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"In Memoriam."

EDMUND ALEXANDER PARKES.

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*British Med. Journal
with Dr. Aitken's Comment.*

“IN MEMORIAM:”

AN ADDRESS

ON

OPENING THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE
ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL,

AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY,
APRIL 3, 1876.

BY

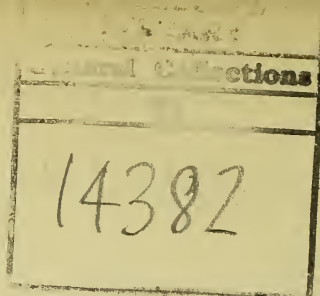
WILLIAM AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.,

PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY IN THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL;
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS OF VIENNA, AND OF
THE SOCIETY OF MEDICINE AND NATURAL HISTORY OF DRESDEN;
PATHOLOGIST ATTACHED TO THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AT
SCUTARI IN TURKEY DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR.

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1876.





MEMORANDUM.

“THE Summer Session of the Army Medical School (the thirty-second since its inauguration) was opened on Monday, the 3rd instant, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, with an introductory address delivered by Professor Aitken, F.R.S. The recent decease of Dr. Parkes, the distinguished Professor of Military Hygiene at the School, gave a special and melancholy interest to the occasion; and this was increased by prevailing rumours that the Government had come to a conclusion (among other changes in the Army Medical Department) to abolish the School altogether. There was a large assembly in the Lecture Room, including the military and medical staff of the Hospital, the Professors of the School, and several gentlemen who appeared to be present as visitors. The printed list shewed that thirteen candidates for the Royal Navy, and twenty-three candidates for H.M. Indian Service, together with two senior surgeons of the Indian Army, and one staff-surgeon of the Royal Navy, had arrived to go through the course of instruction. Two Bavarian Staff-Surgeons, Dr. Wille and Dr. Renk, for whose attendance during the Session permission had been given to the Bavarian Government, were also present; as was also Staff-Surgeon Dr. Sellerbeck of the Prussian Army. There were no candidates for Her Majesty's Army Medical Service.”—Extract from *British Medical Journal*, April 8th, 1876.

The following Address was delivered, which is now printed, as desired, for private circulation only.

NETLEY, April 16, 1876.

“ IN MEMORIAM : ”

AN ADDRESS INTRODUCTORY TO THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION
OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

COLONEL GORDON AND GENTLEMEN :—

I address myself, in the first instance, to those candidates of the Indian and Naval Medical Services of the Queen, who are here for the first time.

I presume you have each made acquaintance with the Departmental Order Book, and have observed the daily routine of duty to be done throughout the Session. In this order book you would notice that each subject of the curriculum of instruction is arranged for a lecture here at this hour on a particular day, and that the subject of Pathology is fixed for Mondays. As this Session happens to begin on a Monday (and for no other reason), it devolves upon me, in the ordinary course of events, to bid you welcome to this place, and I heartily do so on my own behalf and on that of my colleagues.

You might also have observed in the order book that no formal lecture introductory to this, the thirty-sixth Session of the School, would be given; which means, that it had been arranged, for various reasons, that each Professor should at once commence the usual work of his course.

But with our grief yet green from the loss by death of a dearly loved colleague, feelings of a painful nature necessarily mingle with the pleasure of our meeting on this occasion, and which also recall the memory of those whom we have lost.

