

most ill-requited officers in the East; their lives are spent in doing good, and old age brings, with it little to solace but the remembrance of the past. It is to be hoped that a profession, combining in its exercise, science, extensive knowledge, and christian charity, will soon meet its deserts.—*Montgomery Martin's History of the British Colonies*, vol. 1, p. 87.

[There appears considerable discrepancy in the dates. Sir H. Halford says that Gabriel Boughton obtained his permission in 1636—i. e., four years after the Great Mogul granted permission to establish a factory at Piple; and Mr. Martin says, that in 1656, owing to Boughton's skill, permission was given to establish one on the right bank of the Hooghly, and in alluding to this he also says it was in 1655. The discrepancy, however, does not alter the merit of facts so creditable to our profession.]

3.—“I was very anxious to procure, if possible, some medical advice for Mysseri, whose illness prevented my departure. Every one of the European practising doctors, of whom there had been many, had either died or fled; it was said, however, that there was an Englishman in the medical service of the Pasha, who quietly remained at his post, but that he never engaged in private practice. I determined to try if I could obtain assistance in this quarter. I did not venture at first, and at such a time as this, to ask him to visit a servant who was prostrate on the bed of sickness, but thinking I might thus gain an opportunity of persuading him to attend Mysseri, I wrote a note mentioning my own affair of the sore throat, and asking for the benefit of his medical advice. He instantly followed back my messenger, and was at once shown up into my room. I entreated him to stand off, telling him fairly how deeply I was “compromised,” and especially by my contact with a person actually ill, and since dead of plague. The generous fellow with a good humoured laugh at the terrors of the contagionists, marched straight up to me and forcibly seized my hand, and shook it with manly violence. I felt grateful indeed, and swelled with fresh pride of race, because that my countryman could carry himself so nobly. He soon cured Mysseri as well as me, and all this he did from no other motives than the pleasure of doing a kindness, and the delight of braving a danger.”—*Cairo and the Plague*. *Eöthen*, p. 314.

(To be continued.)

Medical Intelligence.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

Lord Morpeth obtained leave on Tuesday, March 30th, pursuant to notice, to bring into the House of Commons a Bill for improving the Health of Towns.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Gentlemen admitted Licentiates, Thursday, March 11th:—John Shepherd Fletcher, Manchester; Thomas Oldacres, Market Bosworth; Thomas Binford Eyre, Yeovil; Nathaniel Best Gill, E. I. Comp. Service; George Booker, Dronfield, Derbyshire; Edward

Mawthill Tearne, Stockton, Worcestershire; Horatio Lillifant, Exeter; Charles Henry Holman, Crediton; Edward Hancock, Stoke, near Plymouth.

Gentlemen admitted Licentiates, Thursday, March 18th:—Robert Finch, Greenwich; Robert Kemp Buckell, Southampton; George Anstice Knott, Bristol; John Edmund Currey, Essex.

OBITUARY.

Died, February 27th, at Tripoli, John Dickson, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, on the half-pay of the British Navy. Dr. Dickson had been resident at Tripoli upwards of thirty years, and such had been the extent of his gratuitous attendance on the indigent, that his decease was looked upon as a great public calamity. His funeral was escorted by a military guard of honour, sent by the Pacha, and attended by the Foreign Consuls, by all the European residents of every class, and by several thousands of Jews and Mahomedans.

March 16th, at Southampton, aged 28, Julius Veronge, Esq., M.D., Surgeon of one of the Royal West India Mail Packets.

March 20th, aged 71, Charles Rochement Aikin, Esq., of Bloomsbury Square, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and well known for his scientific and practical knowledge of chemistry.

March 26th, in Bedford Square, T. Wilkinson King, Esq., Surgeon, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, &c., at Guy's Hospital.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Microscopic Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease. By Arthur Hill Hassall, F.L.S. &c. Part VIII. London: Highley. 1847.

Lecture, introductory to a Course of Clinical Medicine, delivered in the Theatre of Queen's College, Birmingham. By Samuel Wright, M.D., Edin., F.R.S.S.A., Physician to the Queen's Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in Queen's College, Birmingham, &c. &c. London: Churchill. 1847. 8vo., pp. 23.

An Essay on the Nature and Properties of the Tenbury Mineral Waters. By A. W. Davis, M.D., London: Whitaker. 1847. pp. 40.

CONICAL CORNEA.

Mr. W. White Cooper would feel greatly obliged to any gentleman who would, from observation, favour him with the particulars of cases of *conical cornea*, together with an abstract of the treatment employed, and the result.

2, Tenterden Street, Hanover Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Mr. F. Buckill; the Sheffield Medical Society; Dr. J. Campbell; the Birmingham Pathological Society; Mr. Bartrum; Mr. J. E. Wood.