

Dislocation of the shoulder	3
" hip	4
" clavicle	1
" anle	4
" wrist	1
" elbow	1
Eye, injury of	4
Eye-ball, wound of	1
Erysipelas	2
Fistula in ano	7
Fracture of the cranium	4
" spine	1
" scapula	3
" clavicle	8
" ribs	12
" ribs and clavicle	1
" ribs and leg	2
" ribs, and emphysema	2
" jaw	3
" pelvis	3
" thigh	30
" thigh and arm	1
" thigh & dislocation of hip	1
" both thighs, compound } fracture of the leg, } delirium tremens }	1
" thigh and leg	1
Fracture of the leg	54
" arm	17
" patella	1
" fore-arm	12
" elbow joint	5
" leg, and concussion	1
" compound of fore-arm	4
" compound of thigh & leg	2
" leg, with partial dislocation	4
" compound of leg	13
" compound of arm, leg, } and jaw, &c. }	1
Hydrocele	8
Hare-lip	6
Hernia, strangulated	9
Hæmorrhoids	1
Injury of the head	34
" chest	3
" hand	7
" perineum	1
Mortification of the toes	1
Molluscum	1
Noli me tangere	1
Necrosis	3
Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal	2
" strumous	3
" acute	5
Phymosis	4
Polypus of the nose	1
" uterus	1
Prolapsus uteri	1
Sprains	13
Stricture of the urethra	7
" rectum	2
Syphilis	8
Scald	2
Stone	1
Spine, injury of	1
Tumours	10

Tonsils, enlarged	2
Testicle, inflamed	3
Throat, wound of	1
Tetanus	1
Tendon, injury of	2
Ulcer of leg	8
Ulcer of cornea	1
Urine, extravasation of	1
Uterus, disease of	1
Urine, retention of	1
Wounds, contused	17
" incised	13
" lacerated	11
" gunshot	5
" knee joint	2
" anle joint	2
Warts	2
Various	128

803

The number of deaths was 57.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MEMOIR OF DR. BARLOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

SIR,

Although you have announced, in a former number, the loss which the Provincial Medical Association has sustained, in common with the profession, and the public at large, by the lamented death of Dr. Barlow, of Bath; yet I am induced to request your insertion of the following brief account of his professional career, with a list of his works, as far as I am acquainted with them, in the belief that every thing relating to our distinguished and esteemed associate will be interesting to those members who enjoyed his friendship, and had the pleasure of meeting him at our anniversaries; every one of which he attended from the first formation of the Association at Worcester, in 1832, to our last assembly at Leeds, in 1843.

Edward Barlow was born at Mullingar, county of Meath, Ireland, on the 25th of June, 1779. His father was a distinguished practitioner at that place, and died August 9, 1825, at the advanced age of 81. The *Westmeath Journal*, in announcing his death, stated that "he was for fifty-six years surgeon to the County Infirmary, and for the greater part of that period, until years and infirmity limited his exertions, in possession of the almost undivided medical practice of the surrounding country—a sure proof of the zeal and ability with which he exercised the arduous duties of his professional calling."

Dr. Barlow commenced his professional education under the guidance and direction of his father, who, from an early period, intended to bring up his son to the medical profession, in the expectation that he would succeed to his private practice, and public appointment at the Infirmary. In furtherance of these objects, and to enable him to become a Licentiate of the Dublin College of Surgeons, he was bound apprentice to his father, and after the expiration of his apprenticeship, attended the various lectures and hospitals in Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; at the latter place he was a pupil of Clive and Cooper, at the

Borough Hospitals. He became a Licentiate of the Dublin College of Surgeons in May, 1801, and graduated at Edinburgh in June, 1803.

He resided in Dublin, and practised as a surgeon till 1807, when he came to Bath, and commenced that career as a physician, which soon led to celebrity and distinction. He cultivated medical science with zeal and assiduity, and communicated to the public the result of his reflections in various writings. He became physician successively to the Bath City Infirmary, (previously to its junction with the Casualty Hospital, when the two charities formed the United Hospital), and to the General Hospital. He performed the duties of physician to both these Hospitals in the most assiduous and laborious way. He was scarcely ever absent on his allotted days of attendance, and generally visited both Hospitals daily. At the United Hospital he usually spent from three to four hours in investigating and prescribing for the complaints of the out-door applicants, and the patience with which he listened to their histories, and the kindness of his demeanour towards them, made him a great favourite with this class. His exertions, however, were not limited to objects connected with his profession. He was the zealous and eloquent advocate of every project that was calculated to extend knowledge, promote humanity, or in any way to be useful to his fellow-creatures. He was one of the original founders of the Literary and Philosophical Institution, and ever afterwards an active member of its Committee. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing a Phrenological Society in Bath, and was always ready to furnish a paper at their meetings, when no other contributor could be found. He was a zealous supporter of the Humane Society. Amongst the poor who applied as out-patients at the United Hospital he often found that great misery arose from want of proper clothing, and to remedy in some degree this evil, he formed a charity for the purpose of distributing flannel waistcoats to such objects as appeared likely to be benefited by them. This charity is now attached to the Hospital, and has been productive of great comfort to many poor persons who were suffering from rheumatism.