It is nearly sixteen years since the first lecture of this School was delivered at Fort Pitt, Chatham, by my colleague, Professor Longmore; and many are the changes connected with it which have taken place since that time. The School had not been long in operation when death removed its distinguished founder, the eminent statesman, Sydney (Lord) Herbert. A few more years and Sir James Gibson, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and President of our Senate, was no longer amongst us. He and

Lord Herbert were both present at the opening lecture sixteen years ago. Sir James Gibson died, as his predecessor Dr Alexander died, and as Lord Herbert died—at the post of honour and of duty in the public service—overborne by the great and continuous strain of official work. It killed them all; and truly has it been written, “Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.” The post of Director-General to a great public department, like that of the Army Medical Service, is by no means an easy one. Although chief of a department, he is not his own master. He is only one of many chiefs who ought to work together for the public good; for the army consists of many departments, all of which are subordinate to the Secretary of State for War—at whose bidding the Medical Director-General may have to act even against his own better judgment in matters which concern his administration. But whatever he does, it is our duty to believe that it is done for the public good, and for the benefit of the army; and that, therefore, he ought to have the sympathy of the officers of his department in the administration of it, and the moral support of all right thinking men in the very responsible and often harassing duties of his office. This crown of office has too often been “but a wreath of thorns,” bringing dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights to him who has worn it; for upon his shoulders each man’s burden in the department is placed; while he has but the inward satisfaction of knowing that his honour, virtue, merit, and chief praise lie in the fact, that for the public good all this weight he bears.

A third great loss we sustained at the close of 1874, by the death of Sir Ranald Martin, Physician to the Council of India, and its representative on our Senate. He was a distinguished physician and medical officer of the Indian service. A veteran prince of sanitary reformers, he was one of those men who took an active part in the organisation of this School, all of whom, with one exception—another distinguished pioneer in sanitary science, Dr. John Sutherland—are now no more. Sir Ranald Martin was a member of the Senate of this School from the commencement up to the time of his death, a year and a half ago. He was a man of noble presence, possessed of a kind and genial disposition, who by his writings and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, contributed greatly to the formation and establishment of this School, having been a member of the several sanitary commissions which eventually led to its organisation.

Now we have just sustained the last, and to us the greatest loss of all, by the death of Dr. Parkes, which took place nineteen days ago, after a lengthened illness, borne with his own characteristic patience

and resignation ; and I feel it is incumbent upon me, on this our first official meeting since his death, to bring to your notice and to acknowledge to ourselves the very great loss which the Army Medical School has sustained, and which Sanitary Science has sustained by his untimely end. Not only is he a loss to this School, but in him the medical profession has lost one of its brightest gems, and the country has lost one of the most useful, intelligent, zealous, disinterested, self-denying and trusted of public servants.

Greatly beloved in his life-time, he is now lamented in his death by all who had the good fortune to know him as we did. We all feel as if we had lost a brother—as if part of our very selves had been torn from us, and which we very sorely miss. Indeed we have not yet come to realise the loss we have sustained by his death, more especially when such radical changes are being made in the medical service of the army, and when the very existence of the School itself is threatened, the prosperity of which was one of the most cherished objects of his life. With the single exception of the last opening day of Session, when he was too ill to come, this is the first time for nearly sixteen years that we have met without him. Many are the interests (both private and public, besides those of this School) which will miss his wise counsels, his fostering care, his gentle tact, and that special charm of disposition and influence which was always ready to pour the oil on the troubled waters. Thus it is that as “Night brings out stars, so sorrow shews us truths.”

But those who are here to-day for the first time cannot be expected to enter into the feelings of grief and sorrow which weigh upon us in the loss of a much loved colleague, with whom we have lived in friendship unalloyed for nearly sixteen years ; and whose life shews that on a much shorter acquaintance he endeared himself to every one who had the good fortune to be associated with him in any kind of work. Sorrow for the loss of such a man is a natural human tribute paid to his memory, and is called forth by the irrepressible feelings of the heart. In all respects, I think Dr. Parkes was one of the most lovable of men—from some indescribable charm of manner and sweetness of disposition ; and his life amongst us, beautiful in its simplicity and self-denial, has always suggested him to my mind as the “ideal” of a “perfect man.”

