

treatment of the patient, then a chapter on general principles, then one on short anaesthetics, and finally describes the various agents employed. Naturally ethanals looms large in his regard.

His account of anaesthesia in common operations is especially clear and good. For the drainage of empyemata the author likes endotracheal intubation, but if this is not available chloroform or ethanals with plenty of oxygen. For removal of tonsils and adenoids he likes the open ethyl chloride-ethanals sequence.

Mr. Hewer's style is easy, colloquial, and therefore readable. Occasionally he allows it to become involved. We commend the book, and believe it fills a distinct place in the literature of anaesthesia.

PRACTICAL ANAESTHETICS. By CHARLES F. HADFIELD, M.B.E., M.A., M.D.(Camb.). (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Demy 8vo. 32 figures. Pp. x + 244. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The title of this book describes its purposes. The author has not aimed at making an elaborate treatise, or at describing in detail theories of questionable value. He has determined always in writing its pages to help the student and practitioner who may be called upon to administer an anaesthetic. The result has been a work of unquestioned value. The book is one which in practice will help.

The author is not inclined to make dogmatic statements. He prefers rather to state a case and leave the matter then for the reader to decide. In cases of shock, however, he unhesitatingly suggests the use of nitrous oxide with oxygen and ether.

Upon the use of ethanals he is very modestly undecided.

We are sorry that local and regional anaesthesia (with the exception of spinal anaesthesia) has been entirely omitted. We believe that in selected cases there is nothing comparable to this method. The teaching of the book is sound: it will be a real help to all who read it.

THE ESSENTIALS OF CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY. By W. D. HALLIBURTON, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Eleventh Edition. (Longmans, Green & Co., 1922.) Price 8s. 6d. net.

A book by Prof. Halliburton which has been in existence in successive editions since 1893 scarcely calls for critical review, and it is therefore only necessary here to record the appearance of a new edition, which does not differ markedly from the last. New exercises dealing with detection of enzymes, estimation of oxygen in blood, and of gastric acid, etc., have been inserted, and the section on blood-coagulation re-written, but beyond such small changes the book is little altered, and will depend therefore for its popularity among the students for whose use it is intended, not on any review, but on the more substantial basis of the impression it has itself created among a long series of past users in the laboratories of physiology.

EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The following degrees have been conferred:

M.B., B.Ch.—C. L. Pasricha, N. G. Thomson.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The following have been admitted Members: C. H. Andrewes, M.D.(Lond.), L. W. Batten, M.B.(Cantab.), G. T. Burke, M.D.(Lond.), L. P. Garrod, M.B.(Cantab.).

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The diploma in *Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery* has been granted to D. D. Evans.

CONJOINT EXAMINING BOARD.

First Examination, January, 1923.

Chemistry.—G. R. Fetherston, J. E. Snow, H. D. K. Wright. *Physics.*—G. R. Fetherston, H. J. Romer, H. C. Thomas. *Elementary Biology.*—R. Zeilins.

Second Examination, January, 1923.

Part I. Anatomy and Physiology. S. B. Benton, A. T. Bettinson, R. W. Boyce (p), J. G. Cox (a), L. F. A. Harrison, W. S. Hinton (a), H. P. Lehmann (a), G. R. Malkin, E. W. Morgan (a), C. E. Ogden (p), G. F. D. Perrett, J. I. Reeve, W. F. Waudby-Smith, W. B. Webster (a), T. P. Williams (a).

(a) Anatomy. (p) Physiology.

Part II. Pharmacology and Materia Medica.—A. T. Bettinson, R. W. Boyce, G. W. S. Foster, R. A. Foucar, C. M. H. Hicks, B. L. Hodge, H. B. Howell, G. R. Malkin, H. A. Nicholls, C. E. Ogden, P. R. Rainey, H. C. Seymour-Isaacs, W. C. Smart-Low, W. P. Waudby-Smith.

The following have completed the examinations for the Diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.:

W. F. T. Adams, G. H. Caiger, F. S. Coleman, G. S. W. de Saram, W. Edwards, R. R. Foote, R. M. Geldart, C. F. Hattis, J. W. Jouty, R. Keene, G. Khonsky, J. W. Mackay-Ross, G. S. Morgan, H. V. Morlock, T. P. Rees, G. B. Tait, R. W. Taylor, B. M. Tracey, W. R. Ward, H. W. M. Williams.

APPOINTMENTS.

BARNES, F. G. L., M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Medical Officer in London County Council Mental Hospital Service.
DOWLAN, C. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer, Stockport Infirmary.
HOLTHUSEN, A. W., M.B., B.S., appointed Hon. Surgeon to Out-patients at the Southend Victoria Hospital.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

BARNES, F. G. L., Claybury Mental Hospital, Woodford Bridge, Woodford Green, Essex.
BOLAND, C. VINCENT, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), D.T.M.&I.(Eng.), Raffles Chambers, Raffles Square, Singapore.
BUTCHER, W. H., 114, Lower Richmond Road, Putney. (Putney 2035).
COOK, A. R., C.M.G., O.D.E., P.O. Box 125, Kampala, Uganda, B.E. Africa.
CRONK, H. G., 104, Handside Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
DIX, C., 14, Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.
DOWLAN, C. J., The Stockport Infirmary, Stockport, Cheshire.
JOYCE, L., Devonshire Lodge, 10, Bath Road, Reading. (Tel. 1179).
MEADEN, C. A., 13, Tidcawell Road, Putney.
TAYLOR, R. W., The Gables, Syston, Leicestershire.
THOMAS, C. H., 60, Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
WELLS-COLE, G. C., The Choristers' House, 10, Minster Yard, Lincoln.

BIRTHS.

HUDESTON.—On February 10th, at 79, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2, the wife of Lt.-Col. Ivor R. Huddleston, D.S.O., of a son.
ROBERTS.—The wife of Surgeon-Lieut.-Commander W. E. Roberts, R.A.N., of a son, at Taggsroft, Beresford Road, Rose Day, Sydney.

MARRIAGE.

SALMON—MOORE.—On January 4th, at Christ Church, Steamer Point, Aden, Theodore C. M. Salmon, son of the Rev. H. D. Salmon, of Wokingham, Surrey, to Anne Lurland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Moore, of Northampton.

DEATH.

SPEAR.—On January 27th, 1923, at "Coppice Hanger," Pulborough, George Arthur Whitworth Spear, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

The Annual Subscription to the Journal is 7s. 6d., including postage. Subscriptions should be sent to the MANAGER, W. E. SARGANT, M.R.C.S., at the Hospital.

All communications, financial or otherwise, relative to Advertisements ONLY should be addressed to ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, The Journal Office, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. Telephone: City 510.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital



"*Aquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem.*"

—Horace. Book ii, Ode iii.

JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.—No. 7.]

APRIL 2ND, 1923.

PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Mon. Apr. 2.—Bank Holiday. No out-patients seen.
Tues. " 3.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Fri. " 6.—Final Conjoint Board Examination begins.
Tues. " 10.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Fri. " 13.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.
Tues. " 17.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
Fri. " 20.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Last day for receiving matter for May issue of Journal.
Tues. " 24.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Fri. " 27.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.

EDITORIAL.

RADUALLY, through the persistent efforts of the Sub-Committees, the Octocentenary Celebrations are shaping in an ordered and most elaborate programme. No one can read the reports without being struck by the very large scale upon which the celebrations will be carried out.

The Religious Services Committee have been compelled to cancel the service at St. Paul's proposed for June 7th. There will be a service to commence the celebrations at the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, at 10.30 a.m. in the morning of Tuesday, June 5th.

The Solemnity in the Hospital Square, commencing at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 5th, will be of a very elaborate nature.

Five processions will be formed:

- (a) A procession of Augustinian Canons chanting the ancient hymn used at the foundation of an Augustinian Priory.
 - (b) A procession illustrating the departure of Rahere on his pilgrimage to Rome.
 - (c) A procession of King Henry VIII with the Lord Mayor, commonalty and citizens of London. Mr. Arthur Bourchier has promised to enact the part of Henry VIII.
 - (d) A procession of R.A.M.C., with ambulance, etc., as used in the Great War.
 - (e) A procession of the President, Treasurer and Chief Officers of the Hospital.
- Each procession will be preceded by a fanfare of silver trumpets.

Appropriate music will be played by the band of the Coldstream Guards.

The Augustinian Canons will march round the Square and then leave the Hospital.

The other processions will be arranged in the centre of the Square facing the Entrance Gateway.

It is hoped that members of the Heralds' College may be present in uniform, and that one of them may be authorised by the President to read a Proclamation announcing the opening of the celebrations. The National Anthem will then be played, and the processions will retire in reverse order to their entrance. Col. Mackenzie Rogan, C.V.O., has kindly promised to organise the musical part of this pageant.

Visitors will be seated on all sides of the Square, leaving sufficient room for the service of the Hospital.

A Luncheon for Delegates, Governors and others has been arranged by the Lord Mayor.

The Tableaux will be performed on five or six occasions. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Mus.D., F.R.A.M., Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, has kindly consented to provide appropriate music.

An evening party will be held in the Out-Patients' Department. The Hospital Square will be illuminated on this occasion.

For the reproduction of the Bartholomew Fair the City Corporation has generously promised the use of part of the road in front of the Hospital and of the Recreation Ground.

It is proposed to present the Fair as in the reign of Henry VIII. Booths, etc., of the period will be erected, at which various goods will be sold; there will be reproductions of old English Sports—tumbling and acrobatic performances—and an attempt made to show the Fair as it was in the Middle Ages in most of its details. The Students' Union has kindly undertaken to organise the various items.

The Exhibition Sub-Committee have arranged for the exhibition of—

- (1) Charters and other MSS. of historical interest.
- (2) Some of the Hospital possessions, such as the silver, etc.
- (3) Portraits and prints.
- (4) Books by, or connected with, the Hospital Staff.
- (5) Maps of the Hospital and neighbourhood.
- (6) Surgical instruments connected with the Hospital Staff.

With regard to advertising the Octocentenary Celebrations there are few means of propagating news which will not be used. We would advise our readers to "wait and see."

The nineteenth annual report of the Council of the Students' Union, recently presented, is a stimulating document, showing increased activity in every department of the student life of the Hospital and recording a year's work of which the retiring Council may well feel proud. It is impossible to mention every club whose activities are described therein, but certain details are too important to be omitted. A grant of £350 from the Catering Company has made it possible to lay out two hard tennis courts at Winchmore Hill. These should be ready in the spring, and will be of the utmost value in Hospital tennis. The Rifle Club has done exceptionally well. Members of the Club carried off 75 per cent. of the prizes at the United Hospitals Prize Meeting. The Rowing Club was affiliated to the London Rowing Club in March, 1922, and since then membership has steadily increased. Two crews have been entered for the United Hospitals Challenge Cup. So for the first time for ten years a junior crew will turn out for Bart.'s. These are only examples, taken almost at random, of the increased vigour and considerable successes of our clubs.

The Council, stimulating, and, when necessary, helping all the affiliated clubs, may well be praised for an exceptionally good year's work. We are happy to know that Mr. W. Holdsworth remains in office as Senior Secretary.

It has long been the custom for Bart.'s Fellows to attempt to elect Bart.'s men to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. We commend to our readers the note on page 99.

Many past and present students of the Hospital will join with us in regretting the resignation of Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones from his Lectureship on Psychological Medicine at the Hospital.

Sir Robert has in his time done much varied service to St. Bartholomew's and to the State. For years, as Medical Superintendent at Claybury, he took parties of Bart.'s men round the wards of that Hospital. From this post he retired in 1916, to take up the work of Casualty Physician in Mental and Nervous Diseases to the London and Aldershot command, and with this was given the rank of Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C. He was the first to be asked by the Governors of the Hospital to take charge of the new Psychological Medicine Clinic in the Out-Patient Department. He is still a Justice of the Peace for Essex, the County of London and of Carnarvon, of which latter county he is also Deputy Lieutenant. It might be thought that these further duties would weigh heavily upon his shoulders, but recently we hear that he has been appointed one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the Marquess of Crewe (Lord Lieutenant of the County of London).

Mr. W. Girling Ball's note on the War Memorial should send many men to their cheque-books. This form of public honour to men whose names should ever remain in Hospital tradition and history has been unavoidably delayed. We hope our readers will determine that financial reasons shall no longer hinder it.

Whilst deeply regretting Dr. M. H. Gordon's resignation of his appointment as Bacteriologist to the Hospital, we are glad to know that he will remain with us in a consulting capacity.

The Rev. William Vassall, M.A., has tendered his resignation of the office of Assistant Hospitaler and Curate of St. Bartholomew-the-Less. Mr. Vassall will not only carry away with him the good wishes of all at the Hospital, but also, we hear, one of our Bart.'s nurses. Our readers will join with us in saying to both Mr. Vassall and his *fiancée*, "Good Luck and Happy Days!"

The recent Rugby Final resulted again in a win for our redoubtable rivals. We should like heartily to congratulate Guy's on their fine team.

All Bart.'s men watching the match must have been proud of the plucky, resourceful, and almost successful efforts of our men. We hear as we go to press that Mr. W. F. Gaisford has been elected to travel to France as first reserve full back for England.

Our readers will all be sorry to hear that Mr. J. S. Spong, Senior Assistant Clerk to the Governors of the Hospital, has reached the retiring age and has therefore tendered his resignation. Mr. Spong entered the Clerk's office in 1874, and has thus served St. Bartholomew's for 49 years. Many who have met him in the official business of the Hospital will miss his unfailing courtesy and genial disposition. Forty-nine years is a big slice out of a man's life. We wish him in his retirement health and vigour. All who have worked with him realise that in his life amongst us for so many years he has maintained always the great traditions of our Hospital.

Following Mr. Spong's resignation a new office, that of Assistant Clerk, has been created in the administrative department. We welcome thereto Mr. F. Dudley Hobbs, B.A.(Cantab.).

Hospital men were surprised recently to find that the large square tables in the Abernethian Room had been replaced by smaller round tables and chairs. Such reconstruction has long been contemplated. The Aber-

nethian Room has in the past frequently appeared untidy through the apparently incurable habit of throwing papers and magazines on to the floor. We sympathetically realise that man is an untidy animal, but we would remind users of the Abernethian Room that unless they can break themselves of this habit (which, we need hardly say, would not be tolerated in any decent club), the new departure will only make for greater disorder.

Our heartiest congratulations to Mr. H. Bedford Russell on winning the Alpine Ski Challenge Cup at Mürren. We need not mention the keen competition which this trophy always produces, nor the skill necessary to win it.

Readers' attention is directed to the enclosed slip dealing with the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, which are reviewed in another column. It is to be hoped that many men will become subscribers to an important Hospital enterprise.

Many years ago King Henry VIII of blessed memory was anxious to divorce Katherine of Aragon, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, desired to marry again, as many a lesser man has done before and after him. Before he could break the marriage bond with Katherine it was necessary to break with the Church of Rome; and in due course, such was the pertinacity of bluff King Hal, even this was done, and the King found himself holding the pleasing position of "only supreme Lord of the Church of England." To celebrate the acknowledgment of this event—truly one of the most tremendous and vital actions of our English monarchs—a medal was struck in gold. One of the few remaining specimens of this medal, naturally very valuable, was presented to the Hospital in 1866, and, we are interested to hear, is shortly to be reproduced in connection with the Octocentenary Celebrations.

Col. Sir William R. Smith has been appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and Lt.-Col. J. Miller, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C.(T.), has been awarded the *Medaille (en Argent) de la Reconnaissance Française* for distinguished services rendered during the Great War.

May we remind correspondents that all articles must be accompanied by the author's name, not necessarily for publication. An amusing effort called "Advertising" has recently reached us without any name attached. Will the author please communicate with us?

Dr. Lyster writes to us emphasising the necessity for men wishing to obtain the very useful D.P.H. Diploma

under the old regulations to commence work during the coming term. By so doing it is possible, even for busy practitioners, to comply with the regulations. But this is probably their last chance of so doing.

THE COUNCIL ELECTION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

PROF. GEORGE ERNEST GASK, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., Director of our Surgical Professorial Clinic, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is a candidate for election to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Every Fellow of the College should receive a voting paper on April 4th, and it is hoped that all St. Bartholomew's Fellows will record a vote for Prof. Gask.

It is earnestly requested that Fellows would be good enough to vote as soon as they receive their paper, since at the last Election many put this aside, and then failed to send it in later on.

There are five vacancies and eleven candidates.

The representation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College would be enhanced greatly by the return of Prof. Gask at the head of the poll. If any Fellow does not receive his voting paper promptly, he is invited to write at once to S. F. Cowell, Esq., Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.

HÆMOPHILIA.

Now "Bleeders" (no offence is meant
By such a designation)

All owe their chronic discontent
To non-coagulation.

It penetrates the homes of kings;
It reaches garret squalid—

This shortage of those comic things
That make the blood go solid.

Our mothers hand it down to us,
And males are most affected.
Females, the cause of all the fuss,
Appear to be protected.

The Hæmophilic's morning shave
Is very far from simple;
He's apt to meet an early grave
When he amputates a pimple.

So, Bleeders, if you'd lead a life
Without grim Death a-courting,
Shun like the plague the Surgeon's knife;
And don't go Winter-Sporting!

ST. BARTHOLOMEWS HOSPITAL WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

AT a recent meeting of the Council of the Medical College it was decided that a subscription list should be opened for a Memorial to those St. Bartholomew's men who lost their lives during the war. It was agreed that the form which the memorial should take could not be decided upon until the total sum of money available was known, when it was the intention of the Council to obtain the views of the subscribers. It has been resolved, however, that the Memorial shall be placed within the walls of the Hospital, and shall include a tablet on which the names of those who lost their lives shall be recorded.

All old St. Bartholomew's men will shortly receive a letter to the effect that a list has been opened, together with a list of the names of the men who made the supreme sacrifice. In order to avoid any omissions or any information incorrectly recorded concerning those whose names are on the list, the Committee dealing with this matter would be glad if those having such information would communicate the same to them. The Committee consists of Sir Herbert Cohen, Bart., Dr. Drysdale, Sir Gordon Watson, K.B.E., Mr. Reginald Vick, and Mr. Girling Ball (Hon. Sec. to the Fund).

A preliminary list of subscribers will also be circulated.

The Visiting Medical Staff has given a sum of £1000 as its donation to the Fund.

THE OCTOCENTENARY OF THE FOUNDATION.

11. THOMAS WHEELER AND THE BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS.

By Sir D'ARCY POWER, K.B.E.

THE Society of Apothecaries always attached much importance to a practical knowledge of botany. It was as important therefore for an apprentice going up for "The Hall" to know his plants as it was for one who presented himself at "The College" to be sure of his anatomy. Even comparative ignorance in either subject was at once discovered by the Apothecaries, who were first-rate botanists, and by the Surgeons, who were skilled anatomists. Fortunately the Society provided sound and pleasant teaching in its physic garden at Chelsea, and by a system of botanical excursions—known as the "Herborisings"—which were in reality picnics. London was a comparatively small place until the middle of the last century; the suburbs were reached

quickly, and the habits of men were simpler than they are at present. At this time walking was the only outlet for the energy of youth. There was no football, no rowing, no tennis, and very little cricket. At the Universities the afternoon "grind" or walk of five to ten miles with a congenial companion was the recognised form of exercise for the majority of undergraduates and their tutors, with beneficial effects both to their health and conversational powers. In London there were similar walks and talks varied five times a year by the Herborisings. On these occasions, which were twice in May and once in June, July and August, from 28 to 30 apprentices met outside the gates at St. Bartholomew's Hospital at six o'clock in the morning, and as the hour struck they were greeted by Mr. Wheeler—the Apothecary to the Hospital—who came as their guide in his capacity of Demonstrator of Botany at the Apothecaries Hall. The party started at once. An official of the Society carried a large metal box for the collection of specimens, and each apprentice carried a similar but smaller one slung over his shoulder. It was not considered good form to take an umbrella or greatcoat, and when it rained you got wet and your coat dried when the sun came out. Mr. Wheeler led the van, and continued to do so until he was long past eighty, with unflagging spirits.

The route varied from time to time. Sometimes it was north-west, through Islington to Copenhagen Fields, which are now covered by the houses overlooking the coal-sidings of the Great Northern and the Midland Railways; thence through the fields to Kentish Town and on to Hampstead, with "Jack Straw's Castle" as the rallying point for stragglers and late comers. Here there was a homely breakfast of tea, rolls and butter, after which the party scattered over the Heath, gathering the ferns and heath plants which then abounded. The return was made from Finchley, Hendon or Caen Wood, and dinner was provided at "The Castle"; substantial joints of meat with pudding and a moderate allowance of table ale at the cost of the Society of Apothecaries at the first two meetings in each year. At one time the Society gave "a bottle of wine amongst four and a bottle of cider between two, but no porter or other malt liquor is to be allowed except table beer." The large metal box carried by the attendant was opened directly after dinner; the plants it contained which had been collected during the morning were produced and shown to the assembled party, who sat on each side of a long table, usually in the open air. Every plant was named, peculiarities of its form or structure were pointed out, and special attention was drawn to any medicinal properties it might possess. An hour or two was thus spent very profitably, tea was served and the pupils walked home, as there were neither trams, tubes, trains nor omnibuses, though a spare seat

could sometimes be got on the outside of a coach going into Town.

Another favourite excursion was to the south-east, across London Bridge and down the Old Kent Road to Deptford, Greenwich and Blackheath, where breakfast was provided at "The Green Man," after which the walk was continued through Greenwich Park and along the side of the river to Charlton, thence to Shooter's Hill, and so back to "The Green Man," where roast joints, pudding and table beer were waiting.

In similar fashion the south-west excursion crossed the river by Westminster Bridge. Money was not too abundant, and if one did not go over London Bridge or Westminster Bridge a toll had to be paid, with the result that there was much open country on the Surrey side quite near the banks of the river. The party followed the river past Lambeth and Vauxhall to Battersea Fields, which then had a rich indigenous flora with some rare British plants. The walk was extended to Wandsworth, and, still following the river, to Putney, where breakfast was provided at "The Star and Garter." After breakfast the towing-path was explored between Putney and Hammer-smith, with all its innumerable ditches and hedgerows, which are still often washed by the tide. The river was left at Hammersmith and the excursion was continued to Wimbledon or to Richmond, and thence back to Putney for dinner. Here, as at most other inns in this part of the Thames Valley, eel pies were a feature of the meal, for plenty of eels were caught locally so long as the river traffic was small and there were no steamboats.

In this way our fathers and grandfathers learnt their botany, and often acquired that love for plants and flowers which was afterwards shown by "the doctor" in many a remote village. Sometimes the result was more immediate and tangible, for the Society presented two beautifully executed medals—known as the Linnæan and Galen medals—to those who had learnt most at these herborisings. My father, as I see by the date upon them, gained both in 1851.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE, similar to that given last year, will be held from July 12th to July 28th, 1923.

The proposed programme will shortly be circulated to all old St. Bartholomew's men. In order to avoid disappointment those intending to join the class should send in their names to the Dean as soon as possible, as the number will have to be limited.

CONGENITAL HYPERTROPHIC PYLORIC STENOSIS.*

By HUGH THURSFIELD, M.D., F.R.C.P.

1. There is a baby at present in Luke Ward suffering from that curious disorder, "hypertrophic stenosis of the pylorus." I am not going to spend time in discussing exactly what it is which leads to the muscular hypertrophy; I will merely remind you that the morbid change consists in such an hypertrophy of the circular muscle of the pyloric canal as to produce a more or less complete obstruction of the orifice, and that as a result the stomach behind the block is itself dilated and hypertrophied. (Museum specimen.)

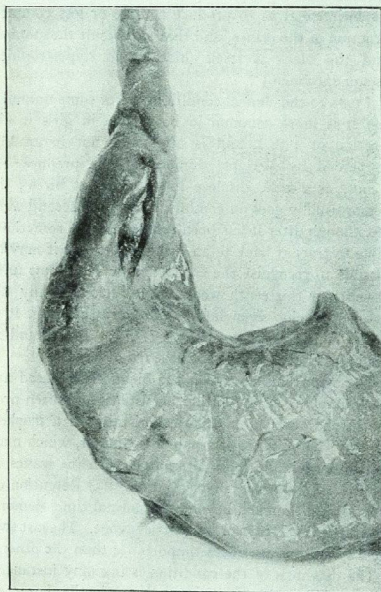
2. I pass to the clinical conditions. For some unknown reason it is more common in boys than in girls in the proportion of 4 to 1, and is often, but not invariably, accompanied by a tight phimosis of the prepuce. It does not, as a rule, disclose its presence at birth; its possessor usually goes on comfortably till the second week of life, though after it has been recognised it is sometimes possible to trace it back to an earlier date. Or it may be impossible to recognise the characteristic symptoms until the twelfth or thirteenth week of life. Occasionally the symptoms develop even later. Broadly speaking, it is a disease of the first two months of life. It is found in babies breast-fed as well as in those fed otherwise.

3. The symptoms on which the diagnosis is based are five in number: (1) Vomiting persistent, and often projectile in character. (2) Gastric peristalsis of a marked type. (3) The presence of a palpable tumour, which may be felt to harden and relax alternately with the waves of peristalsis. (4) Obstinate constipation. (5) Retention of the food in the stomach beyond the normal time, demonstrated either by X rays or by gastric lavage. The last two of these symptoms are of less importance than the others.

4. The diagnosis of the condition is in many instances very easy. When the vomiting has the projectile character and the characteristic peristalsis is visible the condition can hardly be mistaken; and if in addition the tumour is felt there can be no further doubt. Yet mistakes are often made. The baby will not always perform either the vomiting or the peristalsis turn to order, and the mother is seldom a trustworthy witness on either point. The best method is to give the baby a feed from a bottle and to watch what happens for yourself. If the condition is present you will soon see a wave of peristalsis start from the left side and pass in slow progression toward the right, to be succeeded by other similar waves. If at the same time you can feel the tumour the diagnosis is certain. Even so, mistakes are possible. Not long ago

* Clinical Lecture, February 9th, 1923.

I saw a baby with a suggestive history of projectile vomiting, in whom there was a gastric peristalsis, but I was unable to feel the tumour. An operation showed a perfectly normal pylorus. Such a baby is suffering, not from pyloric stenosis, but from a spasm of the pylorus—a condition which it is usually easy to relieve by purely medical means. On the whole, however, mistakes of this kind are uncommon; it is far more usual to overlook the condition when it does exist, from the absence of the characteristic symptoms at the time you make your exami-

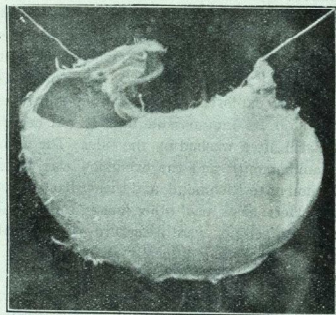


CONGENITAL PYLORIC STENOSIS.

nation. Hence it should be a rule always to see the suspect fed.

5. The treatment of these cases is at present unsatisfactory. There is an extraordinary difference in the results obtained in hospital and in private work. In babies treated in hospital without operation the mortality is round about 75 per cent.: in private work the mortality is not more than 20 per cent. In hospital work with operation the mortality is seldom less than 55-60 per cent. in any long series of cases: in private work with operation the mortality, even in the hands of good surgeons, is seldom less than 20 per cent. If you judge from these

figures alone the obvious conclusion is that in private work it does not make much difference whether you operate or not, whereas in hospital work the balance is in favour of operation. But these are figures obtained by taking all cases without differentiation; and when you inquire more closely into the subject it is clear that the patients belong to different groups. There is one group in which the symptoms set in with severity and the patient is quickly reduced to extremity by the vomiting. In this group there can be no doubt that the best mode of treatment is immediate operation. In a second group the urgency of the symptoms is less: the child remains stationary, neither gaining nor losing weight, vomiting occasionally. In this group there is the chief ground for hesitation; operation, if successful, will no doubt effect a cure of the ill—though that is not by any means certain;



HYPERTROPHIC PYLORIC STENOSIS.

