common in warm climates, are marked by peculiar circumstances here, form some of the leading subjects of his highly useful publication, both to the profession at large, and particularly to the army practitioners.

After this fatiguing service, and the French had been driven out of Egypt by British valor and perseverance, the leading features of our army, and which will ever command that success which these predominant qualities in a soldier so well deserve, Sir James returned to India by the desart of Suez and the Red Sea. On his return there, he was immediately placed as chief of the Quarantine Board, established at Butchers' Island by the time of the army's return. After this service, he returned to England on the General Medical Staff, in 1803, being appointed Inspector of Hospitals; but his active services could not long be dispensed with, for when Marshal Beresford undertook to form the Portuguese army, such was his opinion of him, that he demanded Dr. Macgregor that he might arrange the medical establishment. Before, however, he could proceed to take possession of this appointment, the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren had taken place. And with thousands, the present very respectable Director-general of the medical department of the Ordonnance being taken ill of the country malady, Sir James was looked to as the only medical officer fit to undertake the appointment, and he accordingly set out on that critical and disagreeable mission.

In this, he was afterwards aided by three medical commissioners sent out, viz. Sir G. Blane, Dr. Borland of the medical board, and Dr. Lempriere, afterwards known for

his Travels to Morocco, and History of the Diseases of Jamaica.

The unhealthy situation to which the army had been sent, and their subsequent inactivity, as noticed in our memoir of Sir G. Blane, soon subjected them to the endemic disease of that climate, and the flower of British manhood and valor fell a victim to this ill-fated attempt. The manner in which Sir James executed this arduous duty, is on record in the dispatches of Sir Eyre Coote, on whom the command devolved, after the departure of Lord Chatham. The first step taken by him, and the most salutary that could be adopted was, his ordering the whole of the sick to be conveyed without delay to their native shores, and following it up by such a statement to government, as determined them to withdraw the whole army from that quarter. In this Sir James acted not merely as an intelligent medical officer, but as his country's friend; and at his after appearance, when summoned on the investigating of this business at the bar of the House of Commons, he acquitted himself in that honorable and conscientious manner, which could not fail to to give satisfaction to all parties.

In 1811, on the retirement of Dr. Frank, chief of the medical department of the army, under the Duke of Wellington, he succeeded him in that important and dignified appointment. The history of the warfare in Spain, the difficulties with which it was conducted, and the sanguinary conflicts which so often took place, will convince every one of the arduous duties which lay on the medical department, and of the more than common abilities required to direct, to arrange, and to provide, at all times for the pressing exigencies of the occasion. How ably this was executed by Sir James, the unanimous voice of the army has proclaimed, and such was the sense of it felt by the commander-in-chief, whose discriminating judg-

ment will not be called in question, that, for *the first time in this country* were the *services* of the *chief of the medical department publicly noticed* and *gazetted* with the conduct of the other meritorious officers in the official dispatches, an honor equally creditable to the candor and high sense of feeling of a Wellington, as to the merit of Sir James, and the other meritorious officers of the medical department. By this notice which Sir James excited, and the able conduct and high professional talent of the medical officers under him, the medical profession has been brought forward, and will shine in the future page of the history of the country with the gallant warrior. The first time the medical officers were distinguished by this high approbation of the commander-in-chief, in his public dispatches to government, addressed to the Secretary of State, was on the storming and capture of Badajoz.

The signal exertions of the medical department, after the battle of Salamanca, influenced the Duke of Wellington in his next public notice, for, after detailing the noble services of the different officers who had signalized themselves on that gallant day, his Grace proceeds in these words: "I have likewise to mention, that by the attention and ability of Doctor Macgregor, and of the officers of the department under his charge, our wounded, as well as those of the enemy, left in our hands, have been well taken care of; and I hope that many of these valuable men will be saved to the service."

This humanity marks the true spirit of the British officer, whose feeling, on occasions like these, makes no distinction, nor knows a particular country or foe.

On the battle of Vittoria, the same approbation was renewed by the Duke of Wellington in the public dispatches: "Although," says his Grace, "our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say that the cases, in general, are slight, and I have great pleasure in reporting to your

Lordship, that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the inspector of hospitals, Dr. Macgregor, and by the officers of the department under his directions."

On the return of Sir James from the Continent, at the conclusion of the war, such distinguished services were not forgot. The honor of knighthood was conferred on him by the Prince Regent, with a suitable pension annexed to it. This was soon after followed by his elevation to be President of the Medical Board, the first medical situation in the country, and for which he is well fitted, both by his professional knowledge, his military experience, and also by his disposition of mind. Besides his Treatise on the Diseases of Egypt, Sir James is the author of a Letter to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, which led to the improvements which afterwards took place in the arrangement of the business of the army. In addition to his official appointments, he is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, a Licentiate of the College of London, a Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Medical Society of Montpellier, Vice-President of the Medical and Surgical Society of London, and a member of various literary associations.

In 1810, Sir James married his relation, Miss Grant, the daughter of Mr. Grant, of Forres, in Scotland, a highly respectable gentleman in that quarter. By this lady he has a family.

In concluding our memoir of this respectable individual, his popularity with the army, and particularly the whole of the medical department, must not be omitted. Individuals in so high stations, are too generally rather *feared* than *loved*, but that the reverse is the case with the subject of this memoir, we have the strongest public testimony proffered him, a twelvemonth after he had retired from the army, and when at a distance from all their society, and any intercourse on his part with them. This

was a present of a service of plate to the value of 1000 guineas, by the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and purveyors, who had served along with him on the principal vessel, of which, a magnificent vase, the following inscription, is engraved, an honour equally creditable to the feelings of the one, and the high character of the other:

JACOBO M'GREGOR Equiti, M. D.
Col. Reg. Med. Edin. Soc.
Nosocomiorum regalium inspectori generali,
Viro admodum insignito,
Sive acumen ingenii nativum respicias,
Sive strenuam illam atque indefessam,
Muneribus inspectoriis navatam operam;
In quibus apud Lusitaniam, Hispaniam, Galliam,
Longe lateque fungendis.
Non bono solum Publico cum integritate prope singulari,
Verum etiam sociis suis co-operantibus,
Comitate quadam et benignitate propria
nunquam non consuluerit;
Cui denique sacros Hygeiæ fontes aperire,
Atque artis medendi divina studia,
Vim æmulam ingenuas apud Scientias eliciendo,
Promovere feliciter omnino contigerit;
Hocce Monumentum, quale quale pignus!
Summæ in ducem suum dignissimum observantiæ,
sacrum ac perenne vult
Status major nosocomiensis
Wellingtonianus.
Anno Dom. 1814.

Another proof, equally striking, may be also here added. When, on a late occasion, actuated by a love of science, and an attachment to the place of his nativity, he gave encouragement for instituting a public medical library there, such was his influence among the medical officers, that no less than £700. were subscribed from that body alone,

a proof of the personal attachment shewn him. These proofs are sufficient to stamp his character as one of those who is far from abusing the possession of power, or employing the insolence of office; and they also prove, that a man, though placed in a difficult and critical situation, may, by the correctness of his conduct and the urbanity of his manners, preserve universal esteem.

DR. J. COPE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND REGISTRAR OF THE COLLEGE.

THE incumbency of office, though it may give weight and authority, cannot add to the professional character where merit is wanting. The present respectable individual, besides his extensive medical science, possesses a knowledge particularly adapted to his situation, and by an acquaintance with so many languages, is the proper organ of a learned body, whose communications and connexions should extend, at least, throughout all Europe, if not the whole habitable globe.

Dr. J. Cope is a native of Hemsworth, and acquired the rudiments of his profession with his father, a respectable surgeon, who practised near Pontefract. In 1789, he attended the different lectures in London, and had the good fortune to be appointed house-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, one of the best situations for a young man acquiring professional knowledge and experience. In 1793, having a desire to visit foreign countries,

he entered the service, in which he took an opportunity of studying the languages of the different countries he had occasion to visit, and thus rendering himself more extensively useful than he would otherwise have been. It is too much, indeed, the fault of the English character, not to assimilate with the natives of other countries in their peregrinations. This arises more, perhaps, from the want of the language, than inclination and natural temper, as has been generally alleged, and there is merit in removing this bar, which is so necessary for acquiring that information a man of science is always anxious to obtain. In this situation he continued till 1802, when he retired from military life with the rank of Inspector of Field Hospitals. The Mediterranean service in which he was engaged, having been entirely medical, he was induced to devote himself in future to that branch, and graduated at Cambridge, where he afterwards resided.

This seat of learned retirement he left for the metropolis, where he became a Fellow of the College in 1812, and soon after was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Hervey, Registrar or Secretary of the College, an office of trust and dignity, rather than emolument. This office, however, was one highly congenial to his turn of mind. The improvement of the library has been a favorite object with him, and he has arranged it in such a manner as to be now highly useful to the members, and which it is to be hoped, as a public good, will be extended to the profession at large. In his official intercourse, Dr. Cope possesses the same suavity of manners as noticed in his predecessor, and such a character forms the proper organ of a learned body, where the asperity of science and etiquette are softened by the manners of the gentleman.

DR. C. HUE,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

THE preference given in official situations to those bred at the same establishment, though a natural feeling, is equally attended with advantages and disadvantages. If the institution stand high in character, they are most fitted to prosecute the same branch which has led to this reputation and *eclat*. If, on the contrary, it claim but a mediocrity, the same proceedings cannot be expected to succeed; and it requires the varied views of those reared at another school, to exalt it to that eminence those bred in its own are unable to.

The present respectable individual has long, as a lecturer, been the support of St. Bartholomew's, and given it that estimation in chemistry and medicine it at present possesses.

Dr. C. Hue is a native of the island of Jersey. He was then sent to Pembroke College, Oxford, and completed at this University, his study of general literature. Here he became a Fellow, a preferment he held for three years. His professional acquirements were the fruits of his attendance at the London hospitals, particularly St. Bartholomew's. On finishing his medical studies, he graduated at Oxford, and, then removed to the metropolis, when he became a Fellow of the College. The appointment of Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's, may be considered as his first preferment, and to that, he has since joined the practice of medicine.

It is rather singular that both the lecturers of this hospital, to whom it owes its present character, should still hold mere expectancies for such a number of years. Mr. Abernethy has been only assistant-surgeon for twenty-one years, till lately he became surgeon in the room of Dr. J. Earle, and Dr. Hue, for fifteen years, has delivered the lectures on chemistry and medicine without even an official appointment.

As a lecturer, Dr. Hue is correct, clear, and practical, plain in his reasoning, and just in his deductions, more anxious to instruct than to surprise by the tinsel of theory. The death of Dr. Satterly has lately opened to him the situation of physician to the Foundling Hospital, which he has well merited by his patience and application, and we have no doubt that his medical experience and well-grounded science will soon meet that reward in an extensive practice, which he has used no arts to hasten, and which his official appointments, as they open farther, will naturally bring about in the end.

Dr. Hue is lately appointed Registrar of the College of Physicians on the resignation of Dr. Cope.

In his intercourse, Dr. Hue displays that open, frank, and manly manner which invites to confidence, and pleases by its candor.

DR. W. LISTER,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

THIS gentleman is one who has been more anxious to steal unnoticed through life, than force himself on the

public eye. On every occasion, however, which required it, he has shewn that firmness and independence, which give him a claim to respect, both as a man and a physician.

Dr. Lister is a native of London. His family were dissenters, and the principles of that sect he has hereditarily maintained. His professional acquirements were chiefly attained in the Edinburgh school, where, in 1780, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and soon after fixing his residence in the metropolis, he became a licentiate of the College. On a vacancy occurring in St. Thomas's Hospital, he was a successful candidate, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of that appointment with much zeal and ability. In the memorable contest between the Fellows and Licentiates, he was one of the phalanx who tried the question, and though he was not so prominent as some with his pen on the occasion, he was still a strenuous leader of the band, and these principles which he shewed at this period, are the natural bias of his mind; and the same sentiments of freedom, and the great rights of society, guide his general conduct. These sentiments he has imbibed from his taste for classical literature, in which even the female part of his family, we are told, is not deficient.

As a physician, Dr. Lister possesses both experience and talent; but, from his turn of mind, his practice has been rather select than extensive, and being somewhat independent, he has claimed rather to be courted, than to lay himself open to every call for the sake of a fee.

DR. CARMICHAEL SMYTH,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE KING.

THE man who feels a real pride in his profession, and a just sense of its dignity and importance, will ever be zealous for its improvement; and it has been the study of the present respectable individual, through a long and honorable career, to press on the public and professional attention, many leading points of high interest in medical science.

Dr. J. C. Smyth is a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, where he possessed a patrimonial inheritance. His chief professional acquirements were the fruit of the Edinburgh school, at a period when it stood at its zenith in reputation both on the part of the teachers and pupils; and these, what may be termed properly national acquirements, he improved by an attendance on the London hospitals, and other opportunities. In 1764, he graduated at Edinburgh, after a six years residence, when he wrote a dissertation De Paralysi, and introduced into it a short history of Medical Electricity in its application to the cure of this disease. In 1768, he came to settle in the metropolis, the intermediate years being spent chiefly in London and on the continent of Europe, where, equally animated by an enthusiasm for science as well as professional improvement, he visited France, Italy, and Holland. The first public appointment held by Dr. Smyth, was Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and the duties of this important establishment he discharged with equal zeal and not

inferior talent to the first names who have held it. This introduced him of course to considerable private practice, and during his progress in public life, he lost no opportunity, as a literary character, of presenting to professional notice, his opinions on a variety of interesting topics, as already noticed, with a view to medical improvement.

One of the most important of these, which seems to have long engaged Dr. Smyth's attention, was the prevention of febrile contagion. To this subject he was particularly led by his situation as physician to the Middlesex Hospital, which obliged him to attend one district of the metropolis, the neighbourhood of St. Giles's, where contagious fevers are uncommonly fatal. The preventive power of the nitric acid gas he accordingly fully ascertained and established. His experiments made by order of government on board one of the prison ships, were deemed satisfactory, and parliament, in requital of his services, voted him on this occasion, a remuneration of £5000. Since that time, however, this subject of prevention has been much simplified, and contagious fever is now considered as the most manageable disease of any that occurs.

The estimation in which Dr. Smyth was held, may be judged of by his advancement to the Fellowship. This honor, as we have had occasion to observe, is only conferred on licentiates of correct behaviour and distinguished character, and is a preferment dealt out with a very sparing hand. Dr. Smyth was promoted to this rank by the late president, Sir G. Baker, an able judge both of merit and science in professional individuals.

Soon after this, Dr. Smyth was appointed physician-extraordinary to the King, an honor alone conferred on those who make a distinguished figure, and who are considered as standing at the head of their profession.

At an early period, after settling in the metropolis, Dr. Smyth became somewhat independent by a matrimonial

connexion, and, in consequence of this, for some years before his retiring, he confined himself to a select, rather than an indiscriminate, line of practice. In the year 1802, on receiving the munificence of parliament for his discovery, which engaged him in a severe polemical dispute with several physicians, who endeavoured, on the one hand, to wrest it from him by a priority of claim, and on the other, by shewing its inefficacy, he gave up his professional pursuits, and went to the south of France, a sacrifice which his friends, from the state of his health at the time, thought absolutely necessary. Since his retirement, he has published a small work on Hydrocephalus Internus, which is the result of much experience and observation on the disease, and if it does not pretend to an actual cure of this unfortunate malady, it points out that attention to the early stage by which its progress may be often arrested. It is dedicated to his friend, the late Earl of Dartmouth, and published at the desire of that nobleman, betwixt whom and Dr. Smyth, the strictest intimacy had prevailed.

This gentleman, it may be added, has been no less fortunate in his family, than in his various intercourse and connexions in life. His daughter is married to Dr. Monro, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and his eldest son was raised in the army to be aid-de-camp to the Prince Regent.

Dr. Smyth is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and most of the other distinguished literary associations of the metropolis, where he has generally not been a silent or inattentive member.

On the whole, Dr. Smyth is an instance how much correct behaviour, joined with literature and science, will give character in the world, and the *otium cum dignitate* which he now enjoys in his retreat at Sunbury, we consider the fair reward of an active and useful life, employed

for the best of purposes, the benefit of mankind, the improvement of his profession, and the interests of learning in general.

The statement of such a character we cannot better conclude, than in the words of Scripture: "Go, thou, and do so likewise."

DR. S. FERRIS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN AT BEACONSFIELD.

WITH the possession of high literary talents, independence and exertion in his professional career have been the leading traits of this gentleman's character, and in opposing the encroachment on the College charter, a memorable event in his history, he displayed both the liberal impulse of duty, and a proper respect for the dignity and interest of his brethren.

Dr. Samuel Ferris is a native of Wiltshire. He commenced his medical education as a pupil to a respectable surgeon and apothecary in Hertfordshire, under the immediate sanction of a particular friend, Dr. Bates, at that time a physician of celebrity at Little Missenden in Buckinghamshire.

When he quitted Hertfordshire he attended the schools in London, particularly the anatomical lectures and dissecting room of Dr. W. Hunter.

From London he went to Edinburgh, and became a

member of the different medical societies there. He obtained an Harveian prize medal there in 1782, for an experimental examination of the properties of milk. This, was published in London as a popular work in 1785 with an introduction, in which he investigates the natural uses of milk in the animal œconomy; and enjoins the express duty of mothers to become nurses of their own progeny, whenever they are not incapacitated by natural defect or by disease.

In 1784 he graduated as a doctor of Physic in Edinburgh, at which time he was one of the presidents of the Royal Medical Society. The thesis which he published on graduating was *De Sanguinis per Corpus Vivum Circulantis Putredine*. In which he maintained the humoral pathology of the Schools in opposition to the new doctrines of Mr. J. Hunter on the Vitality of the Blood, and of Sir Francis Milman on the Diminution of the vital Power as the proximate cause of putrid Fevers.

In 1785 Dr. Ferris entered as perpetual physician's pupil at St. George's Hospital, and in the same year, after the usual examinations was admitted a general licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He then commenced practice in town, and was elected one of the first presidents of the *Lyceum Medicum Londinense*, established under the patronage of Dr. G. Fordyce and Mr. J. Hunter. Soon afterwards he removed to Little Missenden in Buckinghamshire, as successor to his friend Dr. Bates, but subsequently returned to London, where he published, without his name, some short tracts for popular distribution, with a view to counteract the dangerous principles of Thomas Paine and of the Jacobinical clubs.

In 1792 Dr. F. was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London. About this period he gave occasional gratuitous Lectures on select articles of the *Materia Medica*, at the house of his late friend Dr. Burgess of Mor-

timer Street,* and in 1797 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, London. In 1795 he united with the most respectable licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in endeavouring to obtain, by legal decision, an equality of privileges with the Fellows of the College, which was demonstrably intended by the College Charter, and to prove this fact, he published in 1795, his "*General View of the Establishment of Physic as a Science in England, &c.*" a publication which shews good sense, liberal principles, a minute investigation of the College rights, and a fair and candid interpretation of them, which every man of science will accede to, and which even the chicanery of the law can hardly contest. Dr. Ferris well remarks, that "the brightest talents, if not in alliance with the Universities of England, are unavailing titles to patronage from the corporate society of the College. The blaze of unconnected genius may, by accident, display its brilliancy, but it has to burst its arduous way through a dense cloud of inveterate prejudice. Men of the greatest vigour of mind are often thus depressed, and condemned to toil in obscurity, excluded from all the legal privileges, to which talents and industry, learning and virtue, fairly and unequivocally entitle them; whilst the grossest ignorance and empiricism, the most atrocious knavery in physic, is tolerated, and suffered to roll on in an uninterrupted course of luxurious prosperity.

"When the cause of all this is done away, when the

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* Dr. Burgess had collected a valuable cabinet of specimens of the Materia Medica, which are now in the possession of the College of Physicians; on these he was in the habit of delivering general Lectures annually and gratuitously to a few students, the pupils chiefly of St. George's, the Middlesex, and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals.

stream of professional preferment is restored to its original channel, and the source of professional fame to its original purity, we may look forward to the accomplishment of the great object, for which the faculty of physic was incorporated; and which is now so extremely neglected, as to be apparently forgotten.

"The health, the welfare, the happiness, of mankind, might be largely contributed to by the impartial encouragement of professional merit; and by a general and uniform exertion in a liberally regulated college, to suppress a herd of infamous quacks and scandalous impostors, who daily buoy up the hopes and expectations of deluded multitudes, and fatten upon their credulity."

For these unanswerable reasons, it is to be hoped that the College, as a body, will make that reformation which, separately, they all, as individuals, so strongly approve.

Dr. F. was likewise an active member of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce in the Adelphi, London, and in 1799 he was one of the Chairmen of Correspondence and Papers in that Society; and during that year he was appointed by the committee of governors of St. George's Hospital to act as physician to that hospital during the absence of Dr. Robertson Barclay. At the beginning of 1800, in consequence of an increasing asthma, which assailed him every winter in London, he returned to Buckinghamshire, residing and practising at Beaconsfield, where his connexions are among the first class of society, and of late years he has added to his employments the duties of an acting magistrate for the county.

It is to be regretted, from the specimens he has given of accurate experiment and fair reasoning, that he has not, while there, applied his attention to other subjects of equal interest, as those we have noticed; but we may safely say that, during his professional progress, he has shewn himself an ornament to the College, and that, in

the different literary associations of which he is a member, he has displayed a zeal and ability which will render his absence felt, nor will his place be seen often filled by equal talents.

DR. R. BUDD,

FELLOW AND ELECT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

IT is the wish of many respectable individuals to pass through life as public characters without ostentation or noise, not obtruding themselves on notice farther than their official duties compel them to. Such has been the case with the present individual, who has now changed the bustle of the city for a quiet retirement, without entirely giving up his profession.

Dr. Budd was born in Berkshire, and at a fit age was sent to Oxford, to acquire the accomplishments of the gentleman and scholar, as well as to commence his professional pursuits. Here, after taking the advantage of the London hospitals as well as the academical lectures of the University, he took his degree, and then settled at Newburgh, in Berkshire, where he was physician to the Dispensary, instituted in 1778. On leaving Newburgh, he removed to the metropolis, and became a Fellow of the College, soon after which, a vacancy occurring in St. Bartholomew's, he was appointed one of the physicians to

this institution. The duties of the hospital were discharged by Dr. Budd for many years, but his practice was never considerable. In his medical opinions, he inclined more to the tonic than depleting system, and where judiciously applied, certainly shortens the period of convalescence, and those consequences which often arise where evacuations are indiscriminately carried too far. More judgment, however, is here necessary than in the simple Sangrado plan, and even Brown, however he might reason, could not apply his own rules when brought to the bed-side.*

Dr. Budd, like many others, was fortunate in rendering himself early independent by marriage, and hence the cares of practice could give him little anxiety. After a certain period, he resigned the hospital, and retired from Chatham Place to the west end of the town, where he has now fixed his residence.

On the whole, Dr. Budd may be considered as an unassuming man, not anxious to obtrude his talents, if he possess any, beyond the circle of his own connexion.

WALTER VAUGHAN, M. D.

LICENTIATE OF THE LONDON COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN AT ROCHESTER, KENT.

EARLY friendships are the bane or antidote of life, according to their selection. The present respectable individual has been fortunate in this respect, in enjoying the

* Dr. Budd however was never a reasoner, but he thought beef steaks a good stomachic, and port wine an excellent cordial.

acquaintance and in meriting the good wishes of the heads of the profession. Conciliating, yet artless in his manners, perhaps no man ever had fairer testimonies of private and public esteem.

Dr. Walter Vaughan is the son of Walter Hamilton Vaughan. He was born at Frome, in Somersetshire, October, 1766, and when seven years old, was sent to Beverstone, in Gloucestershire, to a relation of his mother's, who was the vicar there, and kept the grammar-school.

He was some years a pupil at the Winchester Hospital, and became a favorite not only of the physicians and surgeons, but also of the governors. Dr. Littlehales and Dr. Barker lent him books, and the former taught him to prescribe, which that physician was well qualified to do, having been at Pembroke College, Oxford. The governors gave him a most honorable testimonial through their chairman, John Jenkinson, Esq.

During his pupilage at Winchester, his leisure hours were devoted to the appropriate studies of the profession; and it seems as if he had learned of the Rev. Henry Norman the common divisions and ramifications of science, and of Dr. Littlehales the vanity of aiming at the acquisition of general knowledge, instead of possessing himself of only those principles of other sciences and arts which throw light on medicine. Under the tuition of Mr. Norman, who had been bred at Merton College, Oxford, he most assiduously cultivated the Classics; and of his proficiency in them, some idea may be formed from the readiness with which, on his arrival in London, he clothed *extempore*, in a Latin dress, the lectures which were delivered in English. He became a perpetual pupil at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, where he attended with great diligence all the lectures; and during the latter part of his stay in London, he resided with Dr. Babington.

He went to Leyden along with Mr. now Dr. Smith, President of the Linnæan Society, and received the degree of Doctor in the University there. His inaugural dissertation contains a statement of the doctrine of chemical attraction, as it was then received in the schools of medicine, and is a proof that he was at once an admirer and an imitator of Tully.

After having travelled on the Continent, he returned to London, and from thence went to Edinburgh, where he heard the lectures delivered in the University by Cullen, Black, &c. and was recognized by Cullen as the son of one of his Glasgow pupils.

In 1787, he came back from Edinburgh in company with two fellow-students, Dr. Audiberti, who was at that time physician to his Sardinian Majesty, and Dr. Henry Vaughan, now Sir Henry Halford.

On returning a second time to London, he attended the lectures on surgery of that great luminary, Mr. John Hunter; but was soon advised to erect his standard at Rochester by Dr. Saunders, whose pre-eminent learning and successful practice had raised him to the highest rank in the profession, and who was always eagle-eyed in noticing such of his scholars as were neither dissipated by pleasure, nor relaxed by idleness.

During the first year of Dr. Vaughan's residence at Rochester, he translated into English the Prælectiones Anatomicæ of Leber, a work much recommended at Edinburgh, and added to it, in the form of notes, a System of Physiology. This performance he dedicated to Dr. Saunders in a style of affection and veneration truly filial. He has since published several pamphlets and papers, some of which are in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, in the Medical and Physical Journal, &c.

He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Phy-

sicians in 1792, and it is said, that, at his examinations, he was shewn more than usual attention.

One of Dr. Vaughan's first patients at Rochester was the Dean, whom he cured of a dangerous fit of the gout after which, he enjoyed a large share of that enlightened and amiable man's esteem, and was admitted to a close intimacy with him. Nor did the intimacy languish, when Dr. Dampier was elevated to the Bench of Bishops, of which, for various erudition, universal benevolence, and exemplary piety, he was one of the brightest ornaments. Even to his death, his anxiety for Dr. Vaughan appeared on every occasion; and only a few days before that melancholy event, he spoke to him with an earnestness and a delicacy, which can never be forgotten.

In 1795, when a dysentery raged at Rochester and in its neighbourhood, the common mode of treating that disease failing, Dr. Vaughan attacked it after the manner proposed by Dr. Clark, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his "Observations upon the Diseases of Hot Climates;" and this distinguished physician was so pleased with a statement of Dr. Vaughan's success, which was conveyed to him by the Dean of Rochester, that he requested to publish it entire in a new edition of his book, and to place Dr. Vaughan's name in its title-page.

Dr. Vaughan has the satisfaction to retain to the present day, some of his first patients, perhaps all the surviving ones, who can judge of his talents. And although his situation is unfavorable, as affording few incitements to his industry, from the perpetual change of its inhabitants; yet he may boast of the friendship of Sir George Baker, Dr. Pitcairn, and Dr. Reynolds, among those who are no more, and of Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Saunders, &c. among those who are still alive; he may boast that Sir H. Halford now deservedly in the first practice in the me-

tropolis, and enjoying the confidence of the Royal family, commmitted his near relations to his care, during a short residence at Leicester, and that he expressed his full approbation of his successful treatment of them.

Dr. Vaughan's father was a respectable physician at Frome, where he lived many years after the decrepitude of age had rendered him unable to perform the duties of his profession.

From the above sketch of Dr. Vaughan's professional progress, we may justly conclude that he is a man of an enlightened mind and an acute understanding, that he possesses talents as a scholar and physician from the specimens he has given, which it is to be regretted he has not made more *publicly* known, and that he wants only the advantages of favorable circumstances to stand on a par with the first names of the day. A man of this description could not fail of succeeding in the metropolis, where his professional abilities might be amply rewarded, and of which his namesake Sir H. Halford has set him so illustrious an example.

DR. JOHN HERDMAN,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, AND THE CITY DISPENSARY.

OPINIONS acquired during the period of academical study, become, in some minds, so rivetted, as to give them

not merely a predilection for them, but an enthusiasm and zeal to support them, and where faulty, modifying them so as to obviate the reproach they may have acquired. Though the present respectable individual has been a disciple of the stimulant system, and his writings partake rather of that school, yet he has so meliorated the doctrines of his master, as to render them palatable, and even practical, by his ingenuity.

Dr. Herdman was born in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and both his literary and professional acquirements were the fruit of that seminary. His views at first were prudently directed to a secondary branch of the profession, and in entering upon practice, he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of his native city, an establishment not only one of the most ancient and respectable, but one which has the rare felicity to boast that none of its members were ever publicly guilty of empyricism in their professional conduct. For several years, Dr. Herdman practised the several branches at Leith, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and during this period he published some of his works.

Having fortunately rendered himself independent by a matrimonial connexion, and perhaps, at the same time, disliking the practice of surgery, especially the operative part, which has been the case with a Cullen, and many of the first names of the day, he took a degree in medicine, for which he was well qualified, and determined to push his career in the metropolis. He accordingly, soon after settling, became a Licentiate of the London College, and fixed his residence in that part of the city where mercantile respect and opulence are most prominent. He was soon elected Physician to the City Dispensary, one means generally employed by a young physician to acquire connexion, and though his practice was never so extensive as many others, yet it was respectable, and his patients

were attached to him, and had a confidence in his judgment. Dr. Herdman, however, like most men of superior minds, though he was fond of medicine as a science, despised it as a trade. His conscience was delicate on this point, and he could not agree to throw in more medicine than the case of the patient actually required, not what the interest of the apothecary might demand. This is the fatal rock on which every physician will split, while physic remains on the present debased system. The College must emancipate themselves from the trammels of the apothecary, before they can act on those liberal and scientific principles, so congenial to their own feelings and sentiments. Dr. Herdman found himself in an awkward situation in this respect, and after combating prejudices unsuccessfully for a few years, and pointing out, as far as in the power of an individual, a new and better plan, he took, unfortunately, a disgust at the profession, and transferred his views, we understand, to the church, his conscientious feelings being the sole and honorable cause of this step. This event is, in some degree, to be regretted, as during his professional career, he has shewn a laudable zeal for improvement, and not been an idle or indifferent member of the College. Dr. Herdman's first work was an Essay on the Principles of Animal Life. This is a subject which has often been treated, which has given scope to the fertile reign of ideal theory, and which remains still that great, first, and unknown principle which will ever elude human research. Dr. Herdman's work is equal to any that has appeared, and has the merit of being simpler and easier understood than some others. This publication was followed by a work on the Diseases of Children, written with a popular view, and therefore highly commendable from its philanthropic principle.

While physician to the City Dispensary, Dr. Herdman

seems to have been particularly struck with the little benefit that is derived from these establishments, as they are generally conducted. This he very properly attributed to the advantages of medicine not being seconded by the co-operation of diet, and on this foundation he drew up a plan for a new institution, which should blend these two requisites, and give every advantage of the hospital, while the patients were not carried from their own homes or pursuits, so far as they were able to attend them. This plan, which certainly deserved a trial, did not, however, meet the encouragement it deserved, and was, therefore, obliged to be laid aside; but it shewed the laudable desire of Dr. Herdman to give the efforts of the physician every proper aid to ensure success, as a duty due to humanity and to society, no less than to the profession, whose reputation is interested in the result of their labors. Dr. Herdman has thus, on the whole, shewn himself a man of energy and desert, and where he has failed in his plans, it is, perhaps, more a loss to society than any particular detriment to himself.

DR. ROBERTS,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

WHERE an individual forms a part of a phalanx, he possesses a strength and consequence, which, standing alone, he would have no pretensions to. An Oxford introduction, and his claim as a pupil at St. Bartholomew's, have placed this gentleman in his present situation.

Dr. Roberts is a native of London, and was educated professionally at Oxford, where he took his degree. He principally attended the London hospitals, particularly St. Bartholomew's, and then sat down in practice at Lewes, in Sussex, occasionally visiting Brighton during the summer. From this, in a certain time, he removed to the metropolis, and, on a vacancy in St. Bartholomew's, was elected one of the physicians. His brother stands in the situation of College Solicitor, and, so standing, the rights and privileges of the establishment became their warm and joint concern.

Dr. Roberts, though so long an hospital physician, has little distinguished himself in public life.

DR. H. LIDDERDALE,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE FINSBURY DISPENSARY.

As it is observed that the best part of valor is discretion, so delay is often the surest road to success. The present respectable individual is aware of this, and he has not pressed himself forward, like many others, till time had established his character on the firm basis of confidence, respect, and esteem.

Dr. H. Lidderdale was born in the county of Galloway, in Scotland. Here the rudiments of his early education were received, and having selected medicine as his professional object, he was sent to Edinburgh in the year 1790, to commence his medical studies. At this University he continued the usual time, when he took his degree, selecting on that occasion, for the subject of his dissertation, the effects of study on literary characters, a subject to which he was led by the death of his elder brother, who had fallen a victim to too intense application to his studies. On leaving Edinburgh, Dr. Lidderdale devoted his attention to the practice of the London hospitals, and became a pupil at Guy's and St. Thomas's under Dr. Saunders. Having many respectable connexions in commercial life, he then sat down in the metropolis, where he was soon appointed physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, an office which he has now discharged with much advantage to the Institution for a period of fourteen years. Besides his appointment, he has

been selected as one of the physicians to the Scottish Hospital, a benevolent establishment, confined in its object to the natives of that country, but having in its members the principal characters of the state, in rank, opulence, and talents. Though this is more an honorary than beneficial office, it at least shews the respect attached to Dr. Lidderdale, by the first and leading characters of his countrymen. He is likewise physician to a charitable institution for religious instruction, medical advice, and pecuniary aid, an association which is thus equally attentive in its cares of the body and the soul.

In 1799, Dr. Lidderdale became a Licentiate of the College.

These appointments sufficiently shew the estimation in which this gentleman is held in public life, to which may be added, he possesses an extensive and respectable practice, though not conducting it with ostentation, which many of his competitors are fond of.

DR. P. M. LATHAM,

(M. B. OF OXFORD).

CANDIDATE FOR FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

NOTHING certainly can be more pleasing to a distinguished medical character, than to find his offspring emulous of the same study, and pursuing the same honorable steps of professional career, which have raised himself to fortune and reputation. The present respectable individual is placed now at the foot of that pinnacle, on

the summit of which his father stands so honorably elevated.

Dr. P. M. Latham is a native of London, and the son of Dr. John Latham, the present president of the College. He received his school-education at Macclesfield, in Cheshire, and afterwards became Member of Brasen Nose College, in Oxford, where he completed his course of general literature, and pursued his professional studies. From his situation in life, he has had every advantage which can be supposed to belong to an attendance upon the practice of the largest hospitals of the metropolis, or can be derived from the most celebrated teachers. On finishing his course of study, he took his degree of M. B. at Oxford. He has lately begun his career as a physician. On the retirement of Dr. Price from the Middlesex Hospital, he was lately elected one of the physicians to that respectable establishment, an appointment his father formerly held, and where he has a full opportunity of displaying his talents to the highest advantage. His father succeeded Dr. Austin, in founding, as we have noticed, the school of St. Bartholomew's. The son has the same opening here.

In 1814, Dr. P. M. Latham became a Candidate for the Fellowship of the College, and he bids fair to gain in time a commanding influence in that body.

DR. D. MACKINNON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

THOUGH not entirely entering, like the sons of certain members, on an hereditary succession of practice, yet

the present respectable individual has had a very favorable introduction to commence his career in the metropolis.

Dr. D. Mackinnon is a native of the Isle of Sky, in Scotland, and descended of a respectable and ancient family of the name. He was sent early to Aberdeen for the purposes of education, and had every advantage of acquiring a knowledge of general literature, preparatory to entering upon his profession, having taken the degree of A. M. at King's College. Being nearly connected to Dr. Monro, the celebrated professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, he was next sent there, and under his tuition his medical studies were chiefly conducted, and with him he lived as assistant for some years, so as to render himself completely at home, in that important foundation of medicine, the study of anatomy. In 1807, he took his degree at the University of Edinburgh, and wrote a Dissertation de Epilepsia; after which, he came to London with that ambition to make a figure which is considered the peculiar wish of most Scotsmen. On settling in the metropolis, Dr. Mackinnon was introduced to practice by his uncle, Dr. Macqueen, the subject of another memoir, whose ample fortune had inclined him to retire from the metropolis. Soon after commencing, a vacancy occurred in the Westminster Hospital; but Dr. Mackinnon had not yet become a licentiate of the College, and consequently had the influence of that body against him, the appointments of the public institution being considered as the exclusive privilege of their members. But this disappointment, so far from injuring Dr. Mackinnon's reputation, rendered his friends more zealous in his favor, and he has already gained the confidence and intimate intercourse with some of the first families in London, who are his strenuous supporters. Fond of his profession, it is his constant study as well as his daily occu-

pation, and the man who thus devotes his whole time to it, must excel. He has lately been appointed Physician to the Royal Caledonian Asylum, and being well acquainted with the real Celtic language, he is completely fitted for discharging its duties. Thus situated, he bids fair, in a few years, to take a lead with the first names, and as he has built his professional acquirements on a solid foundation, his increasing experience will give boldness, decision, and character, to his proceedings.

DR. M. MACQUEEN,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THE dignity of the physician, when supported by a correct and independent conduct, carries with it weight and influence above even the possession of fortune, and the present respectable individual is a strong instance of this.

Dr. M. Macqueen is a native of Scotland, and the son of the Rev. Mr. Macqueen, of Sky, whom even the prejudice of a Johnson honored as a man of real piety, learning, and worth. Under the tuition of such a character, the son could not fail to imbibe those principles of religion and rudiments of education which have made him pass an honorable career in life. Having chosen the profession of medicine, which was his object in life, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he continued

till he had acquired a full proficiency in every part of medical study, and he then finished it by taking a degree in the usual manner.

Dr. Macqueen then settled as a physician at Norwich, where he carried on, for many years, the first practice. During his residence at Norwich, he was fortunate enough to marry the only daughter of Judge Potter, and by the death of her father, in a few years, he became possessed of an ample fortune. Previous, however, to this event, he removed from Norwich to the metropolis, and fixed his situation in Westminster, where he could boast a number of the most distinguished names as his patients and friends.

Though fond of his profession as a science, Dr. Macqueen, like many others, was by no means partial to it as a trade, and so soon as rendered independent, he wisely gave it up, and retired to the country. Fond of agricultural pursuits, and that life of domestic happiness in which the country best admits of, he enjoys the pleasures of his sabine field in the neighbourhood of Woburn, and has bid adieu to the cares and anxieties attendant on professional intercourse.

The high point of view in which the character of this gentleman stands as a man of honor, integrity, and correct principles, cannot be better proved than by the fact, that his father-in-law, an able judge of men and manners, and belonging to a profession which does not entertain the most favorable opinion of human nature, left his ample fortune entirely in his power, without a single reservation for his daughter's interest.

DR. C. D. NEVINSON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

IN all public establishments there are certain individuals who wish to take a lead, and who feel a particular partiality in entering warmly into their interests and views. The present individual has long been distinguished for his active part in College business, and both by vote and voice for supporting its rights and privileges.

Dr. Nevinson is the son of the late respectable Apothecary, Mr. Nevinson, who was considered as standing high in Pharmaceutical practice. He was educated at Westminster school, and then sent to Cambridge for the general studies of Literature, as well as professional learning. The London Hospitals as well as Edinburgh, were also seats of his improvement, and his Medical honors he received at Cambridge, to entitle him to College consequence and influence. When he sat down in the metropolis he was immediately admitted a Fellow, and St. George's Hospital soon opened to his introduction in the public character of a Physician. Standing then in these two important situations as a Fellow and holding so important an Hospital appointment, Dr. Nevinson has had an opportunity of showing to advantage his powers and talents. Possessed of a ready eloquence and respectable literary attainments he has made on all occasions a distinguished figure in College debates. That he particularly opposed the late Bill of the Apothecaries, we think much to his credit, his opposition being connected both with

the dignity and independence of the College as guardians of the public interest and regulators of the profession. He is likewise said to have objected to the honors intended to have been conferred on Dr. Jenner, by his admission as a Member. The opposition we are satisfied could not proceed from any personal motive or any derogation of the important discovery, but from a desire that the constitution of the College should in no instance be infringed on, for one breach being made in the rampart the future consequences must be enlarging it to any extent. In resisting, therefore, a popular measure of this kind, we conceive he was actuated by real principle, and that his objection was not founded as alleged on the mere circumstance of Dr. Jenner's having been formerly connected with Pharmacy.

As an Hospital Physician, Dr. Nevinson has discharged the duties of St. George's for a number of years, with equal ability and success as any of his colleagues, and though he has not been induced to shew himself in the character of a Lecturer, yet that he is a man of much general as well as professional science is completely understood. Dr. Nevinson may be considered as an instance of the advantage of ready speaking in a public body. He has filled the different offices assigned him in College rotation with dignity, and we believe without any desire to enforce an undue severity, and on the whole he may be regarded as a learned and scientific Physician, who, like many others, has little wish to make any ostentatious display, though possessed of greater accomplishments and erudition than a number who are more spoken of.

DR. SEQUEIRA,

SENIOR LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL.

THE present respectable individual stands now, by seniority, at the head of the Licentiates. He has seen a long list of friends and competitors vanish before him; some, whose reputation will long survive and live in public estimation, and others, who have departed without memorial of their name.

Dr. J. H. Sequeira is a native of Portugal, and born at Lisbon, of an Esculapian family (for his grandfather, his father, and two uncles were all Physicians) where he imbibed the principles of general literature and philosophy, under the Fathers of the Oratory, a society of learned men, who overturned the peripatetics, and also the influence of the Jesuits in that kingdom. Dr. Sequeira, at an early age, defended a Thesis in support of the Newtonian system before them, which was considered as a work of high proficiency and hopeful promise in so young a student, being the first attempt of the kind in that kingdom.

Having finished his education at this seminary, and fixed on medicine as his profession, he was then sent to the University of Bourdeaux, in France, to commence his professional studies, where he continued for the space of two years.

On exhausting the instruction of this seat of learning, he next past to Leyden, where the successors of Boerhaave still supported the reputation of that school. Here he attended the lectures of Albinus, Gaubius, and the other celebrated professors, and during a residence of three

years, gained the character of great diligence and assiduity from his teachers. He then took his degree of Doctor, and chose for the subject of his Thesis, De Polypo Cordis. Having left the University with deserved approbation, he repaired to the British metropolis to commence his career of practice, into which he was fortunately introduced by his uncle, the late Dr. Delacour, who afterwards retired on giving up business to Bath. Since that period, Dr. Sequeira has proceeded with uniform success in his professional progress, and enjoyed an extensive, respectable, and lucrative practice. By his countrymen he has been held in high estimation, and the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased, as a mark of his esteem, to appoint him one of his physicians. He is the regular physician of the diplomacy of that court in this country, and he is no less consulted by the first characters of the Spanish nation in Britain. Though Dr. Sequeira has not particularly entered into literary pursuits, yet, in the course of his practice, he has made some valuable communications to the periodical publications of the day. Of these, we may mention a remarkable case of impeded deglutition, cured by the powers of mercury. From the moment the Ptyalism marking the action of the remedy commenced, from that moment the disease gradually gave way. Another remarkable case may be mentioned in his own person, when in consequence of an accident he was given over by the late Dr. Fothergill and Dr. Grant, and when the last symptoms of incessant vomiting, hiccup, &c. had taken place, the use of *ice* on his own suggestion, constantly swallowed, had the powerful effect of producing recovery, a principle he has been induced to apply since in many forlorn cases. This gentleman is also a member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Lisbon, and has enjoyed equally the approbation of all ranks in this country, as well as among his connexions on the Continent. At an

advanced age, he retains still the activity of youth, and though more than independent in point of fortune, continues, from habit, that professional industry which has marked him through life. In concluding his memoir, we may observe, that he has past his career without blame, and is reaching the goal with what is more desirable than riches, a good name, and general esteem.

DR. H. CLUTTERBUCK,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE GENERAL DISPENSARY, AND LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY AND MEDICINE.

LITERARY talents, though at all times commanding an interest, claim respect and esteem to the individual only in proportion to their real utility to society. Weighed in this scale, the present respectable individual has a just right to professional attention, as his labors have been devoted for a number of years to instruct the younger part of the profession, and to unfold medical science with much zeal and assiduity.

Dr. Clutterbuck was born in the county of Cornwall. His professional acquirements were attained at the London school, particularly at Guy's Hospital, under the tuition of Dr. Saunders; and he afterwards studied first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Glasgow, where he took his degree. On settling in London, he became a Licentiate of the College, and, like many other young physicians, attached himself to the literature of medicine, and

became connected with a respectable periodical publication, the Medical and Chirurgical Review, detailing regularly the progressive state of the science, and occurrences of the day. On withdrawing himself from this engagement, he commenced lecturer on the different branches of the profession, which he has continued now, as a private teacher, to do for some years. His diligence, assiduity, and industry, well qualify him for this task, and his success has been equal to any other physician who has traversed the same field, and who has to oppose him in the different hospital establishments, with their superior advantages of practical improvement, as well as distinguished talents.

As a literary character, Dr. Clutterbuck has produced one work on the important subject of fevers, which does him high credit. The foundation of it was laid in his inaugural dissertation at Glasgow, de Febre. In this work he has undertaken a particular theory, which, like every other, is open to criticism and discussion; but, in the treatment of his subject, he shews much learning, ingenuity, and practical knowledge, and it will be perused with much advantage by every professional character. He is at present engaged in prosecuting the same subject. These laudable exertions give him a respectable rank in professional esteem, and they have introduced him also to considerable city practice. His attention and regularity will daily extend this, (a strong recommendation in the eyes of every patient.) Dr. Clutterbuck will, no doubt, attain the acme of city business, and thus reach that enviable height which will render him in time independent, and enable him to retire with ease, comfort, and respect.

DR. B. MOSELEY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO CHELSEA HOSPITAL, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

SINGULARITY, when the result of a strong mind, will always command attention and respect, when, in an opposite character, as formerly stated, it will excite ridicule and contempt. The present respectable individual has shewn himself capable of maintaining ably the opinions he has broached, and frequently came off with decided success against the united voice of the profession, though single at the moment he broached them.

Dr. Moseley is a native of Essex, where he was educated in the first principles of literature. His professional studies were conducted at the London hospitals, and he entered early into military life, when he went to the West Indies, and settled as a practitioner at Kingston, in Jamaica. His residence in that climate for a number of years, gave him much acquaintance and experience in the diseases of tropical regions; and he has published a work on this subject, which is not only respectable, but for a long time directed the opinions of West India practitioners, and particularly those in the military service. This work has accordingly gone through several editions, and the author has, with much attention to improvement, carefully added to the new information of the day. Besides this work, Dr. Moseley has published another on the subject of Sugar, which displays much oriental and other learning, elaborate research, and acquaintance with the

article, and is equally useful to the general reader, as the medical character. The same attention he has shewn to the subject of Coffee, and betwixt him and Dr. Lettsom, who treated largely on Tea, we have three important dietetic articles fully analized, and their medical properties ascertained.

After a certain residence in the West Indies, Dr. Moseley, like most other Europeans, was anxious to return home. On his return, he settled in the metropolis, having previously taken a degree, and become a Member of the Royal College of Physicians. Soon after his settlement, he had the good fortune to be appointed Physician to Chelsea Hospital on the death of Dr. Monsey, to which he was intitled by his former military service. This appointment is one of the most lucrative in the medical department, and Dr. Moseley has held it for twenty-seven years. The situation of Chelsea Hospital naturally introduced him much to the attention of the Commander-in-chief, and he was accordingly appointed by his Royal Highness one of his physicians. The effect of this has been to familiarize him with the higher circles, and to give him some lead in high practice.

One of the most remarkable epochs in the history of this respectable individual is, his long and strenuous opposition of vaccination. Dr. Moseley was considered at the head of that party who systematically determined to overthrow it; and though circumstances have tended to remove much of the prejudice against this discovery, we think that Dr. Moseley's opposition at the moment, was seasonable, and occasioned that collision of opinion which drew forth exertion, argument, ingenuity, and a careful attention to facts on both sides. The consequences of vaccination in some instances, pointed out by Dr. Moseley in calling into action constitutional diseases, cannot be denied: and, on the whole, we respect the sentiments of

any man when founded on principle, and devoted to public benefit.

But, to be more particular in the history and labors of this eminent physician, we may observe, that, during the American war, he published at Kingston, in Jamaica, for the immediate and especial benefit of the military, an account of a new method of treating, or, more correctly speaking, of the only method of curing the dysentery—by *perspiration*.

This small octavo volume was the first piece of medical literature, of reputation, ever written in that Island; and the advantages which were derived from it, extended not only to the natives of the country, but to the French, Spaniards, and Americans, among whom, as well as the British, this estimable work was rapidly circulated.

The bloody-flux had hitherto occasioned the destruction of armies and the desolation of countries. To this fatal scourge, might be attributed the cause of every defect in almost every enterprise during an expensive and protracted war. The principle on which the author founded his doctrines was incontestably evident, the advantages of his improvement universally acknowledged, the practice successfully adopted; and the credit of the discovery deservedly procured for the author the appellation of "*The Soldier's Friend.*"

During his residence in the West Indies, neither the influence of luxury, nor the love of gain, was powerful enough to seduce him from the plain path of professional duty, nor capable of unnerving his vigorous mind from an incessant attention to the cause of humanity and of science.

On his return from America, which country he visited on quitting the West Indies, he was elected a Member of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and he devoted several years to the purpose of examining and ascertain-

" Three-Fingered Jack," (which Mr. Fawcett converted into his fascinating theatrical entertainment of the same name), is an example of elegant perspicuity of style, totally devoid of harshness of composition, or pedantry of expression, which has been seldom, if ever, equalled.

The description of the prisons of Venice, as a most striking display of the purely pathetic, challenges the best efforts of the Augustan age, and reflects the highest credit on the amiable sensibility of the author.

The last production of Dr. Moseley's pen is, an Essay on the Prevention and Cure of Hydrophobia, tracing the history of this formidable disease both in the animal and in man, from its most remote period. In the animal, he divides it into two species, from the predominant symptoms in each, viz. raging and moping madness. In man, he considers the progress of the malady as having three distinct stages; the first, marked by the dread of liquids; the second, by the suffocation or choking; and the third, by the convulsions and spasms.

The cure he considers as simple and clear, and proceeding on a rational principle. To destroy, in the first instance, as far as possible, the tainted part, and at the same time, to excite such a strong and permanent action of the powers of the system by mercury, as may counteract the influence of the poison in producing disease.

This doctrine completely answered Dr. Moseley's views, and has been attended with the most happy results in numerous cases produced, without a single failure, which gives it a just claim to the attention of all practitioners. The last edition, being the sixth, is considerably enlarged and illustrated with the addition of many new cases.

As a physician, Dr. Moseley is bold and decisive in his practice. Accustomed to that confidence in the powers of medicine which a tropical residence creates, his object is to attack disease with a strong hand, and to trust nothing

to the Vis Medicatrix Naturæ, so common with European practitioners. His prescriptions, therefore, possess energy, and his doses are beyond the usual routine of his competitors. Hence, he has to boast many remarkable feats of cure, which those pursuing the beaten track cannot pretend to. We may characterize him as a man of mind, fond of walking by himself, and where in consultation with others, thinking and acting on his own opinion, without regard to etiquette, or those trifling forms which custom and complaisance may have too much introduced in medical attendance. This conduct has produced, with those that know him, a high confidence in his talents; and firmness, even should it at times be in error, is a desirable feature in the character of a physician.

DR. T. HANCOCK,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE CITY AND FINSBURY DISPENSARIES.

UNIFORMITY in religious sentiments gives a natural prepossession in favor of a medical character; and the strong attachment of the Society of Friends to each other, promises to place the present respectable individual high in practice.

Dr. Hancock is a native of Ireland, where his first literary attainments took place under the immediate eye of his own family. After receiving a classical education in the north of England, he removed to the city of Water-

ford, where he lived a few years with a surgeon-apothecary. Here he laid the foundation for his medical improvement, and completed his studies in Edinburgh, where he took a degree, the subject of his inaugural dissertation being de Morbis Epidemicis. On concluding his studies, London, as the land of promise, became the seat of his attachment, and he sat down as a competitor for City practice. On the resignation of Dr. Herdman, he was elected physician to the City Dispensary, which he now holds, a situation well fitted to shew him a man of abilities, which we believe he is.

The death of Dr. Lettsom has lately opened a field for many; and the course of events, and the varying chain of accidental circumstances, will, in future, shew who will reach that high character which a Fothergill once possessed, and which was not confined to the opinion of any sect, but rivetted itself extensively in general estimation. Such reputation is ever friendly to the interests of science, and in medicine is no less so to the cause of humanity, and the benefit of society.

DR. G. PINCKARD,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY.

MILITARY service we have stated as the best school for real practice and experience, and the present eminent

physician having first laid a solid foundation in an extensive range of general and professional knowledge, and having then passed many years of an honorable noviciate in the army, has now transferred his talents with much advantage to the public, and to the civil walks of life.

This gentleman is the son of Henry Pinckard, Esq. of Handley Hall, Northamptonshire; he received his classical education under a clergyman, the friend and relation of the family, and he obtained some knowledge of the Materia Medica, &c. from an eminent practitioner in the country, preparatory to entering upon the extensive range of his medical studies, which were commenced under the auspices of Dr. Saunders and Mr. Cline, at the well regulated school at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals.

From London he proceeded to Edinburgh, and after remaining the usual academical period at that celebrated University, he went, and studied at Leyden, where he was honored with his degree. After graduating at this eminent seat of learning, he visited the schools and hospitals of the Continent, particularly at Geneva and Paris. After being two years upon the Continent, he came to London, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians.

Toward the close of the year 1795, he received a commission as Physician to the Army, when he went to the West Indies in the disastrous expedition under Admiral Christian, and served under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the Charibbee Islands, and the Dutch Colonies on the Coast of Guiana: from whence he proceeded to the fatal Island of St. Domingo.

Returning from the army in the West Indies, he visited the Medical Schools of the United States of America, and passed the winter at the University of Philadelphia. He here formed an intimate friendship with the ingenious

Dr. Rush, then Professor of the theory and practice of medicine in that School, and held a regular correspondence with him until the Professor's decease, highly to the advantage of both parties.

On his return to England he was selected for the important duty of removing a malignant and destructive fever which then raged among the troops at the barracks at Ashford, in Kent. He then went to Ireland with the Guards on the staff of General Hulse, and served as physician to the army in that country, during the rebellion.

For these important services he was honored with promotion to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and appointed to the joint direction of the medical department of the army upon the expedition to the Helder, under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

In 1801, he was appointed a member of a special medical board, conjointly with Sir John Hayes, Dr. Hunter, and Mr. Weir, late Director-General of Hospitals, for the purpose of examining into the state of the hospital and the medical practice at the depôt in the Isle of Wight. The particulars of which were lately published, and reflect high credit on the commission, in doing impartial justice to all parties, and essentially benefiting the interest of the service.

During the same year he resumed his occupation as a Physician in London, and by his zeal and activity contributed to the establishment of the Bloomsbury Dispensary, which is become one of the best regulated and most respectable institutions of the kind in this great metropolis.

In consequence of these well known exertions, he was peculiarly fortunate in early attaining extensive practice, and like Sir H. Halford, and Sir William Knighton, he affords an example of the rational reform which has taken

place in the minds of the public towards medical men, who were formerly thought to possess very little professional knowledge until they arrived at an age to be unfit for all the active duties of life.

In 1795, he published Notes on the West Indies, a work of great merit. It was written during the expedition under the command of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby: it includes observations on the Islands of Barbadoes, Martinique, Jamaica, and St. Domingo; and the settlements captured by the British troops upon the Coast of Guiana.

This work is now republishing, a proof of its merit, with many additional improvements. Besides this work Dr. Pinckard has published three important cases on the most lamentable of all diseases, Hydrophobia, and it is particularly fortunate that it has been the lot of one of his talents and knowledge to be called to so many cases of the kind at different periods. Of these cases he has given a most accurate and luminous history, with the appearances on dissection, pointing out in a stronger manner than any preceding writer, extreme morbid sensibility as the chief characteristic of the disease, and it is to be hoped he will prosecute so important a subject and bring his talents and experience to bear on the treatment.

Much indeed may be expected from Dr. Pinckard's activity and zeal for professional improvement, and while he cannot fail to reach the highest point of medical reputation, his character and accomplishments as a gentleman will entitle him to rank equally high in general confidence and esteem.

DR. JOHN MAYO,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

COLLEGE influence always commands respect, and the present individual has long stood high in official character in the eyes of his colleagues.