You cannot have passed through the curriculum of your professional education at the schools of medicine without having often heard the name of Parkes ; for it has been a household word in our profession for nearly thirty years, and now death hath opened still more widely for him the gateway of Fame. Under the circumstances, therefore, in which we are met together to-day for the first

time, perhaps the most fitting tribute I can here pay to the memory of Parkes, will be to endeavour to help you to realise the nature of the man you and we have lost—the lessons taught to you and to us by his life and works—whose personal teaching you have the misfortune to forego, and whose loss is a loss to the profession and the world.

Parkes' character may well afford to us all many a useful theme of contemplation; and although it was most alien to the nature of the man, that his name and his virtues should be blazoned to the world (for he was a man who would never court applause); and although we know he deprecated anything like a memoir or biography of himself being written, we owe it to ourselves not to forget those who deserve to be remembered; and I hope, in the fulness of time, that some one who may have known him well will give to the world as full a biography of Parkes as it is possible to obtain. It cannot fail to be of great interest and of great usefulness to many. But so little did he "let his left hand know what his right hand did," that it is a question whether he would not have preferred entire oblivion (if that were possible) to anything like a public eulogy.

Happily it is not possible that the name of Parkes can remain in the oblivion of the past; and as it is not now possible to flatter any vanity he may have possessed, nor yet to insult the inborn modesty of his nature—if, therefore, a biography can furnish us, as we are sure it can, examples to be followed by those he leaves behind, who are trying with all their might to tread in his footsteps, and to follow out his aims, surely there is all the more reason that we should have the means of knowing and studying the characteristics of what we know to have been a noble and beautiful life.

I well remember a most eloquent lecture delivered by him on an occasion such as this is, when he personally opened the Session of this School at Fort Pitt, Chatham, on October 1, 1862. The lecture I refer to was published in the *Lancet* of October 11 of that year. I mention this that you may all read it when you can obtain it, for it concerns the main subject of your study here—that of Hygiene, and it is distinguished by the greatness in the breadth and scope of view which he himself took regarding the science he so loved to teach and to explore. His views were most eloquently expressed and spoken; and the lecture is, moreover, distinguished by the very delicate gracefulness and easy elegance of its composition. These were characteristics which distinguished all his public lectures; and in addition to the one I have just referred to, I would especially also mention, as examples for your benefit, the Gulstonian Lectures on

Fever, which he delivered to the College of Physicians in 1855, and subsequent Croonian Lectures at the same college in 1871, and notably his address to the British Medical Association when it met in London three years ago. You may well study these, not less for the information contained in them, than as models of composition on professional subjects of the deepest philosophical character, usually considered and rendered too abstruse for easy reading, but which are there made easy.

But there is another reason why I bring this lecture in the *Lancet* to your special notice *now*. It is because I think we may read and see in it an ideal of Parkes' own pure and noble life, imbued and impressed, as it ever was, by the dignity and importance of the subject of Hygiene—the subject which he taught here, and the one of all others he was most deeply interested in. You cannot fail to perceive running throughout this lecture the very high ideal he set before himself and before us all. He had, indeed, a very great and abiding sense of responsibility. "Moral responsibility" with him was no mere phrase. In his own emphatic words—"It is an actual obligation which all will have to meet;" and he himself, as we all know, from first to last, did his work with all the thoroughness of which it was capable. Whatever his hand found to do, he did it with all his might and strength of body and mind. Every duty that fell to his lot he did thoroughly and as well as it could be done, always with his whole heart devoted to his work—working "as ever in the great Taskmaster's eye."

With his finely-balanced mind he worked as if he desired to know all that he could possibly learn in the wide range of medical and sanitary science, so that he might do all that could be done for the relief of human suffering, for the sanitary benefit of the army, the country, and mankind. We know that he passed through a severe course of study as a student, and a thorough practical training for his profession at University College, London, where he afterwards became one of its most distinguished and useful practical teachers as Professor of Clinical Medicine. The subsequent details of his life and works have been more or less fully given in our weekly medical journals, therefore I will not now dwell upon them. But if you ask—as the question is often put regarding successful men—"What was the secret of his success?" I think I may answer that there was no secret with Parkes in this respect; but in accomplishing all he did, several great qualities, no doubt, contributed to it, and upon these I would like to dwell.