Indeed, it is not saying too much in praise of Dr. Barlow, to assert that his benevolent feelings led him to support with his pen, his purse, and his personal exertions, every object of public charity and utility.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the readers of this journal how warmly he was interested in the prosperity of the Provincial Medical Association. We have all admired his zeal, and been delighted with the eloquence with which, at our annual meetings, he always advocated every measure that was likely to promote the welfare of the Society, or advance the honour and respectability of the profession. At our future assemblies his absence will indeed be deplored, and we shall all feel that we have sustained a loss which cannot be easily supplied.

Dr. Barlow's private practice was considerable as a consulting physician, but not so extensive in regard to general practice as might have been expected from his talents and his zeal, united as they were with the advantage of being connected with two hospitals, both of which afforded ample experience, and presented favourable opportunities of observing disease. There

can be no doubt, however, that if he had desired more extensive private employment he might have obtained it; but he loved the science, and disliked the trade of medicine. He was sufficiently affluent to be satisfied with a limited income from his professional exertions, and a belief generally prevailed, that professional emolument was a matter of indifference, or, at least, of secondary importance, to him.

In all the social and domestic relations of life he was most exemplary. He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a sincere friend. His manners were at times reserved, but he was generous and benevolent. His habits were retired, and he was not fond of much society, but no one could receive his friends with greater hospitality and courtesy. He had a deep sense of religion, which he manifested, not so much by the observance of austere forms, as by a conscientious discharge of all the duties of life. His health began to decline about two years before his death, when he experienced a severe domestic calamity, from the shock of which he never recovered. His changed appearance at the meeting of the Association at Leeds was observed by all his friends, and from that time he progressively declined. Latterly his emaciation became extreme, and he finally sank under the effects of disease on the 2nd of April in this year.

I abstain from relating the particulars of his complaint, as I have reason to believe that an account of his case will be given to the public elsewhere.

The governors of the Bath Hospital met on the 1st of May, to elect a successor to Dr. Barlow, and before they separated the following resolution was unanimously passed, the whole body of governors simultaneously rising, as a mark of respect to the memory of one who was so universally and deservedly esteemed:—"That this court desire to record the expression of their unfeigned sorrow at the decease of the late senior physician, the lamented Dr. Barlow, and their gratitude for the services which, during the period of twenty-five years, he so cheerfully and efficiently rendered. Whether they regard his skill, his humanity, his attention to the sick and suffering, or his conduct as a member of the honourable profession to which he belonged, they feel that his departure has left a blank which will not easily be filled."

Dr. Barlow has been long known to the medical profession by the extent and value of his writings, which are characterized by elegance of composition and copiousness of illustration. He wrote with great fluency and remarkable rapidity; such indeed was his ready command of language that he appeared to have the power of exhausting every subject on which he treated, almost without an effort. This facility of expressing his ideas led him probably to an early as well as a frequent use of his pen, for his first contribution to medical literature, I find, was written while he was a student. It is impossible to enumerate all Dr. Barlow's publications, as, besides his more important works, he wrote in newspapers, and other periodicals, on various topics of local and temporary interest; but the following list contains, I believe, his chief medical productions —

"History of a considerable Wound of the Brain, attended with singular circumstances, by Mr. Edward Barlow, student of Medicine at Edinburgh, from

Westmeath, Ireland."—*Duncan's Annals of Medicine*, for 1802.

"Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis, de Peritonitide Puerperarum."—Edinburgh, 1803.

"Case of Dysphagia, together with some other unusual affections, supervening on inflammation of the lungs, wherein a gum elastic tube was advantageously employed as a passage to the stomach."—*Dublin Medical and Physical Essays*, for June, 1807.

"Observations on Medical Reform; illustrating the present condition of medical science, education, and practice, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and proposing such alterations therein, as appear most likely to succeed in remedying the several evils which abound in this profession, and which have at length become subjects of universal complaint."—Dublin, 1807.

Dr. Barlow's other works on Medical Reform were—

"An attempt to develop the Fundamental Principles which should guide the Legislature in regulating the Profession of Physic."—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. 14.