Dr. Mayo is a native of Doncaster, and after the studies of his boyish years, under the care of his family, was removed to Oxford, where general, and particulary professional, literature, became his principal pursuit, with a view to his exercise of Medicine, as his future line of life. Here, on completing his academical course, he took his Doctor's degree, and on settling in the metropolis, became a Fellow of the College, and soon after was elected Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, a situation he held for a number of years. Like many of the physicians who have held this appointment, it has been his regular practice to visit the watering-place of Tunbridge during the summer, a practice both profitable, in a certain degree, while the Town is thin, and also as means of extending the connexions of a physician, who is sufficiently a man of the world to take advantage of accidental occurrences that may arise. He has accordingly taken a lead for many years at his seat of fashionable resort, though his prior claim has of late seasons been invaded by a number of intruders. On retiring from the Middlesex Hospital, Dr. Mayo was succeeded by the late Dr. Satterly, who owed to him his introduction into life, and especially his practice at Tunbridge. The sudden death of that young

Physician has put an end to that connexion so creditable to both.

Dr. Mayo is a man of a real literary character, though he has not been fond of obtruding himself on public notice: his official appointments he has discharged with propriety and dignity; and though, at times, apt to stand single in his opinions, and to urge them with much reasoning and energy, he always yields to his colleagues where the general interest requires it, nor shews any thing of a blind obstinacy, the mark of a weak mind. On the whole, he may be considered as a leading member of the College, and one zealous to maintain the rights and privileges of her constitution, equally correct in his principles as a man, as dignified in his conduct as a physician.

DR. T. BATEMAN,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE CAREY-STREET DISPENSARY.

THOUGH the professional character receives a dignity and consequence from literature, yet professional success is not always proportioned to the extent of such acquirements. The present individual we consider as a learned and literary physician.

Dr. Bateman is a native of Northumberland, and from his natal soil, at a fit age, was sent to Edinburgh to attain his professional knowledge. Here he continued the usual academical period, and took his degree at this celebrated

ing the state of medical science, in the principal seminaries and hospitals of Europe, and was honored with a Doctor's degree at several Universities. He passed some time at Padua, Montpellier, and Louvain, previous to his graduating at Leyden, and to his determination of practising as a physician in London.

His publications are replete with original matter, and interspersed with a vast variety of interesting remarks, seldom to be met with in medical books; and whether employed on the graver subjects of abstruse science and philosophical investigation, or on the less profound but more attractive topics of lighter composition, his works bespeak a master's hand.

In 1785, he published in London "A Treatise on the Properties and Effects of Coffee," which has been translated in every country in Europe, and in England has gone through five editions—the three first within the space of a few months.

To the second edition of this popular Dissertation, was prefixed a Preface, not less celebrated for its purity of style, than for the varied and diffusive knowledge it evinces on agricultural, commercial, and political subjects.

In 1787, he published in a large octavo volume, "A Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and the Climate of the West Indies."

The favorable reception which this publication met with from the public at large, and the applause bestowed upon it by the learned, both in this country and on the Continent, have never been exceeded by any medical work whatsoever.

Many interesting additions have been made to the original volume, which has now reached its fourth edition, and exhibits a fair and faithful picture of its author's genius and practice. The treatise "On Dysentery" before noticed, has been added to this volume, which, besides the

author's new and successful mode of treatment, contains an abstract of all the principal remarks on the same disease by preceding writers.

The tract on the "Endemical Causus, or Yellow Fever of the West Indies," was first published in Latin, as the author's inaugural dissertation at Leyden, under the title of "Dissertatio de Causo-Tropico Endemico sive Febre flava quæ in Indiis Occidentalibus observatur." It is also to be found in this volume, and a most enlightened practical discourse on Tetanus—a paper on Cancers—another on the Colica Pictonum—on his Vitriolic Solution—on Hæmorrhages from the Lungs—and, lastly, a very elaborate Dissertation on the Influence of the Moon, which illustrates many of the author's remarks in his different works, and of itself would have been amply sufficient to establish his reputation for profound learning and philosophical penetration.

In September, 1798, he published his first Essay on the Cow Pox,* which was reprinted in January, 1799, with a Treatise on Sugar; and in 1800, a new edition of that work appeared, under the title of Medical Tracts, and containing dissertations on the Yaws, on Obi, or African Witchcraft, on the Plague and Yellow Fever of America, on Hospitals, on Bronchocele, and on Prisons.

Of this performance, which has reached its second edition, our limits only permit the remark, that these numerous subjects have afforded the author an additional opportunity of displaying the variety of his studies for the entertainment, instruction, and improvement, of his readers.

The historical detail of the celebrated robber, called

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* This was followed by many others, during the long Vaccine controversy.

seminary, with that approbation which a diligent student who looks forward to eminence in life will always deserve. He then repaired to the metropolis, and after a course of the Hospitals, commenced his career in practice. Like every young physician who professes literary acquirements, his first object was to employ these in the laudable improvement of his profession, and he accordingly has connected himself with the leading periodical publications of the day. It is the misfortune of one so engaged, to see matters too often through a jaundiced medium: not that we wish to apply this particularly to the present individual. Soon after settling, Dr. Bateman was appointed physician to the Carey Street Dispensary; an account of the diseases of which, with occasional remarks, is regularly inserted by him in the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

Soon after settling in London, Dr. Bateman enjoyed the intimacy of the late Dr. Willan, as an attendant of the Carey Street Dispensary. This led him to an attention to this class of diseases, which formed so much the subject of Dr. Willan's practice. The work of this gentleman on Cutaneous Diseases, is one of much merit, from its accurate descriptions, correct delineations, and extended arrangement. The malady under which he laboured for some time, and which carried him in quest of health to a foreign country, prevented him from completing his plan; and though he left some materials, they required the hand of a master to prepare, arrange, and finish them for the public eye.

Dr. Bateman's services, we understand, were tendered to the widow with much propriety for this purpose. But not being accepted, from an ill placed jealousy, and given to another editor, Dr. Bateman thought it due to himself to publish another work on the subject, following Dr. Willan's arrangement, and condensing his views of cutaneous diseases into a narrower compass. This work

shews much knowledge and research on this so long neglected class of diseases; it has been well received by the public, and is certainly creditable to its author. Dr. Bateman is also the author of several ingenious papers on different professional subjects in the periodical publications. As he has fixed his residence near the late Dr. Willan's, and has shewed himself well acquainted with that branch of practice which in every metropolis opens a wide field for emolument, we have no doubt that in time his merits will meet their due desert, and will raise him above following the literature of the profession, farther than inclination, and a desire of improvement may suggest.

DR. H. S. CHOLMELEY,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

THE situation of this respectable individual, as physician to Guy's Hospital, places him in a prominent point of view. To maintain, with his coadjutors, the reputation of that establishmeut, which has so long taken a lead as a medical school in the metropolis, calls for no uncommon exertion, and also superior abilities. In two respects, we think, the profession will not, in the present instance, be disappointed.

Dr. Cholmeley was born in the county of Devonshire, and was early sent as a pupil to Guy's Hospital, between which, and the University of Cambridge, he acquired his knowledge of Medicine, and its auxiliary branches. He

also past a short time at Edinburgh, but prudently confined his honours to his own country, which enabled him, on settling, to become a Fellow of the College. On the resignation of Dr. Babington, an opening took place in his favour, as assistant physician to Guy's, and he thus became associated in the duties of teaching and practice with Dr. Curry and Dr. Mercet. In this elevated situation, he stands a fair chance of becoming, with laudable exertion, a pre-eminent professional character, for the first point to gain a name, is to be placed in a situation to acquire it. This school may be considered as a centre, which from its numerous pupils, and the advantages it otherwise possesses, spreads its ramifications exclusively round the metropolis, and of the same happy selection of teachers is continued, which has distinguished it from the time of Dr. Saunders, it will lose nothing of its pristine and well-deserved eclat. Stimulated by this consideration, Dr. Cholmeley, we are satisfied, will feel his own importance, and shew himself the deserving successor and coadjutor of so many meritorious individuals, with that assiduity and talent which his profession of the best medical information, and much experience enables him to display.

DR. W. PROUT,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

EXAMPLE always goes before precept, and the success of so many professional characters in the metropolis, naturally stimulates others to pursue the same career, in

hopes of being equally fortunate in their practice. The present individual has commenced practice in this expectation.

Dr. Prout is a native of Norfolk, and received his education at Edinburgh, where he took a degree. On settling in London, he became a Licentiate of the College, and has now fixed his residence in one of those parts of the metropolis which equally commands the two ends of the town, and is convenient for the City, as well as the Court. Time will best appreciate both his talents and success.

DR. J. MEYER,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE FINSBURY DISPENSARY.

IF prejudices are at all to be allowed, it is in favor of those who have trod with us the same soil, and breathed under the same sky. The present respectable individual has perhaps owed much of his successful career in life to this feeling of his countrymen, in the metropolis, though his own merit has shewn him deserving of their partiality.

Being born at Lindau, in the Lake of Constance, the 27th of December, 1749, the University of Strasburgh was the seat of his education, where he matriculated in the year 1764, and where he pursued his philosophical studies under Professor Oberlin; natural philosophy under Professor Schuzer; anatomy under Professor Lobstein; materia

Medica and Chemistry under Professor Speilman, and the Practice of Physic under Professor Ehrman. In the year 1771, he graduated at the same University, and then left it for Vienna, where, from 1772 to 1775, he followed Dr. Quarins's public and private practice. He contracted an intimate and lasting friendship with the Doctor, which the death of the latter only interrupted.

After completing this extensive course of medical study, he, in the year 1775, went on a literary journey, visiting Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin, and Hamburgh, in all of which places he made acquaintance with the first literary and medical characters then living.

In the summer of 1776, Dr. Meyer arrived in London, when he visited Guy's Hospital, the physicians to this establishment at that time being Drs. Hinckly and Tomlinson, and Dr. W. Saunders. In 1778 and 1779, his time was occupied in visiting Switzerland, Geneva, and Paris.

In the year 1784, on his return to London, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College; and in the year 1786, he was elected one of the physicians to the Finsbury Dispensary, the duty of which he performed for thirteen years, and gradually rose in reputation and practice. As a physician, he not only stands near on a par with the greatest names of the City, but has also acquired that independence and consequence, as a man of fortune, which gives dignity and importance to his opinions. For, being a man of abilities and enterprize, Dr. Meyer naturally took advantage of favourable circumstances, that his situation in the City occasioned to fall within his reach, and we have been led to understand that he was equally successful in adding to his fortune by those speculations which offer, in a metropolis like London, to every person of intelligence, judgment, and prudence, who possesses the means of carrying them into effect, as by his professional pursuits. It has been said of this gentleman, that he is

apt often to stand single in his opinions and consultations with his brethren. This circumstance, we consider much to his credit; for, a man to have an opinion of his own, shews both that he thinks, and also that he is aware of his own consequence, and of the important charge committed to him by a patient.

DR. S. H. JACKSON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE study of physiology is one which leads the mind to important views of the animal economy, and the present respectable individual has applied his knowledge of this subject with effect and utility to practice.

Dr. Jackson is a native of London, where he received his preliminary education He then studied at Edinburgh, as well as the hospitals of the metropolis, professional science, and took a degree at the former in 1778, where he was also a Member of the Royal Medical Society. His first settlement was in London, when he entered as a Licentiate of the College in 1779, and, soon after commencing practice, he published his work on Sympathy, which made considerable noise at the time, and divided the sentiments of the critics. He, after this, gave to the world a large octavo volume on Cutaneous Diseases, containing a new Physiology and Pathology of this important part of medical practice, but which, it is to be regretted, from the pressure of other pursuits, he did not finish. His Cautions to Women is a publication which has added

valuable information to the obstetric branch; and his last work, which commenced an Inquiry into the Fatality of the Gibraltar Fever, in 1784, was brought forward with the laudable view of obtaining new information from the Medical Board and others, in order to confirm the opinion he had deduced from true physiological and pathological doctrines, that the fatality of this fever arose from a phrenitic, not a typhoid cause. These publications brought him into notice, and his practice was respectable, though perhaps not so extensive as many others. Since that period, he has continued to go on without much desire to press himself strongly on public attention, though he has continued to indulge his literary taste in several medical subjects of importance which remain in manuscript. He ranks, however, as a respectable member of the College, who has endeavoured to be useful to the profession at large; and, as a private character, is entitled to every confidence that friendship and esteem can give, both from his patients and the public.

DR. G. REES,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE success of individuals is not always in proportion to their exertions, and the present respectable individual has, perhaps, deserved more than he has attained by his professional labors.

Dr. G. Rees is the son of a respectable clergyman in Wales, who gave him that classical education which is the

proper foundation of every scientific pursuit. Medicine being his professional choice, he received every advantage which the London hospitals could afford, and then sat down as a physician in the metropolis, devoting himself at first, chiefly to the practice of midwifery. He accordingly published a work, connected with this branch, on certain female diseases, pointing out what occurred to him as improvements in their treatment. The connexion of midwifery with sexual diseases in general, induced him afterwards to extend his sphere of practice; and he published and lectured on syphilitic maladies, a subject of delicacy, and which requires nice consideration in a professional character, who aims at rising higher. While thus exerting himself to act extensively in these lines of business he had chalked out, the conduct of the College obliged him to suspend his professional pursuits. Dr. Rees, though a physician, had not yet joined this learned body, and the College found it necessary, at this period, to interdict all those who were not of their number. The laws of the College, however, were a bar to his immediate introduction, and it was necessary he should pass a farther noviciate at a University for two years, to entitle him to appear before them. This was a case of peculiar hardship for one with a family, and already settled in business. But, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, those of the College are irrevocable. Dr. Rees accordingly submitted to this severe enactment, and retired to the University of Glasgow for two years, where he took a degree. On his return to the metropolis, he became a Licentiate, and now resolved to act as a physician in general practice. A favorable opening occurred to him by the retirement of Dr. James Sims, and he sat down in Finsbury Square to commence the same exertions anew he had formerly done. On settling here, he published a small work on Stomach Complaints, chiefly with a popular view. This

subject is so hacknied, that little new can be offered upon it to excite either professional or public attention. Dr. Rees's work, however, is not devoid of merit, and we hope he has found it answer his purpose. Since he settled in Finsbury Square, he has likewise connected himself with a house of insanity at Hackney. This is a line which it requires time and confidence to get into. Dr. Rees's exertions have certainly a claim to success, and he has the merit of leaving nothing undone to forward himself in life.

DR. JAMES SIMS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE ALDERSGATE AND SURREY DISPENSARIES.

IF gratitude is due to the memory of a Lettsom, now "that he has gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," for the promotion of medical science, independent of his philanthropy, it is no less so to the living coadjutor of his labors, the subject of the present memoir.

Dr. James Sims was born in London. His study of medicine was chiefly conducted at the London hospitals, and at Edinburgh. His degree of Doctor he received from the latter University, and on becoming a Licentiate of the College, he commenced practice in the metropolis. From his assiduity and talents he soon became conspicuous, and was appointed physician both to the Aldersgate and Surrey Dispensaries, situations which rendered him prominent in the public eye. Dr. Sims's practice was

prudently divided between midwifery and general diseases, and an attention to the one branch naturally introduced him to the other. Possessing good sense, a sound judgment, and a turn for observation in the course of his progress, Dr. Sims has made many useful and ingenious communications to the periodical publications of the day, and particularly to the Transactions of the Medical Society. Indeed, to him and the late Dr. Lettsom, this Society, now so extensive, owes its institution, and they continued joint Presidents of it for a number of years, with much advantage to the interests of professional science.

This Society, like many others, has become, from the increasing extent of the profession, too numerous in its members, and it has been alleged not so select at all times. From this cause, dissensions some years ago arose, but as good, at times, issues from apparent evil, it gave rise to the Medical and Chirurgical Society, a more elevated establishment, and which was formed purposely with a view to exclude the lower orders of the profession. As the Medical Society however is the original parent of whatever future institutions may arise for medical improvement, so the founders of it may be said to have deserved well of the profession in general, as first, by their exertions, influence, and talents, having set the machine in motion.

After a long and extensive practice, Dr. Sims gradually resigned his public appointments some years ago, and soon after followed up his resolution by entirely quitting business. He now resides at Bath, which has been the retreat of many other eminent physicians, after leaving the bustle of the metropolis. It may be properly considered as a medical asylum, where the invalid can be benefited both by their advice and example, and where they can enjoy either the society of elegance, refinement, and taste, or enter into the variety of fashionable life.

In estimating Dr. Sims's merit as a physician, he may be justly regarded as a man of abilities and science, cool and shrewd in his temper, and looking deep into the business of life and manners, as well as professional policy.

DR. BLACK,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE CHELSEA DISPENSARY.

IF the merit of our relatives we have a right, in some degree, to connect with our own, and to pride ourselves on the lustre of their names, perhaps no member of the College has an equal boast in this respect with the present learned individual, who stands so nearly connected in consanguinity and alliance to two of the first philosophers of the present day, whose names will, to distant ages, adorn the annals of science. The first was one whose modesty was only equalled by his talents, and whose expansive and philosophic mind laid the foundation of those discoveries which have revolutionized a science. The second was another, whose reputation, as a moralist and historian, is equal to the first names of any age.

Dr. Black was born at Bourdeaux, in France, where his father was a respectable British merchant. This gentleman was the brother of Dr. Black, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, and acknowledged the first chemist of the age. To him the subject of this memoir was early sent after finishing his first studies in general literature, and from his example and precepts, he naturally, perhaps, acquired a partiality

in favor of the medical profession. This he studied at Edinburgh, with every advantage, and at the usual term of academical progress, took his degree in a manner worthy the connexion in which he stood to so distinguished a character. Besides the latter, he was also allied to Dr. Adam Ferguson, whose "History of the Roman Republic," and "Views of the Progress of Civilization in Society," place him in the first rank as an elegant scholar and philosopher.

After leaving the University, and taking every opportunity of increasing his professional information by frequenting different seminaries and seats of knowledge, as well as by travel and study, Dr. Black some years ago fixed his residence in the metropolis, and sat down in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, an imposing and populous situation. On taking a retrospect of circumstances here, he found that the state of the poor, in point of medical aid, called for relief, as no institution was formed in this quarter for so desirable an object, and the hospitals here, which were entirely for a military purpose, had no connexion with the people at large. With much zeal and humanity, he accordingly began the establishment of the Chelsea Dispensary, in Hans Square, to which he was appointed Physician, and which, by the liberality of the opulent in that quarter, is now in a flourishing condition. This appointment has naturally placed him in a prominent view as a physician, and gives him a favorable opportunity of his talents being known, and we hope, from the seat of medicine where he was educated, and particularly from the intimacy and instructions of his distinguished relative, he has drawn a spark of Promethean fire. That being the case, there can be no doubt, in a few years, fame and distinction will mark his character, and he will shew himself the genuine descendant of those, whose merits will be the admiration of future ages.

DR. R. BATTY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, BROWNLOW-STREET.

A LITERARY noviciate, if not the school of practice, is the school of general medical information, and of that expansion of ideas which gives the possession of principles, and binds together insulated facts, which want their proper application and systematic arrangement in an inscientific mind.

Dr. Batty is a native of Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland. His professional education, besides the London hospitals, was acquired by a regular attendance at the University of Edinburgh, where he is a Member of the Royal Medical Society. He graduated at Padua in 1786, the University where our immortal Harvey became Doctor of Physic. When he settled in London, he considered literary pursuits, and the reputation thus acquired, as the field to introduce him to practice, and he accordingly became editor of the well-known Medical and Physical Journal for some years, which gave him a certain medical connexion. Midwifery was his first object in the commencement of his professional career, the best introduction for a young physician, and he was appointed to the Brownlow Hospital, a strong recommendation to a practitioner acting in this line. One of his earliest patrons, we are told, was Sir R. Jebb, Bart. a physician in the first practice, and who sent him to Italy with one of his patients. This gave Dr. Batty an opportunity of travel-

ling over that delightful country, where he divided his time between the modern hospitals and the splendid works of ancient Greece and Rome. On his return, he was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks, who, in most cases, where he chooses to exert himself, may be considered as a host of strength in point of influence, and Sir Joseph has always remained his steady friend and patron.

From Dr. Batty's literary connexion, however, he gradually acquired a respectable, if not a too extensive, practice, and he has continued to proceed with that prudence and correct conduct which loses nothing of what it gains. He retains his public appointment, which can be no longer necessary, and therefore we wonder he has not resigned it some years ago. His literary employment he has also abandoned some years, which has passed since that time into the hands of a number of younger members of the College, who, like him, have undertaken it as the probation of their talents, and the road to introduce them to the knowledge and favor of their brethren. He may be considered, therefore, in point of settled connexion, as standing on a fixed basis. But though midwifery has been a principal object of Dr. Batty's practice, his ideas have not been absorbed in the obstetric art, and he has a great share of general practice. He is a man of general information, of an acute mind, and respectable talents, and, as such, stands on a par with any member of the College, however high his rank. In conducting the Journal, so far as left to himself, he shewed on all occasions a liberality of sentiment, and a desire to promote the best interests of science.

Though no particular publication has proceeded from his own pen, yet no one is better fitted to instruct on professional subjects, and to draw from his own rich store, as well as to decide with propriety and judgment, on the works of others.

DR. A. HENDERSON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTERN DISPENSARY.

THIS is another example of the union of literature and physic. The present individual possesses high critical abilities, and the acuteness of his natal soil is known to be proverbial.

Dr. A. Henderson is a native of Aberdeenshire, where he received the rudiments of general literature. Edinburgh was the Alma Mater of his professional studies, and where he took his degree. On finishing his course, he directed his steps to the metropolis, with the ambition, no doubt, of a Scotsman, to acquire a reputation, and gain a fortune. To attain these objects, however, time is necessary. To the former his acquirements entitle him, and the latter must depend on chance, and his own industry. There is much, however, in being placed in a proper and fortunate situation, to attract notice and extend connexion.

Dr. Henderson is physician to the Gerard Street Dispensary, but this is an inconsiderable appointment to display his talents; and contributions to literary works, or a connexion with periodical publications, though they may give some reputation, are not the channel for the reception of fees. Besides, the business of a critic to a man of an ingenuous and liberal mind, is an ungracious one. He sees every thing, from the habit of finding fault as a trade, through the jaundiced medium of prejudice and detraction. This has an influence on his general conduct, and

the best dispositions are apt to receive a tincture from this source. So true was Dryden's expression, "the best good-natured man with the worst-natured muse." We do not mean, however, to apply this to Dr. Henderson. We only hint at the rock on which too many split, and acquire from habit the taste of the misanthrope, rather than the liberality and expansion of the philanthropist. Dr. Henderson we know to be a man of research, judgment, and abilities. He is a contributor to some of the first publications of the day, particularly the Encyclopedia Britannica, and he is a correspondent, if we are not mistaken, to the Edinburgh Review. With these proofs of superior acquirements and talents, he has only to press forward, and place himself more in the public eye as a physician than a literary character. He will thus leave the thorny track for a softer path, and thus reach the ultimate object of all exertion, fame, and emolument.

DR. G. G. CURRY,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

IT is singular that the united hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas should each, at one time, possess a physician of the same name. The physician of Guy's we have already treated. That of St. Thomas's is the subject of the present memoir. They differ, however, in their standing in College preferment.

Dr. G. G. Curry is the son of a respectable clergyman. He had every advantage in the acquisition of general literature, and no less so of professional science. Oxford was the University which gave him his honors, and introduced him as a Fellow into the College. The appointment of St. Thomas's soon opened to him after sitting down in London, and thus gave him a school for experience, and a standing in rank as an hospital physician. His first situation was in the City, which, after continuing some years, he has transferred to the west end of the town, less induced by fashion, we should suppose, than to meet, perhaps, the wishes of his connexions. Thus circumstanced, he cannot fail in time to gain popular respect and attention, and gradually to extend his practice. Polite and easy in his manners, and with every advantage of exterior appearance as well as professional science, he has only to persevere to reach the goal of fortune and preferment.

DR. J. SQUIRE,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE CHARITY FOR DELIVERING POOR MARRIED WOMEN AT THEIR OWN HABITATIONS.

THE success of the physician-accoucheur depends much on professional connexion, more, perhaps, than in the other departments of the healing art, and the surest road to this is, by teaching or the instruction of others in this

branch. It is to this circumstance all the principal accoucheurs have owed their extensive practice.

Dr. J. Squire was born in Suffolk, where his father was rector of Lavenham for many years; and at the Grammar School there, of great celebrity, he received his classical education, his father at the same time, with a parent's eye, watching and assisting his studies. At a proper time he repaired to London for farther improvement, and after finishing his progress of two years attendance on the hospitals and lectures, he entered into the service of his country. Here he remained for some years, and had an opportunity of seeing the practice in the hospitals, both in France and Spain, as well as among his own countrymen. He was present at the three important sieges of Louisburgh, Quebec, and the Havannah, a practical school for medicine and surgery, and even for midwifery, among the females who attend the army. At the conclusion of the war, he settled in London, and was very soon elected one of the physicians to the Charity for Delivering Married Women at their own Houses, which he has served with zeal and fidelity for thirty years. In settling here, he prudently connected himself with Dr. Dennison in teaching, and their joint lectures were given at the London Hospital, as forming a branch of those medical instructions given at that hospital. Their success, we believe, was equal to most of their competitors, but the retirement of Dr. Dennison has now left Dr. Squire to the sole charge. For a considerable number of years, this gentleman has carried on a respectable practice, and if he has not shone the first on the list, he has not fallen below any of his equals of the same standing. Though advanced in life, he pursues his profession with the same ardor as at an early period. His experience in his particular line has been great, and as he unites good sense and humanity in his conduct with that prudence which is peculiarly

characteristic of the accoucheur, those who have once employed him are not anxious to change, a proof that he possesses their confidence and esteem.

On the whole, he may be considered as one of real practical knowledge, well versant in midwifery, without any ostentatious parade or affectation of knowledge which is foreign to his department.

DR. BLAND,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER DISPENSARY.

THIS gentleman, like the former, has much devoted himself to the practice of midwifery, though not circumscribing his views, as a physician, to this branch alone.

Dr. Bland is a native of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, where he was born in 1740. He was educated chiefly in London, and after practising for some time as a surgeon and accoucheur, took a degree, and became a Licentiate of the College for general practice. In doing this, however, his first attention was, as stated, to midwifery, and he accordingly began the teaching of this branch, for which he was well qualified. Soon after, he was appointed accoucheur to the Westminster Dispensary, which gave him a public and ostensible appointment favorable to his success as a teacher. Possessing considerable abilities, and a literary turn, Dr. Bland has distinguished himself by a number of communications in the periodical journals on different important subjects.

He has also produced one work on Midwifery, which does him credit, as displaying much just reasoning and critical acquaintance with his subject. This is a treatise on the process of parturition in different animals, shewing in the human subject that it is necessarily connected with more difficulty, pain, and danger, than in other animals, and proving, as it were, the truth of the Scripture denunciation, "in pain shalt thou bring forth," from reasons connected with the structure of parts, and constitution of the human female.

In 1781, the Royal Society published in the 71st volume of their Transactions, a paper he sent them, containing calculations of the proportionate number of difficult to natural labors, and of the proportion of males to females, &c. with accounts and engravings of two monstrous births. The same year he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1790, he published in the second volume of Medical Communications, an account of the Invention and Use of the Lever of Roonhouysen. Since that time, he has furnished all the articles on the subject of Midwifery, in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia; and the beginning of the last year, Proverbs from the Adagia of Erasmus, with Explanations, and Corresponding Proverbs in the Spanish, Italian, and French languages, in two volumes, 12mo.

Having graduated so early as 1778, he stands now high on the list, and has retired for some years from the active exertion of business. He enjoys, therefore, the evening of life in that calm philosophic serenity which a literary character will always enjoy, observing the bustle of those now pursuing the same path he has trod, and investigating the improvements of the day, and estimating their respective merits.

Dr. Bland we consider a physician of abilities, independent of his literary taste, which, producing a fondness

for study, naturally renders a man more scientific, and more given to investigation, even in his own department, than he would otherwise be without it.

DR. RICHARDSON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

DR. RICHARDSON is a native of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, and received the rudiments of a classical education from the late worthy and distinguished Dr. David Doig, rector of the Grammar School in Stirling. Thence he removed to the University of Glasgow, where he studied languages and philosophy during four years, and theology during three, with a view to enter the Church; but, instead of doing that, through the persuasion of an illustrious friend, he turned his attention to the study of physic, which he commenced at Glasgow, and continued at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the autumn of 1807; almost immediately after which, he was called to Bath, to attend Major John Grant, brother of the present Master of the Rolls, with whom he remained for some time, and intended to have established himself in that city; but severe head-aches, which had been induced by nocturnal study, rendering a cessation from business for a season, indispensably necessary, he returned to Scotland, and as his health improved, gradually engaged in the laborious duties of country practice in the upper district of Dumfriesshire.

In 1814, an engagement to travel with a person of rank made it of importance for him to come to London, where he has resided ever since, excepting a few months in the summer and autumn of 1814, that he accompanied to the Continent, as their travelling physician, the Viscount and Viscountess Mountjoy, now Earl of Blessington, to whom he was warmly recommended by Sir Henry Halford. Soon after his return to London, Dr. R. became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and has a fair prospect of reaping his share in the rich harvest of metropolitan practice.

DR. JOHN WALKER,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND DIRECTOR TO THE LONDON VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

PECULIAR circumstances often attend certain individuals, in consequence of which, though laboring for a benevolent purpose, and to promote those very ends which have met general approbation, yet, from the malignity of party and that medical jealousy which exceeds all others in its rancorous spirit, obloquy, instead of praise, is the ill-fated reward of their labors. The present individual has been a zealous prosecutor of vaccination, and wherever an opposition takes place, the public good is benefited by the redoubled efforts of the parties for the common cause.

Dr. Walker is a native of Cockermouth, an inland borough town in Cumberland, where his father, a considerable iron manufacturer, destined him for the same business,

and with this view, sent him on a commercial adventure to Dublin, where, in consequence of an intimacy with a celebrated artist, Esdale, he acquired a taste for engraving, which he prosecuted with success, till religious tenets predominated in his mind, and led him from mechanical to mental pursuits. It was here he first attached himself to that sect with whom he still associates, though possessing peculiar notions of his own not connected with those of his sect. Here he supported himself as a teacher of classical and mathematical learning, a proof of his progress in these sciences, and he was induced to leave this situation, in order to put to press a System of Geography, which brought him first to London, and to enter upon the study of medicine. For this profession he had early had a partiality, and it had been proposed to apprentice him to the same apothecary whom Dr. Woodville had just left; but the objections of some of his friends overruled his intention. This he considers as a remarkable circumstance in his history, considering their joint attention to the same disease has been so great. The expense of his medical studies he was enabled to carry through by the generosity of his wife, and these he conducted on an extensive scale, first in the London hospitals, afterwards in those of Paris, at Leyden, where he graduated in 1799, and then at Glasgow and Edinburgh, which finished his medical career. In taking his degree, he mentions with much sense of obligation, the liberality and philosophic conduct of the professors, who, yielding to his religious scruples, deviated from the common form in the title of his inaugural dissertation.

Dr. Walker left the Continent at the time (in 1799) the combined armies of Russia and England made their descent upon Holland, but did not then stay but a few days in the metropolis. It was his wish at this time to become immediately a Licentiate of the College, but the events of the war having prevented his receiving the regular acade-

mical testimonies from Leyden, such as the College laws require, occasioned objections, which he did not bear with all the mildness of the quaker, but tried various expedients to oblige the College to comply with his demand; being, at last, fortunate enough to procure, by the medium of a friend, the legal vouchers, he was admitted a Licentiate in the usual form, the College shewing themselves above any mean recollection of former animosity.

From this account of Dr. Walker's progress, we may say that the life of no individual member has been so diversified in its pursuits and objects. In the contemplation of medicine, however, he has fixed himself, from the first, to one leading point, the extermination of small-pox by the promotion of vaccination. For this purpose, in the campaign in Egypt, he attended the army and navy under Sir R. Abercromby and Lord Hutchinson, where he undertook the medical care of the brigade of seamen, after having exerted his services both to the army and navy during the voyage, and having been successful in arresting the progress of this deletereous enemy to military and naval life. On his return to London, he became early associated with the first names in the rising establishments for that great and beneficial end. On the remuneration of Dr. Jenner by parliament, and a national establishment being formed for the purpose with parliamentary aid, these lesser institutions became, as it were, suspended. But this establishment not meeting the entire approbation of several characters enthusiastic in this discovery, and who had labored with their best energies for its promotion, some of these institutions were again revived, particularly the Royal Jennerian and City Association by Dr. Walker. It is clear, that so long as mankind will differ in their sentiments on the most common subjects of life, so long may it be expected that they will differ on those of higher moment. On the present busi-

ness we shall not enter into the causes of dispute which have occasioned this diversity of opinion and conduct between the present individual, his friends, and the other vaccinators. There is only one point to be considered, is the public good, benefited by the exertions of Dr. Walker and his associates? If so, then all minor considerations must give way, and as the field is ample, the laborers cannot be too numerous. We may, however, go thus far in commendation of the present character, as to observe, that an individual opposed by power, talent, and influence, has much to combat, and that his perseverance under these circumstances, is much to his credit. That he has encountered much obloquy and abuse from the line of conduct he has pursued, is well known. This, however, it must be great satisfaction to him, has not proceeded from a Jenner, a Woodville, an Adams, or a Pearson. It has proceeded only from the Hornets, who surround such characters for the purpose of gaining consequence to themselves, but whom these characters despise. They are in hopes, that by assimulating their names in the same page, they can participate also in their rank and merits, while the very formation of the national establishment should have told them, in the language of Scripture, that "their noise was but as sounding brass, or a tinkling symbol," that they acted literally in the character of busy-bodies, who, even if they might be useful on some occasions, did not know where to stop, and thus rendered themselves troublesome to their friends, and despicable to their enemies, and that they even injured the very cause they were anxious to support, by their imprudent manner of handling it. It is true, they may have a meaning for it in being before the public, and the public may be deceived, though we believe the profession cannot; if, therefore, their invectives are meant for themselves, *ad captandum*

vulgus, then their views may perhaps be answered, and their polemic attacks being their trade and source of livelihood, they intend no harm by them. This charity would induce us to believe of seemingly religious characters, who, we conceive, all honorable men, and above hypocrisy, for any thing else but professional gain.

So laudable were the exertions of Dr. Walker in Egypt, that he was recommended both by Gen. Abercromby and Lord Hutchinson to the Duke of York. Such commendation is the best answer to anonymous abuse. On the whole, we consider Dr. Walker, with all his eccentricities, as a man of conscientious feelings in the pursuit of his great professional object, of unwearied diligence in the line of prosecuting it, and thus ultimately producing public good. We do not see any reason why the laborer should be deemed unworthy of his hire; he has certainly a fair claim to the remuneration of his talents, and the public which gave a Jenner £30,000 for carrying into detail the discovery, cannot object to giving a Walker a livelihood for his arduous and daily exertions in carrying it into effect.

Dr. Walker has written on a variety of literary, religious, and moral subjects. These we do not enter into; but, besides vaccination, he has published on some philosophical subjects, which deserve attention; as the Elements of Geography, and of Natural and Civil History; of the Universal Gazetteer; of the Rudiments of Science, under the Analysis of Words, Things, and Affairs; of the Fragments of Letters and other Papers, written up the Levant, at the close of the last, and commencement of the present Century; of a Physiological Dissertation on the Heart; of the History of the Small Pox and its Inoculation; and of Vaccination.

Perseverance seems to be the leading trait of Dr. Wal-

ker's character, and the rule which has guided him in life. His favorite maxim is,

"Possunt quia posse videntur."

VIRGIL.

"For they can conquer who believe they can."

DRYDEN.

DR. ALEXANDER MORISON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH, AND PHYSICIAN TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AND PRINCE LEOPOLD.

THE respectable Colleges to which this gentleman belongs is a sufficient passport to public favor, and with the past ordeal of Edinburgh practice, he may with confidence offer himself as a candidate for it.

Dr. Morison is a native of Edinburgh, where he was born of a respectable family in 1779. Both his literary and professional education had the superior advantages of this school, and in 1799, after the usual academic term of study, he took his degree in his own University, with high approbation, as a diligent and attentive student:

Dr. Morison's attendance for five years on the medical Professors of this University, was combined with hospital practice, and extensive private practice under the superintendence of the late Mr. Alexander Wood, long at the head of his profession in Edinburgh.

Before his graduation, he received a diploma from the College of Surgeons. His Thesis was on one of the most important diseases of the head, a subject to which his attention has been particularly directed.

He attended hospital practice, and lectures in London, during two years previous to his being admitted a Fellow of the Edinburgh College.

He has visited part of the south and north of Europe, but not in a military or naval capacity.

Since 1810 he has been Inspecting Physician of the Houses for the reception of Lunatics in the county of Surrey.

In compliance with the rules of the London College, he became, in 1808, a Licentiate, and since then an occasional Resident Physician.

Soon after the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Prince Leopold, he was appointed Physician to their Royal Highnesses, a mark equally of the respect attached to his character and their opinion of his talents as a physician.

With this prepossessing introduction, and his own superior endowments and tried experience, Dr. Morison has every reason to look forward to a distinguished share of practice.

SIR JAMES FELLOWES,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS.

IT is of high consequence to the interests of medicine, and no less so to society, where an individual is so stationed, as to bend his whole attention to one leading object not much known. The present respectable member of the College, from his official appointment in the Mediterranean, has opened new views on the nature of pestilential diseases in general, which claim the notice of every practitioner.

Sir James Fellowes is descended from the respectable family of that name in Norfolk, and is the third son of an eminent practitioner, formerly in the army, who practised for many years with great reputation at Lincoln, and afterwards at Bath, where he attended the Prince of Wales, as one of his Royal Highness's Physicians-Extraordinary.

Under so able and experienced a father, the subject of this memoir was first initiated in the principles of his art, and he received his classical education under the late Rev. Dr. James, at Rugby, a public school of high estimation. He afterwards pursued his academical studies at Peter-House College, in Cambridge, from whence he was elected into Caius and Gonville College (the residence of the celebrated Hervey), as a Tancred student in medicine, and became a Fellow of that Society on the Perse foundation.

During the intervals of the terms in the University, Sir James attended the London schools under Drs. Mar-

shall, G. Fordyce, &c. and those of Edinburgh, under Gregory, Munro, and Hope, and during the peace of Amiens, having travelled with the Marquis of Cholmondeley to France and Switzerland, he availed himself of the opportunities which were afforded to him of observing the foreign practice, and attending the lectures of the most celebrated Professors in Paris.

Being desirous of seeing army diseases, and the complaints peculiar to soldiers on service, Sir James voluntarily offered himself as an hospital assistant, and joined the military hospitals in Flanders, under the command of the Duke of York, in 1794.

On the termination of that campaign, Sir James was appointed Physician to the Forces, and sailed with the memorable expedition to St. Domingo, in the fleet under Admiral Christian.

On the pestilential fever breaking out at Gibraltar in 1804, he was selected and nominated by the then Physician-General of the Army, to proceed to that station on a service of extreme hazard, and which, from its nature, was considered as a forlorn hope.

Some time after his return from the Gibraltar service, his Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on him, in consideration of his services, and on his appointment to the Chief of the Medical Department of the British Army at Cadiz, then under the immediate command of General Graham, now Lord Lyndoch, and to which he was the first person brought forward by the late Director-General, on the formation of the new Board.

Here he had an opportunity of particularly studying the nature of pestilential disorders, and he has traced, in a series of accurate Reports, the history and progress of the fatal epidemic which raged in Andalusia, in Spain, during the successive years of 1800, 1804, 1810, and 1813, and was thence transferred to Gibraltar at one

period, during the autumnal months of 1804. This subject is of the first consequence to an army practitioner, and every ray of information which tends to elucidate and improve either the means of prevention or the treatment of such diseases, cannot be too highly prized, where so much is at stake as the fate of an enterprise, or the existence of an army. The station of the Mediterranean is one, the diseases of which have been, greatly to the credit of the medical department, much investigated during this war. Malta, Sicily, and some of the other islands occupied by British forces, have given scope to the accurate and judicious observations of several military practitioners attached to them, and thus a foundation is laid for the extension of our professional knowledge, no less than for the improvement of our commerce and the enlargement of our empire.

From the present work of Sir James Fellowes, the rules of quarantine come to be more judiciously laid, and more accurately enforced. It points out, thus far thou shalt go, and no farther, with safety, as the result of tried experience, on which only dependance can be placed.

But Sir James Fellowes does not seem one of those official characters who was active or observant only at one time. During his progress in the service, he appears to have paid particular attention to the prevailing epidemic of the station wherever he was situated. He has accordingly in the same work, given an accurate account of the Zealand epidemic, brought by the troops on their return from the fatal Holland expedition in 1809. This shewed itself either in the form of a remitting or intermittent fever, particularly depending on visceral obstructions of the liver and spleen, as a cause, not as a consequence of the disease, according to the common opinion, so fatal as to cut off two thirds of the gallant invading army, and to leave its victims who recovered only the shadows of what

they were for the remainder of their days. This subject is equally interesting with the former, and is highly important from the successful practice it inculcates. The principle laid down in this work is to remove the primary disease of visceral obstruction by bleeding and mercurials, and when this is effected, then to have recourse to the bark and tonic remedies, but not till this leading point is accomplished. The contemplation of such works is the best school for future army surgeons, being the lessons of those who have preceded them in the same walk they are to pursue, and where each step is marked by truth, accuracy, and reiterated experience, not on a small, but extensive scale.

In the introductory part of Sir James's work, is an account of his services; and the Treasury letter to the Secretary at War points out, in the following detail, their meritorious nature.

Extract of a Letter from S. R. Lushington, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury, to Lord Palmerston, the Secretary at War, dated Treasury Chambers, 2d March, 1815.

" My Lords observing that the request of Sir James Fellowes was, in the year 1811, recommended in the strongest terms by the Director-General of the Medical Department, as a remuneration merely due to services already performed, and that the eminent and successful exertions of Sir James Fellowes at Gibraltar and at Cadiz were considered by the Commander-in-Chief to entitle him to the remuneration solicited; that the exigencies of the service connected with the health of the troops, having rendered his return to Cadiz necessary, he was called upon to proceed thither; and that, from the letter written by order of the Commander-in-Chief, it further appears, that the high professional talents displayed by Sir James Fellowes during the period of malignant disease at Cadiz, succeeded

in protecting the troops from its destructive contagion; and that he obtained the highest approbation of the Duke of Wellington, the British Ambassador, and the Spanish government. I have it further in command to acquaint you, that, considering the important nature of these services, and the manner in which they are attested, my Lords feel themselves called upon to confer a mark of their concurring approbation; and are therefore pleased to sanction the retirement of Sir James Fellowes on an allowance equal to his full pay, but on the like condition only as that annexed to the retirement of Sir James Macgregor.

"In thus acceding, at the close of the war, to the earnest memorials of Sir James Macgregor and Sir James Fellowes, supported by such testimonials of approbation as their services, during the war, have called forth from the Commander-in-Chief, and the Duke of Wellington, my Lords desire to hold out to the medical officers of the army, two prominent examples of a liberal consideration of services performed by them in the important and extraordinary situation in which they were placed, and which have given them a claim beyond any other individuals."

Sir James has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and belongs to other learned institutions.

From this view, it may be concluded, that, during his progress in office, he has set a laudable example in his attention to his duties to those who may succeed him, an attention recognised in the most conspicuous manner by the first authorities, and he has accordingly deserved well both of the profession and of his country, as the testimonies of a Wellington and a Lyndoch will record.

JOHN R. THORNTON, M. D.

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE MARY LE-BONE DISPENSARY.

THERE is an enthusiasm in certain minds for discovery, which leads often to most beneficial results. The present individual, though not always successful in his pursuits, must be allowed, from his industry and exertions in the cause of science and humanity, to deserve to be so.

Dr. Thornton is the son of the late celebrated Bonnell Thornton, a man well known for his wit, humour, and literary accomplishments. His son was first educated at Westminster School. On leaving it at the age of fifteen, Dr. Thornton was consigned to the private tuition of Mr. Taylor, rector of Kensington, and after making a certain progress with him in classical literature, was removed to Cambridge, where he was entered of Trinity College. Here he commenced his studies with much assiduity, under the most distinguished professors of the different branches of science. In consequence of the approbation expressed by his teachers, it was the advice of Dr. Hincliffe, bishop of Peterborough, to his grandfather, that he should be bred to the church. But the profession of physic had fixed his attachment, and being left, by the death of his elder brother, independent, he was permitted to follow his own choice. During four years of residence at Cambridge, his assiduity as a student, both at lectures and the hospital, were particularly remarked. At the end of that period, he removed to the London school, and spent three years longer in an attendance on Guy's Hospital. On returning to Cambridge, he then took his Bachelor's degree, and on this occasion defended the new

chemical doctrine of animal heat arising from the absorption of oxygen air by the blood as inhaled from the atmosphere into the lungs. After this, he successively visited the celebrated schools of Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris, for the purpose of acquiring farther information previous to his setting down in practice. He fixed himself in London, where he entered into the late Dr. Beddoes's views, and commenced the introduction of fictitious airs, as a remedy in various diseases. This practice he detailed and defended in his work, entitled "The Philosophy of Medicine."

Soon after beginning practice, he was appointed Physician to the Mary-le-bone Dispensary, to which he paid much attention, and which gave him an opportunity of trying his discoveries and improvements to their full extent. On the discovery of vaccination, he, like many others, wrote in its favor, and deserves to be noticed as one of its first friends. Early in his practice, Dr. Thornton was so fortunate as to gain the friendship of the late Lord Lonsdale, who wished to secure his attendance on his person as his domestic physician, by a handsome annuity, an offer which Dr. Thornton declined, being bent on the pursuits of science and the improvement of his profession. In studying his profession, it may be remarked, Dr. Thornton early acquired a particular partiality and taste for one of its auxiliary branches, the science of Botany and Natural History. This he has cultivated since, with a degree of enthusiasm seldom to be equalled, as his splendid work, entitled, The New Illustration of the Sexual System, his Temple of Flora, his Philosophy of Botany, and other publications, will shew.

In 1812, Dr. Thornton was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, previous to which, he had given some lectures at Guy's Hospital on Botany, at the desire of Dr. Saunders; his lectures there were deli-

vered for professional students; and for men of taste and general literature, he gave them at the west end of the town, in each case observing a separate and distinct plan suited to these views. Several smaller publications of Dr. Thornton, to facilitate his favorite study of botany, may be here mentioned, viz. a Grammar of the Science, and his Practical Botany, both works which have received the approbation of the first botanists, as Professor Martyn and Sir James Smith.

Of this gentleman we may conclude, that he has omitted no opportunity of improving professional science. That he has carried every discovery to its utmost length, and that if he has failed in its answering expectation, it has neither been from want of industry or knowledge.

DR. C. F. FORBES,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT, DEPUTY-INSPECTOR OF MILITARY HOSPITALS, PHYSICIAN TO THE SURRY DISPENSARY, &c.

THE return of peace has increased the College List with the names of several distinguished individuals, who, after the most meritorious services in military life, have now transferred that fund of experience and observation, there so honorably gained, to the advantage of civil society. The present respectable character is one of the number.

Dr. Forbes was initiated in the study of his profession under some of the most celebrated teachers in London, and, finally, went to Edinburgh, where he past the usual time, and took his degree. He entered the army early in life, and was soon appointed Surgeon of the Royal Scots Regiment of Infantry, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

His services and experience in this corps, gained him the esteem and confidence of all his brother officers, as well as of the Royal Colonel, who has ever since continued his warm and steady friend.

By gradual advance, he became Surgeon and Physician to the Forces, and subsequently obtained the rank of Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals.

The extensive range of practice afforded him by his services in the army in every quarter of the globe, has furnished him with a store of facts and observations, which rarely fall to the lot of any individual at so early a period of life.

He was lately appointed Physician to the Surry Dispensary, a most respectable introduction to his settlement in the metropolis, the duties of which he is well calculated to discharge.

Thus situated, we have no doubt that Dr. Forbes will, in a few years, acquire that reputation and confidence in civil practice, which he so strongly and deservedly enjoyed in his official appointments.

DR. THEODORE GORDON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE YORK HOSPITAL.

LIKE the subject of the former memoir, the present respectable individual has trod the path of military duty in the varied and arduous contest which has lately closed, and he still continues his services officially in the same important department.

Dr. Gordon was born of a respectable family in Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, and had the misfortune, at the early age of five years, to be deprived of his parents. His preliminary education was conducted at an academy near Aberdeen, from which, in proper time, he removed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of Master of Arts. The fraternal affection of an elder brother supplied, in some degree, his parents' loss, and by his liberal bounty he was enabled to pursue the study of physic, the particular object of his professional choice. His medical acquirements were, fortunately for him, zealously directed by his cousin, the late Dr. Gordon, principal Inspector of Hospitals, and no less so by Professor Livingstone, of Aberdeen, a most respectable practitioner, and by one of the Infirmary Surgeons, to whom he was three years a pupil, from the two last of whom he may be said to have imbibed the rudiments of his profession. On leaving Aberdeen, he continued for two years a student at the University of Edinburgh, regularly attending all the lectures of that celebrated University, and likewise the

clinical practice of the Infirmary, the first school for a young student to acquire the habit of scientific prescription. From Edinburgh he repaired to the metropolis, and there completed his professional attainments by the routine of the hospitals. Having thus laid, by varied and regular study, a solid foundation, his choice gave the preference to a military life, and he entered the army, according to the rules of the service, in 1803. His first promotion followed in 1804; in 1809 he became a regimental surgeon; in 1813 was placed on the staff, and in 1815 was appointed Physician to the Forces, and became also a Licentiate of the College, and in 1816 was placed in the confidential situation of Professional Assistant at the Medical Board.

During the progress of his military career, it may be observed that he first, in 1805, accompanied the army to Hanover; from thence he was removed to Portugal, where he was present, officially, at the battles of Robia and Vimeiro. In 1810 his services were called for in Gibraltar, and from that important station, in 1811, to Ceuta. In the same year, he again joined the army of Lord Wellington, and was present at the memorable battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and the sieges of Burgos and St. Sebastian, events ever to be recorded in the annals of British prowess and intrepidity. Nor was he absent from any of the minor affairs connected with that hazardous service. Indeed he would most probably have seen the termination of that conflict, but that, on the day on which the *British standard* was planted on the confines of France, he was severely wounded in the head and neck, acting as surgeon to the forces in medical charge of the fifth division of the army, and at the time while accompanying his old regiment to the storming of some redoubts. On his return to Britain, he was appointed Surgeon to the Forces at the York Hospital, but left that situation to proceed to Brus-

sels, after the battle of Waterloo, where his talents and experience were so much wanted. After his appointment of Physician to the Forces in 1815, he took charge of the Military Hospital at Paris, during the latter part of the same year. From this situation he was recalled in 1816, by Sir James Macgregor, to fill his present important appointment—so essential to a military Medical Board.

Though Dr. Gordon has not made himself known as a literary character, yet his abilities and information have gained the esteem and respect of the heads of the medical department, and his official reports on different occasions, have justly merited their particular approbation.

DR. THOMAS BROWN,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

KNOWLEDGE in any profession, without assiduity and attention, becomes inefficient, and without also a delight in professional pursuits, a man seldom excels in them. This maxim has been exemplified in the respectable subject of the present Memoir, who, at an unusual early period of life, found practice and success the result of his labours.

Dr. T. Brown is a younger son of a branch of the Colston family, in the north of Scotland. In consequence of shewing a very early predilection for the profession, from

his juvenile years, the bent of his genius was encouraged, and at a fit age he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where, in 1799, he took his degree of M. D. On that occasion, he published an inaugural dissertation, De Hydrope Anasarca, which particularly met the approbation of the professors. During his residence at Edinburgh, Dr. B. was also an honorary member of the Royal Physical Society, an honour only attained by diligent attendance, and a certain routine of medical probation. After leaving Edinburgh, Dr. B. attended the different hospitals and lectures in London: he then visited the Sea-bathing Infirmary in the Isle of Thanet, to which he was attracted by a favourite professional object, an investigation into the cause and cure of scrofula, and where he had an opportunity of acquiring and maturing, by experience and ocular demonstration, a more perfect judgment of that his favourite pursuit. Here are collected, from all parts of the kingdom, and particularly from the London hospitals, the most obstinate and forlorn cases of this disease, which have passed the ordeal of medical practice, without relief, and are consigned to this Infirmary as a last resource, that the salubrious effects of the marine atmosphere and sea-bathing may assist the powers of medicine, in subduing this formidable hydra to the constitutions of the flower of youth, beauty, and early genius, for to such it too often proves fatal. Dr. B.'s attention to the disease in this quarter soon established his reputation, and in 1805 he was elected Physician to the Infirmary, in his attendance on which, for public benefit, he has sacrificed much of his valuable practice in the metropolis, by devoting a part of each season to a residence there.

Some estimate of his exertions, in his official character, may be judged of from a statement made by the late Dr. Lettsom, at an anniversary meeting, in the presence of the Governors, collected on that occasion.

The Cynanche Maligna, or Putrid Sore Throat, being epidemic in the Infirmary, so successful and judicious was Dr. Brown's treatment, that out of 35 cases only two fell victims to this malignant disease, a proportion, in point of success, which can hardly be instanced, and the more meritorious, as the subjects of its attack were scrofulous patients, and already debilitated by disease.

The utility of such an establishment as Dr. B. has attached himself to, cannot be doubted, and in the opinion of its Medical Board, which comprehends the first professional characters, merits the countenance of every professional man, and the patronage and support of the friends of humanity and their country, as an institution of great national importance. Notwithstanding it has been opened for the reception of patients since the year 1796, it is yet very little known. It has, however, rescued numbers of the industrious poor from the ravaging effects of scrophulous disorders, and thus imbecility and deformity have been lessened, and the miserable consequences of hereditary maladies abated.

A detailed statement of this invaluable charity is given in the Medical Institutions, it is therefore sufficient only in this place to remark, that it is a most important auxiliary to the hospitals of the metropolis, and, in fact, the *only* institution that offers sea air and sea bathing to the suffering poor of London and the inland parts of the kingdom.

The experience of Dr. Brown in the treatment of scrofulous diseases, it is to be hoped will one day meet the public eye; and we are assured he has been collecting, for a considerable time, the chief cases that have come under his care, both at the Infirmary and also in private practice, with such details of the treatment found most successful in them, as cannot fail to interest both the profession and the public: till then we can only remark that the great suc-

cess which has attended his practice in this particular disease, and his devoting his attention so unremittingly to its investigation, deserves, and has met with the most public and marked approbation from the distinguished noblemen and gentlemen who interest themselves in public institutions for such laudable purposes. Connected with Scrofula, and often occurring in the same constitution, is Cancer, a disease of all others the most formidable, as consuming its victims under the torments of excruciating pain, by slow degrees. Here Dr. Brown, by a discriminating attention to the circumstances and stages of the malady, has been fortunate beyond most of his compeers in producing several striking instances of complete cure; and of these the author of the present work has by accident witnessed two. Dr. Brown does not pretend to any practice but what is open and liberal; but he is of opinion that the great principle in the exhibition of the Cicuta and other narcotics, is their long-continued use, the great doses to which they are carried, and their appropriate interchange occasionally with other means, while by a proper experience in this plan, adapted to individual cases, a fortunate and unexpected issue will frequently be the consequence. The cure of Cancer by mechanical excitement of the absorbent system, or compression, as proposed by Mr. Young, comes to be very limited in its application, and every mode that promises success, deserves to be recorded and approved. The physician who devotes himself to the investigation of Scrofula, and who has been placed at the head of an institution so important and beneficial as the general Sea-bathing Infirmary for so many years, cannot fail to have his views also directed to obstinate cutaneous complaints, as part of the same train or class. They are often the opprobrium of every watering-place. In such obstinate maladies, Dr. Brown has experienced arseniates joined with bark, emi-

nently useful, and the continuance of the former remedy, by this combination with tonics, has not been attended with any of these injurious effects to the constitution and general health, which often occasion its use to be suspended in the hands of the first practitioners.

From Dr. B.'s extended connexion in the metropolis, he is now independent of the transient practice which a watering-place affords; and though in full occupation of his time, it is to be hoped he will not eventually withdraw himself from visiting regularly the establishment in the Isle of Thanet, to which he has been so highly useful: indeed this may be considered as the school which directed his observation and study to all those diseases which a sea-bathing residence collects together, and where he has had the fullest access to see its application, and trace its effects in every degree of high as well as low temperature, not only to the diseases specified, but also to rheumatic and paralytic affections of the most aggravated nature.

Dr. B. affords, in his career, a strong instance of what perseverance, joined with abilities and industry, can accomplish, under any insulated circumstances in which merit may be placed at its commencement.

MEDICAL BOARDS.

I. *MILITARY MEDICAL BOARD.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,

SIR JAMES MACGREGOR,

See Page 218.

DR. KER,

LATE OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

EXPERIENCE is the best teacher for the discharge of duty; and the long and meritorious services of this respectable individual have rendered him, during his late official incumbency, a real acquisition to the Medical Board.

