

Public Baths and Washhouses have been established, in great measure, through the exertions of Mr. Duncan, aided by Mr. Alderman Butler. A Free Library is open, and largely used; one of many benefits which Mr. Alderman Sadler has procured for his native city. And though our Workhouse is no model for any public institution, perhaps the Guardians' Industrial School at Cowley may ere long be so esteemed. Three Cemeteries have been prepared outside the City.

We want then, for the remedy of the Social and Physical Evils which in common with other towns we have, first, the thorough use of the Powers we possess; then, the addition to our present Acts of certain Powers which we do not possess; or the placing ourselves under the Health of Towns' Act. Above all, whatever is done, should be done as part of a carefully prearranged plan, of which some is yearly executed till the whole is complete.

For these and all our common interests, we require the united, but unshrinking action of the best and ablest minds that dwell within our walls: the beginnings of this union we have already witnessed, and may hope to see it increase yet more and more.

With respect to the Arrangements, in the event of another Cholera Epidemic visiting Oxford, it has only to be said, that probably none could be better than those adopted in 1854, and described in Part II., with the following exceptions: that—

- 1st, They should be determined upon, whenever a decided Cholera Epidemic appears in any town in England: though of course salaries need not generally commence till the Epidemic appears.
- 2dly, The Authorities should certainly be able to command, at any moment, adequate space for a House of Observation.
- 3rdly, There should certainly be at once provided Wards for Contagious Diseases, if not by the Infirmary, by some other Body.
- 4thly, In any Diarrhoea Epidemic, the Public should be earnestly cautioned to destroy by Acids, or Caustic Alkalies, all Diarrhoea Evacuations, before they are cast into Drains or Cesspools; and to destroy them as soon as they are passed*.

The convenience, economy, and wisdom of making these provisions beforehand, cannot be too earnestly insisted upon.

* None who are unacquainted with the ordinary habits of mankind on a large scale, can be expected to credit the difficulty of ensuring the observance of any prudential conduct. I saw under the bed of one Cholera Patient, the accumulated Cholera linen of the deceased child of the sufferer: it had lain for some days unwashed, and reeking. In a quiet respectable house, the

saturated linen of a Cholera Case was kept in a room in a large heap for the next washing-day. The mistress of the house had Cholera (in consequence?). No doubt such things were of constant occurrence, notwithstanding the provision made for washing all Cholera Linen, on the premises of the Board of Health.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.—See p. 90.

Danger attending certain localities at WITNEY.

The following brief statement connected with the late Epidemic may be not unacceptable to persons interested in the state of this industrious town. I may be permitted to express, by the way, my sincere thanks to the various gentlemen who aided me in my inquiries, when I was called upon by the Board of Guardians to advise them concerning the most efficient means of meeting the Epidemic, and to supply them with Nurses.

Cholera commenced in Clark's Yard, West End, *in the same house and in the same yard* where it broke out on its last visitation. I am informed that it followed the same course as in the first Cholera Epidemic, appearing almost simultaneously in the lower part of Corn Street (where indeed the first death occurred.) *Eighty-five* of the *one hundred and two* cases of Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea belong to these two localities. In them nearly all the deaths occurred; they were equally conspicuous in the last visitation.

The said *Clark's Yard*, in West End, lies low; it is rather damp; it receives into an ill-constructed drain a large quantity of offensive sewage; the drain runs near the well, which it pollutes; a few yards from the Houses it is uncovered and partially stagnant. It had, when I was there, one of the most sickening smells I ever perceived. In the lower part of Corn Street a large stagnant sewer approaches and crosses the street; it is altogether uncovered; from it proceed, after rain, and changes of temperatures, gases most offensive to the smell. It takes its origin in the High Street; in the first part of its course it is known by the name of Guns Hole, lower down it is called Emma's Dyke. It requires no medical knowledge to feel this to be a spot quite dangerous to the Town. In fact, with such spots in the centre of a population, no one should be surprised at the outbreak of Typhus, or any Virulent Disease.

APPENDIX B.—See Part iii. Chapter iii. p. 116.

Having been very desirous to know what were the ancient habits of the Chinese with respect to drainage, I was enabled, through the kindness of my learned friend Professor Max Müller, to obtain the following interesting particulars, from the well-known *Abbé Huc*. The questions which I transmitted are printed in Italics.

Extract from a letter of M. STANISLAS JULIEN, Member de l'Académie (le 30 Dec. 55).

“ Mais comme je tenais beaucoup à vous satisfaire j'ai eu recours à une personne qui a résidé et voyagé 15 ans en Chine, au célèbre abbé Huc, auteur du voyage au Thibet.

1°. *How are the large towns drained?*

Dans les grandes villes qui sont dallées ou pavées (quoique le pavage soit en général mal entretenu) l'écoulement des eaux pluviales et ménagères se fait, non au milieu de la rue, dans une partie en pente pour le ruisseau, mais des deux côtés des maisons, qui comme dans beaucoup de rues de notre capitale, sont un peu bombés, exactement comme dans la rue Vivienne, que vous connaissez, et où les eaux s'écoulent au bas des trottoirs, avec cette différence en notre faveur que, grâce à une invention très-avantageuse, le dessous des rebords du trottoir en question est creusé de manière que l'eau s'écoule par dessous le trottoir.

2°. *Has each house a cesspool?*

Beaucoup de maisons ont des fosses d'aisance; celles qui n'en ont pas, possèdent dans chaque logement des tinettes (sorte de tonneau haut et qui est plus large par sa base que par le haut); ces tinettes sont souvent fort élégantes et ornées de laque et de peintures comme des meubles d'ornement. Elles se ferment aussi hermétiquement qu'il est possible.

Il y a des industriels qui à des époques régulières viennent en chercher le contenu qu'ils payent assez cher; cela ressemble tout à fait à ce qu'on appelle à Paris des fosses inodorés; seulement chez nous c'est le particulier qui paye cette opération. Il y a encore cette différence; on vient chercher à domicile les tinettes, on les emporte pleines sur une voiture (qui va de maison à maison) et on en laisse à la place d'autres qui sont vides.

Les détails qui précèdent répondent à la 3^e question: *How are the cesspools cleaned out—by carts? or by drains?*

4°. *What do they do with the refuse? is it converted into manure? If so—how?*

Cette matière est employée à fumer les champs. Voyez les Mém. de Peking (16 vol. 4^o. tom. II. pag. 612*.)

Elle n'est pas convertie en engrais, au moyen de composts (c. à d. par son mélange avec d'autres substances qui en doublent ou triplent la quantité; mais elle est employée pure!

Suite de la question—*Whether by deodorizing process?*

Je viens de dire qu'on l'emploie pure et sans mélange; ce qui laisse sans objet les autres parties de la question: (*if so, what process? and in large or small, public or private establishments in or out of the towns?*)

5°. *Does the plan answer commercially?*

Suivant l'abbé Huc, cette matière est l'objet d'une espèce de spéculation très-avantageuse. Il y a des propriétaires qui établissent dans les rues très-fréquentées des fosses d'aisance où le public ne peut avoir accès qu'au moyen d'une petite retribution. Puis ces mêmes proprié-

* "Ta-feu"—*Stercus humanum*—considered by the Chinese the best of all manures, is used in two ways; it is either collected into pits and then diluted with water to form liquid manure, which is distributed either from watering pots, or by the usual processes of irrigation; or it may be mixed with loam earth, and then run into moulds, and so formed into cakes, which are dried in the air, and of these there is a considerable traffic. When used they are

reduced to powder, and then spread over the land. These cakes "bien loin de puer ont une odeur de violettes qui est agréable."

Vide "Mémoires concernant l'Histoire, les sciences, les arts, les mœurs, les usages &c. des Chinois—par les Missionnaires de Peking," in 16 vols. 4to, Paris, 1776—1814.—vol. 2. p. 612. The substance of the passage alluded to above is here given.

taires vendent encore la matière qui a été déposée par le public, à des industriels qui viennent la chercher et la transporter dans les campagnes où ils en tirent un bon parti.