I have several times seen the operation fail to relieve the symptoms. On the other hand, to wait too long is to make the surgeon's success more problematical. I have myself, in this group, set an arbitrary limit of a week. If at the end of a week or ten days I cannot satisfy myself that there is a definite improvement I ask for operation. In a third group there is no doubt that operation is not necessary—the child begins to improve at once.

As to the nature of the operation, there are three methods in use: (1) Gastro-enterostomy, which has had brilliant success in the hands of a very few surgeons, but the mortality is still high. I do not think it is now practised. (2) Gastrotomy, with dilatation of the pylorus through the stomach wound. This is the method favoured by Mr. Burghard, and in his hands has had a striking success. With other surgeons it is in less favour. (3) Rammstedt's operation, which is a simple longitudinal division of the hypertrophied muscle, with or without peritoneal suture. This is at present the operation most in favour, and the

rate of mortality in the hands of a good surgeon is now becoming steadily lower.

If you decide to employ medical means the chief reliance must be placed on careful feeding with constant gastric lavage, so as to avoid the accumulation of food in the stomach.

These are the broad outlines of the subject. There is a great deal to be said in detail, both about the methods of feeding and the details of pre- and post-operative treatment.

ON THE CARE OF BABIES.

BREAST-FEEDING.

BABIES should be put to the breast 6-hourly for the first 2 days, and after that not oftener than 3-hourly during the day (some babies do very well on 4-hourly feeding).

There should be no night feeding. An interval of 6 to 8 hours should elapse between the night and morning feeds.

It requires a good deal of patience and perseverance on the part of the mother or nurse to form this habit of no night feeding, but once established it is well worth the effort, both from the mother's and the baby's point of view.

The length of time during which a baby should be left to feed varies with each individual infant, but 20 minutes is a good average to take.

Be sure that the baby is feeding and not asleep.

If a baby is contented and is steadily gaining in weight, he is obviously having enough food. If the opposite is the case, the amount he is having at each feed can be estimated by weighing him before and after each feed (of course in exactly the same clothes, blanket, etc.).

The amount of food a baby should be taking can be roughly calculated by the following rule:

A baby requires 50 calories per lb. of baby every 24 hours.

Breast milk contains about 20 calories per oz., therefore a baby weighing 7 lb. and being fed every 3 hours during the day (*i. e.* 6 feeds in the 24 hours) should be having just under 3 oz. at each feed. This cannot be accepted as a hard and fast rule, for babies are not all made to a standard pattern, but is quite a good guide to the amount required.

If it is found that the mother has not enough milk for the baby, the supply may be increased by sponging the breasts with hot and cold water alternately for about 10 minutes and following this with gentle massage of the breasts just before the baby is fed.

One of the commonest reasons for a **Mild jaundice**, baby not taking enough food, and therefore not putting on weight, is the fact that he is jaundiced and sleepy and will not wake up for his feeds.

Sometimes it is impossible to rouse him sufficiently to feed, and in this case the milk must be drawn off with a breast-pump and given to the baby with a spoon.

Jaundice of this mild type, in which sleepiness and yellowness are the only symptoms, can be overcome by giving one dose of ol. ric. ʒss, ol. olive ʒss, and following it up with hyd. c. cret. gr. ʒ night and morning for several days.

Some babies suck very vigorously and cause a superficial crack of the nipple. This can be cured by applying a mixture

Cracked nipples.

Glycerine of tannic acid	ʒj
Sulphurous acid	ʒj
Distilled water ad	ʒj

to the cracked part after every feed. The acid must be thoroughly washed off before the baby is next fed.

If the crack becomes deeper and bleeds the baby may swallow blood (if a baby vomits blood this is often the reason).

In this case the affected part should be given a rest for 24 hours. After that a nipple shield can be used till the crack is healed.

If a baby cries after being fed, it is frequently due to the fact that he has pain caused by wind and flatulence, and this is shown by the manner in which he draws up his legs.

It may be prevented by pressing the breasts with two fingers while the baby feeds, so that the milk does not run so quickly, or by giving 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls of boiled water to the baby before he is fed, so that the first pangs of hunger are appeased and he does not take his food so ravenously.

Vomiting in infants may be due to some abnormality of the alimentary tract, such as pyloric stenosis, gastro-enteritis, etc., in which case special treatment is necessary, but the slight vomiting which troubles many babies is usually due to—

(a) Too rapid feeding. Pressing the breast while the baby is feeding, or giving a little water before feeding, will probably cure this.

(b) Too large a quantity at a time. The vomiting is simply an overflow.

(c) It may be due to something indigestible the mother has eaten.

Breast-fed babies are not so likely to be constipated as artificially fed infants. Oil of olive ʒss once or twice a day, or hyd. c. cret. gr. ʒ night and morning will usually cure the trouble.

A bottle-fed baby who is constipated may require more sugar in his feeds, or demerara sugar may be used instead of lactose.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING.

Mothers should always be encouraged to feed their babies unless there is some definite contra-indication such as pneumonia, heart failure, phthisis, mammary abscess, etc., or some condition on the part of the baby which makes sucking impossible, e. g. cleft palate.

Such vague reasons as "debility" or the mother's milk "not agreeing" with the baby should not be regarded as serious arguments in favour of artificial feeding.

Breast feeding is better for the mother because it helps the involution of the uterus; it is much better for the baby because—

(a) Breast milk is specially adapted to the baby's needs and possesses the right constituents for his nourishment.

(b) Breast milk is sterile, and therefore—

(c) Breast-fed babies are far less liable to gastrointestinal disturbances than are artificially fed infants.

If it is found that the baby does not get enough milk from the breast, and it is impossible to increase the supply, an artificial feed should be given after the breast feed.

The most satisfactory method of carrying out supplementary feeding is to put the baby to the breast. See that he empties it, and then make up the required amount with artificial food, e. g. if a baby should be having 3 oz. at a feed, and is found to be only getting 1½ oz. from the mother, he will need 1½ oz. supplement.

This has been found a better method than giving alternate breast and bottle feeds. The act of sucking stimulates the breast to secrete.

If artificial feeding has to be resorted to the following mixture has about the same proportions of proteins, fats and sugar as human milk, and babies do very well on it.

It may not suit each individual baby as breast milk would do, and may have to be altered a little, e. g. more sugar or less fat may be necessary:

Milk and water	Equal parts.
Lactose	ʒx to each pint of the mixture.
Cream	ʒviij " " " "

If cream is not procurable, or not reliable, it can be omitted from the mixture, and cod liver oil ʒss given separately once or twice a day.

The curds in cow's milk are not so easily digested as those in breast milk, and to obviate this difficulty sodium citrate gr. j to ʒj can be added to the feed, but is very often not necessary.

Cow's milk has not the advantage which breast milk possesses of being sterile, and a simple method of pasteurisation, which, while it kills off the harmful organisms, does not destroy the beneficial properties of the milk, is that in which the Soxhlet (or Eugenic) apparatus is used.

This apparatus (made by Maw & Sons) consists of a tin containing a stand which holds 6 or 12 bottles (according to the size of the tin). A sufficient quantity of the mixture of milk, water, cream and lactose for one feed is put into each bottle, a rubber disc and metal cap fitted on which makes the bottle air-tight, and the stand containing the bottles, with feeds for 24 hours, placed in the tin.

Cold water is put into the tin, up to the level of the feeds in the bottles. The lid is put on and the tin placed on a gas-ring, or fire, till the water boils. This means that the milk, etc., attains a temperature of 118° F.

As soon as the water boils the Soxhlet apparatus is taken off the gas, and left, with the bottles in it, for 20 minutes. The bottles are then removed to a cool place and are ready for use when wanted.

By removing the cap and fitting on a rubber teat, each bottle can be used in turn.

Each bottle should be rinsed out with cold water immediately after use, then thoroughly washed with soda water and a bottle brush, rinsed out again with cold water to remove any soda and boiled before further use.

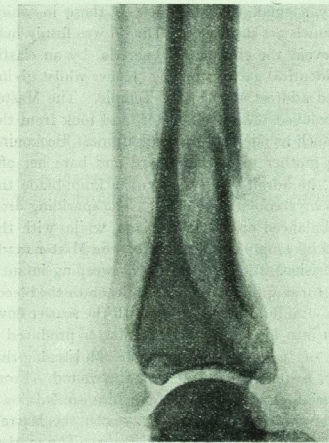
The rubber discs must also be boiled, and the teats turned inside out and thoroughly washed after use, boiled once a day and kept in cold water.

AN UNUSUAL TYPE OF FRACTURE OF THE RADIUS.

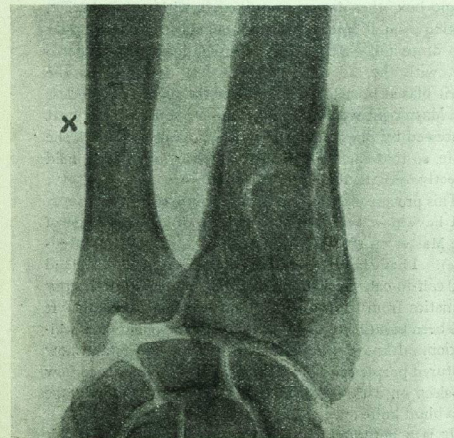
By ALEX. E. ROCHE, M.B., B.Ch.(Cantab).

JOHAN D—, æt. 49, had the lower part of his right forearm laterally compressed by a casting machine for about half a minute on January 22nd, 1923. On examination the same day the whole forearm was found to be very swollen by bruising. Movements at wrist and elbow were unaffected, pronation and

supination being well performed, and attended with little more pain than could be accounted for by the extent of



X-RAY OF FRACTURE (1).



X-RAY OF FRACTURE (2).
(THE CROSS INDICATES A FLAW IN THE PRINT.)

the bruising. The radial and ulnar styloid processes maintained their usual relative level, and on grasping the hand and rotating the forearm, the head of the radius

was felt to rotate with the hand. The dorsal subcutaneous border of the ulna presented no point of tenderness or irregularity, and this bone was therefore absolved from the suspicion of being the seat of a fracture. With regard to the radius, the reasoning was thus: had an impacted fracture of the radius been sustained (which was unlikely from the nature of the accident), the radial styloid process should be raised in comparison with the ulnar styloid process; it was not found to be so raised. If an unimpacted fracture were present, the head of the radius would not rotate with the hand, as it did in the present instance. A greenstick fracture might co-exist with such signs, but the age of the patient and the absence of bending negated this possibility. No abnormal mobility or crepitus was detected. The radius also, therefore, was pronounced intact. As such reasoning (which we believe to be correct in the large majority of cases) had been recently proved so in a very similar case, the diagnosis of extensive hæmatoma was made, and the patient treated by applying lead lotion to his forearm, and placing this in a sling.

During a dressing of the forearm twelve days later, when the swelling had much subsided, crepitus was thought momentarily to have been felt, but gentle manipulation failed to re-elic it this sign. Two days later, however, when the swelling had still further subsided, slight bony deformity could be felt on the back and outer side of the radius, two inches above its lower end, and a gentle attempt to elicit crepitus unmistakably demonstrated its presence. The inference was drawn that a fracture of the radius must be present, in spite of the opposing evidence of the maintained normal relationship in the level of radial and ulnar styloid processes, and in spite of the fact that the head of the radius rotated, as before, with the hand. Further, the only possible explanation of these apparent contradictions seemed to be that the fractured surfaces must interlock or dovetail into one another, so that the upper and lower fragments moved as one. Radiography demonstrated that this was the case, and the accompanying print (from a second X-ray photograph taken three weeks later) illustrates the extraordinary type of fracture present a comminuted one, with the fragments in good position, this desirable condition of things being doubtless the result of the interdigitation of the fractured surfaces coupled with the splinting action of the unbroken ulna. The dark line in the ulna (marked X) is a flaw in the print, not appearing in the X-ray plate from which it was taken. The patient was placed on a Carr's splint, and massage and movements commenced. On March 9th there was no pain or swelling left, and movements were unrestricted.

It is easier to affirm the presence of a fracture from positive signs than to exclude it on negative evidence.

AT THE SIGN OF THE FOUR VESICLES.

TAM the proud possessor of an impressive piece of blue paper. This piece of blue paper tells me that I have visited, on six occasions (four of which have been consecutive), the studio of one of the Great Masters in the art of vaccination. It positively assures me that I have listened to a lucid discussion on the principles and practice of vaccination; that I have watched the Great Master at work; and that the Great Master has personally satisfied himself of my deep knowledge of the subject, and of my competence to pass on his flaming torch.

This sternly simple scrap of paper is causing a titanic moral struggle in my breast. Two powerful and opposed impulses strive to guide me.

The first impulse would have me mount the scrap of paper on a large white background, surround it with a narrow black frame, and hang it on my study wall. Then in the long dark evenings I shall be able to soliloquise, standing before my impressive diploma: "Maybe I am a failure as a diagnostician, possibly (as my chief recently remarked) my ignorance of bio-chemistry is only exceeded by my ignorance of general pathology, perhaps my skill with a scalpel may reasonably be likened to the skill of a rhinoceros with a tin-opener, yet, thank God, there is one vista of medicine down which I can march reassured—in one realm no one can question my proficiency. I am an accomplished vaccinator. Here, appended, is the master's signature."

Yet, as I begin visibly to swell with pride, the second impulse makes itself felt, and would have me throw the rubbishy thing into the fire.

I remember my first visit to the Master's studio. Although my directions had been explicit in the extreme I traversed the fifty yards of street seven times before finding the studio door. No electric signs hounded the eager public to the spot, no blatant brass plate indicated the Master's abode. Just a half sheet of note-paper stuck to the window by its four corners with stamp-edging told me that at last I stood before the sacred portals. I pushed open the door, and with a feeling like Stout Cortez on a peak in Darien stared into the dimly glowing lamp. In the cone of light shed by the one small oil lamp sat the Master—in all the glory of one tooth and an L.S.A.

Crouched around him were some twenty keen young students, some balancing on chairs with insufficient legs, others oscillating from tuberosity to tuberosity on a stool such as they use in carpenters' shops, while less bold ones, drawing back as did the Israelites from the shining face of Moses, sat huddled up in their great coats near the door, shading their eyes with peculiar pink-tinted newspapers.

The Master was about to perform the operation which had caused Europe to ring with his fame. A tense, breathless silence pervaded the dust-laden atmosphere. Upon the table lay a small tin box, such as those in which Clarinco caramels are dispensed. The lid was firmly held down (to prevent the entrance of bacteria) by an elastic garter—the identical garter worn by Jenner whilst giving his celebrated address at the City Temple. The Master reverently removed the sacred garter, and took from the box a knife such as one uses to clean a pipe. Beckoning to a waiting mother to come forward and bare her offspring's arm, he adroitly blew on to the knife blade the contents of a mysterious glass phial. The sparkling drop of fluid lay balanced on the knife-blade, while, with the skill attained by long years of practice, the Master made four small incisions into the skin of the weeping infant's arm. Then, turning the flat of the blade on to the bleeding area, the vital fluid was mingled with the scarlet flow. Diving again into his magic box the Master produced a small square of brown, gummed paper. Moistening this in his glass of water he placed it over the wound. From the wall a print of the picture Mona Lisa smiled down her enigmatic smile. "That is all," quoth the Master. We breathed again. The child wept again. The mother retreated into the gloom and was no more.

It was not all. Taking a plug of cotton-wool from the magic box, the Master transfixed it with a tooth-pick. Taking a small bottle of methylated spirit he carefully let two drops fall on the wool. This he ignited (strange to say, with the aid of a prosaic safety match). As the spirit blazed he held his knife over the flame. Doubtless the Master knew of the high conductive power for heat possessed by Sheffield steel, yet he carefully inverted the knife, so that each side of the blade was, in its turn, held directly over the flame.

This process was to ensure the sterility of the blade.

I have now been permitted to drink in the wisdom of the Master on six occasions (four of which were consecutive). I have heard of arm-to-arm vaccination in England and calf-to-calf vaccination in Paris. I have heard lengthy statistics from the returns of the Registrar-General. It has been breathed to me that there are opponents to vaccination. I know that the Master cannot understand how cultured people can hold such views. I have learned how to sleep on a three-legged chair. I know the advantage of a blunt knife over a "bleeding lancet."

It is a notorious fact that the greatest minds find it difficult to descend to the level of ordinary mortals. The Master is no exception. As I look at my blue paper I wonder just why it is that we vaccinate people? What is the sparkling liquid that the Master handles with such reverence, and where does it come from? What does it do when it enters that particular skin area "over the

insertion of the deltoid muscle"? Possibly these are a few points that the Master forgot to elaborate.

"Mona Lisa" still smiles that enigmatic smile. Anyway, I have paid my one and a half guineas.

R. B.

THE NIGHTMARE
OF THE BACTERIOLOGIST.

[After the manner of the Writers of *Vers Libre*, and dedicated in admiration to Dr. Mervyn H. Gordon.]

I am the Mighty Hunter of the Ubiquitous Streptococcus.
Yesterday I discovered the Three Thousandth
Five Hundred and Sixtieth
Variety.

* * *

Last Night, I dreamt I was pursuing
A Colony of Streptococci,
Up the Precipitous Slopes of Agar, stained with my blood.
Breathless and bleeding, I toiled after them.

Suddenly I came upon them
Taking counsel together,
And their Leader was speaking:

"Tell—O Little Brother—

How thou didst fool the Mighty Hunter."

The Short-Chained One answered, and his voice was
Full of Pride.

"O Lord, I did as thou commandedst me.

Raffinose I fermented but the Mannite I sent empty away."

"Thou hast done well; and was the Mighty Hunter
deceived?"

The Reply was drowned in Laughter
And in the clanking of Chains.

Long and short, they held me in derision.

Then his voice rang out again,

"Tell, O Keeper of the Records,

How many Permutations and Combinations

Have we left?"

Then the Voice of the Keeper of the Records gave answer:

"Should the Mighty Hunter find one new Combination
every day,

Then we shall keep him occupied

Till he shall die."

I could restrain myself no longer and I cried:

"Know, O Wily Streptococcus, that I have discovered

The Secret of Thy Metamorphosis."

There was a sudden, awful silence.

Then the voice of the Leader sounded like a Clarion Call:

"He must not reveal our Secret, O Streptococci;

Let his end be swift and terrible."

Silently they fell upon me.

I felt them burrowing through my flesh

Searching hungrily for my Capillaries.

Then the Dread Voice rang out again like Crack of Doom:

"Take on the form of Him whom the Mighty Hunter

In his far-seeing wisdom and his hybrid Greek

Calleth Pyogenes."

Then came the Yell of the Beasts

Like Hounds in full cry;

From the Depths of My Body came their strange, terrible

Cry,

"We come, O Mighty Hunter,

Pyogenes, Pyogenes!"

* * *

To-day

I discovered

The Three Thousand

Five Hundred and Sixty-First Variety.

I am indeed the Mighty Hunter of the Wily Streptococcus.

D. V. H.

STUDENTS' UNION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Students' Union was held in the Medical and Surgical Theatre on Friday, March 16th, the President, Dr. J. H. Drysdale, being in the Chair. There was a crowded attendance of students and members of the Resident Staff.

The Treasurers' Report, read by Mr. Vick, showed the Union to be on a sound financial basis, and ready to meet any reasonable demands made upon it, in the interests of the students and their clubs.

The Annual Report of the Council, read by Mr. Holdsworth, proved to be a full and fair account of the work of the Council, and of the activities of the various clubs, during the past year.

The result of the elections to the Council were read out, as follows:

Constituency A.—A. Carnegie-Brown, D. G. Martin, D. Diamond,

R. W. H. Tineker, B. A. J. Mayo.

Constituency B.—J. H. Attwood, L. C. Neville.

Constituency C.—A. E. Roche.

Dr. J. H. Drysdale, having been nominated by the College Committee for re-election as President, his name was formally proposed and seconded, and he re-entered the chair amid great acclamation.

Mr. Cieling Ball and Mr. Vick were re-elected as Hon. Treasurers, and Mr. W. Holdsworth as Senior Secretary of the Students' Union Council for the ensuing year.

The question of the students partaking in another "Fleet Street Week" endeavour was submitted to the meeting for discussion. It was unanimously decided that students would help the effort as far as they were able.

ABERNETHIAN SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Society was held at 8.30 p.m. in the Medical and Surgical Theatre, at which Mr. Edmund Gosse spoke on "Medicine and Literature in the 17th Century."

In the course of a graceful reference to Abernethy, Mr. Gosse remarked that in view of the rather hostile attitude of the world of literature in the 17th century to the medical profession he had some diffidence in addressing the Society! Dramatists, however, were the worst offenders, and except for Philip Massinger, hostility to the medical men of their day was common to them all—Molière alone wrote five plays embodying this attitude.

Medicine was then theoretical—a matter of intensive reading rather than clinical observation; and further, as few medical

books were published otherwise than in Latin, it was the province only of those with some pretensions to classical training. Linares's translation of Galen was rendered in Latin; both Harvey and Sydenham wrote their famous works in the same language. Nicholas Tulle denounced the use of any other medium of expression in matters medical. Thus did medicine strive to guard its secrets 300 years ago. In spite of this general tendency there were some very notable exceptions, and to four medical men of the 17th century literature stands deeply indebted.

The first of these, Thomas Lodge, seven years the senior of Shakespeare, was perhaps one of the earliest English *litterateurs*. Private lives in those times were not eagerly studied by the reading public but we know that he was the son of a Newgate Street grocer, and that it was at Oxford University that he established his reputation as a poet—a most original poet.

At 25 years of age he accompanied a buccaneering expedition to the Azores and the Canary Islands, probably as ship's surgeon. On his return he continued his literary work, then chiefly of a romantic nature; his *Rosalind* formed the basis of Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Another romance followed a free-booting expedition with Cavendish to South America: it was written in Patagonia, but not a spot of local colour did *Margerie of America* contain! After several such adventures he settled down in practice in Old Warwick Lane, where he was known as "Old Doctor Lodge"; and here he wrote, in English, *A Treatise of the Plague* and *The Poor Man's Talent*—the latter for the personal use among her tenants of Anne, Duchess of Arundel.

In 1605 was born Sir Thomas Browne. We are told that he used to "sample"—that is, gather herbs—in the lanes round his home in Cheapside. A little later, while still a youth, he began to practise medicine, without a degree, near Oxford. He was an omnivorous reader of medical and other literature, but Galen and Hippocrates were his favourites. There were no medical schools in England, so we find him, like most medical students of his time, wending his way to Montpellier for a hundred years previously the Mecca of medical men; from there to the Anatomy School at Padua, and finally to the famous Chemistry School at Leyden, where van Helmont was then lecturing. On his return he set up in practice at Halifax.

His defence of philosophic doubt, the *Religio Medici*, was published in 1636, in English. His main argument is that to the orthodox scepticism is perfectly justifiable—in view of Galileo's fate such a proposition was at least daring. Like Michael Faraday in a later century, he kept his religion and his science in water-tight compartments. The book does not wholly confine itself to philosophy and science, for its author includes some delightful personal reminiscences.

Like Thomas Lodge, John Locke went to Oxford, where at the early age of 18 he was appointed a Greek Lecturer. His continental medical training was much the same as that of Sir Thomas Browne. He was successful in finding the location of the "Astrop Waters" near Oxford, and by his further beneficial treatment of Lord Ashleigh (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury) he was appointed his personal physician and confidant; both official and unofficial post he kept to the end of his life.

Locke's world-wide reputation makes any critical reference to his works unnecessary; but perhaps few people know that not only was he a personal advocate of temperance, but he was modern enough to insist on the importance of proper diet, fresh air and suitable exercise. His most famous operation was the successful removal of a tumour of the breast from his patron, Lord Ashleigh.

The poet Samuel Garth went to Cambridge for his medical training. He was famous for his elegant manners and style. While still a young man he found himself in the thick of the dispute between the apothecaries (who sold drugs) and the doctors (who only prescribed them). As a result of this contest the College of Physicians decided to give free consultations to the poor, and a fund to provide for their treatment was inaugurated. He also won fame for his *Harveian Oration*; and though nowadays his work, *The Dispensary*, would be considered to be well loaded with mock heroics, it was then considered a classic of the utmost worth.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker, Sir D'Arcy Pownen mentioned the fact that surgical textbooks had for many hundred years previously been written in the vernacular. Mr. Vick seconded the vote of thanks in his usual inimitable manner. Mr. Gosse having briefly responded, the meeting was declared closed.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

HEARTY congratulations to the Assistant-Hospitalier—who has frequently turned out for Bart.'s this season—on securing another vassal in the precincts of the Hospital. Nurse Sedlicks used to live at Oxford near the college which he captained on the rugger field.

The Annual "Rugger" Dinner was held at the Manchester Hotel on March 1st. Mr. Vick was in the Chair. There were many rugger enthusiasts present. A highly enjoyable evening was spent.

The increasing popularity of the Rugby Code in the Hospital has necessitated the authorities looking round for another ground, as Winchmore Hill can hardly cope with four rugger teams, two soccer teams and one hockey team.

The 1st XV have won 15 matches, lost 6, drawn 2.
"A" XV have won 10 matches, lost 5, drawn 1.
"B" XV have won 13 matches, lost 6, drawn 3.
"C" XV—report not to hand.
Total points for the Hospital 1014 against 414.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Rugby Football Club the following officers were elected for the season 1923-24:

President.—Dr. J. H. Drysdale.
Vice-Presidents.—Mr. W. Girling Ball, Mr. T. H. Just, Mr. H. E. G. Boyle, Mr. Reginald M. Vick.
Captain.—George W. C. Parker. Vice-Captain.—A. Carnegie-Brown.

Hon. Secretary, P. O. Davies. Hon. Treasurer.—J. L. T. Davies.
Selection Committee.—A. W. L. Rowe, Wilfrid F. Gaisford.
Captain and XV.—H. Royle. Hon. Secretary.—J. D. Allen.
Hon. Secretary "B" XV.—R. R. Fells.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. KING'S COLLEGE.

The Hospital defeated King's College in the second round of the Hospitals Cup by one goal and three tries (14 pts.) to one try (3 pts.). King's, however, made a pucky try of it, and had their forwards been better supported outside the scrum the score might have been very different at half-time. During the first half Bull, Knox, Elphick and Cove-Smith were a constant source of danger to the Bart.'s defence. King's, however, were nonplussed when the ball came out of the scrum. Their three-quarters lacked skill and experience in cutting out openings, though they tackled well at times.

After King's had pressed for a short time, an excellent bout of passing resulted in a try. McGregor swerved between the opposing centres and passed to Neville. Gaisford converted. Just before the interval had marked in the line-out enabled Collins to score for King's.

The Bart.'s forwards improved considerably after half-time. Beith and Carnegie-Brown were often prominent. Improved heeling gave the backs more opportunities. Neville soon scored again, following a nice bout of passing and a cut-through by McGregor. The next try was the outcome of a fine breakaway from the line-out by Row from half-way. He ran well and transferred to Beith, who showed a good turn of speed and a clean pair of heels to those in pursuit. Neville scored his third try just before the end after a dribble over the line.

The King's pack played a sterling game and fought to the end, but their defeat was due to lack of finesse on the part of their three-quarters and the new life the Bart.'s forwards put into the game after changing sides. Cooper had to retire during the second half owing to a sprained ankle.