Dr. Ker is a native of Scotland, and of a respectable family in Roxburghshire: he received his general and professional education at the University of Edinburgh, where, in five years, he made that proficiency, that, at the end of that period, he past through the preliminary examinations for a degree, which his friends thought proper, on account of his youth, to defer, and instead of it, sent him to London, to attend the lectures of the celebrated teachers

then in highest reputation. At this time, the war betwixt America and this country was at its height, and his friends having applied to the late Mr. Adair, surgeon-general, he received an appointment on the Medical Staff for that service, while attending the lectures of the late Dr. W. Hunter. In America he remained in active duty with the army till the year 1786, when, on the dispersion of the 37th regiment, to which he was surgeon, into different stations in that quarter, he obtained leave to return to Europe. On returning, his first and favourite object was to revisit Edinburgh, and to finish what his friends had prematurely interrupted. He accordingly passed one session more at College, and then graduated, choosing for the subject of his thesis de Pneumonia, a disease one of the most frequent in military life, and one with which he had opportunities of being fully acquainted in the American campaigns. On recommencing his official duties, the East Indies, the continent of Europe, and the West Indies, were successively the scenes of his foreign service, and in the latter station he properly terminated them, having been Inspector of the medical department in the Leeward Islands for two years and a half. On his return home, he was appointed Inspector in North Britain, and continued to hold that situation till called to be one of the members of the Medical Board, as new modelled in 1810. Thus, in the course of his service, Dr. Ker had the fullest opportunities of tracing the diseases of different climates, of observing the varied treatment of different practitioners, his colleagues and competitors in the same field, and of gaining that fund of experience which a correct judgment and an intuitive turn for observation never fails to appreciate, where facts fall under their review. The medical duties of the camp and the field he was therefore early and completely acquainted with.

It may be perhaps properly mentioned here, that this gentleman, in the course of his service in America, fell three times into the hands of the enemy, and was once wounded; and that he was also taken prisoner in the first part of the late war with France. Circumstances worthy only of being noticed, to shew that medical officers of the army are sometimes exposed, as well as military officers, to the accidents of war; besides, to all those frequently consequent to their own appropriate severe and often dangerous duties.

After no less than thirty-five years of active military attendance, he was at last selected to direct and superintend those arrangements which he had hitherto been employed to carry into effect.

The protracted war in which Britain was engaged, the wide extent of the numerous regions occupied by her troops, and the great and disastrous circumstances which at different periods marked this the most remarkable contest that ever occurred in the annals of civilized society, called for exemplary exertions on the part of the medical department at home, to provide for every exigence to which the troops were exposed. These exertions were not found sufficient: dissatisfaction was the result; and it was discovered too late, as happens often in affairs of Government, that a board of superintendence should consist of men of experience in military science, men who had traversed every path of duty, not of those who acted from mere theory, and never had seen the ravages of battle, or encountered the dangers and trials of the field. The Medical Board was accordingly remodelled, as we have observed, on this new and just principle.

In this new Board Dr. Ker was accordingly invited to a place which he has filled for some years, and seen, at last, a successful pause to his labours, by the ter-

mination of the war: indeed, during his incumbency, it is well known the official business, except that connected with patronage, the exclusive department of the Director-General, was mostly entrusted to his direction. The duties of this Board also were more arduous than those of their predecessors at any period: they had not only to supply larger armies than this country had ever employed abroad, with all kinds of medical stores, but they had likewise to form proper arrangements, and to furnish them with medical officers. Whatever was the successful treatment in the hospital or camp, they furnished the means, and were the prop to the whole.

When, from circumstances of expediency, as it was declared, rather than from any thing connected with public necessity, the present Director-General of the Army Medical Board was appointed to succeed Mr. Weir, whose advanced age and bodily infirmities obliged him to resign that situation, Dr. Ker, being second member of it, did not find that change compatible with the feelings inspired by a consciousness of having executed his public duties, during a long course of service, with zeal and good effect; he, therefore, asked, and has obtained leave to retire from the Board. Before he was appointed to the Army Medical Board, he had been, as has been stated already, on almost constant service in the execution of his professional duties with the army, for about thirty-five years, and that in all parts of his Majesty's dominions, but chiefly abroad; during which period his conduct and exertions had always met with marked approbation, and his mind had become stored with such a practical knowledge of the nature and duties of the department, as well qualified him for fulfilling the important office of directing the affairs of it. It is not surprizing, therefore, that he should have felt aggrieved in being superseded by the appointment of Sir

James Mac Gregor, when, besides, it is considered that however meritoriously this gentleman had performed his executive duties under the distinguished commander who recommended him to the favour of the authorities at home, he had been enabled, in a great measure, to do so, not only in consequence of his having been fortunate enough to take up the direction of the medical department of the peninsular army, when it had been arranged, and for several active and serious campaigns, in full activity, by an experienced, zealous, and intelligent predecessor, but also by his own measures being strenuously supported and much facilitated by the exertions and arrangements of the Board at home, and by being by them furnished, most amply, with supplies of all kinds of necessary stores, and of medical assistance. We have been told that, great and unexampled as the supply of medical officers was, and which took away every officer efficient for foreign duty that could possibly be spared from all other services, an unlimited number more of able and well qualified medical gentlemen would have been sent to the army in the peninsula, had they been required by the chief of the department, as was offered to him by the Board; for it was in their contemplation, we understood, to call in, under due encouragement, the assistance of such able medical practitioners of civil life as might be inclined to serve in the hospitals of the army in the peninsula, or occupy the places of the regular medical officers of the army as were then indispensably employed in the medical duties at home, and under a state of health fitting them for the more laborious duties abroad.

When Dr. Ker asked leave to retire from the Board, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief expressed full approbation of his conduct and exertions, and even signified the great satisfaction he would have that the

public service was still benefited by his continuance in office. The preceding Commander in Chief, Sir David Dundas, had also, on his retiring from that situation, testified no less his approbation of Dr. Ker's conduct, along with the Members of the Board.

Thus, in passing into private life, Dr. Ker will have the pleasing satisfaction of having been instrumental in promoting the glory of the British arms, by the wise arrangements which lessened the period of sickness to the unfortunate soldier, and regulated the best treatment in the hospital after the dreadful havoc of the field.

DR. FRANKLIN,

PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR OF THE MEDICAL BOARD, AND LATE INSPECTOR-GENERAL IN SICILY.

THE same honourable recommendation of tried service and practical experience in the appointment of the other members of the Board, elevated the present respectable individual to the same situation which he has now held with much public utility for some years, since the resignation of Dr. Gordon.

Dr. Franklin is a native of England, and received his professional education partly at Edinburgh, where he attended two years and a half, and partly at the London Hospitals, the best school for an army practitioner, being for long a pupil at Guy's, under Dr. Saunders. On entering upon professional life, he preferred military service, where

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another memoir, when this Board had more arduous duties to perform than had ever occurred before in that department. Dr. Franklin, therefore, in conjunction with his colleagues, has had a share in these splendid events which have raised the British character, and by forming arrangements of that wise and effective nature, for the use of the soldier, have kept, in the language of the French, the materielle of the army fit for active service, in a superior manner to what the wars of former times have witnessed.

In regard to his private character, Dr. Franklin is distinguished by that modest and unassuming conduct which will ever claim respect, and by that prudent reserve, which fits him much for an official situation.

DR. SOMMERVILLE,

PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR OF THE MEDICAL BOARD, AND LATE INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS, &c.

THE late retirement of Dr. Ker from the Board occasioned a rivalship for the succession betwixt the present respectable individual and some others, all characters of tried service and approved merit. The better stars of Dr. Sommerville prevailed, and gained him this distinguished appointment, in consequence of which a predominance of Scots interest still continues in the Board, as at its original establishment.

Dr. Sommerville is a native of Scotland, and the son of the celebrated historian of that name. In his professional education he had every advantage of the Edinburgh school, which he improved by an attendance on the London hospitals, particularly Guy's, where he was under Dr. Saunders. On completing the full routine of study, the army became the object of his preference, and he accordingly entered it in 1796.

His first appointment was to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was preferred to be Garrison Surgeon, and filled also some of the civil departments. After continuing here some years, he returned to Britain, and was then appointed Surgeon on the Staff; and soon after promoted to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals. On General Craig being ordered to the Mediterranean, to support with a British force the King of Naples, he was appointed Chief of the Medical Department, and continued his services in Naples and Sicily till the return of the Commander in Chief. He next attended the same meritorious officer on his taking the command in Canada, where he was also nominated Chief of the Medical Department, and continued for a considerable time, joining with his professional situation some other offices of confidence and trust. On leaving America, and revisiting Britain, he was placed on home service, as Inspector of the Edinburgh district, an appointment which gave him an opportunity of revisiting the academic scenes of his early days, and finishing the term of study which entitled him to the highest medical honors. Dr. Sommerville accordingly took, at this period, his degree in medicine, after that experience and knowledge in practice which enabled him to form a just opinion of the doctrines of the schools, and to appreciate them no further than they deserved.

On the termination of the war, he was lately selected, on the resignation of Dr. Ker, as we have stated, to take

his seat at the Medical Board, as a mark of approbation of his official conduct, and a reward for his services.

We may therefore say, that constituted as the Medical Board now is with those who have taken a lead in the executive duties of the service, there can be no doubt it will be more efficient, should circumstances require it, than at any former period, and that the members, by knowing the talents and opportunities of each individual with whom they have served and associated, will be most able to place them in situations, should they be called upon, where they could be most useful.

In regard to Dr. Sommerville, we may conclude, that he is equally entitled to the character and distinction which has marked our opinion of his colleagues.

Professional Assistant, Dr. Theodore Gordon, page 370.

II. NAVY MEDICAL TRANSPORT BOARD.

DR. HARNESS,

MEDICAL COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

PROFESSIONAL life, when only conducted officially, differs much from the pursuits of private practice. The dignity and independence of character is there preserved, and shines above the trammels with which it is shackled in civil society.—The present respectable individual has long held his important appointment with much credit to himself, and no less utility to the public service of his country.

Dr. John Harness, Medical Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy, was born in London on the 15th of November, 1754, and at an early age was removed to Wattington, in Oxfordshire; where he received a liberal classical education, under the Reverend Mr. Birkhead; after which he was instructed in the rudiments of the profession by his grandfather, John Foote Harness, a most eminent practitioner, and first cousin to Dr. Frank Nicholls, professor of anatomy in the University of Oxford, who succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as physician to King George the Second.

Dr. Harness was afterwards sent to complete his education in the schools of the metropolis, and was long a pupil

of Guy's Hospital, under Dr. Saunders; a dissecting and dressing pupil under Mr. Else, lecturer on anatomy and surgery at St. Thomas's Hospital: and that he might attain the more correct information of the practical part of the profession, he was entered a pupil to the apothecary of that institution. In December 1776, Dr. Harness embarked from thence in the royal navy; and was, in May 1778, promoted to the rank of Surgeon, by Admiral Young, Commander in Chief at Antigua. He was a short time Surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, from which situation he was appointed Physician to the Fleet about to sail for the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, in 1793; from which station he returned in 1799.

In January 1800, he was appointed by Earl Spencer a Commissioner of the Sick and Wounded Board; and upon Dr. Johnson's death, he was, upon the 5th of May, 1802, appointed by Earl St. Vincent Chairman of that Board. In January, 1806, when the medical department of the Royal Navy was consolidated with the transport service, Dr. Harness was appointed the Medical Commissioner of that Board. In every situation, he has rendered the most essential professional benefit to the public service, as may be shewn by the conspicuous part he has taken in introducing the general use of citric-acid, as the *preventive of scurvy* in his Majesty's fleets: and by recommending as he did in 1804 to the late Lord Melville the bettering the situation of the naval-surgeons, and thereby to encourage men of acquired talents to embark and continue in it: from which regulation, the most solid and incalculable advantages are allowed to have been, and ever must be derived to that service.

When Dr. Harness was placed first in this department, such was the abject state of the medical naval service that the picture drawn by the pen of Smollett in his Roderick

Random, is by no means an exaggerated representation of it. Since that time, some of the first improvements in surgery have taken place from that source, the department has been placed on a respectable footing, and a saving to Government has arisen of not less than £70,000 per annum, by a superior mode of arranging its concerns.

For a copy of Dr. Harness's letter, addressed to the late Lord Melville on this important subject, see the Naval Chronicle for March 1816.

Upon the 20th of February, 1799, General Charles O'Harra honoured Dr. Harness with the following letter and enclosure.

"My dear Sir,

"I have much pleasure in sending you the enclosed extract of a letter I have just received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and do assure you I feel much obliged, as well as all the garrison, for the very able and unremitted care and attention you were pleased to shew our sick.

I am, dear Sir,

Most faithfully,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES O'HARRA."

Doctor Harness.

Gibraltar, 20th Feb. 1799.

Extract of a Letter received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Horse Guards, 7th December, 1798.

"The invalids sent home in the Weymouth arrived

a few days since at Portsmouth, and his Royal Highness has only to regret their amount. It is sincerely to be hoped that the unfortunate disorder which has prevailed in the garrison, under your command, will be but of short duration, and the effects of it will not prove so bad as apprehended.

" His Royal Highness desires you will be pleased to express his thanks to Dr. Harness, for the ready assistance he has afforded the troops on this occasion."

In concluding, therefore, our memoir of this gentleman, we may say that his merit and utility have given him preferment, and that from his exertions the service has derived more benefit than it is generally the lot of an individual to be able to bestow.

III. NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES MOORE, ESQ.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, SURGEON TO THE SECOND REGIMENT OF LIFE-GUARDS, AND DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE lineage of merit every individual has a right to boast, and the present respectable character is descended from a family equally distinguished for its pen and its sword. The name of Moore is one which every Britain will recollect with gratitude and feeling, and the memory of his illustrious brother, the late Sir John Moore, a sacrifice to the unfortunate pressure of adverse circumstances, will be revered to latest times, not only in this country, but over Europe.

Mr. James Moore is the second son of the late Dr. Moore, so well known as a writer of the first abilities, and particularly for his admirable and entertaining picture of the manners of France and Italy. He was a native of the county of Stirling, in Scotland, and practised for several years, with reputation, as a physician in Glasgow, till his connexion with the late Duke of Hamilton, with whom he travelled, led him to abandon his

professional pursuits. The present Mr. Moore was born at Glasgow, and commenced his studies at the University of that city, but his medical education he received in London. After finishing his studies here, Mr. Moore became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and seated himself as a regular practitioner at the fountain head, depending on his own merit and the highly respectable introduction of his own family, now so distinguished in life. He was not long in practice before he endeavoured to shew he had equal claims on public attention as those to whom he was related, and his first literary production was an Essay on the Means of preventing Pain in Surgical Operations; a work which displayed a knowledge of the economy and ingenuity in the principles he had adopted on the subject. His next publication was a Commentary on the late Dr. Cullen's Materia Medica, a work which met the approbation of some of the first characters, and in which he has endeavoured to shew his ingenuity by theorising on the action of the principal remedies contained in that excellent treatise.

The prize of the Lyceum Londinense was also adjudged to this ingenious surgeon, for the best dissertation on the nature and properties of pus, the subject proposed for that year's exhibition. Besides these, the occasional circumstances of his practice employed his pen on other topics, equally interesting, through the medium of the periodical publications, and by these he shewed himself no less a man of science, than zealous for the improvement of his profession. His reputation became therefore soon fixed as a surgeon of rising merit and much promise, and his practice felt the beneficial influence of his literary exertions. But besides his professional abilities, the circumstances which attended the fate of his gallant brother, and the interest the nation took in that

event, called forth his pen on topics calculated to shew him in a different and new character, and one which did him no less credit than his medical labours. The desire of the Ministry to preserve the ascendancy of the British arms in Spain, it is well known led them to make a bold and desperate effort to oppose the superiority of the French power. They were aware this could only be done by giving the command in the peninsula to one who was justly considered as the ablest general of the age. Sir John Moore was accordingly appointed to this perilous service, with large promises, but without adequate means to carry his judicious plans into effect. After doing all that man could do in the forlorn and critical circumstances in which he was placed, the battle of Corunna decided his fate as a hero, and shewed his judgment as a general in saving his army. The history of this memorable campaign was written by Mr. Moore, as a tribute of fraternal affection on the one hand, and to rescue the memory of his brother, on the other, from that detraction which the first abilities, the most consummate valor, and the most untainted virtues, will ever meet with from the envious and malevolent, where circumstances turn out unfavorable His defence is ably written, and will remain a lasting monument to its author's praise.

The discovery of Dr. Jenner, and the progress of vaccination, next opened a new field for Mr. Moore's activity and exertions. He was one of those who early used every means, by his pen and practice, of promoting it; and of proposing to Government the appointment of the National Vaccine Establishment. When this judicious measure was adopted, so highly did he stand in public opinion as a promoter of that great blessing to the human race, that he was appointed Director of this National Board. The propriety of the choice has been

since amply justified. The Reports of the Institution have been drawn up with talent and judgment, and have contributed to extend vaccination: nor has he been satisfied with his official labors, but has published also a full history of the progress and results of the small-pox, in order to compare them with those of the vaccine discovery.

In this work, which displays much deep research, intense and laborious reading, and accurate investigation, he has given a complete view of this pest of the human race, from its first appearance to the present time, not omitting one author who has ever noticed it; and tracing the different theories or medical opinions to which it has given rise; thus developing, as it were, the history of the human mind on the subject. We believe few but this gentleman could have had the patience to complete such a publication, and he is now employed in pursuing the same plan on vaccination, to accomplish which, the materials are so amply in his power.

But though thus occupied, his views have not been entirely engrossed by official duties. On the introduction of the Eau Medicinalle into this country, as a remedy for gout, his curiosity was awakened, as well as that of many others, to ascertain its nature and composition; and he accordingly instituted a set of experiments for that purpose. The result of these he has published in a well-written pamphlet addressed to his friend Dr. Jones, who first brought it to this country, as stated in his Memoir, which proves its identity to an infusion of white hellebore and laudanum, in taste, smell, and action. The philanthropic motives by which he was induced to make this investigation deserve every praise; and though the remedy has now had its day, and is descending with so many others into oblivion, yet the facts he has brought forward

are highly important, as they give us a ready palliative in the fits of the disease. Indeed the consequence of his experiments has been highly important to the science of medicine; he has 1st, restored an old and active remedy to public attention—2dly, he has proved its influence over gout in a degree superior to every other article brought forward, as proved incontestably by him both in private and hospital practice.

On the whole, we may say, that Mr. Moore, in his career, has shewn himself the deserving scion of a generous stock, and no way behind in merit in the particular walk in which he is placed.

IV. VETERINARY COLLEGE.

EDWARD COLEMAN, ESQ.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, AND ROYAL VETERINARY PROFESSOR.

IF the study of human medicine require for its successful practice an acute and intuitive observation of existing circumstances, as well as an extensive and varied knowledge of the animal economy, the study and practice

of animal medicine requires it still more, for the patients here cannot unfold their complaints, or express their feelings, as a cue to direct in the treatment. The present respectable individual has shewn himself equal to the task he has undertaken, both as a practitioner and Professor.

Edward Coleman, Esq. the present Royal Veterinary Professor, was originally bred to the study of medicine, and was for many years a pupil at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, under the celebrated Professors of that school. The ignorance of practitioners in the veterinary art in this country, had been long felt and deplored, when a number of gentlemen, actuated by the most liberal and patriotic motives, formed themselves into a society for the improvement of this branch, and erected a school and suitable appendages for the teaching and practice. The appointment was first given by them to a Frenchman, M. St. Bell, who was invited to this country for the purpose. The premature death of M. St. Bell prevented him carrying the object into effect, or at least farther than commencing the undertaking. It was reserved for Mr. Coleman, who succeeded him, to give it all the advantages which the excellence of the projection deserved, and to place both the teaching and practice on a scientific and useful plan.

The first object of Mr. Coleman was to point out the advantage of medical knowledge connected with their own branch, to his pupils, and to facilitate the means of their acquiring it. With this view, at his request and solicitation, the most eminent teachers of the metropolis opened their theatres gratuitously for the admission of his pupils, and thus they were enabled to acquire a solid foundation of knowledge on which to ground and improve the principles of their own branch.

As prejudice, no less than ignorance, is the great bar to improvement, Mr. Coleman's first and leading object with his pupils is to direct their attention to the study of anatomy, and to build upon it all progress in the veterinary art. A fondness for this part naturally leads them to investigate all cases that come under their care, and thus unfolds correctly the causes and seats of disease. But not content with teaching and directing a scientific practice to his pupils under his inspection, Mr. Coleman has carried his views farther, and endeavoured to lay before the public his opinion on some of the most important diseases which affect the system of the horse, with a view to overturn rooted prejudices and dangerous malpractice, founded upon them. His first work was an elaborate and extensive Treatise on the Hoof and its Diseases. Here the anatomy is accurately and scientifically explained, and the explanation assisted to the eye of the reader, by correct and elegant engravings. The subject is naturally connected with the art of shoeing, and from the structure of the foot, the proper principles of this art are deduced and enforced.

The institution of the Veterinary College, under Mr. Coleman, has produced a revolution in the veterinary establishment of the army. The veterinary surgeon, in consequence of his improved knowledge, has risen to higher rank, and been placed on a superior footing, by commission from his Majesty, from his acknowledged greater utility. The same influence which it first affected in the army has gradually been extending itself through every part of the country, and a new race of scientific practitioners are now almost every where to be met with.

Such are the advantages that arise from the labours and exertions of one man, when placed in a situation

to give instruction, and introduce improvement, in any branch, on an extensive scale. In the practice, one great object of Mr. Coleman has been to introduce simplicity, to do away, in prescribing the farrago of inert substances jumbled together, which characterized the vulgar proceeding of the farrier, and to restore the pharmacy of this branch to the same clear and simple combinations which now mark the improvements in medicine.

The reputation Mr. Coleman has acquired as a Professor has not been confined to this country: his merits have extended themselves over Europe, and some of the first princes of the continent have applied to him for veterinary surgeons of his own instructing, or to instruct those they sent him.

Another happy effect of Mr. Coleman's appointment as Professor may be stated, that of rendering the veterinary art in some degree popular. The establisment of the College naturally connected him with the chief men of rank and fashion, and the daily intercourse and frequent introduction of such subjects between them, has led many to a real cultivation and acquaintance with this science; and he has been employed to read courses of private lectures to some of the first of the nobility.

If Mr. Coleman, therefore, proceed with the same zeal which he has hitherto shewn for some years longer, he may be considered as having done more to raise this branch than has been done for centuries before; and we may justly say of him, that with considerable abilities he possesses the happy talent of making his varied information, both in medicine and the auxiliary branches, bear on his own department, so as to illustrate improve, and lead to discovery.

This gentleman is also a member of the different medical and literary societies, and he stands, in point

of scientific acquirements, on a par with the first names of the day.

SIR A. BROOKE FAULKNER,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

LONG and distinguished military services have conferred on this gentleman, in common with the other meritorious medical officers, the honour attached to his name.

Sir A. B. Faulkner is a native of Ireland, and commenced his professional acquirements at the University of Dublin, being entered of Trinity College, and afterwards of the same at Cambridge, where he took his degree, and thus became entitled to be a Fellow of the College. He studied likewise at Edinburgh, and while there was particularly intimate with Lord Cullen, the son of the celebrated Professor, and other distinguished characters. Previous to passing the College, he entered the army, and rose through the different gradations which the etiquette of military service requires, till he came to the rank of Physician, when the College honors were necessary to sanction his appointment under the former system practised at the Board.

To detail Dr. Faulkner's services, we may observe that he was officially employed in the memorable expedition to Walcheren, where medical talents of the first order

were called for, in order to check the ravages of disease, more formidable to the troops, than the cannon, or the sword. In this service, Sir Arthur proved himself both a deserving officer and a man of nice honor and conduct in his interference with some of his professional brethren.

On his return to Britain, he was next appointed to the Mediterranean station, and associated with several distinguished individuals, we have already noticed, in the hospital service at Malta, Sicily, and the other depots of the army in these insular possessions. That his conduct here gave satisfaction is sufficiently proved by the honor of knighthood conferred on him when he came home, and the prospect then offered him of returning to the same station, with a high civil appointment. This however at the time not taking place, Sir A. continued his professional career, and at the termination of the war having left the service, he has now sat down as a private practitioner at Cheltenham, where biliary complaints, the reliques of a warm climate, are so apt to be collected, and in which his experience in the Mediterranean well fits him for giving relief. In point of science and professional information, this gentleman has always ranked high in the service.

ADDITIONS TO THE MEMOIR OF

SIR A. B. FAULKNER.

AMONG his other preferments, this eminent individual has been appointed Physician in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He is descended from some of the first families in Ireland, and is a graduate not only of Cambridge, as stated, but also of Oxford and Edinburgh. His Fellowship placed him at once in rank as an Army Physician, where, besides Walcheren, his services were extended to Corunna. After the service at Walcheren, he became particularly known to the public by a tract recommending the establishment of an hospital for officers, the want of which was lamentably experienced in that island; which recommendation has been carried into practice with the happiest results to the good of the service. His exertions also in the plague at Malta, which committed such ravages in 1814, will be best appreciated by a reference to a paper which was transmitted during his employment in that calamitous service, to the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

DR. T. DREVER,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, &c.

A PECULIAR turn for accurate and patient investigation, and an ardent zeal and attention to what comes under his review, ought to be the leading characteristics of the scientific physician, and the present respectable individual has distinguished himself for those essential qualities which deserve confidence, and lead most certainly to success in practice.

Dr. T. Drever is of a respectable family in Scotland, where, at an early period of life, he was sent to an eminent grammar school, and acquired the first rudiments of classical learning. He was then placed, by the anxious solicitude of his family, under a private tutor, with whom he continued till sufficiently advanced to commence his academical career at the University: he then entered a student of general literature at Marischall College, Aberdeen, under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Beattie, Dr. Campbell, and other celebrated characters in that ancient seminary. Here he particularly distinguished himself as a most attentive student and exemplary scholar, of which the most flattering testimonials were given by the Professors: during the progress of his studies in general literature, he commenced here his professional noviciate, under Dr. Livingstone, a well-known eminent physician and professor of medicine in the University, with whom he had

the advantage of not only attending private practice, but also of seeing the more extensive and varied routine of a large hospital. In the course of his academical residence he became a Member of the Medical Society of Aberdeen, and such was the estimation in which he was held as to be unanimously elected its President, and afterwards, on his retirement from office, an honorary member. On leaving Aberdeen, the Professors and most eminent physicians of that city, united in shewing their respect for Dr. Drever, and their sense of his merit, by a very handsome testimonial, exprest in the most liberal and classical terms: after which Dr. Drever removed to Edinburgh, and there went through the regular courses of professional study with the same avidity as if he had just began his medical career. After the usual time, he took his degree, and chose for the subject of his inaugural dissertation De Pneumonia.

During his residence at Edinburgh, Dr. Drever established a point of considerable importance to the students of the other Scots Universities, the assumption of one year of previous study at them, into the term of the Edinburgh regulations, thus limiting the duration for a degree to a year less than the common period. On his application and memorial the point was conceded to him, and thus forms a precedent proper to be known and acted upon by other students. Dr. Drever, not satisfied with his full career of study here, next commenced his attendance at the London school, and entered a physician's pupil at St. Bartholomew's, under Dr. Latham, where he continued to be a diligent observer till he fixed himself in private practice. Accordingly, considering a watering-place as the best preliminary step before launching into the practice of the metropolis, he settled at Buxton, extending his attendance to Macclesfield, and taking in all the extensive circuit of the adjoining counties of Derbyshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, and even Leicester-

shire. Here he resided with high respect, and established an eminent medical reputation for a period of twelve years, during the greater part of which he was Senior Physician at Buxton, and during the whole time sole physician at Macclesfield. Here also, by his laudable exertions, an extensive Dispensary was established, for the benefit of the poor, to which he was appointed physician, and very flattering testimonies of gratitude for his services have been tendered him, in the course of his attendance, from the first characters in the Committee of Management.

Besides the Dispensary at Macclesfield, Dr. Drever was also highly instrumental in the establishment of a Bathing Institution at Buxton, for the benefit of the sick and lame poor, sent from every part of the kingdom, on a most liberal and humane footing, where the patients are supplied with a weekly donation of 6s. besides all the advantages of medical advice, medicines, and the free use of the baths: an allowance which no other institution in the kingdom grants, and does great credit to its Governors. The resort here is annually not less than 500. To this Institution Dr. Drever is both Physician and Trustee.

It may perhaps be here properly remarked that the situation of a Physician at so distinguished a watering-place as Buxton, is attended with many advantages to his improvement, if a man of research and investigation. The patients that resort there have been generally under the care of the most eminent metropolitan physicians, and he has an opportunity of comparing their opinions with his own, and putting them, where they disagree, to the test of practice. This must often raise him in the estimation of a patient, where his case has been mistaken or improperly treated by high names. Dr. Drever can accordingly boast some of the first in rank and fashion as his patients and friends, made so by that

feeling of gratitude which naturally attends unexpected recovery, and the display of great professional zeal and attention on the part of the physician in effecting it. Indeed Dr. Drever's name and reputation have been well known, for many years, to the first physicians in every part of the kingdom.

The physicians of a watering-place are too often considered as men of inferior capacity and acquirements, and mostly consulted on the proper mode of employing the local remedy for which patients attend. But instead of receiving any patient on this footing, it has been the practice of Dr. Drever to lay this local circumstance out of view, to consider each case in all its bearings, and to act on a regular and general plan drawn from the apparent state of the system, not to prescribe for the symptom or local affection alone. In chronic diseases, this is the just theory to be formed, to consider the derangement of particular organs as a mere indication of the general health which only shews itself more prominent in this particular part or organ, from peculiar circumstances of its organization or degree of action in the economy; for one part, we well know is always weaker in every habit than the rest, and yields more to the influence of a general morbid cause.

Reasoning then in this manner, the treatment must be directed to change the general habit, not to exert a marked influence on a part, for the consequence of the latter is, that though the morbid pressure or local disease may be removed for the time, yet while the state of the system continues, the same that induced the local affection or partial evil, the apparent malady will again return, or what is too often the case, the constitution, sinking under a general decay, is too often sacrificed to the removal of the seeming local affection.

The judicious mode of proceeding adopted by Dr. Dre-

ver has enabled him to perform cures under the most forlorn circumstances, and by attending to the whole, not circumscribing his views to one point to nurse on the constitution to renovation. In liver affections and deep-seated visceral obstructions, where, along with the local disease, the general health is almost always in a very feeble and imperfect state, this care and judgment are essentially necessary. Mercury, the bold Herculean remedy, and other purgatives commonly employed, according to the present fashionable system, never fail to debilitate the patient, and hurry on the fatal event. There is also a particular period of life in females at which mistakes in treatment are apt to occur, for want of this just mode of reasoning. The exact term of the change of life, whatever physiologists may say, is uncertain: collapse is often present for years in the system long before that change takes place. Various local affections are apt to occur, as it proceeds, in consequence of nature being unable to relieve herself or exert those powers she formerly possessed. Among these may be mentioned a determination to the head, throat, or other parts inducing local disease. These affections then in this case are not the disease; they are merely symptoms. The general state of the habit must be renovated, and as that proceeds, the local affection will give way. The same may be said in every form of chronic disease, which never attacks till the system is on the decline or prematurely weakened in some shape or other, and requires fresh vigor. A proof of this is strongly afforded in the use of the Buxton waters, a decided stimulant and restorative, both from temperature and chemical combination, and the beneficial effects they produce at this critical period of life are often most striking, in removing local disease connected with a very unhinged and imperfect state of health, which they have done where every other means had failed. Dr. Drever's

view of their operation is most judicious, for they tend powerfully to assist the then but feeble and ineffectual efforts of nature to restore that balance of circulation essential to health, and which at that time appears to be lost.

Thus Dr. Drever has built his inductions on a fair and solid foundation, as the result of real experience and accurate observation.

The same reasoning and practice apply to the invalids returning from long residence in a tropical climate, where the general health is so often greatly deranged, and where local disease forms, connected with and dependent on this general state of weakness, and also in these cases where the constitution appears to be worn out, either by long-continued previous disease, or by too intense application of the powers either of body or mind. It is under these circumstances we have the melancholy task so often to witness the baneful effects of mercury, given too freely, with a view to remove seeming local malady.

In chronic diseases also, we may farther remark, different from others, it ought to be the object of the physician to detect their nature and extent, not so much from the criterion of the pulse as from the marked appearance of features. The harassed, anxious, and collapsed outline which the face presents under disease is very different to a discerning observer, from the open, expanded, and free expression of health.

These are the principles Dr. Drever has laid down in his conduct as a practical physician, and he, therefore, has sat down in London with every advantage of matured judgment, experience, and connexion, and has every right to look forward to a first rank in metropolitan practice.

DR. TURNER,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

OFFICIAL incumbency always claims respect, but it should not be held as a sinecure with apathy, where the interests of science are concerned.

Dr. Turner is a native of London, and the son of a West India merchant in the city. His medical education he received principally at Cambridge, with the assistance of the London school, and after taking his degree of Doctor, he commenced practice in the metropolis, and soon after became a Fellow of the College, to which his Cambridge honors entitled him. On a vacancy of Physician to St. Thomas's, he was the successful candidate, and has continued to discharge the important duties of this appointment for a series of years, with laudable zeal and ability. The result of some part of his practice and observation here, he has communicated in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians, being an interesting case of inflammation of the adipose membrane of the kidneys, which ended fatally where the progress was uncommonly rapid, and where no diminution in the secretion of urine took place during the disease. From this specimen, we have some grounds to form rather a favourable opinion of Dr. Turner's talents; but it does not seem to have been his wish, like many others, to press forward much on public attention.

The union of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospital has perhaps, in some degree, injured the latter, or, at least, thrown it into the shade; for the active exertions of the Medical School of Guy's have been so conspicuous, stimulated by the example of its meritorious founder, as to eclipse the other institutions of the metropolis; and there is certainly no where that medicine and surgery have shone with equal eclat, and have produced pupils standing so high in the ranks of professional life.

On the whole, we may say, Dr. Turner does no discredit to the rank he holds in the College.

DR. S. LUKE,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, *&c.*

THE subject of the present Memoir is known to us through various channels, which all concur in affording the most satisfactory evidence that few have evinced during a long series of years, greater professional skill, and that in the exercise of it no man has more uniformly stood aloof from the arts by which the sycophant too often succeeds.

Dr. Luke is a native of Cornwall, and received a good classical education under the auspices of the Reverend James Parker, at that time master of a school in Corn-

wall, which sent into the world several distinguished scholars. His application to the medical profession commenced at an early age in a situation where, from local circumstances, namely numerous mines in the neighbourhood, he had an opportunity of observing and studying a great variety of diseases, arising from accidents and other causes. This is a species of information highly useful, which practitioners are too much unacquainted with, viz. the diseases and injuries belonging to particular professions, and which ought to claim a more general study than it does, since disease is so varied and modified by peculiar local circumstances, and since also the successful treatment is much connected with this intimate knowledge.

At the usual time his pursuits were transferred to London, where, and in Paris, he spent three years in the zealous cultivation of the different branches of his profession. In the latter place he was for some time a pupil of the celebrated Dessault, in the Hospital of La Charite, and afterwards, on his return to London, became a full member of the College of Surgeons, with the design of embarking as a surgeon in the army.

At a subsequent period Dr. L. passed two years at Edinburgh, sedulously entering into all the sources of knowledge which that University is so well known to supply, and ultimately took his degree in medicine at the University of Cambridge.

When in the early part of his life he had been obliged to leave London on account of ill health, and fix himself in the country, he established the first dispensary known in the west of England, in the conducting of which, while much advantage ensued to the public, he had an opportunity of obtaining for himself the most solid information in his profession.

The establishing this dispensary does great credit to Dr. Luke, as it was setting an example which has been

productive of the most beneficial effects, and the duties of this institution Dr. Luke discharged in such a manner as to satisfy the Governors of the wisdom of the appointment.

About the year 1792, an opening for a physician having occurred at Falmouth, Dr. Luke was invited to fill it, and there passed seventeen years of his life, discharging, in public as well as private practice, the most arduous duties of his profession with distinguished reputation. About this period, when the port of Falmouth was the scene of great rendezvous and activity, the charge of the quarantine was committed to Dr. L. and this public employment naturally led to all the medical business occurring both in the packets and merchant service.

At the same time almost all the invalids leaving the kingdom were obliged, by the circumstances of war, to pass through this channel to their destination, in consequence of which the greater part of them came under the care and observation of Dr. L. and very many remained in Cornwall, for the sole purpose of availing themselves of his assistance.

If we are to be allowed to descant on these circumstances, we may justly observe that no individual had ever greater opportunities of marking the varied appearances and ravages of disease. In this focus were accumulated the maladies of various climates in their last stages, when the treatment is more complicated, requires greater professional skill and an attention to a number of morbid circumstances not present at their commencement.

The advantages derived from dispensaries in Cornwall led the way to the establishment of a county hospital, of which Dr. Luke was spontaneously and unanimously nominated by the county one of the Physicians, the duties of which he discharged to the day he left the county, with

that skill which, though it could not add to his well-established reputation, occasioned, on his retirement, the most general regret.

The excessive fatigue of country practice, now unremittingly pursued for more than twenty-five years, induced Dr. L. to direct his views to a situation less harassing. His wishes had always prompted him to revisit London, but he was on his way prevailed on to try the intermediate station, and in consequence passed three years in Devonshire. Here finding the fatigue of journies little less than in Cornwall, he proceeded to town, and is now settled in Argyll Street, with the laudable wish to pursue his medical career in that dignified and independent manner which is agreeable to the principles of science and the feelings of the gentleman; and where, with such an ample fund of experience, he cannot fail soon to take a decided lead in practice.

DR. W. F. CHAMBERS,

CANDIDATE FOR FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, AND ACTING PHYSICIAN TO THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

EARLY possession of public confidence, if followed up, leads to splendid prospects, and the present individual, though new from the school, has begun, to all appearance, a fortunate career.

Dr. Chambers is the nephew of Mr. Grant, the late Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, consequently of Scots origin: he received his principal education, both in general literature and in his profession, at Cambridge, taking the advantage of the more celebrated medical schools, in the progress of his studies, but clinging to this seminary as the alma mater of his honours, and the passport to College and other preferment. He entered as a candidate for the Fellowship two years ago, and at the same time began his settlement as a physician in the metropolis. His first appointment was forming a connexion with Dr. Dick, physician to the Honourable East India Company, a gentleman highly respectable as a professional character, and who wished to retire, after a long career of honourable service, to enjoy the otium cum dignitate in his native country. Accordingly, he became Assistant, or Acting Physician, for Dr. Dick.

Whether this is consistent with the rules of the College, we shall not pretend to determine; but if a law of the College, as is well known interdict, under a penalty, consultation with a physician not of their number, far less certainly, should it permit a member of the College being Assistant, in the hopes, no doubt, of succession to one in that disregarded situation and rank, and one whom the College, by their legal proceedings, particularly marked out, and would not recognize.—In saying this, we mean not to give any offence to Dr. Dick, for whom we entertain the highest opinion, both as a man and a physician, and whose modesty is equal to his merit, but still we must observe, that on the present occasion he has conceded too much to College or Directorial influence, by abandoning that just principle adopted by the Honourable Company, in selecting himself: that the physician or substitute acting for that official business, should be one well acquainted

with the diseases of warm climates, and a proper judge of that knowledge which the young practitioner entering on that service ought to acquire. The former appointment of the late Dr. Hunter was on this principle, not from his College connexion.

These reflections naturally arise out of the subject: we shall not press them further on the feelings of the College, in another view, which they also strongly admit of—the dereliction of dignity which attaches to the appointment, under these circumstances.

On the resignation of Dr. Warren, some time ago, as Physician to St. George's Hospital, Dr. Chambers was the fortunate candidate for that respectable establishment, which has been the school for practice to some of the first medical names of the metropolis. He will here have the opportunity of shewing great acquirements, if he possesses them; and, on the contrary, he will only be placed in a situation to expose the nakedness of the land, if he has them not.

DR. R. TEMPLE,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE MARYLEBONE DISPENSARY.

IT is not sufficient merely to be the Physician, it is also of consequence to look so; and the present individual possesses that dignified deportment which becomes the character.

Dr. Temple is a native of Malton, in Yorkshire, and acquired his chief professional knowledge betwixt London, Edinburgh, and Leyden.

In 1792 he became a Licentiate of the College, and settled in the metropolis, where, soon after, he published a small work on the practice of medicine, for the use of the younger part of the profession, which was so well received as to be recommended to the students both by the Professors of Edinburgh and Dublin, in their public lectures, and this introduced him to notice. In a few years, he formed such a connexion as to give him a respectable share of practice. In 1802 he was appointed Physician to the Marylebone Dispensary, which gave him an opportunity of shewing his talents as a public character, and of extending his friends in every quarter. The duties of this institution he has discharged for several years, with great attention and care, and done much to place it on its present respectable footing.

Besides this appointment, Dr. Temple is a member of several learned societies of the metropolis, and is considered as a man of taste as well as professional knowledge. Though his private practice has not been so extensive as some others, yet his merit as a physician is not inferior, and from every opportunity we have had of judging of it, he has shewn that discrimination, judgment, and acuteness, both in marking the disease, and applying the remedy, which gives him a claim to professional respect and consideration. Besides his Practice of Physic, he is the author also of several papers in the periodical publications, on different professional and practical subjects, which confirm the character we have given of him in the preceding statement.

DR. BANKHEAD,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN AT BRIGHTON.

THE companion and the physician are not always united in the same character. Where they are, it produces an intimacy highly favorable to professional progress. The present individual possesses all the frank feelings of the sister kingdom, and, on most occasions, meets in the patient with the friend.

Dr. Bankhead is a native of Ireland, and received his early education at Londonderry, in which county he was born. His professional studies were carried on at Edinburgh, where he attended the regular time, and took, at a subsequent period, his Doctor's degree—a proof of his acquirements in professional science as well as classical attainments. On leaving his studies, he entered the army, and his first appointment was Surgeon to the Londonderry Militia, then commanded by the father of Lord Castlereagh, which introduced him to the patronage of this noble family. After some years attendance in his military capacity, Dr. Bankhead resigned it for the walks of civil life, with the laudable view of rising in professional reputation, and enjoying the emolument connected with it. He accordingly sat down at Brighton, as the most fashionable watering-place of the day, and the great retreat of those invalids who wish to retain their influence, and not lose sight of the sunshine of a court.

Here he has practised for several years, though not so successfully as some of his competitors. On the desertion

of Brighton, his winter is past in the metropolis, where his summer connexions, contrary to the common proverb, he finds often his winter friends. Dr. Bankhead can, indeed, boast some of the first of the nobility as his patients, and the patronage of a Castlereagh, a Bathurst, and others, carries with it a passport to all the connecting chain of their dependents and friends.

The advantage of these favorable circumstances cannot fail, in a few years, to raise this gentleman, and here the Latin proverb, *nullum numen abest si sit prudentia*, is a maxim to be held in view by every public and especially professional character.

DR. G. WILLIAMS,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THERE is an affectation of consequence often assumed from the place of education, as if the reputation of the seminary were transferred to the individual, and made up for every defect.

Dr. G. Williams was originally, we understand, bred to another profession, which he declined for physic. He is a pupil and graduate of Cambridge, where, after continuing the usual time, he chose to transfer himself from the seat of his Alma Mater, and commence practice in the metropolis. His high rank in the College he naturally supposed a fit introduction, but College honours do not always bring in their train reputation and emolument—where not combined with

strong connexion. Indeed nothing is so precarious as the success of a metropolitan physician, a remark we have often had occasion to make; and were young practitioners sufficiently aware of this, the number that court this meridian of wealth and fashion would be greatly lessened. The subject has been ably descanted on by a Johnson, a Smollett, and others; and furnished ample scope for the reflections of the moralist, and the inquiries of the philosopher.

The late circumstances which have attended the management of Bethlem Hospital, and produced a change in the medical department of that hospital, offered to Dr. Williams, like many others, an auspicious opening in a new field of practice—the most lucrative and the most neglected of the profession. In consequence of his Oxford connexion, he expected to turn out one of the fortunate candidates. It is a study new to him, like all the rest, for we believe no man makes this class of diseases a particular object of his pursuit, without a settled view; and the late revolution in the arrangement of Bethlem was neither expected nor looked for. Though, therefore, the new appointments may bring along with them diligence, attention, and humanity, they cannot bring practical experience, that is yet to learn, and will require some time before the labors of the physicians can meet the wishes of the Governors in this respect.

Since the issue of the election has proved unfavorable to this gentleman, and the learning of Cambridge and Oxford has been united without him on the occasion, he must direct his attention still longer to the diseases of the body, before another opportunity offers for rendering it an object with him to elevate his views exclusively to the maladies of the mind.

As we have hitherto had no means of judging of the talents and acquirements of this individual, however gifted he may be, we shall therefore conclude with this adage, de ignotis as de mortuis nil nisi bonum.

DR. JAMES,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

DR. Pinkstan James, the subject of the present memoir, is third son of the late Dr. Robert James, no less celebrated as the inventor of the Fever Powders, than well known for the strict friendship which subsisted through life, between him, Dr. Johnson, and David Garrick.

His father, by the advice of Dr. Samuel Johnson, very early in life designed him for the practice of physic, and he was sent for his classical studies first to Merchant Tailors' School, and shortly after removed to Westminster.

Having finished the preliminary parts of his education, he had every advantage for the pursuit of his medical studies, which the schools of London and Edinburgh afforded, and took his degree at the latter, after several years attendance on the different classes, and at the Royal Infirmary, being also an Extraordinary Member of the Royal Medical Society of that place. Since this period, Dr. James returned to his native city of London, where he has ever since been engaged in the line of his profession.

Some few years since, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to appoint him one of his Physicians Extraordinary, which, at the same time that it must ever be most gratifying to the feelings of the individual, is highly calculated to raise him in the public estimation.

The Fever Powders going in another branch of the family, Dr. James has never had any concern either in the preparation or sale of this medicine.

DR. E. T. MONRO,

CANDIDATE FOR FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF BETHLEM AND BRIDEWELL.

OFFICIAL appointment, under peculiar circumstances, is the best refutation to popular prejudice, and the present individual, in his particular and hereditary walk of practice, has begun under every auspicious and liberal feeling, to second him from those who have been the means of his elevation in the discharge of his arduous duties.

Dr. E. T. Monro is the son of the late Physician to Bethlem Hospital. He was born in London, and received the rudiments of his education and professional acquirements chiefly in that school. Oxford was the university where he completed his studies, and gained his medical honors, which place him now in the list of candidates for the Fellowship in the College. For several years he has privately assisted his father in the duties connected with his establishment at Clapton, and had not circumstances occurred which have as it were on the spur of the moment pressed him forward into public life, it seems to have been his laudable wish, for some time, to have

continued under his father's tuition, rather as an observer than an actor. For this he is to be highly commended, for as experience in medicine is the great source of knowledge and improvement, so he was in the proper path to acquire it without risking his reputation in the pursuit of it. The late election of physicians to the Royal Hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell has gained him the appointment of Senior Physician, and his education has been well conducted for this particular professional walk. This situation in which he is placed stands at present one of peculiar delicacy, and while we applaud the choice, as a proper mark of respect to that family which stood so long at the head of this branch, we cannot omit stating that popular prejudice has been carried too far on the subject of the late investigations, and conclusions drawn against his predecessor which are not warranted, or at least do not apply criminally to him.

A lunatic establishment is one very different from any other medical institution, as the chief burden and responsibility lies not on the physician, whose duties here are only occasional, but on the medical resident, who possesses superior rank, superior emolument, and superior power, vested in him. To him it may be said, in some degree, the exclusive care of the patients is consigned, and the physician, in his short attendance, can be expected to do no more than direct the medical management of such patients as are brought before him for his opinion. The propriety of coercion, its relaxation, or increased severity, he can neither see nor judge of, unless he were constantly on the spot, which the little emolument connected with the office, and his other avocations, will not permit. Besides, the physician, however high he stand in rank or reputation, is but a servant in such institutions. He has no controul over the resident, who is equally appointed by the Governors as himself. He cannot judge

here of errors in his conduct, because he is not present to see the necessity, or otherwise, of what may be rated as severity; and the whole authority being thus virtually vested in the resident, it cannot be supposed that the chain of dependents within the walls will either censure or betray what appears erroneous in his conduct. Every thing therefore is excluded from the ears of the physician, and should he attempt to find fault, the chances are that the power of the resident with the Governors is superior to his own—of which there are daily instances in several hospitals, where the complaint of the physician, and even his best regulations, are treated with neglect. This was not only the case in Bethlem Hospital, but the resident was both a man of abilities, and one in whom the physician had the fullest confidence. The declining health of Dr. Monro naturally led to this confidence, and the experience of the resident for such a number of years wedded him to the employment, and rendered it his interest to preserve himself in his situation. There was, therefore, not the most distant cause for jealousy or suspicion in any part of his conduct. Dr. Monro's passiveness, therefore, was built on grounds which do not admit of censure, as he was accessary to no guilt where he was not consulted, and the criminality lay in a department which in the course of his visits he had no opportunity of seeing or knowing. The honor of Dr. Monro, and his past merits in life, called on him to stand the trial of the election, which, from the support he possessed, was highly creditable to him, and the appointment of his son has shewn that the Governors, on cool reflection, have taken a just and impartial view of the subject, and not yielded to prejudice, by confounding the innocent with the guilty.

From this view, it is clear that Dr. Monro's attendance was limited entirely to the medical department, and

the coercive system lay with the fixed appointments of the House; that he had neither *opportunities* of *detection* nor *powers* of *control*, and was no more to be blamed than the Annual Committee of the College, to whom certainly from their own evidence, equal criminality, if there was any, falls to be attached. By the evidence of the Commissioners, it appears they were no strangers to the enormities that were practised, and the President himself roundly declares, "that nine out of every ten patients in private madhouses are not insane." The act vesting in them the power of licensing and inspecting the houses, they complain is highly defective. If so, why go on for such a number of years, and not make that complaint to the Legislature, which they were imperiously called upon by every principle of honor, humanity, and feeling, to do. Was it not their bounden duty to sound the *first alarm*, and would it not have come from them with every superior claim to attention and respect? Instead of this, a few insulated individuals, but a phalanx firm in the best of causes, after much difficulty, trace the subject, and their representations to Mr. Rose, whose zeal in lending a ready ear to this tale of woe, cannot be too highly applauded, has now nearly attained the completion of those salutary changes which will rectify the present evils, and prevent the recurrence of future.

On the whole then we do not conceive that there is any reason for our retracting the opinion we formerly stated in respect to the late physician to Bethlem Hospital; and we hope his son, the subject of the present Memoir, will enter upon his appointment with *defined powers*, and with a proper jealousy of his situation, especially of those under him. By doing this, he will avoid the rock so fatal to his predecessor, and the professional reputation of his family proceed with fresh lustre, and with every advantage to the community in his hands.

DR. DAVID D. DAVIS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, TO THE CHARITY FOR DELIVERING POOR MARRIED WOMEN AT THEIR OWN HABITATIONS, AND PHYSICIAN ACCOUCHEUR TO THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

THE observations with which we introduced several preceding Memoirs apply equally here. Midwifery claims the chief attention of this gentleman, and with the same improved acquirements which distinguish the physician in general practice.

Dr. Davis is a native of Carmarthenshire, in Wales. Having received his preparatory and classical education at the best schools in his native county, he entered a Student of his Alma Mater at Glasgow in 1797, and graduated there in medicine in 1801. He first settled as Physician at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, in 1803, where, after having resided about eight months, he was elected Physician to the splendid charity in the vicinity of that town, the Sheffield General Infirmary. He continued a Physician of that Hospital till his removal to the metropolis in the beginning of the year 1813.

In January 1814 he was elected a Physician to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, on the recommendation of the late Dr. Denman and Dr. Clarke. For his acquaintance with Dr. Denman, and for other still more substantial acts of friendship, he is indebted to the active patronage of Dr. John Sims.

Dr. Davis was appointed Physician Man-midwife to the Northern Dispensary, towards the latter end of 1814. He was elected Physician to the charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, on the 24th of last April. The election was contested, but the following circular will shew the high opinion entertained of this gentleman's merits by those who were best fitted to appreciate them.

Upper Guilford Street,
March 1816.

SIR,

Dr. Squire having resigned his office as one of the Physicians to the Lying-in Charity for Delivering Poor Married Women at their own Habitations, you will naturally presume that the remaining Medical Officers must feel deeply interested in the choice of a successor to him. To maintain the credit, and to ensure the future prosperity of the Institution, we think it of the utmost importance that a Gentleman should be appointed to the vacant office of known talents and established character, and experience in the profession. Under the influence of this impression, we do not hesitate to give our united and most cordial interest in favor of Dr. Davis, of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, whom we therefore take the liberty of earnestly recommending to the support of the Governors.

Without, Sir, presuming to dictate to your judgment upon this, or any similar occasion, allow us at the same

time to hope, that our recommendation of Dr. Davis will have the weight due to the purity of its motive.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very humble Servants,

JOHN SIMS,
RICHARD CROFT,
JOHN RAMSBOTHAM.

Dr. Davis has been a teacher of midwifery for several years, and having lately united his class to that of his predecessor in the Lying-in Charity, he is now at the head of one of the most numerously attended midwifery schools in London.

To the above statement may be added, that the subject of this Memoir is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; that his professional experience and acquirements, built on the foundation of liberal and extensive study, and afterwards confirmed and enlarged by practice, entitle him to respect and confidence as a public character.

DR. T. NELSON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, &c.

OUR pursuits in life are often biassed by connexion, and the present respectable individual may be

considered as having a hereditary prepossession in favour of medicine.

Dr. T. Nelson is a native of Staffordshire. His father was a physician, who having settled in the West Indies, died at Antigua, of the fatal epidemic of that country, the yellow fever, at an early age. His father having married a sister of the late Dr. Savage, of Conduit Street, a gentleman highly distinguished for his humane and benevolent character, Dr. Nelson came early under the tuition of this guardian and friend. Dr. Savage was a native of Stafford, and of the family of Rock Savage in the county of Chester, immediately descended from the eldest branch, the Earl of Rivers, the chief of the name, who was the father of the celebrated but unfortunate poet Richard Savage, his natural son by the Countess of Macclesfield, whose life has afforded to the pen of Johnson a subject for one of the finest pieces of biography in the English language, where the good qualities are painted with the warmth of friendship, and his errors palliated in a manner which does credit to Johnson's feelings, and with an art which does not at the same time injure the cause of morality.

Dr. Nelson's early education was conducted in his paternal county, Staffordshire, after which he spent some time in the University of Douay in Flanders. On returning to the metropolis, he commenced his medical studies by an attention to anatomy, surgery, and the Materia Medica, and after attending Denman, Osborne, and Clarke, he then, in 1783, placed himself, in order to acquire practical knowledge, with an eminent practitioner at Norwich, with whom he continued, acquiring a fund of experience, till 1787. At that period he left Norwich, on his return to the metropolis, and became connected with his uncle, Dr. Savage, in his professional duties, for which his attainments rendered him well qualified. In a few years he acquired that distin-

guished reputation as to make him desirous to become a Member of the College, and for that purpose, to qualify himself in the manner the College rules rendered indispensable. Sacrificing then the advantages he had already attained in a settled business, the fruits of several years exertion and painful attention, he returned once more to his medical studies, which he pursued at Edinburgh from 1796 to 1799, the usual academic period, when he received his Doctor's degree with high approbation, and wrote an ingenious thesis, de Frigoris effectibus in morbis Medendis. On returning to London, he immediately, in the spring following, became a Licentiate of the College, and resumed his practice with that success which was equally creditable to him and to his patients who were not alienated by his temporary absence. On the discovery of vaccination, Dr. Nelson was an early promoter of this important benefit to the human race, and became associated with Dr. G. Pearson in his labors at the institution in Warwick Street, Golden Square, for more than 10 years, till the establishment was no longer necessary. About eight years ago, in 1808, he relinquished entirely the department of midwifery, which he had formerly conjoined with general practice, and which the extent of his general business prevented his being now able to carry through.

Dr. Nelson is a Member of the Medical and Surgical Society, and of some other learned associations, and on the whole may be regarded as a respectable and well-informed practical physician, as well as an ornament to his profession, by the correctness of his general conduct.

DR. JAMES LAIRD,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

GOOD sense and prudence in the end overcome every difficulty, and the present respectable individual, besides his professional merit, possesses in a high degree these essential qualities.

Dr. Laird is a native of London, and received his principal professional acquirements at Guy's Hospital. At Edinburgh he took his degree of Doctor, and after completing his education, he sate down in the metropolis. Here he has displayed respectable talents as a physician, by several important communications on medical subjects, in the periodical works of the day, and may be justly regarded as a character of rising merit. On the resignation of Dr. Babington from the more active duties of Guy's Hospital, he was appointed Assistant Physician; one of the first schools for a young physician of observation and inquiry. Such indeed is the confidence reposed in him, that Dr. Babington has even associated him in his private practice, and with this introduction there can be little doubt in a certain time he will take a lead in metropolitan practice.

Dr. Laird is a member of several learned societies, particularly the Medical and Surgical, to whose transactions he is an occasional contributor. He is also on the Medical Committee of the General Sea-bathing Infirmary, an

important and valuable institution as an appendage to the hospitals of the metropolis, where he is associated with the first professional names.

Thus situated he may be considered as one possessing great and valuable prospects equal to his merit, and merit to do no discredit to these prospects as they become realized.

DR. JENNER.

THOUGH not graced with College honors, the name of Jenner is stamped with higher dignity than any College can bestow, by the universal suffrage of mankind; but he becomes naturally associated here with this Institution from the National Vaccine Establishment being under its immediate direction, and from his communications and intercourse with its members, in order to further the benefits of his important discovery.

* Dr. Jenner is the youngest son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, M. A. of the University of Oxford, Rector of Rockhampton, and Vicar of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire; at which place he was born on the 17th day of May, 1749.

Besides these church preferments, the respectable pa-

* Dr. Lettsom's Memoir, read to the Medical Society of London.

rent possessed considerable landed property in the same county.

His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Head, of an ancient family in Berkshire; who likewise once held the living of Berkeley, and was at the same time a Prebendary of Bristol.