The first of them is *resolution*. He clearly set before himself the objects and the aim which characterised the purpose of his life, and which he resolved to achieve.

In his scheme and method of tuition here and at University College, he clearly shewed the *second* great quality he possessed—namely, “that *directness of aim*” which characterised him. He seemed to have set a great goal before himself which he aimed at reaching, so that steadfastness of purpose to reach this goal was ever before him, and sustained him to the end. With such steadfastness of purpose and directness of aim his success as a teacher and a lecturer was real and genuine, mainly by his resolution and determination to succeed, and his charming manner of tuition. He did not multiply nor change the objects of his life, although circumstances led him to give up, sixteen years ago, the arduous practice of a London physician, to become the first Professor of Hygiene in this School, and the most successful cultivator and teacher of Preventive Medicine who has yet lived. In fact, he has made the science of Hygiene what it now is; and in teaching its practical application, especially in matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the army at home and abroad, and in making the science generally available for the public good, he reduced it to order and system from the great confusion in which it had hitherto been, and organised that course of practical tuition here which exists nowhere else, and which his able coadjutor, Dr. De Chaumont, will now carry you through. Dr. Parkes’ great work on *Practical Hygiene* will be your text-book—itself a monument of industry, of exact results, and of practical usefulness.

When the history of Hygiene and of Sanitary Science comes to be written, Parkes’ name will stand out as one who was born for the occasion and was equal to it. Fortunately we know not what is in the future, but it is difficult to realise that such great changes will take place in the next twenty-five years as have taken place in the past quarter of a century. Great, very great changes there no doubt will be in the course of events; and so far as sanitary progress is concerned, such changes, I dare to say, will be found to have their starting point from the writings, the teachings, and now the death of Parkes. Already the transitions in science, the great facilities of mental and personal intercommunication, the uprooting of old ideas, and the establishment of more stable principles, based on more accurate knowledge, have been unparalleled, except at the time of the Reformation. At that time principles were seen to develop themselves which began to operate at a later day; and just as the bough, when it breaks from the parent stem, bears to the earth its living blossoms, which, germinating in their turn, produce trees whose branches overshadow the land, so it is with the present reformation which has been awakened by the systematic teachings of Sanitary Science. The whole civilised world,

and this country in particular, has awakened from a sense of indifference and ignorance to the consciousness of a mighty influence for good in the practical teachings of Hygiene. It has really become a science itself, and a study worthy the efforts of the greatest intellectual exertion—efforts which are now being recognised at some of our most ancient and renowned seats of learning in this country. Such a recognition cannot but have a powerful influence for good, affording as it does a test of the progress of knowledge in Hygiene, and of the practical application of its principles to the daily wants of life. But let us not forget the brilliancy of the spark in the widespreading flame it has served to kindle; and who has been so influential as Parkes has been in extending the sanitary reformation of the day? The host of sanitary reformers he has been the means of educating here and elsewhere for the past sixteen years have carried far and wide into every region of the civilised world the practical teachings of Parkes.

We all know how he possessed in his method of teaching a most princely gift, which operated like a charm upon his pupils, who were indeed ever prepared to follow him, as soldiers follow their leader when he waves the banner of their native land before their eyes. In every climate and in many lands his pupils have enrolled his name on the banners of Sanitary Science, which they have been privileged to unfurl in the service of their Queen and country; and his teachings will doubtless go on to bear their fruits through generations yet unborn. He had very great faith in the future usefulness of what he taught. Faith walked by his side, and kept him ever cheerful in his work under all vicissitudes, and with a sweetness of temper, at once the envy and admiration of all.