"Exposition of the present state of the Profession of Physic in England, and of the Laws enacted for its Government."—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. 16.

"An Essay on the Medical Profession, showing its natural unity, and suggesting such arrangements as would render its condition conformable to just principles of Political Science, and conducive to the interests both of the profession and the public."—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. 28.

"An Essay on Medical Reform."—*London Medical Gazette*, vol. 13.

Besides these articles, Dr. Barlow wrote the reports that were presented to the Provincial Association on Medical Reform.

Dr. Barlow's other contributions to the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* were, "Pathological and practical observations," occupying part of seven numbers, in vols. 9 and 10.

"Case of laceration of the fibres of the gastrocnemius muscle, treated without rest or confinement." Vol. 19.

"A case of bronchocele successfully treated by iodine." Vol. 21.

In the *Lancet* he published "A case in which chalybeate pills were retained for an unusual time in the intestines."—*Lancet*, March, 1827.

In the *Midland Reporter* he inserted "An account of a tape worm."—*Midland Reporter*, No. 13.

"On spinal weakness, and some effects of incipient curvature." No. 14.

"On dropsy, with coagulable urine." No. 16.

The Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association are enriched by the following productions of his pen:—

"The objects and modes of medical investigation."

"Biographical memoirs of the late Dr. Thackeray, of Bedford." Vol. 1.

"The retrospective address delivered at the first anniversary of the Association, held at Bristol in the year 1833." Vol. 2.

"Records of ovarian tumours." Vol. 4.

"Address at the meeting of the Association, at Bath." Vol. 7.

"Address on vacating the chair at Liverpool." Vol. 8.

He wrote the following articles in the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*:—

"Antiphlogistic regimen."

"Congestion of blood."

"Determination of blood."

"Physical education."

"Gastrodynia."

"Gout."

"Plethora;" and

"Rheumatism."

The "Essay on Physical Education" has been translated into most of the continental languages, and is generally admired.

In 1822 he published "An Essay on the Medicinal Efficacy and Employment of the Bath Waters, illustrated by Remarks on the Physiology and Pathology of the Animal Frame, with reference to the Treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, and Eruptive Diseases."

To give an abstract of all these works would require a volume; most of them indeed are well known, and all are accessible to your readers. Extended comment is therefore unnecessary, and I need not occupy your pages by enlarging on their merits.

It will be perceived, that the subject of medical reform occupied Dr. Barlow's attention at an early period of his life. The pamphlet published at Dublin, in 1807, was a reprint of letters previously inserted in a newspaper. It was dedicated to Lord Henry Tetty, the present Marquis of Lansdowne. The author did not attach his name to it; but, in the preface, says, that "he is veiled in an obscurity which curiosity shall in vain attempt to penetrate." It may not therefore, be generally known, that this work was written by Dr. Barlow, as I believe he never publicly acknowledged it; but I have a copy which he presented to me, and, at the time, avowed its paternity.

Medical reform was a favourite theme with Dr. Barlow throughout his life, and how zealously and ably he vindicated its cause, must be in the recollection of most of the members of the Association. He was examined before the Parliamentary Committee, appointed in 1834, to inquire into the state of the profession; but his evidence was never printed, having, I believe, been lost in the fire that destroyed the Houses of Parliament.

I ought to have included in the list of his works one, which, though not strictly medical, is on a subject sufficiently connected with our profession to be deemed interesting to, and worthy of consideration by, medical men. I allude to a pamphlet which he published in 1825 (anonymously), and entitled "An Apology for the Study of Phrenology;" in which the author maintains its truth, and asserts its utility. Dr. Barlow became a convert to this science at the amiable and lamented Spurzheim's first visit to Bath in 1814, and was ever afterwards its zealous advocate. He was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Phrenological Society, during its existence, and read three papers on phrenological subjects before the members in 1840 and 1841.

I must not, however, trespass further on your space. The tribute which I now offer to the memory of our departed friend is very inadequate to his merits, but it is written by one who was long and intimately

acquainted with him ; one who admired his talents, esteemed his virtues, and will ever sincerely lament his death. It was not my intention to give a complete history of Dr. Barlow's life, and if this brief sketch of his character should disappoint the expectations of his friends, they may derive consolation from the assurance that his works have secured him a lasting fame with his profession, and that his memory will be held in grateful and honourable remembrance by his numerous friends in that Association, of which he was not only one of the founders, but one of its most useful, active, and eloquent members.