Dr. Jenner lost his father at a very early period of his life; a loss in some measure supplied by the affectionate attentions of his elder brother, the Rev. John Jenner, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, united with those of another brother, the Rev. Henry Jenner, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury, and Vicar of Great Bedwin, Wilts, father of the Rev. George Jenner, and of Henry Jenner, surgeon, at Berkeley.

Dr. Jenner received his classical education at Cirencester, and his medical under Daniel Ludlow, of Sudbury, a gentleman of professional eminence.

In 1770 he took up his residence with the late John Hunter, Esq. of London, with whom he continued for about the space of two years. This celebrated anatomist cultivated also the study of natural history, which he delineated by dissection, and published in various essays, in many of which the name of Jenner is respectfully introduced; and so highly had he appreciated the radical powers of his pupil, as to propose to him a liberal engagement to join him in delivering lectures upon natural history, which Hunter then had in contemplation.

At this period, the first voyage of Captain Cook with Sir Joseph Banks was projected. A gentleman skilled in the knowledge of comparative anatomy was wanted, for the purpose of examining and describing the new animals they might chance to find: Jenner was fixed upon as the best calculated for such an office, and lucrative conditions were proposed; but his affection for his brother induced

him to decline an offer so seductive to a lover of natural history.

This fraternal attachment, which continued to the death of the latter, superseded every prospect of emolument from distant sources, and determined him to settle in Berkeley, the place of his nativity, to cultivate the practice of surgery and the pursuits of natural history in the country; soon after which the degree of Doctor of Physic was offered him by the University of Erlingen; an honour he declined, as incompatible with the professional discharge of surgery, but which he has since accepted.

The same attachment prevented him accepting a lucrative appointment in India, made him by General Smith, and fate seems to have reserved him to continue in Europe, and complete that discovery which does honor to his country and immortalizes himself. This discovery he brought forward in 1798. The opposition it first encountered, and the patronage it at the same time received, are equally worthy of notice: the one has now entirely subsided, and been lost in the overwhelming torrent of conviction, while the other has literally extended over all the known world. Marks of gratitude have been poured in upon this fortunate individual from every quarter of the civilized globe, and princes and potentates have striven who "should applaud him most."

The remuneration granted by the Parliament of this country having rendered Dr. Jenner independent, and a national institution having taken the direction of the discovery into accredited hands, Dr. Jenner has now retired to the duties of general practice as a physician, and fixed his residence at Cheltenham. Here it is probable he will continue to pass the evening of his days, enjoying the incalculable satisfaction of having annually preserved the lives of 800,000 of the human race, or the daily sacrifice

of 2500 to the greatest morbid pest entailed upon mankind.

But Dr. Jenner's merit as a literary and philosophic character has not been confined to this discovery alone, great as its benefits are. He has shewed himself a man of investigation and research, in a number of important subjects both in anatomy and natural history.

In 1788 his "*Observations on the Natural History of the Cuckoo*" appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, which were admired and approved by the best informed naturalists in this department of science. He has since attempted to demonstrate, through the medium of comparative anatomy, that what exists in human lungs, in the form of tubercles, are really hydatids.

To one attached to natural history, the delightful department of ornithology must constitute a prominent object, with which the emigration of birds is immediately connected. The outlines of a paper on this subject has often been spoken of by Dr. Jenner to the Members of the Royal Society, and which contains many interesting and novel observations, but which his numerous engagements have hitherto prevented him from communicating to the public.

Thus early distinguished as a naturalist, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; and in 1792 he took his diploma of Doctor of Physic.

We have indeed ample reason to conclude, that many important essays elicited from his pen. By a late publication of Dr. Parry's, of Bath, it appears that the discovery of the supposed angina pectoris originated with him, whilst his modesty repels him from the just claims of originality.

As a private character, Dr. Jenner has shewn himself alive to every liberal and humane feeling, and some of his beneficent acts have been stated by the pen of Dr. Lettsom,

which do him high credit, as they come within the knowledge of the narrator of them.

The medical honors conferred on him from every part of Europe would be too tedious to recite. Our own Universities have not been behind, and thus reversed the proverb, "that a prophet has no honor in his own country." Viewing him then as the grand instrument of this salvation of the human race from a pestiferous evil, not to be avoided, and so certainly, in the greater number of instances, fatal, we may conclude, by saying "that take him for all in all we shall never see his like again."

DR. J. B. DAVIS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE LONDON DISPENSARY, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE UNIVERSAL DISPENSARY FOR CHILDREN.

IN selecting a particular walk for himself, this gentleman has shewn that he is equally zealous for professional improvement, in a department where much is wanted, as for the cause of humanity.

Dr. J. B. Davis is a native of Clare, in Suffolk. He is the son of Timothy Davis, Esq. who was for many years a surgeon and apothecary at Thetford, in Norfolk, and then surgeon in London to the Honourable Board of Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs. Under his father, Dr. J. B. Davis received the rudiments of his profession, and after passing three years in strict attend-

ance on the lectures at Guy's, St. Thomas's, and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. A severe illness at this period interrupting his practical pursuits, Dr. J. B. Davis, at the request of some professional friends, undertook a journey to the south of France, during the short peace of Amiens, with a family of distinction. His detention in that country as a prisoner of war, enabled him to pursue his studies in medicine at Paris and at Montpellier, at which latter University he graduated in 1803. Compelled to participate in the fate of his countrymen, Dr. Davis found himself under the necessity of quitting Paris, to take up his abode at Verdun. At this place, and ever meditating some plan of release, he published a work entitled "Observations on precipitate Burial, and the Diagnosis of Death;" a copy of which he forwarded to Dr. Corvisart, first physician to Buonaparte and the Empress, with a petition to Buonaparte, to allow the Doctor to return to England. Prompted by emotions occasioned by the perusal of Dr. D.'s petition, Dr. Corvisart (to whom Dr. Davis is to this day a perfect stranger, and therefore be the circumstance known to Dr. C.'s honor) instantly waited upon Buonaparte, and laid before him the Doctor's book and memorial, to which the following reply, extracted from Dr. Corvisart's note to Dr. Davis, now in his possession, was shortly forwarded.

Paris, 31 Mai, 1806.

"L'Empereur à qui j'ai présentè hier votre demande a daignè l'acceuillir favorablement. Sa Majesté m'a permis de vous annoncer qu' Elle vous accorderait la liberté de revoir votre patrie sur votre parole. Je m'empresse de vous faire connâitre cet acte de sa bienfaisance. Je me felicite d'avoir obtenu cette faveur spéciale pour un Confrère aussi estimable par son zèle et

par ses lumières. Agréer, Monsieur et cher confrère, l'assurance des sentimens distingués avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur de vous saluer."

CORVISART.

Thus did Dr. Davis accomplish his ransom, which all other means persisted in for three years had failed in effecting.

Soon after Dr. Davis's return to England, he published his "Ancient and Modern History of Nice," the materials for which he had collected when in France: also, in 2 vols. 8vo. a work entitled "More Subjects than One concerning France and the French People;" and in 1807, "The Origin and Description of Bognor." Whilst these works were under the press, Dr. Davis resorted to Edinburgh, there to complete those professional studies which he had begun in France. In 1808 he took his degree of Doctor of Physic at Edinburgh; and returned to London, where he became actively engaged in conducting the medical department of the Customs, in conjunction with his father, who principally confined himself to the surgical branch. In 1810 he was appointed by the Army Medical Board temporary Physician to the Forces, to attend the sick troops returned from Walcheren. This employment gave rise to his "Scientific and Popular View of the Fever of Walcheren," the only *detailed* medical record of the consequences of this disease on the human body, exemplified by numerous dissections and cases.

In 1811 Dr. Davis was elected Physician of the London Dispensary; and in 1812 he was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, having the same year accomplished his disfranchisement at the Royal College of Surgeons.

The want of a dispensary for poor children has for several years been impressed on Dr. Davis's mind; but not until 1816 could the Doctor succeed in bringing his views into practice. This he has at length done under the most

flattering and favorable auspices. In May the Universal Dispensary for Children, which owes its origin to the exertions of Dr. Davis, was finally rendered fit for public service, and the Doctor elected the Physician.

From the above statement, it will be seen that the life of Dr. Davis has been actively and scientifically employed, and that he has been equally attentive to general literature as professional subjects. He has now entered upon an extensive field, where much remains to be done, and where society will be much benefited by his labors. If we consider the mortality of infancy in the human race, compared with the other parts of creation, it must be clear the path is not yet discovered that leads to certainty in the prevention and treatment of their diseases. Dr. Davis's industry, his talents, and knowledge, will fit him for improving this professional department.

DR. G. L. TUTHILL,

(CANDIDATE FOR THE FELLOWSHIP AND M. A. OF CAMBRIDGE)

PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY AND BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

RESERVE is either the effect of prudence, constitutional idiosyncrasy, or conceit. For this quality the present individual has been much remarked among his compeers, and to which of the above causes his possession of it is to be ascribed, we shall not pretend to determine.

Dr. Tuthill has the advantage of English birth, and along with that has gained his chief literary and professional acquirements at an English University: he is, therefore, one of the chosen few to whom the charter of Henry the VIIIth gives a marked precedence, or in college language, " which hath accomplished all things for his form without grace."

On settling in the metropolis, Dr. Tuthill became a private Lecturer on Chemistry and Medicine, which can only be successful either associated with other distinguished characters, so as to form a certain general professional seminary, and with access to all the advantages of a public institution, or where the lecturer distinguishes himself by such a superiority of new and important opinions as arrest general professional notice. Dr. Tuthill, therefore, standing by himself, could expect little importance as a teacher, while pursuing the beaten track. Such a situation may be compared to a good old woman in a village teaching young children their hornbook, for the pupils, after hearing his lectures, go to study at seminaries of more consequence, and consider his lessons rather in an inferior light, as only the passing instructions of the moment, which are never treasured up. Had Dr. Tuthill indeed, instead of his beaten track, vied with a Hunter, a Black, a Cullen, and others, in new and great systematic arrangements and theories, then his teaching would have conferred dignity and consequence, and given him a name. But as we have never heard any thing of this, we must adhere to the former opinion.

After several years climbing the hill, in his way, Dr. Tuthill was appointed, on a vacancy in that institution, Physician to the Westminster Infirmary, a proper school for his pupils, if he has any. He has lately been a fortunate candidate for the appointment to Bethlem. By the

first anouncement of the vacancy from the Governors, he and several others were incompetent for election: they stood in a middle state, in something perhaps like purgatory, in view of the promised haven, they were thus prevented to reach. They wanted the dignity of a Fellowship, and they considered themselves an inch higher than the Licentiates.

But the College smoothed the business, and found them complete physicians, though neither one thing nor another; and thus seemed to infer that College honors are not necessary to practice, and but an embroidered button-hole at best. By this, Dr. Tuthill gained his election, and we hope will enter now on a more important field than teaching, which ought to absorb all the powers of his mind, if alive either to the interests of science or humanity. The diseases of the mind are a field untrod. The situation in which he is placed he must be aware is a delicate one; but a person of Dr. Tuthill's prudent reserve, for we shall put the best interpretation upon it, is best fitted for such a department. It is to be hoped he will not choose for his motto, which has been the case with those who have hitherto had the superintendence, "aude vide tace;" and that however he may have been a disciple of Pythagoras in this respect, his Noviciate is now past.

On the whole, we have heard nothing unfavourable of Dr. Tuthill; but where a man deals chiefly in monosyllables, there can be little opportunity of forming a correct or full judgment of his merit and talents.

DR. C. COMBE,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

BESIDES great professional and classical knowledge, this gentleman has distinguished himself by subjects of science, not so often cultivated by the professional character, the love of historical and antique research, in both of which pursuits he stands deservedly high.

Dr. Charles Combe is a native of London: his father was an apothecary in considerable business, for many years, in Southampton Street, Bloomsbury. The Doctor received his classical education at Harrow, where having risen to the sixth form he left school between 16 and 17 years of age, and was to have been entered at Queen's College, Oxford, but his eldest brother, who was then with his father, being in a bad state of health, and soon after dying, the Doctor continued with his father, who procured for him every assistance in his power for the prosecution of his studies.

At the age of 19 he became a perpetual pupil to Mr. Moffat, surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital: during the time he attended Mr. Moffat, he regularly dissected the subjects for lectures, two or three years; he also attended the different professors in medicine, chemistry, and natural philosophy.

In 1784 he received the degree of Doctor of Physic from the University of Glasgow, in the same year he

was admitted a Member of the College of Physicians, and the year after was elected a Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the recommendation of Dr. William Pitcairn, President of the College of Physicians, and one of his Examiners; a proof of the high opinion entertained of him by that distinguished character. In January, 1771, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in January, 1776, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, into both which his known acquirements gave him easy access.

Dr. William Hunter, at his death in March, 1783, left him, jointly with Dr. George Fordyce and Dr. David Pitcairn, his executor and trustee to his museum; and the confidence thus reposed in him is perhaps the most honourable testimony of friendship that could be shewn, and an evidence, at the same time, how competent Dr. H. considered him to the task of a trust which required not merely correct and conscientious conduct, but also the proper fund of science, to estimate its value.

In February, 1789, he was elected Physician in Ordinary to the British Lying-in Hospital, Brownlow Street, which situation he resigned February 16, 1810, and, as a return for the very zealous and honourable discharge of his duties there, on the next Special General Court he was unanimously elected Consulting Physician, and afterwards received the following note from the Secretary.

April 13, 1810.

At a Special General Court, the Hon. Philip Pusey in the chair—

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this Court be returned to Dr Combe, for his long and faithful services as one of the Physicians in Ordinary to this Hospital.

Having thus traced Dr. Combe's professional progress, we must not omit noticing what he has contributed to our fund of general and professional information. In the year 1780, he published a Description, in 4to. of the large Brass Coins of the 12 first Cæsars: this work, which was dedicated to the Marquis of Rockingham, evinced an intimate acquaintance with medalic history. This science of medals has been too little cultivated in this country, as, in addition to many other advantages, medals possess the very important one of recording events which historians have passed over in silence, and which they alone have not failed to perpetuate.

In 1782 Dr. C. published a Catalogue, in 4to. on an entire new Plan, of the Coins of the Autonomous Greek Cities, in Dr. Hunter's Museum, illustrated by an extensive and well-executed series of plates, in which the coins are represented of their true size, and with the most scrupulous fidelity.

In addition to these proofs of Numismatic learning, Dr. Combe, in 1793, edited, conjointly with the late Henry Homer, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, a Variorum edition of Horace, in two volumes quarto: a work which will not be easily superseded, either with respect to the judicious selection of the Notes, or the elegance of the typography.

Besides these works, Dr. Combe has at different times sent various small essays, principally on subjects connected with his profession, and mostly without a name, to different periodical publications.

In 1783 he published, in Mr. Maty's Review, a critical Examination of the (then new) Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, in which he shews ability as a chemical physician and pharmacopolist, and points out several imperfections in the work which was the subject of his criticism.

In 1814 he sent to the College the case of W. P. G. Esq. which they did him the honor of publishing in the 4th volume of their Transactions. This is a singular case of stricture and thickening of the ilium, occasioning an uncommon pulsation of the aorta, not depending on any diseased structure of the artery. The pulsation had existed for several years, and was not only perceptible to the patient internally, but even by the hand applied externally upon the umbilical region.

In closing our account of this gentleman, it may not be improper to notice, that he possesses a very extensive medical library, and more particularly in the class of obstetrical books, perhaps the most complete private collection in this or any other country. We feel great pleasure in adding, that no man has a greater claim to the character of the finished scholar and intelligent physician, and that he has, consequently, enjoyed through life, that distinguished connexion with the learned which gives him high respectability in the College list.

DR. S. WALKER,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

IT is too much verified in the progress of life that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; and the subject of the present Memoir is one whose desert has been superior to his success.

Dr. S. Walker is a native of London, and was first, by his education, intended for the church, in which profession he even began his career. His mind, however, afterwards taking a different bias, he commenced the study of medicine, which he prosecuted both in the London hospitals and also at Edinburgh. Having resided the usual academic term at this University, Dr. Walker took his degree preparatory to his settling in the metropolis, which he accordingly did in 1800. The department of female diseases became the great object of his practice, and his connexion with a particular sect gave him advantages favorable to his first introduction. He was, soon after his settlement, elected Physician to the London Lying-in Hospital, an office he discharged with a conscientious zeal and proper ability, for a number of years.

From his particular line of practice, and the greater prevalence of nervous diseases with female patients, Dr. W. was induced to turn his attention very much to this subject, and he accordingly, in 1804, published a work on nervous diseases, which contains several inge-

nious opinions, and points out some new modes of treatment different from former authors.

Besides this work, Dr. W. has also given to the public some observations on female diseases, and has contributed his share to the periodical publications of the day.

A delicate state of health having rendered the confinement of active practice in town too much for him to undergo, Dr. W. has for some time divided his residence between it and the country, without, at the same time, interrupting his professional pursuits. Though this may be attended with some disadvantage to his interest, he has preferred with the wise man, and what is true philosophy, the value of health to riches, and we may justly say of him that in private life he is a respectable and accomplished character, mild and unostentatious, and equally meritorious in the discharge of his public duties.

DR. TATTERSAL,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE SURRY DISPENSARY.

PROFESSIONAL connexions, judiciously formed, and of a distinguished rank, are of the first consequence to an individual, and the attachment shewn this gentleman by his friends of Guy's Hospital, early introduced him to a public and official situation.

Dr. Tattersal is a native of London: he received his principal professional education in the London school. Cambridge was the University where he entered for general literature, and where he afterwards continued his medical studies, so far as could be done in such a University, and afterwards at Edinburgh. His medical honors were acquired at Cambridge, and on his attaining these, he commenced his career of practice in the metropolis. At this time a vacancy occurred as Physician to the Surry Dispensary, and he was the successful candidate, through the influence of his friends in Guy's Hospital, against Dr. Blegborough, supported by the interest of Dr. Walshman. The canvass was carried on, as we stated in the Memoirs of these gentlemen, with much keenness and opposition. Dr. Tattersal became thus early a public physician, and was placed in a situation to shew his acquirements in a favorable light, and accordingly continued in practice for some years, when an opening taking place in the country, he removed to that quarter. Circumstances have again induced him to revisit the metropolis, and it is to be hoped he will find that ultimate success which perseverance, industry, and merit never fail in a certain degree to attain. The attachment of his friends is a strong proof that he possesses qualities to interest and to command private esteem; and it is only necessary that such a character should shew himself conspicuous as a professional man, to gain on public attention and regard.

DR. JAMES HAMILTON,

LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON DISPENSARY, AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

CORRECTNESS of conduct is sure to create and attach friends, and the present respectable individual has always claimed and met with the respect and consequence of the physician.

Dr. Hamilton is a native of Scotland, and received his first education in his own county, of Dunbar. His professional studies had every advantage of the Edinburgh school, where he passed the usual time, and then entered into the navy, during the memorable seven years war, in which he served officially with much credit to himself and advantage to the service. On leaving the navy, he resumed his studies at Edinburgh, and received his academical honors. On commencing practice, he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c. His first settlement was at Dunbar, in Scotland, where he succeeded his father, a surgeon of great eminence, and possessed of an extensive business. Here he continued to practise several years, and took a lead not only in that district, but in all the adjoining counties, as far as Northumberland: the reputation thus acquired by him, and his success in practice, determined him to select a more extensive field, and the metropolis opened to his expectations both an expanded scene, and also a proper situation for a father who wished to settle his family advantageously. He accordingly re-

moved there, and soon after commencing his career, he was fortunate enough to be appointed one of the Physicians to the London Dispensary. The important duties of that situation he discharged for a number of years with much zeal and integrity, but was obliged to resign it, on finding its business interfere too much with his practice, though he still retains the appointment of Extraordinary or Consulting Physician.

From his religious principles, Dr. Hamilton has long been connected with a sect which has been of great utility to his practice, and where the aid of medicine is in vain, he is induced often to offer that consolation which death in its most fortunate moments generally requires. He thus unites the character of the physician and the divine; a union which in ancient times was considered indispensable, and the separation of which has taken from the awe and veneration attached to the medical character. But besides his merits as a physician, Dr. Hamilton, at a former period, distinguished himself with high advantage to his country as a scientific and practical agriculturist. The improvements introduced by him into that department in Scotland placed him high in the opinion of the first characters, and such was the reputation thus acquired, that the Professorship of Agriculture, then established in the University of Edinburgh, was offered him, at the particular desire of Dr. Cullen, which he declined, and is now possessed by Dr. Coventry.

It would be improper not to take notice that no one has paid greater attention to the poor than this gentleman—a laudable trait of character, and also to the interests of science, for he possesses an extensive and valuable library, the collection of years. We consider Dr. Hamilton, therefore, as a real experienced physician, and in private life a truly religious and moral man.

DR. JOHN FOLEY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THIS gentleman, though a Licentiate for general practice, has much devoted his attention to the obstetric department, and by such attention from the general Licentiates, as we have already remarked, puerperal medicine has been greatly improved.

Dr. John Foley is the son of a private gentleman, and a native of Ireland, where he has had his classical education. He prosecuted his professional studies at Edinburgh, and attained in that University the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after a permanent residence of four years, during the last two of which he filled the situation of private pupil to Doctor James Hamilton, junior Professor of Midwifery in the University, and had, during the same period, the superintendence of the only lying-in hospital in that city, which was altogether appropriated to the practical improvement of such gentlemen as applied themselves to the study of that department of the medical profession.

He was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London on the 12th of April, 1813, and is at present Physician in Ordinary to the British Lying-in Hospital for Married Women, in Brownlow Street, Long Acre, London, to which situation he was elected on the 26th of March, 1813.

The line of midwifery, which he has chiefly chosen, oc-

casions a man to be placed, as we have noticed, in a more confidential situation than any other, and requires those qualities of mind and manners to deserve it. In the professional part also it claims a union of the two departments of medicine and surgery, and it ought therefore, as stated elsewhere, to claim rather a superior than an inferior estimation in medicine.

From the opportunities Dr. Foley has had at Edinburgh, and his present public appointment, we should think him well qualified for giving lectures on Puerperal Medicine, which we understand he has commenced; and to this subject, as he has directed his attention, we have no doubt it will facilitate greatly the other objects which every medical man has in view, the attainment of fame and emolument.

DR. NUTTALL,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER DISPENSARY.

THE increase of patients in a public institution is a strong proof of the satisfaction given by the medical talents of those employed, and the introduction of the present individual to his official appointment has been

attended with this consequence, a certain forerunner, it is to be presumed, of his future success in private practice.

Dr. Nuttall is the son of an eminent practitioner, and was born in the Island of Jamaica. At an early age, he was sent to be educated in England, and was afterwards removed to the high school of Edinburgh, one of the best seminaries for classical learning. He then pursued his academical studies in the University of that city, where he graduated in 1809, and published a Thesis de Podagra.

On leaving Edinburgh, Dr. N. removed to London, where he finished his probationary studies by an attendance at St. George's Hospital.

Thus having laid a solid foundation, he returned to the place of his birth, and entered upon the exercise of his profession with that zeal and industry natural to one anxious for advancement; an advantage that happens to few, for there is no field so proper for a young practitioner as the West Indies: there he is taught to appreciate the powers of medicine more than in any other situation, to investigate, with a more close attention, the first stages of disease, and to arrest its progress by the most powerful and immediate means. Hence promptness, attention, and vigour, are the leading characteristics of this physician.

After a residence of three years in these active scenes, to the great prejudice of his health, and often to the great hazard of his life, Dr. Nuttall was constrained to abandon the medical practice and well-earned reputation he had there acquired. On returning to Britain, he once more revisited the alma mater of his professional honors, and increased his stock of knowledge in that school, on which, from his practical experience, he was

now a competent judge. He then removed to London in the winter of 1815, when, in a few months after his arrival, he was appointed one of the Physicians to the Westminster General Dispensary, one of the oldest and most respectable institutions of the metropolis. Here he has conducted himself in such an exemplary manner, and with such attention to the great object of the institution, the relief of the poor, that no physician in the metropolis can enjoy more flattering testimonies of gratitude from patients, nor more marked respect from the Governors of the charity.

This gentleman is one of the few physicians who consider the publication of their names as official characters not enough, but who, we may infer, would establish his reputation through the conscientious discharge of his duties, on a solid and permanent foundation.

In proof of this, it would be injustice to conceal that a third physician was added, by his recommendation, from the immense increase of patients to the Westminster Dispensary, soon after his appointment: that he undertook Dr. Fothergill's duties, during his illness for six months, as well as his own; and that the whole burden of the Medical department lay entirely upon him.

For the benefit of the charity, he also introduced, by his recommendation and influence, two other physicians of rising talents, Dr. Burder and Dr. Moore, shewing no jealousy of rivalship, and anxious to forward merit. Thus his character may be viewed in three leading points, his generous zeal to promote the interest of desert, his disregard of selfish considerations, and his conscientious attention to the relief of the poor.

DR. G. SANDEMAN,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE ALDERSGATE STREET GENERAL DISPENSARY.

ALTHOUGH the Royal College of Physicians may boast of the erudition and moral rectitude of its members, the religious principles of a few have not been held in estimation; this peculiarly applies to the present respectable individual, whose surname applies to a sect which originated from a relation of his publishing Letters addressed to Mr. Hervey, on his Theron and Aspasio, near 60 years ago.

Dr. Sandeman is a native of Perthshire, where his family have been distinguished for near a century. Their exertions and improvements in agriculture and corn, and other great national objects, have claimed the eulogy of a Pennant and other eminent Tourists who have visited that quarter at different periods.

Dr. Sandeman received his professional education partly at Perth and afterwards at Edinburgh, under the immediate direction of the late Dr. Hope, Professor of Botany, and to whom, on finishing his studies, he dedicated his Thesis in 1769—de Rheo Palmato.

On first settling in London, Dr. Sandeman directed his chief attention to midwifery, but this he gradually declined, and extended his views to general practice, having relinquished midwifery upwards of 27 years. Twelve years after his settlement, Dr. Sandeman became elected Physician to the Aldersgate Dispensary, a situation he

held for 27 years, and where, on resigning it, as a mark of their high approbation of his services, the Governors immediately appointed him Consulting Physician. Dr. Sandeman still pursues the active scenes of business, and in the course of his long practice has shewn himself attentive to whatever was remarkable in disease that came under his observation. Of this, he has published an instance in the second volume of the Medical Transactions, being a singular case of diseased liver, which terminated in abscess, and where, by his judicious treatment, the patient completely recovered, and is now alive. In the 4th volume of the Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians, there is also a Paper by this gentleman in favor of vaccination, which is well written and highly useful to the cause.

If Dr. Sandeman has not made himself strikingly remarkable in life, he has discharged both his professional and moral duties in such a correct manner as to render him not only beyond the reach of detraction, but to entitle him to no small meed of praise.

DR. J. HAIGHTON,

LECTURER AT GUY'S HOSPITAL ON PHISIOLOGY AND LAWS OF THE ANIMAL ECONOMY, AND LIKEWISE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY, INCLUDING THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

To stand on such a firm footing in public estimation as not to require the aid of College honors to confer respec-

tability and consequence, has been, through a long career, the fortunate lot of the subject of this Memoir, and his abilities have been a sufficient passport to official situation, without any extraneous aid.

Dr. Haighton is a native of Haydon Bridge, in Northumberland, which place he quitted early in life, and received his general education partly at the Grammar School of Coventry, and in part at York. Having chosen medicine as his profession in life, he commenced his novitiate in the medical school of the Borough, where Dr. Saunders then was nearly sole Lecturer. After finishing these professional studies, he entered into military practice, in the service of the guards, but previously to his settling as a private practitioner, (and during this time he was in regimental service) he continued to prosecute farther his professional studies by his attendance on the Lectures of Dr. Hunter, and likewise of Mr. John Hunter, the latter of whom soon felt a strong impression in his favor, and made him proposals of partnership for teaching dissections and comparative anatomy; but the terms not being well adapted to his situation, they were declined on Dr. Haighton's part. Nothing, however, could mark more strongly the opinion entertained of Dr. Haighton's acquirements, than such an offer from so distinguished a character. At this time he became also a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. On relinquishing military life, he engaged as demonstrator of anatomy to Mr. Cline, on his succeeding Mr. Else at St. Thomas's Hospital, which situation he filled several years. His extensive opportunities of prosecuting anatomical inquiries naturally led him to the cultivation of experimental phisiology, and on the death of Dr. Skeete, at that time the Lecturer on Phisiology at Guy's Hospital, he received an invitation from Dr. Saunders, ever alive to the interests of that favorite establishment, as a medical

school, to succeed him in that department. Conscious of the necessity of extending his knowledge on these subjects, and persevering, with much ardor, in investigating the laws of the animal economy, with a view to qualify himself for so important an undertaking, this he conceived would be best done by occasionally subjecting living animals to experiment, from which he frequently derived information that might be sought for in vain in the volumes of a library.

A few years after commencing his Lectures on Phisiology, the declining health of Dr. Lowder made it necessary to look out for a coadjutor and successor in his Lectures on Midwifery, which office was accepted by Dr. Haighton. He was thus naturally led more extensively into the practice of midwifery, both as private and consulting practitioner, which has engaged his attention ever since, in a situation which had been occupied as one of the most celebrated schools of the metropolis for nearly 100 years.

Here Dr. Haighton has distinguished himself as an able successor, and has kept up the reputation of that school in its highest lustre.

On Dr. Haighton's connexion with Dr. Lowder, it became necessary to change his professional character, and having relinquished surgery, he obtained a diploma. After this time, a vacancy in the office of Physician to the Eastern Dispensary taking place, by the death of Dr. Turnbull, he was elected his successor by a very large majority, and has continued to discharge the duties of this important situation for several years; but as his private practice became much more extended, and occupied a large portion of his time, he thought it prudent to resign the office. This gave him an opportunity of concentrating his attention in a department more agreeable to his taste, his lecturing, and connexion with Guy's Hos-

pital. As teacher of Midwifery and Physiology, his merit was early seen, as we have stated, by Dr. Saunders, who cast his eye on Dr. Haighton, as a fit person for giving a course on Physiology, besides the teaching in his own department.

This highly respectable connexion he has continued ever since that period with equal credit to himself as to the establishment. His knowledge of anatomy is profound, and his course of Lectures is marked by talent, ingenuity, and much varied information.

But during this progress in public life, Dr. Haighton has displayed his professional acquirements also by various literary productions, which claim particular attention. They consist of different papers on important subjects, in the leading periodical publications of the day; one of the most important of these is that on the obstinate and painful affection of the face, known by the name of the Tic Doloureux, in which Dr. Haighton proposes an operation for dividing the affected nerve, which removes the irritation and pain, and cures the disease. This has been frequently performed by him with success, and followed also by others.

Beside the papers published in the different periodical works of an experimental kind, there are two which he presented to the Royal Society; the one on the reproduction of nerves, the other on animal impregnation, both of which that Society have done him the honor to publish in their Transactions. This led the way to his election into that body.

Dr. H. has been of late materially relieved from the fatigues of his profession by his nephew, Dr. James Blundell, whose talents have been before the public sufficiently long to enable it justly to appreciate his rising merit, and we have no doubt that the laudable example of

his relative will prove a stimulus to his exertions, in acquiring and deserving the same reputation, while the influence of such a friend cannot fail to smooth the way, and allow him sooner to gain this ultimate object of all medical pursuits.

DR. W. BACK,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE SURRY DISPENSARY.

THIS gentleman is one of that celebrated metropolitan school which has derived so much credit by its pupils, many of whom occupy the first situations in the medical department, and he has now sat down in its immediate vicinity, with the prospect of entering upon a successful practice.

Dr. W. Back is a native of London, and on finishing his studies in general literature, he became a pupil of Guy's Hospital, where, after acquiring all the learning and experience of this establishment, he removed to Edinburgh, and past the usual academic period. Here he took his degree, and then launched into professional life. As a preliminary to his settlement in London, he became a Licentiate of the College about two years ago, and has since been elected one of the Physicians to the Surry Dispensary. This situation is one which has been filled by several leading characters, and from the connexions it possesses, cannot fail to introduce him to notice and popularity.

Though Dr. Back has not yet shewn himself as a literary character, yet we have no doubt, as opportunities offer, he will be able to distinguish himself, and to prove himself an individual of rising merit.

DR. BRINE,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AT THE BLENHEIM STREET THEATRE OF ANATOMY.

THE succession to practice requires ability to secure it, and the present respectable individual has entered on this arduous task with every prospect of credit to himself and of ultimate success.

Dr. J. Brine is a native of Devonshire, where, at the age of nine years, he was sent to the Grammar School at Newton, under the care of Mr. Weatherdon, and after remaining there five years, was removed to an academy at Alphington, under Mr. Halloren. On finishing these early studies, he went on a tour to Italy at the period when the gallant Nelson was in that country, and in the zenith of his fame. Here, awake to every scene of classical description, Dr. Brine enjoyed that feast which a classical mind will ever relish, contemplating the beauties he has read, and comparing them with the picture before him. On his return to Britain, he renewed his studies, and for

that purpose fixed himself for one year under the direction of the Rev. H. Hatton, of Exmouth, now head master of a foundation school in Cornwall. Having thus finished his acquirements in general literature, Dr. Brine commenced his professional pursuits by placing himself, for practical information, with an eminent practitioner near Exeter, with whom he continued five years, occasionally attending the Devon and Exeter Hospital, where Dr. Parr and Professor Sheldon were among the principal medical attendants.

On leaving Exeter with a considerable share of practical experience and professional learning, he repaired to London, and was a diligent pupil at the Borough hospitals for no less than five years, under the distinguished teachers of that school, both in medicine and surgery. On leaving the metropolis, he then removed to Scotland, where he attended the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. During his residence at the latter, for four years, he became the favorite pupil and associate of the celebrated Professor Beattie. Dr. Brine's connexion with so distinguished a character did him high credit, as it bespeaks at least a spark of congenial fire, and a kindred feeling of soul and sentiment.

While at Aberdeen, Dr. Brine not only entered largely into professional practice, but also for eight years gave Lectures on Anatomy, Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, and other subjects, shewing an intimate knowledge of the different departments, and that he had not been a superficial student in his pursuits. He was also, while here, distinguished as a most successful operator, which his knowledge of anatomy greatly assisted, particularly in Lithotomy and the diseases of the eye.

We have had occasion to observe, in several of the

preceding Memoirs, the advantages of the physician building his foundation on an intimate knowledge of anatomy, which was the case with the celebrated physicians of former days.

Dr. Brine, in this, has followed a wise example, which gives a decision and firmness in pronouncing on the seat of a disease to which a physician superficial in anatomy cannot pretend.

Some years after taking his degree, Dr. Brine removed to London, the proper extended field for talents and industry, where he formed a connexion with Mr. Brookes the anatomist, and delivered a course of lectures at his Theatre on Natural History, which was much admired both in point of appropriate, systematic arrangement, correct information, and elegant composition, a motto to which he very judiciously selected from Lord Bacon.

" Interpres naturæ tantum facit, intelligit quantum de na-
" turæ ordine re vel mente observaverit."

It is the intention of this gentleman, we understand, to continue his labors as a Lecturer, for which he is so well fitted by his numerous acquirements in philosophy, science, and medicine; and in doing so, he cannot fail of success.

Dr. Blackburne, of Cavendish Square, having for some time wished to retire from business, Dr. Brine has been accustomed, in his absence, to attend his practice, and such satisfaction did Dr. Blackburne receive, from his supplying his place, that he has now relinquished both his practice and his residence entirely in his favor. With this advantage, and his own industry, to improve on it, there is every reason to augur favorably of this respectable individual, and we consider him as deserving of every success that may ultimately attend his labors.

DR. PARK,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LECTURER ON PHYSIOLOGY AND THE LAWS OF ANIMAL LIFE.

SCEPTICISM in medicine, as in religion, opens the mind to new and expanded views of the subject. The present respectable individual has commenced his professional career under the impression which is well founded, and which will be acknowledged by every superior professional character, that there are as yet no fixed principles in medicine, as a science, and till these are established, it can be only considered as a conjectural art. Building his views on the only stable foundation for this purpose, a knowledge of physiology and the laws of animal life, he has formed deductions which have interested equally by their ingenuity as by the strong conviction of their truth.

Dr. Park is the only son of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Park, of Liverpool, whose treatise on the excision of carious joints did him so much credit, and which has been reprinted, and its utility confirmed by the labors of Professor Jeffrey, of Glasgow. He received his early education in general literature at Warrington, and after finishing his studies under a private tutor, was sent to the Continent, where he continued some years observing men and manners, and gaining that knowledge which is most useful in life, an acquaintance with society. At

the end of this period, on his return home, he resolved on the study of medicine as his future professional pursuit, and for this purpose entered himself at the University of Cambridge, as a preliminary step. From Cambridge he removed to Edinburgh, where he passed the usual academic period, and here had an opportunity of displaying those superior talents which always gain credit at that school. He was elected President of the Royal Medical Society, and was chosen Clerk to the Clinical Professors of Medicine.

Having finished his term at Edinburgh, he repaired again to Cambridge, the Alma Mater of his honors, to entitle him to College preferment, and on attaining these left it for the metropolis. On coming to London, Dr. P. became a pupil of St. George's, and has been since elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and a Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, and was recently admitted a Member of the Royal Institution, where he is now settled, as the great field for reputation, emolument, and improvement.

In his views of medicine, Dr. Park has justly followed the steps of the ancient physicians, in building on the foundation of anatomy and physiology as the only firm basis on which any superstructure ought to be reared; for it is the dereliction of the Theatre and dissecting room, as we have stated elsewhere, that has caused to be reared so many flimsy theories, the fashions of the day, and which has rendered the works of the physician little better than volumes of romance or ingenious fiction. Dr. Park having avoided this in the first instance, and stated his axioms, or general doctrine, has next, like the philosopher of old in search of truth, submitted equally to friends and foes, for their candid opinion and criticism.—These opinions do him high credit, as the first names in science have acknowledged their merit, and passed those

encomiums which it would be unnecessary here to detail. Indeed we may observe, that Dr. Park is one of those that possesses the laudable pride and wish to excel in his profession, and not merely to gain but deserve a reputation. In that view, he may be considered as ambitious, and has been accordingly denounced as such by some leading characters; but it is an ambition that does him honor. It is built on the interests of science, and as such, on the welfare of society and the cause of humanity.

As a proof of the merit of Dr. Park's researches, they have obtained a distinguished place in the Transactions of the Royal Institution; and it is to be regretted that an appointment has not as yet opened to this gentleman in one of the public hospitals for this particular department, in which he excels. His abilities would be an acquisition to any of the leading medical establishments of the metropolis, give a new stimulus to the student, and lead more to the cultivation of this important but neglected subject.

Dr. P.'s Physiological Inquiry is chiefly characterized by a minute and systematic investigation of the influence which the sanguiferous and nervous system mutually exert over each other. It is an attempt to reduce to fixed laws or principles the operation of sensible impressions, in altering the circulation, and inversely the operation of altered circulation, in changing the vital powers of sensation and motion. In this inquiry Dr. P. has carried his views much farther than any who have preceeded him—being indeed the first writer who has undertaken a systematic investigation of all the changes of function that result from altered circulation. Others have since taken up the subject, and some have availed themselves of his labors, without that acknowledgment which candour would not withold, and literary right might justly claim.

On the whole, from what we have learnt of Dr. Park, we estimate him as a man of superior mind and independent principles, one whose views are expanded more to the advancement of the science than to reaping the emoluments of his profession, and who will build by his researches a reputation on that basis which will not be easily shaken.

DR. ROBINSON,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.

EXPERIENCE and real practical knowledge in medicine are the essential requisites for an official character, and the possession of these are eminently displayed in the present respectable individual, in his public duties, which must ultimately lead to every success in private practice.

Dr. Robinson was born at Masborough, in the immediate vicinity of Rotheram, in the West Riding of the county of York. He had the misfortune to lose his father, who was a medical practitioner, at an early age, when his education had only just commenced, and before he had learned to estimate the full extent of the loss which he had sustained. He received his education at

Rotherham, being placed, in the first instance, under the care of the Reverend Josiah Townsend, a respectable dissenting minister of the Unitarian persuasion; and afterwards under that of the Reverend Richard Burton, the curate of the parish, and Master of the Grammar School, which was partly supported by means of an inconsiderable endowment. After he quitted school, he became a pupil to Mr. William Staniforth, a highly respectable surgeon, in extensive practice at Sheffield, and at this time the Senior Surgeon of the General Hospital at that place. Here his advantages were considerable, and he neglected no means of improving them by the most sedulous and unremitting application: nor were his advantages confined to those objects most immediately connected in the study and practice of medicine, for he had the good fortune to form an intimate friendship with the late Mr. Jonathan Salt, of Sheffield, a gentleman who in the midst of the avocations of business, to which he appeared to give a constant and undivided attention, had found means to acquire a knowledge of botany so accurate and extensive, that while in most of the branches of Natural History, his information was respectable, in Indigenous Botany he had few rivals, and perhaps no superiors.

With this amiable and respected friend he was in the habit of making frequent excursions during the fine mornings of the summer months; and thus, while enjoying a delightful and healthful recreation, he was gradually acquiring a knowledge of one of those sciences which are justly esteemed indispensably requisite to an accomplished medical education.

After quitting Sheffield he went to Edinburgh, and attended all the Lectures connected with the study of medicine, which are delivered in that celebrated school.

In the year 1798, he received the appointment of Surgeon to one of the West Riding regiments of militia, from its Colonel Sir George Cooke, Baronet, of Wheatley. In this situation, his attention to the duties of his office gained him the confidence of the regiment, and the respect and esteem of his superior officers, who on a public occasion, after he had quitted the army, gave him the most honorable testimonials of their entire approbation of his conduct while in that service, and of their esteem for his character.

He spent great part of the winter of 1799-1800 in London, in cultivating a more perfect knowledge of anatomy and surgery, at the great school at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he attended the Lectures of those eminent teachers Mr. Cline and Mr. Astley Cooper, and applied himself with ardor to the cultivation of practical anatomy.

After the peace of Amiens had occasioned the disembodying of the militia, he retnrned to Edinburgh, and obtained his medical degree there in the September of the year 1802, his Thesis being de Hernia Inguinali, a subject to which he was naturally led from his previous studies.

On the recommencement of hostilities in the following spring, he again resumed his situation as Surgeon in the West York militia, being induced to do so chiefly by his grateful sense of the uniform kindness which he had experienced from its amiable and excellent Colonel, and in some measure by the hope, at that time perhaps not unreasonable, that the engagement might not be of long duration. He quitted this service however early in the year 1804, and afterwards resided a short time at Hull. Finding however that the practice there was completely pre-occupied, and that as a residence it presented no advantages, which might compensate him for the sacrifice of

time which he might have occasion to make as an expectant, he did not long remain there. He was elected Physician to the Eastern Dispensary, on the resignation of Dr. Haighton, in the autumn of 1809, an appointment the duties of which he still continues to discharge in a most exemplary manner.

DR. J. N. JOHNSON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE early attainment of professional honors is a proof of literary and medical acquirements to deserve them, and the present respectable individual is now advanced to the College rank, which is the high road to dignity and emolument, if aided by suitable exertions.

Dr. J. N. Johnson descended from an old and reputable family in the county of Lincoln, is the son of a physician, who, after many years of active and successful practice, retired to his native county, on the death of a relative, the last descendant of a branch of the family of Noble, of Leicestershire, to whom he was maternally allied.

The subject of this Memoir is a native of the county of Buckingham, but received his education in Lincolnshire, whence he was removed to Oxford. Dividing his studies between the University and the Schools of London, he became a pupil of St. George's Hospital, under Dr. George Pearson, on whose practice and lectures he was

for some time a diligent attendant. He subsequently studied at Edinburgh, and was chosen a Fellow of the Medical Society of that place in 1808. Proceeding to B. M. he was elected into the College of Physicians as Inceptor Candidate, in 1813, being the first admitted on that order. After graduating M. D. at Oxford, and a residence and study of some months in France, shortened only by the political state of that country, he returned to London, and was admitted a Fellow in 1815, and in the following year read the Gulston Lecture before his colleagues, " On the Pathology of the Heart, with a View to the Consideration of Angina Pectoris."

Although Dr. J. has not hitherto acknowledged any production connected with medicine, they who are acquainted with his zeal may look forward to the period when he will benefit his profession by his labours, as well as adorn it by his practice; being a man no less distinguished for his amiable character than his eminent talents.

DR. G. GREGORY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

DR. George Gregory is the second son of the late Rev. W. Gregory, of Canterbury. He is the grandson of Dr. John Gregory, so deservedly celebrated as the amiable author of " The Comparative View of Man," " A

Father's Legacy to his Daughters," and other works. He was born at Canterbury, and received his early education there. In 1803 he went to Edinburgh, and prosecuted his general and professional studies there under the direction of his uncle, the present Dr. Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Physic in Edinburgh, first Physician to his Majesty in Scotland, and author of the "Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ," and various philosophical and literary essays.

Dr. George Gregory came to London in 1809, and continued his medical studies there for some years, as a pupil of St. George's Hospital. He graduated in Edinburgh in 1811. In 1812 he entered the medical department of the army, and during the course of the three following years was attached to the British army acting in Sicily and Italy.

His appointment in this army furnished him with the opportunity of travelling through the most interesting parts of Sicily, Italy, and the south of Spain. He was present, and actively employed with the Anglo-Sicilian army, during its short but successful campaign in the north of Italy, in the spring of 1814, which terminated in the capture of Genoa.

This official situation was well fitted for a young mind, stored with classic learning, and whose memory was alive to every celebrated scene of classic interest. Here Dr. Gregory could enjoy that feast which a man of taste will ever feel in tracing, on the spot, the studies of his early days; and from this residence we have no doubt Dr. Gregory has made such observations as, when published at a future period, will shew him the genuine offspring of that family, distinguished for so many generations for their superior science and talents. His uncle may be considered at present as the prop of the Edinburgh school,

and with such an example before him, every thing may be expected from the subject of this Memoir.

DR. D. UWINS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE CITY DISPENSARY.

TO give a new view of medical science is an arduous and difficult task, and the more meritorious in the individual who makes the attempt. The subject of this Memoir has done this with credit to himself.

Dr. D. Uwins was born and educated in London, and after an early attendance for some years at the London hospitals and lectures, with pharmacy, he repaired to Edinburgh, where he took his degree, and then almost immediately returned to London, at which place he intended directly to pitch his tent, and in consequence of such desire, was looking out for some dispensary vacancy; in the mean-time, he occupied that leisure which his more immediate medical avocations did not fill up, in writing the medical articles in Dr. Gregory's Encyclopædia. He now became a Licentiate of the College of London, and before he had matured his London plans, a vacancy occurred at Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, by the death of Dr. Kennedy, which, partly at the solicitations of friends, and partly on account of his rather delicate state of health, he was induced to occupy. Here

he remained nearly nine years, and during the time wrote a small treatise, entitled "Modern Medicine," and published a pamphlet containing some observations on the causes and treatment of fever, occasioned by the appearance of an epidemic fever in Aylesbury, during his residence there.

Always looking townward, he repaired thither, upon hearing of a vacancy in the City Dispensary, caused by the resignation of Dr. Walker; and, after an active canvass, came in by a very large majority, since which time he has met with encouragement and practice beyond his calculation, and consequently has every prospect of ultimate success.

DR. W. MOORE,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY.

DR. Moore is a native of Ireland, and the son and brother of two eminent professional characters, under whom he began his medical noviciate. Having finished his classical education in Dublin, he cultivated an intimate and experimental acquaintance with all the elementary branches of medical science, at the University, at the Schools of Anatomy, and at the different extensive Hospitals of that humane city, for nearly eight years. From thence he came to London, where he pursued the study

of chemistry under Sir Humphry Davy, with whom he resided, in the Royal Institution. He then went to Edinburgh, and in three years completed his medical studies, and took his degree; his Thesis on Bile and Biliary Calculi, exhibits an analysis of human bile and that of animals, and contains new views of the several kinds of gallstones, and the mode of their formation. He was also a Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and chosen one of its annual Presidents. From Edinburgh he came to London, to practise his profession. He is a Member of the Royal Institution, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and has, for a considerable time past, done the duties as one of the Physicians to the Westminster General Dispensary, where his assiduous conduct has called forth the approbation of the Governors in a high degree.

Thus Dr. Moore's zeal and attainments, as a professional character, justify him in looking forward, with reasonable expectation, to hold a distinguished rank among his brethren and competitors.

DR. W. SILVER,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE advantages of travel we have had frequent occasion to descant on, and the present respectable individual, to the improvements of his own country has added this essential requisite to his accomplishments as a physician.

Dr. W. Silver is the son of Dr. Thomas Silver, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who for about thirty years engrossed the chief practice of Portsmouth and its vicinity, where he died in the year 1795, leaving a considerable fortune, honorably acquired by his success in the profession. It being determined, at a very early period of his son's life, that he should be a physician, the whole course of his studies for eleven years was directed to that end, and in the year 1804 Dr. Silver took his degree at the same University as his father had done. After resuming his situation at the great hospitals in the Borough, as a student, for one year more, in 1805 he fixed himself as a practitioner at Chichester. At that city he remained eight years, during the whole of which time he assisted at the Public Dispensary, which had been established there about twenty years before, by that very learned and distinguished member of the profession, Dr. Sandon, who has long and deservedly enjoyed the confidence of Chichester and its neighbourhood. In the year 1813 he determined to remove to London, but soon afterwards, an offer being made him to accompany their Graces the

Duke and Duchess of Bedford, who were going, with their family, to the Continent, for the health of the Lady Jane Montagu, he embarked in the November of that year, and remained with them during the whole two years of their absence from England. On his return, he directly put his former intentions into effect, having lately taken up his residence in Curzon Street, with a view to the practice of his profession.

While in Italy with the Duke of Bedford, Dr. Silver was called to attend the late amiable man and celebrated traveller, the Rev. J. C. Eustace, the occasion of whose death has not been correctly stated. The first time Dr. Silver was called to him, was early in the spring of 1815, at Rome. He then laboured under a slight attack of intermittent fever, which made the stronger impression on him, from his constitution having, about two years before, been much shaken, by a long-continued fever of the same kind. From this attack at Rome, however, he seemed perfectly to recover, and very soon continued his travels southwards. Unfortunately, during the ensuing summer, he exposed himself to considerable fatigue, in crossing a not much-frequented part of the Apennines, and he again came to Naples, while Dr. Silver was there, with a return of his former complaints, which were aggravated by a degree of nervous irritability much greater than the symptoms of his fever would have led his physician to expect. In this state he remained during the two subsequent months of Dr. Silver's stay in that neighbourhood, and he left him with the full hope and expectation that he was getting better, and would ultimately recover. While at Genoa, however, he had the misfortune to hear that about three weeks after his departure his patient had laboured under a strangulated hernia, which he did not disclose for the space of three days, at the end of which time all medical and surgical aid was, as might be expect-

ed, fruitless, and he died one of the many victims to that absurd delicacy, which so often prevents patients from making a full and unreserved disclosure of all the circumstances of their disorder to their medical attendants.

The justice of this remark is too often verified, and the physician is often blamed for what is only to be attributed to the patient himself.

Dr. Silver had an opportunity of being present at the first meeting of the medical faculty at Rome, after the overthrow of Bonaparte's power, and the restoration of the Pope to his temporal dominions, which was certainly interesting. It was held at the theatre in the great public hospital, which seemed, in a cursory point of view, in no respect inferior to any he had seen. The business was opened by a speech from the President, who, instead of a Member of the profession, was a Monsignore, or dignified ecclesiastic. The late events of course made a prominent feature in the oration. The business of the meeting was to distribute prizes among those of the students who had most distinguished themselves in a preceding examination. He who gained the gold medal was dressed in an academic gown, and gave an anatomical lecture and demonstration. Several silver medals were compliments to others. The whole was in the Italian language. It can hardly be doubted that these public exhibitions have a good effect, both in exciting the young men to exertion, and insuring the reward of subsequent success in the practice of the profession, to extraordinary merit.

In his tour with the Duke of Bedford, Dr. Silver paid particular attention to the relative advantages of different places, with a view to change of climate. It has been maintained by many sensible people, that the want of conveniences among foreigners essential to the comfort of the English, makes a change of climate, in all cases, unadvisable. This opinion cannot be just. It may well

be doubted, whether it is not as great a comfort to be in a climate where carpets, curtains, soft beds, and open fires, are things not wanted, as to have these things here, where they are absolutely necessary to agreeable living. But admitting a change of climate, in any case, to be resolved on, many people would still hesitate where to go. Now there is no hesitation in saying, that the finest winter climate in Europe is to be found in that part of the coast of Spain which borders on the Mediterranean. Lisbon has the advantages of being easy of access by the regular packets, and many of the houses, in the best part of the town, being almost exclusively devoted to the reception of English boarders, or lodgers. The climate is very much milder than any in England, and Cintra, at the distance of 16 miles, affords a sure refuge from violent heat at any season. There is, however, much disagreeable weather every winter in Lisbon. Violent storms of wind and rain come sweeping across the Atlantic, with a force to which we are little accustomed; and the badness of the pavement, and unevenness of the streets, almost preclude the exercise of walking.

There is no part of even the most southern extremity of France that is free from very cold weather in winter, although it may be not of very long duration. The same, although to a less degree as you proceed southwards, may be said of Italy, where it is impossible to avoid at least two months, on the average of every winter, of wet, cold, disagreeable weather, the inconvenience of which is no doubt aggravated by the universal brick, stucco, or marble floors, and the frequent want of fire-places in the apartments. Pisa is said to enjoy the best winter climate in Italy, and perhaps Naples must rank next. Rome is quite delightful in the spring, and Florence in the summer. But it is in such places as Barcelona, Valentia, &c. where only

there is in winter the mild temperature, bright sun, and azure sky, which are sought by emigrants from our northern climates. If our general ignorance of the Spanish language, the dissimilarity of our habits and manners, and consequently great inconvenience of living amongst them, together with the difficulty of access, did not present almost insuperable obstacles, our invalids would hardly think of going any where else.

From the above particulars, it will be seen Dr. Silver has sat down in the metropolis with every advantage of experience, talent, and connexion, of the first rank.

DR. S. CLEVERLY,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

THE principal advantages, that the Physician can derive, from visiting a number of schools, in his own and in foreign countries, arise perhaps from the opportunities they afford of observing the progress of disease, under that variety of treatment to which, from system, or from usage, the sick in different countries are subjected. And though, by the present general literary and scientific intercourse between nations, it would appear, that the practice of medicine is making daily approximations to uniformity of character; still the differences are sufficiently striking to furnish to an attentive observer the means of useful comparison; from collating the effects of bold and pernicious activity, with the march of disease under more moderate practice, and with its natural progress, when the Physician is, from system, a spectator only; he may learn, where vigour may be employed with profit, and where the bounds of moderation cannot be transgressed without injury.

To the curious and inquisitive, it is agreeable to approach, as nearly as possible, to those who have already distinguished themselves for talent and learning, in that profession, which he is ambitious of pursuing with credit; and though he may lose a portion of the veneration which observation at a distance had inspired; still he becomes acquainted with the state of his art, as it really exists,

and while he regrets its imperfections, even in hands the most able, he acquires a knowledge of those parts which demand cultivation, and to which, with the greatest probability of success, he may, at some future period, turn his own attention.

Besides, that sentiment is laudable, which induces a physician to assume with reluctance, the important charge of the health and lives of his fellow-countrymen; till, at least, he has employed every means in his power to render himself as worthy as possible of so serious a trust.

Motives like these appear to have engaged the subject of this biographical notice, after having obtained his Doctor's degree at home, to dedicate several years to the different medical schools of the Continent.

Dr. Samuel Cleverly is the second son of the late Mr. William Cleverly, of Gravesend, in Kent, a shipbuilder of great mechanical ingenuity, and passionately fond of his art. The Doctor received the early part of his education at Rochester, and after a short period of private tuition, became a pupil at the united hospitals of St. Thomas and of Guy, in London, where he passed two years; the following three were spent in Edinburgh, and here he graduated in 1797.

After remaining some time at home, he made his first visit to Germany, and resided at Halle, in Saxony, while Meckel, Kurt, Sprengel, and Reil, occupied chairs in the medical school. A deplorable event, however, in his own family, the death of his excellent father, recalled him to England, and he did not return to the Continent till the autumn of 1799, passing a year at Goetingen, where Richter and Blumenbach were teaching. From this town, he was invited to Vienna, by the fame of J. P. Frank, who possessed the chair of Clinical Professor, when Vienna was certainly the first medical school of Germany, and probably of the Continent. Returning now

to Britain, he traversed the bold and magnificent scenery of Switzerland, and from Geneva arrived, in the summer of 1802, in Paris; a capital still rich with the spoils of the conquered Continent, and affording, by the liberality and excellence of its institutions, facilities to the cultivation of letters, arts, sciences, and natural history, probably unequalled in any other age or nation.

Here our traveller had remained about a year, and was preparing slowly, and perhaps reluctantly, for his departure, when, by an act of extreme cruelty and barbarism, before unheard of in the civilized world, he and the rest of our countrymen, peaceful travellers, whom the rights of hospitality ought to have protected, were arrested, and without a shadow of political expediency, basely detained prisoners in France for nearly eleven years; and would have all probably terminated their days in captivity, had not the energies of roused and revolted Europe destroyed at once its chains and theirs.