With such good works as he has achieved, fresh in our memory, can we doubt, that now he is dead, he will bear through future ages

“A lofty name,
A light, a landmark on the cliffs of Fame.”

Gentlemen,—The hope of such enduring fame (stamped as it must be by the judgment of the future) ought to be to you and to all of us a powerful incentive to follow in his footsteps; and you may well suffer the banner of Sanitary Science, with the honoured name of Parkes inscribed upon it, “to float before your eyes as a vision that will refresh you in the future battle of life—second only in power to the influence of your conscience and your God.”

Thirdly. Perseverance and continuous industry were other great and very marked characteristics which Parkes possessed. No one knew

better than he did, that "the work is long and that life and time are short;" but such thoughts never daunted him, and so long as his mind and body could think and work, he thought and laboured on. He was always found prepared for delays and disappointments, impediments and difficulties. But he took them all as matters of course. They impaired not his resolution, nor affected his expectation or his temper. His determination was always to finish the work he had taken up to do, and however long and patient the toil, its constancy and arduousness were to him simply the conditions under which he knew he had started in the race of life.

These characteristics were markedly brought out in the patience, perseverance, and industry with which he steadfastly worked for years and years at the trials of the Knapsack and Valise Equipment Commission; and also at those innumerable experiments and observations on which the results were founded of his papers to the Royal Society, as well as his numerous reports on different matters which were from time to time the subject of his investigation at the instance of the War Office authorities.

Fourthly. The many letters I have received since his death, from those with whom he had been associated in numerous and varied official interests, all unite in bearing testimony to the faithfulness, loyalty, and trustworthiness of his personal character, his sterling good sense and prudence, the calmness and impartiality of his judgment, and the steady, serious gravity with which he gave his mind to the consideration of all matters submitted to him. To do good in his generation was the aim of his life, and to do right at whatever cost to himself was a governing principle of his conduct.

"His loins were girt about with Truth."

Reality of character, sincere earnestness of purpose, and thoroughness of devotion to duty were the links which bound together this inestimable girdle, which adorned his walk in life.

In a military hospital and school such as this is, breaches of discipline have occasionally arisen, and in connection with the inquiries into such breaches of discipline by the Professors, these characteristics of Parkes which I have just named, always stood out most prominently. That most ancient of sentiments seemed to be ever present in his mind—"In righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbour." He always leaned to mercy's side, a tendency which doubtless arose out of the inborn goodness of his feelings; and hearing reports of evil imputed to others, his earnest desire was that they might prove exaggerated or untrue. His mind was so disciplined, that its habitual feeling on learning of any breach

of discipline being brought home to a man, was that of unfeigned sorrow.

In all the inquiries here into breaches of discipline, and in so judging his neighbour, he was ever jealously alive to the motives which might corrupt the judgment. Keeping his passions cool and unbiased, he was ever alive to the infirmities of our mortal nature—carrying into all differences a candid, liberal, and forgiving spirit—exhibiting the purest and most impartial justice towards every opponent—fully exercising his own right of decision, and denying not that right to others; and while obeying the results of deliberation, he still always remembered how much even the truth may be mistaken, exceeded, or distorted.

Thus, in the investigations into breaches of discipline, he generally, and as it were naturally, became the defender of the accused, so far as consistent with justice and with duty, carefully considering the degree of credibility due to evil report, the temptation to misrepresentation, and the chances of mistake. He took the facts with all their most favourable colours and extenuating circumstances, and in weighing the answer and position of the accused, he insisted upon all the good that had been previously known of him being fully recognised.

These are unmistakable evidences of a naturally good, noble, and Christian disposition, ever cherishing a fixed concern for human happiness—a phase of life and character in Parkes which practically teaches us, that it is our duty to receive with reluctance the imputations of evil, to guard against every impulse of prejudice or passion which may bias the judgment, to defend where we can do so consistently with duty and justice, and never to believe in evil report, except upon the most satisfactory evidence. Thus we may hope to secure, as he did, the purest and most perfect of all pleasures—self-approbation and respect—raising the mind to such an elevation of virtue as to gain, as he did, the love and admiration of all who knew him, while every one felt his honour and good name were safe in his keeping. Here, again, he followed by his teaching and example the method and the dictates of the Great Teacher, “to judge in mercy, and to love our neighbour as ourselves.”

