

money loss to all executive medical officers, and, to the unfortunate married surgeon, nearly ruin.

Now, sir, the question which, I think, might have well been put with respectful confidence by the deputation to the Secretary of State for War, is somewhat in this wise. "Seeing that you are effecting a saving to the State by greatly increasing the work, the discomfort, and the expenses of the army surgeons, what is the consideration you propose to make to them in return?"

I am, etc.,

AN OLD ARMY SURGEON.

## OBITUARY.

EDMUND MANLEY, M.B., MANCHESTER.

WE have to record the death of Dr. Edmund Manley of Manchester, at the age of 46, which occurred on April 6th, at his residence, Rydal Mount, in that city. He was the son of the well known local practitioner, Mr. W. E. Manley, surgeon, of Tyldesley, near Manchester, and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, where he early distinguished himself by his talent and application. He was apprenticed to his uncle, Dr. William Jepson of Salford, and studied at the Manchester School of Medicine. In the year 1849, he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, and, in the following year, he took his degree of M.B. at the University of London, coming out in the first division. After qualifying, he became physicians' assistant at the Manchester Royal Infirmary—a position which he filled with great credit; and the next public appointment he held was that of Resident Medical Officer to the Manchester Workhouse, where he remained for four years; after which time the guardians opened their new workhouse at Crumpsall, and appointed Dr. Manley the Visiting Medical Officer. This appointment, to the regret of the guardians, by whom he was held in high esteem, he had to resign on account of illness; but, upon regaining his health, and being again anxious for work, he accepted the position of Assistant Medical Officer at the Prestwich County Lunatic Asylum, near Manchester. He next succeeded to the important office of Resident Medical Superintendent to the Ashton Street Lunatic Asylum, Liverpool, and he afterwards settled down to private practice in Manchester. About three years ago, he was struck down by an attack of paraplegia, to which he ultimately succumbed. Latterly, the pain in his legs and feet was so excruciating and incessant, that he had to take large quantities of morphia, and inhaled as much as a pound of chloroform per day, in order to obtain even moderate relief from his sufferings, which he bore with most exemplary patience and Christian fortitude. After death, there was found extensive softening of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord. Dr. Manley was an accomplished botanist and microscopist, and possessed an extensive knowledge of classics, mathematics, and modern languages. He leaves a widow, but no family.

ROBERT COWIE, M.D., M.A., LERWICK.

DR. COWIE died at his residence, in Lerwick, on the morning of Friday, May 1st, at the early age of 32. He was a tall, powerful man, capable of undergoing very great fatigue, and was in his usual health till the Wednesday evening before he died. For some time past, he had been suffering from occasional attacks of dyspepsia, and on the night of April 29th, was attacked by severe inflammation of the bowels, which carried him off after twenty-six hours' illness. Dr. Cowie succeeded to his father's practice in 1866, and although then only twenty-four years of age, and having just completed his studies, he very soon attained a good position. His uncle, Dr. Isaac Cowie, was also well known in Lerwick as a medical practitioner.

Dr. Cowie received his education partly at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A., and partly at the University of Edinburgh, where he was a favourite student of the late Sir James Simpson. Dr. Cowie sent a paper on "Health and Longevity" to the International Medical Congress of Paris. The "Graduation Thesis" (on small-pox, etc.), and the paper on "Health and Longevity," were the basis of Dr. Cowie's *Handbook of Shetland*, which is, on the whole, the most complete work yet published on the islands. He had completed a second edition of this book, carefully revised only a few days before his death. He was so enthusiastically devoted to the interests of Shetland, that everything affecting it had a charm for him; and perhaps there is no man living who has as intimate an acquaintance with the history and topography of the islands, and the manners, customs and habits of the people, as the author of *Shetland and its Inhabitants*.

Dr. Cowie, besides a good private practice, was Admiralty Surgeon at this port, medical officer to the Northern Lighthouses, the Prison

Board, the Oddfellows' Society, and to the Parochial Boards of Dingwall and Bressay. He was also vaccinator for almost the whole Islands. He was a man of thorough public spirit, and whatever seemed for the best interests of the people met with his ready and energetic support. His death cast a gloom over the whole town, and, indeed, over the whole islands his loss is lamented. The poor found in him a follower of the great Physician, ministering to the wants both of body and soul, and mourn the loss of one of their truest friends.

JOHN MCLENNAN, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., late Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

DR. MCLENNAN died suddenly at his residence in Harley Street on April 5th, in the seventy-second year of his age. He had served thirty years in the Bombay Presidency, from 1822 to 1855, and, during this period, had filled the chief positions of importance in the Medical Department. He was, at the outset of his career, Assistant-Surgeon of the European General Hospital, then Surgeon of the Native General Hospital, Civil Surgeon at the Presidency, Surgeon of the European General Hospital, Medical Store-keeper, Surgeon to four Governors, Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency Division, and finally Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

For nearly twenty years, Dr. McLennan practised as a physician in Bombay with great success, and acquired a high reputation for skill and assiduous and generous devotion to the interests of the sick, and for a liberal and upright bearing to his fellows. He was at all times fully conversant with the literature of his profession, and his library was always abreast of its progress and its changes. He understood well the theories and principles of medicines, but he never discussed them in writing and rarely in conversation. His mind was of that practical character which quietly accepts and appropriates principles, but deals only with their application. He did not discourse on disease in the abstract, but took each case as it came before him, and brought the full power of his disciplined mind to bear upon it in all its aspects. He had no peculiar views regarding tropical disease, no peculiar methods of treatment. He observed with care and applied the lessons of experience and of study with great judgment and skill. He practised at a time when antiphlogistic treatment was in vogue, and he followed it freely, but with a method and a reserve peculiarly his own. He knew the force of the periods of exacerbation of forms of tropical disease in sthenic Europeans, and he controlled it by antiphlogistic means; but he also knew the tendency of remissions to pass into states of exhaustion, and he was, therefore, always careful to have means of support—of which beef-tea was his favourite—ready at hand, and to time his visits with reference to these risks.

As superintending surgeon and physician-general, Dr. McLennan evinced great ability in all departments of medical administration. Every question relating to the health of the troops, the jails, and the general population commanded his prompt and careful consideration; and many important measures originated during the period of his control. He was much interested in the medical education of the natives of India. At the very commencement of his service, he had charge of a vernacular medical school, and, when, at a more advanced period, Grant's Medical College was established, he, as a member of the Board of Education, gave the college his most earnest support. When, in March 1851, it became necessary to determine the methods of conducting the final examination in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence, Dr. McLennan accepted the office of Government Examiner, assisted by three assessors, and discharged the duties in 1851-52-53-54. The examinations were open to the public, and were attended by the principal, the professors, and many members of the European and native community. He allotted three days to each subject—one for written, a second for oral, and a third for practical exercises. The clinical examination in medicine and surgery was conducted in a special manner. During the month or six weeks preceding the other examinations, Dr. McLennan, three days in each week, was present in the clinical wards during the visit. The candidates were in charge of the cases, and the examiner watched their proceedings, interrogated regarding the sick under their care, and thus formed his judgment and estimate of their practical acquirements.

Dr. McLennan retired from the Indian Service on January 26th 1855, honoured by the well-deserved eulogy of the Government, and commemorated by the public by the endowment of a scholarship, and a medal bearing his name, in Grant's Medical College.

Dr. McLennan, on returning to England, resumed with ardour the subjects of study which, even in his active life in India, he had never entirely neglected. He substituted for the languages of the East—with several of which he was well acquainted—the modern languages of Europe. He was a careful student of all questions of public polity and