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ONE OF DR. BARLOW'S INTIMATE FRIENDS

P.S.—As a matter of curiosity, the friends of Dr. Barlow may like to know the impression which his person and manners made on the mind of an intelligent foreigner ; I, therefore, append to my letter an extract from a work of Dr. Gibson, Professor of Surgery, at Philadelphia, who attended the meeting of the Association at Liverpool, and was evidently much interested in our proceedings. Dr. Gibson, on his return to America, published an amusing little volume,* in which he gave an account of the medical men he met with in Europe ; and though he could not have had extensive intercourse with those gentlemen, from the short period of his visit at each place, yet his sketches, making due allowance for their flattery, generally bear sufficient resemblance to their originals, not only to show that Dr. Gibson is an acute observer of human nature, but that he must in some instances have made minute inquiry about the characters he has described :—

“Of the venerable Dr. Barlow, of Bath, who the year before had filled the honourable office of president of the Association, I cannot but speak in terms of high commendation. Though approaching in appearance and garb to the primitive simplicity of a Quaker or Methodist, there is an energy displayed in his fine regular features, in connexion with a bald head, and such development of the anterior lobes as a phrenologist would associate with extraordinary moral and intellectual qualities, enjoined with uncommon vigour of frame, in shape of short, well-knit joints, and brawny muscles, as would induce even a careless observer to conclude, at first sight, that he was no common man. Such was my own conclusion before he opened his lips, and by the time he had uttered a dozen words, in returning thanks to the Association for the compliment paid in selecting him as last year's Chairman, I was fully prepared to believe that few men could be found in that, or any other assembly, superior to him in vigour of intellect, clearness of conception, consistency of views, and dignity of mind and demeanour ; and I was not mistaken ; for, afterwards, during the whole of the debates, there was displayed a degree of intellectual composure and serenity, with quickness, sagacity, and even sharpness, so visible in his piercing black eyes, mixed with it, but so tempered, at the same time, by kindness of manner, and benevolent expression, as to impress irresistibly his hearers that he was not only a very sensible, highly cultivated, and learned man, but a good, honest, truth-seeking, plain-dealing, excellent Christian. By

* “Rambles in Europe.” Philadelphia : 1841.

birth, I believe, Dr. Barlow is an Irishman ; certainly he ought to be, judging from his short compact figure, square shoulders, and muscular powers ; but he has not a particle of brogue, nor any of that merry moisture of the eye, and comicalness of countenance that stamp the Hibernian ; on the contrary, his speech and whole demeanour afford apparent evidence of the regular John Bull. His writings, by which he is well known in Europe, and in this country, consist of a work on Pathology, published twenty years ago ; an Essay on Ovarian Dropsy ; another on the Efficacy of Bath Waters, and of various papers in different periodical publications.” (Pages 109, 110.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE INFIRMARY.

CASES IN THE PRACTICE OF SIR JOHN FIFE.

Reported by Mr. F. A. GIBB.

TUMOUR OF THE TONGUE.

John Harris Shields, aged 13, admitted into the Newcastle-on-Tyne General Infirmary, May 2, 1844, apparently healthy, observed a tumour in the tongue first about six months ago. It seems about the size of a filbert, and is situated on the right side, far back.

7th. The boy being laid on a table, Sir John Fife passed an armed needle through the left side of the tongue, by which it was drawn forward. A scalpel was then passed rapidly through the healthy structure of the tongue, separating first the posterior portion of the disease, and, by a continued incision, the inner and anterior part. There was active hæmorrhage at first, but the vessels gradually retracted after the mouth had been often washed out with cold water. The cauterization was not therefore used.

A section of the disease showed the centre to be quite cartilaginous, but the circumference was surrounded by an imperfect cyst.

8th. Tongue a little deformed, the space filling up, and cicatrization going on rapidly. Bowels regular.

9th. Has no pain nor uneasiness.

12th. Going on well. No pain, and the part nearly cicatrized, and cicatrix very small ; scarcely any alteration in the form of the tongue, which is less foul.

20th. Tongue quite clean ; can scarcely see any alteration in the form of the tongue.

21st. Can see nothing now ; convalescent.

INDURATED TUMOUR OF THE BREAST.

Mary Hurst, aged 36, admitted May 2, 1844. A large indurated tumour of the breast beginning to adhere ; retraction of the nipple ; extensive disease of the axillary glands ; disease has not long been discovered ; complexion dark, formerly ruddy, now sallow ; menstruation regular.

7th. Sir J. Fife made an incision in the axilla, intending to complete the excision of the glandular disease before commencing that of the breast, but the former proving more extensive than had been previously ascertained, and more room being required, the incision was at once extended to the lower part of the sternum. The upper incision was next made, the two including an elliptical portion of integument of great extent. The dissection was commenced in the axilla from below upwards ; the thoracic longior with its veins and nerves was removed with the glan-