Il y en a outre sur les routes voisines des champs des fosses d'aisance dont l'accès est gratuit, mais qui évidemment ont été établies bien plutôt dans l'intérêt du paysan agriculteur que du voyageur.

Quant à l'industrie des fosses d'aisance où l'on paye, elle ressemble tout à fait à celles des cabinets inodorés de Paris; il y a tel propriétaire qui en possède plusieurs en différents quartiers de la Capitale et en retire un bon revenu.

6°. *Is the present the same as the old plan? if not, when did they change, or what was the old plan?*

M. Huc croit que l'emploi des matières fécales pour engrais remonte aux temps les plus anciens, et que la manière de la recueillir a dû être la même autrefois qu'aujourd'hui.

Voilà, mon cher Monsieur, tout ce que je puis vous dire pour répondre aux questions du savant professeur d'Anatomie. Je souhaite qu'il en soit satisfait.

APPENDIX C.—See Part iii. Chapter ii. p. 131.

Protest against Introducing Gas into the Infirmary without Proper Ventilation.

The undersigned beg leave to Protest against the introduction of Gas into the Infirmary, without tubes for carrying off the Products of Combustion, as proposed by the Ventilation Committee.

The Products of Combustion of Gas are among the causes that deteriorate the atmosphere of dwellings and workshops; and of the various sanitary improvements that have been recently suggested, in this and other countries, there are none more sure than the means for removing those products of Combustion.

A County Hospital is especially bound to set an example for arrangements which are conducive to health, and can never be justified, when the power of reconsideration is open, in commencing plans which are known to be bad in their principle.

If the Radcliffe Infirmary, against the expressed wish of the Committee appointed to advise in the Ventilation of the Infirmary, place Gas-burners in the passages which have been made to communicate directly with the Wards, or in the Wards, without conducting away the products of Combustion from these burners, it will give countenance to the opinion that this precaution is at least unnecessary, and will furnish an argument for its neglect in workshops, and other rooms where many persons are congregated; to the great injury of the working classes, and the detriment of the public health.

Against this course the undersigned take leave to protest.

Signed by all the Physicians, two of the Surgeons, and seven Governors, including Professors Daubeny and Donkin.

The Gas is introduced all over the House without Ventilating Tubes.

APPENDIX D.—See Part iii. Chapter iv. p.136.

Letter from the Author to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, on the duty of erecting Wards for Cholera, or other Epidemic Disease.

DEAR MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,

During the late Cholera Epidemic, the Oxford Board of Health requested me to draw up an account of the disease as it appeared in Oxford in 1854.

In one section of that Report it is my duty to record whether any, or, if any, what, measures should be taken in another advent of the disease.

I have given my best attention to this subject, and having considered that the Town has already, between the years 1832 and 1854 inclusive, expended several hundred pounds on Temporary Buildings for the care of the sick, I have decided on recommending that Permanent Wards, with such appendages as may be necessary, be provided to meet the emergencies of any Epidemic.

The Welfare of the Town, its Health, its Reputation, and its Trade, demand that it should not be subjected to the periodical excitement of hurriedly erecting imperfect and expensive Temporary "Pest-houses," if by any means a conveniently-situated and Permanent building can be obtained.

No one need doubt that the existence of such a building would not only afford one of the best safeguards against the spread of most Epidemics, but also with certainty check the panic caused by the excitement of energetic preparations at the outset of the disease. It would be in readiness to receive *the first cases* in any outbreak; whereas on previous occasions the disease *has greatly spread before the necessary accommodation* has been provided.

The building need not be large. It should have a Ward for male and one for female patients; a Kitchen; Nurses' apartments; a convenient Surgery; a Laundry; a Bath, or Baths; and proper Drainage. The Wards should be capable of extension. All may be on one floor. The structure should, if possible, be conveniently situated for access from the Poorer parts of the town.

Assuming that such a structure should be raised in Oxford, the next points to be decided are, by whom, when, and under what management.

It is possible that Boards of Guardians may have power for the immediate erection and maintenance of such an establishment. But this is not at present quite certain; and even if it were, I do not think it by any means clear that this arrangement would be always the best.

In many of the smaller towns, probably, they would be the only body competent for the purpose. But in towns of the middle class, (as average county towns,) there exists usually a General Hospital. That Hospital possesses necessarily an efficient Permanent Staff, and all the apparatus for medical treatment on a complete scale, of the best kind the District can afford, and always in readiness.

I am not an advocate for the introduction of cases of Cholera, or Contagious Epidemic disease, into the General Wards of an ordinary Hospital; but, for the reason above stated,

namely, *the constant state of preparation of a most capable system of management*, I should advocate the erection of *Wards properly detached*, as eminently serviceable to the whole District which supplies the patients to the General Hospital.

Whether any given Hospital is able or willing to furnish such accommodation, is a question for the Hospital alone in each case to consider. The chief grounds of inquiry would be:—

1. The Site.
2. The Benefit or Detriment to the efficiency of the Institution.
3. The Funds.

1. In the case of Oxford and the Radcliffe Infirmary, all these would be favourable to the proposal. The large garden at the back of the Infirmary* is more open than any other available site which is near the centre of our poor population, and the nature of the adjoining property to the North, the existence of great roads to the East and West, and of large open spaces occupied by the Workhouse and the University Press, all render it probable that this district will never be closely pressed upon by habitations.

2. The general benefit to the Charity would partly lie in this,—that every Institution which holds a high character for efficiency, must, in order to maintain that character, *meet any demands which new circumstances evoke*; and if the Radcliffe Infirmary is to remain the great efficient Hospital of this district, the Governors should carefully inquire whether it can help in the alleviation of the new and terrible disease, which, five-and-twenty years ago, was unknown in this country. Other considerations of the same character will present themselves at once to the Committee, and no doubt especially this,—that whatever tends to raise the efficiency of a Hospital, and adds to its importance, not only benefits the Patients, Pupils, and Staff of the Hospital itself; but indirectly reflects corresponding and ever-increasing advantages *on the sick of all stations* in the surrounding district.

3. With respect to the question of Funds, as the amount need not exceed the collective expense of the Three Temporary Buildings we have already erected and removed, there is no doubt it might be provided by subscription.

One question will readily occur to most persons, namely, whether the health of the Infirmary will be prejudiced by placing in its spacious garden detached Wards of the nature proposed. I am of opinion that it would not be prejudiced; and, of course, that the same immunity would be shared by surrounding habitations.

I am,
Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,
Your faithful Servant,
HENRY W. ACLAND.

*To the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the
University of Oxford.*

* The Infirmary stands on between three and four acres of open ground: a large part is let now as a Market Garden, on yearly lease.

APPENDIX E.—See Part iii. Chapter v. p.154.

As it may interest some readers to see the temper in which earnest Scientific men are endeavouring to carry on their work, the following is reprinted :—

“ In pursuance, then, of the course which I have set out, we cannot but observe upon the temper and the tone of mind which is requisite for a successful study of the external phenomena of nature. Now, whether it is true or not that the philosophical temper was first taught by the Gospel, yet it is true that the spirit of teachableness and humility, a willingness to be only learners, a consciousness of our inability ever to arrive at the whole truth, an abnegation of trust in our own powers only, a depreciation of our own pre-conceived notions, are characteristics of a mind requisite for a study of Nature's laws, and are also no less requisite for the Christian disciple; the habits of mind which are throughout the Bible represented as well-pleasing in God's sight are the very habits which are necessary for success in scientific investigation, and without which it is impossible to extend the bounds of our knowledge in that department.