These characteristics of Dr. Parkes, which I have thus prominently but feebly brought to your notice, are such as will always either prognosticate or explain a career of success in any man.

It is this “possibility of achieving greatness” which is open to every man, according to his ability, that constitutes one of the most glorious features in the constitution of our country.

Learn, therefore, from the life of Parkes, to believe in the

sufficiency of intellectual and moral excellence for the attainment of great success.

The late distinguished statesman, Sir Robert Peel, when addressing, as Lord Rector, the students of Glasgow University, made use of these memorable words:—"There is a presumption amounting almost to a certainty, that if any one of you will determine to be eminent, in whatever profession you may choose, and will act with unvarying steadiness in pursuance of that determination, you will, if health and strength be given you, infallibly succeed."

Another not less distinguished statesman has spoken in this same strain—"That it is in man himself, and not in his circumstances, that the secret of his destiny resides." For you that destiny will henceforth take its final bent towards good or towards evil, from the habits of mind, habits of thought, and habits of life which you will form during the coming early years of your military medical service.

The life of Parkes stands out conspicuous for its great amount of labour and accomplished work, and for the exemplary way he did it. So quietly and unobtrusively did he go through the laborious details of work, that I never knew him to name any particular investigation he was specially engaged upon till it was finished. He was extremely reticent in this respect. There is also reason to believe that to get through so much work as he did he regulated his time with a severe economy—redeeming many hours at night—consuming the midnight oil into the early morning—hours which others give to sleep.*

As to his own bodily constitution and physical fitness for such constant work, I think he illustrated by his life and premature death the quotation from Roger Bacon with which he so emphatically commenced that eloquent lecture "On the Cure of Old Age," to which I have referred. The quotation is this:—"There is a *nature* assumed from the parent which has an utmost term of existence which cannot be surpassed; so there are numberless instances of age which comes before its time—of a body decayed even before its term of maturity has been reached—of strength gone—of death commencing at a term of life when, according to Nature's laws, the body should be in all its vigour and the mind in all its strength."

Parkes' death was a premature death of this kind, at the age of fifty-six, when the body should be in all its vigour and the mind in all its strength. That dread disease was upon him "which so prepares its victims, as it were, for death, which throws around familiar looks unearthly indications of the coming change—a dread disease in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet, and

* See Appendix for epitome of work done by Dr. Parkes.

solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightening load; and feeling immortality at hand, deems it but a new term of mortal life:”—And so he passed away! There is every reason to believe that he impaired by over-work that originally feeble “nature assumed from the parent,” and if it did not shorten the term of his life, almost fixed the manner of his death.

That he has been taken from us so soon is, no doubt, the result of his incessant devotion to work and chivalrous devotion to duty, utterly regardless of himself, and with too much indifference in later years to the requisite nutrition and rest of body and mind.

But while his life was thus in all respects a pure and beautiful life, his death was that of a self-denying hero; calmly resigned, and at perfect peace with all, he died with expressions of kindly remembrances of every one he could think of lingering on his lips, when he could scarce do more than whisper a name.

Such a walk in life as that of Dr. Parkes could do none other than lead to perfect blessedness; and I speak not words of course when I say that those who knew him as we did here “will never look upon his like again.”