Teams.—King's College Hospital: H. Rayner, back; J. P. Thyne, B. E. Abrens, H. C. Edwards, J. L. Livingstone, three-quarters; T. S. Wakeley, C. J. Parr, halves; J. Leach-Brown (Capt.), R. Cove-Smith, A. G. Bull, H. N. Knox, H. A. Cooper, H. N. Elphick, F. M. Collins, R. H. Yell, forwards.

Bart.'s: W. F. Gaisford, back; M. G. Thomas, P. O. Davies, H. McGregor, L. C. Neville, three-quarters; H. Savage, M. Fitzgerald, halves; A. Carnegie-Brown (Capt.), A. G. Beith, J. W. Buttery, A. B. Cooper, W. S. Morgan, M. L. Maley, E. S. Vergette, A. W. L. Rowe, forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

At the Richmond Athletic Ground on Thursday, March 1st, Bart.'s had to fight hard to beat St. Thomas's in the semi-final of the Hospitals Cup.

In the end the Hospital won by 1 goal 1 try (8 pts.) to nil.

G. W. C. Parker (Capt.) was still laid up and unable to turn out. The play was largely confined to the forwards, where the tussle was very keen and lively for eighty minutes, Bart.'s excelling in scrummaging, Thomas's being slightly superior in the open—particularly in the line-out. To an observer it appeared often that once that a scrum should have been adjudged, as the initial burst from the line-out was due to a "knoed on."

The first try was scored after twelve minutes' play. Davies picked up in the loose, after a scrum, and transferred to Neville, who shook off one or two men and ran resolutely to score a try. Gaisford converted. It was not until the last minute of the game that the Bart.'s three-quarters demonstrated their superiority in speed and passing. Games received from a scrum near halfway and passed to P. O. Davies. The ball travelled across the field to Neville, who ran round Churcher, the full back, at full speed. It was a fine ending to a beautiful bout of passing. In the interval between these tries Thomas's forwards played a hard game and continually pressed—in fact they had more of the game from a territorial point of view. They were met, however, by a keen and sound defence. Though their forwards played a superb game there was an appalling lack of skill and technique amongst the three-quarters. O'Malley, perhaps, was the best man. He, however, spoilt his display by continual offside tactics—for many of which he was penalised by the referee. Though addicted to audacity and possessing a trial cap for Ireland, he was frequently, though small in stature, bored his way through the opposing forwards.

Gaisford hardly made a mistake at full-back—kicked with fine length and fielded admirably. The tackling on both sides was keen. Thomas, who was suffering from leg trouble, received in the Wales-England international, was hardly himself, though he frequently tackled well. Davies was sound and tackled well, but has been seen to greater advantage in making openings. Neville showed a nice hooked well and figured prominently. Carnegie-Brown played his usual harassing game, and was well supported by Cooper, Rowe and Vergette. For Thomas's, Archer, Walsh and Patterson were always prominent. Churcher at full-back was generally sound. The three-quarters were weak. O'Malley would have been still more useful and laudable if he had not infringed so frequently.

Referee.—Mr. E. W. Calver.

Teams.—St. Thomas's: J. C. Churcher, full back; C. P. Bester, S. Farquarson, L. Lawn, J. H. Gibbons, three-quarters; C. J. O'Malley, A. N. Miller, halves; H. S. Allen, E. C. Archer, T. G. Walsh, H. R. Patterson, J. W. Lys, C. B. S. Fuller, J. Russell, T. F. Briggs, forwards.

Bart.'s: W. F. Gaisford, full back; W. Moody Jones, M. G. Thomas, H. McGregor, L. C. Neville, three-quarters; C. D. Games, P. O. Davies, halves; A. Carnegie-Brown (Capt.), A. E. Beith, J. W. Buttery, A. B. Cooper, M. L. Maley, T. J. Pittard, A. W. L. Rowe, E. S. Vergette, forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. GUY'S.

Bart.'s met Guy's at Richmond on March 14th for the fourth time since the war in a final round of the Hospitals Cup tie. It was a terrific combat from beginning to end. It was tackling that dominated the play. Not a man on either side spared himself any more than an opponent—and to some it seemed little short of wonderful that only two men were hurt in this grueling game. Albertin had to leave the field after twenty-five minutes, Moody Jones, who injured his knee in the first few minutes, was practically a passenger throughout the game. We understand he is still in the wards and unlikely to turn out again.

Bart.'s kicked off against a slight breeze which blew across the ground. Guy's were the first to press, but could not drive home any of their efforts. Van Schalwijk elected to kick into touch every time he received the ball. It was not a great day for a wing three-quarter. It is curious that Guy's, with one of the best three-quarters in the country, should have refrained from a few attempts at passing. Possibly they decided that M. G. Thomas, McGregor and Davies were not receiving advertised dummies. After a few minutes' pressure Gaisford neatly saved an ugly situation by a good kick into touch. The duel amongst the forwards was very keen for possession, Guy's being slightly better at heeling in the loose scrums and Bart.'s excelling in the light scrums. Guy's came back again, and this time

Parker saved. By a series of kicks into touch Bart.'s worked into the Guy's "25" but were driven back by long kicks into touch by Albertin and Schalwijk. No attempt at a break-through or even a dummy as yet. P. O. Davies saved neatly by eluding a few forwards, and after giving Albertin and Schalwijk the dummy, kicked near the half-way line, where a Guy's three-quarter was caught in possession. Prior to this the Bart.'s right wing nearly allowed Guy's to score, but a timely kick by Gaisford—who was playing a perfect game—saved the situation. A few moments later Thomas tackled Albertin—a fraction, a mere fraction of a second after he had parted like success. McGregor swerved round Steyn but did not quite gather the ball, otherwise he would have drawn first blood. The Guy's forwards, aided by Schalwijk's kicking, again cleared their lines. Repeatedly Gaisford found touch beautifully, but Bart.'s never turned it to full account. There was no score at the interval.

Bart.'s began the second half well, their forwards profiting by the many mistakes of the Guy's backs. Davies, Gaisford and Parker in turn kicked well, but still no score. Games once broke through the Guy's forwards and very nearly scored after a great effort. Guy's attacked in turn, aided by good forward rushes and repeated attempts by Bekker to passing movements, but a kick into touch was usually the outcome. The ding-dong fight had proceeded for seventy minutes. At this time nothing looked more likely than a draw. But the unexpected happened. During a brief pressure the ball came out to Bekker, who dashed round the blind side to dive over for a try. Bart.'s were caught napping and it lost them the match. The kick at goal failed. A mighty effort was made to save the game. Davies relieved and found touch just outside the Guy's line. In the last six momentous minutes three incidents occurred which saved the game and even won from Dame Fortune, might have saved the game, attempted a drop at goal. It was a good attempt and not very far off. A little later Gaisford tried to kick a penalty goal at thirty yards' range, and about mid-way from the touch-line. The wind was adverse. It was a splendid kick. The direction was good, but brutal Boreas deflected the flight—a foot outside and above the post. The third incident: A race ensued between Neville and Trick for the ball, with Steyn gaining ground a little behind. Trick kicked into touch, not far from the Guy's line.

It was a Bart.'s touch. There were several Bart.'s forwards up; only two Guy's men. The throw-out was delayed until a general line-out was formed. Had the ball been thrown out immediately something might have happened. Guy's again attacked with a smart bout of passing near the touch-line, which was checked by good tackling. The final whistle went. The "good thing" for Guy's had nearly come to grief. Mr. Vile had the game under wonderful control from the beginning to the end. All the Bart.'s men played their hardest; the same is applicable to our friends from Guy's. We congratulate them on their victory and securing the cup for the twentieth time.

Referee.—Mr. T. H. Vile (W.K.U.).

Bart.'s: W. F. Gaisford (Bristol Grammar School), back; W. Moody Jones (Cardiff), M. G. Thomas (Wales), H. McGregor (Cardiff), L. C. Neville (St. Paul's School), three-quarters; J. D. Games (Blundell's), P. O. Davies (Trinity College, Cambridge), halves; G. W. C. Parker (Capt.) (Christ's College, Brecon), A. F. Beith (Llandovery College), H. G. Anderson (St. Bees), A. Carnegie-Brown (Cambridge), A. B. Cooper (St. Paul's School), A. W. L. Rowe (Oxford), E. S. Vergette (Secretary) (Chifton), T. J. Pittard (Cardiff), forwards.

Bart.'s: W. F. Gaisford (Bristol Grammar School), back; W. Moody Jones (Cardiff), M. G. Thomas (Wales), H. McGregor (Cardiff), L. C. Neville (St. Paul's School), three-quarters; J. D. Games (Blundell's), P. O. Davies (Trinity College, Cambridge), halves; G. W. C. Parker (Capt.) (Christ's College, Brecon), A. F. Beith (Llandovery College), H. G. Anderson (St. Bees), A. Carnegie-Brown (Cambridge), A. B. Cooper (St. Paul's School), A. W. L. Rowe (Oxford), E. S. Vergette (Secretary) (Chifton), T. J. Pittard (Cardiff), forwards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SEMI-FINAL INTER-HOSPITAL JUNIOR CUP.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL 2ND XI v. U.C.H. 2ND XI.

Played at Privale on February 14th, the fog was very thick, but did not prevent the game, which did credit to the Hospital's soccer.

From the beginning Bart's team had the upper hand, and in a few minutes Wirth scored. In the first half most of the game was in front of the U.C.H. goal. Watson scored and then Mailer with a long shot. Watson again got the ball, and after some good dribbling scored the fourth goal. By this time the crowd of *loui spectatores* (as at the Senior Cup 1st round) was getting quite excited. Four goals in the first quarter of an hour were quite sufficient, but Mailer and Watson were not satisfied, and each put in another, both these being from good centres by Owen, known by his red stockings, and hair. In the second half, Clark, not having chared in the scoring, determined to add to it, and scored twice, Watson and Mailer also scoring again. McMenamin, who captained the team, played in fine style. Asker played his usual game; it needs no addition. Towards the close of the game the fog became thicker, and the right wing, after a splendid run down the field, missed the goal and nearly lost himself in the gloom.

Result: Bart's to, U.C.H. 6.

REVIEWS.

MANUAL OF OPERATIVE SURGERY. By H. J. WARING, M.S., F.R.C.S. Fifth Edition. (London: Henry Frowde & Hodder & Stoughton.)

We deeply regret that in our review of this book published last month we made a most unfortunate mistake. In saying that there was no account of the operation for the removing of the medial meniscus of the knee we were in error. An excellent account of the operative procedure appears on page 644.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL REPORTS. Vol. LVI, Part I. (London: John Murray.) Pp. 94. Price 7s. 6d.

This volume was briefly referred to in our "Editorial" last month. It consists wholly of original articles, with no statistical matter.

The first paper embodies the "Journal of a Visit to Paris in 1664," by Edward Browne, some time Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and son of the author of the *Religio Medici*. It is edited by Mr. G. L. Keynes. Apart from its general interest, there is much to interest a doctor, particularly the diarist's account of his own illnesses. We like the description of the hangman as "a gentle blade."

The bulk of the volume is taken up by five of the lectures delivered last year under the auspices of the Professional Units on "Diseases of the Liver." Of these the first and most important is that by Sir Humphry Rolleston on the "Physiology of the Biliary Secretion." All who heard the original lecture must have felt that vast new vistas were being opened up to them, which they must wish to contemplate at their leisure, if not to explore. All such will appreciate the opportunity of reading carefully a masterly review of the present position of the subject. There is a valuable bibliography at the end. The second lecture, that by Sir Frederick Andrews on "Jaundice," covers part of the same ground in more detail. The different theories of the origin of jaundice are very lucidly discussed. Prof. Fraser, in his article on "Enlargement of the Liver as a Symptom," reviews his subject by analysing thirty-two cases in which the symptom was present. Dr. Thursfield deals with "Jaundice in Children from the Clinical Standpoint." It is interesting that he says, with justification in stating that no credible hypothesis has yet been promulgated. The last lectures that by Dr. F. H. G. Shore on the "Pathology of Acute Degenerations of the Liver." The forms of toxic jaundice familiar since the war are those mainly discussed.

Finally there is a valuable paper by Dr. R. R. Armstrong on the "Correlation of Clinical Manifestations and Serological Types in Pneumococcus Infections."

On the whole the matter in this issue is of good augury for the future of the Reports. If Bart's men will support the Editors by subscribing to the Reports, and, still more, by contributing suitable articles, there is no reason why they should not attain to a position which they well might hold, but assuredly have not held within recent years.

A SYNOPSIS OF MEDICINE. By H. LETHEBY TIDY. (Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. Ltd.) Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. xv + 985. Price 21s. net.

It is less than a year since we reviewed the second edition of this work. In this edition there are new articles on venereal poisoning, cocaine poisoning, Vincent's angina, cyclical vomiting, colic disease and sprue; on the physiology of digestion, on sensory and motor tracts and on renal efficiency tests. Several other articles have been re-written. There is an appendix dealing with insulin, fractional test meals, van den Bergh's test and Bayer 205. The habit of adding an appendix as a sort of "stop press" column to works of this kind seems to be spreading, and appears to us very pernicious. It is impossible to preserve a sense of proportion if work still in the experimental stage is seized upon and immediately given the semi-official stamp of incorporation in a text-book. In this case the paragraph on van den Bergh's test gives a totally erroneous impression of the value of the test. Elsewhere (pp. 20 and 33) it is wrongly stated that *B. paratyphosus* C is not agglutinated by para B serum, and that *B. suispestifer* and *B. eryche* are the same organism. A misprint on p. 452 conjures up a terrible picture of "alcoholic family jaundice" (516).

After these small criticisms let us confess that we have used the book freely during the last year and that our opinion of its usefulness has steadily risen. It gives a valuable bird's-eye view of any subject where this is required rapidly, and its very size protects it from abuse by the student who likes to be spoon-fed with pre-digested medicine.

NOTES ON RHEUMATISM AND GOUT. By DOROTHY C. HARE, C.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P. (London: The Scientific Press, Ltd.) Pp. 74. Price 1s. 3d. net.

This small book has chapters on acute rheumatism, arthritis, muscular rheumatism and gout. It is written in non-technical language, and is intended to give the lay mind a clearer idea of the conditions confused under the term "rheumatism." This is done well. The book would be worth while if only to help in spreading knowledge of the terrible sequelae of neglected "subacute rheumatism" in childhood.

THE COLLOIDAL STATE IN ITS MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS. By SIR WILLIAM M. RAVISSL, F.R.S., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. (London: Oxford Medical Publications, Henry Frowde & Hodder & Stoughton.) Pp. 95. Price 6s. net.

This little book, simply and clearly written, is the best work we have yet seen on the colloidal state. It will be an excellent monograph for students who are lost in the maze of a difficult subject. As the author states in his preface, the book is neither one of the physics nor on the chemistry of colloids, but tries to include both. We believe he has succeeded in his attempt.

MEDICAL SCIENCE AND REVIEWS. Published for the Medical Research Council by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. Price 3s. net per copy. Annual subscription 30s. post free. October and November, 1922; January and February, 1923.

The October issue—the first of a new volume—contains an extensive and comprehensive review of the diseases of the blood and an article on diptheria, together with the usual abstracts—surgical, neurological, bacteriological, bio-chemical, radiological and electrological.

The long articles in the November issue are on tuberculosis, the work of Magnus and his collaborators on the nervous regulation of posture and its bearing on some modern neurological problems, and on the d'Hérédia phenomenon.

In January, 1923, the reviews are on gonorrhoea, dysentery and post-operative jejunal ulcer, whilst in February, 1923, we have diabetes mellitus, mumps, and diseases of the skin.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY. By E. P. CATCHART, D. NOEL PATON and M. S. PEMBERTY. (Arnold & Co., 1922.) Price 18s. net. (And in 2 vols., chemical and experimental separately, 10s. 6d. net each.)

This book is a new one and therefore calls for some more detailed

notice. The volume is divided into two parts; the first contains Experimental Physiology, Elementary and Advanced, by Profs. Noël Paton and Pembrey respectively; the second, Chemical Physiology, by Prof. Catchart. Recommendation of the book must be affected, as in the case of most practical physiology text-books, by the fact that each school of physiology has its own system for such work, and this is usually arranged to fit in with a course of lectures—a consideration which localises at once the field of service of any book. Apart from this, however, one may make some remarks about the book itself.

Prof. Noël Paton's section is of the catechismal type, but unlike the catechism, it leaves its questions unanswered. This may stimulate a few students to read up the subject in some other book, but one cannot help thinking that as a general principle this method involves the greater obscurity in the greater number, and is, therefore, unsatisfactory.

The advanced physiology is more attractively treated than the elementary, but the chemical physiology is, perhaps, the best part of the book.

Illustrations and graphic records are numerous, which is one of the advantages of the book. In lighter vein are the diagrams of frogs on pp. 31, 39 and 65, which look like no terrestrial animals one has ever seen.

ELEMENTS OF PHARMACY, MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

By SIR WILLIAM WHITLA, M.P., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Eleventh Edition. Cr. 8vo. (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Pp. x + 698. 22 Figures. Price 10s. 6d. net.

APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY. By A. J. CLARKE, M.C., B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (London: J. & A. Churchill.) Pp. viii + 390. 46 Illustrations. Price 15s. net.

The two books we review here form an interesting contrast. Whitla's *Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics* is entering on its eleventh edition, and the forty-second year of its existence. Clarke's on *Applied Pharmacology* is published for the first time. Comparison is difficult in that the two books have manifestly different aims. Whitla is too well known to need elaborate description; the alterations since the last edition have been only in details. The first three parts on Pharmacy, the administration of medicines and materia medica are well arranged and of great value to every student. Any disparaging remarks we may make about the latter part of the book must not be taken as detracting from the proven value of the work as a whole. But the therapeutical section shows in many places a lamentable lack of criticism. Statements as to the value of many drugs, particularly unofficial ones with weird and wonderful names, are made with no suggestion to the reader as to which he may rely on and which are practically untried.

Prof. Clarke's book on *Applied Pharmacology* seems to us to represent a great stride forward. The book is redolent of the healthy scepticism which is everywhere pervading modern medicine. The book should be read by every senior student, even more by every house-physician, and, if we dare suggest it, still more by practitioners and consultants who believe that the drugs they give their patients do what they are alleged to do. The reader will learn with what unjustifiable optimism he is acting when he airily prescribes an intestinal antiseptic or the extracts of most endocrine glands. He will also learn what percentage of worms he can hope to kill with the anthelmintic he uses, and the scientific basis of his use of salvarsan. The book is up-to-date; we find discussed the use of quinidine in auricular fibrillation, the various modifications of organic arsenic compounds, Bayer 205, the unsaturated fatty acids introduced by Sir Leonard Rogers, insulin and other things which Whitla does not mention. There are instructive chapters on vitamins, the pharmacological action of radiations, immunity reactions, and the pharmacological action of the products of protein breakdown.

Much valuable work is quoted throughout the book, but the author gives us comparatively few references in his bibliographies. We hope these will be more complete in his next edition.

May we repeat that every therapist with any regard for Science in him should read Clarke's book. And the rest, who are the slaves of empiricism, let them stick to Whitla!

THE DOSAGE TABLES FOR DEEP THERAPY. By Prof. VOLTZ. Edited by REGINALD MORTON. (W. Heinemann, Ltd.) Pp. x + 98. 10s. 6d. net.

The tables in this book are those compiled by Prof. Voltz. With regard to the letterpress, Dr. Morton claims to have presented the

ideas accurately without what he terms "the rather cumbersome German method of expounding." Actually this has led to a certain number of inaccuracies. Personally, I am able to understand the German method of expounding better than Dr. Morton's. However, all this does not detract from the value of the tables, and it is useful to be able to obtain them in this country, even if the price is higher than that of the German version. In a recent visit to Germany I noted a great tendency to give up using the tables in favour of direct measurements made on the particular apparatus in use under conditions more nearly approaching those actually existing in the human body, but the tables are, nevertheless, extremely valuable as giving one an idea of the relative amount of radiation received at different depths from one port of entry. N. S. F.

Brockbank's *Diagnosis and Treatment of Heart Disease* recently reviewed in these columns is published by H. K. Lewis & Co., London.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAPERS BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

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BROWN, W. LANGDON, M.D. "The Problems of Asthma." *Ibid.*

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CLARKE, A. J., M.C., B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Applied Pharmacology*. London: J. & A. Churchill.

COCKAYNE, E. A., M.D.(Oxon.), F.R.C.P. "Asthma." *Clinical Journal*, January 24th, 1923.

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DONALDSON, MALCOLM, F.R.C.S. "The Diagnostic Significance of Uterine Hemorrhage." *Practitioner*, February, 1923.

DUNDAS-GRANT, SIR JAMES, K.B.E., M.D. "Case of Epithelioma of the Right Half of the Fauces treated by Diathermy." *Proceedings Royal Society Medicine*, January, 1923.

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"Case of Tuberculosis of the Larynx, with Demonstration of Insulture for Sunlight Treatment." *Ibid.*

(and J. J. PERKINS, M.B.) "Case of Papilloma of the Trachea." *Ibid.*

GILLIES, H. D., C.B.E., F.R.C.S. "Case of Depressed Bony Bridge of Nose." *Ibid.*

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POWER, SIR D'ARCY. "Eponyms. VII. Percival Pott: His own Fracture." *British Journal of Surgery*, January, 1923.

PYBUS, FREDERICK C., M.S., F.R.C.S. *The Surgical Diseases of Children: A Handbook for Students and Practitioners*. London: H. K. Lewis & Co.

REECE, RICHARD J., C.B., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. "An Address on Progress and Problems in Epidemiology." *Lancet*, February 10th, 1923.

- RIDOUT, C. A. S., M.S. "Case of Laryngectomy following Thyro-issure." *Proceedings Royal Society Medicine*, January, 1923.
- "Specimen of Carcinomatous Larynx removed by Laryngectomy." *Ibid.*
- "Parts removed Post-mortem in a case of Tracheal Obstruction." *Ibid.*
- RIVIERE, CLIVE, M.D., F.R.C.P., "A Plea for Changed Method in the Treatment of the Tuberculous Poor." *Lancet*, February 3rd, 1923.
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- THURSFIELD, HUGH, M.D., F.R.C.P., JOHN POYNTON, M.D., F.R.C.P., H. T., and DONALD PATERSON, M.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). "The Severe Blood Diseases of Childhood: a Series of Observations from the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street: Part III, Purpura." *British Journal Children's Diseases*, October-December, 1922.
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EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The following degrees have been conferred:
M.B. and B.Ch.—J. P. Wells.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

- BOKENHAM, T. B., The White Hall, Abridge, near Romford, Essex.
- DUNHILL, T. P., 34, Harley Street, W. 1. (Tel. Langham 1328.)
- HYDE, H. F., Wooddough, Dramley, Guildford.
- LEITCH, J. N., Stone Court, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey. (Tel. Sutton 781.)
- URWICK, W. DESMOND, 80, Grosvenor Street, W. 1. (Tel. Hampstead 7059.)
- VERRALL, P. JENNER, 116, Park Street, W. 1. (Tel. Mayfair 6078.)
- WARDE, W. B., 23, Hook Road, Stripton.
- WILSON, A. C., 27, Nottingham Place, W. 1. (Tel. Mayfair 4501.)

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER.

WOMACK, F. (115, Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, N.W. 8), Maida Vale 1433.

APPOINTMENTS.

- ADAMS, W. F. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Casualty House-Surgeon at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
- VERRALL, P. JENNER, M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S., appointed Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Northcourt Hospital for Children (Hampstead).

BIRTHS.

- CATFORD.—On February 22nd, at 29, Lower Seymour Street, W. 1, to Mary, wife of Capt. Eric Catford, R.A.M.C.—a daughter.
- JEPSON.—On March 6th, at 70, Longridge Road, Earl's Court, S.W. 5, to Jean, wife of Dr. W. B. Jepson, M.C.—a daughter.
- KINDERSLEY.—On March 15th, at Ulster Lodge, Warminster, to Dr. and Mrs. Charles Kindersley—a son.
- MOORE.—On February 24th, at 29, Lower Seymour Street, the wife of Sir Alan Moore, Bt., of a son.
- STOCKER.—On February 8th, at Kohat, N.W.F.P., India, Madeleine (née Storrs Fox), wife of Capt. Stocker, M.C., I.M.S.—a daughter.
- STURTON.—On January 7th, 1923, at C.M.S. Hospital, Hangchow, China, to the wife of S. D. Sturton, M.A., M.B. (Cantab.), a daughter.
- VERRY.—On February 8th, Dorothy, the wife of Surg-Commander G. T. Verry, R.N., of a daughter.
- WESTON.—On February 27th, at 2, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea, to Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Weston—a fourth son.

DIAMOND WEDDING.

- HINE—DAVIDSON.—On February 24th, 1863, at Burnfoot, Inverness, William Conway Hine, M.R.C.S., of Swineshead, Lincolnshire (now of Poole, Dorset), to Amy Jane, daughter of James Davidson, C.E., Caledonia Canal, Inverness.

SILVER WEDDING.

- HUSBAND—LEAN.—On February 22nd, 1868, at St. Stephen's Church, Lansdown, Bath, by the Ven. Archdeacon Bothamley, Walter Edward Husband, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), of Higher Broughton, Manchester, to Mary Isabel, daughter of the late Geo. Stuckey Lean, J.P., Lyde House, Bath. Present address: May Bank, Clevedon, Somerset.

MARRIAGES.

- LEITCH—RICHARDS.—On March 1st, at Ebenezer Chapel, Newport, Mon., Dr. J. Neil Leitch, son of the late William Stiles Leitch, and of Mrs. Leitch, of Sutton, Surrey, to Florence B. Richards, niece of Mr. David Harris, of Newport, Mon.
- MORISON—CASLOW.—On February 17th, at St. Michael's, Highgate, by the Rev. John Robinson, M.A., Niel Rankin McLeod Morison, only son of John Morison, M.D., and Mrs. Morison, of Haddon Court, Highgate, to Mina, daughter of Albert H. Caslow, of Broadlands Road, Highgate, and the late Mrs. Albert Caslow.

DEATHS.

- HOWDEN.—On February 24th, 1923, suddenly, in London, Ian Dalrymple Clark Howden, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P., of 6, Cambridge Terrace, Dover, youngest son of the late James Howden, C.A., Edinburgh.
- POLLARD.—On March 14th, 1923, at 6, Beacon Terrace, Torquay, Reginald Pollard, M.B., M.R.C.S., aged 61.

NOTICE.

- All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.
- The Annual Subscription to the Journal is 7s. 6d., including postage. Subscriptions should be sent to the MANAGER, W. E. SARGANT, M.R.C.S., at the Hospital.
- All Communications, financial or otherwise, relative to Advertisements ONLY should be addressed to ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, The Journal Office, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. Telephone: City 510.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital



JOURNAL.

"Æquum memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."
—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

VOL. XXX.—No. 8.]

MAY 1ST, 1923.

PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

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|------------|--|
| Tues., May | 1.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty. |
| Wed., " | 2.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Mr. Waring. |
| Fri., " | 4.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty. |
| | Clinical Lecture (Medicine), Dr. Morley Fletcher. |
| Sat., " | 5.—Roulette Dance at Suffolk Galleries, 8.30-11. |
| Mon., " | 7.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. Elmslie. |
| Tues., " | 8.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty. |
| Wed., " | 9.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Mr. Eccles. |
| Fri., " | 11.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty. |
| | Clinical Lecture (Medicine), Dr. Drysdale. |
| | Inter-Hospital Boat Races |
| Mon., " | 14.—Clinical Lecture, Dr. Cumberbatch. |
| Tues., " | 15.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty. |
| Wed., " | 16.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Mr. Eccles. |
| Fri., " | 18.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty. |
| | Clinical Lecture (Medicine), Dr. Drysdale. |
| Sat., " | 19.—Last day for receiving matter for June Journal. |
| Mon., " | 21.—Bank Holiday. Only urgent cases seen. |
| Tues., " | 22.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty. |
| Wed., " | 23.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Mr. Rawling. |
| Fri., " | 25.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty. |
| | Clinical Lecture (Medicine), Sir Thomas Horder. |
| Sat., " | 26.—Hospital Sports at Winchmore Hill. |
| Mon., " | 28.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. Scott. |
| Tues., " | 29.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty. |
| Wed., " | 30.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Sir C. Gordon-Watson. |

EDITORIAL.

THE first building of the new Nurses' Home is nearing completion, and efforts are already being made to start as soon as possible to finish the building of the East Block. When it is finished there will be a magnificent frontage along Little Britain.

It must be plain to all that London grows richer in good architecture every year. It will perhaps never be possible in this city (save in a few new roads like Kingsway) to have whole streets composed of fine buildings. The past, which has its memories and beauties, is too much with us for that; but we welcome the tendency to erect large and beautiful buildings wherever possible. The new Nurses' Home will be a dignified and worthy addition to the architectural successes of London.

With regard to the Octocentenary Celebrations the past month has been one of great and continuous work and arrangement. We see that the League of St. Bartholomew's Nurses is to invite delegates to an At Home on the Saturday at the conclusion of the festivities. Thus formally will the Nursing Staff share in the events. Attention is called to the Provisional Programme published on pp. 115-116.

The *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Year Book*—the little red book—will this month be published by the Students' Union for the first time since the war. The book contains a list of the various Hospital Clubs and Societies with their committees and a very valuable directory of old Bart's men. This directory should prove, and has in the past proved, invaluable to Bart's men in recommending to a suitable medical man patients who are going to a distant town. It should in these circumstances be a matter of a moment to see whether any Bart's men work in a given town. It is hoped that thus the good comradeship which always rests between men of our Hospital will be strengthened.

This year the book will contain an unusual feature in the long list of Bart's men who gave their lives in the Great War.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Gifford Edmonds Prize, in connection with the Royal London

Ophthalmic Hospital, has been awarded to Mr. Holmes-Spicer, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital, for an essay on "Parenchymatous Keratitis." Mr. Holmes-Spicer has devoted many years of his professional life to these and other investigations upon the cornea.

The drawings which accompany this essay, all made by Mr. Spicer himself, form a series of fascinating pictures, showing the behaviour of the cornea as a result of deep inflammations.

We have received the following interesting letter from Mr. Hugh Willoughby:

"DEAR SIR,—In reference to your query in the January issue of the Hospital JOURNAL as to who is the oldest living Bart.'s man I should like to put forward the name of my grandfather, Thomas Palmer Daniel, of Beaminster, Dorset, who is now eighty-seven years of age. He took the M.R.C.S. diploma in 1858, and retired from practice as recently as eighteen months ago. It may be of interest that he is the third of five consecutive generations who have been or are Bart.'s men, myself, my father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather all having had the honour of being students at various times since about 1740." Although Dr. Daniel is not the oldest living Bart.'s man we congratulate him on his great age, and draw attention to the remarkable and pleasant association of five generations with the Hospital. Are there any who can equal or beat this record?

The British Medical Association recently offered a series of prizes to medical students for essays on a given subject. For the purposes of the competition the hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland were grouped together in small numbers. We are happy to congratulate Mr. Georges Kliensky on winning the prize in the group available for students of the Hospital.

It is interesting to note that no award was made in the groups comprising the Irish schools and to that composed of the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol and Wales. We can well understand that the Irish have something better (or worse) to do at present than enter for competitions, however amiable. They, we hope, are moulding a new country, but why has this important group of the younger Universities which, the Press frequently tells us, are "pulsating with life," not produced anything from their students up to the required standard?

We call attention to the first list of subscribers to the War Memorial which we publish on page 125. It is much to be hoped that all connected with the Hospital will send a subscription.

We call attention to a second Roulette Dance to be held in aid of the Hospital on Saturday, May 5th, in the Suffolk Galleries. Dancing will be from 8.30 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets 8s. 6d. each or £2 5s. for a block of 6, may be obtained from Miss Cullen, 105, Avenue Road, N.W. 3, or from our contributions department.

This is not the proper place to review books. The proper place for reviews is in small print at the end of the JOURNAL, but when a man has derived as much pleasure from a book as we have from *The Elephant Man, and Other Reminiscences*, by Sir Frederick Treves (Cassell, 7s. 6d. net), it is only right and proper to acknowledge it as openly as possible.

A doctor has not much money, but on the whole he does see life. Fortunately not life befrilled in party clothes with a pretty smile upon its lips, as the clergyman, dear good fellow, too often knows it; nor life grim and grasping as the lawyer sees it; but real life, sometimes buoyant and elated with the lifting of a great anxiety; anxious, tired and fretted often, but nearly always pathetically anxious to be natural and to have done for a little while with the poor shams which civilisation extorts as a price for her benefits. And so when a doctor writes there is often displayed an unusual insight into human nature. In the book before us a great surgeon recounts some of the experiences of his professional life. Many, we imagine, could tell as good stories, but few have the gift of narrative which, fortunately for us, Sir Frederick Treves possesses.

There are two chapters which, in our opinion, stand out from the rest. "The Elephant Man" is the life-story of a being most hideously deformed, an exhibit in a show:

"As a specimen of humanity, Merrick was ignoble and repulsive, but the spirit of Merrick, if it could be seen in the form of the living, would assume the figure of an upstanding and heroic man, smooth browed and clean of limb, and with eyes that flashed unsmoothed courage."

The other is the story of a young surgeon married to a lovely and loved girl who, seized with appendicitis, persuades her husband himself to operate upon her:

"For a time all went well. He was showing off, he felt, with some effect. But when the depths of the wound were reached a condition of things was found which puzzled him. Structures were confused and matted together, and so obscured as to be unrecognisable. He had read of nothing like this in his books. It was the tenth case. He became uneasy and, indeed, alarmed, as one who had lost his way. He ceased to chatter. He tried to retain his attitude of coolness and command. He must be bold, he kept saying to himself. He made blind efforts to find his course, became wild and finally reckless. Then a terrible thing happened. There was a tear—something gave way—something gushed forth. His heart seemed to stop. He thought he should faint. A cold sweat broke out upon his brow. He ceased to speak. His trembling fingers groped aimlessly in the depths of the wound. His friend asked: 'What has happened?' He replied with a sickly fury: 'Shut up!'

"He then tried to repair the damage he had done; took up instrument after instrument and dropped them again until the patient's body was covered with soiled and discarded forceps, knives and clamps. He wiped the sweat from his brow with his hand and left a wide streak of blood across his forehead. His knees shook and he stamped to try to stop them. He cursed the doctor who was helping him, crying out: 'For God's sake do this,' or 'For God's sake don't do that'; sighed like a suffocating man; looked vacantly round the room as if for help; looked appealingly to his wife's masked face for some sign of her tender comfort, but she was more than dumb."

Later the wretched man went to her bedroom. She raised her head, smiled radiantly, whispered "Wonderful boy,"—and died. The story is almost too poignant to read.

But these are the greyer patches in the book—the shadows showing the sunshine. Listen to this magnificent description of the old type receiving room sister:

"The Receiving Room nurse was, in old days, without exception the most remarkable woman in the hospital. She appeared as a short, fat, comfortable person of middle age, with a ruddy face and a decided look of assurance. She was without education, and yet her experience of casualties of all kinds—from a bee-sting to sudden death—was vast and indeed unique. She was entirely self-taught, for there were no trained nurses in those days. She was of the school of Mrs. Gamp, was a woman of courage and of infinite resource, an expert in the treatment of the violent and in the crushing of anyone who gave her what she called 'lip'. She was possessed of much humour, was coarse in her language, abrupt, yet not unkindly in her manner, very indulgent towards the drunkard and very skilled in handling him. She was apt to boast that there was no man living she would not 'stand up to'. She called every male over fifty 'Daddy' and every one under that age 'My Son'. She would tackle a shrieking woman as a terrier tackles a rat, while the woman who 'sanced' her she soon reduced to a condition of palsy. She objected to the display of emotion or of feeling in any form, and was apt to speak of members of her sex as a 'watery-headed lot.'"

Many interesting points are discussed with which space will not permit us to deal. Of the relative courage of men and women in extremes, he says:

"Speaking generally women bear pain better than men. They endure a long illness better, both physically and morally. They are more patient and submissive, less defiant of fate and, I think I may add, more logical."

This would probably be the opinion of most medical men.

An interesting chapter is given to the discussion of M. Flammarion's book *At the Moment of Death*, in which the eminent astronomer affirms that in addition to the physical body there is an astral body or psychic element which is imponderable and gifted with special intrinsic faculties capable of functioning apart from the physical organism and of manifesting itself at a distance. Of this Sir Frederick Treves remarks: "In the experience of a life-time I have never met with a single circumstance which would confirm or support the propositions advanced by M. Flammarion."

There is one sentence which, with deference to the opinions of so great a surgeon, we would take leave to doubt: "At the present time a well-instructed school-girl could reduce a recent hip-dislocation unaided." We well remember a scene in Theatre D some months ago.

On the floor in the centre was deposited a large navy, apparently not gratified at finding himself the centre of unusual interest. Around him were grouped the entire Resident Staff. Some held bits of him. Others were there merely to cheer on those heated with the fray. The Night Super added a touch of respectability to the scene. Finally, under deep anaesthesia, the hip was reduced. But it would have taken a pretty tough school-girl, however well instructed, to do this thing.

Sir Frederick Treves' book is perfectly delightful.

NOTICE TO OLD BART'S MEN ON THE OCTOCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

At the time of the Octocentenary Celebrations is drawing close, the programme of events which has been arranged is sure to be of interest to old Bart.'s men. It is as follows:

Tuesday, June 5th, 1923.

- 10.30 a.m. Service at the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great.
Preacher: The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, D.D.
- 12.0 noon. Solemnity in the Hospital Quadrangle.
- 1.30 p.m. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will entertain the Delegates at Luncheon at the Mansion House.
- 3.0 p.m. Reception of Addresses from the Delegates by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., President of the Hospital, at the Guildhall.

Wednesday, June 6th, 1923.

- 11 a.m. Bartholomew Fair will be opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
- 2 p.m.—7 p.m. The Fair will be open to the Public. Tickets 5s. each (inclusive of tax).
Tableaux in the Great Hall, illustrative of events in the history of the Hospital.
Reception of Delegates at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. Old Students' Dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

Thursday, June 7th, 1923.

- Tableaux in the Great Hall.
- 2 p.m.—7 p.m. Bartholomew Fair will be open to the Public. Tickets 2s. 6d. each (inclusive of tax).
- 8.30 p.m. Conversazione in the Hospital and Medical College, during which Bartholomew Fair will be open to guests.

Friday, June 8th, 1923.

2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Bartholomew Fair will be open to the Public. Tickets 2s. 6d. each (inclusive of tax).

A meeting of the Rahere Masonic Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall. The Duke of Connaught will be present.

Saturday, June 9th, 1923.

A Cricket Match, "Past v. Present," will be played on the Hospital Ground at Winchmore Hill.

4 p.m.—6 p.m. League of St. Bartholomew's Nurses "At Home" to the Delegates in the Great Hall.

An Exhibition of Historical and Scientific interest will be held within the Hospital during the Celebrations.

All tickets for the Fair must be purchased in advance.

During the Celebrations tableaux illustrating the events of the history of the Hospital will be given in the Great Hall, for which a small charge for admission will be made. Exhibitions of historical and scientific interest will also be held in the Hospital at this period.

It is obvious that at some of these meetings the accommodation will be limited, especially at the Reception at the Guildhall, the chief function of the Celebrations. It is very important, therefore, that all old Bart.'s men desirous of being present should communicate with the secretary of the Receptions Committee on or before May 14th. If the number of those desiring to be present is very large, it will only be possible to send invitations to those making the earliest applications. As admission to the other functions will also be by ticket, it is advisable that those intending to be present should specify for which functions they would like invitations.

SONNET TO SLEEP.

Thou blest dispenser of forgetfulness,
That hither from thy throne on noiseless wing
Dost glide, and with oblivion's happiness
Crown the long travail which the day doth bring;
There are who foolishly mislike thy sway,
And, whenas thou thy steps to earth dost turn,
Do revel, and, through hours unlit by day,
The midnight oil in dance and riot burn.
O may I ever welcome, as before,
Thy gentle pow'r, and thy soft influence feel,
When from thy magic vial thou dost pour
On tired lids the precious drops that heal,
And wrapping us in peaceful slumber deep,
The soul in thy sweet anesthetic steep.

ALEX. E. ROCHE.

THE OCTOCENTENARY OF THE FOUNDATION.

12. THE STEWARD.

By Sir D'ARCY POWER, K.B.E.

THE Steward is one of the most hardly worked officials in the Hospital. His home is a doll's house just inside the Little Britain Gate, but its size is of no importance for he only has time to sleep there. His official quarters consist of the "Steward's Office," an interesting room on the left of the archway as one enters the Hospital by King Henry VIII Gate. Here he reigns supreme but secluded on the rare occasions when he finds time to sit. Students see very little of him or of his work, but to the resident staff he is a tower of strength and an ever-present refuge in time of trouble. Those who are wise take counsel with him and the very wise follow his advice; the more self-reliant act independently, and learn by bitter experience that it "takes all kinds to make a world"—a fact which he would have taught them in a word, for it is a fundamental point in his training. To the great outside public he is the visible incarnation of the Hospital. By him and his staff they are formally admitted, and from him they gain the first intimation that they will be treated courteously, sympathetically, and not as the beasts that perish. First impressions are everything, and thanks to the long tradition of the Steward's Office the Hospital has a well-deserved reputation for good amongst the surrounding poor. The tradition was set by Mark Morris, whose portrait by Sir W. W. Ouless hangs in the office he loved so well and inhabited for so long. Chosen by Sir James Paget as an assistant in the Museum in 1840, he became Curator of the Surgery in 1850, and was promoted to be Steward in 1859, an office he held until his death in 1895. During the whole of this long period he so acted as a buffer between the public and the Hospital that there were very few "incidents" and scandals to be reported or commented upon. Endowed with great commonsense, conscientious and fatigue proof, Morris held his own by his quick wit and great power of repartee. The senior and junior staff chaffed him equally—always in a good-tempered way, for the desire was irresistible and Morris never lost his temper—but there were very few encounters in which he did not come off victorious, even when a Savory or a Lockwood had been the assailant.

Mark Morris having died full of years, his place was taken by Arthur Watkins, who had been Assistant Steward for eight years. Watkins thus learnt the Morris

tradition, which he carried out most faithfully for twenty-nine years, giving advice freely but unostentatiously.

The Steward's Office in itself is worthy of a visit as an example of an untouched room of the early Georgian period. The heavily gilded centre chandelier, carved in oak, has a band round it with the legend "Opus Johannis Freke hujusce nosse comii chirurgi 1735" (wrought by John Freke, surgeon of this hospital, 1735). Freke is buried with his wife in the Hospital Church under the canopy of an ancient tomb, which possibly belonged to one of the masters of the Hospital under the old foundation. He is mentioned in *Tom Jones*, was the first Curator of the Museum, practised ophthalmic surgery, and induced the Governors to buy an electrical machine for the treatment of the patients. The Steward's Office also contains two interesting carved wooden figures, the one a torso of a sailor which had been a sign placed over the "Sailors Ward," in the sixteenth century; the other a whole-length figure known to us as "The Crippled Soldier," which was standing in the cloisters of the old Hospital, and perhaps goes back to the campaigns in the reign of Henry VIII. A silver model of this figure, made by Mr. Omar Ramsden, was given to me by my house-surgeons and assistant surgeons when I resigned my place on the active staff in 1920, and is amongst my most treasured possessions.

A LAST CHANCE FOR THE D.P.H.

MANY men after qualifying and going into practice are astonished to find that, in the eyes of the public the Diploma in Public Health has a very great value. Deservedly or otherwise, its reputation as a piece of useful post-graduate work stands high, and when applying for all kinds of appointments, whether connected with public health or not, the possession of the diploma often means all the difference between success and failure. As soon as this fact is realised the average practitioner registers a vow to get the diploma at some convenient time in the future, and, like most good resolutions, it gets postponed indefinitely.

The time, however, has now arrived when every qualified man must make up his mind definitely whether he intends to obtain this valuable hall-mark or not. It is still possible for him to take out the courses under the old regulations and to obtain the diploma, but, unless he enters at once and starts the necessary courses during the coming term, he will, in all probability, never be able to do it at all.

The reason why it is now urgently necessary for every qualified man to make up his mind about the Diploma

in Public Health is because the new regulations will be in force in 1924. These regulations entirely alter the situation. At present the courses for the D.P.H. can be attended by even a fairly busy practitioner, but the new regulations make it necessary to devote practically one's whole time to the work for at least a year, or about half time for two years.

For those who possess the Diploma, and from the point of view of the public health, these changes will be most beneficial, and only those who are prepared to go through a long course of training, and to pass a searching examination at the end of it, will be able to enter the public health service, entrance to which will be restricted to those who possess the diploma.

For these reasons we may expect a large number of entries for the D.P.H. courses during the summer and autumn terms, and all those who desire to take advantage of the old regulations should make application at once.

FROM BART'S TO TYBURN TREE.

By KENNETH ROGERS, O.B.E., M.D.

AS the Octocentenary of St. Bartholomew's approaches, I thought it might be of some interest to those who may not be acquainted with Holborn and Oxford Street as they were in former times, to write an account of a walk from Newgate to Tyburn (Marble Arch), noticing as we go the few remains of Old London that have survived.

As we leave the Hospital by the main gate and enter Smithfield, we must first recollect that we are already outside the walls of the old City of London, which ran obliquely from Newgate (the new gate cut through them to relieve the great congestion of traffic through Ludgate), towards St. Giles', Cripplegate. Smithfield is much smaller in extent than it was in ancient times, when there was a large horsepond in it, and when, each year, the famous Bartholomew Fair was held within it. This was originally for mercers and drapers, who had their booths, and later became a scene of rather disreputable merry-making, with booths and tents for travelling actors, fat women, human and animal monstrosities, etc., which frequently led to disturbances and broils (settled at the Pie Powder Court, a sort of rough and ready Law Court, held in an upper room at the "Hand and Shears" public-house, and alluded to by Ben Jonson in "Bartholomew Fair," when Leatherhead says, "Go to, old Joan, I'll talk with you anon, and take you down, too, afore Justice Overdo: he is the man must charm you, I'll have you in the Pie-poudres").

At that time Smithfield and Newgate were separated from the west by the comparatively deep valley (that followed the line of the present Farringdon Street direct to Blackfriars Bridge) of the Fleet River, joined by the stream called the Hole Bourne—the "stream in the Hole," for this derivation of its name seems more probable than old Stow's one of *Old Bourne*. The Hole Bourne ran along the line of Saffron Hill Lane, and, at the bottom of Snow Hill, was crossed by the main western road, the bridge being called Holebourne Bridge—thus we see that all the streets and lanes running west from Smithfield and the Old Bailey were cut off from the west by this stream, the Holebourne and Fleet River. The only other bridge of any note was the Fleet Bridge, giving access from Ludgate Hill to Fleet Street, but this does not concern us to-day.

If I have not already, by this preamble, frightened away the small knot of enthusiasts who I hoped would accompany me, we will turn to the left from Bart.'s, down Giltspur Street, which name again makes me digress. It was probably so called from the fact that the Knights in medieval times used to ride up this street to the Tournays, then held in Smithfield; having been armed and mounted at the Tower Royall in Vintry Ward, they rode along Knightriders Street, and Creed Lane, leaving the City by Ludgate, and so up the Old Bailey to this Giltspur Street.

On the right of Giltspur Street stands the Statue of the Fat Boy, now on the corner of Messrs. Schall's new premises, but formerly outside "The Fortune of War" public-house; this was set up by a militant Puritan to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666, which *he* attributed to divine chastisement for the sins of London, especially *gluttony*! (notice his puffy cheeks). A few yards farther down we come to St. Sepulchre's Church, and on our left stood Newgate, one of the gates through the City Wall.

St. Sepulchre's blazed furiously in the Fire, but fortunately the Tower, from which eye-witnesses saw the flames issuing, was strong enough to be left, so escaping the ruthlessly destroying hand of that clever architect, but unscrupulous destroyer of old Gothic buildings, Sir Christopher Wren, and which, in the full flood of the fashion for the Italian style, he unfortunately did not appreciate.

Let us enter the Church, if only for a few minutes, for the interior is pleasing; on the wall, to the left, is preserved in a glass case a small hand bell, which was formerly rung by a sanctimonious old rogue outside the *condemned cell* in Newgate Prison over the way the night before an execution at Tyburn; having aroused the unfortunate wretch with his bell, the old sportsman then proceeded to recite a psalm for his edification.

Leaving St. Sepulchre's on our journey west, we now

bear to the right, down Snow Hill* (or Snor Hill as old Stow calls it in 1598), thus avoiding the usual modern thoroughfare to Holborn Viaduct. Just below St. Sepulchre's there stood in former years an ancient Inn, or hostelry, which Stow mentions in his Survey: "Next to this Church is a fair and large inn for receipt of travellers, and hath to sign the Saracen's head." Dickens describes its coachyard, with two Saracens' heads frowning from its portals—but of this, alas, there is no vestige left.

We continue down Snow Hill, and on arriving at its foot must remember that in olden times the Hole Bourne here ran straight down to join the Fleet River; this river was gradually arched over, the last part left open being the portion nearest the Thames, called Fleet Ditch. We must now look out for our crossing, Holborn Bridge, to take us on our journey west. From the corner of Snow Hill we take our line direct towards the Church tower of St. Andrew's, Holborn; for the old road to Oxford Street, after crossing Holborn Bridge, at once began to ascend the steep Holbourne Hill, called "the heavy hill," passing close in front of St. Andrew's. Ben Jonson makes fat Ursula, who had the booth for roast sucking-pigs in Bartholomew Fair, allude to the "fatal" cart on its way along Holborn Hill:

"KNOCKEM: What! my little lean Ursula! art thou alive yet, with thy litter of pigs to grunt out another Bartholomew Fair? Ha!

"URSULA: Yes, and to amble a foot, when the Fair is done, to heat you groan out of a cart, up the heavy hill—

"KNOCKEM: Of Holbourn, Ursula, mean'st thou so? for what, for what, pretty Urse?

"URSULA: For cutting halfpenny purses, or stealing little penny dogs out of the Fair."

The Viaduct has so altered this part that it is not easy to picture the scene as it was; we must therefore pass under the Viaduct and take the first turning to the right, called Plum Tree Court (whether from a fair garden of a mansion in former days, or an inn sign, I know not), but do not expect, my friends, to detect any plum or other sort of tree here to-day. This leads us up to Shoe Lane and St. Andrew's Church. Now in Stow's time St. Andrew's stood at the extreme corner of Shoe Lane; the present continuation of the lane to the modern Charterhouse Street is new. It is worth our while to go round St. Andrew's Church, and to visit its interior; it escaped the Fire, but was in a bad state, so Wren rebuilt it, but only gave a casing of Portland stone to the exterior of the Tower; to me there is something very pleasing in this interior, and, as is the case with all these old churches, the wonderful calm and stillness, with the

* For simplicity I assume that Snow Hill is unchanged, as the course of the original hill is rather complicated, and has long disappeared.

subdued light, give a strange contrast to the bustle of the streets outside.

This Church then stood up well, on the left of "the heavy hill," where, by the way, the horses had a great struggle in old days, and there were many accidents, but it is now slightly *below* the modern Viaduct level.

Leaving St. Andrew's and keeping on our old, or *low* level, by the street of that name, we reach Holborn Circus, and right opposite to us stood Ely House, the town palace of the Bishops of Ely; and here, though a much hackneyed quotation, I suppose I must mention that it had famous gardens stretching away to the north, so Shakespeare (from "Holinshed") makes Richard III say:

"My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there,
I do beseech you send for some of them."

This Palace is, or should be, kept green in Londoners' memory by *Ely Place*, though thousands pass by it daily without a glance or a thought; but here, my good friends, I assert myself, and pluck you firmly by the sleeve, sternly forbidding your escape! for in this Ely Place is one of the hidden treasures of London, curiously overlooked by many, the exquisite Chapel of Saint Etheldreda (or St. Audrey), the Saxon Princess and patroness of Ely; formerly the Chapel of the Bishop's Palace, and now once again in the keeping of the Church of Rome.

We enter the quaint remains of the cloistered quadrangle from Ely Place, and visit the lower, or crypt, Chapel first, and having noticed its features of interest, go on to the main or upper Chapel, with its glorious traceried windows. The East and West windows differ in detail of tracery, but both are very beautiful, dating from about 1290. It was in Ely House that "old John of Gaunt" (so called from his birthplace, *Ghent*), died in 1399: "time-honoured Lancaster," who therefore knew the Chapel, though in far different surroundings.

As we leave this beautiful relic of Ely House, and turn back towards Holborn, we notice a small arched passage under the house on the right, and leading through to Hatton Garden. A few steps down this brings us to a curious survival of older London, an old house, "The Mitre Inn," with a mitre for sign, and claiming to date from 1546. This date tallies well with the seizure of the Church property, but the interesting point is, whether any part of this house existed amongst the lesser buildings of the Bishop's Palace? Formerly Ely House had a second courtyard with a frontage and entrance to Holborn.

Beyond Ely Place the street called *Hatton Garden* calls two images to our mind: one pleasant, the old *gardens* of Ely House stretching away to the north; the second not so pleasing, one of the many Tudor land-grabbers who

rose on the ruins of the feudal nobility, and on the seizure of the old Church properties—*Sir Christopher Hatton*. But judge him not too harshly, for his greed was but the common heritage of mortals!

After leaving Hatton Garden we walk along Holborn, and on our right notice the wreck of the Old Bell Inn, enveloped by Messrs. Gamage's huge premises. The Bell Inn was for two centuries or more a famous coaching house (I always try to picture the coaches, fully laden with passengers, coming out of these old yards, or entering them after their long journey from York or Exeter), and as a student at Bart.'s I well remember its delightful old galleried yard, but this, and the handsome old house, were swept away about 1897.

Just beyond this, on the right, Brooke Street was named after Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who probably had his mansion here, and beyond this is Leather Lane; both of these streets had still some artistically squalid houses when I first knew them in 1887, but are now smothered by the huge modern buildings in Holborn.

We now reach Gray's Inn Lane (I fear our progress has been slow since leaving Bart.'s, but we will speed up shortly!), and opposite us we see the famous old gabled houses, the frontage of Staple Inn, formerly an Inn of Chancery, and, before the lawyers took it, for a time the headquarters of the great staple industry of Old England, the *wool*. We must enter the quaint old courtyard, surrounded by delightful 18th century houses, in one of which Dr. Johnson had chambers for a time, and, if possible, peep into its old Hall. An old-world calm seems to reign within the quadrangle.

Leaving this, let us cross over Holborn and wander for a while round the peaceful old precincts of Gray's Inn, bearing in mind that long ago it was quite the thing for country gentlemen to send one of their sons to enter one or other of these Inns of Court, nominally to study for the Law, though the vast majority of the students were not "called" to the Bar.