There must be an honest and an eager desire after truth. An honest love of truth supplies the motive for the inquiry; an eager desire after it excites the inquirer in the pursuit. Whatever may be the result, it is so far immaterial to him. Enough that it is a fact which he arrives at, or a law which binds together many facts; that the cause is a *vera causa*, and then he cares not for the consequences: a true principle, or a true law, does not in the exact and the material sciences lead to false results. Now this love of truth is a characteristic of modern science, and one which it is necessary more particularly to specify, because inquiries, scientific and other, have not always been conducted in this spirit. Inquirers do not search to support a theory, or to carry out an idea, which their imagination has framed; the object is to arrive at the truth, to know the truth, and not to theorise. However in past times men may have speculated on such subjects for the sake of amusement, or as an exercise of ingenuity, or to indulge their fancy, or to display the powers of their intellect, or to form a school of followers, although they may have interrogated nature only so far, or so imperfectly, that it may seem to square with their notions, such is not the fact now; and however strange it may seem that any theory concerning nature should have been entertained, except when founded on observation or experiment, yet we must remember that it has been only within the last three centuries that the correct method of inquiry has been found in the world, and has been applied to the unravelling of the complicated facts of nature. Surely the open honest avowal of the natural philosopher, that he seeks after the truth and nothing but the truth; that he has no intellect or fancy to gratify, no theory to complete, no doctrine of a favourite master to fill in, is a phase required in the investigation of Nature and her laws, and is remarkably in accordance with the moral character of the disciple of Him by Whom came *truth* as well as *grace*.

And besides this earnestness and seriousness, this eagerness in the pursuit of truth, other dispositions are necessary, and which are as bright ornaments of the Christian character as

of the philosophical temper. Modesty, humility, patience, caution, industry, these obtain triumphs which are not conceded to the opposites. Rashness of assertion, arrogance and overweening confidence in our own powers, hastiness in drawing conclusions, and in inferring beyond that which the premises warrant, are inconsistent with the homage which Nature exacts of those who would unravel her secret wonders. Her mysteries are not revealed to those who come to her in any other garb than the humble and reverential spirit of learners and disciples; and who acknowledge themselves, and truly too, to be only learners and disciples at last. Proud and overbearing conceit, Nature refuses to submit to, or to lay herself open to. Whosoever will be a successful learner of the knowledge which she has to impart, must come to her in childlike simplicity, in a lowly and a teachable spirit; and then he will learn such wisdom as she has to give.

Here, too, I may observe upon the training of the character, whether moral or intellectual, which such an investigation affords. The discipline is long and tedious, by which the man is taught to subdue those baser principles which impede its philosophical temper; but one by one are they to be overcome; and even those nobler faculties and feelings, which are good in themselves, and yet prejudicial when in excess, are to be moderated. Here much diligent watchfulness is required; calmness, and caution, and dispassionate judgment are necessary, and are inculcated; impatience, impetuosity, anger or even peevishness at failure, are positively fatal to success in philosophical inquiry. Fairness in forming an estimate, patience in waiting for future light, a willingness to be ignorant for a time, a consciousness that only a little of the vast Cosmos can be known, are marks of a temper necessary for the investigation of nature's laws and works, and are closely akin to the Christian character as drawn in the Bible, and are those which the Christian perfection requires*.”

APPENDIX F.

Certain Benevolent and Educational Institutions in the City of Oxford.

With the intention of putting before the philanthropists of the district a general view of the benevolent Institutions of Oxford, the following list is appended. There are various foundation charities of which the list may be seen in the Reports of the Charities' Commission for Oxford: and probably all the Parochial Societies are not entered. I shall feel grateful to any person who can forward to me the name, address, objects, and Reports of any that are omitted.

1. *Hospitals and other Medical Institutions.*

The Radcliffe Infirmary—connected with the Margate Sea-bathing Infirmary and the Leamington Hospital, and also a small Samaritan Fund.

Oxford Medical Dispensary.
St. Clement's Medical Dispensary—connected with Boulter's Almshouses.

Oxford Lying-in Charity.
County (and Borough) Lunatic Asylum.
Warneford Lunatic Asylum.

Female Penitentiary.
Public Baths and Washhouses.

* Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, by the Rev. B. Price, F. R. S. Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in Oxford.

2. *Charities for relieving the distressed.*

Benevolent Society.	Society for the relief of distressed travellers.
Clothing Fund.	Loan Society—for advancing small loans to deserving poor.
Coal Fund.	Headington Union Workhouse—for part of Oxford.
Soup and Coke Fund.	House of Industry—for the eleven United Parishes of Oxford.
District Visiting Society.	
Dorcas Society—for supplying articles of dress to the poor.	

3. *Almshouses.*

Christ Church Almshouses.	Ald. Parsons' Almshouses.
St. Bartholomew's Almshouses, connected with Oriol College.	Ald. Tawney's Almshouses.
Boulter's Almshouses.	Stone's Hospital—Almshouses for women.

4. *Provident and Friendly Societies.*

Savings Bank.	Oxford Independt. order of United Brothers.
College Servants' Benefit Society.	Oxford Friendly Institution.
College Servants' Provident Institution.	Young Freemen's Friendly Society.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.	Freemason's Lodge.
Mechanical Benefit Society.	Society of Ancient Druids.

5. *Schools supported by Endowment or Contributions.*1. *Connected with the University.*

Christ Church School for Choristers, &c.	New College School for Choristers.
Magdalen College School for Choristers, &c.	National School, including the Grey Coat Boys' School, Jericho.

2. *City and Parochial.*

Blue Coat Boys, Church Street, St. Ebbe's.	St. Michael's Parochial School.
Blue Gown Girls, Beef Lane.	St. Peter le Bailey ditto.
Nixon's Freemen's School, Town Hall Yard.	St. Peter in the East ditto.
St. Clement's Parochial School.	Holywell ditto.
St. Ebbe's ditto.	St. Paul's ditto.
St. Giles' ditto.	Industrial School for training Servant Girls, St. John Street.
St. Aldate's ditto.	Wesleyan School, Broken Hayes.
St. Mary Magdalen ditto, and Infant ditto.	Baptist School for Girls, Penson's Gardens.
	Industrial School for the United Parishes.

6. *Religious Societies.*

Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. (Auxiliary.)	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
British and Foreign Bible Society. (Auxiliary.)	Prayer Book and Homily Society. (Auxiliary.)
Church Missionary Association.	Diocesan Church Building Society.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.	Diocesan Curates' Aid Society.

7. *Institutions in Aid of Education.*

Choral Society, and other Musical Societies.	Working Men's Educational Institution.
City Public Lectures.	Reading and Lecture Room, and Mess Rooms for Workmen of the New Museum.
City Public Reading Room and Library.	Oxford Young Men's Christian Association.
Diocesan Board of Education.	

APPENDIX G.

Any reader who may happen to wish for the titles of a few works on subjects touched on in the foregoing pages, may consult the following:—

Du Système Sociale, &c., by Ad. Quételet. Guillaumin, Paris.	Health of Towns Commissioner's Reports.
The Claims of Labour. Parker, London.	Third Annual Report of the Commissioners for Relief of the Poor in Ireland.
Sanitary condition of the City of London, by J. Simon, F.R.S., Parker, London.	Parliamentary Report (5th July, 1854) on Medical Relief.
Traité d'Hygiène Publique et privée, by Lévy. Bailliére, Paris.	Census of Great Britain for 1851.
Reports on Epidemic Cholera, of the College of Physicians, &c. Churchill, Lond.	Registrar General's Report on Cholera of 1849.
General Board of Health, Report of the Committee for Scientific Inquiries, &c. 1854.	Twelfth Annual Report of Registrar General.
Appendix to ditto.	The Charities of London. Sampson Low, London.
Reports on Drainage, &c. by the General Board of Health. (Apply to Ch. Knight, London.)	Arnott on the Smokeless Fire-place, &c. Longman, London.
	Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

In the above works references will be found to almost every branch of the inquiry touched upon in this Memoir.

ERRATA.