Fontainbleau, Verdun, and Valenciennes, were successively assigned him as places of confinement, and at the latter, he spent the greater part of the long period of his detention. This depôt was one of the most numerous in France, and the prisoners, at the time of Dr. Cleverly's arrival, were in the greatest want of medical assistance. He accordingly proposed to the Committee of Verdun * to give them his gratuitous care, which was

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* This Committee was composed of the principal British officers and gentlemen in France; it was charged with the general distribution of charitable succours, obtained from England; succours of inappreciable advantages to our suffering countrymen, and highly honorable to the sympathy and benevolence of a kind and compassionate nation; for they were continued not only with unabated but in-

gladly accepted, and a Dispensary was, in consequence, established, though not without great difficulties, from the military authorities. Such, however, were its manifest advantages, that the Baron de Pommereul, Prefect of the Department of the North, during his official visit to the depôt, sent for the subject of this memoir, thanked him for the services he had already rendered his country men, and authorised him, in writing, not only to continue them, but even to take charge of the British in the public hospital. This circumstance proved, eventually, of great importance to every depôt in France, during a detention unexampled for its period, and for the number of British subjects who were its victims.

The superior officers, naval and military, in conjunction with the Committee of Verdun, had used their utmost efforts to obtain permission to send British surgeons to the different depôts, to which they were induced by the most distressing accounts from the depôts themselves, stating the urgent necessity of such assistance. These applications, though repeated, had hitherto been without effect. When, however, Dr. Cleverly had shewn, by the experience of about two years, the benefits derivable from such a plan, when it had been sanctioned by the approbation and authority of the Baron De Pommereul, the British officers, availing themselves of these circumstances, made another application to the French Government, and it was attended by success.

The Doctor was, therefore, the first who attempted, and who carried into effect, the plan of affording medical as-

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creasing liberality, during the whole of the war, and amounted, for the last years, to the extraordinary sum of about £30,000 sterling, per annum.

sistance to our seamen and soldiers in France; and it was in consequence of this successful precedent, that these poor fellows subsequently enjoyed the comfort and advantages arising from the medical care of their own countrymen.

About this time, the Earl of Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, was in Paris; to him the Committee of Verdun thought proper to mention, in strong terms, the services of the Doctor; these his Lordship was pleased to approve, to recommend their continuance, and to say, that he had no doubt they would be recognized by his Majesty's Government.

In addition to his professional employment, Dr. Cleverly was a Member of the Committee for the distribution of charitable relief at Valenciennes, and when the depôt was deprived of the services of its able and indefatigable friend, Charles Sevright, Esq. he became treasurer of the fund destined to this useful purpose.

Towards the termination of the war, repeated complaints had reached the ear of the French Government, of the most shameful frauds exercised towards the prisoners, in the administration of their food and clothing; which, till then, had been entirely in the hands of the officers, who commanded the depôts. To remedy this evil, a council was established in each depôt, consisting of three French officers and two English gentlemen; and of this council the subject of our notice was a member, and his laborious but useful occupations were still further augmented by the medical care of the sick at Bouchain, during the short period that this fortress was a depôt for English prisoners; and, besides, he holds ample and honorable testimonials, in favor of the zeal and effect of his exertions, from the most distinguished British gentlemen, who had witnessed their utility, from the superior military

and naval officers, and from the two Committees of Verdun and Valenciennes.

At length the tide of military events had changed, the nation that, like a torrent, had hitherto borne all before it, appeared to have suddenly drawn upon its own head more than the multiplied evils with which it had desolated the rest of Europe; disaster succeeded to disaster; defeat to defeat. The northern frontier of France was inundated by a prodigious number of the sick, the wounded, and the dying, crouded into waggons, on their way to hospitals in the interior, to which, on account of their number, it was thought necessary to direct them, thousands sunk under the accumulated miseries of fatigue, discouragement, privation, and disease.

The victors followed close a routed and a flying enemy, and it became necessary, to prevent a rescue, that the French should move their prisoners towards the South; a sudden order, therefore, arrived to direct the depôt of Valenciennes upon Blois. The season was remarkably cold, the roads were covered with ice and snow; among the British prisoners were a considerable number of old men, women, and children: besides, the depôt in general was but ill provided for a march of several hundred miles, in so inclement a season. Strong shoes and warm stockings were articles of the first necessity, but these the French could not supply. The Council of Administration possessed only paper, which was no longer convertible into cash; the British Committee held only the sums necessary for its ordinary expenses; and Lord Blayney, who had charged the Doctor with the care of the soldiers, had made no provision for an occurrence which neither he, nor the Committee of Verdun, appear to have foreseen. In this difficulty, the subject of our Memoir proposed to some of his friends to become jointly

responsible with him, and they borrowed about eighteen thousand francs: with this sum, he was enabled to pay the charitable contributions in advance, to make some addition, in consideration of the journey in prospect, to provide the soldiers with a proportion of their pay, and to furnish to those who were in need of assistance such articles of apparel as were of the greatest necessity.

Thus the depôt left Valenciennes for the South, and the Doctor followed with his lady and infant family; for during his residence at this place, he had married Charlotte-Louisa, one of the daughters of John Worrall, Esq. of Pownall Hall, in Cheshire, who was also among the number of the detenus in France.

Arrived at Paris, doubtful of his future destination, ignorant of the course of events, induced by the delicate state of Mrs. Cleverly's health, and the inconveniences of travelling with a young family, in so rigourous a season, he contrived to conceal himself in the city, till that memorable day when the proud capital, which had aspired to be the metropolis of the world, opened its gates, for the first time, to the victorious allies. Nothing, has he been heard to say, could equal the eager anxiety to learn the events of the contest, while its thunders were shaking the town; the hopes, the fears, the agitation, that marked the features and actions of every one he met; the motions of the military; the return of the wounded; the dread of assault. From the tops of houses, and from the towers of Notre Dame, he observed the dreadful strife; till at length the French were driven from all the heights, and, lastly, from Mont Martre, near which, in this eventful moment, the Doctor and his family were. The town had capitulated; the general agitation subsided; the conquerors were to march into the city on the following morning; the moon rose in silence on the scene of contest, and con-

trasted her pale rays with the glowing light of the fires, with which the rejoicing victors had illuminated all the heights, and the stillness of the night was interrupted only by the martial music, which, till a late hour, resounded from hill to hill.

This event, that changed the political face of Europe, liberated eighteen thousand British subjects, and amongst the rest, restored the Doctor, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, to his native land, his family, and friends.

He arrived in London in the summer of 1814, had the satisfaction of receiving, for his services abroad, the marked thanks of the Managing Committee of Lloyd's; became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians; Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society; Physician to the Northern Dispensary; and is now a Candidate for a portion of that public favor and confidence of which he appears to have spared neither time, nor labor, nor expense, to render himself deserving.

DR. E. S. SOMERS,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

MILITARY service, we have stated in several preceding Memoirs, is the best school for efficient practice, and for a field of experience, and the present respectable individual has long trod this path of arduous duty with credit to himself and utility to his country.

Dr. Somers is a native of Dublin. At an early age he commenced his studies at Trinity College, and as he was destined for the practice of physic, attended the lectures in anatomy and chemistry, whilst he was completing the course for his degree of A. B. He afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. D. Desirous of viewing and comparing the continental modes of medical education, he visited the schools and hospitals at Paris and Leyden. Upon his return from the Continent, he was elected a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and shortly after was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He then commenced his medical career in the metropolis, but soon found how narrow a field, and how unproductive of experience and emolument the young physician must tread in London, so that in 1795 he was induced to engage in his majesty's service as Physician to the Forces. His first destination was the Cape of Good Hope, where he resided several years, and was placed at the head of the Staff, as Director of Hospitals. Upon his return from the Cape in 1803, the peace, or rather truce of Amiens, having been infringed, he continued to be employed upon the home districts, until the Commander in Chief thought proper to appoint a physician upon the Staff of Jamaica, and Dr. Somers was selected for that arduous duty.

After two years residence in that destructive climate, ill health compelled the Doctor to return to England. Shortly after, he joined in the peninsula, about the time that Sir Arthur Wellesley took the command of that army, and continued doing duty at the principal depôts during the whole of the operations in Portugal, Spain, and France; so that he had every opportunity of sharing in the great and arduous duties which the medical officers had to perform, and of course is entitled to his portion of ap-

plause; for in no war have the services of the medical officers been equal or their exertions so meritorious. In the beginning of 1812 the Marquis of Wellington was pleased to confer upon Dr. Somers the distinction of Physician in Chief, an appointment which we understand had not previously existed in the British army; it then became his duty to visit the different depôts, examine and instruct the younger branches of the profession, transmit reports to head quarters, &c.

Dr. Somers, soon after the battle of Waterloo, retired from active service, and has lately published, in Latin and English, a small Treatise upon Dysentery, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, in which, we observe, he claims, *as his appropriate discovery*, the successful treatment in almost every case of recent Dysentery, by means of full and repeated venæsection, which he has pushed to an extent unprecedented. Dr. Somers brings arguments to prove that Dysentery is not contagious; he is also of opinion that the yellow fever of Jamaica is by no means contagious.

Dr. Somers therefore may be regarded as a man of experience and professional talents, well fitted for the different situations he has held, and justly, by his services, as well as the line of his appointment, standing at the head of the Army Physicians.

DR. JOSEPH MITCHELL,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE advantage of early and correct habits, though highly to be prized in every condition of life, are of the first consequence to the physician, as giving him that steadiness of character which is essential to so important an undertaking as the care of life and health. The respectable individual, the subject of this Memoir, has been no less distinguished for his correct and steady behaviour, than for his acquirements in a department of literature not generally cultivated by medical men.

Dr. Joseph Mitchell is a native of Kent. He received his classical education in Scotland, (his father's native country, whither he was sent at an early age, on account of delicate health) and had the advantage of being initiated therein at a country school by the present Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, then its master. After finishing his classical education, Dr. Mitchel immediately went to Edinburgh, for the purpose of professional study, and continued at that University four years, studying under Professors Cullen, Black, Home, Monro, Gregory, and Rutherford; also attending the Royal Infirmary during the same time, the practice and Clinical lectures of which are so important for a student; after which, and before commencing practice, he took his degree, and published an inaugural dissertation, de Hysteria. He is an honorary Member of the Royal Physical Society at Edinburgh; and during his residence there, he also attended private medical teachers, viz. Dr. now Professor Dun-

can, on the Practice and Theory of Medicine, on the Materia Medica, and his case practice, and also lectures at the Public Dispensary—as well as the late Dr. John Aikin on Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery; and Mr. Fyfe's Anatomical Demonstrations.

Previously to graduating, he attended the London Hospital for upwards of one year, and Sir W. Blizard's anatomical and surgical lectures, and Sir Paul Jodrell's chemical. He commenced practice in his native place, where he has continued his professional labors till his late removal to the metropolis. Since which he has been admitted, after the usual examinations by the President and Censors, a Licentiate of the College for General Practice.

Besides a taste for literature connected with his profession, Dr. Mitchel is one of the few professional characters who has devoted his attention greatly to theological studies. To these he was early led by the example and precepts of a most pious father, lately deceased, and for whom he entertained a truly filial veneration and respect. A considerable portion, therefore, of his horæ subsecivæ has been filled up in this laudable manner, and as an important auxiliary, he has attained considerable proficiency in the original Hebrew and the Oriental versions, contained in Bishop Walton's Biblia Polyglotta; a task of some labor, as he resided in the country, and consequently had not the assistance of a *living* preceptor.

Dr. Mitchel being, by the kindness of Providence, in easy circumstances, has the full opportunity of enjoying that otium literatum to which he is so much attached, and which may be considered as a chief happiness of life, being very little tormented with those hectics of mind and body, the fames auri and the fames auræ popularis. At the same time, though thus circumstanced, con-

scious of his duty, he is anxious to be useful in his sphere, and, particularly, not to forget the æque pauperibus protest.

By his settlement in the metropolis, he will have the best opportunity of pursuing his favorite study, and of being no less useful in his profession, to which both his inclination and sense of duty incite him.

DR. A. CHRICHTON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY, AND PHYSICIAN TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

IF education, professional talents, and experience, are essential to a Court Physician, the present respectable individual has a just title to his dignified situation at the Russian metropolis.

Dr. A. Chrichton is a native of Edinburgh, and the younger son of a respectable family long resident there: he accordingly received his early education at this fountain of literature and science, and having early selected medicine for his profession, he began his studies under the tuition of one of the first practitioners in that city, Mr. A. Wood, whose experience and discrimination rendered him a popular oracle, and justly in regard to his prognosis of disease. With the advantage of this preceptor, and the lessons of the University, then in its highest reputation, Dr. Chrichton could not fail to make rapid progress in the

acquisition of professional knowledge, and at a fit time, after exhausting the medical stores of his native city, he directed his steps to the metropolis, and also to the Continent, for fuller information. Before leaving Edinburgh he took his degree, with that approbation which might be expected from one of his industry, reputation, and talents.

On finishing his studies, Dr. Chrichton settled in the metropolis, to which he was induced, as being the great field for talent and exertion, and having the influence of several important connexions to forward his introduction. He began accordingly his career of practice, and joined with it the arduous task of a Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he continued several years with equal success as any other of his competitors. Soon after settling, he was elected Physician to the Westminster Infirmary, and the duties of this establishment he long discharged in a very exemplary manner. But not satisfied with these important occupations, Dr. Chrichton has also distinguished himself as a literary character. His treatise on Mental Derangement displays acute observation on a nice and intricate subject, and does him much credit, as shewing research, investigation, and much acquaintance with the nature of mind and matter. This work has been much read and quoted, and will continue a standard one, on that class of diseases.

As his practice increased, Dr. Chrichton found it necessary, like most other physicians of reputation, to resign his public appointment, which gave him more leisure to follow his other pursuits. He had now gained that hold in public estimation and confidence which may be considered as the acmé of professional character, and a circumstance now occurred which altered the scene of his future life, and suspended his labors in the metro-

polis. This was his appointment of Physician to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Scots physicians have ever been favorites at that court, and this is a proof that his Imperial Majesty is no stranger to the advantages of professional education in that country. Dr. Chrichton's translation to be the resident of another country, will naturally induce him to turn his attention to its peculiar diseases. No one is better fitted for the task; and thus he will have an opportunity of extending our knowledge of those maladies which are prevalent in such low degrees of temperature, and which are also modified by the local circumstances of manners, diet, &c.

No work of this kind has appeared from the pen of any of his predecessors, and by comparison with the diseases of this country, new modes of treatment may come to be adopted, and then he will confer on mankind the greatest benefit. We have too high an opinion of Dr. Chrichton's solid judgment, and love of literature, to suppose he will be so far changed by the air of a court as to sink into indolence and apathy.

DR. C. BADHAM,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

A TURN for observation and inquiry is the certain criterion of the scientific physician, and the present respectable individual has shewn this in an eminent degree, in what has hitherto appeared from his pen.

Dr. C. Badham is a native of London, where, after being initiated in general literature, he removed to Edinburgh, for the purpose of commencing his professional studies. Here he continued the usual academical period, and took his degree of M. D. when he published his inaugural dissertation, de Calculis.

On returning from Edinburgh, he entered at the University of Oxford, with the view of acquiring those privileges which lead to the Fellowship of the College, the exclusive right of the English Universities. Here he took the usual degrees in the faculty of arts, of B. A. in 1808, and of M. A. in 1811.

On settling in London, Dr. Badham became a Lecturer on the Practice of Physic, Chemistry, and the Materia Medica, in conjunction with Dr. Chrichton, of Clifford Street, on whose retirement he became his successor, and the first of the subjects he has now resumed, as a private teacher.

On the late peace, Dr. Badham was induced, like several others, to pay a visit to the Continent, both for the sake of professional improvement, and also in order to become acquainted with those interesting scenes which had been the subject of his classical studies. He accordingly spent two years in travelling on the continent of Europe, in the course of which he visited the less-frequented parts of the kingdom of Naples, and afterwards passed, by the route of the Ionian Islands, over to Albania, in the capital of which country, Ioannina, he was consulted, as other English physicians have been, by the celebrated Vizier *Ali Pacha*.

Leaving that capital, he pursued his route by Mount Pindus, Thessaly, and Thermopylæ, to Athens, and thence, by the isthmus and gulf of Corinth, to the coast of the kingdom of Naples.

As a literary character, Dr. Badham has shewn himself

as we have observed, a man of talent, acuteness, and research. His first work is an Essay on Bronchitis, which has gone through two editions, which possesses considerable merit, and has made us acquainted with a disease hitherto superficially quoted, and little understood.

His second appearance as an author was in a poetical translation of Juvenal's Satires, with notes and illustrations. Here he has displayed a thorough acquaintance with the classics, and his translation of this difficult author is equal to any that has been attempted. His last work, now in the press, is entitled an Itinerary from Rome to Athens, and from this work much information may be expected, to gratify the man of taste, as well as the professional reader.

By those different works, Dr. Badham has shewn a versatility of talent which, confined in future to his own profession, promises every thing auspicious of him as an eminent physician.

DR. ARNOTT,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE FRENCH EMBASSY AT THE BRITISH COURT.

PATRONAGE, properly bestowed on merit, reflects equal honor on the patron and on the individual, and of

this the present respectable physician is a strong instance.

Dr. Arnott is a native of Scotland, where he received his University education, both professional and in general literature, and where, in the latter, he took the degree of M. A. and in the former of M. D. While attending subsequently the lectures at the London hospitals, to complete his views of medical science, in 1806 and 1807, he had the good fortune to become known to Sir E. Home, by being his pupil at St. George's. On completing his studies, through Sir E. he entered into the service of the Honourable East India Company, with the peculiar advantage of being immediately appointed full Surgeon to one of their largest ships, without having made the usual progress to this rank, established by the regulations of the service. This required a special interference of Sir E. and to this patronage and appointment, which introduced him favorably to an extensive connexion, he owes in part his subsequent rise in life. In the Company's service he remained five years, and in that time he had the fullest opportunities of becoming familiar with the varied appearances of disease in every climate, and of appreciating the different modes of treatment. During this period in the service, Dr. Arnot relieved his more abstract studies by occasionally occupying himself with experimental chemistry and natural philosophy. This he had done in a degree to be noticed, and as these subjects are interesting to all, on his settlement in the metropolis, he was requested by a body of his friends to give a course of lectures on them. He consented, and was attended by from 200 to 300 hearers. As a return to Dr. Arnott, for his exertions, he obtained from them a valuable philosophical apparatus, to elucidate those interesting branches of study, and to continue his own private researches.

A farther advantage of this undertaking was, to make him more extensively known to the public, and known with very favorable impression.

Another circumstance auspicious to Dr. A.'s progress was his having pitched his tent, on his first establishment here, in a situation which accidentally rendered the familiar knowledge which he possessed of several of the continental languages eminently useful to him. In Brunswick Square, which he has but lately left for the more central station of Bedford Square, the numerous French Emigrant population of Somers Town had easy access to him, and as soon as he became known among them, he was generally consulted by them. Soon after his introduction there, he took charge of an Infirmary for Invalid Ecclesiastics, and he visited the seminaries of education under the care of the Abbé Carron. His services in that quarter were not unfrequently almost gratuitous, but he had the enviable pleasure of bestowing them often on persons who had seen much better days, and whose minds were tuned to all the finer feelings of our nature. The gratitude of those, since the restoration of the Bourbons, has contributed to procure for him the honor which he now enjoys of being Physician to the French Embassy here, an appointment which brings him in contact with almost all the foreigners of distinction in the country.

Dr. A. soon after his establishment here, took a share in the medical charge of a public school near Fitzroy Square, for the education of 600 children, male and female; possessing in this a valuable opportunity of familiarity with the diseases of children.

In his researches, he has been led to several new applications of natural philosophy to the cure of disease, which promise to be important; and he is now engaged in ascertaining, by experiment, the extent of their appli-

cation, before rendering them public beyond the circle of his medical and philosophical friends.

We have pleasure in recording all these particulars of so young a man.

DR. HOLLAND,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

TRAVEL, we have already stated, gives the finish to professional education and improvement, and the present respectable individual has made so distinguished a figure in this respect as entitles him to rank high as a man of general science, literature, and professional acquirements.

Dr. Holland is a native of Knutsford, in Cheshire. His professional studies were conducted at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards in London, at Guy's and St. George's Hospitals. At Edinburgh he took his degree of Doctor in 1811, and previous to that had made himself so respected as a student, that he was elected there President of the Royal Medical Society. In the summer of 1810 Dr. Holland visited Iceland, and first shewed that turn for observation and inquiry which so much distinguishes him. The volume he published in 1811, of his Travels there, is highly interesting, and contains an account of the diseases of infancy, among

others, particularly tracing the cause of the Trismus Infantum, which is there so fatal, though not so frequent in this country. Since that period, his travels have extended to most parts of the Continent, and even beyond Europe. Anxious, however, for the practical knowledge of his profession, in 1812 he passed some time in the military hospitals in Portugal, a field equally for varied practice, experiment, and observation.

Some time after his return from the Continent, he had the honor of being appointed Physician to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, with whom he went abroad in 1814, and continued in attendance on her Royal Highness for upwards of one year. The accomplishments of the Princess are well known, and her selection of him as her physician is the best proof of her high opinion of his knowledge and talents.

On resigning this appointment in 1815, and returning to Britain, Dr. Holland settled in London, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, with the view of establishing himself in practice. During the summer months, when the metropolis becomes no longer the abode of wealth and fashion, instead of resorting to watering-places of this country, as a professional character, Dr. Holland has preferred those of the Continent, with which he has become well acquainted in the course of his travels. He accordingly, during the summer of 1816, has attended Spa for three months, as a physician, and purposes to pursue the same plan, which will be of much benefit to such of the British as visit that part of the Continent on the score of health.

In December 1814 Dr. H. was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he bids fair to stand high in public estimation, being distinguished equally for his quick perception as his solid judgment, two qualities not often united

in the same character, and particularly necessary to shine in medicine, for while the one enables to decide with accuracy and precision on the nature of disease, the other directs the proper application of the means of cure.

DR. W. FLAMANK BLICKE,

LATE OF THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE, AND OF THE MEDICAL MILITARY STAFF.

IF tried service and utility, as a medical officer, entitle to rank and emolument, the subject of this Memoir has a great claim to both.

Dr. W. F. Blicke was born at Sutton Colfield, in Warwickshire, and is the son of a clergyman, the Reverend F. Blicke, Rector of Walton upon Trent, and Vicar of Tamworth. He was educated in general literature and classical attainments by his father, who is reckoned one of the first classical scholars of the age: he then entered upon his professional studies, under an eminent country practitioner, and after going through his noviciate, or getting acquainted with the fundamental branches, he removed to London, and diligently attended the most celebrated Lecturers of this school. On completing his attendance, he began his professional career in the service of the Honorable East India Company, having first gone through the regular ordeal of examination before the College, and the Company's Physician, to fit him for his situation. From this service he was impressed, in an un-

precedented manner, into the Centurion, of 50 guns, where he peremptorily refused to do duty as surgeon till, on the ship's going to sea, and getting into action with Admiral Linois's squadron, humanity compelled him then to perform, as a voluntary service, what oppression could never have induced him to comply with. This action was one of remarkable interest, from the disproportion of force against the British. Admiral Linois's squadron consisted of three ships, the Marengo, of 84 guns, the Belle Poule, of 54, and the Atalanta, of 44, which, after an action of six hours, were beat off by the Centurion alone. The carnage was severe; but such was Dr. Blicke's success, that of the whole wounded he lost but one man. This judicious treatment met the public thanks of Admiral Rainier, who, considering Dr. Blicke's abilities of the highest consequence to the service, refused Lord W. Bentinck's solicitation to relieve him, or allow him to pass from the naval department to an appointment in the 19th regiment, then conferred on him. This refusal, however, the Admiral qualified with the offer of full promotion as a surgeon, which Dr. Blicke's dislike to his situation induced him to refuse. He accordingly, after some time, seized the first opportunity to make his escape from this maritime tyranny, which had been exercised over him, and proceeded to join his relations in Bengal, who immediately procured for him an appointment in the 38th regiment, on again passing a special Board for that purpose. He immediately joined this regiment, which was in the field with General Lake; and, after an arduous and brilliant campaign, returned across the continent of India to Bombay. It was in this latter place he successfully performed the bold and dangerous operation of tying the carotid artery, for which in Britain Mr. Abernethy has obtained so much merit: whether the one was prior to the other, is immaterial, as Dr. Blicke had no

knowledge of its ever being done by any other surgeon; but to attempt and successfully perform it under the disadvantage of a tropical climate, gives him a title to superior approbation.

During the service with General Lake, his health having suffered considerably, from dysentery, it was thought advisable for him to proceed to sea, when he was unfortunately taken prisoner by the Piedmontaize French frigate, and was in the sanguinary engagement which took place with the San Fiorenzo. He had here another opportunity of having his professional conduct mentioned in the warmest terms of approbation, in the public Gazette; but his health continuing to decline still more, from the privations to which he was subjected on board the Piedmontaize, he was compelled to return to England, having the view also of fitting himself before the College for a higher military appointment, which he accordingly obtained.

He arrived in England at the critical period of the disastrous Flushing expedition; when, arduous in his zeal for the cause, and disregarding his leave of absence, which exempted him from duty, he at once volunteered his services, which were immediately accepted. While here employed, he anxiously investigated, by the dissection of fatal cases, the causes of the malady so mortal to the army, and proved himself, in the opinion of Dr. Baillie, in his reply to certain questions, an able and discriminating anatomist. The opinion now entertained of his talents and experience, made him be next appointed, by a special order from the Army Medical Board, to the charge of the surgical division of the General Hospital at Colchester.

Some time after, from his unremitting exertions, his health again failing, he was compelled to solicit leave of absence, and as soon as it was re-established, he was appointed, and soon after sent out, Chief Medical Officer to Heligo-

land. Here he soon found himself completely occupied in the care of a number of wounded men, and others severely burnt, who were suddenly brought in. Such were the meritorious exertions, however, of this officer, that, though the men were deprived of the power of receiving nourishment by the mouth, in consequence of the jaws being firmly clenched, many were supported by injections for upwards of three weeks, given them through the nose, and others in a delirious state were all recovered.

For this he received the thanks of the Transport Board, conveyed to him by the Commodore on the station, which was done in the most handsome manner, and publicly, in the presence of the Governor. A similar acknowledgment was made him by the late Medical Board, and the Director General followed it up by his appointment of Surgeon to the 10th regiment of foot, which he immediately joined in Sicily. But previously, on passing through England, he seized the opportunity of submitting to the examination under Mr. Lind, for the further promotion of Staff Surgeon. Soon after, he embarked with this regiment in an expedition to Ponza, on board the Thames and Feriuze frigates, when this island soon fell to the British arms.

On his return to Palermo, after this expedition, he became a Student at the University there, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, after undergoing the usual trials. At this period the prevalence of ophthalmia was dreadful among the troops, and particularly in his regiment, which rendered his duty highly laborious, and protracted: this, however, was suddenly suspended, by an unfortunate accident that occurred in the discharge of his hospital attendance, and which will mark the rapid progress of infection in this epidemic disease in this climate. While injecting a soldier's eye, by a sudden raising

of the head the matter splashed into Doctor Blicke's eye; in the course of two hours he felt the commencement of the peculiar morbid action, and in less than 48 hours the pus streamed in quantities down his cheek, and, notwithstanding the most active treatment that could be attempted, and the loss to the extent of 200 ounces of blood, the eye was irrecoverably lost.

During his illness, he was gratified by the intelligence in the Gazette that contained his farther promotion. Before leaving this appointment, Dr. Blicke was called upon to shew his talents in Sicily, as a chemist, in assaying the gold sent out for the subsidy, before being coined. A Committee appointed for this purpose, by the direction of Lord W. Bentinck, applied to the chief of the medical department, who considered none of the staff capable of this task. Dr. Blicke, however, anxious for the honor of his profession, volunteered in the business, and performed it in a manner so gratifying to the Committee, as to receive both their thanks, and a handsome remuneration from his Excellency Lord W. Bentinck.

On his return to England, which happened soon after, his next appointment was at Portchester, where he had the charge of one of the largest hospitals, containing 400 men just landed from the Peninsula. He then enjoyed a short respite of two months, when he was summoned to the Continent, and after being present at the late arduous contest, in the battle of Waterloo, he was placed in the superintendence of the Facon General Hospital, the largest at Antwerp. The business of military duty being finished, he returned to England, and with the fund of professional experience so amply acquired, he repaired to Edinburgh, to resume his medical studies.

Since this period he has sat down as a Candidate in the metropolis for public favor, and contrary to the usual routine of the profession, has embraced all its different

departments in the same manner as they are practised by the first physicians in the northern parts of the island; and notwithstanding the probable, nay almost certain jealousy this deviation from London etiquette must occasion, with a well-founded prospect of success, having formed a connexion with a respectable practitioner, Mr. Wright, of Grenville Street, Brunswick Square.

From this sketch it will appear somewhat singular that this gentleman was generally called to occupy his several appointments at the most critical moments which required uncommon exertions, and that those exertions were made by him in such an energetic and successful manner, as to call for public testimonies of approbation from the different constituted authorities under which he acted both at home and abroad. His promotions, therefore, were the well-earned meed of desert, and, what is highly to his honor, gained by no other solicitation or influence than the forcible impression on his superiors of his great and meritorious performance of duty.

DR. J. ELLIOTSON,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE practice of medicine on liberal and independent principles ought to be the great object of the physician, and the individual who sets out on this foundation shews a proper respect for himself, as well as for the dignity of his profession.

Dr. J. Elliotson was born in the county of Surry, and

educated in the branches of general literature at home, under a private tutor, till, having chosen medicine as his future pursuit in life, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh in 1805. He there studied the usual academic period, at the end of which time he took his degree of Doctor in Medicine, having written an ingenious inaugural dissertation on the subject of Inflammation on that occasion, which met such approbation from the examining Professor, as to be publicly pronounced "opus magni pretii," and composed in a style "nitidus purus atque elegantissimus." During his residence at Edinburgh, Dr. Elliotson, without any solicitation on his part, and almost unanimously, was elected one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical Society, which shewed the high opinion of his fellow-students, and was at once a tribute to his industry, his correct behaviour, and talents.

On leaving Edinburgh, he repaired to the London school, and was particularly attracted by the teachers of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, with whom he continued his professional studies. He bestowed great attention upon anatomy and surgery, from a conviction that no man can be a good physician who is not well acquainted with these subjects. Not satisfied, however, with the extent of science yet acquired, he in 1810 entered himself a Gentleman Commoner at Cambridge, where he also, in the usual time, took his degree, with a view to qualify himself for rising in college rank, from the Licentiate to the Fellow.

After entering the College as a Licentiate, he commenced his career of practice in the metropolis, which he has pursued for a few years with increasing extent, and every prospect, in time, of high reputation and emolument.

As a literary character, Dr. Elliotson is known by his excellent translation of Blumenbach's Latin System of

Physiology, which has now gone through a second edition, and which he has enriched with a variety of Notes, and an additional chapter, on the Varieties of the Human Species, that shew great extent of reading, and a turn for observation and research, from which much may be expected, if his leisure should admit, for the advancement of medical science. Disgusted with the boasted infidelity of many in his profession, he has made it an object to prove to the student that no fact in physiology is at variance with the declarations of scripture.

Being possessed of a good independence, Dr. Elliotson feels himself in that happy and proud situation so desirable for every man of real mind and feeling, that he is not driven to practice as a trader, but is enabled to select his connexion, and to go through his professional duties with the liberality and conduct of the gentleman, trusting to his own talents, his industry, and attention, without any mean solicitation for his ultimate success.

DR. BORLAND,

INSPECTOR OF MILITARY HOSPITALS, PHYSICIAN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT, AND LATE HEAD OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

INDUSTRY and experience, when joined with prudence, are the certain guides to success, and the present respectable individual is a strong instance of their prevailing influence.

Dr. Borland was born in Scotland, and commenced his professional education as pupil to a respectable surgeon in Ayr, his native place: after two years medical study in the University of Edinburgh, he attended hospital lectures in London, and was introduced to the celebrated John Hunter (then Surgeon-General), by whom he was presented with the appointment of Surgeon's Mate to the 42d regiment. At the commencement of the French revolutionary war in 1793, he quitted that corps, to serve on the Staff in Flanders: in April 1794 he was appointed Surgeon to the 23d regiment, which he joined in the West Indies, and was soon promoted to be Surgeon to the Forces in St. Domingo, remaining in that island till its evacuation by the British army in the year 1798, when he returned home through the United States of America, where he became acquainted with Doctor Rush, of Philadelphia, who, in his publication of that year, acknowledges communications made to him by Dr. Borland on the subject of the Tropical Endemic, vulgarly called Yellow Fever.

In the following year Dr. B. accompanied the expedition to the Helder, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and subsequent to the severe actions in North Holland, was sent by His Royal Highness the Duke of York to the head quarters of the French army, to negociate an exchange of wounded prisoners: he was, immediately afterwards, promoted to be Assistant Inspector of Russian Hospitals, on the suggestion of Dr. Robert Jackson, who was entrusted with the direction of the medical concerns of the auxiliary army of that nation. This army wintered in Jersey and Guernsey, and returned to Russia the following autumn, upon the defection of the Emperor Paul from the cause of the allies.

Dr. B. was now employed at the army depots at Chatham and in the Isle of Wight, and then in superintending

the hospitals at Portsmouth, a station he occupied till the Treaty of Amiens; when being placed on half pay, he passed that interval of peace at Paris, examining the system of hospital management pursued by the French, and hearing the lectures of the most eminent Professors in that capital.

Upon the renewal of hostilities, he was nominated Deputy Inspector to the southern district, commanded by Sir David Dundas, and then threatened by invasion; next year he was moved to the western district, under Lieutenant-General Simcoe, on which duty, with occasional inspections of the hospitals of the islands in the channel, he was engaged till selected in 1805 by Mr. Knight, the Inspector-General, as his assistant in office, a confidential situation he held till the dissolution of the late Board.

In the year 1807, through Mr. Knight's patronage, he received the rank of Inspector. During the expedition to Walcheren, he volunteered service, which Government accepted, and he proceeded thither on a special mission appointed with Dr. (now Sir Gilbert) Blane and Dr. Lempriere; their joint report was laid before the House of Commons, and appeared among the printed official papers relative to the Scheldt expedition.

In 1810 Dr. B. succeeded Dr. Franklin in the direction of the medical department in the Mediterranean. The movement of our army in this part of the world soon assumed a very active character under the command and enterprising guidance of Lord William Bentinck, who detached forces from Sicily, not only to the eastern coast of Spain, but to the Ionian Islands and to Italy, where his Lordship's plans were ultimately crowned with success by the fall of Genoa, and the restoration of the kings of Sardinia and Naples to their continental dominions. Dr. B. not merely superintended the medical con-

cerns of the British forces engaged in these operations, but was also entrusted with the organization and direction of the hospitals of the Sicilian troops, the whole of which were placed by their sovereign under the orders of the British Commander.

He was very lately recalled from the Mediterranean by the present Director-General, Sir James M'Grigor, to fill the situation of head of the medical department in North Britain, on the peace establishment, in consideration of his long services abroad; but Government having decided that a Deputy Inspector only should be retained in Scotland, Dr. Borland is now on half pay.

From this sketch it appears, that Dr. Borland has been employed in as extensive and varied official duties as have ever fallen to the lot of any medical officer, and that he has conducted them in a manner highly to his credit, is clear from the confidence reposed in him by the chief official authorities at home. In the course of his services, he has acquired that established and commanding experience which fits him to take a lead in whatever concerns the medical military department, and such as he should be considered as the sheet anchor to be resorted to for direction and advice in future, on trying occasions.

Dr. Borland, we understand, has paid particular attention, while on the Mediterranean station, to the subject of Quarantine. This is a subject of great importance in a commercial nation, from the free intercourse which must always take place with every country. It is to be hoped the valuable observations he has made will not be withheld from the public, and that the regulations of quarantine may be made more complete and effectual, without being unnecessarily severe, as at present.

DR. W. MACMICHAEL,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THOUGH College rank gives consequence as a physician, there is something wanting, unless united with the superior endowments of the gentleman; and the present respectable individual has been particularly placed in a situation to complete, by his attainments, the dignity of the professional character.

Dr. W. Macmichael is a native of Shropshire, which he left after receiving his preliminary education, and was entered in 1800 a Student of Christ Church, Oxford: here he pursued his studies with zeal and assiduity, and had the good fortune in 1801 to be elected one of Dr. Radcliff's travelling Fellows, a preferment which gives every advantage to the future physician, and provides equally for his comfort as the pursuit of his studies.

On this foundation Dr. Macmichael has had an opportunity of tracing the progress of medicine in most parts of the continent of Europe, and of afterwards sitting down in the metropolis with a certainty of success, if corresponding exertions are united with his present advantages. He has this year been admitted a candidate of the College for the Fellowship; and we have no doubt his future professional conduct will shew him one of those on whom Dr. Radcliff's liberality has not been bestowed in vain.

DR. J. HAVILAND,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE knife of the anatomist and the investigations of the dissecting-room often bring down or set at nought the pride of the physician: where the two departments are united in the same character, as in the present instance, they lead to doubt and caution, in forming a judgment which is always favorable to the interest of the patient. It is this caution acquired in the dissecting-room that has given eminence to a Baillie and to others of a former day.

Dr. J. H. is a native of Bridgwater, in Somerset, and was educated at the Collegiate School at Winchester. He began his studies at Cambridge, in 1803, where he remained till 1807: he then went to Edinburgh, where he spent two seasons, and afterwards three years in London, attending St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1812 he commenced practice at Cambridge; in 1814 he became Inceptor Candidate of the College of Physicians, and the same year was elected to the Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge, which had become vacant by the death of Sir B. Harwood.

It may be here remarked that the University of Cambridge has a valuable collection of anatomical prepara-

tions belonging to it, a part of which had been bequeathed by the late Dr. Lawrence, and this was increased by the purchase of the whole of Sir B. Harwood's collection.

Dr. Haviland, therefore, is thus furnished with the means of rendering himself eminent as an Anatomical Professor, and his attention and assiduity we have no doubt will second these favorable circumstances.

As a practical physician, Dr. Haviland is known by his important paper in the last volume of the Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians, containing an account of the late epidemic fever at Cambridge. Such accounts form valuable records for the practitioner to resort to, where similar epidemics occur, and enable him to make comparisons, to regulate his opinion, and to direct a successful treatment.

Of Dr. Haviland, therefore, we may conclude he has commenced his career under the most favorable auspices, and every thing may be augured in the department to which he has been appointed favorable to his own reputation and that of the University, so far as they stand connected.

By the late death of Sir Isaac Pennington, Dr. Haviland has been elected, by a great majority, to be also Regius Professor of Physic and one of the Physicians to Adentroope's Infirmary, situations which will still unite the character of the anatomist and physician.

DR. H. LEY,

PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL, AND LECTURER ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

THOUGH obstetrical medicine has engaged a principal attention from the present respectable individual, his knowledge and talents fit him for establishing a well-founded reputation in general practice.

Dr. H. Ley was born at Abingdon, in Berkshire, where he received the rudiments of his classical education under Dr. Lempriere, the author of the Classical Dictionary, and other works. In 1806 he entered upon his professional studies, under Mr. Carpue and Dr. G. Pearson, in their respective branches. On finishing his studies with them, he next entered as a surgical student at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, under Mr. Cline, under whom he continued till October 1810, to receive practical instructions in surgery, as one of his dressers. Thus grounded in a knowledge of the principles and practice of surgery, he was in 1810 admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Not satisfied, however, with the attainments he had acquired, he repaired to Edinburgh, to prosecute his medical studies, and in the second season of his residence, a proof of the esteem of his fellow-students, he was elected President of the Royal Medical Society. In 1813, on finishing the usual academical period, he graduated at that University, and

published an inaugural dissertation on the subject of the intimate nature or *proximate cause* of the ordinary form of Phthisis Pulmonalis. On returning to London, he commenced practice in the winter of 1813, and was elected, on the death of the late Dr. Thynne, to succeed him as Physician in Ordinary to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital.

Since that time he has been associated with Dr. J. Merriman, as Lecturer on Midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital.

Thus studying with a fair prospect of success as a physician, we must observe, that Dr. Ley, from the specimens he has given, has every claim to respect as a literary character. He has, by a simple and satisfactory process of reasoning, founded upon the universality of their occurrence and agency, and upon the ready explanation their existence affords of all the phenomena, deduced the general conclusion, *which we think warranted by his extensive series of facts collected with discrimination and examined with accuracy*—that in the formation of those little granular bodies denominated tubercles, consists the essence or proximate cause of the ordinary form of Phthisis Pulmonalis. Of this disease, even in its most exquisite form, he conceives the purulent expectoration to be an accidental rather than essential circumstance, and when occurring, to afford at best but inconclusive evidence of the existence of ulceration. *He thus rejects the doctrine of Dr. Cullen, of the dependence of hectic upon the absorption of acrid matter as a mere hypothetical assumption, and prefers the more philosophical generalization of John Hunter, which designates hectic as an habitual, universal sympathy of the constitution struggling with a disease it is unable to overcome.*

The only other publication by Dr. Ley, with which we are acquainted, is a case of Puerperal Fever, inserted

in the last volume of the Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians. This communication, *interesting in the facts which it embraces*, is of importance, as illustrating a connexion hitherto scarcely, if at all, noticed between the unusual celerity of labour and the subsequent occurrence of inflammatory diseases, and thus putting practitioners in midwifery upon their guard in this too much neglected class of cases, which reasoning and experience conspire to show are peculiarly obnoxious to febrile and inflammatory attacks.

DR. ASHBURNER,

(CANDIDATE FOR)

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

EARLY application and numerous opportunities of study soon mature the mind and concentrate its powers. The present respectable individual has had the fullest means of study, of which he has taken every proper advantage.

Dr. Ashburner is a native of Bombay, in the East Indies. His father was in the high situation of a Member of the Supreme Council of that Presidency. At an early period he was sent to Europe, from the luxurious apathy of an Asiatic climate, and commenced his education under a private tutor. Having finished his attain-

ments in general literature, Dr. Ashburner now determined on the study of medicine. His knowledge of anatomy, the foundation of it, he acquired in Dublin, under the direction of Dr. Macartney, and the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, as well as Dublin, were the successive seats of his academic residence. At Edinburgh he took his degree of Doctor in Medicine, as a preliminary step to entering the College of Physicians as a Licentiate.

In sitting down in the metropolis, Dr. Ashburner commences his career with every possible advantage of high attainments on his own part, the powerful influence of connexions and friends, and at that period of life when he has time to rise gradually and progressively to the acme of professional reputation. He is a member of the Royal Hibernian Society, of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, and several other learned institutions.

DR. DAVID PLENDERLEATH,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

A SOLID foundation is the true basis of confidence in medicine, and the present respectable individual, as a tried pupil of the Edinburgh school, has a just claim to expect it.

Dr. Plenderleath is a native of Scotland, and descended from an ancient family of the name, who, several centuries since, settled in Peebleshire, and are descended from Gulielmus de Plenderleath, who is to be found in Ragman's Roll.

Dr. P. received his classical education at the High School of Edinburgh, under the late Dr. Adam, one of the best teachers and excellent classical scholars of modern times, and who has contributed so largely to the advancement of classical learning, by facilitating the means of its study. His professional acquirements were first attained in the London School, and commenced in 1802. On finishing, he passed to Edinburgh, and after the usual academic period, graduated there in 1807. On his return to London, he finished his medical education, by an attendance at St. George's Hospital, and Mr. Charles Bell's Anatomical School: he then settled in Reading, in Berkshire, where he was elected Physician to the Reading Dispensary; and here he discharged the duties of his official situation in such a meritorious manner, as to gain the unanimous thanks of the Governors,

and particularly for his strenuous exertions in favor of Vaccination.

His residence was continued at Reading for four years, at the end of which he removed to the metropolis, the proper situation for the success of talent, industry, and exertion, in none of which is Dr. P. deficient. In respect to the first, the specimens he has given in the several periodical publications do him high credit, both in a literary and professional view. He is a member, among other literary societies, of the Edinburgh medical one, and is a character equally zealous for the honor and interest of the profession: as such, he has every claim to attention and respect.

DR. M. C. DE CASTRO,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE PORTUGUESE EMBASSY AT THE BRITISH COURT.

THE metropolis of this island is ever open, as we have already stated, to the merit and talents of every country, and the present respectable individual along with these has formed that official connexion which cannot fail to make him soon stand in the same situation as the late Dr. Sequeira.

Dr. M. C. De Castro was born at Rio de Janiero, the capital of the Brazils, in the academy of which place he received his classical education. He was then sent to Europe, and in the University of Coimbra, the chief seat of Portuguese learning, he pursued his studies, and laid the foundation of his medical acquirements. He then went to Edinburgh, and continued the usual academic term in this celebrated seminary, where he likewise took his degree of Doctor in Medicine. Partial, like most men of science and literary accomplishments, to a residence in Britain, he first settled in Devonshire, where he practised for several years. In 1813 he removed to London, in consequence of having been desired to superintend an important work in the Portuguese language, called the Investigador Portuguez. At this period he became a Licentiate of the College, and he has lately been appointed, in 1816, Physician to the Portuguese Embassy at the British Court.

Thus favorably commencing his career, his industry and science will give him soon a distinguished share of reputation, both as a scholar and a physician.

JOHN PEARSON, Esq.*

SENIOR SURGEON TO THE LOCK HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM; AND CONSULTING SURGEON OF THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

GENERAL science, concentrated in one point, is the sure road to unerring practice. Like the rays of the sun collected by a burning glass, as the one gives more intensity of heat, so the other gives an acuteness and superior information on that point, not to be called in question. The above respectable individual is a strong instance of this fact, who, by confining much of his practice, has attained a height of reputation, which renders him justly the oracle of surgery in one disease.

Mr. Pearson is descended from a respectable family in Yorkshire; and, after the advantage of a liberal and scientific education, he fixed on the medical profession as his future object in life. Having finished the different studies necessary to qualify him for this important pursuit, he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1782, and settled in business in the metropolis. Like every surgeon, on his first entrance upon practice, his attention was bestowed on every part of this important department, and he accordingly gave two courses of lectures every year, on general surgery, the text book of which he has published, displaying a new and luminous arrangement of the subject, according to his own views of it. These lectures he continued, till the pressure of business, and more important objects, left him no leisure for longer prosecuting them, which happened in 1806.

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* The following Memoirs are intended to shew the same plan may be extended to the other professional departments.

In 1782, Mr. Pearson was appointed Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, an extensive establishment, peculiarly appropriated to the reception and treatment of venereal diseases, which, while it circumscribed his line of practice, opened to him a field of much utility and emolument. No one could be better fitted for such an appointment than Mr. Pearson. Possessing much delicacy and strict correctness of morals, he preserved that mixture of dignity and feeling, admirably suited for the treatment of the unhappy sufferers under this disease. Though the victims of imprudence, they are not always lost to a sense of shame, or incapable of reformation. This establishment has accordingly particularly flourished under his superintendence; and the number annually cured is the best proof of his abilities as a practitioner, and his integrity in the discharge of his hospital duties. His conduct here has indeed laid the basis of his professional reputation; and so firmly is it established, that there is no venereal affection of an obstinate nature, which has baffled the skill of others, but is referred to his solid judgment and decision, as the dernier resource. But not only is the public satisfied of this, but he has also given conclusive proofs to the profession, of the justice of this pre-eminence he has acquired.

In 1802, he published a Treatise on the different remedies employed in venereal complaints, with a view of appreciating their relative merit. This work is the production of much experience and observation, and shews every where the hand of a master, not led astray by false theory or erroneous deduction; and the conclusions, therefore, he has formed, ought to regulate the future conduct of practitioners on this head. In this work he has given his opinion shortly on the nitric acid, as an anti-venereal remedy. It was, indeed, his intention to have entered largely into this subject, and he had instituted an exten-

sive set of experiments for the purpose; but in this he was ungenerously anticipated. In this treatise he has fully established, that mercury is the only certain cure for real venereal complaints; and that all those affections which have yielded to other remedies, have either been of a doubtful nature, or had lost their venereal disposition before the other remedies were employed.

Besides these publications, Mr. Pearson has favoured the profession with another one, of high and approved desert. This is Observations on Cancer, a malady the most dreadful of all others, from its painful nature and fatal issue. Here Mr. Pearson has shewn a just discrimination in fixing the *proper* period for the knife, if ever admissible, on grounds which must convince every practitioner of their propriety; and in this he has differed from the first authorities on the subject, in such a manner, as to impress conviction, and render every reader a convert to his sentiments. In the same work he has, with no less judgment, fixed the regimen most adapted for the alleviation of this painful disease; and established, that lowering the body by a water and vegetable diet, is the sure plan of suspending morbid irritation, and supporting the system in a passive and quiet state. In consequence of the attention he had paid to this subject, he was appointed to the superintendence of the Cancer Institution in 1812.

These labours, the results of extensive practice and expanded observation, place Mr. Pearson's character high as an hospital surgeon: while his behaviour through life has been regulated with strict propriety as a man, and has displayed on all occasions the manners and feelings of the gentleman, while his general talents are not inferior to any that the College can boast, among its first characters. So sensible, indeed, are the profession of his merit, in this particular line of practice, that he is applied to by every one of them in all doubtful or difficult cases;

and in such consultations he displays that candour and urbanity, which never fail to give complete satisfaction, and to impress no less with a sense of his worth, than of his superior discrimination and knowledge.

In addition to the works he has already published, he has long had in contemplation, to give an extended and elaborate view of the venereal disease, in all its forms and varieties. In spite of the numerous volumes before the public on this malady, such a publication, from his experience, and from holding for upwards of twenty years so distinguished a situation, could not fail to be a valuable acquisition to our stock of information; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of suffering humanity, he may find leisure to complete it, and exhaust our knowledge, by filling up all the desiderata that belong to this peculiar disease and its ramifications, so difficult often to manage in certain constitutions. He will thus leave a lasting monument for himself, and one the profession will contemplate with satisfaction and gratitude.

We do not mean to say by this, that Mr. Pearson's practice is confined to one disease. He is, if not equally, at least for one-third of his practice, consulted on general subjects of surgery; and there are few medical or literary societies, of which he is not a member. Besides what we have mentioned, it may be observed, that he read the Croonian lectures in the years 1804 and 1806; that he became a member of the Linnean Society in 1811; of the Medical Society in 1813; and of the Royal Institution soon after its establishment. To this we may add, that Mr. Pearson's Common-Place-Book, to those who have seen it, displays a fund of *reading* and *knowledge* of every writer on surgery, which few of the College can pretend to, and from which he can readily draw for information on every difficult case of consultation that occurs.

ANTHONY CARLISLE, ESQ. F.R.S. F.A.S.

SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, SURGEON TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, SURGEON TO THE WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY, AND PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

TALENTS, when combined with science and taste, fit a man for an eminent situation, and the present respectable individual has for many years filled an official appointment where this combination is essential, and which he has displayed in a high degree to public satisfaction.

Mr. Carlisle is a native of the county of Durham, and descended from an ancient Scottish noble family, one of whom, Sir James Carlisle, married Margaret Bruce, whose successors obtained a peerage, with the barony of Tortthorald.

The Professor was the third of four sons, his father being possessed of a family estate at Hillington, near Stockton-upon-Tees. His professional education began with a maternal uncle at York, whose early death transferred him to the City of Durham, under an hospital surgeon, Mr. Green, still living there. At the age of 28 he came to London, and pursued his anatomical studies for four years in the schools of Windmill Street, and attended Mr. John Hunter's lectures, by whom he was so early noticed as to receive a proposal from him to conduct his dissections, and to take the whole arrangement of his Museum, but on the terms the parties receded. Mr. C.

then became the resident pupil and assistant to Mr. Henry Watson, one of the Court of Examiners, and at his death succeeded him as Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

On the death of Mr. Sheldon, Mr. C. was appointed Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy, for which he was no less fitted by his taste than by his anatomical knowledge. This leads him a step above the anatomist, and he has here to consider the former in a different light from its mere structure or functions. He has to mark the beauties and deformities of each part, to shew the nice adjointment and proportions of the whole, or to lay in the minds of his pupils the foundation of the graphic art, either on just or erroneous principles. Public approbation has attended his labors on this nice and difficult task.

Mr. Carlisle has written several papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, in those of the Society of Antiquarians, in the Linnæan Society, in the Horticultural Transactions, and in various medical journals.

From these may be seen Mr. Carlisle's fund of varied information, and that he is not one that in his investigations pursues the beaten track; on the contrary, there is an originality of thinking and manner, that marks the trait of genius. As such, we are doubtful whether he will ever stoop to court the arts of practice so as to equal a Cline or a Cooper, except in knowledge and talent.

DR. GEORGE DENT,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN AT STAFFORD, AND ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS TO THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

MILITARY medical experience, as a solid foundation of successful civil practice, we have repeatedly stated with just commendation, and the present individual has long possessed the advantage of deriving experience from this favorable source of practical knowledge.

Dr. Dent is a native of Berkshire, but received the early part of his education at the Free School at Canterbury. Having completed the usual period allotted to classical studies, he was in the year 1797 sent to the University of Edinburgh, to study medicine, where he continued to reside till the year 1802, when he took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. The winter of that year was passed in London in acquiring that knowledge which this school affords, in addition to that of Edinburgh.

Dr. Dent had now an opportunity of residing with a Physician of much eminence, and enjoying the advantages offered by his friend's extensive practice. After having passed a year thus favorably, he had the satisfaction of receiving the appointment of Surgeon to the King's own Stafford Militia, from the late Earl of Uxbridge, which situation he filled for many years with great credit, and besides his regimental duties, had many opportunities of witnessing the extensive practice of the General Military Hospitals, especially at Portsmouth, after the return of the army from Corunna.

Dr. Dent, while holding his military appointment, passed a winter in Dublin, renewing his early studies, together with visiting the extensive General Military Hospital established at that place.

On returning to Stafford, Dr. Dent was elected one of the Physicians to the County General Infirmary, an appointment which his previous situation had so well enabled him to fill with advantage to those who might become objects of his medical care. His successful attentions, and the favourable encomiums of his superior officers, connected in the county, had already prepared for him the confidence of some of the neighbouring families of distinction.

In consequence of this he has not only already gained, in part, but has reason to look forward to all the advantages in practice, which a highly respectable connexion and a proper appreciation of his talents and experience gives him a right to claim.

JOHN STEVENSON, ESQ.

SURGEON-OCULIST AND AURIST TO THEIR ROYAL AND SERENE HIGHNESSES THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, AND THE PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBOURG, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK; MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS; FELLOW OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. AND LECTURER ON THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND DISEASES, OF THE EYE AND EAR.

IF the concentration of science to one point, as observed in a former memoir, is the surest road to unerring practice, in no department of surgery is this so necessary as in what regards the profession of the Oculist. Here manual dexterity and knowledge must be equally united, to form the successful operator, and the present respectable individual has justly gained a distinguished reputation in this branch.

Mr. Stevenson is a native of Kegworth, a market town in Leicestershire. After receiving a liberal classical education, at the age of 16 he was taken from school, for the purpose of being initiated in the first rudiments of that profession to which it was intended he should devote himself. He remained *only three years* under the tuition of his father, a respectable surgeon in large practice. Having in that time acquired sufficient knowledge of pharmacy, the principles of medicine, and practical chemistry, his parent preferred placing him under the different lecturers at the united hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy's, in the Borough, to detaining him the usual period

in the equally irksome and comparatively unprofitable employment of compounding medicines at home.

He continued *three* seasons in attendance at the hospitals, and in the assiduous prosecution of his studies, particularly of anatomy and dissection, the ground-work of medicine and surgery; and left behind him at this celebrated school a very high character for diligence, professional ability, and good moral conduct.

During the summer vacations, he returned to his paternal roof, where he had the opportunity of putting to the test of experience that information which he had acquired at this seat of medical knowledge. By the above judicious arrangement, Mr. Stevenson had literally finished his professional education before the generality of practitioners commence theirs; and we have heard, that he had successfully performed many of the greater operations in surgery ere he had attained his 20th year!

Whilst he continued in active co-operation with his father, embracing every department of his profession with the greatest zeal and credit to himself, and the satisfaction and esteem of those committed to his charge, he published some valuable papers in the Medical Journal. We believe the object of our Memoir was the author of a very interesting "Essay on Dysphagia," in which he has given two remarkable instances of cure effected by mechanical means; and which, we believe, were the first of the kind then on record. He likewise published, in the same work, two Letters on Vaccination, which are highly complimented by the late Dr. Willan in his treatise on that disease, and which Dr. W. regarded as giving the right impulse (by a satirical exposure of the absurd and indiscriminate use of the terms *genuine* and *spurious*, as applied to designate the success or failure of that succedaneum for small-pox) to those inquiries which eventually

led to the establishment of vaccination upon a more certain basis.

We are indebted also to the pen of Mr. Stevenson for a communication on the distinctive characters of the *lesser hemlock*, in consequence of a lady having been poisoned by eating some of that narcotic in soup, for which it had, by mistake, been used for *common parsley*, with which it is apt to grow, and be confounded.

His health, at length, beginning seriously to suffer from incessant and laborious attention to his professional avocations, determined him to gratify a propensity he had long entertained, and which his pecuniary circumstances enabled him to indulge, of confining his exertions to one particular department of medical practice. With this view, having made himself fully acquainted with all that had been written on the organs of sight and hearing, which had ever been the favorite objects of his studies, he succeeded, in the year 1807, with the friendly assistance of a nobleman, and for an adequate pecuniary consideration, in obtaining the means of increasing his knowledge of the nature and scientific treatment of the complaints incident to those organs at the "London Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear," founded and at that time conducted by the late ingenious Mr. Saunders.