While in Gray's Inn we must, by hook or by crook, get leave to visit its interesting old Hall and Chapel. We may try to picture its students, in old days, arriving by coach at the "Old Bell Inn" yard, or the "Black Bull" adjoining, those from the east arriving there after toiling up the steep Holebourne Hill.

We must now again enter Holborn (or we shall never reach Marble Arch to-day), and bear in mind that just west of Staple Inn there stood, in old days, a block of houses in the street, called the "Middle Row," which interfered with the increasing traffic and were taken down, Fetter Lane, on the south side, Stow calls *Fewter Lane*—he says from *fewters*, or idle fellows, frequenting it (but I should think perhaps from makers of *felt*, or lance rests, *M.E. feuter*?). Chancery Lane we cannot visit to-day;

it is still an offset of the lawyers' domain in the Temple; and next we pass the Turnstile to Lincoln's Inn Fields, another place worthy of many visits, containing not only the College of Surgeons' Museum, but many fine and handsome old houses, notably one on the north corner of its western side; and also the comparatively unknown Soane Museum, with its Hogarth pictures.

Beyond this, pursuing our track west, we come to Broad Street, formerly Broad St. Giles', and down this we must bear to the left, leaving the modern New Oxford Street, for down Broad Street the old roadway ran. Here we may imagine, as we come in sight of the spire of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, that we have been overtaken by the noisy rabble accompanying the fatal cart, in which is seated one of the poor wretches who followed one another frequently down this road in the 18th century, on their last earthly journey to the gallows at Tyburn. Imagine the rabble, laughing, joking and pushing as near to the cart as the armed guard allows them; the victim's friends or sympathisers shouting such words of encouragement as seem fitting, others hooting. Here, a short distance down Broad Street, from the mouth of Drury Lane (which here enters the old road), a further large and noisy addition to our rabble is belched forth, while the *habitués* of the "White Hart" Inn, at the corner of Drury Lane, gaze out of the windows, or, tankard in hand, stand outside to watch the familiar procession.

With what mixed feelings our friend in the cart (in every sense!) must have seen the steeple of St. Giles' as it came into sight. Sitting there, in the midst of this babel of voices, the nose-gay in his hand (which was given him at St. Sepulchre's Church, hard by his start from Newgate), what were his feelings as he approached the scene, where he knew there would be another halt to the progress of the grim procession? For what? for a large tankard of ale to be presented to him, to moisten his parched lips and throat! Yet we read of some who carried themselves well, gay and debonair, and who toasted the *ladies* (who appear to have enjoyed these processions vastly) in a most gallant and light-hearted manner. Like Lord Tomnoddy and Sir Carnaby Jenks of the Blues, of Ingoldshy fame, we cannot "hang a man over again," or it would be interesting to know whether the excitement of this noisy progress was really more, or was it less, nerve-racking, than the modern cold and grim silence and seclusion? Whether the *ale* was presented to the criminal in the cart from the predecessor of the modern "Angel Inn," adjoining St. Giles', I know not.

Let us escape for a moment into the dreary churchyard of St. Giles' "in the fields," a waste of bare earth and leggy privet bushes all the winter, and observe its inhabitants—a swarm of *cats*; cats of every colour, size and degree of wretchedness; and next notice a large

raised flat tombstone on our left, to "Richard Pendrell, conductor and preserver to His Majesty King Charles II, after his escape from Worcester fight, 1651. He died July 8th, 1671." St. Giles' was originally founded as a hospital for lepers; the present Church was built by Gibb's pupil, Flitcroft, in 1730.

But now the procession has started once more, and we will follow discreetly in its wake; leaving St. Giles', we walk up the short High Street, and here rejoin the modern road, Oxford Street; noticing on our right the road to the fields and Tottenham Court, with the gardens of Montague House (the British Museum), and beyond this Lambeth Conduit Fields, on its right side (and the small village of Pancras with its wells, a little further to the north, and quite in the country). Continuing west down Oxford Street, by the time Rocque made his map in 1741 the streets leading off north and south were much as they are now; but beyond the line of the Marylebone Road ("the new road from Paddington to Islington") on the north there was nothing but fields and open country; Soho Square was there on the south; and Berners Street, Great Titchfield Street and Portland Street (leading to "The Green Man") on the north. Regent Street we should not see, for this was yet to come, swallowing up "Great Swallow Street," whose course it followed; to our right, but not seen, lay the famous Marylebone Gardens, frequented by the nobility and gentry (and others).

So (I hope you are not wearied) we come to the turnpike, near the Marble Arch, and there see the famous three-cornered gallows, the Tyburn "Tree"; and here, the discourse having proved inordinately long for so short a walk, we will halt to-day. Fortunately we need not say with Romeo (and our friend in the cart), "O here will I set up my Everlasting rest"; nor even, I hope, feel so exhausted as poor Titus Oates, who having been whipped once "at the cart's tail," in 1685, from Newgate Jail to Aldgate, a few days later was called on to repeat the performance, but to Tyburn this time, and, being unable to walk, was dragged there on a hurdle, again being "whipped" all the way, and the roads were not asphalted, nor even macadamised in his day! But, once more, a truce to this incontinence of verbiage; I have got some few of you to Tyburn, and must away, and leave you to get back as best you can.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY!

A window cleaner fell from a house in Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater, W., and was killed.

It is understood that the man, when questioned this morning, was able to clear up the matter satisfactorily.—*From the Evening Standard, January 31st, 1923.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF INFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY PASSAGES BY VACCINE THERAPY.

By ROWLAND J. PERRINS, M.D.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.

THE affections of the respiratory passages at present treated by vaccine therapy are recurrent attacks of acute coryza, chronic nasal catarrh, recurrent attacks of acute bronchitis, and chronic bronchitis.

The results of vaccine therapy are by no means uniformly good, but in some cases striking results are obtained when other methods of treatment have failed.

On the whole much better results are obtained by the use of autogenous vaccines than with stock vaccines; this even applies to those cases in which films are made to ascertain the main varieties of organisms present, and thus giving stock vaccines of organisms found in the film. Hence the strain of organism present is of as much importance in this as in other varieties of vaccine therapy.

Method of making the culture.—In making the culture the following methods should be chosen in the various cases:

In recurrent attacks of acute coryza it is best to wait for an attack before making the culture, because the causal organism is present during the attack, but is often absent on other occasions. In any case pure primary cultures are much more likely to be obtained in these cases, and the cases in which the primary culture is pure or nearly so are the ones which are most likely to benefit by vaccine treatment.

The culture is best made by means of West's swab from the nasopharynx, care being taken to draw the swab well into the glass tube before the latter is removed from its position behind the soft palate. Exclusion of contamination with saliva is very important. Culture is best made on blood legumin agar, fresh blood being used and mixed with the agar whilst this latter is melted. Plate cultures are used, and the end of the swab is stroked across the surface of the medium. The mucus deposited is then spread as widely as possible over the surface of the medium in the ordinary way of making cultures.

In the case of chronic nasal catarrh the culture is made in exactly the same way, but if there are no acute attacks it is made any time.

In the case of bronchitis, if there are recurrent acute attacks one of these is awaited before the culture is made. But in the case of chronic bronchitis with no acute attacks it is useless to procrastinate. In both the sputum is used for culture and is obtained as follows:

On getting up in the morning the patient should rinse

out his mouth and gargle his throat with sterile water, and should then cough and expectorate into a sterile bottle. If he has a copious supply of sputum, as is usually the case, he may be told to reject the first lot of sputum, and expectorate the second into the sterile bottle. Cultures are then made from the sputum by spreading a little on the same medium as that used before.

Of considerable importance is the prevention of the cultures from becoming cold before incubation, and in the case of bronchitis, preventing the sputum from becoming cold before the culture is made, owing to the delicacy of such organisms as the pneumococcus. It is practically useless to trust to postal transit. The best method is to transport the cultures or the sputum in some form of hot-water jacket apparatus so that they remain at body temperature the whole time. A large number of the failures in the case of bronchitis are due to the sputum having been allowed to become cold before the culture is made.

Organisms found.—The commonest organisms to be found are the pneumococcus, *Micrococcus catarrhalis*, streptococcus, usually non-hæmolytic but frequently hæmolytic, either in pure culture or in mixtures. Occasionally staphylococci have been found mixed with other organisms, possibly as contaminations, and *B. Friedlander* and *B. Pfeiffer* are sometimes found. The latter, if present, is usually in fairly pure culture. I have noticed no appreciable difference between the type of organism present in the sputum and in the nasopharynx cultures.

The vaccine is best prepared from the primary culture, and if a mixture of organisms is found it is best to make a mixed shrapnell variety vaccine rather than attempting to isolate a single organism. Should any contaminations be present it is better to start all over again rather than to attempt isolating the required organisms by subculture. It appears that somehow the potency of the organism for immunisation diminishes, as does its virulence on subculture on artificial media.

Doses of vaccine and intervals.—It is best to start with a small dose no matter what organism be present. A safe dose for any of the ordinary varieties is 2 millions. If no reaction occur, this may be doubled at the end of a week, and so on until a reaction is produced. When this occurs repeat the dose that produced it, if this is mild, or if severe, halve it. An interval of one week should be allowed to elapse between the reaction and the succeeding dose.

There need be no hesitation in pushing the vaccine to large doses such as 2000 million or more.

Precautions.—In no case must a dose of vaccine be given during an acute attack if such be present, nor during the three to four days after this has subsided.

In the case of the chronic nasal catarrh, it is important

that there be no such condition as polypi or locked-up sepsis in the ethmoid or other sinuses, or nasal obstruction. Hence it is a good plan to allow the patient to see a rhinologist and get any of these defects remedied before treatment is attempted. Likewise if deafness be a complicating condition, he should be previously seen by an aural surgeon.

Results.—As has previously been stated the results are by no means uniform. The worst results are obtained in cases of chronic nasal catarrh with a mixture of organisms. Better results are obtained in chronic cases with a single organism. The best results are obtained in cases of recurrent acute coryza, and recurrent acute bronchitis with a single organism present.

The result varies considerably with the organism isolated. The most satisfactory organism I have found is the *Micrococcus catarrhalis*. The immunity is fairly easily established and appears to be lasting. The pneumococcal cases react well to treatment but the immunity is by no means lasting, and in these cases it is necessary to give a dose per month during the winter months of the year when the course described has been completed.

Perhaps the most variable organism is the streptococcus, but I am inclined to think the hæmolytic variety is the more satisfactory.

TABETIC ANALGESIA IN SURGERY.

By GEOFFREY KEYNES, F.R.C.S.,

Chief Assistant, Surgical Professorial Unit, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

TATE one evening at the beginning of August, 1922, a manufacturer's agent, aged 39, was brought into the surgery suffering from an injury to his left thigh. The patient seemed to be of a cheerful disposition and very readily submitted himself to examination. He was even eager as he lay upon the stretcher to lift up his left leg, and to exhibit the curious kink which then appeared about the middle of his thigh. This was thought to be unusual in a patient who was obviously suffering from a fracture of the femur, but his seeming indifference to the pain of his injury was provisionally attributed, together with his somewhat exaggerated cheerfulness (exaggerated, that is to say, considering the circumstances), to a temporary alcoholic exaltation. At this stage the patient was also very communicative concerning the incident which had resulted in his present unfortunate state. He was, he said, "trying to do the splits" for the entertainment of his friends, when his left leg suddenly became limp and

he found that he was unable to stand. He seemed almost ready to repeat the performance there and then for the benefit of the police sergeant and the dressers, and was only deterred by the difficulty he experienced in standing. He was forthwith wisely confined in a Thomas's splint by the house-surgeon, who felt a natural anxiety for his femoral artery, and he was taken to the ward. His state of complete absence of sensibility to pain was found to be of great assistance in applying the Thomas's splint with weight extension, as the limb could be freely handled without the aid of an anaesthetist.

On the following day the patient's demeanour was more serious, but still there was no pain, and it was soon discovered that he had small, fixed pupils, that no knee-jerk could be obtained in the right leg, and that the right foot gave an extensor plantar reflex. A diagnosis of tabes was confirmed by the patient's statement that syphilis had been acquired seventeen years before. He was given mercurial treatment for a period of two years; he was then told that he was cured as "he didn't have it badly," and that he could safely marry, which he soon afterwards did. In 1917, however, he developed a gummatous ulcer of his tongue, for which he was given arsenic and potassium iodide. In 1920 his Wassermann reaction was found still to be positive and he was given a course of salvarsan injections. His knee-jerks were then found to be absent, but he had had occasional pains in both legs since 1910.

The patient furnished this information very readily, but he was now exceedingly anxious to correct any impression of frivolity which he was afraid he might have given on the previous evening. He was much concerned to deny absolutely the story that he was "doing the splits," and now explained that as he was walking home he had slipped forwards on his heels, and found himself unable to get up again. His behaviour, we were given to understand, had been entirely decorous, and the accident was undoubtedly due to the malicious intervention of a piece of orange-peel. It would have been tactless to press the inquiry any further.

At the time when the Thomas's splint and extension were applied there were found to be three inches of shortening in the left femur. The patient's progress during the next fortnight was unsatisfactory. The thigh was very much swollen and tense with extravasated blood, and the shortening was not materially reduced. It was thought that if the weight on the extension were increased by the amount that clearly would be necessary to reduce the shortening, there would then be a serious risk of producing intractable ulcers, since the skin of a tabetic patient presumably could not be subjected to the same strain as that of a normal man. There was also some doubt as to whether any deficiency there might be

in the trophic nerve supply to the limb would adversely affect the normal processes of healing in the bone. No definite pronouncement on this point could be discovered in several text-books consulted, though one or two darkly hinted that consolidation of a fractured bone complicated by tabes might be very slow. Accordingly, after some discussion it was decided to perform an open operation in order to wire or plate the bones as seemed best at the time.

The patient's psychological state at this juncture was interesting to study. He was nervous and excitable, and showed a curious blend of fear and fortitude. His fear was that of death under an anaesthetic, and was inspired by a fortnight's meditation on the incidents of his past life. His courage was shown by his quite spontaneous suggestion that the operation should be done without any anaesthetic at all. It was explained to him that this would probably be an exceedingly unpleasant, if not actually painful, process, but he remained unshaken in his resolve. Any talk of an anaesthetic clearly produced in him such acute mental suffering that with some misgivings it was eventually decided, with the approval of Prof. Gask and Mr. Dunhill, to attempt the experiment which he had himself suggested. Trials with a pin showed that the skin of the thigh was quite analgesic, and what had gone before seemed to show that the same was true of the bone.

The operation was done exactly a fortnight after the patient's admission to hospital. A long incision was made through the skin and muscles on the outer side of the thigh, and a large quantity of serum, coloured brown with altered blood-pigment, was evacuated. The shaft of the femur was found to be much more comminuted than the bed-side X-ray plates had suggested, so that the middle of the thigh was nothing more than a parcel of fragments, and the application of a plate was out of the question. To replace and maintain the fragments in their proper position so as to overcome both the shortening and the eversion was exceedingly difficult, but eventually phosphor-bronze plated wires were introduced through a series of holes drilled through the bone and securely tied at two levels. These seemed to hold the fragments together fairly well, and when the wound had been sutured and the limb replaced in the splint the position appeared to be improved.

The operation, which lasted for about an hour, was endured by the patient with the greatest courage, though obviously he suffered considerably. The pain was certainly not acute, but the handling of the bone caused great discomfort, and the increasing pallor of his face and lips showed that a certain degree of shock was being caused, though his pulse-rate after the operation was only 104. Yet very few words of complaint escaped him, and those

were mostly repinings for the folly which had brought him to his present pass. He afterwards assured me that he in no way regretted that the decision to operate without an anaesthetic had been carried to its conclusion.

The patient's later history was uneventful. Forebodings as to the possibility of delayed union were not justified, as it was found, six weeks from the date of the injury, that the bone was so well consolidated that it could be removed from the splint and put between sand-bags. Soon afterwards the patient was able to walk, with a caliper on the left leg. X-ray photographs showed that the position of the bones was greatly improved, and the shortening reduced to little more than an inch. After the lapse of five months the condition of the leg was not quite so satisfactory as before, as the callus that had been formed was evidently soft and had allowed slight displacement to occur in spite of the caliper. But there is every prospect that the final result will be reasonably good.

The records of this case, published by the kind permission of Prof. Gask, are put forward only as an example of the way in which incidental disease, usually to be regarded as an unfortunate complication, may sometimes be turned to good account in surgery. For this particular patient would certainly not have consented to undergoing an operation upon any other terms. In addition, it cannot often have happened that so extensive an operation has been performed with the sole aid of spirochætal analgesia, and no record of a similar case is known to me. The employment of this form of local analgesic is not to be recommended as a routine. It can, in fact, only be used when the patient, as in this instance, is afflicted with a somewhat peculiar psychology.

ADVERTISING.

FOLLOWING on the decision of the General Medical Council to suppress the indirect advertising by doctors, a protest meeting was recently called by a few members of the medical profession to inaugurate a vigorous advertising campaign.

The discussion was opened by Sir J. LE GRAND BOOSTEUR, who took as his text "Sweet are the uses of Advertisement." He maintained that the Profession must advertise or perish; for himself, he would not be satisfied until they made use of all the means at their command. Amongst other things, they must have the Electric Sign. (Cheers.) The Electric Sign was the natural evolution of the Red Lamp. (Hear, hear.)

In a burst of impassioned rhetoric he declared that he

looked forward to the day when Harley Street would be known as London's White Way; when from the houses of eminent surgeons will flash the legend, "You want the best Monkey Glands—We have them"; when the dull, respectable house of the distinguished physician will be illumined by the words, "By appointment to H.M. the King," and when from the cosy residence of the Psycho-Analyst "Get rid of that Sex-Complex" will scintillate in Red, Blue and Gold. (Loud cheers.)

He was afraid that his audience would think he had allowed his imagination to run away with him—(cries of No! No!)—but no words could express his disgust at the retrograde resolution of the Medical Council. He would sum up in four words, and he did not apologise for the expression, "Advertise or be Damned!" (Loud applause.)

When the applause died down, a little man at the back of the hall rose and said that he had been much impressed by Sir Jasper's speech, and he suggested that as a prelude to the campaign the Armorial Bearings of Sir Jasper should be emblazoned on every house in Harley Street. For the benefit of the ignorant, he explained that the Arms were a Peacock Rampant on a Field of Clover, and underneath the motto "Nous nous Boostons." (Uproar and shouts of "Put him out.")

The uproar ceased as Sir ALWAYS WRIGHT rose; he said that as a Scientific Bacteriologist he wished his Empirical Brethren well in their campaign. He and his Pathological Colleagues had nothing to learn in the way of advertising. Only last week the discovery of the so-called Influenza Bacillus in America had been broadcasted by wireless. He commended the idea to them. (Hear, hear.) He would warn them, however, to be careful in their choice of a Publicity Agent; his own Agent (self-constituted), Mr. G. B. Very-Shaw, had indulged in some brilliant fireworks at his expense in a literary journal, and had to be castigated publicly by himself. (Laughter.) A deplorable procedure. (Hear, hear.) Above all they were not to employ a woman. A man is wrong nine times out of ten, and a woman eleven times. (Loud laughter.) He had told Lady Astor that. (Hear, hear.) He was writing another Counterblast against the Regiment of Women in any Places. (Voice: "Keep to the point.")

The essence of genius was to hold heterodox opinions and to express them dogmatically. He had always done that. (Hear, hear.) That was the best advertisement. Et Pronuntiare est Vivere. (Applause.)

Here two members of the audience rose and started speaking together—Mr. G. B. Very-Shaw and a lady; the latter being the handsomer of the two caught the Chairman's eye and he called on Dr. BETTY BRIGHTEVES to address the meeting. She stated emphatically, after a slighting reference to Sir Always, that it was a scandal that a woman doctor was not allowed to have her portrait


published in the Society Journals. (Shame!) The *Sketch* wanted her. (Cheers.) The *Tatler* clamoured for her. (Loud cheers.) Why should they not be allowed to brighten the lives of others in this way. (Cries of "You shall.") Was a woman less good-looking because she had a medical degree? (Roars of No!) And overwhelmed by her reception she sat down incontinently.

Mr. VERY-SHAW took advantage of this sudden collapse to commence his speech. He sobered the meeting at once by announcing that he was a Pioneer in this matter as in all others; he had been advertising practitioners, chiefly unregistered, for years in the teeth of the Wickedest Trade Union in the country; lately he had been booming Sir Always, and Sir Always had been forced by the looming shadow of the Council to disown him. (Liar!) He doubted the wisdom of the desire of the Medical Profession to advertise; to advertise would be to magnify their blunders. (Voice: "We're not afraid of that.") The only people who could afford to advertise were the Osteopaths, the Herbalists, in short the Unregistered Practitioners. What would have become of the bubble reputations of Jenner, Pasteur and Lister if they had advertised! Deflated. This was followed by a violent uproar during which he was compelled to resume his seat.

Dr. ANNA LYSIS said that the position of the New Psychology was directly due to the extensive advertisement it had received in the Press. (Hear, hear.) Never had there been such a brilliant beginning for a new Science; the names of Freud and Jung were known everywhere. Indeed, Bliss was it in this dawn to be a Freud, but to be Jung was very Heaven. (Loud applause.) She was heart and soul in this movement; indeed, she believed that on it depended the livelihood of the Psycho-Analysts.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir CHARLES CUTLER, the eminent surgeon), whose dinner-hour was long since past, applied the closure at this juncture in a few well-chosen words; and after they had decided by an overwhelming majority to commence an active advertising campaign he adjourned the meeting with the announcement that Lord Rothermere, Sir Charles Higham and Mr. C. B. Cochran had been asked to serve on the Advisory Committee, and their acceptance would, he felt sure, ensure the success of their enterprise.

BART'S WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

OME three thousand old Bart's men, Governors of the Hospital and relatives of those who lost their lives during the War, have been circulated with an invitation to subscribe to this Fund. In addition to the £1000 subscribed by the Medical Staff of the

Hospital, the following subscriptions have been received up to and including April 13th, 1923.

FIRST LIST.	£	s.	d.
Garrod, Sir A. E., Oxford	5	3	0
Wooderson, H. D., London	10	10	0
Cripps, Harrison, London	5	0	0
Brown, T. Lloyd, Cuckfield	1	1	0
Rogers, Kenneth, Bromley	2	2	0
Gauvain, Sir Henry, Alton	2	2	0
Power, Sir D'Arcy, London	5	5	0
Paterson, W. B., London	2	2	0
Ormerod, J. A., London	3	3	0
Brash, J. B., London	2	2	0
Bumsted, H. J., Streatham	2	2	0
Champneys, Sir Francis, Uckfield	3	5	0
Shears, W., Catford	2	2	0
Wyllys, W., Yarmouth	2	2	0
Baillig, Sir Gilbert, Birmingham	2	2	0
Thornt, R. Thorne, Woking	1	1	0
Robinson, F. W., Bletchingley	1	0	0
Shoolbred, W. A., Chesham	10	6	0
Dennett, F. D., London	2	0	0
Daniel, F. P., Beaminster	1	1	0
Lloyd, F. W., Windsor	1	0	0
Batterham, Capt. D. J., London	1	1	0
Ormerod, T. L., London	1	0	0
Lloyd, F. C., London	10	6	0
Handson, C. P., London	1	0	0
Atkinson, E. M., London	1	1	0
Whiting, E. W., Ilford	1	1	0
Moses, D. A. H., London	2	2	0
Peters, A. E., Petersfield	1	1	0
Teichman, Oskar, Chislehurst	1	1	0
Morrison, Henry, Harrogate	1	1	0
Payne, J., Rowland, Cardiff	1	1	0
Herringham, Sir Wilmot, Witley	5	0	0
Hay Groves, W., Clifton	1	0	0
Slot, Gerald, London	2	2	0
Gosse, Philip, London	5	0	0
Pickard, Ransom, Exeter	1	1	0
Pargen, T. C., Hoveley	1	1	0
Stirling-Lee, C., Wolverhampton	1	1	0
Lowe, Godfrey, Lincoln	1	1	0
Watkins, D. F. S., Lincoln	1	1	0
Burfield, J., Norwich	1	1	0
Wilson, W. Etherington, Leatherhead	10	0	0
Butler, H. Branston, Guildford	1	1	0
Doran, Alban, London	1	1	0
Willett, E. W., Hartfield	1	1	0
Weaver, F. K., Guildford	2	2	0
Phelps, E. V. A., Exmouth	1	1	0
Knight, C. V., Gloucester	1	1	0
Hughes, L. E., Cirencester	1	1	0
Kinney, H. G. M., St. Austell	3	3	0
Willett, Mrs. A., Turners Hill	5	0	0
Wood, E., Enfield	10	6	0
Meade-King, R. L., Taunton	1	0	0
Jones, N. Black, Bulth Wells	1	1	0
Laming-Evans, E., London	5	5	0
Archer, C. W., Hull	3	3	0
Cohen, Sir Herbert, Bt., London	2	2	0
Adams, J., Eastbourne	1	1	0
Sheehy, W. H. P., Totteridge	10	0	0
Anon	10	0	0
Dennys, Col. G. W. O., Milford-on-Sea	10	0	0
Brownlow, H. L., Henley-on-Thames	1	1	0
Holt, A. K., Henfield	1	1	0
Fox, E. H. B., Vealington	1	1	0
Donaldson, Malcolm, London	1	0	0
Keynes, G. L., London	1	1	0
Adams, John, London	1	1	0
Dickson, W. E., Bridgnorth	1	1	0
Griffith, J. R., Hove	1	1	0
Coleman, Frank, London	2	2	0
Willett, Frederic, Haywards Heath	10	6	0
Furber, E. P., London	2	2	0
Vaughan, Arthur, Diss	1	1	0
Sladden, Arthur, Swansea	1	1	0
Thornley, Robert, Deverley	1	1	0
Cripps, Mrs. G. Harrison, London	2	2	0
Fulton, J. E., Torquay	2	2	0
Taylor, A. W., Norwich	1	1	0
Cook, Herbert G., Cardiff	2	2	0
Fletcher, Sir Walter, London	1	1	0
Wright, J. C., Halifax	5	0	0
Strickland, Col. P., Bristol	1	1	0
Pracy, P. S., Atherstone	1	1	0
Crouch, C. P., Weston-super-Mare	1	1	0
Bennett, C. H. W., Sandback	1	1	0
Bevan, H. C., Skonfrith	10	6	0
Fisher, J., Ham Common	10	0	0
Dovsing, H. L., Hull	1	1	0
Cuthbert, C. F., Gloucester	5	5	0
Rundle, H., Southsea	2	2	0
Jukes, A., London	1	1	0
Maltby, H. W., London	1	1	0
Arkwright, H. T., London	3	0	0
Sandhurst, The Viscountess, London	3	3	0
Warner, Sir Courteney, Brettenham Park	1	1	0
Pinder, Sir J. Denison, London	5	0	0
Collins, G. Fletcher, Sutton Bridge	1	1	0
Whale, H. Lawson, London	1	0	0
Hutchens, H. J., Corbridge	1	0	0
O'Kinsale, Col., London	5	5	0
Hood, T., St. Albans	1	1	0
Bailey, R. Cozens, East Cowes	5	5	0
Wrangham, J. W., Ripponden	1	1	0
Barnesley, R. E., Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	1	0
Maingot, R. H., London	1	1	0
Corker, Maj.-Gen. T. M., London	1	1	0
Harris, Wolf, London	5	0	0
Harrison, Lt.-Col. C., London	2	2	0
Prance, C. H., Ashted	1	1	0
Whitehead, B., Salisbury	1	1	0
Felling, Anthony, London	2	2	0
Mason, John, Cross-in-Hand	1	0	0
Hay, K. R., London	1	1	0
Tweedie, A. R., Nottingham	1	1	0
Von Braun, K., Boreham Wood	5	5	0
Gutch, J., Ipswich	1	1	0
Dean, C. W., Lancaster	1	1	0
Fisher, H. H., Sittingbourne	1	1	0
Milner, S. W., Boncath	1	1	0
Terry, C. H., Bath	1	1	0
Armstrong-Dash, C. T., Addlestone	1	1	0
Levy, H. J., Merthyr Tydfil	1	1	0
Lloyd-Jones, J., Ludlow	1	1	0
Comber, Thornton, Catford	1	1	0
Adrian, E. D., Cambridge	2	2	0
Keaswill, H., Sandwich	1	1	0
Armstrong-Jones, Sir Robert, London	1	1	0
Wyndham, T. L., Thornton Heath	1	1	0
Willecks, R. W., Chelmsford	10	6	0
Coleman, F. S., London	10	0	0
Wood, P., Crawley	10	0	0
Sheppard, N., Beccles	1	1	0
Adams, P. E., Ealing	1	1	0
Lemon, H. E., Lewes	1	1	0
Sanders, C., Forest Gate	1	1	0
Gordon, Mervyn H., London	5	0	0
Osmond, T. F., London	1	1	0
Steedman, J. F., Streatham	1	1	0
Rossdale, G. H., London	2	2	0
Bourne, Geoffrey, London	1	0	0
Standage, Lt.-Col. R. F., Chorley Wood	3	3	0
Layton, Edwin, London	5	5	0
Wrangham, W. M., Bradford	2	2	0
Quick, H. E., Swansea	1	1	0
Lyon-Smith, G. L., Hove	1	1	0
Gibbins, H. B., Maidstone	3	3	0
Brook, Charles, Lincoln	2	2	0
Stretton, J. L. and J. W., Kidderminster	1	1	0
Hall, B., Colchester	1	1	0
Bowes, Gerald, Salisbury	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Cartridge, N. E. W., Hertford	1	1	0
Forbes, J. Graham, London	10	6	
Homa, B., London	1	1	0
Bradford, E. C., Horsham	1	1	0
Cazaly, Lt.-Col. W. H., South Nutfield	1	1	0
Amsden, Walter, London	1	1	0
Whiteford, C., Hamilton, Plymouth	2	2	0
Odell, W., Torquay	10	6	
Church, Sir W. S., Hatfield	2	2	0
Stone, G. K., London	1	1	0
Hassard, E. M., Folkestone	1	0	0

STUDENTS' UNION.