- Page 28, at the bottom of the Table, for 'from Choleraic Disease,' read 'of Choleraic Disease.'
- 34, after 'Census Classification,' read 'of 1851.'
- 40, line 12, for 'Plate 4,' read 'Plate 3.'
- 71, line 11, for 'that otherwise would have done perfectly well,' read 'might have done perfectly well.'
- 72, line 6, for 'the disease was arrested,' read 'was apparently arrested.'
- 73, conclusions, for 'coexists with Cholera,' read 'coexists with a Cholera Epidemic.'
- 74, line 3, for 'that the true Cholera' read 'that an Epidemic of the true Cholera.'
- 109, for 'Appendix B,' read 'Appendix C.'
- 111, last line, for 'Appendix C,' read 'Appendix B.'
- Plate 3, *Brackley* was inserted only to show its position. Cholera occurred there; but its history has not been investigated by me: there is very little communication between Brackley and Oxford.

Also by the same Author,

SYNOPSIS OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SERIES IN THE CH. CH. MUSEUM:
Arranged, for the use of Students, after the Plan of the Hunterian Collection, and chiefly
under the Divisions of the Hunterian Catalogue.

A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL STUDENT ON SOME MORAL DIFFICULTIES IN
HIS STUDIES, AND ON THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO AID IN LESS-
ENING THEM.

REMARKS ON THE EXTENSION OF EDUCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD.

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P., ON THE
FORMATION OF THE INITIATIVE BOARD IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD.

A few Copies may be had of

THE PLAINS OF TROY,

Illustrated by a Panoramic Drawing taken on the spot; and a Map constructed after the
latest Survey. Oxford, 1839.

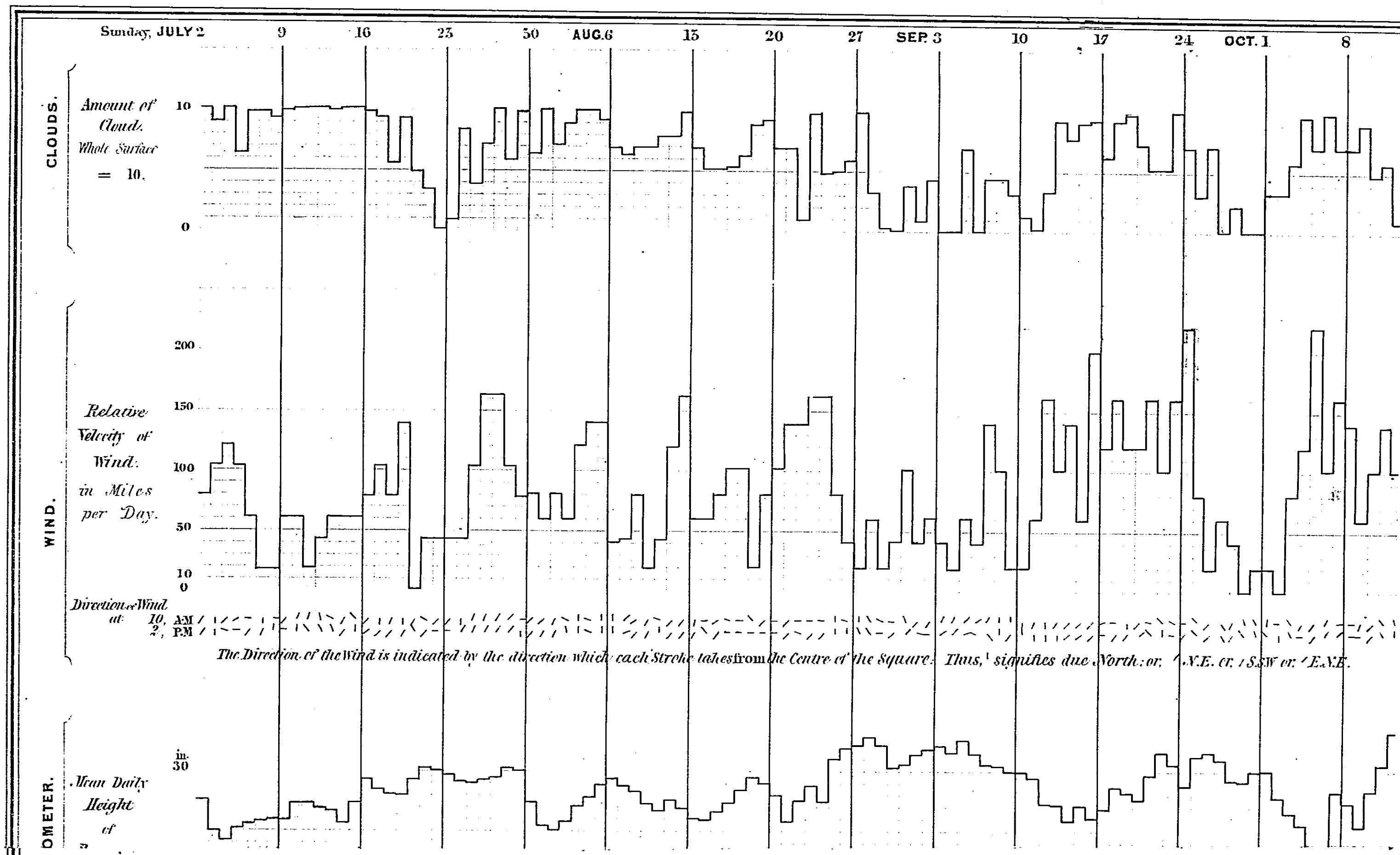
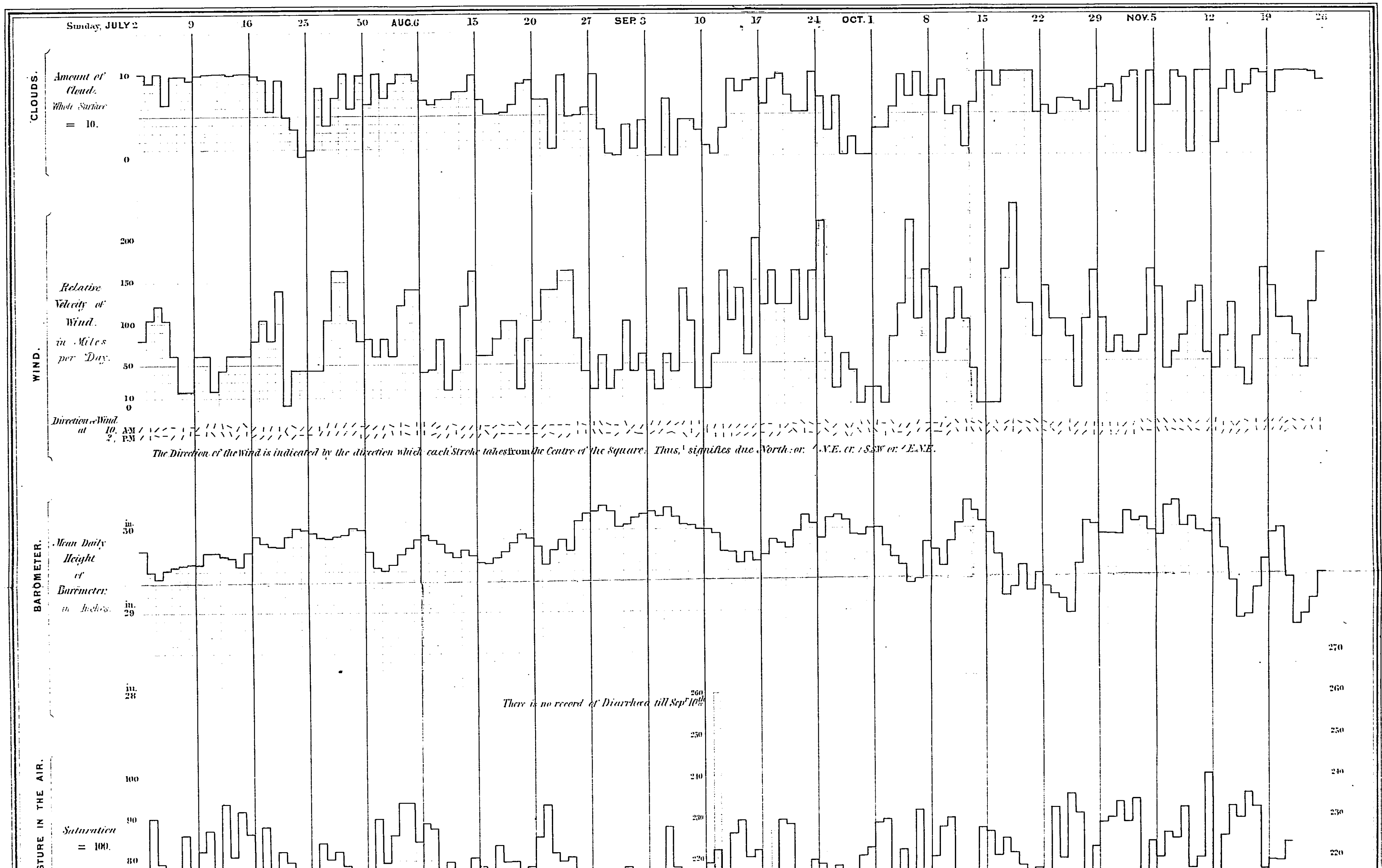