Afterwards, Mr. S. returned into the country, and practised chiefly, and with increasing eclat, as oculist and aurist, until the death of his friend and instructor, when, at the urgent solicitation of several personages of the highest rank, he was invited, under their sanction and patronage, to fix his residence in the metropolis, where, with infinitely less labor, his abilities and exertions would be better appreciated, and prove more extensively useful. Since his establishment in London, he has written, besides several detached papers relating to the immediate object of his pursuits, which have appeared in

the different medical journals, "A Practical Treatise on the Morbid Sensibility of the Eye, usually called Weakness of Sight;" and also, "A Practical Treatise on Cataract;" both of which have been highly recommended in various Reviews, have passed through two editions, and are too well known by the faculty to require any particular encomium from us.

Mr. Stevenson has been in the habit, for several years, of delivering a truly scientific and highly valuable Course of Lectures (consisting of a series of 24) on the Eye and Ear: and has founded, under the patronage of the Prince Regent, and supports at his own expense, "a Dispensary for the Cure of Cataract."

From this view of Mr. Stevenson's progress, it appears that he has not confined his attention merely to this one branch, but has cultivated medical science on an extended and liberal footing. He has thus acquired a fund of general and professional information; and while he selects a part of surgery or the diseases of two important organs as his field of practice, his views of science are not circumscribed, but, on the contrary, his varied knowledge and experience are made to bear on it as a leading focus which cannot fail to produce the highest public benefit.

By virtue of these qualifications, and by availing himself of his extensive opportunities of observation, Mr. Stevenson has already made, and liberally communicated, some important improvements, both in regard to the nature and treatment of several diseases of the *eye*. He is the inventor likewise of some ingenious instruments, as recently described in the medical journals, for facilitating operations upon the *eye* and *ear*.

And with respect to the *ear*, we are assured that he has satisfied his mind of a most important pathological fact, which affords the greatest encouragement to hope, that

the different ailments of this too much neglected organ will, ere long, by his zeal and scientific knowledge, admit of a more full elucidation, and a clearer and more intelligible arrangement than they have hitherto received.

Mr. Stevenson has ascertained, that the majority of the causes of imperfection in the sense of hearing arise, not, as is generally supposed, from a primary affection of the auditory nerve, but from some of the various disorders of the external and accessible parts of the apparatus, viz. of the meatus auditorius externus, the membrana tympani, or the Eustachian tube. It is doubtless owing to the nice discrimination of those respective sources of disease, and the appropriate adaptation of the curative means, that his success in removing derangements of this delicate organ, long regarded by practitioners among the opprobria of the art, is to be attributed.

We have heard, and we trust the report is true, that Mr. Stevenson is diligently occupied in collecting practical facts, with the intention of ultimately publishing the result of his experience in this department of his practice; and from his known talents, his unwearied industry, and general professional acquirements, the greatest expectations of the value and utility of such a work (at present a great desideratum in surgery) may fairly be anticipated.

JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, ESQ.

AURIST TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, SURGEON TO THE ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR THE DISEASES OF THE EAR, AND LECTURER ON THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND PATHOLOGY, OF THE EAR, &c. &c.

AN important branch of science gives importance as a public character to the individual who devotes himself to the pursuit of it, and the present gentleman, who has attached himself to a part of surgery, so useful as the diseases of the ear, and hitherto so little cultivated, is entitled for his labors to the gratitude of society.

Mr. Curtis was born at Uxbridge, and is descended of a respectable family of the persuasion of Quakers, at Alton, in Hampshire.

He is the eldest son of Mr. Curtis, an eminent surgeon at Cowley, and nephew of Mr. W. Curtis, the late celebrated botanist. He was educated in general literature at the classical academy of the Rev. T. E. Beasley, and after finishing his preliminary studies, he began his profession with his father, who paid all that attention to his progress and improvement which might be expected from one so anxious for his success in life. On leaving his father, he attended the principal lecturers of the London school, and thus acquired that thorough knowledge of surgery which fitted him for public life. He was accordingly placed, after obtaining his qualifications, as a surgeon, from the Royal College of Surgeons, early on the naval medical staff, where he continued no less than

six years, and had every opportunity of improvement in his profession, being, at different times, employed in the large establishments at Stapleton and Haslar. At the time Mr. Curtis was appointed to the first of these, the typhus fever raged with great violence among the prisoners, and he had here an opportunity of seeing the cold affusion used, recommended by Dr. Currie of Liverpool, with great success. The extent of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar may be judged of from 2000 wounded being received into it from Lord Howe's fleet, after the memorable engagement of the 1st of June, 1794, in the course of which time, on the Lords of the Admiralty visiting the hospital, they were pleased to express their high satisfaction at its medical arrangements.

Here Mr. C. during his service, had the honor of receiving the approbation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, on his inspecting this naval establishment, and he served here, it may be remarked, at the most interesting periods of the late war, first when the Walcheren expedition returned, and afterwards when Sir J. Moore's army landed from Corunna. The excellent arrangements made at this hospital on these occasions reflect the highest credit on the Commissioners and medical authorities, both for their skill and humanity; and the same observation may be applied to all the other establishments in which he served, where the leading departments are filled up in a manner that cannot be too much applauded, from the merit and abilities of the individuals that compose them.

From Haslar Hospital he was then promoted, in consequence of the favorable opinion entertained of him by Lord Gambier and several other distinguished naval commanders, to be one of the principal medical officers to the depot for prisoners of war at Forton, which contained no

less than 5000 prisoners, among whom there could not fail to prevail a great deal of disease.

On leaving the public service, Mr. Curtis settled in Kent, and there married a relation of Colonel James, of Ightham Court Lodge, colonel of the West Kent militia, and one of the Receivers General for the county. At this period, while in Kent, he took a tour to the Continent, for the purpose of professional information, and became acquainted with several distinguished characters there, from whom he received much instruction, and saw in their hands a variety of improvements, for assisting defective organization of the ear.

After a residence of five years at Ightham Court Lodge, he removed, some time ago, to the metropolis, where he resumed his studies. From his first attachment to the profession, Mr. Curtis had paid a particular attention to the diseases of the ear, and since he commenced this line of practice, some remarkable cases have occurred to him of this class of diseases, one of which he relates, the case of an old lady of 60, whose hearing he restored so as to hear her watch tick, which she had not done for some years before; and the other, a remarkable instance of polypus of the ear, which he successfully extirpated without any injury of the organ. He has also been successful in the perforation of the tympanum, as recommended by Mr. Astley Cooper, in his observations on the Eustachian tube. Many other successful cases of cure might be recorded, did our limits permit.

On settling in London, he naturally selected this division of surgery as his favorite branch of practice. On examining the subject, he found that no organ was oftener the seat of disease, and that it accordingly opened a wide field for practice and improvement. Animated, therefore, by the most laudable and praiseworthy motives, he has taken

up this neglected branch of the Aurist, and has made every exertion to remove the prejudices unhappily entertained in respect to this class of diseases being incurable. He is indeed the only regular surgeon in the metropolis who attends to the exclusive diseases of the ear, and one reason may be assigned, that it would not answer the purpose of any one, without being combined with other practice, and unless that he was, like this gentleman, independent at the same time, from the strong prejudice entertained by the public that nothing can be done in affections of this organ. It is only, however, by this exclusive attention to it that the improvement of such diseases and the benefit of society can be ensured. Thus the public is to be congratulated that this neglected class of diseases is now rescued from the hands of ignorance and empyricism, to which it has hitherto been mostly assigned.

From the merit Mr. Curtis has displayed in this branch, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased lately to appoint him Aurist to his person; previous to which, in order to facilitate Mr. Curtis's views, and benefit the sufferers under imperfections of this organ, he had given his royal patronage to a dispensary, solely appropriated to diseases of the ear, and which has met the approbation and support of some of the first in rank, science, and professional celebrity.

The success of this establishment, where numbers have been both cured and relieved, must naturally place its proposer in an enviable point of view, and we have no doubt that, with Mr. Curtis's knowledge of the subject, joined with his known exertions and industry, he will give to this line of practice a dignity and consequence which it has never before possessed.

To improve the younger part of the profession in a minute acquaintance with the diseases of the ear, Mr. Curtis

has delivered this season four courses of lectures on its anatomy, physiology, and pathology, which he has endeavoured to illustrate by anatomical preparations. His lectures have been attended by a respectable number of pupils, and also by several members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and different professional characters, who have expressed much approbation of them, and we are happy to learn will be regularly continued every season. In these lectures, Mr. Curtis has introduced a variety of improvements for assisting hearing, particularly his artificial ears for deafness, lately brought from France to this country, where they were originally manufactured, and intended, by being nicely adapted to the ear, to increase the collection of sound. But as, besides this collection of sound, there is an additional force wanted to transmit it through the passage, he has improved the invention, by adding to it a small tube, which, by contracting the passage, will occasion the sound to enter with greater impetus. The form of this ingenious contrivance is particularly convenient, in consequence of their being easily applied over the natural ear.

Besides this, Mr. Curtis has greatly improved the original hearing trumpet, by making it form a parabolic conoid, on the principle of the speaking trumpet, used at sea, which is so well known to answer the purpose of extending the impression of sound, and though much longer in extent than the common ones in use, it has the convenience of shutting up in a small case, for the pocket*.

To this may be added, that Mr. Curtis has invented

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* Mr. Curtis is collecting a variety of inventions for assisting hearing from the Continent, where he has formed connexions for that purpose. He is likewise collecting rare anatomical preparations of diseased parts of the human ear, which, when complete, will form a valuable collection.

several new surgical instruments, adapted to his particular line of practice.

With such desire to improve his profession, every friend to science will wish him success, and every friend to humanity will look to him with feelings of interest and gratitude; as a proof of which, he has lately received the thanks of the Committee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, for the plan proposed by him with respect to a minute examination of the organs of voice and hearing of all children, on their admission into that institution, in order to ascertain the precise nature of the defect of these organs, and how far curable, or otherwise.

Mr. Curtis is a member of several of the literary institutions of the metropolis: he has written several papers on the diseases of the ear, and is equally attached to the subject of Botany and Natural History, as his distinguished relative, the late author of the Botanical Magazine, now conducted by Dr. J. Sims, of Guilford Street.

At present Mr. Curtis has a work in the press, in which the diseases of the ear are fully explained, and we trust the work will be found a valuable acquisition both to the profession and the public, particularly to those laboring under defects of hearing, for whom such a work is much wanted.

ADDENDA.

DR. JOHN WEIR,

MEDICAL COMMISSIONER OF THE VICTUALLING BOARD.

THE possession of knowledge and talents makes us respect and wish to see proper acquirements in others, and the present respectable individual, in his high official situation, has had the great merit of improving the naval service by the introduction of those only who had a claim to appointments from education and attainments.

Dr. Weir is descended from a respectable family in Scotland; his grandfather and father being possessed of Hill, in the parish of Lesmahago and county of Lanark, a county which gave birth to both the celebrated brothers the Hunters, and the late Dr. Cullen *. His early education he received at the grammar-school of his native parish, and on finishing his classical attainments in Latin and Greek, he began his profession under the care of an able practitioner, equally distinguished for his professional and literary merit. Here he conti-

* He is a relation of Mr. John Weir, late Director-General of the Army Medical Board, and of the same parish.

nued for three years, and then left this noviciate for the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with unceasing assiduity, for three sessions, viz. during 1776, 1777, and 1778, a period when this University stood at its highest reputation, both for its teachers and students.

On leaving the University in the summer of 1778, he entered into the navy, and continued actively in that service till the year 1802. During this long and interesting period, Dr. Weir passed through the various gradations of preferment till promoted to be Physician to the fleet, by the Earl of St. Vincent, a situation he held with much credit and reputation.

On retiring from this field of duty, he was appointed Junior Commissioner of the late Sick and Wounded Office, till, on a new arrangement taking place, it was consolidated with the Transport Office; and on this new arrangement he was appointed Inspector of Naval Hospitals, a post of high importance and delicacy. On leaving this situation, he was lately (March 1817) appointed Medical Commissioner of the Victualling Board.

It is of the highest consequence to the interests of the public that an individual like the present should pass through the various gradations before arriving at the summit of his preferment. He then knows what is wanted in each department, and how the education of the young professional candidate should be directed for that purpose.

Dr. Weir having laid a solid foundation of professional science himself, has been zealous to see the same in others, and in consequence of his suggestions and advice, the Navy is at present indebted for the high reputation of its medical department, and is placed on a par, in point of science and talent, with the military school. He has in the course of his practice been one of the great promulgators of the antiphlogistic mode of treatment, so conso-

nant to the dictates of good sense and experience, in the cure of febrile and inflammatory diseases, which is now established universally through the navy as well as the army.

From an early period of his professional life, he has been strongly impressed with the great utility and importance of the judicious use of mercury in chronic diseases; and as such, he has been indefatigable, in the course of a long series of services, in recommending it to the medical world. This will be seen by his medical reports at various times, on the different hospital establishments, but more particularly in his examination of surgeons, and assistant surgeons of the navy.

His attention to anatomy may be noticed from his patronage of Mr. Brookes, whose success as a teacher is acknowledged to have arisen from Dr. Weir's anxious recommendation of this branch to the navy surgeons. We have a proof also of his practical knowledge as a physician, in his late examinations before the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, on the subject of naval lunatics, and the improvements he has suggested are worthy every attention, and do himself considerable credit. Indeed his report on the management of such officers, seamen, and marines, belonging to his Majesty's naval service, and of such prisoners of war as are admitted into the house of Messrs. Miles and Co. of Hoxton, as also of Bethlem Hospital, for the cure of mental derangement, dated the 4th of July, 1814, as appeared in the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider of provision being made for the better regulation of madhouses on May 4, 1815, was a clue by means of which the Committee of the House of Commons was enabled to detect the abuses that existed in the different insane institutions, and to apply the means which they are about to do in establishing a Board solely for this purpose, as first suggested by him.

On the whole, we may say of this respectable individual, that his various promotions did credit to those who promoted him, by their selecting one both zealous in the exercise of his duties, and at the same time fully competent to perform them.

DR. ANDREW BAIRD,

LATE COMMISSIONER OF THE SICK AND HURT BOARD, AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

EVERY professional man may, with propriety, be deemed a public character; but more particularly so the subject of the present Memoir; for, whilst other medical men have been reaping the lucrative harvest of their talents in settled practice, his more useful life has been devoted, in a widely extended sphere, to the benefit of his country; which his indefatigable exertions have so materially served by the salutary regulations effected by him in the medical department of the navy.

Dr. Andrew Baird entered the navy as a medical officer in the year 1781, and, after passing through the gradations of rank, and gaining all that experience which such a field for practice must have afforded, he was, early in 1801, appointed by the Earl of St. Vincent Physician to the Baltic Fleet, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, and subsequently under that of Lord Nelson. Dis-

tinguished in this situation for his zeal, he was selected by the Board of Admiralty, at which Lord St. Vincent presided, as a Commissioner of the Sick and Wounded Board, and Inspector of Naval and Prison Hospitals, of Hospital Ships, Marine Infirmaries, and of all his Majesty's ships in commission.

His friend and patron, the Earl of St. Vincent, had, long before he reached the seat of power as the naval minister of this country, and whilst improving and reforming the discipline of the navy, observed, with pain and regret, the system of wasteful expenditure, and the most corrupt abuse that prevailed in every naval institution; and, well knowing the medical establishments were not exempt, his Lordship fixed upon Dr. Baird to fill the new office of Inspector.

In 1804 the Board of Admiralty, deeming the two duties of Commissioner and Inspector incompatible with each other, the Doctor, as junior Commissioner, was detached from the Board, and charged with the sole duty of inspection, his being the first separate appointment of the kind instituted in the navy. The records of the Admiralty will furnish ample and established proof of the wisdom of his selection, and the improved system of health in the navy with the professional characters of the medical officers in the naval hospitals, proclaim the successful results of Dr. Baird's labors.

The duties of every new appointment or office must be arduous in proportion to the abuses it is intended to correct, and the interests with which it will, consequently, interfere; and it would, perhaps, be a poor eulogium that a man so situated should escape those difficulties and animosities to which the rigid discharge of such a duty must inevitably expose him; for, in those cases, there can exist no compromise in an honest breast, between a disposition to conciliate and the conscientious perform-

ance of that duty to which we are pledged. The Doctor was happy, however, in retaining the countenance of his noble patron, upon whom he was always wont to rely; and with whose support, when in office, he was enabled to accomplish those improvements, regulations, and retrenchments, now so very apparent throughout the medical department of the navy.

Dr. Baird, with that feeling of grateful attachment to his noble patron which his every sentiment of him breathes, always speaks of himself as only the agent in executing some of his Lordship's comprehensive views of improving every department of that service over which he presided, and of putting down that system of corruption which had so generally prevailed, previous to his appointment. Those who best know Dr. Baird, however, do not suffer this forbearance to mislead them as to his merits, but call to mind that no one can so well carry into effect the great or benevolent intentions of another, as that man who, fully coinciding in their principle and expediency, has their ultimate fulfilment warmly at heart; and the writer of this memoir, who has for many years studied Dr. Baird's public and private character, knows how ardently he has contended for the public benefit, and likewise how generously he has always stepped forward to reward youthful merit.

The friendship of good and great men sheds no little lustre where it is bestowed; and Dr. Baird has to boast not only of Lord St. Vincent's, but of the gallant and lamented Lord Nelson's, as well as that of a great many other naval officers of distinguished character.

It is much to be desired that this gentleman would give to the world the memoirs of his professional experience, as Inspector of Hospitals, &c. for we are well assured that they would be fraught with matter of the deepest interest to the public.

CONTINUATION

OF

DR. JENNER'S MEMOIR,

From Page 434.

BUT though the College has been deficient in its attention to this distinguished individual, the University of Oxford stood early conspicuous in the acknowledgment of his merits, by conferring on him an honorary diplomatic degree of Doctor of Physic, a distinction not given there twice in a century.

Nor has the New World been behind Europe in paying its tribute of respect. The United States have vied in their liberality, and even the poor Indians, who have participated in the benefits of the vaccine discovery, have testified their sense of gratitude, by sending him the *Belt* of *Wampam*, with the speech or *divine compositions* made on the occasion by one of the chiefs.

The East India Presidencies have sent him a present of 20,000 pagodas, and presents of great value have even been sent him by the Chinese.

Among Dr. Jenner's publications may be mentioned an ingenious paper, on which he values himself much, tracing hydatids as the origin of tubercles in the lungs; for he conceives that every hydatid has passed through various gradations to the state in which it is found as a tubercle: and the same applies to tubercles of the liver

and other viscera. But the grand disovery of vaccination must be the pedestal on which the fame of a Jenner is raised, to the admiration of succeeding ages. Already have millions in every quarter of the world, beyond the bounds of civilization, reaped its benefits, and venerated the hand by whom this blessing was first conveyed.

The Prince, the Potentate, the Warrior, will be forgot in the oblivion of time; the name of a Jenner will survive its wreck, while life is cared for, or parental regard animates the human breast.

Pharmacopœia Extemporanea.

MISTURÆ.

℞. Inf. Rosæ, ℥vj.
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, ℥ss.
Tinct. Cascarillæ, ℥ss. *M.*
Sumat cochlearia ampla tria ter die.
DYSPEPSIA. M. B.

℞. Rad. ligni Quassiæ, ʒij.
Caryoph. Aromatic. ℈j. *M.*
et Aq. bull. ℥viij. infunde per horas quatuor deinde cola et adde Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥j.
Tinct. Jalapii, ℥ss.
Sumat cochlearia ampla quatuor bis die.
DYSPEPSIA. J. M.

℞. G. Ammon. gut. ʒiss.
Decoct. Senekæ, ℥iij.
Tinct. Opii, ʒss.
Aq. Rosæ, ℥iij. *M.*
Cochlearia ampla tria ter quaterve die sumenda.
TUSSIS CHRONICA. M. B.

℞. Camphoræ, ℈ij.
G. Arabic pulv. ʒiv.
Decoct. Uvæ Ursi, ℥viij.
M. s. a.
Capiat cochlearia ampla tria ter die.
CYSTIRRHŒA. R. R.

℞. Inf. Cascar. ℥vj.
Sodæ Carbonatis, gr. xx. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia quatuor larga bis die.
DYSPEPSIA. J. A.

℞. Emuls. Amygd. ℥vij.
Mucil. G. Arabic, ℥j.
Pulv. Ipecac. comp. ʒss. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. larga tertia quaque horâ sumenda.
TUSSIS CATARRHALIS. J. L.

℞. Emuls. G. Ammon. ℥vij.
Oxym. Scillæ, ʒvj.
Tinct. Opii Camph. ℥ss.
Liq. Ammon. ʒj. *M.*
Sumat cochlearia ampla ij. bis vel ter die.
TUSSIS CHRONICA. J. H.

℞. Tinct. Galbani.
Tinct. Castorei.
Sp. Ammoniæ Comp.
Tinct. Aloes, āā, ℥ss. *M.*
Inf. Rad. Zingib. ℥v.
Capiat cochlearia ij. larga bis die.
COLICA FLATULENTA. J. B.

℞. Sp. Ammoniæ fœtid. ʒiij.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.
Syr. Cort. aurant. ʒiij.
Sp. Lavend. Comp. ʒij. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. larga ter die sumenda.
HYPOCHONDRIASIS. J. L.

℞. Tinct. Colchici, ʒiij.
Sp. Ammoniæ comp. ʒiv.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj. *M.*
Capiat cochlearia ij. larga bis die.
PODAGRA. J. B.

℞. Inf. Rad. Rhataniæ, ℔j.
Acidi Sulphur. dilut. ʒij. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. magna ter die sumenda.
MENORRHAGIA. J. S.

℞. Sodæ Carbon. ʒj.
Tinct. Rhataniæ comp. ℥j.
—— Zingib. et Anthemidis, ʒiij.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vij. *M.*
Sumat cochlearia iij. magna bis die.
DYSPEPSIA. R. R.

℞. Inf. Lichen Icelandici, ℥xij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒiij.
Potassæ Sulphur. ʒj.
Ext. Papav. Alb. ϑij.
—. Glycyrrhizæ. ʒj. *M.*
Sumat cochlearia ij. magna quarta vel quinta quaque hora.
PHTHISIS PULMONALIS. J. B.

℞. Inf. Angusturæ corticis,
Tinct. Cardamomi comp. āā, ℥vj.
Aceti distill. ℥ij. *M.*
Fiat mistura; cujus sumat cochlearia, larga tria ter die.
DYSPEPSIA. M. B.

℞. Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Gentianæ.
Sp. Ammoniæ comp. āā, ʒiij. *M.*
Cochlearia ampla ij. pro re nata sumenda.
DYSPEPSIA. M. B.

℞. Inf. Gentianæ comp. ℥v.
Tinct. Cardam. comp. ℥j.
Sodæ præp. ʒss. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. ampla mane et meridie sumenda.
DYSPEPSIA. R. S.

℞. Tinct. Gentianæ comp. ʒij.
Magnesiæ Sulph. ʒvj.
Tinct. Sennæ, ʒiv.
Aq. Menthæ virid. ℥vij. *M.*
Sumat cochlearia larga summo mane et repetatur iij. dosé pro re nata.
DYSPEPSIA. T. B.

℞. Sp. Ammoniæ comp. ʒiij.
— Lavendulæ comp. ʒiv.
Tinct. Castorei, ʒiv.
Mist. Camphorat. ℥vij. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia iij. magna ter quaterve de die.
DYSPEPSIA. H. H.

℞. Inf. fol. Persicæ, ℥vij.
Sodæ Carb. ʒiij.
Sp. Juniperi comp. ℥j.
Tinct. Gentianæ, ʒiij. *M.*
Fiat mistura cujus sumat æger cochlearia ampla tria bis de die.
CYSTIRRHŒA. J. W.

℞. Magnesiæ Ustæ, ʒj.
Aq. Distilat. ℥vj.
Tinct. Rhataniæ arom. ʒvj.
Liq. Ammoniæ, pur. ʒj. *M.*
Capiat cochlearia larga tria omni nocte.
INCUBUS. R. R.

℞. Ext. Hyoscyam, ʒj.
Liq. Antimon. tartr. ʒiss.
Lactis Amygdal. ℥vj.
Mucil. G. Acaciæ, ℥iss. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. larga tertia quaque hora.
PLEURITIS. J. T.

℞. Tinct. Catechu.
Syr. Papav. Alb. āā, ℥j.
Aq. Menthæ. Pip. ℥iv. M.
Sumat cochlearia larga ij. secunda quaque hora.
CHOLERA MORBUS. J. P.

℞. Potassæ Supertart. ℥j.
Inf. Junip. ℔j.
Sacchar. Alb. ℥j. *M.*
Capiat cyathus bis terve de die.
HYDROPS. J. C. L.

℞. Decoct. Cinchonæ flav. ℥vij.
Sodæ Carb. ʒij.
Tinct. Cardam. comp. ʒvj. *M.*
Cochlearia iij. larga ter die sumenda.
SCROFULA. J. C.

℞. Hydrarg. Mur. gr. ss. solve
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥vj. et adde.
Pulv. Gum. Acaciæ, ʒiij.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒj.
Ext. Lactucæ, ϑj.
Syr. Balsamic, ℥ss. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. ampla ter quaterve de die ægro adhibenda.
TUSSIS PUTHISICA. G. C.

℞. Cort. Cinchonæ cont. ℥j.
Calcis, ℥ss. infunde
per horas tres in aquæ puræ ℔jss.; deinde cola et adde,
Tinct. Cinchonæ comp. ℥ij.
Sp. Ætheris Nitrici ʒiij.
Syr. Cort. Aurant. ℥j.
Cujus sit dosis unciæ tres, ter die repetenda.
SCROFULA. J. H.

℞. Rass. Ligni Guaiac, ℔ss.
Rad. Glycyrrhizæ, ℥j.
Cort. Sassafrac. ℥ss.
Sem. Coriandri, ʒiij.
Aq. Calcis, ℔vj.
Infunde per dies tres deinde cola; cujus sumat æger quatuor sexve uncias pro dose; et bis die repetetur.
SCROFULA.

R. Infus. Rosæ, ℥vij.
Acid Sulph. dilut. ℥j.
Mag. Sulph. ℥iij.
Tinct. Cardam. comp. ℥vj.
—— Cascarillæ, ℥iv. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. vel iij. magna bis terve die.
DYSPEPSIA. M. G.

R. Test. Ostreor. præp. ℥ij.
Pulv. G. Acaciæ, ℥iij.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. xx.
—— Cinnam. ℥iv.
Aq. Cinnam. ℥vj. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. magna secunda vel tertia quaque hora.
DIARRHŒA. W. L.

R. Tinct. Assæfœtidæ, ℥iij.
Sp. Ammoniæ comp. ℥ij.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj. *M.*
Sumat ægra cochlearia ij. magna tertia vel quarta quaque hora.
HYSTERIA. J. L. P.

R. Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ℥ij.
Pulv. G. Acaciæ, ℥iv.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. xx.
Oxym. Simp. ℥j.
Emuls. Amygdal, ℥vj. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. magna secunda quaque hora.
TUSSIS CATARRHALIS. W. B.

R. Sal. Cinchonæ Ess. ℥ij. solve
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj. et adde
Spt. Æther. Nitric. ℥ij.
Tinct. Digitalis, ℥iij.
Cap. cochlearia iij. secunda vel tertia quaque hora.
HYDROPS. R. S.

R. Tinct. Camphoræ comp. ℥j.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Assafœtidæ, ℥ss.
Mellis, ℥ss. *M.*
Capiat æger cochlearia ij. pro re nata.
ASTHMA SPASMODICA. J. M.

R. Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. ℥vj.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Rhei, ℥ss.
Mellis, ℥ss. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. quarta vel quinta quaque hora sumenda.
RHEUMATISMUS CHRONICUS. R. R.

R. Etheris Sulph. ℥ij.
Sp. Ammoniæ comp. ℥jss.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. xxx.
Misturæ Camphoræ, ℥vj. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. larga tertia vel quarta quaque hora sumenda.
SPASMUS. G. R.

R. Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon.
Mellis, āā, ℥ss.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. larga ter in die sumenda.
RHEUMATISMUS. J. C. L.

R. Sal. Cinchonæ Ess. ℥j.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.
Sp. Ammoniæ comp. ℥ij.
Sp. Lavendulæ comp. ℥iij. *M.*
Colchlearia ij. larga ter quaterve in die sumenda.
DYSPEPSIA. G. F.

R. Magnesiæ Carb. ℥j.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. x.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. vj.
Aq. puræ, ℥ij.
Ess. Menthæ, gtt. iv. *M.*
Cujus adhibeatur cochleare parvum, pro re nata.
DIARRHÆA INFANTILIS. J. G.

R. Rad. Armoraciæ, cont.
Sem. Sinapi, āā, ℥j.
Superinfunde Aq. bullient, ℔bi.
et per horas duodecim, stet liquor; deinde cola,
et adde, Sp. Lavendulæ, ℥j. *M.*
Cujus sumat cyathus ter quaterve in die.
PARALYSIS. J. C.

R. Sal. Cinchonæ Ess. ℥ij.
Mur. Calcis, ℥iij.
Aq. Distill. ℔bj.
Tinct. Rhataniæ comp. ℥j. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia iij. ter die.
SCROFULA. R. R.

R. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. x.
Tinct. Assæfœtidæ, ℥j.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. x.
Aq. puræ, ℥ij. *M.*
Cujus adhibeatur ægro cochleare parvum tertia quaque hora.
PERTUSSIS. W. B.

R. Ext. Rhataniæ, ℥iij. solve in
Aq. puræ, ℥xij. deinde adde,
Tinct. Rhataniæ Arom. ℥j.
Sp. Ammoniæ comp. ℥ij. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. vel iij. tertia vel quarta quaque hora.
DIARRHŒA CHRONICA. R. B.

℞. Tinct. Camph. comp.
Spt. Ætheris Nitrici, āā, ℥j.
Tinct. Digital. ℥ss.
Ammon. Carbonat.
Acid Citrici, āā, ℥ij.
Mistur. Amygd.
Aq. puræ, āā, ℥iij. *M.*
Ft. mist. cujus capiat cochlearia ij. h. s. et repet. ter die.
ASTHMA. C. H.

℞. Inf. Tamarind. cum Senna, (Phar. E.)
Aq. Menthæ piper, āā, ℥iij.
Tinct. Jalapii,
Mag. Sulph. āā, ℥j. *M.*
Ft. mist. cujus pro re nata capiat cochlearia iij. summo mane.
J. C. L.

℞. Kali Limoniat. ℥ij.
Lactis. Amygdali, ℥ivss.
Syr. Scillæ,
—— Papav. alb. āā, ℥vj. *M.*
Ft. mist. cujus sumat cochlearia ij. larga sextis horis vel urgenti vehementer tusse.
PERIPNEUMON. NOTHA. G. G.

℞. Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥vij.
—— Rhei, ℥ss.
Sodæ Carbonat. ℥ij. *M.*
Mane et Vespere, Cap. cochl. iij. larg.
DYSPEPSIA. M. B.

℞. Inf. Rosar. ℥vj.
Mag. Vitriol, ℥vij.
Tinct. Sennæ, ℥vj.
—— Jalapii, ℥j.
—— Digitalis, ℥ss. *M.*
Ft. mistura cujus cap. cochleare amplum statim et 2da quaq. hora repr. donec alvus bis terve purgetur.
HYDROTHORAX. M. B.

℞. Decoct. Cinchonæ flav. ℥vijss.
Tinct. Cinnam. comp. ℥ss. *M.*
Ft. mist. sumat cyath. vinos ter die.
DIARRHŒA CHRONICA. J. W.

℞. Inf. Rosar. ℥vj.
Magn. Sulph. ℥vj.
Tinct. Sennæ, ℥vj.
—— Lavend. comp.
—— Cardam. āā, ℥ij. *M.*
Ft. mist. cujus capiat cochlearia ampla quatuor ut opus fuerit.
DYSPEPSIA. D. H.

℞. Infus. Rosar. ℥vj.
Magnes. Vitriol.
Tinct. Sennæ, āā, ℥vj.
—— Cardam. ℥ij.
—— Jalap, ℥jss. *M.*
Ft. mist. cujus cap. cochlearia ampla quatuor summo mane, et pro re nata repetenter.
DYSPEPSIA. D. H.

℞. Lactis Amygdal. amar. ℥vij.
Sol. Barytis Muriat. ℥j.
Sp. Cinnam. ℥vij. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. larg. ter die.
SCROFULA. A. G.

℞. Mist. Febrif. rec. ℥x.
—— Camph. ℥ij. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia iv. larga 6ta. quaque hora.
TUSSIS CATARRHALIS.

The following Linctus was also directed:

℞. Cons. Cynosb. ℥iij.
Ol. Amygd. ℥iij.
Syr. Papav. E. ℥ij.
———— Alb. ℥j.
Acid. Vitriol. Dilut. ℥ij. *M.*
Cochleare parvum subinde urgenti tusse sumendum.
H. R.

℞. Kali præp. ℥j.
Succ. Lim. rec. ℥iss.
Aq. distill. ℥iij.
Syr. Tolut. ℥iij.
Mag. Ust. ℥j. *M.*
Et sumat cochlearia ij. ampl. octava quaque hora.
SYNOCHA. G. B.

℞. Lactis Amygdal. ℥viss.
Pulv. Tragacanth. comp. ℥ss.
Mellis Acetati, ℥ss.
Syr. papav. Alb. ℥j. *M.*
Capiat cochlearia iij. magna 6tis horis.
TUSSIS CATARRHALIS. R. P.

℞. Decoct. Cinchonæ, ℥vijss.
Tinct. ejusdem, ℥ij.
Ext. Cinchonæ, ℈ij.
Acid Vitriol. dilut. gtt. xx. *M.*
Ft. mist. cap. cochlearia iij. larg. tertia quaque hora.
TYPHUS. W. L.

℞. Lactis Amygdal. amar. ℥vij.
Hydr. Muriat. gr. ij.
Sp. Cinnam. ℥j. *M.*
Sumat cochlearia larga ij. ter die.
SCROFULA. J. L. S.

℞. Inf. Sennæ,
—. Gentian comp. āā, ℥ijss.
Tinct. Sennæ.
—— Rhei comp.
Syr. Aurantii, āā, 3ij. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. larg. bis in die.
Dyspepsia. J. C. S.

℞. Inf. Sennæ simpl. ℥iv.
Tinct. Sennæ.
Syr. Rosar.
Magnesiæ Sulph. āā, ℥ss. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia magna ij. subinde procul venter postulerit.
Constipatio Alvi. J. C. L.

℞. Inf. Sennæ simp. ℥ivss.
Tinct. Sennæ, ℥ss.
Magnes. Sulph. 3ij.
Inf. Gentianæ comp. ℥v. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia magna ij. ter de die.
Dyspepsia. J. C. L.

℞. Inf. Pyrolæ umbellat. ℥vj.
Tinct. Cinchonæ comp. ℥j.
Sp. Ætheris Nitric, 3iij. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia iij. larga quarta quaque hora.
Hydrops. J. N.

℞. Inf. Pyrolæ umbellat. ℥vj.
Sodæ Carbonatis, 3ij.
Sp. Juniperi comp. ℥j. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. larga ter die.
Calculus Renalis. J. N.

℞. Bals. Canaden. 3iij.
Mucil. G. Arabic, ℥ij.
Tinct. Cinchonæ, c. ℥j.
Sp. Nitri. dulc. 3iij. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia iij. larga ter die.
Blenorrhœa. J. C.

℞. Bals. Canaden. 3ij.
Mucil. G. Arabic, ℥iss.
Lactis Amygd. d. ℥v.
Liq. Opii sedativ. gut. xv.
Vini Ipecac. ℥j.
Oxymel. 3iv. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. larga quarta quaque hora sumenda.
Phthisis Pulmonalis. R. R.

℞. Decoct. Lichen, ℥vss.
Acid Nitric. *dilut.* ℥j.
Sy. Tolutan. ℥ss.
Tinct. Camph. C. ℥j.
Ft. mist. sumat partem 4tam ter die.
Tussis Phthisica. J. R. F.

℞. Bacc. Juniper. cont. ℥j.
Aq. fervent, ℔j. macera et cola.
℞. Infus. Juniper, ℥vij.
Sp. Æther. Nitrici, 3iij.
Potass. Acetat. ℥j.
Sp. Lavend. C. 3ij.
Sumat cochlearia iij. larg. bis vel ter die.
Anasarca. W. B.

℞. Pulv. Rhei, ℥j.
Ammon. Carb. ℈j.
Tinct. Calumb. 3iij.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥vss.
Ft. mist. sumat cochlearia ij. meridie.
Dyspepsia. W. B.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Inf. Columbæ,
Aq. Cinnamomi, āā, ℥ss.
Acid Nitric. dilut. gutt. xij. *M.*
Bis terve die sumendus.
Dyspepsia. J. F.

℞. Ol. Terebinth. 3ij.
— Ricini, 3iij.
Vital. ovi q. s. ut miscentur.
Aq. puræ, ℥j. *M.*
Omni mane sumendus.
Tænia. R. R.

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonat. gr. viij.
Tinct. Capsici, 3ss.
—— Columb. ℥j.
Syr. Croci, ℥j.
Aq. Cinnamomi, ℥x.
Bis die sumendus.
Dyspepsia. R. W.

℞. Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ij.
Syr. Crocei, ℥j.
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥j. *M.*
Bis die sumend.
Chorea Sancti Viti. J. H.

℞. Plumbi superacet. gr. ij.
Acet. distill. gtt. xxx.
Decoct. Rhataniæ, ℥j.
Tinct. Cardamomi, ℥j. *M.*
Ft. haustus, ter die sumendus,
Chorea Sancti Viti. R. R.

℞. Inf. Columbæ, ʒx.
Sodæ Carb. ℈j. *M.*
Bis die sumendus cum cochleare amplo succi limonis recentis.
CARDIALGIA. J. A.

℞. Potassæ Subcarb. ℈j.
Acid. Citric, gr. xvij.
Magnesiæ, ℈ss.
Aq. Cinnam. ℥ss.
Aq. Menth. Virid. ʒvij.
Syr. Cort. Aurant. ʒss. *M.*
Ft. haust. ter die sumendus.
SYNOCHA. W. F.

℞. Rhei pulv. gr. xv.
Conf. Arom. ℈j.
Aq. Cinnam. ℥ss.
—— Menthæ Virid. ʒvij.
Syr. Cort. aur. ʒj.
Ft. haust. pro re nata sumendus.
DYSPEPSIA CUM DIARRHŒA.
W. F.

℞. Infus. Rosæ, ℥j.
—— Cascarillæ, ʒii.
Syr. Cort. Aurant. ʒss. *M.*
Ft. haust. bis quotidie sumendus.
DYSPEPSIA. W. F.

℞. Inf. Quassiæ (ʒj. in Aq. ℔j.) ℥j.
Vini Ferri. ℥ss.
Tinct. Camphoræ comp. ʒj.
M.
Pro haust. bis die sumendus.
DYSPEPSIA CUM ANASARCA. L. P.

℞. Cons. Rosæ, ℥j.
Decoct. Cinchonæ recentis et ferventis, ℔ss.
Macera donec frigescat, cola, et adde Acidi Vitriolici dilut. ʒiss.

℞. Inf. supra Præscript. ʒx.
Tinct. Cinchonæ comp. ʒij. *M.*
Pro haust. ter die sumendus.
DYSPEPSIA. R. P.

℞. Pulv. Antimon. febrif.
Sacchar. Alb. āā, gr. iij.
Mist. Camph. ℥ij. *M.*
Ter die sumend.
RHEUMATISMUS ACUTUS. R. W.

℞. Gum Kino, gr. viij.
Mistur. Cretac. ʒxij.
Aq. Cinnam. ℥ss. *M.*
Ft. haust. 6tis horis sumendus.
DIARRHŒA CHRONICA.

The following Pills were also directed:
℞. Pulv. Ipecacúanhæ, gr. j.
—— Rhei, gr. ij.
Conf. Opiat. gr. viij. *M.*
Ft. pilulæ duæ omni nocte sumendæ.
W. L.

℞. Kali præp. gr. viij.
Aq. Fontan. ℥ss.
Syr. Simpl. ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. ij. *M.*
Ft. haust. 3tia. quaque hora cum succ. limon. recent. cochlearia ij. parva, in statu effervescentiæ sumendus.
SYNOCHA. H. L. T.

℞. Inf. Sennæ dupl. ferv. ℥ij.
Pulv. Jalap, ℈ss.
Infunde per horam, cola et sumat dimidium quam primum, et quod restat post horas quatuor nisi prius respondet alvus. Applicetur emp. lyttæ nuchæ.
PHRENITIS. A. B.

℞. Camphoræ, gr. x.
Lactis Amygdal. ℥iss.
Sp. Ammoniæ comp. ʒss. *M.*
Pro haust. ter die sumendus.
SPASMUS VENTRIS. R. P.

℞. Inf. Quassiæ (ʒj. Aquæ ℔j.) ʒx.
Kali præp. gr. v.
Tinct. Ferri Alkalinæ, ℈ss.
—— Cort. Aurantii, ʒj. *M.*
Pro haust. ter die sumend.
DYSPEPSIA CUM ANASARCA. R. W.

℞. Inf. Gentianæ comp. ʒx.
Tinct. Rhei, ʒij.
Conf. Aromaticæ, gr. xv. *M.*
Ft. haust. ter die sumend.
DYSPEPSIA CUM CONSTIPATIONE ALVI. R. P.

℞. Aq. Cinnamomi, ℥iss.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, ℈j. *M.*
Ft. haust. statim sumend.

℞. Misturæ Camphoratæ, ʒx.
Tinct. Rhei, ʒij.
Conf. Aromaticæ, gr. x. *M.*
Pro haust. 6tis horis sumend.
DIARRHŒA CHRONICA. R. P.

℞. Decoct. Cinchonæ, ʒxj.
Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon. ʒj.
Confect. Aromatic, gr. x. *M.*
Pro haust. ter die sumend.
DYSPEPSIA HYSTERICA. A. G.

℞. Pulv. Rhei, ℈ss.
Potass. Sulph. ℈j.
Aq. Menthæ Pip. ʒix.
Tinct. Rhei comp.
Syr. Papav. āā, ʒj.
Ft. haust. ter die sumend. nempe mane, meridie, et vespere.
Dyspepsia cum Obstipatione alvi.
J. C. L.

℞. Pulv. Rhei,
Potassæ Sulph. āā, ℈ss.
Aq. Menthæ Virid. ʒix.
Syr. Papav. Alb. ʒiss.
Ft. haust. omni nocte sumendus.

℞. Pulv. Ipecac. gr. vj.
Aq. Menthæ Virid. ʒix.
Liq. Antim. Tart. gtt. xl. *M.*
Ft. haust. cras mane sumend.
Rheumatismus Acutus. J. C. L.

℞. Inf. Sennæ, ℥v.
Tinct. Sennæ, ʒiij.
Syr. Rosæ, ʒij.
Potassæ Sulph. ʒj. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia comm. ij. vel iij. horam circiter xj. ante, et vj. post mered. vel prout venter postulerit.
Constipatio alvi.
J. C. L.

℞. Pil. Sapon. Anod. gr. xij.
Aq. Fœnic. Dulc. ʒx.
Sp. Ætheris Nitric.
Sp. Juniperi comp.
Syr. Papav. Alb. āā, ʒj. *M.*
Ft. haust. bis die vel urgent. dolor. sumend.

℞. Calomelan. gr. x.
Ext. Cathartic, ʒss.
Ol. Carui, ♏ iij.
Syr. Simp. q. s.
Ft. pil. vj. cujus cap. ij. ut opus fuerit ut alvus soluta sit.
Calcul. renalis. R.

℞. Rhei Radicis contrit. ℈j.
Pulv. Cretæ comp. c. Opio, gr. x.
Aq. Cinnam. ℥iss. *M.*
Ft. haust. statim sumend.

℞. Mist. Cretæ ʒx.
Tinct. Cinnam. comp.
Syr. Croci, āā, ʒj.
Pulv. Ipecac. comp. gr. iij. *M.*
Ft. haust. 6tis horis sumend. incipiens vespere.
Diarrhœa Chronica. R. P.

℞. Magnesiæ Sulph. ʒj.
Syr. Rheados, ʒj.
Acid. Sulphur. dilut. gtt. v.
Aq. Menthæ virid.
Aq. distill. āā, ʒvij. *M.*
Ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.
Constipatio alvi Hysterica.
W. L.

℞. Liq. Potass. Subcarb. gtt. xxi.
Ammon. Subcarb. gr. iv.
Conf. Aromat. gr. xij.
Aq. Carui, ℥ij.
— Distillat. ℥x. *M.*
Ft. haustus, pro re nata sumendus.
Dyspepsia cum Cardialgia.
G. B.

GUTTÆ.

℞. Argent. Nitr. ℈j.
Acid. Nitric. gut. xv.
Aquæ Distillatæ, ℥iij. *M.*
Capiat cochleare parvum bis die Cyatho decocti hordei.
Tic Douloureux. T.

℞. Tinct. Hyoscyami
Sp. Ammoniæ comp. āā, ʒij.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ℥j. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. parv. bis die.
Cephalalgia Nervosa. R. R.

℞. Tinct. Humuli,
Vini Ferri, āā, ℥iss.
Ferri Sulphatis, ʒss. *M.*
Cap. cochleare parv. ter die cyathô aquæ puræ.
Anasarca. J. M.

℞. Vini Colchici, ʒiij.
Tinct. Cascarillæ, ℥iss.
Sp. Ætheris Sulph. comp. ʒiij. *M.*
Cochlearia ij. parv. bis die sumend. cyathô inf. rorismar.
Asthma Spasmodica. R. R.

℞. Sp. Ammon. comp. ʒiij.
Tinct. Valerian, ℥ss.
—— Hyoscyami, ʒij.
—— Cascarillæ, ʒj. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. parv. ter die cyathô aquæ puræ.
Dyspepsia Nervosa. R. P.

℞. Liquor. Potassæ, ℥ij.
Tinct. Columbæ, ℥ij. *M.*
Cap. cochleare parvum bis die e Cyatho decocti Rad. Althææ.
Dysuria. R. H.

℞. Oxymur. Hydrarg. gr. iss.
Sp. Ætheris Nitrici, ℥ss.
Bals. Capaivi, ℥j. *M.*
Cap. cochlearia ij. parv. bis die e Cyatho decoct. Hordei comp.
Gonorrhœa benigne. J. C.

PILULÆ.

℞. Hydrarg. Submur. gr. v.
Sulph. Antim. præc. gr. x.
Extract. Lactuc. ℥j. *M.*
Fiat massa in pilulas xxiv. dividenda quarum sumat duæ bis die cyatho decocti Lichen Iceland.
Phthisis Pulmonalis. R. R.

℞. Pil. Galbani comp.
Pil. Aloe c. Myrrha, āā, ℥j. *M.*
Ft. pilul. xxiv. cap. ij. bis die.
Obstipatio alvi Hysterica. H. V. H.

℞. Zinci Sulphatis, gr. x.
Extr. Gentianæ, ℈ij.
—— Colocynth. comp. ℈j.
Misce bene et divide in pilulas xx. cap. ij. omni nocte.
Fluor Albus. B. N.

℞. Pilul. Hydrarg. ℈j.
—— Galb. comp. ℈j. *M.*
et pilul. xij. divide, cap. ij. omni nocte.
Scirrhus Uteri. J. C.

℞. Resin. Terebinth. ℥j.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈j.
Extr. Humuli, ℈ij. *M.*
Ut fiat pilulas xxiv. quarum sumat duæ cyathô aquæ puræ bis die.
Fluor Albus. J. C. L.

℞. Hydrarg. Submur.
Pulv. Digitalis, āā, gr. ij.
Ext. Hyoscyam. ℈j. *M.*
Et divide in pilul. vj. quarum cap. ij. bis die ē cyatho decoct. Sarsaparillæ comp.
Palpitatio Cordis. A. G.

℞. Terebinth. Pin. Abiet.
Saponis Castil.
Pulv. Rhei,
Ext. Cascarillæ, āā, ℥j.
Olei Juniperi, gtt. xxx. *M.*
Ft. pilul. L. cap. iij. bis in die ē cyatho infusi semin. dauci sylvestris.
Calculus Renalis. J. B.

℞. Ext. Gentianæ, ℥j.
Ferri Carb. ℈j.
Pulv. Zingiberis, ℥ss. *M.*
Fiant pilulæ xxiv. cap. iij. bis in die.
Chlorosis. J. N.

℞. Ext. Cascarillæ, ℥j.
Sodæ sicc. ℥ss.
Terebinth. Pini Abiet. ℥j.
Pulv. Zingib.
Pulv. Rhei, āā, ℥ss. *M.*
Ft. pilul. medioc. quarum iij. bis die, cum cyatho decoc. Althææ sumendæ.
Blenorrhœa. G. P.

℞. Ferri Ammoniati, gr. x.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℥ss.
Sodæ Carbonat. sicc. gr. x. *M.*
et divide in pilulas x. quarum capiat j. bis die.
Ulcus Cervicis Uteri. J. C.

℞. Gum Ammoniaci, ℥j.
Pulv. Scillæ, gr. xx.
Pulv. Ipecac. comp. ℥ss.
Hydrarg. Submur. gr. vj. *M.*
et ft. pilul. xxiv. cap. ij. quarta quaque hora.
Dyspnœa. R. R.

℞. Pilul. Ecphractic. (P. E.) ℥ij.
Gummi Olibani, ℥j. *M.*
Ft. pil. xxxvj. quarum cap. ij. bis die.
Hysteria Chlorotica. J. M.

℞. Ferri Sulph. ℈j.
Gum Myrrhæ, ℥ss.
Aloë Socot. ℥j.
Syrupi Rhamni, q. s.
Ft. pilul. xxiv. quarum cap. ij. bis die.
Suppressio Mensium. J. S.

℞. P. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. xx.
Cons. Cynosb. q. s.
Ft. pilulæ x. cap. j. bis die.
PARALYSIS. J. M.

℞. Pulv. Digitalis, gr. xx.
Ext. Hyoscyam.
—— Cicutæ, āā, ʒj. *M.*
Bene pil. xxxvj. divid. quarum sumat duas omni meridie et tres omni nocte.
PALPITATIO CORDIS. R. R.

℞. Ext. Hyoscyami.
Oxyd. Zinci, āā, ʒj. *M.*
Ut fiant massa in pilulas xx. dividenda; cap. j. omni nocte et mane ē cyatho inf. Valerianæ sylvestris.
CHOREA SANCTI VITI. R. S.

℞. Picis liq. ʒj.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈j.
Mucil. G. Acaciæ, q. s.
Ft. pilul. xxiv. quarum capiat ij. ter die.
TIC DOULOUREUX. R. C.

℞. Pil. Scillæ, ʒij.
Hydrarg. Submur. gr. x.
Pulv. Gambogiæ, ℈j. *M.* bene.
Ft. Pilul. xxxvj. cap. iij. bis die.
HYDROTHORAX. J. L.

℞. Sodæ subcarb. sicc.
Sapon. Hispan. āā ʒij.
Ol. Juniperi, q. s.
Ft. pilul. lx. cap. iij. ter die.
CALCULUS RENALIS. J. C.

℞. Sal Cinchonæ, ess. ʒj.
Sal Martis, ℈j.
Gum. Olibani, ʒj.
Syr. Simp. q. s.
Ft. Pilul. xxxvj. quarum cap. iij. bis die.
FLUOR ALBUS. C. S.

℞. Pulv. Rhei, ʒij.
Hydrarg. Submur. ʒss.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. x.
Syr. Simp. q. s.
Ft. Pilul. xxxvj. cap. iij. omni tertia mane.
DYSPEPSIA. A. G.

℞. Gum. Assæfœtid. ʒj.
Hydr. Submur. gr. iv.
Ol. Carui, ♏vj.
Syr. Papav. q. s.
Ft. pil. x. quarum sumantur duæ bis terve die.
SPASMUS VENTRIS. R. F.

℞. Ext. Conii, gr. v.
Hydrarg. Submur. gr. j. *M.*
Pro pilula omni nocte sumenda.
TUMOR. SCIRRHOSUS. W. L.

℞. Pulv. e Myrrhâ comp. ℈j.
Flor. Martial.
Ext. Sabin. āā ℈ij.
Syr. Cort. Aurant. q. s. *M.*
Ft. bolus omni nocte sumendus.
OBSTRUCTIO UTERINA. T. R. F.

℞. Pil. Scillæ, ʒiss.
Pulv. Ipecac. com. gr. iij. *M.*
Et divide in pilul. xxij. cap. ij. omni mane.
ASTHMA. J. L.

℞. Pulv. Antimon. Febr. gr. iv.
Rhei, gr. x.
Conf. Arom. q. s.
Ft. bolus stat. sumend. et rep. post horas sex si alvus non prius dejecerit.

℞. Mist. Camph. ℥iv.
Conf. Aromatic. ʒiss.
Pulv. Ipecac. comp. ℈j.
Spt. Æther. Vit. ʒij.
Aq. Ammon. Acet. ℥iss.
Syr. Tolut. ʒij. *M.*
Cap. cochl. ij. 4ta. quâque horâ.
DIARRHŒA CHRONICA. G. S.

℞. Pulv. Antimon. gr. xij.
Cons. Cynosbat. q. s.
Ft. pil. vj. cap. j. 4tâ quâque horâ cum cochl. iij. misturæ sequent.

℞. Lact. Amygdalæ, ℥vijss.
Pulv. Tragacanth. comp. ʒj.
Syr. Papav. albi, ℥ss. *M.*
PLEURITIS. R. P.

℞. Ext. Opii, gr. ij.
Camphoræ, gr. j.
Conf. Rosæ Gall. q. s.
Ft. pil. statim sumenda.

℞. Tinct. Opii, ʒj.
Aq. Pulegii, ℥ivss. *M.*
Capt. cochl. com. j. urgent. spasmo, vel dolore.

℞. Inf. Sennæ, ℥v.
Tinct. Sennæ,
——— Rhei,
Syr. Rosæ, āā ℥iij. *M.*
Cap. cochl. com. ij. 4tâ quâque horâ.
COLICA PICTONUM. J. C. L.

℞. Pil. Hydrargyri, ℈j.
—— Scillæ Comp. ℈ij.
Contunde et divide in pil. xvi. quarum sumat ij. hora somni omni nocte.
TUSSIS ASTHMATICA. W. B.

PULVERES.

℞. Pulv. Fol. sedi acris, gr. x.
Omni nocte maneque sumendus.
EPILEPSIA. R. R.

℞. Pulv. Cinchonæ flav. ℈j.
——— Cinnam. gr. vj.
Solut. Arsenic. Fowl. gut. x. *M.*
Ter die sumendus.
FEBRIS INTERMITTENS. J. C.

℞. Camphoræ pulv. gr. x.
Pulv. Asarab. Comp. ℥j.
Fol. Nicotian. ℥iij. *M.*
F. pulv. sternutat.
CEPHALALGIA NERVOSA. M. G.

℞. Pulv. Rhataniæ, gr. xv.
——— Cinnam. gr. iij. *M.*
Tertia quartave quaque hora sumendus.
FEBRIS INTERMITTENS. R. R.

℞. Pulv. Sarsapar. ℥j.
Carbonatis Sodæ, ℥j. *M.*
et part x. divide cap. part j. ter die e cyatho decoct. sarsæ comp.
SCROFULA. J. C.

℞. Pulv. Fol. Belladonnæ,
——— Ipecacuanhæ, āā gr. i. *M.*
Bis die sumend.
PERTUSSIS. J. H.

℞. Pulv. Rhataniæ, ℥ij.
Pulv. Rad. Valerianæ, ℥iv. *M.*
et divide in partes xij. equales, cap. j. bis terve die e cyatho parv. Inf. rorismarini.
EPILEPSIA. J. M.

℞. Sodæ carb. siccat.
Pulv. Rhei, āā ℥iv.
——— Aromatici,
——— Calumbæ, āā ℥ij. *M.*
bene et divide in pulveres xxxvj. cap. j. pro re nata e cyatho aquæ puræ.
DYSPEPSIA CUM CARDIALGIA. T. P.

℞. Pulv. Fol. Allii, ℈j.
——— Cinnamomi, gr. v. *M.*
Bis die sumend. e cyatho inf. fol. rorism.
EPILEPSIA. J. P.

℞. Potassæ Sulphuret, ℥j.
——— Tartrat, ℥ij. *M.* bene.
Cap. coch. j. parv. omni mane aq. puræ ℔ss. *solutum.*
HERPES. R. R.

℞. Magnesiæ alb. gr. xxv.
Æthiop. Miner. gr. xij.
Ol. Carui, gut. iij. *M.*
Ft. pulv. omni mane in haustu infusæ ras. sarsap. sumendus.
HERPES. D. H.

℞. Zinci Sulph. ℈j.
Ipecac. in Pulv. trite, gr. v. *M.*
Ft. pulvis emeticus vespere sumendus. W. B.

℞. Magnesiæ carb. ℈j.
Pulv. Flor. Cham. gr. v. *M.*
Ft. pulv. omni meredie sumendus.
DYSPEPSIA. S. M.

℞. Pulv. Rhei, gr. x.
Sodæ carbon. gr. v. *M.*
et divide in chart. octo. cap. j. omni nocte et mane.
DYSPEPSIA CUM CONSTIPATIONE ALVI ET CARDIALGIA. S. M.

