

too exalted to have even the implied suspicion of exceeding their authority.

My whole "Address" may be considered as *one* proposition. I state, "if one thousand gentlemen will *immediately* enrol themselves," &c. &c., I finish by asking for a committee to "discuss and arrange the best preliminary steps"—preliminary steps for what? "to demonstrate the necessity?" No; the question of "necessity" was settled by the unanimous admission of all the present members of the Association at Sheffield—to obtain "reports of the benevolent, provident, and self-supporting institutions now existing?" I will not suppose Dr. Soulby thinks so ill of me as to imagine I could possibly have the temerity, or the presumption, to stand before the enlightened meeting at Sheffield, to utter crude and undigested matter, the froth of my own mind, without assimilating with it the best materials to render it nutritive. I had then, previous to that meeting, in conjunction with an intelligent and practical actuary, bestowed great pains, and occupied much time in investigating the merits of every institution which had the least bearing upon the subject, from the Metropolitan Medical Society, the Naval and Military Annuity Fund, to even others of a more subordinate character, but which nevertheless possessed merits peculiarly their own. From the study of these varied and beautiful institutions, calculating from data as correct as figures could give correctness, and judging from my own knowledge of professional wants, and professional capabilities, I arrived at the conclusion, that the principles detailed in my "Address" would, if "vigorously acted upon," produce an institution calculated to confer an ever lasting blessing upon the profession.

That conclusion I still persist in, and I repeat, that if the medical public will shake off their apathy and support a General Institution, analogous to the one I have proposed, and which indeed is but carrying out the principle suggested by Dr. Percival, *professional paupers* would be unknown amongst us, and the disconsolate widow, with her helpless orphans, would bless the kindly hand and the generous heart, which supplied "oil and wine" to their wounded spirits.

Have the Committee then, exceeded their powers? I say, no,—they have considered, discussed, and arranged what has appeared to them "the best preliminary steps for *establishing* a "General Medical Annuity Fund,"—a fund which has no design of interfering with other strictly charitable institutions—a fund that is *sui generis* designed to meet acknowledged wants, to furnish *lasting* support, not to help to day and withhold to-morrow, but to administer daily bread to those who need it; and is there a heart in Christendom that would not rejoice at such an establishment? I envy not that man who would put a single obstacle in its way.

Thus, Sir, I have plainly and with every deference to your esteemed and intelligent correspondent, endeavoured to answer his objections. I may have failed in doing so, though I fervently pray he may see as I do, for in a good cause, who would not be glad of converts? As I have said before, I have no personal interest in this matter, I have no desire for notoriety—no ambition to gratify,—nor any expectation of either personal or family benefit; yet, I have imposed upon myself a task, from which I will never shrink while it

pleases Heaven to give me power and capacity to sustain it. It is a holy—a religious cause; sacred because it advocates the claims of the helpless and the bereaved, those for whom we are told there is special protection in the everlasting arms of OMNIPOTENCE HIMSELF.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

EDWARD DANIELL.

Newport Pagnell, Nov. 22, 1845.

DR. JARVIS'S APPARATUS FOR REDUCING DISLOCATIONS, FRACTURES, &c.

It may possibly interest some of our readers who had an opportunity of examining the apparatus of Dr. Jarvis for the reduction of fractures and dislocations when it was exhibited at Sheffield, to learn the opinion of the French Surgeons on this ingenious contrivance. The editor of the *Gazette Médicale de Paris*, M. Jules Guerin, makes the following observations respecting it:—"Dr. Jarvis, of the United States, has communicated to us the apparatus which he has invented for the reduction of dislocations and fractures. We have examined it with the greatest interest and care. While awaiting the opportunity of giving a detailed description of this apparatus, and of making known the principal cases in which it has been employed, it is our duty to state that it appears to us to be extremely ingenious, conceived upon the best principles, and capable of numerous and varied applications."

COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

By the command of her Majesty this College is to be hereafter called the Royal College of Chemistry. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has accepted the office of President, and has presented the College with a donation of one hundred pounds.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, November 28th, 1845:—C. E. Joseph; F. Howard; J. H. Williams; W. Cadge; A. Burleigh; E. Minshall; D. Trotter; G. D. Nelson.

OBITUARY.

November 15th, after an illness of a few days, at Wellington, Somerset, Richard Kidgell, Esq., aged 57, one of the Senior Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery of that town.

November 19th, at Brighton, aged 48, James Williamson, Esq., M.D., of Stretton Hall, Cheshire, late Physician to the Leeds General Infirmary.

November 24th, at Lower Bedford Place, Lincoln, Robert Williams, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Senior Physician to St. Thomas' Hospital.

November 25th, at Ashbourne, aged 58, John Nicholson, Esq., Surgeon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Mr. Crawford; Mr. W. H. Colborne; Dr. Burridge; and Mr. C. J. Gibb.