DIAGRAM SHEWING THE DAILY NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF CHOLERA, CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA, AND DIARRHŒA, REPORTED IN OXFORD, TOGETHER WITH THE DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM OF TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, THE AMOUNT OF RAIN, DEGREE OF MOISTURE IN THE AIR, THE FORCE AND DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 10 A.M. AND 2 P.M., AND THE AMOUNT OF CLOUD.

The Meteorological Data furnished by MANUEL JOHNSON ESQ. *Judditts Observer.*

Note. The Cases reported, under treatment were of course double or treble or more.



BAROMETRE
Height
of
Barometer
in Inches.

in.
29

in.
28

DEGREES OF MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

Saturation
= 100.
Dryness
= 0.

AMOUNT OF RAIN.

Daily Amount
of Rain
in 10^{ths} of
an Inch.

in.
1

in.
0

THERMOMETER.

Daily
Maximum
and
Minimum
of
Thermometer.

80°

70°

60°

50°

40°

30°

10

Schönbein's

There is no record of Diarrhoea till Sep 10th

260

250

240

230

220

210

200

190

180

170

160

150

140

130

120

110

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

270
260
250
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

(For the DEATHS, see the Printed Tables.)

Daily Diarrhoea Red.

Daily Cholera Diarrhoea Yellow.

Daily Cholera Black.

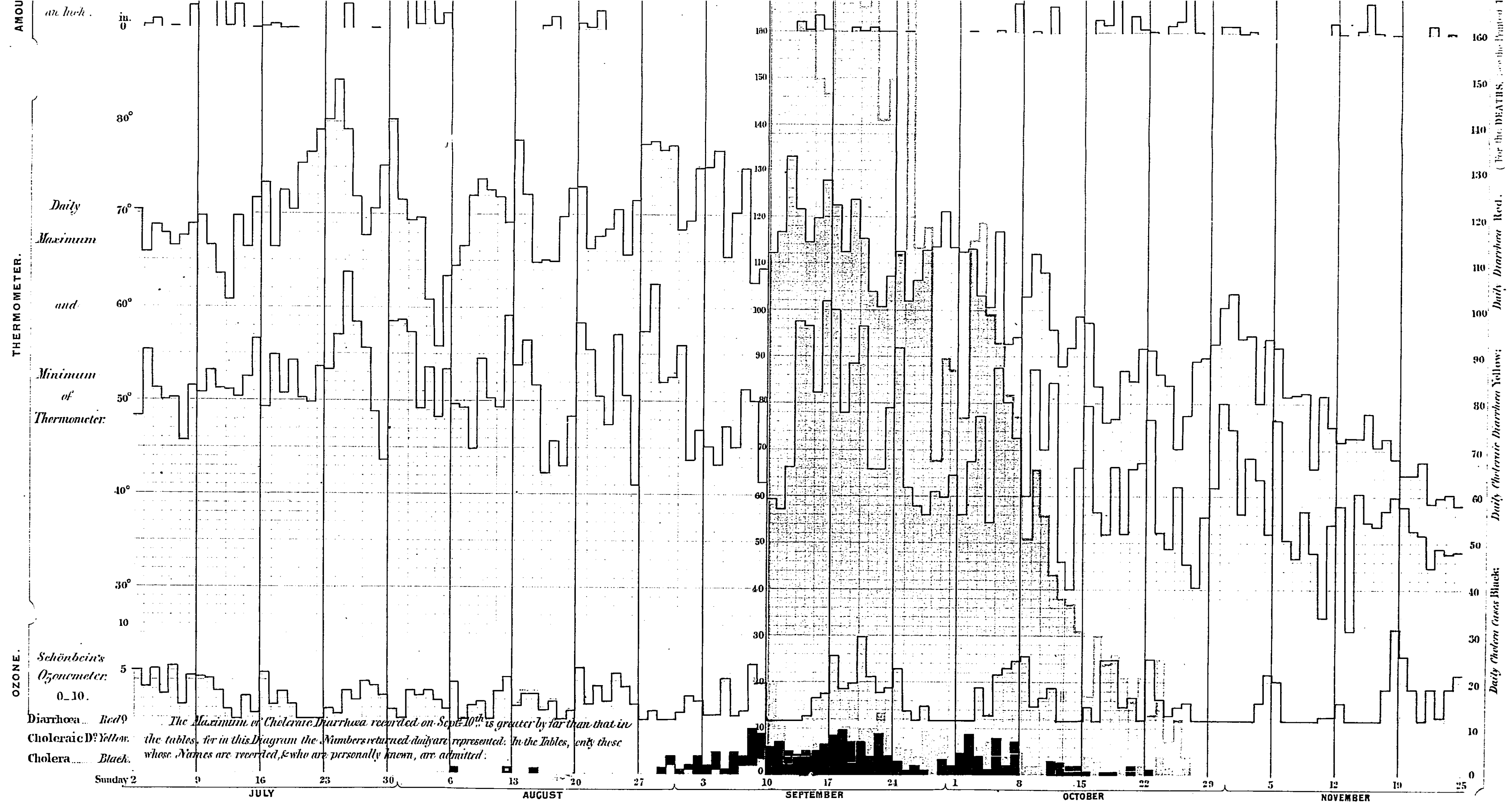
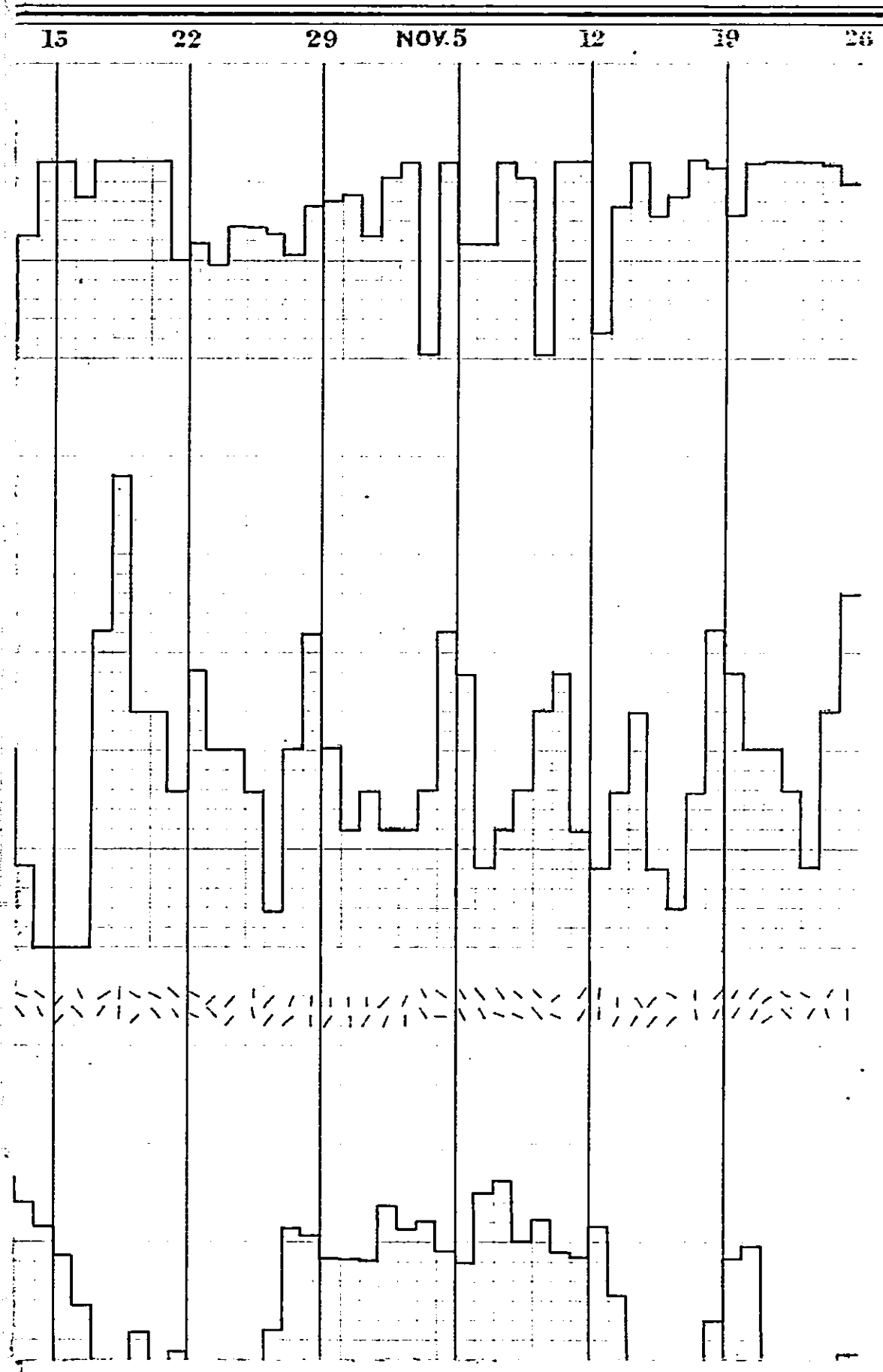