℞. Hydrarg. Submur. gr. j.
Sacchar. alb. gr. iij. *M.*
Ft. pulv. h. s. sumend.

℞. Pulv. Jalapii, gr. x.
Potass. Nitrat. gr. x.
Aq. distill. ℥vijss.
Syrupi, ℥ss. *M.*
Ft. haust. mane sumend.

℞. Aceti distillat. ℥ij.
Sp. Rorismarin. ℥ss.
Aq. Rosæ, ℥iij. *M.*
Ft. lotio ophthalmia.
OPHTHALMIA CHRONIC. J. W.

ENEMATA.

℞. Ol. Terebinth. ℥ss.
Vitelli ovi.
Inf. Sennæ, ℥viij. *M.*
HYSTERIA. J. W.

℞. Fol. Nicotian. sic. ℥j.
Aquæ ferventis, ℔ss.
Infunde per horas quatuor deinde cola pro usu.
ISCHURIA. J. E.

℞. Sem. Santonic, ℥ij.
Coq. Aq. Puræ, ℥xx. ad ℔j.
ASCARIDES. J. C.

℞. Fellis Bovini. recent, ℥ss.
Aq. Calcis, ℥viij. *M.*
ASCARIDES. R. R.

℞. Tinct. Assafœtidæ, ℥ss.
—— Opii, gtt. xl.
Decoct. Avenæ, ℔ss. *M.*
COLICA PICTONUM.

℞. Decoct. pro Enemate, ℥x.
Magnesiæ Vitriol. ℥vj.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥iss.
Mucil. G. Acaciæ, ℥ss. *M.*
OBSTIPATIO ALVI SPASMODICA.

The following Medicines were also administered:

℞. Calomelan. gr. v.
Pulv. Jalap. gr. x.
Tinct. Zingib. q. s.
Conterentur ut fiant massa in pil. iij. dividend. statim sumendæ.

℞. Mag. Sulph. ℥j.
Aq. Menthæ Sat. ℥x.
Cryst. Tartar, gr. x.
Sp. Myrist. ℥ss.
Mucil. Gum. Acaciæ.
Syr. Althææ, āā ℥j. *M.*
Ft. haustus 2da. quâque horâ sumend. donec alvus dejecerit. J. H.

℞. Ung. Hydrarg. fort. ℥ij.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥j.
Decoct. Avenæ, ℥viij. *M.*
Omni nocte injiciendum.
ULCUS INTESTINI RECTI. R. R.

GARGARISM.

℞. Rad. Mezerei, ℥iij. coque
Aquæ Puræ, ℥xij. ad ℥viij.
Deinde cola et adde,
Mellis, ℥j.
Aq. Ammoniæ, ℥iij. *M.*
Omni mane utend.
SURDITAS ATONICA. J. L. C.

℞. Potassæ Nitrat, ℥j.
Pulv. G. Acaciæ, ℥iij.
Aq. Puræ, ℔ss. *M.*
Frequenter utendus.
CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS. R. W.

℞. Fol. Rosæ, ℥ij. infunde in
Aq. Bullient. ℔j. cola et adde
Acid. Vitriol. dilut. gtt. xxx.
Sæpissime utendus.
CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS. M. G.

℞. Cort. Quercûs, ℥ss.
Aq. Puræ, ℔ss.
Coque per quartam partem horæ, tunc cola et adde,
Aluminis, ℥ij.
Vini rubri, ℥iv.
Quinquies sextiesve die utend.
RELAXATIO UVULÆ. R. S.

℞. Inf. Rosæ, ℥vij.
Mellis Rosæ, ℥j. *M.*
Frequenter utendus.
ULCUS TONSILLARUM.

The following Pills were also taken:

℞. Pulv. Ipecac. comp. gr. x.
Conservæ Cynosb. g. s.
Ut fiant pil. ij. nocte sumendæ. R. P.

INJECTIONES.

℞. Acidi Muriat. ℥ij.
Aquæ Pur. ℥viij.
J. T. C.

This liquid was thrown into the bladder, in a case of stone, with success.

℞. Decoct. Cort. Querc. ℥vij.
Aluminis, ʒiss. *M.*
Ter quaterve die utenda.
Fluor Albus. J. C.

℞. Decoct. Cort. Gran. ℥vij.
Aluminis, ʒij. *M.*
Fluor Albus. J. C.

℞. Inf. Fol. Hyoscyam. ℥vij.
Zinci Acet. gr. vj. *M.*
Frequenter utenda.
Gonorrhœa. R. R.

℞. Aluminis, ʒj.
Aq. Rosæ, ℥viij. *M.*
Ter die utenda.
Gonorrhœa Benigna. T. C.

℞. Zinci sulph. gr. x.
Cupri sulph. gr. ss.
Aq. Flor. samb. recent. ℥viij.
M. pro injectione tres pluresve vices de die utenda.
Gonorrhœa Benigna. J. P.

UNGUENTA.

℞. Ung. Cetacei
—— Picis liquid. ää ℥ss.
Pulv. Cort. Angusturæ, ℥ss.
M. bene, partibus affectis nocte et mane applicandum.
Tinea Capitis. R. S.

℞. Hydrarg. Submur.
Zinci oxyd. ʒj.
Ung. Cetacei, ℥j. *M.*
Ft. unguentum nocte maneq. applicandum.
Hæmorrhois. J. C.

℞. Cupri Ammoniati, ʒss.
Ung. Cetacei, ℥j. *M.*
Nocte maneque applicandum.
Hæmorrhois. R. R.

℞. Pulv. Hydrarg. Nitrat. ʒj.
Ung. Picis liquid. ʒvj.
Bals. Canadens. ʒj. *M.*
Quocum inungatur pars affecta nocti maneque.
Tinea Capitis. R. S.

EMPLASTRA.

℞. Empl. Galban. comp. ʒiij.
Camphoræ, ʒss.
Opii pulv. ϑj.
Ol. Carui, gut. xx. *M.*
Super alutam illinetur, admoveaturque abdominem.
Colica Infantium. J. C.

℞. Ext. Cicutæ.
Ung. Hydrarg.
Gum. Ammoniaci. *ää part. æq.*
In pulvere subtilis trita; sine partem morbosam applicandum.
Hydarthrus Strumatosus. R. H.

℞. Empl. Galbani comp. ℥j.
Pulv. Euphorbii, ʒj. *M.*
Rheumatismus Chronicus.
R. C.

LINIMENTA, &c.

℞. Linim. Saponis, ʒij.
Ol. Cajeput. ʒj. *M.*
Ad partem affectam applicandum.
Rheumatismus Chronicus.
R. R.

℞. Olei Olivæ, ℥j.
Acidi Sulphur. ʒj. *M.*
Partibus affectis omni mane nocteque applicand.
Tumores Podagrici. J. L.

℞. Olei Terebinth. ℥j.
—— Olivæ, ʒij. *M.*
Ft. unguentum quocum illineatur pars affecta nocte maneque.
Tinea Capitis. R. G.

℞. Olei Amygdal. dulc. ℥j.
—— Terebinthinæ, gtt. lx. *M.*
Instillentur auribus guttæ tres quatuorve omni nocte.
Surditas. J. W.

℞. Tinct. Fol. Belladon. satur.
——Fol. Hyoscyam. satur. āā ℥j.
M. quocum subinde illineatur pars affecta.
TIC DOULOUREUX. J. H.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒij.
Sp. Vini rect. ℥iv.
Aceti distil. ℔j. *M.*
Ad partem affectam applicandum.
HYDARTHRUS ACUTUS. A. C.

℞. Ol. Lini,
Aq. Calcis, āā ℥iv.
Tinct. Opii, ℥ss. *M.*
Frequenter utendum.
ENCAUSIS. A. C.

℞. Linim. Saponis,
Sp. Camphorat. āā ℥ss.
Tinct. Opii, ʒj.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ʒiij. *M.*
Ft. embrocatio ter quaterve in die utenda.
HYDARTHRUS CHRONICUS RHEUMATICUS. J. C. L.

LOTIONES.

℞. Argenti Nitrati, ϑj.
Acidi Nitric, gut. iv.
Aq. puræ, ℥ss. *M.*
Partibus affectis altero quoque mane applicanda.
TINEA CAPITIS. J. R. N.

℞. Decoct. Cort. Querc. ℥vj.
Sp. Vini Rect. ℥j. *M.*
Ft. lotio, partibus affectis bis die applicanda.
HÆMORRHOIS PROCEDENS. J. A.

℞. Liq. Cupri Sulph. Camph. gut. lx.
Aq. Puræ, ℥j. *M.*
Oculis affectis bis die applicand.
OPHTHALMIA PURULENTA.

℞. Rad. Plumbag. Europ. cont. ℥ij.
Aq. Puræ, ℔iss.
Coque ad. ℔j. part. affect. nocte manèq. applicand.
SCALUS. J. A.

℞. Sp. Ætheris muriat.
Aquæ puræ, āā ℥iv. *M.*
Tumoribus continue applicand.
SCROFULA, GLANDULIS AFFECTANS. R. B.

℞. Cupri Ammoniureti, ʒj.
Aq. Flor. Sambuci, ℥vj. *M.*
P. aff. omni mane applicand.
TINEA CAPITIS, et INFLAMMATIO ERYSIPELATICA, *partes circiter anum affectans.* R. R.

℞. Acet. Distill.
Sp. Rorismarini, āā ʒiij.
Aq. Puræ, ℥iij. *M.*
Ut f. collyrium ter die applicand.
OPHTHALMIA CHRONICA OCULI ET TARSI. R. W.

℞. Hydrarg. mur. gr. iij.
Cupri Sulphat. gr. xv.
Aq. Floris Samb. ℥iij. *M.*
Omni mane applic.
TINEA CAPITIS. R. R.

℞. Liq. Plumbi superacet. gtt. x.
Acet. Vinos. alb. ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. xxx.
Aq. Distill. ℥viij. *M.*
F. Collyr.
OPHTHALMIA. J. W.

℞. Cupri Sulph. gr. j.
Aq. Distill. ℥iv.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. xxx. *M.*
PRO LOTIONE OPHTHALMICA. J. P.

℞. Plumb. superacet. gr. v.
Aq. Distillat.
Aq. Rosar. āā ℥ij. *M.*
Ft. collyr. sæpe utendum.
OPHTHALMIA. J. S.

The following Prescriptions were not received in Time to appear in their proper Places:

℞ Mucilag. Cydoniæ, f. ℥vi.
Mellis Rosæ, f. ℥iss.
Sodæ Boratis, ʒiij. *M.*
Ft. Gargarism. ter quaterve quotidie utendum.

℞ Inf. Cascarillæ, f. ℥iss.
Tinct. Cinchonæ comp. ʒij.
Acidi Sulphurici diluti, gut. x.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss. *M.*
Ft. haustus bis quotidie sumendus.
Ulc. Tonsillaris. W. G.

℞ Mistur. Camphoræ, ℥i.
Infus. Cascarillæ, ℥iijss.
Acid. Sulph. dilut. gtt. iv.
Tinct. Camph. comp. ʒii.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochlear. magn. iv. ter quotidie.
Menorrhagia. M. B.

℞ Aq. distillat. ℥i.
Potassæ subcarbon. ℈i.
Succ. Limon. q. s.
Tinct. Card. comp. ʒi.
Syr. Tolutan, ʒss.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.
Synocha. M. B.

℞ Mistur. Camphoræ, ℥i.
Infus. Cascarillæ, ℥ss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.
Dyspepsia. M. B.

℞ Misturæ Camphoræ, ℥i.
Infus. Quassiæ, ℥ss.
Liquor. Potassæ, gtt. viii.
Fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.
Dyspepsia. M. B.

℞ Tinct. Cinchonæ com. ℥iii.
—— Valerianæ, ℥iss. *M.*
Capiat coch. ii. minima bis terve die ex cyatho aquæ.
Dyspepsia Hysterica. R. H.

℞ Tinct. Cinchonæ comp. ℥ijss.
Spr. Ammon. Aromat. ℥ss. *M.*
Capiat cochlearia ij. minima ter in die ex cyatho parvo aquæ.
Dyspepsia. R. H.

℞ Tinct. Cinchonæ comp. ℥ijss.
Acid. Nitric dil. ʒij. *M.*
Capiat cochlearia ij. minima mane et meridie ex aquæ cyatho.
Dyspepsia. R. H.

℞ Ammoniæ Carbonat. ʒss.
Tinct. Cinchonæ comp. ℥ss.
Decocti Ejusdem, ℥vij.
Syrupi Aurant. ℥ss. *M.*
Capiat cochlearia iij. ter in die.
Dyspepsia. R. H.

℞ Ammon. Carbon. ʒss.
Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥vij.
Ræ Cardam. c. ℥ss. *M.*
Cochlearia iij. ter in die.
Dyspepsia. R. H.

℞ Ferri Vitriolati, ʒj.
Extr. Conii, ʒiss. *M.*
Divide in pilul. xxx. una ter quotidie sumenda.
Scirrhus Uteri. E. H.

℞ Liquoris Potassæ, ℥ss.
Tinct. Serpentariæ, ℥iss.
Sumatur cochleare parvulum bis terve quotidie ex aquæ cyatho.
Cardialgia. T. B.

THE

London

MEDICAL DIRECTORY.

THE

LONDON

Medical Directory.

THE last edition of Dr. Simmons's Medical Register was printed in the year 1783, and contained an account of the Profession at large throughout the empire. The present work being limited in its subject, it is intended to confine it to the metropolis alone; and by a perusal of that work it will be seen, the increase at the present period of medical men, and a variety of other circumstances, compared with their number at the preceding one. This increase is no doubt connected with the more extended population of the metropolis, amounting from 800,000 then, to 1,200,000 now. Other circumstances may also be considered as conspiring—for a greater number of persons are now bred to the profession than formerly; and the metropolis, as the fountain head, becomes the place where they concentrate.

This division of the work will be arranged into three parts: the Medical Topography of the Metropolis; the Annual Diseases; and the Institutions, scientific and charitable, connected with Medicine.

1. *Medical Topography and Diseases of London**.

THE value of Accurate Registers of the Diseases of different parts of the globe, has always been acknowledged by the highest medical authorities. That such registers, when faithfully kept, are of the first importance to medical science, and afford the data, upon which estimates calculated for the welfare of society are to be formed, will be universally admitted. Beside the general principle which makes their value so conspicuous, there is often a secondary circumstance depending on some local peculiarity, which gives to such registers a specific and additional consideration. Of this local peculiarity, no place partakes to a greater degree than the British Metropolis. Extent, population, intercourse, combine to make the health of London a circumstance not of importance alone to the British empire, but of high interest to the people of many other countries.

As the nature, character, and frequency of disease, is strongly influenced by situation, much of our knowledge of the diversity so arising would be lost, if local peculiarities, which are supposed or believed to be the efficient causes of these morbid varieties, were left unexamined and undescribed. Hence there arises a sort of necessity for giving a brief topographical sketch, as divided into medical districts.

LONDON—is situated in latitude 51° 31′ N. and in longitude 5′ 37″ W. of Greenwich, and properly contains what is denominated the *City* only; but taken in a general acceptation, it comprises the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, with many contiguous villages, with which it is now united;

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* This ingenious paper is taken from the first number of the *London Medical, Surgical, and Pharmaceutical Repository*; and the author deserves every praise, for his correct and useful account of the Metropolis.

forming in the aggregate a mass that reaches from west to east eight miles, and from north to south nearly five miles. Allowing for inequalities at the extremities, the circumference of London cannot be less than 30 miles. Hence it covers not less than 18 square miles, or 11,500 square acres; deducting the space occupied by the river Thames; which extends about seven miles by a quarter of a mile in width.

The larger portion of the town is placed on the north side of the river, on a hill which rises abruptly from its banks; and then gradually, though unequally, bends to the north-west; where it is most elevated. On the south side of the river stands that part called Southwark; which, including the parish of Christ Church, and part of Lambeth and Newington, occupies a space of three miles by one, of a perfect level.

London stretches along the north side of the Thames to the west; where the river, quitting the base of the hill, turns to the south. Beyond this, its banks are lined with houses, till it flows through two ancient towns, Westminster and Lambeth. At low water, the Thames is about 12 feet deep. The tide flows 15 miles higher than London; and rises, at spring tides, from 12 to 14 feet. Above the town, the water is very pure; near, it is muddy; and, contains a sufficient quantity of mucilaginous matter to become, if confined, highly putrescent. When the tide is at its height, at the lower part of the town, the presence of sea-salt is perceptible.

At Paddington, connected with the Grand Junction Canal, a new cut is commenced, called the Regent's Canal; which will take its course through the Regent's Park, eastward behind Camden Town, by Islington, Hoxton, and Bethnal Green; and thence bending southward by Stepney will unite, just above Poplar Cut, with the Thames at Limehouse. Thus the metropolis will be nearly insulated.

Soil.—The soil on which the principal part of the town stands is mostly a mixture of clay and sand; the sand or gravel generally being in the largest proportion. In some places it is entirely of gravel.

Water.—London abounds in springs, the waters of which are often very pure; but some contain a small portion of sea-salt, and a larger of *Magnesia Sulphas*, sufficient in some places to act as a purgative. They also contain gas, sometimes in a quantity sufficient to give them briskness, and render their taste more agreeable. Rain water, being, from the soot and dirt on the roofs of houses, &c. loaded with impurities, is rarely used, except for the meanest domestic purposes.

But the inhabitants derive their chief supply of water from the Thames, and from various noble aqueducts which furnish an abundant supply from different, and sometimes from distant sources. The specific gravity of the water thus supplied is nearly that of distilled, and it keeps sweet in cisterns for as many days as the inhabitants have occasion to preserve it. The water from the various reservoirs is conveyed under the streets into the houses, through pipes, formerly of wood, but now chiefly manufactured of cast iron.

Mineral Waters.—The environs of London are rich in mineral springs, to which our progenitors appear very generally to have resorted as active and efficacious remedies. Those of Hampstead, and of Islington, called from its similarity to the Chalybeate spring of Tunbridge, the New Tunbridge Spa, rivalled those celebrated Wells, and the waters of Malvern. Those of Bagnigge Wells, as a purging chalybeate, superseded Cheltenham and Scarborough; while those of Pancras, almost adjoining Bagnigge, Shadwell, and the Dog and Duck, in St. George's Fields, as saline purgatives, boasted all the powers of Leamington, &c. Streatham, Dulwich, and Sydenham, four or five miles more to the south, possess springs of the same constituent properties, but in greater proportions.

But all these salubrious and long-esteemed springs are sunk into utter neglect and decay; and soon their reputation will exist but in topographical records. Even Tunbridge itself is in its wane. The valetudinary of the present day, the slave of fashion or caprice, estimates even that spot where he seeks renovated health only by its distance from the metropolis, and its

faithful imitation of its follies and its vices. The exhibition of the waters of Islington, Bagnigge, and Pancras, from our own experience, have been found extremely beneficial in the complaints of the poorer classes, who have not had the means of seeking similar waters in distant situations.

Pavement.—The whole of the town is well paved, and the streets are frequently cleansed.

Sewers.—What probably most contributes to its salubrity, are the capacious and well arranged subterraneous sewers, which convey from every part to the Thames, there being a natural descent, the filth and ordure of the town.

Climate.—The winds from S.W. to W.N.W. and from E. to N.E. prevail, with few variations, near ten months of the year. The westerly winds, crossing the great Atlantic ocean, are generally moist, and are most constant through February, September, November, and December. The easterly first sweeping the continent of Europe, are always dry, and usually cold. They prevail chiefly in January, March, and the beginning of April. The westerly winds are generally warm, except in November, when they verge to the north. From the force and effect of the north winds, London is in some measure protected by the range of hills on that side, on which are placed Hampstead and Highgate. To the west and east it is fully exposed, that being the course of the river; while the hills on the south are too low, or too distant, to interpose effectual shelter.

The annual mean temperature of the atmosphere of London is in round numbers 52°; the monthly mean temperature as follows:

January	35°	July	66°
February	42	August	65
March	46	September	59
April	49	October	52
May	56	November	44
June	63	December	41

The greatest usual cold is 20°, and is in January; the greatest usual heat is 81°, and is generally in July. The limits of the annual variation are, 2° 5′; that is, 1° above, and 1° 5′ below the mean.

The greatest variations of the mean temperature of the same month, in different years, are, in

January	6°	July	2°
February	5	August	2
March	4	September	3
April	3	October	4
May	2	November	4
June	2	December	3

The variations of temperature that most commonly occur with 24 hours, in different months, are

January	6°	July	10°
February	8	August	15
March	20	September	18
April	18	October	14
May	14	November	9
June	12	December	6

This view developes the cause of more frequent catarrhs in the vernal and autumnal seasons, than in those of winter or summer.

On particular days Farenheit's thermometer has been known to vary 40°. In July, 1808, in the shade, it ranged from 89° to 94°; and in some parts of London it was at 103°. The cold has been so intense, as to reduce it to 0°. Happily these extremes are of short duration and of rare occurrence.

The greatest height the barometer ever attained in this island is 30—90; the lowest it ever fell to 27—33. The mean quantity of rain that annually falls is 29—88.

In November the atmosphere of London is moist and foggy. By this period the earth is saturated with the rains of the au-

tumn, and the consequent evaporation, slowly rising, becomes charged with the smoke and soot from the innumerable coal fires; this envelopes the whole town with those dark and gloomy mists, of which foreigners so much complain, and to which they impute the hypochondriacism of its inhabitants. Fortunately these fogs are but temporary. The flux and reflux of the tide of the river, twice in twenty-four hours, produces a current of air, tending to disperse the fogs and purify the atmosphere, as well as to drain the town from accumulating filth. Hence the numerous and various iron-founderies, glass-houses, dye-houses, soap and sugar boilers, shot, hat, white-lead, and other manufactories of mineral substances, boat-builders, &c. on its banks, from which much offensive and unwholesome effluvia arise, have not such pernicious consequences on the health of the inhabitants as their conjunct effects in many other situations would probably produce.

Fuel.—The consumption of coals in London, annually, is 800,000 chaldrons, or 1,200,000 tons. There is little other fuel used in the metropolis.

Provisions.—The following abstract will give a tolerably correct notion of the quantity and quality of provisions annually consumed by the population of London.

Meat.—Oxen,	averaging	800lbs. each,	130,000
Sheep,	ditto	80lbs. ditto,	800,000
Calves,	ditto	140lbs. ditto,	270,000
Lambs,	ditto	60lbs. ditto,	270,000
Hogs and Pigs.....			200,000

But it should be observed, a large number of the oxen are weekly bought at Smithfield for the supply of the navy.

Milk.—About 8,000,000 gallons.

Fruit and Vegetables.—For these articles about £3,000,000 is expended.

Wheat.—About 900,000 quarters.

Porter and Ale.—About 2,000,000 of barrels of thirty-six gallons each.

Spirituous Liquors and Compounds.—11,200,000 gallons.

Wine.—65,000 pipes.

Butter.—21,300,000 lbs.

Cheese.—26,000,000 lbs.

Fish.—120,000 tons.

Poultry.—About £70,000 is expended.

Game.—Not being an article for public sale, no estimate can be formed of its consumption; but the quantity coming to London is immense.

Population.—The population of the ten London districts hereafter to be described, may be computed in round numbers at 950,000.

Remarks on Customs.—Strangers to the customs and manner of living of the inhabitants of this great town, upon examination of the monthly registers of its diseases, without some prefatory explanation, would be led to very erroneous conclusions as to its healthiness, or the prevalency of diseases, at certain periods of the year.

There are always 100,000 strangers supposed to be in London; but after Christmas the town becomes much fuller of people. The Parliament generally meet about January. All the courts of judicature are then sitting; the theatres, and all the winter places of amusement, are open. The families of people of distinction, with their retinues, return from the country. The town is fullest about May, when the various exhibitions of the fine arts, in addition to the other attractions, occasion an astonishing influx of visitors. About the end of June, or July, the nobility, gentry, and wealthy trades-people retire, either for health or pleasure, to their country-seats, the watering places on the sea-coast, or to the villages in the vicinity, where they inhale a purer atmosphere. In August, September, and October, the town is comparatively very thinly inhabited. In November and December, business, or the approach of winter, compels many to return with their families to their town residences.

This custom of migrating at certain periods, as it necessarily reduces the numbers of the inhabitants, must have correspondent

effects upon the reports of the prevailing diseases in London. Hence in the 7th, or North-Western District, chiefly inhabited by the nobility and people of opulence, and in which there are no public offices, it is probable, that from July to December three-fifths of its winter residents are absent. To the 8th, or Western District, this statement will not so fully apply; because being the residence of the Court, the attendants on royalty, and the numerous and dependent trades-people must be guided by the movements of their employers. The 1st, or South-Western, and the 6th, or Northern Districts, are nearly as empty as the 7th and 8th. The other Districts, being universally occupied by persons in commerce, manufactures, or trade, are more uniform in the number of inhabitants.

Nothing will more strongly exemplify the necessity of caution in judging, from any register of diseases, of the healthiness of the west end of the town, at particular periods, than the fact that many medical practitioners, in the districts before quoted, have, in the autumn, three-fourths fewer of their connexions in London than in the spring season.

To the philosopher, the philanthropist, or the medical practitioner, it cannot be uninteresting, if, before we enter upon the minuter description of the Medical Districts, we extend our observations to the subsequent points that are strictly apposite and elucidatory of the present subject.

Charitable Institutions for the Sick, &c.—Probably it were vain ever to expect by any ordinary means to procure either a full or a very precise return of the existing diseases of this, or of any large town, so that the proportion of the sick to the healthy could be correctly ascertained. The acts of humanity and charity for which Great Britain is renowned, would defeat the attempt. The multitude of distressed invalids that are provided for in hospitals, or gratuitously supplied with advice and medicines, either at their own dwellings, or by daily attendance at different charities, is truly astonishing.

There are in this metropolis 22 hospitals, or asylums for the sick, the lame, and pregnant women; 17 dispensaries for gra-

tuitously supplying the necessitous with medicines and medical aid at their own houses; besides 127 places for the reception of the aged or infirm, who are clothed and fed, and are provided also with every medical attention. There is likewise for the reception and medical accommodation of the distressed, a poor-house to every parish.

It is calculated that 50,000 poor persons daily receive advice and medicines; and that one-third are visited at home, without any charge to them!

Medical Profession.—In an inquiry into the probable extent of the diseases of London, it must be relevant, and indeed expedient, to give some view of the means afforded for medical attendance on the numerous patients it must ever contain.

The privileges of the College of Physicians extend to seven miles round London; those of the College of Surgeons, to ten. The Society of Apothecaries has no jurisdiction over those who choose to practise as Apothecaries, except over its own members, and the power of examining the shops of all dispensers of medicines within the city.

As there are lists of the members of the three Corporate Medical Bodies annually published, and as recent events have offered opportunities of obtaining a tolerably correct account of those who practise medicine, not members of any of these Corporations, it is not difficult to give with moderate exactness the numbers of all the medical practitioners.

If we take the circumference of a radius of eight miles, of which St. Paul's Cathedral is the centre, we embrace nearly the circle to which the privileges of either of the Colleges extend. This also is the boundary taken for calculating the population both of London and of Paris. The population of the districts into which we have divided London and its environs, is 950,000; but within the radius of eight miles, there are perhaps 1,100,000.

To take the medical care of this multitude, there are resident and practising within this boundary,

Fellows of the London College of Physicians	45
Licentiates of the same	83
Total	128
Members of the College of Surgeons, who all occasionally prescribe, but *do not* practise Pharmacy.....	70
Members of the College of Surgeons, who *do* practise Pharmacy; Apothecaries only; and all those who may be termed General Practitioners.....	900
Total of Medical Practitioners.....	1098

Thus we find there is only one regular medical practitioner for every 1000 persons.

At the beginning of the 18th century, when the population of this arrondisement did not exceed half the census of 1811, it is stated (see Stow's Survey of London by Strype,) that in 1707 there were in the city of London only 1000 Apothecaries. The resident Physicians and Surgeons of the London Corporations were then few, indeed, comparatively with the present period.

How is this seeming paradox to be explained?

The retrospect of five and thirty years will solve the enigma. The Physicians have doubled in number. Within this space a new order, the dispensing Druggist or Chemist, has arisen, which is very similar to what the Apothecary was a century and a half ago. We believe that prior to 1788, there were not, in all London, more than half a dozen Druggists who dispensed medicines from Physicians' prescriptions. There are now, of this description, above 600! Many of them keep assistants to prescribe, to bleed, and to take the management of minor surgical cases; and few or none refuse to take charge of any casualty to which they may accidentally be summoned as medical or surgical practitioners.

The establishment of so many dispensaries (all of modern date) for gratuitous advice, and medicines to the poor; the advantages of which many avail themselves, who can afford remuneration for such services, and who thus impose on these excellent charities; the introduction of vaccination, which has unquestionably and most happily diminished the sum of human ills; and the general attention to cleanliness and ventilation, certainly now much more observed by the lower classes, have conduced to subtract very materially from the necessity for medical aid.

It is scarcely requisite to adduce proofs of the rapid growth of empiricism, with all its concomitant nostrums.

All these are causes acting either immediately or mediately to deteriorate the practice of the Apothecary or General Practitioner; and consequently their number has not increased in a ratio with the population.

That the town, notwithstanding its vast accession of inhabitants, is much more healthy than heretofore, and that the mortality is consequently reduced, are facts substantiated in a very able and satisfactory Memoir by Dr. Heberden, just published in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the London College of Physicians.

Division into Medical Districts.

As London presents considerable diversity in surface and local peculiarities, which may be presumed to influence the character of diseases, it is sub-divided into ten districts; of which eight are on the north side of the Thames, and two are on the south, or Surry side: to which, if the hills of Hampstead and Highgate are added, they will together constitute eleven Medical Districts.

These we distinctly, though as concisely as possible, intend to describe topographically, and we hope in a manner sufficiently perspicuous. We propose commencing with the south-western division, on the north bank, adjoining the Thames; and pursue its course as it descends eastward. This we prefer, because the

diseases of the districts may in some shape or other be affected by the current or contiguity, or by the distance from the river. We shall then take the inland districts in succession. Afterwards, the districts on the southern, or Surry bank, as opposed to the hills of Middlesex.

FIRST DISTRICT, OR SOUTH WESTERN.

Extent.—From Chelsea Bridge including Chelsea, Brompton, Knightsbridge, to Hyde-Park Corner, at Grosvenor Place, Pimlico, the ancient city of Westminster, bounded on the north side by St. James's Park to Spring Gardens; thence to Charing Cross, and the Thames at Northumberland Wharf, following the banks of the river back to Chelsea.

Population.—56,000.

Description.—The ground generally flat: that part contiguous to the river, and separating Westminster from Chelsea, marshy and damp. A great portion not being yet paved, and lying low, is indifferently drained. The Serpentine River, or Bayswater, crosses from Hyde Park, through Knightsbridge, and empties its waters at Ranelagh into the Thames.

Parts of Westminster are crowded by old and ruinous houses, in narrow streets and alleys. But much rubbish has recently been cleared away, many nuisances removed, and improvements are daily making, which must increase the healthfulness as well as the beauty of this city: while some of the streets and buildings, both public and private, are truly magnificent, and constitute the chief ornaments of this great metropolis.

Soil.—A sandy loam on a stratum of the gravel of flints, and where gardener's grounds still remain, it is highly enriched by long cultivation.

Inhabitants.—Many of the nobility, members of parliament, clergy, military, persons attached to the public offices, tradespeople, labourers, &c.

SECOND DISTRICT, OR SOUTHERN.

Extent.—From Charing Cross to Whitcombe-street, along the east side in a straight line through Princes-street and Wardour-street to Oxford-street, thence pursuing its south side, eastward, through High-street, St. Giles's, and High Holborn to Chancery lane, including the Liberties of the Rolls, and the Temple; and from the latter, pursuing the banks of the river, with all the streets, as the Strand, &c. westward to Northumberland-street.

Population.—83,000.

Description.—Its site is on a gentle ascent from the banks of the river. Excepting the Inns of Court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Covent-garden Market, Leicester-square, Soho, and the Temple, with the Strand, and the streets crossing it, the principal part consists of mean and over-crowded houses, filthy lanes, alleys, and courts, rarely cleansed, and wretchedly lighted and ventilated. But as the whole is regularly paved, with a fall to the river, it is effectually drained.

Inhabitants.—This district compared with its space is very populous. As it includes several Inns of Court, and the two great theatres of Drury-lane and Covent-garden, many lawyers, and persons attached to the theatres reside in it: but the majority are tradesmen, tavern-keepers, artificers, journeymen, coal-heavers, and carmen, (the two last, Dr. Willan reported to be remarkably short lived), and great numbers of labouring poor, especially Irish and Welch.

THIRD DISTRICT, OR SOUTH-EASTERN.

Extent.—The exact boundaries of the ancient walls of the city of London. They commence at Temple-bar west, then turn northward behind the Liberties of the Rolls to Holborn at the Bars; thence down Holborn Hill to the north of Smithfield to Barbican; by London Wall, across Bishopsgate; thence by Spital-square and Aldgate to Trinity-square; where, winding round its western side, they run to Tower-stairs, and pursuing

the shore westward, end at White-friars, adjoining the Temple.

Population.—155,000.

Description.—The surface is very unequal, presenting both hill and dale. St. Paul's is the centre, and stands on the highest ground of London. There are no squares or vacant spaces, (except Smithfield) ground being too valuable to be left unoccupied. Some of the streets are wide and commodious, but by far the greater number are too narrow to be light, or convenient. But the whole city is admirably paved, cleansed, and drained.

This district is intersected by a running brook called the Fleet; the only one remaining of several, which once served as natural sewers for ancient London. Its sources are in the hills of Hampstead and Highgate; thence running due south, it acts as the common drain to Kentish Town, Battle Bridge, and part of Clerkenwell, and passing under Holborn Bridge, Fleet Market, and New Bridge-street, through the old Fleet Ditch, it discharges its proverbially turbid waters at Blackfriars into the Thames.

Inhabitants.—All are engaged in, or depend on commerce or trade; all are actuated by the same great object—the means of living. The measure of wealth is the standard of consideration; and here are found all the gradations and vicissitudes which industry or fortune regulate. If the wealthier part cannot pretend to nobility, neither are the poorer so debased and wretched as that class in the second district.

FOURTH DISTRICT, OR EASTERN.

Extent.—The Tower Liberties, Minories, Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel, Spital Fields, Bethnal Green, Mile-end, Stepney, Poplar, to the River Lea, the boundary between Middlesex and Essex; thence westward to Blackwall, the Isle of Dogs, Limehouse, Ratcliffe, Shadwell, Wapping, and St. Katherine's, which skirt the river bank back to the Tower.

Population.—190,000.

Description.—This is a very extensive and populous district, in which the proportion of poor is always very large. It is very irregular in form; great part is badly, or not at all paved; and being low ground, is marshy and damp; and probably the drainage is very inefficient. It contains several immense excavations, into which the waters of the Thames being admitted, they form a canal across the Isle of Dogs, and the largest and most commodious docks in the world, for the reception of shipping. These waters occupy a space, at least, of two hundred acres, and are not changed at the flowing and ebbing of the tide. The considerable evaporation from such a body of stagnant water, it is natural to imagine, materially affects the state of the surrounding atmosphere, and hence influences the diseases of the neighbourhood. But these are not the only local peculiarities to be noticed. The streets, lanes, and alleys in Spital Fields, and all the places along the Thames are narrow and dark, where cleanliness is little observed. The same may be said of most of the houses, which are also ill built. But the destruction of houses to make room for the Wapping Docks, and from the tremendous fire at Ratcliffe a few years since, with the erection of new ones on the site of the old, and others that have been built to accommodate the prodigious accession of inhabitants, occasioned by the creation and contiguity of the East and West India Docks, have so combined to alter the face and circumstances of this part, that it will be some time before any conclusive inferences can be deduced, from reports of the diseases in this interesting, but varying division.

From the Thames, at Limehouse, to the Lea, there is a navigable canal, called Poplar or Limehouse Cut, which connects the two rivers.

In the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, on a rising ground in the Sun Fields, about two miles E. of the Tower, there is a valuable spring of saline purgative water, formerly in high repute.

Inhabitants.—The most motley in Europe, and of as various occupations.—Merchants, tradesmen, silk weavers, sugar bakers (whose workmen are commonly Germans, and who, from the

great heats they endure, are short-lived), manufacturers of all kinds, ship builders, rope and sail makers, and all those engaged in shipping concerns, with their journeymen and labourers, coal-heavers, watermen, sailors, Jews, Chinese, Lascars, and foreign mariners of all countries.

FIFTH DISTRICT, OR NORTH-EASTERN.

Extent.—Part of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Hoxton, St. Luke's parish, Islington, and St. James's Clerkenwell, with Pentonville to Battle Bridge, up the east side of Gray's-inn-lane to Holborn Bars, down the north side of Holborn Hill, including Hatton Garden and Ely-place to Charterhouse-square, and in the line embracing Finsbury and Moorfields.

Population.—116,000.

Description.—Several of the great roads leading from London intersect this district. Many of the streets are unpaved, and the houses are very irregularly placed. There are some enclosures within this line, as yet unbuilt upon. The sub-soil is a tenacious brick earth; the superstratum, from cultivation, is a fine loam.

In Islington parish, on a rising ground, at Sadler's Wells, there is a fine chalybeate spring, called the New Tunbridge Spa; and westward, at a little distance in the valley, are Bagnigge and Pancras Wells, the latter now known as St. Shad's; both of these are strongly impregnated with the *sulphate* of *magnesia*, and are agreeably purgative and diuretic.

At Sadler's Wells also, the great aqueduct for the supply of London with water, called the New River, pours its pure and copious streams into ample reservoirs; which, being placed on the most elevated ground on the north side of the town, the water descends with great force through the conducting pipes under the streets into the houses. These waters have their sources thirty-six miles distant, whence they are conveyed by an artificial canal to this spot.

The drainage in several parts is very imperfect. The Fleet Brook passes through the north-west side of this district, by

Battle Bridge and Clerkenwell. About Pentonville the ground is high, the soil dry, and the air very salubrious.

Inhabitants.—Chiefly of the trading community: brewers, dyers, brick makers, watch and clock manufacturers, japanners, &c. &c. The number of dissenters of all persuasions in this district is immense. The poor are exceedingly numerous.

SIXTH DISTRICT, OR NORTHERN.

Extent.—From the west corner of Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn, down that side by Battle Bridge, including Pancras, Kentish, Camden, and Somers Towns, with the Hampstead-road, to the east corner of Tottenham-court-road; thence down the east side to High-street, St. Giles's, passing along its north side and that of High Holborn, till it reaches again to Gray's-inn-lane. These bounds embrace a part of St. Andrew's, St. Pancras, and St. Giles's, and the whole of St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. George the Martyr's parishes. Within this district are included all the new buildings on the Bedford, Foundling, and Skinner's estates.

Population.—55,000.

Description.—This district is adorned by many spacious and elegant squares; while the streets are generally straight, wide, and airy. The houses are mostly of modern construction, and are sufficiently commodious. There have been more houses recently added to the town, in this district, than in any other, and they are annually augmenting; but there are a great number still unoccupied. The soil is dry, the surface even, and the inhabited part is generally well paved and drained.

Inhabitants.—As in every other part, it comprises a medley, but the majority is highly respectable: consisting of those engaged in the practice of the law, in commerce and trade. In Somers Town did reside most of the French emigrants.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, NORTH WESTERN.

Extent.—From the north-east corner of Oxford-street, along its north side to Tyburn Turnpike, the Edgeware Road, includ-

ing Paddington and the New Road to the north-west corner of Tottenham-court Road, and along its west side to Oxford-street.

The Grand Junction Canal, as its name implies, communicating with many other important canals, and forming a most magnificent and convenient inland navigation, terminates in this district, and conveys to the metropolis at Paddington the manufactures, coals, corn, cattle, &c. &c. of the midland counties of England.

Population.—80,000.

Description.—This division is very compact, and, exclusive of Paddington, is nearly a parallelogram. It embraces the whole of Mary-le-Bone. Except a small number, the houses in Mary-le-Bone have been built within fifty years; consequently there are many fine squares and noble streets, all of which are of a sufficient width, and are well cleansed and drained. It possesses every local advantage to presume, that it may be more exempt from disease than any of the other districts.

Inhabitants.—Here reside the families of many of the nobility, gentry, and wealthiest merchants. From January to June, it is the abode of luxury and elegance; from July to Christmas, few but tradespeople, and the poor, are to be seen.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, OR WESTERN.

Extent.—From the south-west end of Oxford-street, down Park-lane to Hyde-park Corner; thence up Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, and Cockspur-street, along the west side of Whitcombe, Prince's, and Wardour-streets; and thence down the south side of Oxford-street to Park-lane.

Population.—66,000.

Description.—This may be termed the court district, as it includes St. James's, and great part of St. George's, Hanover-square. It contains many spacious squares, and well proportioned streets. All are well paved, drained, and cleaned.

Inhabitants.—Within it, the court, many nobility, and people of great property reside. Here also many persons acquire con-

siderable wealth, and respect in trade; and also by keeping hotels and taverns, which are very numerous. It is the emporium of fashion, and hither all its votaries resort from the city and the country. Here, the profits in business being immense, expence is less regarded; and the manners of the lower ranks largely partake of the voluptuousness, and love of dress and pleasure, which they have imbibed from the example of their superiors.

NINTH DISTRICT, OR SURREY SIDE WEST.

Extent.—From the south side of Blackfriars Bridge along the river side, westward to Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Kennington, thence to Newington Butts, including St. George's Fields, and then in a straight line to the foot of Blackfriars Bridge.

Population.—45,000.

Description.—This district is bounded on the south by the Thames, which at a remote period is supposed to have flowed over the whole level, from Rotherhithe to Lambeth, and against the inundations of which it is now protected by artificial banks. Nevertheless, its surface being very flat, and lying rather below the level of the river, its waters, with spring tides and strong easterly winds, sometimes overflow and fill the cellars of the houses. The meadows or gardener's grounds are intersected by ditches, from which, as there is no outlet, and the tide cannot have access to cleanse them, arise offensive effluvia in hot weather. Scarcely any part is paved, and from the causes mentioned, is, of course, very insufficiently drained. Hence the whole is damp; and the atmosphere, though mild, generally humid. Even the streets in St. George's Fields, from originally faulty formation, are frequently flooded by the rain-water for weeks. To this, much offal of animal and vegetable matters being added, unwholesome exhalations arise, and, not improbably, miasma is engendered.

Here, at a spot known by the name of the Dog and Duck, or St. George's Spa, is a mineral spring, containing *sulphate* of *magnesia*, and formerly much celebrated, and greatly resorted

to by the citizens of London. The late Dr. Fothergill ascribed many extraordinary virtues to this water. This spring is now enclosed within the boundaries of the ground upon which the New Bethlem Hospital is building.

Inhabitants.—South Lambeth, Vauxhall, Kennington, and Newington, are respectably inhabited; but many other parts of this district, especially St. George's Fields, (a great portion of which is within the rules of the King's Bench Prison,) are crowded with the most destitute and miserable of human beings, within the circle of what is denominated London.

TENTH DISTRICT, OR SURREY SIDE EAST.

Extent.—From Blackfriars Bridge down the south bank of the Thames eastward to Rotherhithe; thence inland to the Kent Road, including the Borough and Bermondsey.

Population.—90,000.

Description.—Excepting the Borough, which is paved, and being rather on higher ground than that which surrounds it, is well drained, the same description of situation and surface will apply to this, as to the last district. But here comparison ceases; for the Borough is a place of immense traffic and wealth. All is business; all bustle. The streets are generally narrow, and from the unceasing passage of carts, drays, &c. very dirty.

The houses are commonly mean and confined but some which are detached are very large and commodious.

Inhabitants.—There are few private dwellings, every house is a shop, a warehouse, or an inn. The Borough is chiefly inhabited by substantial tradesmen, hop-factors, &c. Bermondsey and Rotherhithe with wool-staplers, tanners, leather-dressers, dyers, iron founderies, glass-houses, ship-builders, and seafaring people. The poor, though numerous, are generally in some employ.

It need scarcely be remarked, that there are few wells, or springs of good water, in the two last districts: they are principally supplied by aqueducts.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE HILLS.

Hampstead and Highgate are situated on a range of hills to the north of London, and are about 400 feet above the level of the Thames; and from which they are distant above five miles. The approach to them is gradual for three or four miles; the ascent then becomes abrupt. The soil is a mixture of sand and gravel. The springs are numerous, but are all more or less impregnated with iron. The mineral springs of Hampstead have long been celebrated, and in the beginning of the 18th century were the resort of the valetudinary and the dissipated, and had according to the scientific analysis of that accurate observer, Mr. BLISS, of Hampstead, the solid contents in a wine gallon of this water are, nearly, of

	Grs.
Oxyd of Iron.....	$1\frac{50}{100}$
Muriate of Magnesia	$1\frac{75}{100}$
Sulphate of Lime	$2\frac{12}{100}$
Muriate of Soda, nearly	1
Silex, about	$\frac{38}{100}$
Total	$6\frac{15}{100}$

The gaseous contents of a gallon are, of

	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid Gas	10,1
An Air somewhat less pure than atmospherical..	90,9
	101

The temperature of this spring is 46° to 47°. Its specific gravity rather exceeds that of distilled water, both being brought to the temperature of 50°.

These hills, having on their north side an uninterrupted level of several miles, are fully exposed to the influence of the winds from that quarter. They thus present a complete contrast, in all points, to the Surrey districts on the south side of the Thames.

Population of Hampstead and Highgate about 7000.

2. *Annual Diseases of the Metropolis.*

THE reports of the Diseases of the Metropolis, have been for a series of years given in the periodical publications, and employed the attention of Dr. Reid, Dr. Fothergill, and Dr. Bateman. The late Dr. Willan had previously set the example, and arranged his observations into a small work on the diseases of London; since that time another small tract has appeared, under the title of the Diseases of the Season, or of every month in the year, as they occur.

But the most important document, on this subject, is a paper by Sir G. Blane, in the third volume of the Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, in which he shews for a period of twenty years, the prevalence, mortality, and most approved treatment of the Diseases of the Metropolis.

"The remote causes," Sir G. observes, "of all predominant diseases may be referred to three general heads; the vitiated exhalations and secretions of the living human body; the noxious exhalations of the earth; and depraved habits of life."

The 1st. includes the plague; the specific contagions Typhus; dysentery; leprosy; and the venereal disease.

The 2d. is the cause of intermittent and remittent fevers.

The 3d. comprehends palsy, and other nervous affections; gout; dropsy; scurvy; and rickets.

The other general causes influencing health are the climate and the fluctuations of the seasons. There is, probably, little change in the temperature of the atmosphere of this climate since the time in which it was overgrown with woods.

There are five circumstances belonging to the seasons of this climate which affect health:—

1. The severity of winter, which occasions a greater number

of aged people to die; and of those who labour under chronic affections of the lungs; palsy; dropsy; and of young children.

2. The prevalence of the periodical north-east winds in spring, which gives a tendency to pulmonic inflammation.

3. The autumnal attack of cholera morbus, which prevails in proportion to the preceding summer heat.

4. The general abdominal affections during the continuance of autumn:—and,

5. The strength of the wind during all times of the season, which have a material influence on health.

The diseases of the metropolis may be divided into those that affect the higher and middling classes, or the *subjects of private practice*; and those that attack the lower class, as most commonly met with in the hospitals and public institutions.

The prevalent diseases of the higher classes of society, are —gout; dyspepsia; liver complaints.

The prevalent diseases of the lower classes of society, are— intermittent fevers; rheumatism; dropsy; and continued fever.

Proportions in which these disorders comparatively occur.

Higher Classes.	Lower Classes.
Fevers only 1 in 122.....	Ditto 1-20th part of the mortality.
Rheumatism 1 in 26.....	Ditto 1 in 5.
Dropsy 1 in 79.....	Ditto 1 in 19.
Continued Fever 1 in 11½....	Ditto 1-8th of the whole.
Gout 1 in 26.....	Gout none.
Stomach Complaints 1 in 9..	Ditto 1 in 35.
Liver Complaints 1 in 43....	Ditto 1 in 133.
Apoplexy and Palsy.....	Equal.
Female Complaints	Equal.

The proportion of disease in females to males is 2-thirds.

Of cutaneous diseases the majority lies with females.

In the higher classes the male diseases are gout; pneumonia; asthma; rheumatism; and palsy; especially hemiplegia.

For further information we refer to Sir Gilbert's correct and interesting paper.

The mortality of the metropolis, according to the calculations of Dr. Heberden, is in the proportion of 1 in 30, taken on the main numbers dying by the annual bills of mortality in each 1000, at different ages, from 1758 to 1808.

3. *Medical Institutions.*

THE institutions strictly medical, and those connected with the profession, or dependent upon it, are very numerous in the metropolis; and they may be divided accordingly into the *scientific* and the *charitable*;—of the former, the first is,

The Royal College of Physicians.

THE abuses committed by ignorant and illiterate persons in the practice of physic, do not seem to have engaged the attention of the legislature till the reign of Henry VIII. when an act was passed, the preamble to which sets forth, that "Forasmuch "as the science and cunning of physic and surgery (to the per- "fect knowledge whereof be requisite both great learning and "ripe experience) is daily within this realm exercised by a great "multitude of ignorant persons, of whom the greatest part have "no manner of insight in the same, nor in any other kind of "learning; so far forth, that common artificers, as smiths, "weavers, and women, boldly and accustomably take upon them "great cures, and things of great difficulty, in the which they "partly use sorcery and witchcraft, partly apply such medicines "unto the disease as be very noxious, and nothing meet there- "fore, to the high displeasure of God, great injury to the "Faculty, and the grievous hurt, damage, and destruction of

" many of the king's liege people, most especially of them that " cannot discern the uncunning from the cunning." The act then goes on to enact, that no person shall practise physic or surgery within the city of London, or seven miles thereof, without being first examined and approved by the bishop of London, or the dean of St. Paul's, (who shall call to their assistance four doctors of physic; and for surgery, other expert persons in that faculty) upon pain of being fined five pounds for every month such persons shall practise without being thus admitted. By this act similar powers were given to the bishop of every diocese, for the examination of persons practising in the country.

Seven years after this, that is in the 10th of Henry VIII. the physicians were incorporated into a college, with a power to elect a president, to have a common seal, to purchase lands, and to make statutes and ordinances for the government and correction of the college, and of all persons practising physic within the city of London, and a circuit of seven miles round it. By this charter (which is said to be granted at the request of the following persons; John Chambre*, Thomas Linacre†, and Fernandus de Victoria, physicians to the king; Nicholas Halswell, John Fraunces and Robert Yaxley, physicians, and Cardinal Wolsey) it is likewise enacted, that no person shall be permitted to practise in any county of England or Wales, without having first been examined by, and received letters testimonial from the president and three or more of the elects, unless he be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; but even a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge has no right to practise within seven miles of the city, until he has been admitted of the college. The letters testimonial are granted after a single examination, which is in

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* A portrait of this physician is in the picture of the delivery of the charter to the Surgeons' Company.

† The plan of this institution is said to have been first projected by this celebrated physician, and, the Letters Patent for it obtained by his interest with Cardinal Wolsey.

Latin, and commonly on different subjects of anatomy, physiology, and the practice of physic; and then the name of the person to whom they are granted, and the county he means to practise in, are registered in the college books. The other privileges conferred by this charter have been confirmed and enlarged at different times since. In 1540, (32d of Henry VIII.) an act was passed to discharge the members of the college from serving parish offices, and to empower them to depute four of their body annually to inspect the shops of apothecaries. In 1553, (1st of Mary) power was given to the president to commit to prison offenders against that and former acts passed in favour of the college. And more lately still, viz. in 1723, (12th of George I.) an act was passed "for the better viewing, search-"ing, and examining of all drugs, medicines, waters, oils, and "compositions used, or to be used in medicine, in all places "where the same shall be exposed to sale, or kept for that pur-"pose, within the city of London and suburbs thereof, or "within seven miles circuit of the said city." This act, after recapitulating the former acts that had been passed, enacts that "the censors of the college, calling to their assistance the war-"dens of the apothecaries, may, in the day-time, enter into any "apothecary's shop, within seven miles of London, to examine "the medicines, and may destroy all drugs, &c. not meet to "be used in medicine." Persons resisting search are to forfeit ten pounds.

By an act passed in 1774 (14th Geo. III.) for the regulation of private mad-houses, the college are empowered to elect annually five fellows as commissioners for licensing houses for the reception of lunatics within seven miles of London, or in any part of the county of Middlesex. The election is to take place on the last day of September, or if that day falls upon a Sunday, then upon the first day of October. In case there shall at any time not be found a sufficient number of fellows qualified or willing to act as commissioners, the deficiency is to be made up from among the licentiates.—Within fourteen days after such election, the commissioners are to elect a proper per-

son to be their secretary.—The commissioners, or any three of them, are directed to meet annually on the third Wednesday in October, or within ten days afterwards, in order to grant licences, which are to be stamped with a 5*s*. stamp. They are empowered to receive £10. for every licence for the reception of ten patients, and for above that number £15. No licence can authorize any person to keep more than one house; and any person, who without such a licence, keeps more than one insane patient in his house, is liable to forfeit £500.—No licence is to be granted to any person without recognizance in £100. with sureties.—Persons so licensed are within three days after the admission of a patient into their house (except in the case of paupers sent thither by parish officers) to give notice to the secretary, in writing, of the name of the patient, together with the names and places of abode of the person by whose orders he has been received, and of the physician, surgeon or apothecary, who have certified that he is insane.—The commissioners are empowered to inspect licensed houses as often as they shall think proper, and keepers refusing them admittance are to forfeit their licence*.

Linacre, to whom the medical profession is singularly indebted, was the first president of the college, and continued in that office till his death, which happened seven years afterwards, when he bequeathed to the college his house in Knight-rider-street, in which the meetings had been held during his life-time. From this house, however, the college afterwards removed to Amen-Corner, where the immortal Harvey erected a library and a public hall for them in the year 1652, and four years after this, brought the deeds of his estate, and presented them in person to the college. This estate, which consists of about

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* By the same act similar powers are vested in the justices of the peace for the different counties of England and Wales, for licensing and inspecting private mad-houses situated beyond seven miles from London, or out of the county of Middlesex.—Nothing in this act extends to public hospitals.

forty-seven acres, is situated at Burmarsh in Kent, and is now called the Harvey-land. The particular purposes of this donation were the institution of an annual feast on the 18th of October, at which a Latin oration * should be spoken in commemoration of their benefactors; a gratuity for the orator; and a provision for the librarian. The celebrated founder had the satisfaction to be present at the first meeting, which took place only a few months before his death.

Two other members of the college, Dr. Richard Caldwell and Dr. Theodore Gulston, had several years before this testified their regard to the interests of their profession by founding annual lectures; and towards the close of the last century, the college was indebted to Dr. William Croone for another institution of the same nature. The lectures founded by Caldwell † are confined to anatomy and surgery. The Gulstonian ‡ lectures are on any medical subject the lecturer chooses to adopt. The Croonian discourses are to be on muscular motion; the founder, Dr. Croone, who was a Gresham professor, and one of the first members of the Royal Society, having published a volume on that subject. Each of these institutions is for three lectures. The Gulstonian discourses are to be delivered in English; the others in Latin.

The college having been consumed by the fire of London, and the ground being only upon lease, a new building was erected near the north-west corner of Warwick-lane. This edi-

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* This oration is delivered by each fellow in his turn, according to seniority.—The last, in 1814, was by Dr. Gower.

† This physician who was president of the College in 1570, joined with the Lord Lumley in laying a perpetual rent charge of forty pounds per annum upon their estates for this purpose. It was in the course of these lectures that the immortal Harvey, who was appointed to read them in 1615, first publicly delivered his doctrines concerning the circulation.

‡ Dr. Gulston, who died in 1632, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* for this purpose. The lectures are to be read sometime between Michaelmas and Easter by one of the four youngest fellows of the college.

fice, which eminently deserves to be considered among the ornaments of the city, is unlucky in its situation, which does not allow it to be seen to advantage. The entrance, which is grand, is under an octangular theatre, finishing in a dome. This was built by Sir Christopher Wren. The central building, in which are the library, and other rooms of state and convenience, was designed by Inigo Jones. In this building the college have not been deficient in gratitude to the memory of their benefactors. Besides an inscription in honour of Dr. Harvey on the great staircase, there is a picture and a bust* of that celebrated man in the principal apartment of the college. Here likewise are the busts of Sydenham and Mead, together with the portraits of several presidents of the college, and of many eminent physicians. Some of these were benefactors to the college; of this number was Dr. Baldwin Hamey, who, in 1708, bequeathed to it his mansion-house of Ashlins, in Essex, together with three hundred and fifty-seven acres of land; and the son of this physician was so far from being displeased at his father's munificence, that we find him some years afterwards contributing towards repairing and ornamenting the college. The other principal portraits are those of Vesalius, Sir Theodore Mayerne (who bequeathed his library to the college), Dr. Goodall, Dr. Radcliffe, Dr. Pellett, Dr. Tyson, Sir Hans Sloane, and Dr. Freind.