GOLF.

Match v. University College Hospital at Sandy Lodge.			
H. Smith	0	Clayton (1 up)	1
J. H. T. Davies (1 up)	1	Ilsey	0
J. G. Cox	0	Deighton (3 & 2)	1
Chillingworth	0	O'Malley (5 & 3)	1
Houfou (6 & 4)	1	Connell	0
Barnes (2 & 1)	1	Harris	0
J. Holmes	0	Duck (3 & 1)	1
Francis (9 & 8)	1	Harrod	0
Davies and Chillingworth	0	Clayton and Deighton (3 & 2)	1
H. Smith and J. G. Cox (6 & 4)	1	Ilsey and Connell	0
Houfou and Barnes (6 & 5)	1	Duck and Harrod	0
	6		5

Two competitions are now being held: the "Girling Ball" Challenge Cup—a knock-out tournament on handicap—and a "Staff and Student" foursome tournament on handicap.

Great enthusiasm is being displayed by the members of the Senior Staff in the latter competition.

ATHLETIC CLUB

The Hospital Sports this year will be held at Winchmore Hill on May 26th (Saturday). It is hoped, from the results, to send a good team to represent the Hospital at the United Hospitals Sports. All who can should enter for the races (details of which are posted in the Abernethian Room). All races and field events will be handicaps, less the 100 yards and 220 yards, but those wishing to compete for any challenge cup must start from "scratch." Entries close on May 2nd.

BOXING CLUB.

At the Inter-Hospital Boxing Competition held at the National Sporting Club on Friday, March 23rd, the following gentlemen represented "Bart.'s": Heavy weight, E. S. Vergette; light heavy weight, L. Colenso Jones; middle weight, G. H. Rosedale; welter weight, T. M. Marcuse; light weight, M. J. Malley; fly weight, E. V. Barkin.

The Hospital did not secure the Inter-Hospital Challenge Cup, though well represented in each weight.

Both E. S. Vergette and T. M. Marcuse are to be congratulated on their contests, both winning their weights, and, incidentally, silver medals, this being the first year in which the U.H.B.C. has given prizes. Both these gentlemen have been awarded Honours Colours for Boxing.

The coming season, we hope, will bring more success—and the Cup!

SWIMMING CLUB.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Swimming Club the following officers were elected for the season 1923-24:

President: Dr. J. H. Drysdale.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. M. Vick, Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell, Dr. D. M. Stone.

Captain: N. A. Jory. Hon. Sec.: G. D. Drury.
Committee: C. H. Day, M. J. Harker, D. A. Abernethy, R. T. Payne.

For the last three seasons the Club has suffered from lack of instruction in water-polo. This year we have several new members who know the game thoroughly, so that, with practice, we should do well in the Inter-Hospital Cup-ties.

The Pitfield Street Baths are our present headquarters, and members can get a polo ball for practice from the attendant. There is a good list of friendly matches this year, and practices are held every Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. All freshmen are cordially invited to come along. A good goal-keeper is urgently needed. All applicants for this post should be able to swim.

BOAT CLUB.

The Inter-Hospital Races (Eights and Coxed Fours) will be rowed this year on May 11th, at about 2.30 p.m.

Thanks to the good offices of the Students' Union Council in arranging for members of the Hospital to join the London Rowing Club, the Boat Club this year is in a better all-round position than it has been for some time past.

Two eights and a four are now going out regularly. The Senior VIII, which contains several men who rowed in their 1st College crews at Oxford or Cambridge, is being coached by Mr. Law, a Cambridge Blue, and is reported to be doing well.

The Junior IV has not been together very long, but is rapidly overcoming this disadvantage, and is shaping very well.

The Junior VIII consists almost entirely of new men, which is the most satisfactory thing of all; for the real strength of a Club rests, not on its senior members, but on the keenness and energy of its new men.

We are informed by the Secretary of the United Hospitals Boat Club that a number of seats have been reserved for Bart.'s men on a launch which follows the races. Tickets may be obtained from the Captain or Secretary of the Hospital Club.

UNITED HOSPITALS HARE AND HOUNDS.

ANNUAL RACE FOR THE KENT HUGHES CUP.

This event was held on Wednesday, March 21st, over a 7-mile course, starting from the Bull's Head, Chislehurst. Four Hospitals competed, making a field of 30 runners.

Placings.—(1) R. C. Lightwood, K.C.H.; (2) J. G. S. Thomas, Guy's; (3) M. E. M. Jays, Guy's; (4) L. G. Housden, Guy's; (5) J. D. S. Thomas, Guy's; (6) D. A. Wilson, Middlesex; (7) J. L. Beagley, Bart.'s; (8) R. H. Yelf, K.C.H.; (9) L. J. Faull, Guy's; (10) J. L. Livingstone, K.C.H.; (11) W. W. Darley, Bart.'s; (12) H. M. Royce-Jones, Middlesex; (13) A. Siampson, K.C.H.; (14) W. R. Chapman, K.C.H.; (15) J. E. Snow, Bart.'s; (16) J. R. Trees, Middlesex; (17) R. C. West, Bart.'s; (18) R. J. K. Chatty, Middlesex; (19) K. F. Mills, Middlesex; (20) O. H. C. Bellerby, Bart.'s.

Team placings:

Guy's	2, 3, 4, 5, 9 = 23 points.
K.C.H.	1, 8, 10, 13, 14 = 46 "
Bart.'s	7, 11, 15, 17, 20 = 70 "
Middlesex	6, 12, 16, 18, 19 = 71 "

REVIEWS.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY. By GIBSON FITZGIBBON, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.(Dub. Univ.), F.R.C.P.I., L.M. (London): J. & A. Churchill. Pp. 534. 175 Illustrations. Price 16s. net.

A book from the Master of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, can never be neglected, and a book on practical midwifery is likely to be particularly informing. Dr. Fitzgibbon has supplied us with an instructive book, the more interesting since it differs in its details of technique considerably from the London practice.

We entirely agree with the Master of the Rotunda in his demand for a trial of labour in primiparae and even often in multiparae with contracted pelvis before Caesarian section is advised; "without this the majority of cases will be submitted to the operation when

pelvic delivery would have been successful both for the mother and the infant." We believe that there is at the present day far too great a tendency, especially in institutional work, to perform Caesarian section. The clerk who sees this done will not be able in many cases to advise the operation in the country. He will have to grapple with the difficulties of delivery *per vias naturales*.

The author gives an interesting account of induction of labour by inserting one soft rubber tube into the uterus—a method he has used for the last twelve years.

We do not believe that Hastings Tweedy's method of raising a depressed fracture by means of one blade of a bullet forceps should be used in all cases—often the depression is cured without manipulation. The book is well prepared and very free from mistakes. It is stimulating and useful.

ELECTRIC IONISATION. By A. R. FRIEL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Aural Specialist, Lissinna and Almeric Paget Ionisation Clinics for Otorrhoea; Aural Specialist, Ministry of Pensions Board, London Districts. (Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd.) Second Edition. Pp. 132. Price 8s.

The second edition of this book contains two new chapters, one on the treatment of endometritis by zinc ions and the other on the treatment of pyorrhoea by the same method. These have been written respectively by Dr. Bouchet, of Paris, and Mr. Sturridge. As in the first edition, the subject of ionisation is considered first from the point of view of the physical principles involved. The necessary apparatus is then described and the properties of various ions are considered. The diseases and morbid conditions which may be treated by ionisation are then described, and the author gives the details of the methods of application and states the results that may be expected. He pays chief attention to the zinc ion and its uses for disinfection of wounds, sinuses and various cavities, particularly the middle ear. The chapter entitled "Zinc Ionisation as a Disinfectant in Selected Cases of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media" is the longest in the book. The author describes the type of case which should be selected for treatment, and gives full details of the method which he has adopted. The results which he has obtained are remarkably good, and the value of the zinc ion for chronic otorrhoea seems to be established. The book can be recommended to those who wish to learn the principles and practise of ionisation, and to those who have to treat chronic suppurative otitis media.

GREEN'S MANUAL OF PATHOLOGY AND MORBID ANATOMY. By W. CECIL BOSANQUET, M.D., F.R.C.P., and G. S. WILSON, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Thirteenth edition. Revised and Enlarged. Demy 8vo. Pp. viii + 614. Seven Coloured Plates and many figures in the text. Price 21s. net.

The popularity of this book continues and doubtless will continue. Most men up for their final examination are reluctant to plunge into the largest text-books on pathology, and find in "Green" a clear account of what they need to know with very little superfluous matter. Where morbid anatomy is concerned, the subject-matter is good and up-to-date without being unorthodox. But in the region of morbid physiology the book falls lamentably short. We read in the preface that "many portions have been practically re-written." Let us pray that in the next edition this fate may befall the section on diabetes. The arrangement leaves something to be desired. Thus the disorders of the endocrine glands and deficiency diseases are included under "Protein Intoxication and Allied Conditions"; anaphylaxis is separated from immunity by several chapters; and the bacteria are described in a rather haphazard order. The illustrations are good and useful. There are two new coloured plates illustrating acute and chronic inflammatory conditions; judging by the explanation opposite it, Plate 11b (p. 324) has been turned upside down.

THE "NAUHEIM" TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE HEART AND VESSELS IN ENGLAND. By LESLIE THORNE-THORNE, M.D. (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Sixth Edition. Pp. vi + 232. Price 7s. 6d. net.

In this work the reader may obtain a detailed account of the methods of administering "Nauheim baths" in this country, together with descriptions of resistance exercises. The greater part of the book is, however, occupied by a discussion of the valuable results which ensue from these methods. The author would do well to remember that an immoderate enthusiasm for a perfectly good theory or mode of treatment inevitably produces a violent

reaction on the part of the reader. An attitude of scepticism thus aroused will in no way be modified by the eighty (mostly normal) polygraphic tracings, which in this instance are produced to support the author's case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFICATED BLIND MASSEURS: A LETTER FROM SIR ROBERT JONES.

To the Editor of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

DEAR SIR,—I am very interested in the work of the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs, of which I have the pleasure to be President, and I should be very grateful if you could find space in your valuable journal to publish this letter.

The Association has recently published leaflets showing the locations of its members in London and all parts of the British Isles. May I venture to suggest that all registered medical practitioners would do well to obtain copies from the Secretary of the Association, 24, 6-8, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1.

These leaflets show that members of the Association, both masseurs and masseuses, are established in practically all the large towns, as well as in all parts of London and the suburbs. As massage is work which it is generally recognised can be most efficiently carried out by properly trained blind people, those doctors who can see their way to the employment of the members of the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs will be aiding in a work of national importance.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT JONES.

GIANT SWIMMING GALA.

To the Editor of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

DEAR SIR, I should be very glad if I might bring before the notice of your readers the fact that the United Hospitals Swimming Club, together with the swimming clubs of the Stock Exchange, The United Banks, The United Insurances and the Old Boys' Association, are holding a Giant Charity Gala at the Pitfield Street Baths on Thursday evening, June 21st.

The charity organisations which will benefit are as follows: Invalid Children's Aid Society, Insurance Clerks' Orphanage, Working Trades' Federation, Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Waterloo Road Hospital.

In order that the entire proceeds of the entertainment should go to these charities it has been agreed that each of the promoting clubs should raise £10 to defray the expenses incurred in organisation. We therefore ask for donations in order that the United Hospitals may bear their part. All sums, both great and small, will be very welcome, and should be handed to the Hon. Secretary of the Hospital Swimming Club, or sent direct to me at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. If over £10 the surplus donations will be handed over to the charities mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. DAY

(Hon. Sec., U.H.S.C.)

RECENT BOOKS AND PAPERS BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

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- COOPER, PERCY R., M.D., B.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.C.S. "A Case of Primary Poly-synthetosis Rubra with Splenomegaly." *Clinical Journal*, March 21st, 1923.
- CUTBERRY, C. FIRMIN, F.R.C.S. "Heredity in Alcaptonuria." *Lancet*, March 24th, 1923.
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EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Second Examination, March, 1923. Part I.

J. H. Attwood, S. Behrman, A. Clark, W. A. Clark, N. E. Cook, W. V. Cruden, E. S. Curteis, E. G. C. Darke, C. A. Day, L. F. Day, J. Dean, C. W. L. de Souza, M. R. Ernst, E. S. Evans, F. M. M. Eytton-Jones, W. P. Greenwood, F. P. Guillouf, T. H. Hobbes, J. W. O. Holmes, H. E. McLaughlin, W. C. Munro, M. M. Posel, J. H. O. Roberts, S. F. Russell, C. J. Sanderson, D. Stanley-Jones, C. B. V. Tait, H. O. White, C. S. Wise.

Part II.

E. Bacon, H. C. Boyde, A. G. Chamberlain, B. W. Cross, P. E. J. Curding, D. A. Dewhurst, J. D. Dillon, O. F. Farrdon, R. R. Felby, A. E. Fraser-Smith, E. A. Freeman, W. F. Gaisford, D. M. C. Gilsenan, L. Holmes, G. E. Hughes, C. L. Hunt, R. H. Knight, H. G. Lehman, J. R. Macdougall, M. L. Maley, W. S. Morgan, W. Ogden, H. I. Seddon, H. N. Seymour-Isaacs, H. Simmonds, L. G. Smith, R. K. Smith, E. A. White, J. S. Whitton.

CONJOINT EXAMINING BOARD.

First Examination, March, 1923.

Chemistry.—A. P. Gaston, H. J. Komer, H. M. Willoughby, R. Zeitlin.

Physics.—H. M. Willoughby, J. S. H. Wilson, H. D. K. Wright, R. Zeitlin.

Biology.—E. H. Antoniadis, I. Byet, A. L. Climer, B. W. Cooke, C. D. del de Labilliere, J. G. Galt, F. R. B. H. Kennedy, B. Kettle, K. Knowles, E. C. Laurence, W. A. R. Maller, L. G. M. Page, I. E. Phelps, A. de la C. Russian, J. M. Taylor, R. J. G. Williams.

Second Examination.

Part I. Anatomy and Physiology.—J. C. H. Baird, J. V. Bennehr, W. F. D. Benton, R. W. Boyce, J. G. Cox, W. S. Hinton, B. L. Hodge, B. D. Hordford, P. B. P. Melowes (†), W. E. Morgan, C. E. Ogden, J. G. Paley, W. E. H. Quennell, D. P. Simpson, P. R. Viviers, W. B. Webster, T. P. Williams.

Part II. Materia Medica and Pharmacology.—J. V. Bannehr, G. Dietrich, R. Greco, H. T. J. Hynes, I. E. Ryves, J. Spencer, J. S. Spickett, T. H. Wehlburg.

(*) Physiology only.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

ARNOLD, F. S., Painswick, Gloucs.

BURKE, G. T., Major I.M.S., 3, Edensor Road, Eastbourne (temporary).

CURREY, E. F. N., 9, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

DAVIES, J. LLEWELLYN, F.R.C.S., St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

ECCLES, H. A., Tregorland, St. Mawes, Cornwall.

HOSKEN, J. G. F., Uley, near Dursley, Gloucestershire.

MELLE, B. G., Clonmel Chambers, corner of Eloff and Market Streets, Johannesburg, S.A.

O'KINEALY, LL.-Col. I.M.S., 113, Harley Street, W. 1.

SANGER, F., Fat Leys, Tanworth-in-Arden, near Birmingham.

SPECHLEY, A. J. L., Stanton House, 6, Fosse Road Central, Leicester.

STAWELL, R. de S., Agan Trigva, Falmouth.

VAN HEERDEN, J. A., 20, Robinson Road, Queenstown, S. Africa.

APPOINTMENTS.

CATFORD, E., Capt. R.A.M.C., appointed House-Physician, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road.

DAVIES-FOOTE, R. C., M.D., D.S., F.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Surgeon, Western Ophthalmic Hospital.

DAVIES, J. LLEWELLYN, F.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon, St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden.

FAIRBAIRN, D. C., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician, Brompton Hospital for Consumption.

BIRTHS.

DOBSON.—On April 18th, at 71, Holland Park Avenue, W., Rosetta, wife of Eric L. Dobson, of a son.

GRIFFITH.—On April 7th, at 135, Brunewick Square, Hove, to Elsie Maid (née Visick) and John R. Griffith—a son.

MACKENZIE.—On March 28th, at 1, Camden Terrace, Manningham Lane, Bradford, the wife of Colin Mackenzie, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., of a son.

NELIGAN.—On March 28th, at the British Legation, Teheran, to Dr. A. R. and Mrs. Neligan—a daughter.

NETTLEFIELD.—On March 18th, to Dr. and Mrs. Nettlefield, of Theyden House, Eve, Suffolk—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On April 17th, at Shiplake, Poole Road, Bournemouth, the wife of M. Bodley Scott, of a son.

YOUNG.—On April 4th, at a nursing home, Newquay, Cornwall, the wife of Dr. F. P. Young—a son.

MARRIAGES.

MATTHEWS—RAMSBOTHAM.—On February 28th, at Cairo, Lieut.-Col. E. A. C. Matthews, I.M.S., to Lucy, daughter of the late Lieut. T. Ramsbotham, R.N., of Crowborough, Sussex.

OWEN—ASHTON.—At Mentone, France, on March 31st, Hugh Brindley Owen, eldest son of the late Hugh Owen, of Conway, N. Wales, to Olive Ashton, daughter of the late William Hubert Ashton and Mrs. Ashton, of Hull.

DEATH.

WALLER.—On March 29th, 1923, at Hallbarn, Forest Road, Moseley, Birmingham, Herbert Ewan Waller, aged 48 years.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

The Annual Subscription to the Journal is 7s. 6d., including postage. Subscriptions should be sent to the MANAGER, W. E. SARGANT, M.R.C.S., at the Hospital.

All Communications, financial or otherwise, relative to Advertisements ONLY should be addressed to ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, The Journal Office, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. Telephone: City 510.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital



JOURNAL.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."
—Horace, Book iii. ode iii.

VOL. XXX.—No. 9.]

JUNE 1ST, 1923.

PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Fri., June 1.	—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.	Fri., June 15.	—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Tues., " 5.	—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.	Tues., " 19.	—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.
Tues., " 6.	— Octocentenary Celebrations.	Fri., " 22.	—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.
Wed., " 6.	— See special programme overleaf.	Tues., " 26.	—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
Thurs., " 7.	— Only urgent cases seen in the Surgery.	Fri., " 29.	—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Fri., " 8.	—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.		
Tues., " 12.	—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.		

EDITORIAL.

FOR eight hundred years the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has received the sick poor of London; and around it, through the centuries, has passed the pageant of English life and history. Founded as an act of piety and dedicated to the glory of God, it has seen many changes in religious forms. Around it and within the Crusades were preached; its walls have echoed with the cries of martyrs dying in Smithfield, and in these later days a Salvation Army Band has played within its ancient Square. It has seen the despotism of the Norman kings give place to an honoured and constitutional monarchy. Plagues have swept by it. The Great Fire crept near, but did not hurt. It has been intimately associated with the life of the citizens of London. The great outburst of rejoicing which greeted the downfall of King Philip's fleet re-echoed down the years when the Armistice was signed. During the recent war our quiet Square was filled at least once with the smoke of German bombs.

And throughout the years, whilst history was making, the science and work of healing have been quietly progressing,—quietly but constantly, now rapidly, now slowly, but always like a river moving onward.

This ancient foundation has produced some famous sons. Their names remain. They are remembered and honoured of us all. But the Hospital does not owe its reputation entirely or even primarily to these. It is the man unknown to fame, the harassed and overworked practitioner, who has kept inviolate the traditions taught him at the place, to whom St. Bartholomew's owes its fair fame. For eight hundred years the torch has been handed down from generation to generation by unflinching hands. And it is burning brightly still.

We are proud to welcome amongst us at this time many distinguished men, representatives of great scientific institutions or societies. We hope they will spend a pleasant time within our walls, and when they leave us, carry with them kindly thoughts of this old grey mother of London hospitals.

* * * * *

We hear with great pleasure that His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer a baronetcy on Sir Thomas Horder. We beg to offer him our heartiest congratulations.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital 800th Anniversary.

ORDER OF THE CEREMONIES.

(BY COURTESY OF SIR ERNEST FLOWER AND SIDNEY DARK, ESQ.)

Service at the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1923, at 10.30 a.m.

Address by the RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER, D.D.

Solemnity in the Hospital Quadrangle.

TUESDAY 5th JUNE, 1923, at NOON.

1923 Canons Regular of St. Augustine commemorate with Praise to God the founding of St. Bartholomew's Priory by Canons Regular of St. Augustine, 1123.

Three Episodes in the History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

- 1.—The return of Rahere, the Founder of the Hospital, from his pilgrimage to Rome, in 1123, and his meeting with Richard, Bishop of London.
- 2.—The presentation by King Henry VIII in 1544 of a Charter to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London restoring to the Hospital the lands alienated on the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1537.
- 3.—A Procession illustrative of the Work of the Hospital to-day and of its War services. Mr. ARTHUR BOURCHIER has kindly consented to represent King Henry VIII. The Fanfares of trumpets have been specially composed by Lieut.-Col. J. MACKENZIE ROGAN, C.V.O., and will be played by Musicians of the Coldstream Guards' Band (by kind permission of Col. H. W. Studd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.).

The Episodes have been designed and arranged by Mr. ROBERT ATKINS, of the "Old Vic" Theatre (by kind permission of Miss Lilian Baylis and the Directors).

DURING THE EPISODES

THE BAND OF H.M. WELSH GUARDS will perform.

(By permission of Col. Hon. A. G. HORE-RUTHVEN, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding.)

THE ASSEMBLY WILL SING THE HYMN—"O God, our help in ages past."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6th.

10 p.m.—BARTHOLOMEW FAIR will be opened, according to ancient custom, by the Right Hon. THE LORD MAYOR. After the reading of the Proclamation, the Lord Mayor will make a tour of the Fair. The following is a list of the Booths:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Here is sold Sac and Petum of Virginia. | 6. The Civet Cat. |
| 2. Fripperies and Merceries of the Best. | 7. The Armoury and Pottery. |
| 3. Toys, Trinkets, Gimeraches and Stationerie. | 8. The Merchant Taylor. |
| 4. Chattels and Phantasies. | 9. Fairings for Young and Old. |
| 5. What d'ye lack, Masters of Virtue. | 10. Sir Ernest's Own Beauport and Posy Booth. |

2.0—7.0 p.m.—THE FAIR will be open to the Public.

A MILITARY BAND will play from 3 to 6 p.m.

TABLEAUX IN THE GREAT HALL.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE HOSPITAL'S HISTORY.

A Committee, of which Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., is Chairman, and Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., is Honorary Secretary, has arranged a series of Tableaux illustrative of notable events in the History of the Ancient Foundation. The Subjects presented will be—

1. RAHERE THE COURTIER. Arranged by Charles Ricketts, Esq., R.A.
2. RAHERE IN A DREAM IS DELIVERED FROM A DRAGON BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW. Arranged by Charles Sims, Esq., R.A.

3. THE BUILDING OF THE HOSPITAL BY RAHERE. Arranged by Charles Sims, Esq., R.A.
4. CROWNING OF THE VICTOR AT A TOURNAMENT IN SMITHFIELD IN 1422. Arranged by Charles Ricketts, Esq., A.R.A.
5. GIRL CURED AT THE TOMB OF RAHERE. Arranged by Solomon J. Solomon, Esq., R.A.
6. HENRY VIII GIVES THE DEED OF COVENANT TO THE LORD MAYOR AT AN AUDIENCE AT BRIDEWELL IN THE PRESENCE OF PRINCE EDWARD, AFTERWARDS KING EDWARD VI. Arranged by Charles Sims, Esq., R.A.
7. KING CHARLES I AND HARVEY. Arranged by S. J. Solomon, Esq., R.A.
8. HOGARTH PAINTING THE POOL OF BETHESDA. Arranged by George Hogarth, Esq., A.R.A.
9. WAR WORK. Arranged by George Harcourt, Esq., A.R.A.

Appropriate music has been arranged by SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE and the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RECEPTION AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

Lincoln's Inn Fields.

7.0 p.m.—OLD STUDENTS' DINNER at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7th.

TABLEAUX IN THE GREAT HALL.

2.0—7.0 p.m.—BARTHOLOMEW FAIR will be open to the Public.

A MILITARY BAND will play from 3 to 6 p.m.

8.30 p.m.—CONVERSAZIONE in the HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE, during which Bartholomew Fair will be open to Guests.

8.30 p.m.—RECEPTION by the Right Hon. LORD STANMORE, Treasurer of the Hospital, and President of the Medical College; Rev. W. F. G. SANDWICH, M.A., Rector of St. Bartholomew the Great; Dr. T. W. SHORE, O.B.E., M.D., Dean of the Medical College; Miss Macintosh, C.B.E., R.R.C., Matron of the Hospital.

The Buildings of the Hospital, with the exception of the Wards and of the Medical College, will be thrown open, and objects of General and Scientific Interest will be exhibited in the Various Departments.

Bartholomew Fair will be open to Guests until 10 p.m.

Visitors are invited to the performances of the Elizabethan Play, "The Four P's," by the Dramatic Company, in the Theatre Booth in the Fair.

Refreshments will be served in the large Hall of the Out-Patient Department.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8th.

2.0 p.m.—7 p.m.—BARTHOLOMEW FAIR will be open to the Public.