Gentlemen,—I cannot more fitly bring to a close this feeble tribute to the memory of our departed colleague than by reading the closing paragraph of the lecture to which I have referred, and which I specially address to those who are here for the first time. It is in these words:—

“By attention to what is taught in this School you will be prepared to enter on your service, and to perform its multifarious duties with success; and in performing them with success, you ought to find, and will find, your chief happiness. You will be in a position of great usefulness—‘a helper of man,’ as the old motto has it, literally, ‘throughout the world.’ And in all the varied phases of that famous military life which you will accompany and witness, officers and men should alike turn to you with confidence, as able to do for them *all that can be done* in their hours of sickness and peril. You will then be recognised as worthy associates in that grand English army which is now engaged all over the world in the work of peace; which everywhere is the servant of justice and of right; which watches over the youth of infant nations; which in the East and in the West alike represses anarchy, repels aggression, and in the midst of turbulent and disorderly nations maintains the rights and advances the cause of humanity. No nation has performed such a work since the Roman legions recoiled before the barbarian hordes. To do one’s part worthily in so great a labour, and to spread

throughout the wide range of the British possessions those rules of health which render both mind and body better instruments in the great work of improvement, is surely a career which might satisfy the ambition of any one. Such a career is now open before you, if you have strength enough honestly and loyally to fulfil its duties; and these duties possess happily something of the divine quality of mercy, which we are told carries a twofold blessing—blessing the giver and receiver. In endeavouring to preserve the health of others you will ensure your own; and when old age comes it will not be as an evil to be cured, but as an ending which worthily crowns a life of labour—an ending which has been anticipated without repining, and will be endured without regret.”

A P P E N D I X.

EPITOME (NECESSARILY IMPERFECT) OF WRITINGS BY DR. PARKES.

- ON the Dysentery and Hepatitis of India. 8vo, 1846.
- On Asiatic and Algide Cholera. 8vo, 1847.
- An Inquiry into the Bearing of the Earliest Cases of Cholera which occurred in London on the strict theory of contagion. London, Churchill, 8vo, 1849.
- Lectures on Clinical Medicine delivered at University College Hospital, published in *Medical Times and Gazette*, commencing vol. xx., 1849, p. 469; continued in vol. xxi. for 1850; also in 1852, April 22, and July 8, 1854, and Feb. 28, 1857. [These lectures are models of diagnostic analysis, abounding in sound and far-seeing pathological exposition, full of suggestive hints in therapeutics and in the curative and preventive management of diseases. They are well worthy of reproduction in any collected edition of Dr. Parkes' works.]
- The editing and completing of a posthumous edition of Dr. A. T. Thomson's *Treatise on Skin Diseases*. 8vo, 1850. [Dr. T. had completed this work (of 440 pp.) up to p. 304, and had left in MS. the chapters on Acne and Sycosis. With the exception of these two chapters, Dr. Parkes wrote the remainder of this work of his relative, from the commencement of "The Tubercular Eruptions."]]
- On the Decomposition of Chloride of Sodium by Acetic Acid in the presence of Albumen. *Medical Times and Gazette*, vol. xxii., p. 84, 1850.
- Lecture introductory to opening of Session of University College, London, Oct., 1851. Published in *Medical Times and Gazette* of that date.
- Editing articles in *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, 1852, et seq. [For this periodical he wrote many reviews anonymously, which for obvious reasons cannot be named here.]
- On the Formation of Crystals in Human Blood. *Medical Times and Gazette*, vol. xxvi., 1852.
- On the Precipitation of Albumen by Acids and Neutral Salts. *Medical Times and Gazette*, 1852.
- On Recurrent Watery Diarrhoea with Choleraic Attacks. *Medical Times and Gazette*, 1852.
- On the Elimination of Lead by Iodide of Potassium. Article in *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, Ap. 1853, p. 522.
- On the Action of Liquor Potassæ on the Urine in Health. Article in *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, Jan., 1853, p. 258; continued in same journal for Jan., 1854, p. 248; and again, in relation to its Influence in some Chronic Diseases, in same journal for Oct., 1854, p. 498.
- Review of Dr. E. J. Waring's work *On Abscess of the Liver*. *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, July, 1855, p. 1.
- Gulstonian Lectures on Pyrexia. Published in *Medical Times and Gazette*, vol. xxxi., 1855.
- Critical Days in Pneumonia—Value of Bleeding. *Lancet*, 1855, vol. i., p. 36.