The members of the college are distinguished into three classes, of fellows, candidates, and licentiates. They all enjoy the same privileges in practice, but the two latter have no share

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* On the pedestal of the bust is the following inscription:

GULIELMO HARVEIO,
Viro Monumentis Suis Immortali
Hoc Insuper Collegium Medicorum Londinense
Posuit
Qui Enim Sanguinis Motum
Ut Et
Animalibus Ortum Dedit Meruit Esse
Stator Perpetuus.

in the management of the college. Physicians, who have graduated at Oxford, or Cambridge, or at Trinity-college, Dublin, if admitted *ad eundum*, in one of the English Universities, after going through the usual examinations, are admtted into the class of candidates, and the year following are received fellows. Physicians who have graduated in any other university are admitted as licentiates. But a member who has been seven years a licentiate, being thirty-six years of age, or ten years a licentiate, and proposed by the president, may become a candidate for a fellowship. Formerly, persons were admitted into the class of licentiates without having taken any degree in Physic; but by a late regulation of the college, no person can henceforward be examined for a town licence who is not a doctor of Physic, of at least twenty-six years of age, and who has not studied two whole years, previous to taking his degree, in some respectable university. Both fellows and licentiates, previous to their admission, undergo the same trials, which consist of three examinations in Latin, at three several monthly meetings, before the president and censors; and, if approved of by these, are usually admitted at the next ensuing quarterly meeting. Nothing can be more liberal and candid than these examinations.

There are four ordinary and fixed meetings (*comitia majora et solennia*) of the college in the course of the year. One of these is on the day after St. Michael, for the election of a president, and the other officers of the college. It seldom happens, however, that a new president is appointed every year. The learned and worthy physician, who is now at the head of the college, has been deservedly continued in the chair two years. The other officers of the college are four censors, whose business it is, in conjunction with the president, to examine the physicians who present themselves to the college to be admitted as candidates or licentiates: eight elects, out of which number is elected the president, and who are likewise empowered, in conjunction with the president, to examine and grant testimonials to physicians practising in the country; a treasurer, and a registrar. The second meeting is on the day after St. Thomas;

the third on the day after Palm Sunday; and the fourth on the day after St. John Baptist. No business can be transacted at either of these meetings, unless the president and ten fellows are present. Besides these there are monthly, or lesser meetings *(comitia minora)*, which are composed of the president, censors, and registrar, and are chiefly intended for the examination of physicians, who present themselves to be admitted of the college; and occasional ones of the president and three elects, for the granting of testimonials to physicians practising in the country.

The college, as a body, have published a complete and elegant edition of Dr. Harvey's works; together with four volumes of *Medical Transactions*. A fifth is in the press. The last edition of their Pharmacopœia was published in 1809, and it has undergone a revision this present year.

A List of the Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

FELLOWS.

DR. John Latham, PRESIDENT, *Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, Harley-street.*

Sir Lucas Pepys, *Bart.* ELECT, *Physician to the King, and Physician General to the Army, Upper Brook-street.*

Dr. Richard Budd, ELECT, *Craven-street.*

Sir Francis Milman, *Bart.* ELECT, *Physician to their Majesties, and to his Majesty's Household, Lower Brook-street.*

Sir Isaac Pennington, *Knt. Regius-Professor of Physic, Cambridge.*

Dr. James Hervey, ELECT, *Leicester-square.*

Dr. Devereux Mytton, *Garth, Montgomeryshire.*

Dr. John Matthews, *Hereford.*

Dr. James Robertson Barclay, *Physician Extraordinary to the Princess of Wales.*

Dr. Martin Wall, *Oxford.*

Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, *Physician Extraordinary to the King, Sunbury.*

Dr. John Mayo, *Physician to the Princess of Wales, Queen-Ann-street.*

Dr. William Saunders, *Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent.*

Dr. Robert Bourne, *Oxford.*

Dr. Matthew Baillie, ELECT, *Physician Extraordinary to the King, Lower Grosvenor-street.*

Dr. Thomas Monro, ELECT, *Adelphi-Terrace.*

Dr. William Moore, *Isle of Wight.*

Dr. Edward Roberts, ELECT, *Bloomsbury-square.*

Sir Henry Halford, *Bart. Physician to the King, and Physician to the Prince Regent, Curzon-street.*

Dr. George Paulet Morris, *Parliament-street.*

Dr Henry Ainslie, CENSOR, *Dover-street.*

Dr. William Hyde Wollaston, *Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.*

Dr. Arthur Daniel Stone, *Charterhouse-square.*

Sir Christopher Pegge, *Knt. Regius-Professor of Physic, Oxford.*

Dr. Christopher Robert Pemberton, *Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, George-street, Hanover-square.*

Dr. Paggen William Mayo, *Doncaster.*

Dr. Richard Powell, *Essex-street, Strand.*

Dr. William Heberden, *Physician to their Majesties, Upper Brook-street.*

Dr. Robert Darling Willis, *Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.*

Dr. Algernon Frampton, *New Broad-street.*

Dr. Edward Ash, *Physician Extraordinary to the King, Argyll-street.*

Dr. George Williams, *Oxford.*

Dr. Devey Fearon.

Dr. Charles Gower, *Old Burlington-street.*

Dr. Samuel Holland.

Dr. William George Maton, TREASURER, *Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, Spring Gardens.*

Dr. James Haworth, CENSOR, *Bedford-row.*

Dr. James Franck, *Paper-buildings, Temple.*

Dr. Richard Edwards, *Falmouth.*

Dr. George Smith Gibbes, *Bath.*

Dr. William Lambe, *King's-road, Bedford-row.*

Dr. John Johnstone, *Birmingham.*

Sir James Fellowes, Knt. *Bath.*

Dr. Charles Price, *Great Ormond-street, and Brighton.*

Dr. George Gilbert Currey, *Half-Moon-street.*

Dr. Thomas Turner, *Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.*

Dr. Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, *Jamaica.*

Dr. Charles Dalston Nevinson, *Somerset-street, Portman-square.*

Dr. Pelham Warren, *Lower Brook-st.*

Dr. Robert Bree, *Hanover-square.*

Dr. John Cooke, *Gower-street.*

Sir Arthur Brooke Faulkner, Knt. *Cheltenham.*

Dr. Thomas Hume, CENSOR, *Little Stanhope-street, May-fair.*

Dr. Peter Rainier, *Albany.*

Dr. Richard Faber.

Dr. Tristram Whitter, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars.*

Dr. Clement Hue, *Registrar, Bernard-street, Russell-square.*

Dr. John Bright, *Cleveland-row.*

Dr. Thomas Young, *Welbeck-street.*

Dr. Henry James Cholmeley, CENSOR, *St. Mary-Axe.*

Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, *Knt. Dublin.*

Dr. Richard Symonds.

Dr. Joseph Ager, *Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.*

Dr. Stephen Winthrop, *New Cavendish-street.*

Dr. Joseph Cope, *Northampton-square*

Dr. Andrew Bain, *Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, Curzon-street.*

Dr. James Tattersall, *Somers-place.*

Dr. Thomas Dunne, *Blenheim-street, Bond-street.*

Dr. Richard Harrison, *Salisbury-street, Strand.*

Dr. John Ayrton Paris, *Penzance.*

Dr. Grant David Yates, *King-street, St. James's-square.*

Dr. John Noble Johnson, *Jermyn-st.*

Dr. John Blackall, *Exeter.*

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Edward Thomas Monro, *Gower-street.*

Dr. William Henry Fitton, *Northampton.*

Dr. William Henry Williams, *Ipswich.*

Dr. William Macmichael, *Albany.*

Dr. George Leman Tuthill, *Soho-sq.*

INCEPTOR-CANDIDATES.

Dr. Robert Williams, *Bedford-place.*

William Frederic Chambers, *M. A. Dover-street.*

John Haviland, *M. A. Cambridge.*

P. More Latham, *Gower-street.*

Joseph Hurlock.

Cornwallis Hewitt, *Cambridge.*

John Ranicar Park, *M. B. Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.*

William Clark, *M. A. Cambridge.*

Harry William Carter, *M. B.*

John Scott, *M. B. Bedford-square.*

Thomas Mayo, *M. B. Store-street.*

LICENTIATES.

Dr. John Lee.

Dr. James Sims, *Bath.*

Dr. John Sims, *Upper Guildford-st.*

Dr. Stephen Pellett, *Weymouth-st.*

Dr. William Payne, *America.*

Sir G. Blane, Bart. *Physician to the Prince Regent, Cleveland-row.*

Dr. Robert Freer, *Glasgow.*

Dr. William Lister, *Lincoln's-inn-fields.*

Dr. John Meyer, *Broad-street Buildings.*

Dr. George Pearson, *George-street, Hanover-square.*

Dr. Thomas Watson, *Tunbridge, Kent.*

Dr. Samuel Ferris, *Beaconsfield, Bucks.*

Dr. Joseph Philan, *Curzon-street.*

Dr. Theodore Forbes Leith, *Scotland.*

Dr. George Sandeman, *Red Lion-square.*

Dr. William Blackburn, *Cavendish-square.*

Dr. William Black, *Piccadilly.*

Dr. Benjamin Moseley, *Albany, Piccadilly.*

Dr. Joseph Hart Myers, *John-street, America-square.*

Dr. Lawrence Nihell.

Dr. W. C. Wells, *Serjeants Inn.*

Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, *Bath.*

Dr. Joseph Fox, *Falmouth.*

Dr. John Stark Robertson.

Dr. Richard Pearson, *Reading.*

Dr. Christopher Stanger, *Lamb's Conduit-street.*

Dr. Thomas Sutton, *Greenwich.*

Dr. Edward Fryer, *Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.*

Dr. Richard Kentish.

Dr. Alexander Crichton, *Russia.*

Dr. John Rogerson.

Dr. Edmond Somers, *Seymour-place.*

Dr. John Aikin, *Stoke Newington.*

Dr. John Muller, *Christiania, Norway.*

Dr. Richard Temple, *Bedford-row.*

Dr. Sayer Walker, *Friday-street, Cheapside.*

Dr. Walter Vaughan, *Rochester.*

Dr. John Murray, *Thayer-street, Manchester-square.*

Dr. Robert Robertson, *Greenwich Hospital.*

Dr. Thomas Blair, *Brighton.*

Dr. George Pinckard, *Bloomsbury-square.*

Dr. Robert Hamilton.

Dr. Philip Elliot, *Swansea.*

Dr. Malcolm M'Queen.

Dr. Nicholas Romayne, *New York.*

Dr. Edward Thomas, *Barbadoes.*

Dr. Richard Dennison, *Broad-street Buildings.*

Dr. Stewart Crawford, *Bath.*

Dr. Richard Fowler, *Salisbury.*

Dr. William Babington, *Aldermanbury.*

Sir Alexander Douglas, *Bart. Scotland.*

Dr. Robert Graves, *Bridport, Dorset.*

Dr. Robert Wightman, *Southampton.*

Sir Walter Farquhar, *Bart. Physician to the Prince Regent, Conduit-st.*

Dr. Pinkstan James, *Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, George-street, Hanover-square.*

Dr. Alexander Marcet, *Russell-square.*

Dr. Thomas Nelson, *Berners-street.*

Dr. John Yelloly, *Finsbury-square.*

Dr. Halliday Lidderdale, *Falcon-square.*

Dr. James Curry, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars.*

Dr. Francis Home.

Dr. Thomas Jameson, *Cheltenham.*

Dr. Alexander P. Buchan, *Percy-street.*

Dr. Alexander Aberdour.

Dr. William Pitts Dimsdale.

Dr. Charles Badham, *South Audley-street.*

Dr. Joseph Skey.

Dr. Charles Tice.

Dr. John Reid, *Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.*

Dr. Henry Clutterbuck, *New Bridge-street.*

Dr. Robert Batty, *Charlotte-street, Portland-place.*

Dr. Alexander Lyon Emerson, *Cape of Good Hope.*

Dr. Thomas Bateman, *Bloomsbury-square.*

Dr. Isaac Buxton, *New Broad-street.*

Dr. Samuel Fothergill, *Craven-street.*

Dr. Ralph Blegborough, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars.*

Dr. Samuel Pett, *Clapton.*

Dr. Samuel Irving, *Canterbury.*

Dr. Robert Hooper, *Saville-row.*

Dr. John Duncan.

Dr. James Laird, *Bloomsbury-square.*

Dr. John Herdman.

Dr. John Richard Farre, *Charter-house-square.*

Dr. Adam Neale, *Exeter.*

Dr. Robert Calvert.

Dr. George Alexander Morewood.

Sir William Knighton, Bart. *Physician to the Prince Regent, Hanover-square.*

Dr. Richard Duncan Mackintosh, *Colchester.*

Dr. M. J. Tierney, *Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, Dover-street.*

Dr. Charles Henry Parry, *Bath.*

Dr. John Frederic Lambert, *Sweden.*

Dr. Warner Wright, *Norwich.*

Dr. William Gordon.

Dr. Robert Robinson Watson Robinson, *Preston.*

Dr. Charles Bankhead, *Lower Grosvenor-street.*

Dr. Thomas Bree, *Stafford.*

Dr. Edward Campbell, *Clifford-street.*
Dr. Thomas Walshman, *Kennington Row.*
Dr. John Eyre.
Dr. David Uwins, *Aylesbury.*
Dr. George Birkbeck, *Cateaton-street*
Dr. Alexander Morison, *Pall-mall.*
Dr. James M'Dougle.
Dr. John M'Mullan.
Dr. George Rees, *Finsbury-square.*
Dr. William Shearman, *Great Ormond-street.*
Dr. John M'Culloch, *Blackheath.*
Dr. John Ford Davis, *Bath.*
Dr. Christopher Cooper, *Dorchester.*
Dr. A. R. Sutherland, *Great George-street, Westminster.*
Dr. Alexander Henderson, *Curzon-street.*
Dr. Henry Edgeworth.
Dr. Charles Whittell, *Hertford-street.*
Dr. Edwin Godden Jones.
Dr. Joseph De Courcy Laffan, *Rochester.*
Dr. Peter Mark Roget, *Bernard-street.*
Dr. Edmund Lockyer, *Plymouth.*
Dr. Robert Burgoyne Tomkins.
Dr. Joseph Adams, *Hatton-garden.*
Dr. Alexander Lawlor, *Villiers-street.*
Dr. Thomas Hancock, *Finsbury-square.*
Dr. John Booth, *Birmingham.*
Dr. Thomas M'Whirter, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*
Dr. John Hinds, *Salisbury-street, Strand.*
Dr. John Francis Berger.
Dr. Patrick Mackenzie, *Scarborough.*
Dr. Charles Mackenzie, *Whittondeau, Middlesex.*
Dr. Thomas Brown, *Sackville-street.*
Dr. George Dent, *Stafford.*
Dr. William Mason, *Plasclough, Denbigh.*
Dr. Benjamin Fonseca Outram, *Hanover-square.*
Dr. William Bromet, *Salisbury-square.*
Dr. Thomas Smith, *Hertford.*
Dr. Thomas Jones.
Dr. Donald Mackinnon, *John-street, Adelphi.*
Dr. John Dwyer.
Dr. Adam Black, *Sloane-street.*
Dr. John Bunnell Davis, *Black-friars-road.*
Dr. T. Christie, *Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, Cheltenham.*
Dr. John Elliotson, *Grafton-street, Piccadilly.*
Dr. Francis Hichen Northern, *Newcastle, Staffordshire.*
Dr. William Fitton.
Dr. Robert John Thornton.
Dr. Dennis Considen, *Cumberland-street, New-road.*
Dr. George Goldie.
Dr. Robert Gooch, *Berners-street.*
Dr. George Cumming, *Denbigh, North Wales.*
Dr. Matthew Brydie Cowie, *Falcon-square.*
Dr. John Walker, *Bond-court, Walbrook.*
Dr. H. H. Southey, *Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square.*
Dr. Charles Wightman, *Alnwick.*
Dr. William Prout, *Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.*
Dr. Thomas Drever, *Lower Grosvenor-street.*
Dr. Thomas Grey, *Ramsgate.*
Dr. John Macdowall Mackenzie.
Dr. R. B. Dennison, *Bury St. Edmunds.*

Dr. John Foley, *Berners-street.*

Dr. Henry Clements, *Holles-street, Cavendish-square.*

Dr. David Davis, *Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.*

Dr. Ralph Eden, *Chapel-place, Duke-street.*

Dr. Thomas Coulson Carpenter, *Lyme, Dorsetshire.*

Dr. Robert Daun, *Poland-street.*

Dr. Wm. Sainsbury, *Corsham, Wilts.*

Dr. Charles Scudamore, *Holles-street.*

Dr. William Back, *St. Thomas's-st. Southwark.*

Dr. Charles Ferguson Forbes, *Argyll street.*

Dr. Thomas Donahoo.

Dr. Theodore Gordon, *York Hospital*

Dr. Stephen Luke, *Argyll-street.*

Sir James M'Gregor, Knt. *Brompton.*

Dr. David Plenderleath, *Upper Berkeley-street.*

Dr. Robert Richardson, *Rathbone-place.*

Dr. Robert Chisholm, *Canterbury.*

Dr. Miguel Caetano de Castro, *Red-Lion-square.*

Dr. Hugh Bone.

Dr. Helenus Scott, *Russell-square.*

Dr. John Edward Freake.

Dr. Samuel Cleverley, *Montagu-st.*

Dr. Henry Holland, *Mount-street.*

Dr. Joseph Mitchell, *Charlotte-street, Portland-place.*

Dr. William Silver, *Curzon-street.*

Dr. Bartholomew de Sanctis, *King-street, Covent-garden.*

Dr. George Gregory, *Mortimer-st. Cavendish-square.*

Dr. William Moore, *Berners-street.*

LICENTIATE IN MIDWIFERY.

Dr. Michael Underwood.

EXTRA-LICENTIATES.

DR. William Falconer, *Bath.*

Dr. Nicholson Doubleday, *Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

Dr. Jonathan Binns, *Lancaster.*

Christopher Mann Torre, *M. A. Pontefract,*

Dr. Charles Brown, *Berlin.*

Mr. William Lansdale, *Maryland.*

Dr. Edward Long Fox, *Bristol.*

Dr. William May.

Dr. John Nott, *Bristol Hotwells.*

Mr. J. Newman.

Dr. Samuel Edmonds.

Dr. Gaspard Charles De la Rive, *Geneva.*

Dr. John Chapman, *Barbadoes.*

Dr. John Sherwen, *Bath.*

Dr. John Edmonds Stock, *Bristol.*

Dr. John James De Roches, *Geneva.*

Dr. John Hull, *Manchester.*

Dr. Stephen Luke, *Exeter.*

Dr. John O'Ryan, *Waterford.*

Dr. John Robinson, *Doncaster.*

Dr. James Clarke, *Nottingham.*

Dr. Patrick Miller, *Exeter.*

Dr. William Silver, *Chichester.*

Dr. Tempest Coulthurst.

Dr. Walter Charles Heywood, *Blandford.*

Dr. James Gasking, *Plymouth.*

Dr. Robert Anderson, *Brighton.*

Dr. James Clough, *Manchester.*

Charles Littlehales, *L. L. B. Winchester.*

Dr. John Erly.

Dr. George Bellamy, *Plymouth.*

Dr. Joseph Da Cunha, *Oporto.*

Dr. James Proud Johnson, *Shrewsbury.*

Dr. Samuel M'Guffog.

Dr. Clement Bancks.

Dr. Francesco Romero, *Gibraltar.*

Dr. Henry Smith, *Salisbury.*
Dr. Whitlock Nicholl, *Cowbridge.*
Dr. David Davies, *Bristol.*

COMMISSIONERS *appointed under the* "ACT FOR REGULATING MAD-HOUSES."

Dr. Budd.
Dr. Roberts.
Dr. Franck.
Dr. Bree.
Dr. Cooke.

Secretary to the Commissioners,
Dr. Richard Powell.

Given at the Censors' Board, 30th Day of September, 1816.

ARTHUR DANIEL STONE,
GEORGE GILBERT CURREY,
ANDREW BAIN,
JAMES TATTERSALL,
} *Censors.*

The Royal College of Surgeons.

WE had occasion, in our account of the College of Physicians, to speak of the act of parliament which first laid a restraint on the practice of physic and surgery in this kingdom. Soon after this, viz. in the 32d year of Henry VIII. the Surgeons were incorporated with the Barbers, under the united title of *Barber-Surgeons.* There is a painting extant in Barber's Hall, by the famous Holbein, the subject of which is King Henry VIII. giving the Surgeons their charter.

From the complaints made by Thomas Gale, a surgical writer of those days, it would seem as if the profession was not much benefitted by this incorporation. "I have myself," says he (in a volume of his works, dated in 1566,) in the time of King Henry VIII. "holpe to furnish out of London in one year, "which served by sea and land, threescore and twelve sur- "geons, which were good workmen, and well able to serve, "and all Englishmen. At this present day there are not thirty- "four of all the whole company of Englishmen, and yet the "most part of them be in noblemen's service, so that, if we "should have need, I do not know where to find twelve suf- "ficient men. What do I say! sufficient men: nay, I would "there were ten amongst all the company, worthy to be called "surgeons."

In the 5th of Charles I. the Surgeons were by letters patent authorized to elect ten of their members to be examiners; and it was ordered, that no person should practise surgery within the liberties of London and Westminster, or within seven miles thereof, without having been previously approved by two or more of these examiners. This sanction was a sufficient authority for practising surgery in any part of England. The Surgeons continued thus incorporated with the Barbers, till the year 1745, and having the same common hall, which was built by Inigo Jones. In this hall there was a spacious theatre for anatomical lectures. At that period the Surgeons applied to parliament for a separation, which they set forth would greatly contribute to the improvement of surgery. An act was accordingly passed, making them distinct and separate companies, and the Surgeons were incorporated anew by the name of the *Masters, Governors, and Commonalty of the Art and Science of Surgeons of London.*

By this act they were confirmed in the possession of all their former privileges, and empowered to elect a master, two wardens, a court of assistants, consisting of twenty-one persons, ten of whom are examiners: but the fine hall in Monkwell-street, and the estates of the united company were given to the Barbers, excepting the sum of five hundred and ten pounds, and a rent-charge of sixteen pounds, which had been given to the united company, the former by Edward Arris, for annual lectures on the muscles, and the latter by John Gale, for one anatomical lecture. Both these were assigned over to the Surgeons. There were other clauses in this act to enable the new company to make by-laws, and to elect a master and wardens annually, on the first Thursday in July. They were likewise empowered to examine every candidate appointed to serve as a surgeon or surgeon's mate, either in the army or navy. The first master, wardens, examiners, and thirteen of the court of assistants were named in the act.

Soon after this the company erected a hall in the Old Bailey, in which there was a handsome theatre for anatomical lectures,

and other spacious apartments. Since that time they have transferred their situation to Lincoln's Inn Square, where they have built a spacious theatre and museum, and where lectures are regularly given, by two of their members. The present lecturers are Sir W. Blizard and Sir Everard Home, and the museum has been enriched by the valuable collection of Mr. John Hunter, purchased by Government, at the sum of £20,000, and presented to the society. Additions are also daily making to it, so that in time it promises to be the first in this country. The College have also at present a Bill depending in Parliament to extend, or rather secure, more fully their Rights and Privileges, by enabling them to prosecute the herd of adventuring impyrics, who assume the title of their Members, and commit such havoc on the public. The court of examiners meet on the first and third Thursdays of every month, for the purpose of admitting members; or for examining surgeons or surgeons' mates, for the army and navy. The examinations are in English, and the members who mean to practise in the country pay only half the fees of admission, but sign a bond for the payment of the remainder, in case they come to reside and practise within the jurisdiction of the company.

The Society of Apothecaries.

THIS Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-one Assistants, a Livery of an hundred and twenty-six Members, and an unlimited Yeomanry. At the time of their incorporation, in 1617 there were only an hundred and four Apothecaries shops within the city and suburbs. In the great room of their hall, which is in Black-friars, are Portraits of K. James I. K. Charles I., K. William and Queen Mary; and likewise of the late Sir Benjamin Rawlings, and some other Masters of the Company. In the same apartment is a bust of Dr. Gideon Delaun, who was Apothecary of K. James I. and a considerable benefactor to the Company.

In this hall are laboratories, one for chemical, and the other

for Galenical preparations. The fund for each of these departments constitutes a separate stock, which is divided into a certain number of shares, the Proprietors of which must be Members of the Company. No person is allowed to have more than one share in each fund. The fund for the chemical department is called the *Laboratory Stock*, and that for the Galenical, the *Navy Stock*, the medicine chests for the Navy Surgeons being supplied from the Galenical side of the hall. The Proprietors of the Navy Stock, likewise furnish the medicine chests for the Army and East India Company. A committee of Managers, and a certain number of Auditors to examine the accounts, are chosen annually by ballot for each department.

The Company have a botanic garden at Chelsea, which was bequeathed to them by the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. on condition of their delivering annually to the Royal Society fifty specimens of plants, the growth of this garden, until the number should amount to two thousand. A Botanic Lecture is occasionally given here by the Company's Demonstrator. And there are regularly what are termed the Company's *herbarizings*. These meetings are distinguished, it seems, into private and general herbarizings. The first of these are intended to promote a taste for Botany among the young gentlemen who are apprentices to the Company, and are held on the second Tuesday of April, May, June, August, and September, at Putney, Hackney, Turnham Green, Tottenham, or some other village in the neighbourhood of London. On these occasions the Company's Demonstrator and the young Persons who mean to be of the party, breakfast together at some place near town, and from thence ramble over the fields till dinner time, in search of plants. When they have reached the place appointed for the dinner, the collection is displayed upon a table, and the Demonstrator, in the presence of the Master and the rest of the Company, calls upon his pupils to name the plants. At the end of the season the young gentleman who has excelled the rest of his companions in these trials of skill, receives a premium from the hands of the Master or Senior Warden, as the reward of his diligence

and attention. This premium consists of some book on the subject of Botany.

The expence of the first and last of these private herbarizing feasts is defrayed by the Company out of their own fund. Each of the four other meetings is at the cost of some individual Member, who is called upon in his turn for this purpose, and who is obliged to pay a certain fine in case he refuses *to lead*, as it is called, or in other words to defray the expence of the feast.

The General Herbarizing takes place only once a year, in the month of July. On this occasion the Demonstrator and some of the other Members who are of the Court of Assistants, make a botanic excursion to some distance, generally thirty or forty miles from London. They bring back with them the scarce plants they have collected in their tour, after which the company dine together.

Since the last Session of Parliament the situation of the Apothecaries Company, has undergone an alteration. Finding their interest so materially injured by the chemists and druggists, they found it necessary to apply for a protection of their Rights and Privileges. By this new act they are entitled to examine the Shops, to impose penalties for improper compounding or adulteration of drugs, to ascertain the competency of Apothecaries to practice and to grant Certificates, in fine to do every thing requisite for the advancement of the Society, so far as they do not encroach on the Rights of the two other Colleges.

In consequence of this act, they have instituted a Board of Examination, and also established a professorship of Chemistry and Pharmacy at their Hall, which will render their herbarizing lessons and excursions more scientific and important.

London Medical Society.

THIS Society was instituted in 1773, chiefly by the exertions of Dr. Lettsom and Dr. James Sims. Their Hall is in Bolt Court, Fleet-Street, where they meet every Monday, at seven o'clock in the evening. They are governed by a president

and council, which is annually chosen the 8th of March, and on that occasion, an Oration on a medical subject is delivered by one of the members. This Society is very numerous, and the influence of the apothecaries is predominant in it. The present president is Dr. Walshman.

Medical and Chirurgical Society.

THIS Society was founded in the year 1805, principally by the exertions of Dr. Marcet and Dr. Yelloly, as stated in their memoirs. This institution is formed on liberal and enlarged principles, and has brought together an assemblage of high talent in all the branches of the healing art, which does great credit to its founders. The admission is by ballot, and the entrance of each member is six guineas, besides an annual contribution of three guineas. The meetings are held at the Society's house, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, every fortnight. The election of officers is annual. Since its establishment, the Society has published six volumes of its Transactions, which contain papers of great ingenuity and interest on some of the most important subjects of medicine, and its collateral branches.

The succession of their presidents has been Dr. Saunders, Dr. Baillie, Sir H. Halford, Sir G. Blane, and Henry Cline, Esq. who is, at present, in the chair.

Linnæan Society.

THIS Society was instituted in 1788, for promoting the study and improvement of natural history, and incorporated in 1802. Its meetings are held in its own Hall, in Gerard-Street. Members are admitted by ballot, and the admission-fee is three guineas, besides an annual subscription of two guineas each.

Present Establishment.

President.—Sir J. E. Smith, M. D. Vice-Presidents, the Bishop of Carlisle, A. B. Lambert, Esq. Dr. Maton, and Lord Stanley, appointed by the President.

Secretary.—Alexander M'Leay, Esq.

II. *Charitable Establishments.*

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, SMITHFIELD,

Was first erected in 1539, by Henry VIII. It was afterwards rebuilt in 1729, in the present condition in which it appears. It contains 400 beds, and relieves annually 9494 patients. It is equally a school of medicine and surgery. Its management is vested in a committee of governors chosen by the City. Its annual expenditure amounts to upwards of 10,000*l.* Its permanent income, from landed and other property bequeathed to it, is rather less than the expenditure.

The succession of its physicians for the last forty years has been, Dr. Austin, Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Budd, Dr. Latham.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Powell, Dr. Haworth, Dr. Roberts.
Surgeons.—Sir L. Hervey, Mr. Abernethy, Mr. Earle.
Assistant ditto.—Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Stanley.
Apothecary.—Mr. Wheeler.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS'S STREET, BOROUGH,

Was first erected in 1533, by Edward VI. It contains 460 beds, and relieves annually 9000 patients. Its annual expenditure is about 10,000*l.* Its permanent income is not equal to its expenditure.

The succession of its physicians for the last forty years has been, Dr. Fordyce, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Kier, Sir G. Blane, Dr. Turner.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Lister, Dr. Wells, Dr. G. Currey.
Assistant ditto.—Dr. R. Williams.
Surgeons.—Mr. Cline, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Travers.
Apothecary.—Mr. Whitfield.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL, MOORFIELDS,

Was first founded for the exclusive reception of lunatics, in 1533, by Edward VI. Here there was fitted up 150 beds for curable, and 100 incurable patients. All patients taken in, and not cured by the end of the first year, are then dismissed, and afterwards taken in according as vacancies occur on the incurable list. The situation of this hospital, in Moorfields, having been considered not so airy or wholesome as such an establishment required, and the City being desirous of purchasing the ground for a spacious square, a new building has been lately erected, on a more spacious and improved scale, in St. George's Fields, and lately opened for the reception of the patients. The annual expenditure of this hospital is about 12,000*l.* The permanent income is about 16,000*l.*

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. E. T. Monro, Dr. Tuthill.
Surgeon.—William Laurence, Esq.
Apothecary.—Mr. George Wullet.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, HIGH STREET, BOROUGH,

Was first erected by Thomas Guy, a bookseller; and the present building erected by his trustees, in pursuance of his will, in 1721. It has been for the last forty years the most distinguished medical and surgical school in the metropolis. It contains about 930 beds for sick patients, and also a lunatic establishment. It relieves annually 9000 patients. Its annual expenditure is about 10,000*l.* Its permanent income about 12,000*l.* per annum.

The succession of its physicians for the last forty years has been, Dr. Tomlinson, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Hervey, Dr. Babington.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. J. Curry, Dr. Marcet, Dr. Cholmeley.
Assistant ditto.—Dr. Laird.
Surgeons.—Mr. Astley Cooper, Mr. Foster, Mr. Lucas.
Apothecary.—Mr. Stoker.

WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY, YORK STREET, WEST-MINSTER,

Was first erected in 1719. It contains 110 beds. It has, of late years, been a school both for medicine and surgery. The annual expenditure amounts to about 3000*l.* and the permanent income, from donations and legacies, is annually about half the sum. The remainder depends on voluntary contributions, and other temporary aids. Sir Francis Burdett, on his last election, presented it with 1,000*l.* and there has been lately a legacy of 2,000*l.* by Sir Drummond Smith.

The succession of physicians for the last forty years has been, Dr. Ayenut, Dr. Morris, Dr. Crichton, Dr. Maton, Dr. Bradley, Dr. Paris.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. A. P. Buchan, Dr. Whitter, Dr. Tuthill.

Surgeons.—Mr. Lynn, Mr. Carlisle.

Assistant ditto.—Mr. A. Whyte.

Apothecary.—Mr. Morrell.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, NEAR HYDE PARK CORNER,

Was first established in 1734, and the present building erected. It contains about 270 beds. This hospital has been a regular medical school from its foundation, both for the practice of physic and surgery. It relieves annually 2700 patients. Its annual expenditure is nearly 6000*l.* Its permanent income, from legacies, donations, and life-governors, is not considerable; but the remainder is supplied by temporary contributions*.

The succession of physicians for the last forty years has been, Dr. D. Monro, Dr. Boyes, Dr. B. Robertson, Dr. Pemberton, Dr. Warren.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. G. Pearson, Dr. Nevinson, Dr. Young, Dr. Chambers.

Surgeons.—Sir E. Home, John Griffiths, Esq. John Gunning, Esq. R. Keate, Esq.

Assistant ditto.—Mr. Brodie.

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* The Pharmaceutical department has a committee of visiting apothecaries, who regularly superintend it.

LONDON HOSPITAL

Was first instituted in the year 1748, and occupied certain houses in Prescot-street, as a temporary establishment, till the present erections at Whitechapel were completed. From its situation embracing the scene of the great commercial interests and the Docks, it forms an institution of the highest utility, and it is conducted with a liberality which does high credit to its governors. Its patients are received without any security for future contingencies, which is not common in other hospitals. The expenditure, annually, of this hospital, amounts to £8,500. nearly the whole of which is supplied by a permanent fund, and the remainder is made up by contingencies. In the year 1810, there was established by the laudable zeal of Dr. Cooke, then one of the physicians, a sinking or accumulating fund from the donations, in order to extend and render permanent the revenues of the charity, which, as soon as it amounts to £25,000, has £20,000 transferred to the annual income of the hospital, while the other £5,000 continues to accumulate afresh, till it amounts to the same sum.

This is a plan which ought to be followed in every public establishment for a charitable purpose, and would, in time, render them independent of casual aid. A medical committee of governors superintend the pharmaceutical department, and regulate the purchase and expence of medicines.

In addition to the establishment of the hospital itself, may be mentioned also an appendage to it, termed the Samaritan Society, begun by the benevolent exertions of Sir Wm. Blizard, in order to supply a fund for the benefit of patients, in providing them with extra necessaries that do not enter into the supplies of the house, and for conveying them, when at a distance, to their places of residence. This fund was begun in 1791, and expends annually about £1,600.

Succession of physicians to the London Hospital for the last forty years has been, Dr. Dickson, Dr. Healde, Dr. Maddocks, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Cooke.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Frampton, Dr. Buxton, Dr. Yelloly.

Surgeons.—Sir W. Blizard, Mr. Headington, Mr. J. Blizard.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

Was instituted in 1745, for the reception of sick and lame patients. The first subscribers to the charity took a house in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, which is now occupied by the French Protestant Charity School. In about five years afterwards, they had raised a sufficient sum to allow them to hire a piece of ground of Mr. Berners, on a lease of nine hundred and ninety-nine years; on which the present noble building stands. It was at that time completely insolated, and formed a handsome mansion in the fields, at a distance from Oxford Road, which had houses on its south side only. The date of its erection is 1755.

The internal regulations of the Middlesex Hospital are extremely good, and second to none in the kingdom. In one valuable particular it may be said to excel, viz. in the custom of separating the medical from the surgical patients, whereby the sick escape many disagreeable scents, arising from the fætor of fractured limbs and ulcerating sores; and they are, at the same time, kept free from the noise which is inseparable from the feet of numerous pupils.

Nothing is wanting which can be instrumental to the recovery of health. There are hot-baths, cold-baths, shower-baths; cupping, and leeching; electricity, and galvanism; wine, porter, sago, &c. &c. &c. The physicians and surgeons attend DAILY; which is rarely done elsewhere. It has also a Samaritan Fund, for the relief of those who are deeply in need, or have far to travel, after their discharge.

In short, there is no lack of any thing but plenteous funds, for filling every ward in this spacious hospital;—which its vicinity and situation so commandingly require, and which its good management so well deserves.

The present building was erected in 1755. It contains about 150 beds. There is one ward in this hospital allotted for the reception of cancerous patients, in a legacy bequeathed by the father of the late Mr. Whitbread. The annual expenditure of the hospital is about £5489. The permanent income, from donations and legacies, £3847, annually, the remainder is made up by temporary contributions of various kinds, the same as other charities. The number of patients annually is above 3400.

The succession of physicians for the last forty years has been Sir L. Pepys, Dr. J. C. Smyth, Sir F. Milman, Dr. John Latham, Sir Henry Halford, Dr. John Mayo, Dr. Satterley, Dr. Price.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Gower, Dr. P. Latham, Dr. Southey.
Surgeons.—Mr. Joberns, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. C. Bell.
Apothecary.—Mr. Heath.

LOCK HOSPITAL, NEAR HYDE PARK CORNER,

Was instituted in 1747, for the exclusive treatment of venereal patients. It contains about 40 beds, and is entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions, and the receipts of the Chapel connected with it. The annual expenditure is considerable. The income is from contributions and other temporary sources.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. F. Chambers.
Surgeons.—John Pearson, Esq. F. A. S. W. Blair, Esq. A. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, FOR LUNATICS,

Was first erected in 1751, by the benevolent exertions of a few individuals, at the north end of Moorfields. It then contained 110 beds, 80 of which were for the accommodation of patients whose insanity was of recent date, and the other 30 beds were allotted for incurable patients. Since that time, it has been rebuilt on a more extensive scale, under the direction of Mr.

Dance, on a new site in the City-road. The government of this hospital is vested in a managing committee, that meets once a week for the admission of patients. The patients are taken in on the payment of a certain small sum, in the order in which their petitions are delivered to the secretary. They are kept in for the space of one year under the particular care and direction of the physician, and at the end of that period they are dismissed, and then re-admitted among the incurable patients, on the payment of 7*s.* per week. This hospital may be considered on a superior plan to that of Bethlem, and much to the credit of the physician in the medical management of this institution, nothing appeared but the most correct and humane conduct in the late investigation which was submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons. The annual expenditure of the hospital is about £8750. of which, its funded property, from donations, legacies, and other bequests, supplies more than one half. The rest depends on temporary and casual contributions, like other charities.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. A. G. Sutherland, Great George-street, Westminster, who is confined, by the regulations of the hospital, to this exclusive line of practice, and who, besides the hospital, has also two private houses for patients, Fisher House, Islington, and Langham House, Fulham.

Surgeon.—G. Vaux, Esq. Austin Friars.

Apothecary.—Mr. D. Aranda.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL,

Was first instituted by subscription in 1746, both for the reception and cure of patients, and also for extending the practice of inoculation. The establishment consisted originally of two houses, one at Pancras, as at present, for the patients; the other, for inoculation, in Cold-Bath-Fields, before the disease. The hospital had generally about 100 patients, but the introduction of vaccination of late years, has totally changed the state of this institution, and it is now more a place of prevention than cure, from the disease rarely appearing. Its annual expen-

diture is about £1500. Its income, by contributions and temporary means, £1400.

The succession of its physicians for the last forty years has been Dr. Archer, Dr. Lister, Dr. Woodville, Dr. Adams.

Surgeon.—Mr. T. C. Waschsell.

Secretary.—Mr. Highmore.

MARY-LE-BONE INFIRMARY

Is connected with an extensive parish workhouse. Its annual expenditure is considerable. The number of patients admitted is in proportion. It has owed much, in its medical management and present improved state, to the exertions of Dr. Hooper.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. R. Hooper.

Assistant Physician.—Dr. Ager.

GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DISEASED POOR, WEST BROOK, NEAR MARGATE.

The nature of this useful Institution cannot be better described than in the address of the Governors, who observe, that numerous, and honorable to the nation, as the public charities are, the necessity of an establishment which extends to the poor the advantages of Sea-bathing, not otherwise in their power to obtain it, must be manifest. If, with the surrounding comforts of life, the great and opulent are compelled to acknowledge its efficacy, in cases where maladies baffle the earliest and most judicious exertion of medical skill; how wretched must be the condition of the poor, under the pressure of disease, without the means of obtaining the only remedy for their sufferings!

The benefits which have been afforded to children and adults, by the timely assistance of this Infirmary, in the probable saving of limbs, by subduing the most alarming diseases of the joints; in conquering inflammation of the eyes, which had re-

sisted former endeavours, and threatened permanent blindness; in healing obstinate, weakening, and distressing sores; in resolving, and removing the evils attendant on, indurated glands in various parts; in restoring health and vigour from conditions of body the most emaciated and deplorable; in altering, to all appearance, constitutions in which striking characters of a strong scrophulous disposition had been manifest; and in preserving the lives of persons seemingly at the brink of death; have equalled the hopes, and exceeded the most sanguine expectations, of its founders and early promoters.

From these considerations, it is evident that the General Seabathing Infirmary merits liberal attention, on principles of sound policy, as well as humanity. It is essential to the relief of the diseased poor in the inland counties, and particularly those in London and its environs; it is a proper supplement to the hospitals, a necessary link in the chain of eleemosynary establishments, for the benefit of the indigent inhabitants of the metropolis.

It is supported by donations, legacies, and annual subscriptions. The yearly expenditure is upwards of £2000. The permanent fund is from £5 to 6000, daily increasing. The accommodations of the Hospital are fitted to receive at a time 100 patients, and the annual admissions of the two last years are nearly 300. A number very great, when it is considered that the cases sent there are chiefly the forlorn outcasts from the hospitals of the metropolis and elsewhere; and that the time requisite for a cure is so much longer under these desperate circumstances, than with patients under common acute or chronic diseases.

The progress of this Institution has been rapid within these few years, chiefly from the particular attention paid to the cases of the patients by the Senior Physician, Dr. Brown, Licentiate of the College of London; and by his great zeal for the interests of the establishment.—A Committee of Governors, many of whom are of the first rank in life, superintend the management of this charity.

Its permanent Medical Establishment is,

Senior Physician.—Dr. T. Brown.
Junior ditto.—Dr. T. Grey.
Consulting Surgeon.—G. Slater, Esq.
Apothecary.—Mr. T. Silver.

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

This is connected with a parochial establishment.
Physician.—Dr. S. H. Jackson.
Surgeon.—J. Heaviside, Esq.

ST. JAMES'S INFIRMARY.

This is another parochial establishment, of the same nature.

MIDWIFERY INSTITUTIONS.

THE BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, BROWNLOW STREET, LONG ACRE,

Was instituted in 1749, for the reception of married women only. It is supported by voluntary contributions from ladies of rank and fortune, who have the privilege of recommending patients. The amount of subscriptions annually is £900, besides their permanent fund of £2692. The expenditure is £1100.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Batty, Dr. Foley.
Surgeon.—Mr. Simmons.

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSTITAL

Was first begun in 1750, in Aldersgate-street, and afterwards transferred to a handsome hospital in the City-road. Amount of income annually £2100 stock, besides casual donations. The expenditure £1500.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. S. Walker, Dr. Gooch.
Surgeon.—Mr. Lucas.

WESTMINSTER NEW LYING-IN HOSPITAL, NEAR WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, SURREY SIDE,

Was established in 1765, and supported by voluntary subscriptions. Amount of them is uncertain.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Gooch, Dr. Ley.
Ditto Extraordinary.—Dr. Maton.
Surgeon.—A. Matthias, Esq.

THE QUEEN'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, LISSON GREEN.

This hospital was first instituted in 1794, at Bayswater, and has been lately transferred to Lisson Green. It is under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, and is intended greatly for the reception of the wives of soldiers. Number of patients received, in all upwards of 50,000.

Present Establishment.

Consulting Physician.—Dr. E. Jones.
Physician.—Dr. D. D. Davis.
Surgeon.—C. M. Clarke, Esq.
Assistant ditto.—Ch. Herbert, Esq.
Apothecary.—Mr. Badger.

DISPENSARIES.

GENERAL OR CITY DISPENSARY, ALDERSGATE STREET.

The object of this, and all other dispensaries, is, to administer to the sick poor advice, and supply medicines gratis, and also to attend them, when necessary, at their own habitations. Aldersgate Dispensary was instituted for this purpose in 1770, and has had a succession of some of the most eminent physicians in the metropolis. It is supported entirely by voluntary

subscriptions, which entitle the subscriber to the recommendation of patients, the sum of subscription limiting the number. The amount of annual subscriptions is £800. Expenditure £600.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Clutterbuck, Dr. Birkbeck, Dr. Hancock.

Consulting ditto.—Dr. Sandeman.

Surgeons.—G. Vaux, Esq. W. Norris, Esq.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, GERARD STREET, SOHO,

Was instituted in 1774, for the same purpose as the former, and supported in the same manner. It has also a lying-in establishment connected with it, equal to any of the hospitals. Amount of annual expenditure £867. Number of patients admitted 5000 annually, nearly equal to any of the hospitals.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Ashburner, Dr. Nuttall.

Consulting ditto.—Dr. Jackson.

Accoucheur.—Dr. Stewart.

Consulting ditto.—Dr. Merriman.

Surgeon.—Mr. Chevalier.

Assistant ditto.—Mr. Copeland.

Apothecary.—Mr. Cowan.

SURRY DISPENSARY, SOUTHWARK,

Was instituted in 1778. This dispensary has an extensive range. Amount of annual subscriptions is great.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Walshman, Dr. Tattersall, Dr. Forbes, Dr. Back.

Surgeon.—Mr. South.

Apothecary.—Mr. Davis.

FINSBURY DISPENSARY, CLERKENWELL,

Was instituted in 1780. Amount of annual subscriptions is not very considerable.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Lidderdale, Dr. Hancock.
Surgeon.—J. Taunton, Esq.
Apothecary.—Mr. Bartlett.

EASTERN DISPENSARY, WHITECHAPEL,

Was instituted in 1782. The annual subscriptions amount to £700. Number of patients admitted, from 1200 to 1800 annually.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. B. Robinson.
Surgeon.—T. J. Armiger, Esq.
Apothecary.—Mr. Godfrey.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY, DUKE'S ROW, TAVISTOCK SQUARE,

Was instituted in 1810; and, besides attention to the sick poor, includes also an obstetric establishment. It includes the extensive parish of Pancras, Somers Town, Camden Town, and the adjoining parts. The annual subscriptions amount to about £450. Patients admitted annually about 1200.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Roget, Dr. Cleverly.
Physician Accoucheur.—Dr. Davis.
Surgeon.—Mr. Shaw.
Consulting Surgeon.—A. Matthias, Esq.
Apothecary.—Mr. Prichard.

WESTERN DISPENSARY, CHARLES STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Instituted in 1789. The amount of subscriptions annually is not great.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. Walshman.
Consulting ditto.—Dr. Fryer.
Surgeon.—Mr. South.
Apothecary.—Mr. Furnival.

BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY, GREAT RUSSEL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

Under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, was instituted in 1801, chiefly by the exertions of Dr. Prichard and Mr. Blair, and their mutual friends. In an extending neighbourhood, such as Bloomsbury presents, it has been of the greatest benefit, and in the course of its progress, 20,359 patients have been admitted to this charity. Two circumstances particularly tend to recommend it. The first is, the easy admission of patients to its benefits, for, on simple application to the secretary, a letter is at once granted. The other circumstance is, including in its benefits, vaccination.

The subscription of one guinea constitutes here an annual governor, and ten guineas one for life.

Present Establishment.

Consulting Physician.—Dr. J. C. Smyth.
Attending Physician.—Dr. G. Pinckard.
Surgeon.—W. Blair, Esq.
Apothecary.—Mr. Dixon.

CAREY STREET DISPENSARY,

Was instituted in 1782. From this dispensary the reports were drawn, which enabled Dr. Willan to prepare his account of the Diseases of London. The amount of the annual subscriptions is not great.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. Bateman.
Surgeon.—Mr. Briggs.
Apothecary.—Mr. Jackson.

DISPENSARY FOR CHILDREN, OR INFANT POOR.

This dispensary may be considered as a revived institution, for a similar establishment was begun for the infant poor in 1769, in Soho Square, under the direction of Dr. Wood and Mr. Rae, surgeon, it then removed to Parliament Street, and

was finally given up. The present establishment, newly begun under the patronage of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, with favorable auspices, is certainly wanted.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. J. B. Davis.
Surgeons.—J. Barlow, Esq. J. A. Gillham, and J. Wordell.
Apothecary.—Mr. J. Field.

LONDON DISPENSARY,

Was instituted in 1777. Its objects are the same as the other dispensaries.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Davis, Dr. Shearman.
Consulting ditto.—Dr. Hamilton.
Secretary.—Mr. Collins.

MARYLEBONE DISPENSARY,

Was instituted in 1785, and is supported by a number of distinguished characters in that quarter.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. Temple, Dr. Outram.
Surgeon.—Mr. Simmons.
Accoucheur.—Dr. Clough.
Apothecary.—Mr. Tinkler.

NEW FINSBURY DISPENSARY,

Was established in 1786.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. Adams.
Consulting ditto.—Dr. Saunders.
Surgeon.—C. Platt, Esq.
Apothecary.—Mr. Woodham.

CHELSEA DISPENSARY, HANS SQUARE,

Was instituted in 1812, and in a neighbourhood which has no

establishment of this kind except the Hospital appropriated for the military, it must be attended with great benefit. The annual contributions are but small, and regularly expended.

Present Establishment.

Attending Physician.—Dr. Black.

Surgeons.—Mr. T. Thomson, Mr. Haydon.

DISPENSARY FOR THE PARISHES OF ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, AND ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

This dispensary was instituted in 1817, under distinguished patronage. The subscriptions have amounted to nearly £1500. Besides general diseases, it extends also to the diseases of women and children, and thus forms, in part, a midwifery establishment.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. G. Gregory, Dr. J. C. Cloves.

Consulting ditto.—Dr. Ash.

Surgeons.—H. Jeffreys, Esq. S. Broughton, Esq.

Surgeon Accoucheur.—R. Blagden, Esq.

Apothecary.—Mr. T. Bisset.

LOCK AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY, LOWER CHARLOTTE STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE.

This institution was established in 1800, for the exclusive treatment of venereal complaints, under the patronage of the Duke of York and a number of distinguished characters. Its object is to guard the young and unwary against advertising quacks, and to place them in safe and regular hands, so that their constitutions and pockets may be equally preserved. The annual subscription of one guinea entitles to have two patients on the list, and a larger sum in proportion.

Present Establishment.

Surgeon.—F. Kiernan, Esq. Member of the Royal College, &c.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR THE DISEASES OF THE EYES, CORK STREET, BOND STREET.

This institution began in 1604 for this exclusive class of diseases, which, from the period of the Egyptian ophthalmia, were rendered a more important object than formerly. Its annual contributions amount to a large sum, and the number of patients admitted has been considerable.

Present Establishment.

Consulting Physicians.—Sir H. Halford, Sir W. Farquhar, Dr. Fryer.

Oculist.—Mr. Alexander.

Apothecary.—Mr. Brande.

CITY INFIRMARY FOR THE DISEASES OF THE EYES, CHARTER-HOUSE SQUARE.

This institution was begun by the late celebrated oculist, Mr. Saunders, and has been continued, since his decease, by his successors and pupils. The annual subscriptions amount to £1100, and the expenditure is £800.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. Farre.

Surgeons and Oculists.—B. Travers, Esq. W. Lawrence, Esq.

DISPENSARY FOR CATARACT, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

Has lately been begun by the exertions of Mr. Stevenson, that the poor may have the benefit of his discoveries and improved modes of operating, acquired under the late Mr. Saunders. It is supported at his own expence.

Present Establishment.

Oculist.—J. Stevenson, Esq.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY, FOR THE DISEASES OF THE EYE.

This institution was established in 1817. The object of it is to give relief to the soldiers and sailors in this class of diseases, and to form a school in this department of surgery for the military and naval surgeon, so as to render them equally expert in these nice operations as the professed oculists of the day.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. C. F. Forbes.

Surgeon.—G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR THE DISEASES OF THE EAR, CARLISLE STREET, SOHO SQUARE.

This institution was constituted in 1816, under the patronage of the Prince Regent. Several eminent professional characters are Governors of it.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. J. Sims.

Surgeon.—J. H. Curtis, Aurist to the Prince Regent, Soho Square.

Secretary.—Mr. G. Whiting.

RUPTURE INSTITUTIONS.

ORIGINAL RUPTURE SOCIETY.

This society was begun in the year 1797, by the exertions of the late Mr. Turnbull, surgeon. It was warmly promoted by the late Lord Melville, and still exists, under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex.

Surgeon.—Mr. Price.

BLOOMSBURY RUPTURE SOCIETY.

This society was instituted in consequence of a secession from the former. It was begun under the patronage of the Duke of York, by Mr. Blair, surgeon. It has been provided with liberal subscriptions.

Surgeon.—W. Blair, Esq.

CITY TRUSS SOCIETY.

This society was formed by the exertions of Dr. Herdman and Mr. Taunton, surgeon. It has now attained considerable character, and considerable contributions are collected for it. From its situation in the City, it is well adapted for patients of this description.

Surgeon.—J. Taunton, Esq.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS FEVERS IN THE METROPOLIS.

This was established in 1801, but the improved treatment of this class of diseases has lessened the necessity for it.

Present Establishment.

Physician.—Dr. Bateman.
Extra ditto.—Dr. Stanger.
Apothecary.—Mr. Higham.

VACCINE INSTITUTIONS.

ORIGINAL VACCINE INSTITUTION

Was first instituted in 1799, where the experiments were chiefly conducted for perfecting the discovery.

Present Establishment.

Physicians.—Dr. G. Pearson, Dr. R. Williams.
Extra ditto.—Dr. Nihell, Dr. Nelson.
Surgeons.—J. Keate, Esq. J. Heaviside, J. C. Carpue.
Apothecaries.—Mr. Brande, Mr. Ogle.

LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION,

Was instituted previous to the National Establishment, and is carried on by annual subscriptions, similar to the other charters.

Principal Vaccinator.—Dr. J. Walker.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, LEICESTER SQUARE.

This institution took place in the year 1809, in consequence of an annual grant, by parliament, of £3,000, in order to extend the benefits of Dr. Jenner's important discovery, and furnish a supply, at all times, of genuine vaccine matter for every part of the empire. It is divided in the metropolis into a central situation and different branches, where vaccination is gratuitously performed. Its management is vested in the hands of the President and Censors of the Royal College of Physicians, the Master of the College of Surgeons, &c. with a secretary and chief director of the establishment.

Present Establishment.

Presidents of the two Colleges.
Principal Director.—J. Moore, Esq.
Secretary, or Registrar.—Dr. J. Hervey.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

The first establishment for the recovery of drowned persons was set on foot at Amsterdam, in 1767. The views adopted by

this benevolent society were to inform the common people of the measures that may be most effectually employed in these cases; to caution them against practices which have hitherto been frequently employed, but which experience has now shewn to be pernicious; to instigate them, by proper rewards, to the exertion of every endeavour for the recovery of life apparently lost; and to defray any expences that might be incurred in such humane attempts. In 1774, a similar institution took place in London, under the name of the HUMANE SOCIETY. Since that time, subscriptions have been raised at Liverpool, Chester, Colchester, and other places, for co-operating with the London Society.

The society give a premium of four guineas whenever life has been restored; and one of two guineas for every unsuccessful attempt, provided the mode of treatment prescribed by the society has been persevered in two hours. A great number of respectable practitioners in London, and other places, have engaged to give their assistance, *gratis*, towards promoting the views of this institution.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, PANCRAS.

This national establishment was first instituted by a society of noblemen and gentlemen, zealous for the improvement of the veterinary art. It afterwards received the sanction and support of parliament, as a school for the cavalry surgeons, and it has been productive of the most important benefits to the country at large. The annual grant of parliament amounts to £3000, besides the private subscriptions of individuals.

The admission to the lectures and practice of the stables, under the eye of the professor, is £21.

Present Establishment.

Professor.—E. Coleman, Esq.

Secretary and Assistant.—Mr. W. Sewell.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN IN LONDON.

This society was first begun in 1783 by the exertions of the late Dr. Squire and Mr. Chamberlain. It has gradually extended, and received the first medical patronage from the importance of its object. Its funds amount, at present, to a considerable sum.

Present Establishment.

President.—Dr. Baillie.

Vice ditto.—Sir F. Milman, Dr. Haworth, Sir G. Blane, Dr. Dennison, Sir W. Blizard, Mr. Heaviside, Mr. Ware, Mr. Norris, Mr. Randall, Mr. Haworth, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Simmons.

Treasurer.—Dr. Sims.

Secretary.—Mr. Chamberlaine.

THE END.

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ERRATA.

Page 38, line 16, *for* contemptible, *read* inaccessible.
54, — 28, *for* concluded, *read* conducted.
64, — 35, *for* Eton College, *read* the Charter House.
65, — 16, *for* had, *read* have.
72, — 9, *for* tinge, *read* large.
Ib. — 11, *for* humid, *read* hurried.
76, — 4&5, *omit* "he passed a certain time at Edinburgh."
84, — 23, *for* Britannia, *read* Britannica.
97, — 2, *after* Dr. Bain, *read* Fellow of the Royal College.
103, — 23, *for* donation, *read* direction.
107, — 12, *after* England, *add* being from Wakefield, in Yorkshire.
149, — 4, *for* Glosson, *read* Glisson.
203, — 17, *for* life, *read* topic.
204, — 6, *for* arise, *read* raise.
215, — 28, *for* non, *read* usu.
239, — 16, *for* composing, *read* comparing.
314, — 13, *for* Westminster School, *read* under Dr. Burney.
Ibid. — 15, *omit* "as well as Edinburgh."
335, — 21, *for* profession, *read* possession.
336, — 4, *for* Norfolk, *read* Gloucestershire.
357, — 20, *for* assimulating, *read* assimilating.