A MILITARY BAND will play from 3 to 6 p.m.

A MEETING OF THE RAHERE MASONIC LODGE No. 2456 will be held at Freemasons' Hall, to celebrate the 800th Anniversary of the Hospital.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, has signified his intention to attend the Meeting.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9th.

CRICKET MATCH, at the College Ground, Winchmore Hill.—"PAST & PRESENT."

4.0—6 p.m.—LEAGUE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S NURSES "AT HOME" TO THE DELEGATES IN THE GREAT HALL.

The guests will be received by the President, Miss Helen Todd, and the Matron of the Hospital, Miss Macintosh, C.B.E., R.R.C. It is hoped that part of the new Nurses' Home will be on view.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

London.

HOLBURN JACOB WARING, Esq., M.S., M.B., B.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Vice-Chancellor of the University of London and Senior Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY ROLLESTON, K.C.B., M.D.(Cantab.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.), President of the Royal College of Physicians of London and Emeritus Physician to St. George's Hospital, London.

Representing THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

SIR ANTHONY BOWLEY, K.C.D., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.M.(U.S.A.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Representing THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

SIR WALTER FLETCHER, K.B.E., M.D.(Cantab.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.), F.R.S., Secretary of the Medical Research Council.

Representing THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SIR WILLIAM HALE-WHITE, K.B.E., M.D.(Lond.), Hon. M.D.(Dub.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.), President of the Royal Society of Medicine of London and Consulting Physician to Guy's Hospital, London.

Representing THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE OF LONDON.

HENRY J. MARTIN, Esq., Assistant of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

Representing THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

English Universities.

Professor Sir ARCHIBALD F. GARROD, K.C.M.G., D.M., F.R.C.P.(Lond.), Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford and Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

RE. HON. SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD ALDUTT, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. LL.D.(Cantab.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.), Regius Professor of Physic, Cambridge University.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

SIR DAVID DRUMMOND, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., M.Ch., D.C.L.(Durham), Principal of the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Birmingham, and Consulting Surgeon to the Birmingham General Hospital.

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DR. JOHN KAY JAMIESON, M.B., C.M.(Edin.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Leeds.

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GEORGE PALMERSTON NEWBOLT, Esq., C.B.E., M.B.(Durh.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Surgeon to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool; Lecturer in Clinical Surgery, University of Liverpool.

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Bishops.

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C. E. TANNER, Esq.

Representing THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.

Rev. Canon ALLEN BELL, Residentiary Canon of Norwich.

Representing THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP SHAW.

Representing THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

Field Marshall Lord METHUEN.

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R. F. PAWSEY, Esq.

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Rev. Prebendary DUNKLEY.

Representing THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

University of Wales.

Professor ALEXANDER MILLS KENNEDY, M.D.(Glas.), Professor of Medicine in the University of Wales; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.

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Universities of the Dominions.

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Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG.

ARTHUR JOSEPH CLARKE, M.D., B.A., D.P.H., Professor of Pharmacology of University College, London.

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Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

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Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

NEW ZEALAND.

Colonel WILLIAM EDWARD COLLINS, C.M.G., M.B.(Lond.), Member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand; Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the Wellington Hospital, New Zealand.

SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD, M.A.(Cantab.), D.Sc.(N.Z.), Cavendish Professor of Physic at Cambridge University, England.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CANADA.

DR. D. FRASER HARRIS, Professor of Physiology of Dalhousie University.

Representing DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.

DR. ALEXANDER PRIMROSE, C.B., M.B., C.M.(Edin.), formerly Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, and Surgeon to the Toronto General Hospital.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

DR. SAMUEL ERNEST WHITNALL, M.A., M.D.(Oxon.), Professor of Anatomy at the McGill University.

Representing THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INDIA.

LT.-COL. ROBERT MARKHAM CARTER, C.B., F.R.C.S.(Eng.), D.T.M., I.M.S., Officiating Director of the Pasteur Institute of India.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Professor JAMES LORRAIN SMITH, M.A., M.D.(Edin.), F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Edinburgh.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

DR. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK MONRO, M.A., M.D., C.M., F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.), Regius Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Glasgow; Physician to the Western Infirmary, Glasgow.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

DR. JOHN YULE MACKAY, M.D.(Glas.), LL.D., Principal and Professor of Anatomy, University College, Dundee.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

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SIR DAVID WALLACE, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.B., C.M.(Edin.), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Representing THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

DR. ALEXANDER MACPHAIL, M.B., C.M., F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.), H.M. Inspector of Anatomy for England and Wales.

Representing THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

Irish Universities.

DR. ALEXANDER CHARLES O'SULLIVAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(Dub.), Senior Fellow of the University of Dublin and Registrar of the School of Physic.

Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

DR. DENIS JOSEPH COFFEY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., LL.D.(Dublin), President of the University College, Dublin.

Representing THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

Professor THOMAS SINCLAIR, C.B., M.D., R.U.I., F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Senator for the Northern Parliament of Ireland, Professor of Surgery, Queen's College, Belfast, and Acting Vice-Chancellor of the University of Belfast.

Representing QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN THOMPSON, M.D.(Dub.), F.R.C.P.I., Registrar-General for Ireland; Vice-President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

Representing THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

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Representing THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF IRELAND.

- Mr. SAURENDRAMOHAN MAJUMDAR, M.D.(Calcutta).
Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.
- Major-General Sir GERALD GODFRAY GIFFARD, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S., M.R.C.P.(Lond.), Surgeon-
General to the Government of Madras.
Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.
- MALTA.
- Colonel HOWARD HENRY TOOTH, C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
(Cantab.), Hon. M.D.(Malta), F.R.C.P.(Lond.), Con-
sulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA.
- United States of America.
- Dr. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, D.D., LL.D., formerly Secre-
tary of Yale University.
Representing THE YALE UNIVERSITY.
- Dr. WILLIAM CARTER QUINBY, A.B., M.D.
Representing HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
- Dr. GEORGE E. McLEAN, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.A., Director
of the American University Union in Europe.
*Representing THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA AND
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION.*
- Dr. WILLIAM GRISWOLD.
*Representing THE NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY,
CHICAGO.*
- Dr. STAFFORD McLEAN, Assistant, the Department of
Diseases of Children, Columbia University.
Representing THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
- Dr. FRED M. SMITH, Instructor in the Department of
Medicine and Research Fellow in Cardiology in the
Rush Medical College.
*Representing THE RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, UNI-
VERSITY OF CHICAGO.*
- Dr. THOMAS McCRAE, Professor of Medicine, Jefferson
College, Philadelphia.
*Representing THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA.*
- Professor FELIX EMANUEL SCHELLING, Ph.D., Litt.D.,
LL.D., The John Welsh Centennial Professor of
History and English Literature in the University
of Pennsylvania.
Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
- Professor FREDERICK GEORGE NOVY, M.D., Sc D., LL.D.,
Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Hygienic
Laboratory in the Medical School of the University
of Michigan.
Representing THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
- Mr. FREDERICK G. NOVY, Jun.
*Representing THE ALPHA CHAPTER OF NU SIGMA
Nu, a National Association of Medical Students
associated with the University of Michigan.*
- Dr. S. S. GOLDWATER, Superintendent of the Mount Sinai
Hospital, New York City.
Representing THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

- Dr. WILLIAM HENRY WELCH, President of the Board of
Scientific Directors of the Institute and Director of
School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hop-
kins University, Baltimore.
*Representing THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR
MEDICAL RESEARCH.*
- EDWARD F. STEVENS.
*Representing THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHI-
TECTS.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1922.

TIt is with considerable pleasure I am able to report
that the Accounts for the year 1922 disclose a
financial position which cannot be regarded as
other than satisfactory.

It is, I think, an open secret that Sir Edward Stern
was the anonymous donor to whose munificence reference
was made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on
the occasion of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the
Home by Her Majesty the Queen.

The question of proceeding with the erection of a
further section of the Home is under consideration, and
it will, I trust, be found possible to commence building
operations in the near future.

It is interesting that the Octo-centenary should see the
completion of the first block of the new Home.

Patients. The following figures show the numbers of
patients treated at the Hospital during the year ended
December 31st, 1922, as compared with the year 1921:

In-Patients :	1921.	1922.
Under treatment on 1st January	511	567
Admitted during the year.	8,632	8,435
Total	9,143	9,002
Daily average of patients in Hospital	558.9	558.8
Average duration of stay (in days)	23.7	24.07
Casualty Patients (first attendance) :		
Medical	30,326	30,624
Surgical	36,863	35,952
Midwifery cases attended at their homes	726	867
New cases (first attendances)	67,915	67,726
Subsequent attendances	233,125	261,287
Total attendances	301,040	329,013

During the year 2331 cases of street accidents or illness
were brought to the Hospital by electric motor ambu-
lances or by hand-litters belonging to the Corporation of
the City of London or the London County Council.

St. Bartholomew's HOSPITAL.



THE

CHARGE

*To be taken by every GOVERNOR of St.
Bartholomew's Hospital, at his Ad-
mittance into the said SOCIETY,
viz.*

S I R,




YOU being Elected and Chosen a GOVER-
NOR of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, It is your
Duty and Charge, to acquit yourself in that
Office with all Faithfulness and Sincerity; en-
deavouring that the Affairs and Business of the
said Hospital may be well Order'd and Manag'd; and pro-
moting the Weal and Advantage of the poor Wounded,
Sick, Maimed, Diseas'd Persons harboured in the said
Hospital, For your Encouragement wherein, you may be
pleas'd to remember, *That the Poor being the Members of
our Saviour Christ, he hath promis'd abundant Recompence
for all Charitable and good Offices that shall be done to such
his poor Members.*

This therefore You are desired to undertake, and to this
End you are now Admitted a GOVERNOR of St. Bar-
tholomew's Hospital.

This Charge was amongst the papers of George Romney, the portrait painter, which remained in the
possession of the Romney family until 1894, when they were purchased at Christie's by Mr. T. Humphry
Ward.

The Charge is apparently that received by Romney on being admitted a Governor of the Hospital on
the 22nd January, 1784.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, 1123-1923.*

 THE book before us is an integral part of the Octocentenary Celebrations. It is therefore the first item of an elaborate programme to be presented to the public, and is so entirely successful a production that, if the rest of the celebrations maintain its standard, the Octocentenary will be a great and unqualified success. The volume shows evidence of very great literary taste and judgment. It is sensibly illustrated and beautifully printed.

The letterpress is divided into three sections—the Past and Present by Sir D'Arcy Power, the Future by Mr. Waring. Of these sections the Past and Present take up 144 out of 191 pages.

There is no need in these columns to recount the history of the Hospital. Bartholomew's men know it well and remember it with pride. The old traditions are so much a part of our education that none can pass through our School without making them to some degree part of himself. Sir D'Arcy Power is to be very heartily congratulated. He has succeeded in writing what has never before been worthily done—a brief, popular, and authentic history of St. Bartholomew's. Sir Norman Moore's great work will always remain a mine of reference. Here is a book that he who runs may read.

Readers of the JOURNAL will have enjoyed greatly Sir D'Arcy Power's series of twelve articles contributed to these columns monthly on the history of the Hospital. Much of the special information contained in those articles is found in the book before us.

It may perhaps be news to many that distinguished people have lived actually within the bounds of the Hospital. We are not for the moment thinking of the Wardens, nor of the Nursing, nor even of the Resident Staff, but of Lady Joan Astley, nurse of Henry VI, Dr. Caius, founder of Caius College, Cambridge, Dr. Roderigo Lopez, first physician to the Hospital, who was drawn, hanged and quartered at Tyburn for conspiring the death of Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Timothy Bright, Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and Colonel Pride, of Pride's Purge fame.

There are and always will be morose and gloomy people amongst us, but it seems, reading these pages, that we are gradually getting better. The following is a striking extract:

"The charity which had been free to all at its foundation gradually became obstructed by a system of governor's letters and fees. A patient had first to

* A Short History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1123-1923, by Sir D'Arcy Power, K.B.E., F.R.C.S., and H. J. Waring, M.S., F.R.C.S. To be obtained from Geoffrey Keynes, Esq., F.R.C.S., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Price 10s. 6d.

obtain a governor's letter of admission, which was necessary even in urgent cases, or he had to deposit the sum of nineteen shillings and sixpence for burial fees, which, of course, was returned if he were fortunate enough to recover. If he died the beadle received one shilling for giving notice of his death to the friends, the porter got a shilling for a certificate to the parish where he was buried, and the bearers had to be paid two shillings for carrying the body as far as the gate of the hospital. A shilling was due to the matron for the use of a black cloth which no doubt served as a pall, and the steward had to be paid one shilling for certifying the death. Inability to pay the caution money for burial led to delay in admission, and at last, so flagrant a case occurred that it drew attention to the entire system and was thus productive of good. Dr. William Marsden, who had been apprenticed to John Abernethy, the surgeon, then living in Bedford Row, was going home one night in 1828 when he found a girl of eighteen on the steps of St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, almost dead of disease and starvation. For want of money or, as an alternative, a governor's letter, she had been unable to gain admission to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He befriended her, the case aroused his sympathies, and being a man of action, he organised a crusade against the system of governor's letters. In the following year he opened a small dispensary in Greville Street, Hatton Garden, to which the sick poor were admitted without payment and without formality. From this small beginning grew the Royal Free Hospital.

"Even after admission to the hospital fees were still required of the patients. The sister in the Cutting ward was allowed to take half a crown from each patient, whilst the helper or nurse had one shilling. The sisters in the other wards took one shilling from each of their patients; the beadle had sixpence for carrying the patient to the ward and his helper also had sixpence. The whole iniquitous system was at last swept away and the salaries of the officials were revised to compensate them for the loss. The memory of the time, however, still lingers in the notices which are posted in many parts of the hospital that no servant of the hospital is allowed to receive any present or gratuity from a patient, whilst the *vestigium* of the governor's letters is occasionally seen as an official printed letter from the Mansion House recommending the bearer for treatment."

The Charges given to the officials of the Hospital are, even to the present day, interesting enough. There is a good deal of sound sense in the following extract from the Sisters' old Charge:

"Ye shall also faithfully and charitably serve and help the poor in all their griefs and diseases as well by keeping them sweet and clean as in giving them their

meats and drinks after the most honest and comfortable manner. Also you shall use them good and honest talk such as may comfort and amend them and utterly to avoid all light, wanton and foolish words, gestures and manners using yourselves unto them with all sobriety and discretion. And above all things see that you avoid, abhor and detest scolding and drunkenness as most pestilent and filthy vices."

We like the order to give the patients their food in the most honest and comfortable manner. Those who formulated that phrase had a good deal of kindly human nature. Amazing to our modern ideas was the vogue of the leech:

"In spite of the protest of the treasurer, it was not until 1837—the year of the accession of Queen Victoria—that the use of leeches reached a maximum. No less than 96,300 were employed in that year, and there were 50,557 patients under treatment, of whom 5,432 were in-patients. Each in-patient, therefore, could have had seventeen fresh leeches, to say nothing of the wet and dry cuppings to which he might have been subjected, truly the apotheosis of blood-letting even for a plethoric and constipated nation!!!

"Sir James Paget had a clear recollection of this time, for he entered the hospital in 1834, and he told us that the leeches were used for nearly all active inflammations and congestions; for active reactions after injuries especially of the head, chest and abdomen, or after some operations such as hernia or lithotomy; for apoplexies and concussions. A full, hard, or firm pulse, a hot skin, quickened breathing, flushed face with a local pain, these were generally enough to justify some loss of blood, and the quantity was the greater according to what was deemed the judicious boldness of the surgeon.

"Besides, general bleeding was used for another purpose; that of producing faintness for the sake of muscular relaxation, such as can now be obtained with chloroform or ether. Thus for hernia difficult to reduce it was common to bleed the patient while he was in a warm bath; and often, when he fainted, the hernia could be put back. 'You would deem it a strange sight,' says Sir James Paget, 'to see a dislocation reduced as they often were. The patient was set upright in a chair, his arm tied above the elbow, and the blood let flow from a very free opening in the vein below the tape. So it flowed on and on; and its quantity was hardly measured; it had to be enough to make him faint; and at last he would begin to look pale, and his head would droop, and his forehead sweat; and then he would sink down and slide on his chair, and be hardly conscious, and wholly unable to resist the force with which his dislocated limb was pulled and lifted and set right. Very horrible, was it not? But what would you do now without anaesthetics?'"

An interesting few pages are given to "Peculiar Customs." We believe that the number of dinners which Bart.'s men continue to eat never fails to fill visitors to our foundation with whole-hearted admiration, but never before had we heard of the Buck Feast, held till recently at the end of July, and of which venison was part of the fare.

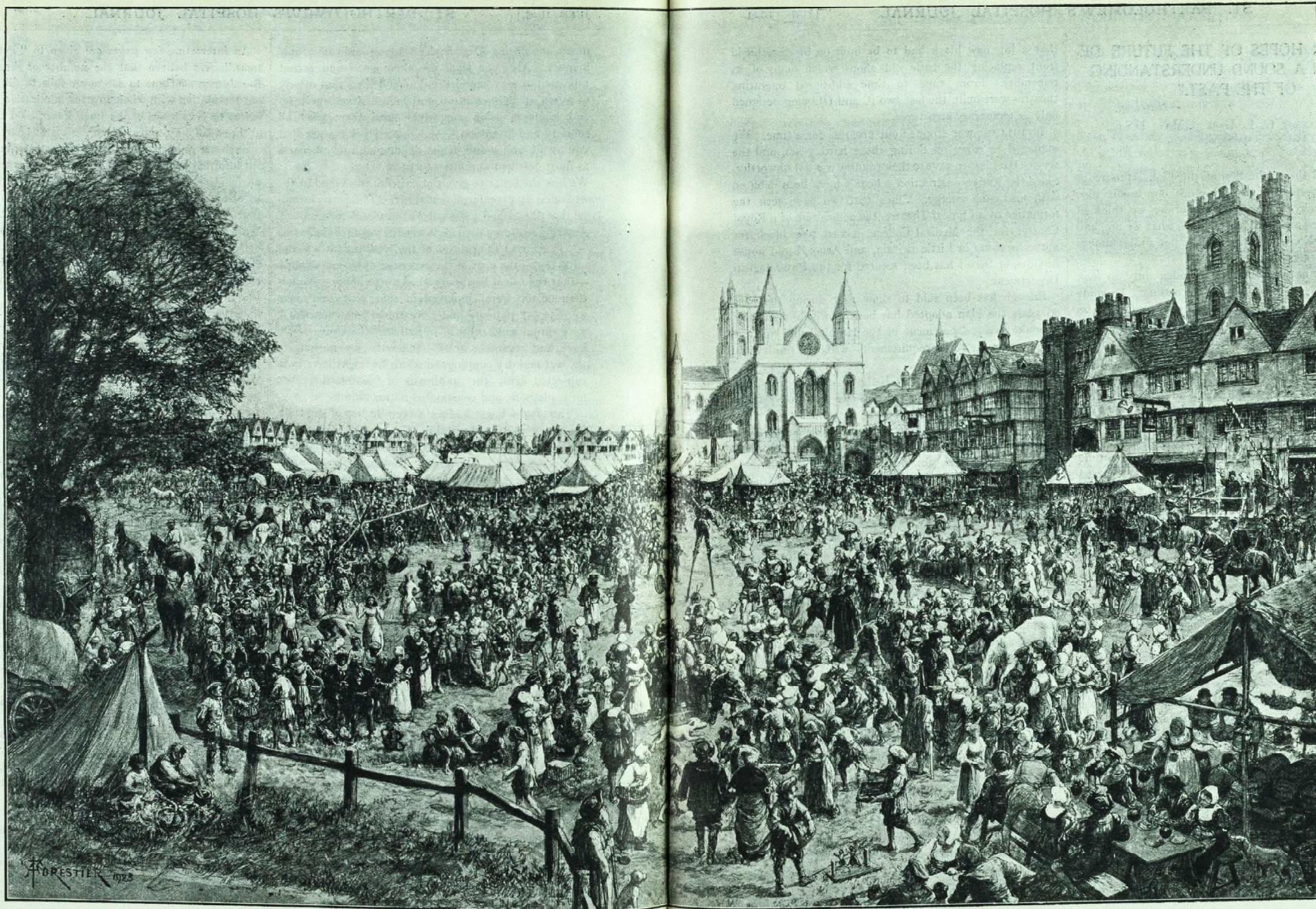
Such are only extracts, taken almost at random, from the information contained in the book. We are sorry that no mention has been made of Wat Tyler. He reminds us of our history books, and we have liked to remember that he was brought into the Hospital after William Walworth, Mayor of London, struck him down.

Of the future, what may we say? The past is history; the present is with us, and it—the history of the future—is being made by the men at the Hospital to-day; but the future is yet a matter for speculation, and of it only the fore-sighted may venture to predict. Mr. Waring has contented himself with laying before his readers two very complete lay-out plans of the reconstructed Hospital. One is based on the assumption that all the Nursing Staff must live within our walls; the other does not provide accommodation for all our nurses, but gives a block for paying patients. In this connection it may be stated that the Medical Council has adopted the view that accommodation for paying patients should, if possible, be provided. It is pleasant and wise that in each plan the Fountain has been preserved, albeit in one case the position has been altered.

The most pressing problem of reconstruction in the Hospital is doubtless the remodelling of the theatre system. In the plans suggested the excellent twin system with a central sterilising room is the plan adopted. We do not know when this important work will be commenced, but before new theatres are built, it might be wise to send a small commission of one or two persons especially qualified for the work to search the great foreign and colonial surgical centres for labour-saving and efficiency-conserving devices. A few hundred pounds would thus be very usefully spent. Good theatre technique is above all things a matter of team work. Here, more perhaps than in any other place in the Hospital, "on the weakest link in the cable dependeth the might of the chain." The will to learn, long practice, mental and physical quickness and dexterity—all these are vitally important in each individual having any share, however small, in operative work. But the most careful piece of co-operation is hindered if the best mechanical help is not at hand.

However, we are wandering from our book. The "Future" consists largely of plans with descriptive letterpress. It will repay very careful examination.

Again our congratulations to all concerned on a notably successful achievement.



BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.
By A. FORESTIER.

By kind permission of the Illustrated London News and Sketch, Ltd.

"ALL OUR HOPES OF THE FUTURE DEPEND ON A SOUND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PAST."

—Harrison.

By PROFESSOR G. E. GASK, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Director of the Surgical Unit.

DURING the celebration of the Eight Hundredth Anniversary of the Hospital our minds turn naturally to the past centuries; we think of those who toiled and built to make us what we are, and in the words of Ecclesiasticus—"Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us."

It is just as natural and our bounden duty to look forward and try to build for our successors. To guide our steps a sound understanding of the past 70 or 80 years is necessary. These years have witnessed most memorable advances in science and medical knowledge, for which, to find a parallel, one has to go back to the 17th and 13th centuries.

The work of Pasteur, Lister, Darwin, Röntgen, and many other illustrious men has caused developments which resulted in new methods of treatment, increase of staff and equipment, and necessarily also new buildings.

In the short space of this article one can only outline the manner in which these advances of knowledge reacted on the Hospital, and it is difficult to know where to begin. 1843 seems to be a good starting-point, for in that year the Governors of the Hospital established the College, with Paget as the first Warden, and laid the foundation of a successful medical school. The interests of the Hospital and Medical School, or Medical College, as it now is known, are so intimately interwoven that no apology is required for considering the two bodies as a whole. They flourish by symbiosis. Subsequent to the formation of the College, care began to be paid to medical education, which till then had received scant attention. It followed as a natural sequence that students required a good library and a museum, and in 1881 the present buildings were erected. In 1891 the medical curriculum was revised and preliminary sciences were included, and hence the Biological and Physiological Laboratories.

The next big change came with the opening in 1907 of the large Out-Patient and Special Department Block, together with the Hospital Kitchen and Dispensary.

For years the "old Surgery" which fronted on Smithfield had been condemned as inadequate. The chance for rebuilding came when Christ's Hospital removed from the original site to Horsham and the Governors acquired a portion of their ground. About the beginning of the century pathological work increased so quickly and so fast

that a big new block had to be built on the Smithfield front, replacing the little old shops which many of us remember. From time to time additional operating theatres were built, the last two (C and D) being designed only as temporary structures.

In 1914 the war stopped our progress for a time. We managed to carry on during those hard years, and the service Bart.'s men gave to their country was not unworthy. Since the war reconstruction schemes have been debated with unceasing energy. Since 1918 we have seen the formation of a Clinical Theatre, the acquisition of a Royal Charter for the Medical College, a vast new block for nurses is rising in Little Britain, and Arnold's old house in Giltspur Street has been secured for the Physiological Department.

Enough has been said to show that during the past 80 years the plan adopted has been slowly but steadily to make every department of the Hospital and medical school adequate to its requirements, with the result that to-day Bart.'s is what it is.

And now as to the future. If the needs of the Hospital and School continue to increase in the next 50 years at the same pace as they have done in the past 50, very careful thought is required to *assess the needs of all the various departments in the correct proportions*. Our problem is not an easy one, for our space is strictly limited, and money is tight. We cannot extend our boundaries—to expand we must either build upwards or dig underground.

The first urgent need is that of operating theatres. We want more, and we want them nearer to the Surgical Wards in order that patients should not be wheeled across the open Square and subjected to the chance of lung complications. We want small laboratories off the wards where minor pathological examinations may be made. The sanitary annexes off the wards are no longer considered adequate, and it is hoped that day-rooms may be provided. The Obstetric Department and the Orthopaedic Department clamour for more room. Room, always more room is asked for.

It is easy to see what is wanted at the moment, but it is not easy to see how it is to be obtained. The thing we want most to avoid is the placing of one block, viz. the Operating Theatre Block, in such a way as to interfere with any subsequent remodelling.

Our ward blocks, which we all love, and which have stood for close on 200 years, are thought by some to be old-fashioned, and wanting to be rebuilt bit by bit, the new buildings to incorporate all the latest improvements. Others think the old buildings and the old Square should remain for ever, and that any building done should be round the periphery.

With these things in mind the Governors ordained that

plans should be prepared showing how the Hospital might be reconstructed, so that when we put up operating theatres they may be part of a well-conceived plan, and not merely an isolated block. Mr. Waring, with the aid of skilled architects, has prepared two plans which are included in the fascinating Commemoration volume in which Sir D'Arcy Power has skilfully sketched the history of Bart.'s. The Governors are not bound by either of these plans. They may adopt entirely different plans. It is clear, however, that they are doing all they possibly can to secure that whatever plan is eventually adopted, it shall be part of a harmonious whole.

The spirit which has animated our old Hospital for 800 years is alive.

"ABSENT FRIENDS."



HE following messages of congratulation have been received:

EUROPE.

From **E. J. P. Pellew**, Bellevue, Jurançon, France.

As the 800th Anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital approaches, all students of medicine turn with grateful and affectionate remembrance towards their old Hospital, the fountain head of the art of healing, from which ever flows the waters of charity and science, and beg to offer their hearty congratulations to the grand old Foundation itself, and to those who are devoting their lives to uphold its glorious traditions.

From Peking.

ASIA.

We, the undersigned, resident at the present time in Peking, desire to send our heartiest congratulations to the Hospital to which we owe so much. We rejoice to hear of its continued prosperity, and pray that its influence and usefulness may be felt even more widely than at the present time. We trust that the gathering for the celebrations may be a very pleasant time, and only regret that distance and our work prevents our being present in person to enjoy the hospitality and good fellowship which will mark the occasion.

Lucy Gray (Harrison, R.R.C.).

Susan Harland (Sister Rahere).