- Treatment of Pneumonia by Wine and Ammonia. *Lancet*, 1855, p. 128.
- Report on the Formation and General Management of Renkioi Hospital on the Dardanelles, Turkey, during the Russian War, 1854-56. Addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War. Published in 1857.
- On Pigment Deposit in the Skin (so-called bronzed skin), without disease of Supra-Renal Capsules. *Medical Times and Gazette*, vol. xxxviii., Dec. 11, 1858.
- On the Value of Albuminaria as a Symptom of Kidney Disease. *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 1, 1859.
- On Acute Sthenic Pneumonia left without Treatment. *Medical Times and Gazette*, Feb. 25, 1860.
- Composition of the Urine in Health and Disease, and under the Action of Remedies, 1860.
- Introductory Lecture at University College, on the Influence of Self-Training by the Medical Student. Published by Walton & Maberly. Oct., 1856. [There were at least three hundred auditors assembled in the large theatre of the College, and it is written in the *Lancet* that "the lecture was elegantly composed and well delivered, and was altogether much more appropriate, as an introduction to a Session, than those which for some years past we have chanced to hear on similar occasions."—"This lecture," says the *Medical Times*, "was written with great elegance and delivered with much feeling, elicited frequent marks of approbation, and was much applauded at its conclusion." It cannot fail to be worthy of reproduction now.]
- Review of the Progress of Hygiene; commenced in 1861, at the request of the then Director of the Army Medical Department (Sir James Gibson), and contributed by him annually to the Medical Reports of the Department up till 1875, the commencement of his fatal illness. [They are models of *précis* writing, and a most valuable record of the progress of Hygiene.]
- Report on "*Carniset*," a concentrated food. [This report is signed by the Professors of the Army Medical School; but the work was really done by Dr. Parkes, and published in Vol. I. of Departmental Reports for 1861.]
- Lecture on opening Fifth Session of the Army Medical School—"On the Cure of Old Age." Oct. 11, 1862.
- Report on Liebig's "*Extractum Carnis*," in Departmental Reports, Vol. V., 1863, p. 455.
- A Manual of Practical Hygiene, prepared especially for the use of the Medical Service of the Army. 1864. Four editions have been published.
- The Detachment of the Epithelium in Cholera. Aug. 25, 1866, in *Medical Times*.
- Report on the Power of Disinfectants in Preventing the Putrefaction of Sewage. *Loc. cit.*, vol. viii. for 1866, p. 318.
- Report on Dr. Hassall's "Flour of Meat." *Loc. cit.*, vol. x. for 1866, p. 242.
- Reports on Filters. 1867 and 1868.
- Report on Three Samples of Water received from Pembroke Dock in March, 1870. *Loc. cit.*, vol. xi. for 1869, p. 361.
- Report "On a Cape Tent;" with Report on it as tried in the Autumn Manœuvres, by Assistant-Surgeon Lane, 4th Regiment. *Loc. cit.*, vol. xii., 1870, p. 260.
- Croonian Lectures on Nitrogenous Elimination. Published in *Lancet*, 1871.
- Royal Society Papers (*Transactions*), "Elimination of Nitrogen during Muscular Action." 1867 to 1871.
- Effects of Alcohol on the Human Body. 1870, 1872, and 1874. *Transactions of the Royal Society*.
- A Scheme of Medical Tuition. Published in the *Lancet* of 1868, p. 441, *et. seq.* It was afterwards published and dedicated to Dr. Geo. Borrow, President of Council.
- Address to British Medical Association at meeting in London, 1873.
- On the Issue of a Spirit Ration during the Ashantee Campaign of 1874. London, Churchill, 1875.