DIAGRAM SHEWING THE DAILY NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF CHOLERA, CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA, AND DIARRHŒA, REPORTED IN OXFORD, DURING THE EPIDEMIC OF 1854, TOGETHER WITH THE DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM OF TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, THE AMOUNT OF RAIN, DEGREE OF MOISTURE IN THE AIR, THE MEAN HEIGHT OF THE BAROMETER, THE FORCE AND DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 10 A.M. AND 2 P.M., AND THE AMOUNT OF CLOUD.

The Meteorological Data furnished by MANUEL JOHNSON ESQ. Junctin Observer.

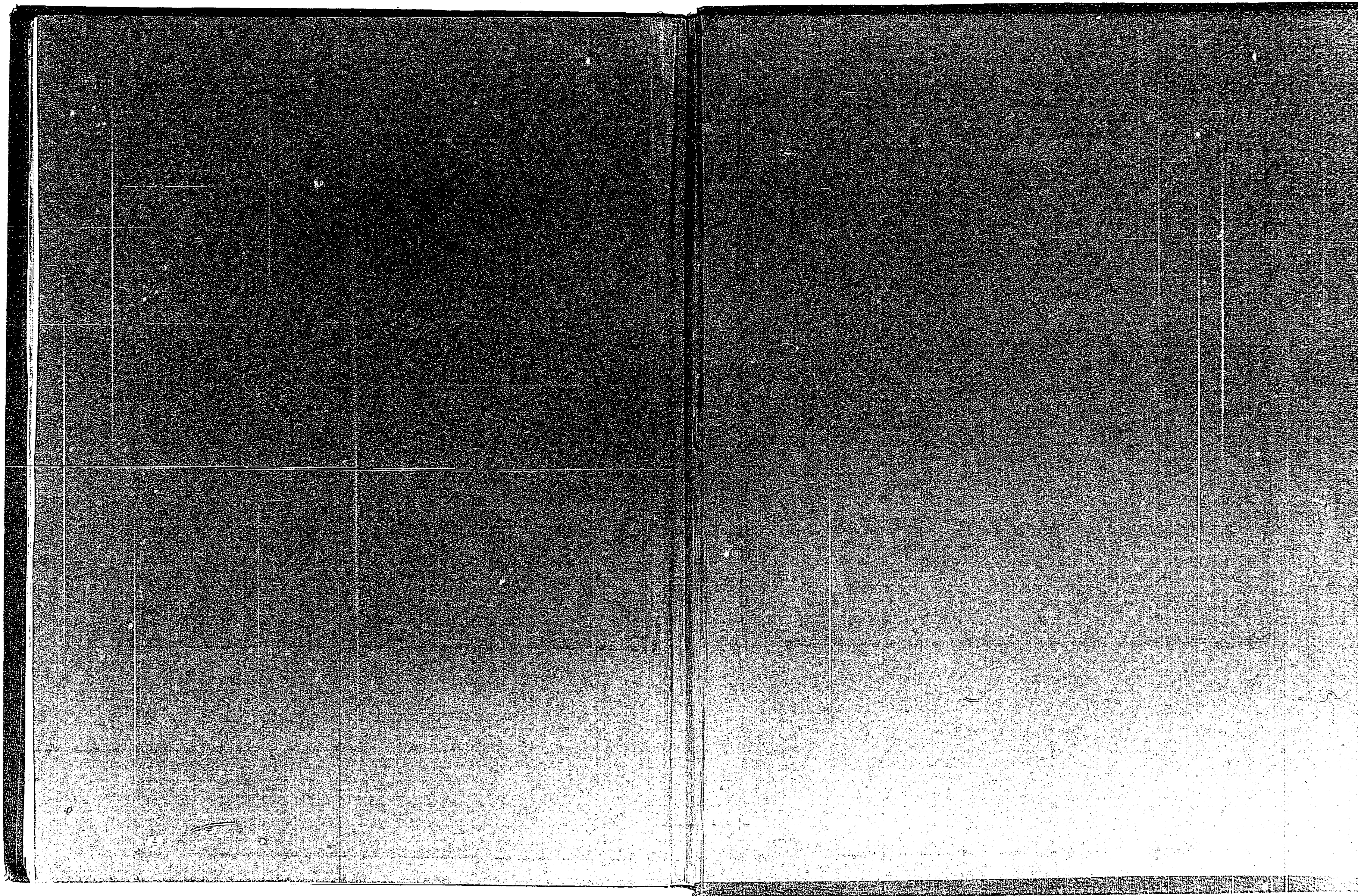
Note. The Cases reported under treatment were of course double or treble or more.

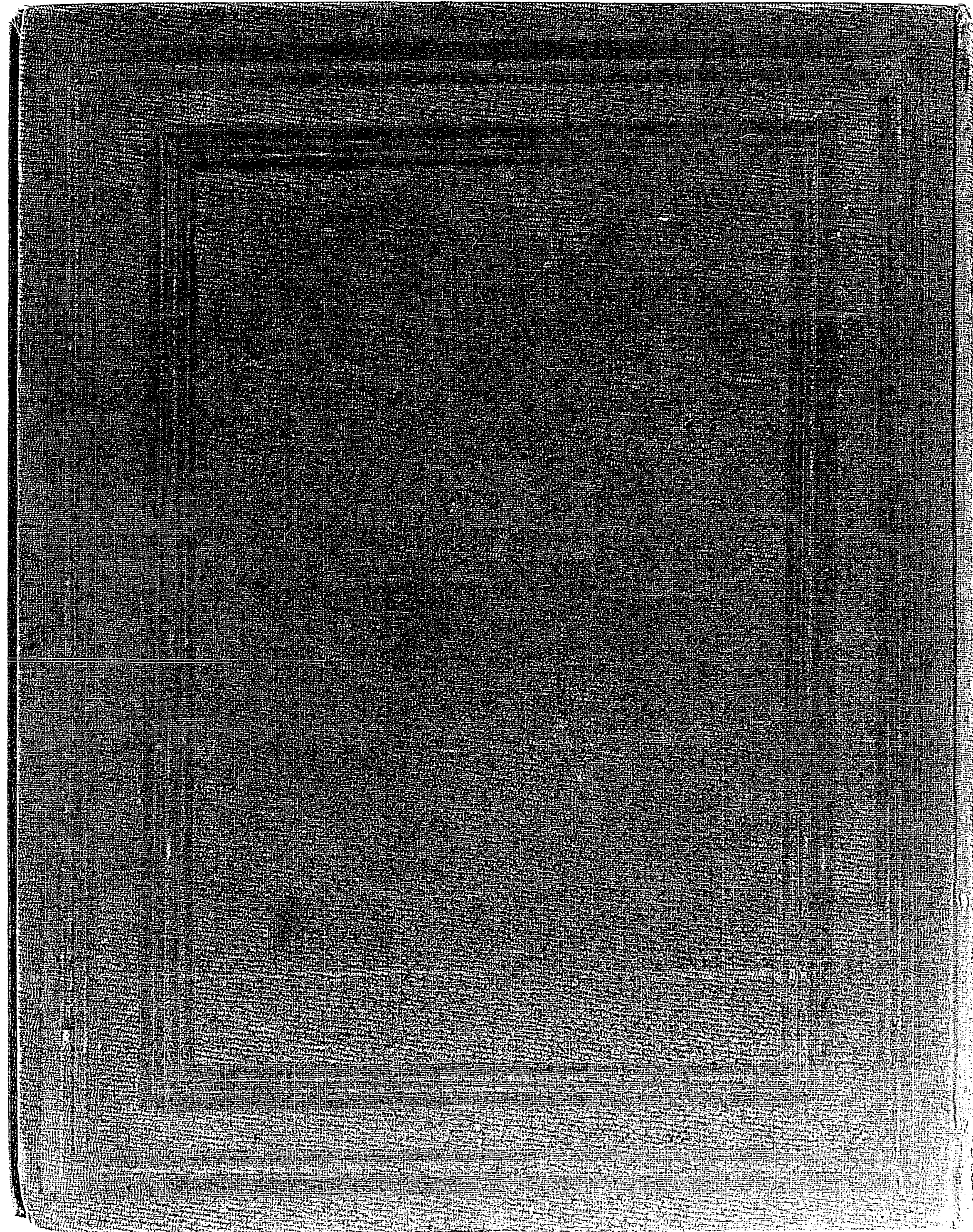
Printed by A. S. B. at the University Press, Oxford.



DURING THE EPIDEMIC OF 1854,
 THE MEAN HEIGHT OF THE BAROMETER,

To illustrate Dr. Aschard's Report
 on Cholera in Oxford, 1854.





100
Loved

June 26 1877

My dear W. Brown,

I am sending
by Birch Post a copy
of my old thesis
Memor. in memory of
an interesting meeting
on Wednesday. You will
see in the chapter on Hos-
pitals how the workhouse
hospitals, even 40 years
ago were spoken of as the
'State' relief - and were
done with the "Voluntary"
Hospital - You will

have neither time nor
patience to read the book.

and if you had you
would hardly remember
if was written ^{actually} 40 years
ago. In all events
I hope you will read
the dedication, and
Part 114.

So have joined our
friends at the East End

with you and Bridges is
one of my happiest days.

I am dear & glad
faithfully yours

W. Whitland

who a devoted admirer and old
pupil of Prof Alison of Edinburgh
(whose clinical prize he won) and that

my father's devotion led him 10
years after Alison's death to
call me after him. The passage
at the foot of the first page of the
dedication about the "tender -
charity" is, I think, specially
related to Alison, who was notorious for it.

I am glad to see your house & garden
on the map.

With my best thanks for
a most delightful visit &
my kindest regards to you all
yours

Alison Glover

TELEPHONE
HAMPSTEAD 6945.

19th April 1938

51, Netherhall Gardens,
Hampstead, N.W.3.

My dear Alison

P.L. accept this old book
as a reminder of one who
so much enjoyed the hospitality
of your lady, your son,
your delightful home and your
own kind self.

The original letter is written
from the author to my father.

The attention therein drawn
to the dedication is due to
the fact that my father

PRESENTATION TO SIR HENRY ACLAND.

A large and influential company assembled in the hall of All Souls College, Oxford, yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the presentation of the testimonial which has been raised to Sir Henry Acland. The testimonial consisted of a bust to be placed in the University museum, a cheque for upwards of £3,000, which is to be devoted to the Sarah Acland Home for Nurses, and an illuminated address, together with the names of the subscribers. The address set forth that the fund was to commemorate the long and faithful service rendered by Sir Henry Acland to the University, the city, and the county of Oxford, and the part which he bore in the advancement of medical science in England, more particularly in the direction of sanitary reform and preventive medicine, during the 40 years that he occupied the chair of Regius Professor of Medicine. It is hoped that the fund, when applied, with the approval of Sir Henry, to the enlargement of the Sarah Acland Home for Nurses, founded as a memorial to his late wife, may keep alive through many generations the memory of his unfailing helpfulness to all classes among the inhabitants of Oxford, while the bust to be placed in the University museum will remind present and future students that he was the chief mover in the creation of the museum and the development of the Radcliffe Library as a centre of physical science in Oxford.

The Warden of All Souls (chairman of the testimonial committee) presided, and among those present were the Vice-Chancellor (the Provost of Queen's), Sir Joseph Lister (president of the Royal Society), Sir William Markby, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., Mr. G. H. Morrell, M.P., Professor and Mrs. Max Müller, Mrs. Liddell, Professor Dicey, the Principal of Hertford, the Warden of Keble, and the Rector of Exeter. The Warden of All Souls apologized for the absence of Professor Burdon Sanderson, Sir James Paget, Lord Kelvin, and Dr. Liddell.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in making the presentation, said that the 400 subscribers included all ranks of the community, from the Prince of Wales downwards. In Sir Henry's long life, devoted to public service and private duty, he had secured the affectionate regard of those of all classes with whom he had been brought into contact. His services to philanthropy, to science, and to medicine, began at an earlier time than many of those present could remember. It was nearly 50 years since the movement towards the erection of the University Museum, with which Sir Henry's name was inseparably connected, first began, and in the years which elapsed while the plan was being gradually realized his work at Christ Church and in connexion with the visitation of cholera which fell upon the city of Oxford in 1854 had already earned the gratitude of the world of science and of his fellow-citizens. It was from Sir Henry's example and advice at that time that they might date the succession of efforts and sacrifices which had largely improved the healthiness of the city, and had freed it from danger and anxiety when subsequent visitations had affected other parts of the country. Sir Henry's long tenure of the Regius Professorship of Medicine had been signalized by unwearied activity. To secure that the scientific teaching and appliances in Oxford should be not unworthy of that ancient University; that the system of preliminary scientific training should render the medical students who went forth from them as fit as possible for their clinical studies; that the methods of examination and the repute of the examiners should assure to their medical graduates as high a place as possible among the physicians and surgeons of England had been Sir Henry's daily endeavour. Sir Henry's appointment as president of the General Medical Council had long ago proved that his labours had been widely understood and appreciated. Incidentally, in connexion with his duties as master of the hospital at Ewelme, Sir Henry had been able effectually to carry out in a country village the principles which he had long before inculcated and seen brought into operation in the city of Oxford, and the institution at his initiative of an examination in preventive medicine had contributed to the formation and dispersion of truer views on sanitary matters, and to the creation of a class of scientific men who would through the length and

1895
Mrs. D. C. 5

methods of examination and the repute of the examiners should assure to their medical graduates as high a place as possible among the physicians and surgeons of England had been Sir Henry's daily endeavour. Sir Henry's appointment as president of the General Medical Council had long ago proved that his labours had been widely understood and appreciated. Incidentally, in connexion with his duties as master of the hospital at Ewelme, Sir Henry had been able effectually to carry out in a country village the principles which he had long before inculcated and seen brought into operation in the city of Oxford, and the institution at his initiative of an examination in preventive medicine had contributed to the formation and dispersion of truer views on sanitary matters, and to the creation of a class of scientific men who would through the length and breadth of the land give practical effect to sound principles on that most important subject. Nor did they forget that in a life so full of devotion to public duty Sir Henry had found leisure to help and encourage every effort made in Oxford or elsewhere to lighten the life of the poor, to relieve suffering and distress, to recognize merit, and to benefit mankind. In the objects to which their contributions were to be applied they trusted that Sir Henry would recognize their desire to preserve in the future the connexion of his memory—on the one hand with the Museum and the Radcliffe Infirmary, and on the other with an institution which had been a great service to the community, and which would, they hoped, in a new home minister even more effectually to many generations of the descendants and successors of those who had during Sir Henry's lifetime come within the sphere of his skill, his public spirit, and his kindness. (Cheers.)

SIR HENRY ACLAND, who was much affected, said that first of all he would ask their leave to say that he was greatly touched by the manner in which the Vice-Chancellor had addressed his friends and himself in introducing a subject deeply affecting to him whose work was well-nigh ended. He was sure the presence of the Vice-Chancellor was very gratifying to all those graciously present that day, by whose encouragement and help any good he might have attempted had been made possible in the varied duties of his long working life. No words of his could express the feelings which moved him, and which ought to move him, on receiving from them this testimony to any public or private duties which he had attempted to discharge in or out of Oxford for now 50 years, whether as Regius Professor or in the years before he was promoted to that honourable office. It had been a period of unexampled change in nearly the whole world. In nothing had this been more remarkable than in the development of every branch of physical science and in the enlarged conception of the power and duties of medicine, both in preventing maladies and in alleviating those which were not prevented, under all the varied conditions of climate of the many races of man, with whom the British Empire had greater responsibilities in this and in every way than any nation. If he had in any way aided this progress so as to meet their approval they might be assured that it would cheer his latter days and, in some ways, help the growing lives of the generation that succeeded him. If he had in any degree assisted his distinguished scientific colleagues in Oxford on their several arduous paths he was all the more happy that they had decided to connect their goodness to him with a strictly medical institution in Oxford, which showed how some of the needs of modern practical medicine should be met in the work of nursing the sick, whether poor or rich, in their own homes or in that admirable institution where they were treated by their own trusted advisers. It was in principle an example to every urban district. It was a special necessity for Oxford, with its varied population, both in itself and as a benevolent continuation of the biological and scientific work of the Museum, whether in relation to medicine or otherwise. He was further deeply grateful to them that they were pleased permanently to connect his name with his colleagues in the museum. They and their successors would keep that great University in constant relation to the steady progress of all physical science, so that the young who entered it would acquire the true idea of that unity which was found in the universe of God. (Cheers.)

however, are stated to have released the 400 troops whom they held prisoners, with the exception of nine men who are alleged to have been murdered.

According to intelligence from Caesarea, a fanatical outbreak against the Armenians occurred at that place on the 30th ult., owing, as in other instances, to a false report that the Armenians had attacked the Mahomedans. A great panic prevailed and the Armenian shops were closed. Up to the present it is known that 60 Armenians have been killed.

Letters received to-day from Aleppo state that even the vaguest of false reports causes a panic there, and that the Christians so dread a massacre that they close their shops and take refuge in the courts of the houses on the slightest alarm.

It is announced from Kharput that M. Petrovitch, an Austrian subject and the chief local official of the Tobacco Régie, was murdered while travelling in the district.

In contradiction to the Turkish official version of the disorders at Ziléh, in the vilayet of Sivas, it is reported from a trustworthy source that the Turks first attacked the Armenians, a number of whom were killed, at fair time in the market place.

The authorities at Erzerum, Erzingjan, Baiburt, and Bitlis continue to force the Armenians to sign addresses expressing gratitude to the Turkish Government for the protection extended to them during the recent disorders and for the Sultan's paternal administration. The Armenians have, moreover, been given to understand that if they refuse to sign addresses of this kind they will be again attacked.

The position of the Armenian Bishop of Erzerum is rendered difficult, owing chiefly to his telegram to Lord Salisbury indicating the deplorable condition of the country. Several Armenian notables of the district have been forced under threats to telegraph to the Patriarchate demanding the Bishop's recall.

The arrest of Armenians in Constantinople and their deportation to their native provinces continue. It is stated that over 1,000 have already been thus expelled. The Russian, British, and Italian dragomans having made representations on this subject yesterday to the Minister of Police, the latter declared that up to the present only 180 destitute Armenians had been sent away.

The authorities in Constantinople recently endeavoured to induce a number of the Armenian residents to combine and demand the dismissal of the Patriarch, but the attempt failed. The Patriarch has addressed an appeal for help to Armenians in all countries, as well as to all Christian nations, to relieve the misery resulting from the massacres and pillaging in Armenia.—*Reuter.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 3.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 3.

It is now more than eight weeks since any disturbance of the public peace has occurred here, and apprehensions of its recurrence are diminishing, while the habits of tranquil life are being resumed. The military and police measures adopted for keeping order, although they strike foreign observers as offensively conspicuous, have proved efficacious, and the arrests which I described yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that the Armenians represent them as acts of barbarity, are in principle highly judicious, because they rid the city of an element which it can well spare and which, in case of riot, would constitute the bulk of the mob. In some cases, the choice of subjects has been infelicitous, but, on the whole, the measure is distinctly beneficial.

As a matter of fact, order is maintained, and day by day the danger of disturbance grows less. The Sultan has a strong argument when he opposes the demand for additional despatch-boats by pointing to the existing tranquillity and the measures taken for preserving it. "Let me do my own work," says his Majesty to the Powers, "and do not force upon me a plan which, for the purposes of its declared intention, is simply inept, and which may compromise the efficacy of my own measures." The Minister of Police has sent another report to the Sultan in the same sense as that mentioned in my despatch of November 25, in which he says that the arrival of the despatch-boats would almost certainly embolden the Mahomedan malcontents to take action. Many people doubt the practical value for protective purposes of doubling the number of *stationnaires*, but it served to symbolize European unity and to soothe the alarmed foreign residents. Some persons claimed for it a moral value in keeping the Sultan up to the mark, but probably his Majesty would have felt his responsibilities lessened rather than otherwise by the presence of the despatch-boats. Anyhow, the moral influence of all the fleets of Europe waiting at the gates of the Empire and ready to force an entry on any outbreak of disturbance is immeasurably greater than that of a doubled number of despatch-boats.

The Powers have not yet replied to the Sultan's objections, nor have the Ambassadors held a meeting since Thursday last.

Costaki Pasha Anthopoulos is proposed as Ambassador to London. Turkhan Pasha, after having been proposed to and accepted by the German Government, is not to go to Berlin after all, the Sultan having changed his mind and appointed Zia Pasha, now Ambassador in Paris, to take the Berlin Embassy.—*Our Correspondent.*