Charles Titterton Maitland, Professor of Public Health, Shantung Christian University Medical School.

John Preston Maxwell, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Peking Union Medical College.

From **E. C. Sparr**, M.D., Colombo, Ceylon.

Floreat St. Bart.'s; may her alumni all the world over be foremost in the practice of the healing art and in upholding its best traditions.

From **Huntley S. Gordon**, Canton, South China.

I gladly take the opportunity of joining even at somewhat extreme range in the chorus of congratulation to Bart.'s on her 800th birthday.

Good wishes seem almost superfluous for the future of a place whose past is so illustrious; yet I offer them in full measure. I have eagerly read of all the preparations that are being made to ensure that such a great occasion shall be fitly commemorated, and although there are no other Bart.'s men in this neighbourhood, you may be sure that one at any rate will not forget, when the time comes, to raise a suitably filled glass in honour of the greatest of all hospitals.

From **James L. Maxwell**, Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Tainan, Formosa.

It is a real grief to me that I cannot be in England for this memorable occasion.

Failing this, I must, in memory of the happy years spent within its walls, and in grateful thanks for the lustre that its name bestows on even the humblest of its alumni, be content to send these congratulations by letter.

With them, too, comes the hope that the fame, great as it is, which the past centuries have brought to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, may be nothing to that the coming centuries hold in store.

From **A. R. Neligan**, M.D., British Legation, Teheran.

On reading the programme of the Anniversary Celebrations, my first feeling was one of sharp regret that I cannot share in them, my second, of sorrow that Sir Norman Moore has passed on before them. As I think over my "message" I wish to say how much the traditions and training of our School and Hospital help in a country where one has to play a lone hand for most of the time. How keen is my interest in the well-being and future of both! How great a success I desire for this famous event in our history!

From **Hugh S. Beadles**, Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C. (T), P.M.O., Palestine Gendarmerie, Sarafand Camp, Ludd, Palestine.

Allow me to offer my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the 800th Anniversary of the Foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Hospital holds its own in this country, as in others, and few things are pleasanter than exchanging yarns with old students, and to find that love of the old Hospital

which is so characteristic of Bart.'s men throughout the world.

Only distance and inability to get leave prevents my being present at the Celebration in June next.

From **W. Gavin Hamilton**, LL-Col. I.M.S., Acting Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

I wish to send my heartiest good wishes and congratulations to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the occasion of the Octocentenary of the Foundation.

I am sure the thoughts of all of us who are in India and who have had the benefit of a training at "Bart.'s" will be with you during the celebrations in June.

That the Hospital will continue to flourish and maintain its glorious reputation in the past is my sincere wish.

From **Cecil J. Davenport**, F.R.C.S., 1881-1889, and **Amelia Davenport**, Sister Martha, 1887-1890.

After thirty years in medical missionary work in China, we delight to send greetings to our beloved *Alma Mater* and offer to her our hearty congratulations on her 800th Anniversary.

"Bart.'s" was founded in the fear of God, and for the service of man. We can never be too thankful for all the good influences which we received from our true and noble teachers, and for the thorough, practical training and knowledge which we were given.

It has been our privilege to try and pass on to the sick and suffering of this less favoured people the gifts and advantages bestowed upon us at "Bart.'s."

We do not hesitate to affirm that hundreds of thousands in China to-day could rise up and call "Bart.'s" blessed, because of the healing and teaching which she has extended to them through many of her sons and daughters.

AFRICA.

From **J. E. Hailstone**, Masaka, Uganda, *via* Mombasa, Kenya Colony.

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS
from
The Shores of Victoria Nyanza
to
THE OLD PLACE
and
BEST WISHES for the NEXT
800 YEARS

Masaka . . . Buddu . . . Uganda

Wishing to be topical, I have written this message on a piece of "bark-cloth"—Buddu district makes the best in Uganda—as worn by the local peasant when he can't afford calico. It is made by stripping the outer bark

of a species of ficus, and beating it thin; the tree regenerates it next year. You may expect this effort by letter post, but if unsuitable for your purpose, please use the above message.

From **E. E. Maples**, "The Warren," Calabar, Southern Provinces, Nigeria.

Loyal congratulations from Calabar on the 800th Anniversary of the Foundation of our ancient Hospital.

The example and prestige of "Bart.'s" flourishes in the memory of the several Bart.'s men in the West African Colonies.

From Accra.

We, the undersigned, being old students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, wish to convey the expression of our sincerest admiration for the work that has been carried on among the sick and maimed during the past 800 years by the Hospital and its sons.

It can be truthfully affirmed that the influence of the great traditions and teaching of St. Bartholomew's Hospital has extended to almost every part of the inhabited globe.

We, working in one of the outposts of the Empire, consider it an honour to be able to claim connection, as old students, with a Hospital possessing such a wonderful record of labour over a period of 800 years.

B. W. Quartey Papafio, M.D.(Edin.). Hon. Member of the Legislative Council, Gold Coast.

C. E. Reindorf, M.B., B.S.(Durh.).

P. S. Selwyn Clarke, M.D.(Lond.).

From **T. Lindsay Sandes**, Cape Town.

I congratulate "Bart.'s" on its 800th Anniversary. I recall its associations with pride, its tuition with gratitude. To the exiled fraternity in South Africa it is the exemplar of all a teaching hospital and medical school should be. May it continue another 800 years to lead the way and carry on the good work.

From **A. H. Owen**, Senior Sanitation Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

I send my best wishes to all who are gathered together to do honour to our ancient Hospital on the occasion of the 800th Anniversary. May the Celebrations be a great success. It is my misfortune that I shall be 5000 miles away.

From **J. Wroth Adams**, East London, Cape Province.

I am very pleased to take this opportunity of adding my message of congratulation on the occasion of the celebration of the 800th Anniversary of the Foundation of

St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It is indeed an occasion to be marked, and the Committee have drawn up a programme worthy of the event. I very much wish I could be present to join in the Celebrations.

Bart.'s men all over the world will join in wishing their old Hospital continued success in the future as in the past, and a further renewal of its activities in all directions. For 800 years the ancient Hospital has carried on its great career of usefulness, through good times and bad. When the present period of financial difficulty is over, may Bart.'s emerge greater than ever to continue its noble work through the centuries.

From **J. Tremble**, M.B., Editor *South African Nursing Record*, East London.

I wish to add my message of congratulation to those others which you will receive from all over the world on the celebration of the 800th Anniversary of the Foundation of our Hospital.

The following *ex Bart.'s* nurses who are subscribers to the above journal also have asked me to forward their names in conjunction with my own in sending this message, namely: Ruth E. Alcock, Jean A. Drury (*née* Wilkinson), Anna Cole, A.R.R.C.

We trust that the Hospital will continue to flourish and carry on the great work which it has done for so many centuries.

From **C. Viney Braimbridge**, Kakamega, North Kavirondo, Kenya Colony.

It is with the utmost pleasure that I send a message of congratulation to Bart.'s on the occasion of the 800th Anniversary of its Foundation.

I believe there are only two old Bart.'s men in Kenya, the other being T. B. Welch, who is the medical officer of the Magadi Soda Company; nevertheless I trust that the good name and prestige of the best of all Hospitals is being maintained in this "Outpost of Empire."

May I in this short letter draw the attention of Bart.'s to this budding Colony, which incidentally is one of the healthiest parts of the tropics, hoping that in so doing I may provide the incentive to some of them to seek a warmer and more congenial clime than old England, and thus the quantity of the leaven in Eastern Africa may be increased, the quality of which I hope stands in no need of improvement!

Once again, congratulations to Bart.'s

From **Frederick H. Simmons** (St. Bart.'s 1889), Trichardt, Eastern Transvaal.

Prompted by feelings of pride as a graduate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, I cordially respond to your letter

inviting a message of congratulation on the completion of the eighth century of its existence.

This feeling must be shared by all old St. Bartholomew's men in view of the great traditions of this wonderful institution and the good work it fulfils.

In this remote part of the Empire bordering on the eastern boundary of the Transvaal, there is an old Bart.'s nurse married to a local farmer residing four miles from here, and a Bart.'s medico at Standerton, some 40 miles distant, illustrating how widely is the distribution of the work of our old Hospital, as you remark in your letter.

May the work and influence of St. Bartholomew's Hospital continue to function for many centuries to come is my sincere wish.

From **H. Symonds**, M.D., Kimberley.

I should like to be one of those resident abroad who at this time will be sending you a message of congratulation for the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of the Foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

It is between thirty and forty years that I spent some six years as a student within its walls, but time has not made the old place less dear to me. I trust that in every way the Celebration will be a success, and I am only sorry that I cannot be present in person.

From **H. C. Simmons**, Standerton, Transvaal.

As an old student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, I would like to add my congratulations to those of others on its eight hundredth birthday, and, like a much advertised product of Scotland, on its "still going strong."

From **N. O. Wilson**, F.R.C.S., 65, Station Road, Observatory, Cape.

Best of luck to the dear old parish of St. Bart.'s-the-Less.

If the students realise how often and affectionately the thoughts of old Bart.'s men are turned to the dear old place, it will surely stimulate them to do their utmost to uphold the honour, both in games and work, of the Hospital to which they are so lucky to belong.

From Johannesburg.

The Bart.'s men resident in Johannesburg send greetings and wish you all good luck for the future:

G. E. E. Murray.

C. F. Beyers.

L. I. Braun.

D. Crawford.

R. W. B. Gibson.

W. Stewart.

Francis Napier.

A. Mueller.

D. B. Pauw.

W. F. Skaife.

Basil G. Melle.

L. Agard Pocock.

Wm. Squire.

WEST INDIES.

From **N. S. B. Vinter**, Stonehaven, St. Kitts, B.W.I.

BEST WISHES

From a District Medical Officer in the Leeward Islands.

CANADA.

From **Reginald A. Yeld**, M.D., Edgewood, Arrow Lakes, British Columbia.

Though I fear this message will be somewhat late for the first week in May, it would be a pity to forget such an important occasion as the 80th Anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It is certainly a subject for congratulation.

AUSTRALASIA.

From **Leighton Kesteven**, 38, College Street, Hyde Park, Sydney, N.S.W.

Replying to your note re the 80th Anniversary of Bart.'s, I desire, as "an old boy" (in both senses of the word), and the son of an "old boy," to send my heartiest congratulations from this side of the world, on the great age to which our *Alma Mater* has attained. Bart.'s men hold their own here the same as they do in every other part of the world. *Because*, they are always easily "Arista." The men whom Paget and Tom Smith taught knew their business pretty thoroughly, the same as those who—like my old Dad—learnt from Lawrence and Abernethy.

From **Sir Joseph Cooke Verco**, 211, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.

As one of the "old St. Bartholomew's men resident overseas" it is with pleasure and pride I write a short "Message of Congratulation" on the occasion of "the Celebration in June 1923" of the "80th Anniversary of the Foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital."

It can be sincerely and warmly congratulated, not only on its antiquity (which so deeply impresses those born in these young dominions), but on its continued growth and progressive development. Reverence for its old age has not to be mingled with pity through evidences of senile atrophy nor tinged with sorrow through signs of senile degeneration. St. Bartholomew's to-day is true to its best traditions, and worthy of its eminent teachers of the past.

As one of its oldest living students I offer my hearty congratulations, with best wishes for its perpetual prosperity.

Messages have also been received from—

ASIA.

FRANCIS CLARK, Moukden, Manchuria.
C. N. DAVIS, Commissioner of Public Health, Shanghai.
WALTER G. WINCE, Civil Surgeon, Yeotmel, Berar, India.

AFRICA.

CHARLES G. GREY, West African Medical Staff, Benin City, Nigeria, West Africa.

R. A. SMUTS, Dominion House, 14, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

AUSTRALIA.

ARTHUR H. CLARKE, Tasmania.

CHARLES HUNTER GRAHAM, Sydney.

CHARLES G. GRIMMER, Maryborough, Victoria.

C. DAWSON HENRY, Wellington, N.Z.

F. H. HUGHES, Sydney (by cable).

ERNEST HUMPHRY, Townsville, N. Queensland.

CHARLES BARCLAY INNES, Wanganui, N.Z.

EDWARD J. JENKINS, Craignish, 185, Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

W. B. MERCER, Napier, N.Z.

OWEN PAGET, Perth, West Australia.

J. S. PURDY, Metropolitan M.O.H., Town Hall, Sydney.

J. W. YEATMAN, Old Beach Road, Brighton, South Australia.

AMERICA.

A. H. ALDRIDGE, The Anchorage, South Pender, near Victoria, British Columbia.

GEORGE EDWARD CHEYNE, Newport How, Newport, Manchester, Jamaica, British West Indies.

Messages have also been received from many old Bart.'s nurses.

THE OLDEST BART'S MAN.

DR. GEORGE COOK ATTFIELD, of Hove, is the oldest living Bart.'s man. He does not look it. Probably he does not feel it, but ninety-seven years give him the seniority.

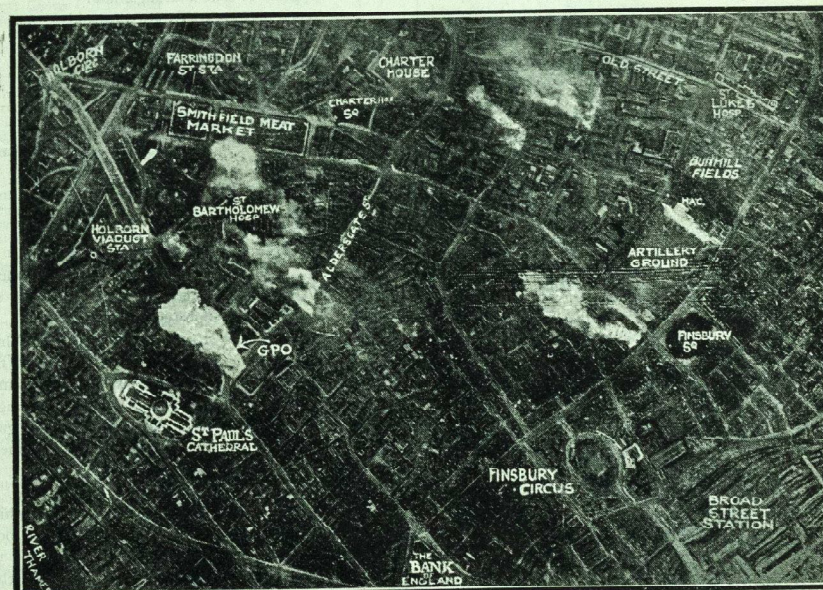
Dr. Attfield qualified from Bart.'s in 1850. This was the time, he says, when Lawrence, Stanley and Lloyd were surgeons. The age of Lister had not yet dawned, and surgery knew nothing of antiseptics. He was for four years a resident in the College, during the time when James Paget, not yet a knight, was the first of a distinguished succession of Wardens. But though Paget's star was doubtless in the ascendant (had he not in 1835, a first year's student, written a paper on his new discovery of "Trichina Spiralis"?), Dr. Attfield recalls that it was Lawrence who impressed him as the most important and distinguished man of his time. Lawrence was just

then considerably annoyed by idle and scurrilous gossip concerning his own private beliefs. He determined to stop the nuisance, and at James Paget's inaugural lecture said, with profound dignity of voice and gesture, "Gentlemen, I allow to all what I expect from all, the most complete liberty of thought and opinion."

Dr. Attfield remembers Luther Holden as a singularly handsome man. Skey, Vincent, Wormwood were on the Surgical Staff and Burrows was one of the Physicians.

remembers with greatest pride. It is, however, necessary to say that in his last year, whilst taking a lead in all forms of sport, he became a Bart.'s Prizeman by winning the Burrows Medal in Clinical Medicine.

Dr. Attfield rowed bow in a Bart.'s boat which beat Guy's. Other members of the crew were: Girdlestone, stroke, who was specially good; Wm. Henderson, 3; and Malden, of Worcester, 2. The whole crew went down to Hammersmith for a month to train. (Indeed, they did



Photograph from one of the German "Gothas," showing bombs bursting at various points during the daylight raid on London on Saturday, 7th July, 1917. The picture demonstrates how near the falling bombs were to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which is shown in the centre of a ring of smoke. The nearest bomb was within twenty yards of the walls of the Hospital. As a result of this raid, no fewer than one hundred patients were brought in for treatment of their injuries, fifty-nine of them being men, thirty-one women, and ten children; of these eight patients died as a result of their injuries.

Operations were done on Saturdays, and chloroform, lately introduced, was the anæsthetic used. Abdominal sections were practically unknown. Once a week there was a receiving day when all patients were allotted to appropriate wards. Mr. Power, the father of Sir D'Arcy Power, was at the Hospital, and was a man singularly beloved.

But it is not of these great men that Dr. Attfield is most ready to talk. He has all his life been a very keen sportsman, and it is his athletic achievements that he

things properly in those days.) When it returned to Bart.'s there was an interview with the Warden, for the month had been taken without permission. Sir James Paget reminded them that a request for leave of absence should have been made. However, "anything is allowable to 'beat Guy's.'" It is delightful to hear the human touch of the great Paget—and so say all of us!

Besides his boating activities Dr. Attfield was a keen cricketer (later he played for Somerset), and so excellent

a billiard player that on his 88th birthday he made a break of a 100. There was a little place round the corner in Giltspur Street where this game might be played.

Later Dr. Attfield was H.S. to Mr. Lloyd, for which privilege, according to the old custom, he paid £25.

All Bart's men will congratulate Dr. Attfield on his great age, and will join in hoping that, a sportsman to the end, he plays his hundred up. It is good that this oldest son of Bartholomew should so well illustrate the constant aim of the Hospital to turn out first-class all-round men.

DECENNIAL CONTEMPORARY CLUBS.

THE Decennial Contemporary Dinners will not be held this year. It is hoped that all members of the Clubs will join in the Old Students' Dinner on June 6th.

THOMSEN'S DISEASE.

"Thomsen . . . suffered from it himself." (Taylor's *Practice of Medicine*.)

One sunny afternoon in May,
After a long and tiring day,
Dr. and Mrs. Thomsen lay
Quiescent in the heather.
At length, addressing Mrs. T.,
He said, "I think, Penelope,
The time has come for you and me
To stagger home together."

She said, "I quite agree with you;
We're much too old to bill and coo."

The air is getting chillsome, too;
Get up, we mustn't linger!
But he, before her very eyes,
Directly he essayed to rise,
Discovered much to his surprise
He couldn't stir a finger.

Although by nature rather mean,
They taxi'd home to Turnham Green
(Since luckily his wife had seen
A public telephone near).

He was so braced to find that he,
In this unknown myopathy
Had made a new discovery,
And called it "myotonia."

The next day, walking down the Strand,
He met a pal, who seized his hand
And said, "Why, this is simply grand!
Let's go and have a jorum."

But, though his throat was very dry,
He found however he might try
He could not free his Musculi
Flexores Digitorum.

This fell disease, so I've been told,
Appears to take a strangle hold
When persons are exposed to cold,
Like sailors, or night-watchmen;
And, though the thing is rather rare,
That irritating symptom where
The grasp retains whatever's there
Is often seen in Scotchmen!

A. BARNSELY.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRIT.

March 29th

DEAR SIR,—This, Person,s urine, which, I, am, sending, its, Propertys, you, might, Like, to., Analyze, is, the, Result, of, Some, Stuff, which, She, Was, quite, Willing, to, try, With, ther, Result, that, Her, Pains, Have, quite, gone, I, meet, Certain, Women, in, the, Market, Place, that, beyond, good, morning, I, Dont, know, them, But, Seeing, that, I, can, show, A, good, Bill, of, Health, they, are, Having, A, cut, At, my, Remedy, one, Had, A, Broken, Headed, kind, of, A, Pimple, on, the, Shoulder, Always, Leaking, it, Has, now, Dried, up, I, Have, not, seen, it, of, course, not, But, I, Should, think, Cancer, But, they, think, I, ought, to, tell, the, Doctor, Where, my, Sister, Died, of, Cancer, At, Middlesex, the, knife, Did, not, Save, Her, I, Wrote, to, A, Doctor, there, But, As, I, Have, Heard, that, At, Barts, they, would, not, Ignore, this, Letter, And, A, Person, told, me, your, name, that, is, Why, I, Am, Writing, to, you, As, I, Had, Been, Pronounced, An, Incurable, Dyspeptic, And, Rheumatic, from, Head, to, foot, I, took, this, Stuff, 4, months, it, Acts, on, The, Kidneys, As, you, see, (She, is, Bet) ter, And, Hopeful, I, Hope, that, you, Will, Kindly, Excuse, the, Liberty, of, Writing

I, Remain

Yours, Obediently

I, may, Say, It, Has, never, Been, used, As, A, Medicine.

SUBSCRIBERS TO BART'S WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

SECOND LIST.

Previously received £1286 13s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.
Bridges, E. C., London	1	1	0
Harker, T. H., Southport	1	1	0
Scholefield, R. E., Blackheath	1	1	0
Prisham, J. A., Hillfield Broadway	1	1	0
Tooth, H. H., London	5	5	0
Owen, Thomas, London	2	2	0
Garrett, George C., Chichester	2	2	0
Fowler, W. E. L., Erith	1	1	0
Hill, J. P., Stowmarket	2	2	0
Barton, B. H., Harrow	1	1	0
Ellison, H. H. L., Leicester	10	6	
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, London	5	5	0
Southcombe, Major A. G., London	1	1	0
Warren, Alfred C., London	1	1	0
Maddow, W. H., Bunnister	1	1	0
Todd, F. K., Taunton	10	0	
Greenfield, Mrs. Mary, Woking	3	3	0
Cox, J. B., Seven Kings	1	1	0
Douglas, H. A., Chatham	1	0	0
Harper, Mrs. Annet, Haslemere	2	2	0
Betenson, W. D., Kew	2	2	0
Hume, J. Basil, London	1	1	0
Inchley, O., Cambridge	1	1	0
Needham, Sir Frederick, Bournemouth	2	2	0
Rowe, W. T., Nottingham	3	3	0
Fowell, P. H. C., Walspool	1	1	0
Fridland, J. W., Ashton under Lyne	2	2	0
Sylvester, G., Newquay	1	1	0
Marris, R. J., C.B.E., Harrogate	2	2	0
Bell, Howard, Brighton	10	6	
Edwards, A. W., London	1	1	0
Tynan, Miss M. T., London	1	1	0
Cunnington, Capt. and Mrs., Devises	5	5	0
Batt, B. E. A., Bury St. Edwards	1	0	0
Smith, Sir Rudolph, Torquay	2	2	0
Newton, Herbert W., Feltham	2	2	0
Sargant, W. E., London	1	1	0
Haviland, H. A., Rusper	1	1	0
Hanbury, Reginald, Woldingham	1	1	0
Carsberg, Alfred, Bournemouth	1	1	0
MacMahon, Cortlandt, London	3	3	0
Beamish, Col. J. M., Drimoleague	1	0	0
Davies, A. T., London	5	5	0
Martin, I. N., Westward Ho	1	1	0
Hodson, R., Repton	1	0	0
Hammond, Mrs. and Miss, Bournemouth	5	5	0
Bowby, Sir Anthony, London	5	5	0
Ramsay, Jeffrey, Blackburn	2	2	0
Maturin, T. H., Lynton	1	1	0
Robertson, M. K., Waterlooville	1	1	0
Way, A. O., Winchester	1	1	0
Jowers, Reginald, Hove	2	2	0
Bower, Harold J., Southampton	1	1	0
Walsham, Mrs. W. J., London	5	5	0
Wilson, W., London	10	10	0
Wilson, Mrs. G. A., London	5	5	0
Payne, J. E., Eastbourne	1	1	0
Trebby, J. F., London	4	4	0
Addison, W. B., Isles of Scilly	1	1	0
Gill, Mrs. Richard, London	2	2	0
Cevant, W. F., Constantinople	1	1	0
Naylor, Miss M. I. H., Birmingham	7	6	
Dale, C. B., Birmingham	1	1	0
Glenny, Mr. and Mrs., London	2	0	0
Oulton, E. V., Port Said	1	1	0
David, T. W., Barry	1	1	0
Roche, A. E., London	1	1	0
Tresidder, T. J., London	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Riviere, Clive, London	2	2	0
Meller, C. Booth, Cowbridge	1	1	0
Vaughan Morgan, Col. K., M.P., London	1	1	0
Stewart, Maj. Gen. G. and Mrs., London	2	2	0
Jeppon, W. B., London	2	2	0
Ellison, P. O., London	1	1	0
Cutcliffe, Montague, Dawlish	1	1	0
Ross, J. Paterson, Boston, U.S.A.	5	0	0
Turton, J. R. H., Hove	1	1	0
Neve, C. T., Croydon	1	1	0
Robinson, Rev. F. C., Malvern	2	2	0
Sunderland, R. A. S., London	1	1	0
Crossman, John, Carmarthen	5	0	0
Poynder, F. C., East Grinstead	1	1	0
Wonderson, Robert, London	1	1	0
Pope, Mrs. C. A. W., St. Leonards	1	1	0
Wilson, Mrs. E. Constance, Bournemouth	10	0	
Pethybridge, W. L., Plymouth	3	3	0
Herington, Cecil, Twickenham	1	1	0
Donelan, C. J., Stockport	1	1	0
Morshead, R., London	2	0	0
Pretty, K., Ipswich	5	5	0
Crook, E. A., London	1	1	0
Martin, E. L., Hull	1	1	0
Brodribb, A. W., St. Leonards	1	1	0
White, E. How, Bournemouth	1	1	0
Cohen, S. M., Treorchy	1	1	0
Ash, B. N., Midhurst	2	2	0
Stanley, Gerald, Paris	20	0	0
Hele, T. S., Cambridge	1	1	0
Spilsbury, Sir Bernard	5	0	0
Sewell, Lt.-Col. E. P., Netley Abbey	1	1	0
Page, G. F., Aldershot	1	1	0
Garrod, L. P., London	1	1	0
Vernon, M. H. H., Horsham	1	1	0
Sherman, Mrs. M. E., Greenwich	1	1	0
Toye, Edwin, Bideford	2	2	0
Selby, Pridcaux, Teynham	3	3	0
Cronk, Herbert G., Welwyn Garden City	1	1	0
Hill, Norman, London	1	1	0
Pinckard, G. H., London	5	5	0
Scott, Wing-Comdr. H. W., Cranwell	1	1	0
Grey, H. M., East Doldon	10	6	
Rowland, Percy, Colchester	10	6	
Corbett, R. S., London	1	1	0
Wright, Lt. Col. A., Woking	1	0	0
Baiss, L., Swanage	10	6	
Mansell, Capt. R. A., London	1	0	0

Making a total of £1531 18s. 6d.

STUDENTS' UNION.

HOCKEY CLUB.

The Hockey Club has had a very satisfactory season, and there has been a marked improvement on last year's form. In the Inter-Hospital cup matches we were drawn against Middlesex Hospital in the first round and won 3-1. In the second round we were unfortunately in being beaten by St. Thomas's by 2-1 in a very even game.

The 1st XI played 17 matches—won 12 and lost 5.

The following officers have been elected for the season 1923-24:

President: Dr. H. Morley-Fletcher.

Captain: T. S. Goodwin.

Hon. Sec.: J. E. Church.

Hon. Treas.: S. B. Benton.

Captain 2nd XI: G. Scott-Brown.

Secretary 2nd XI: A. C. Bell.

Captain 3rd XI: T. Dodd.

Secretary 3rd XI: A. Molony.

Committee: C. J. P. Grosvenor and J. G. Milner.

A number of new and better fixtures have been arranged for the 1st XI for next season, and it has also been decided to run a 3rd XI, and several matches have been arranged. We look forward to a

more successful season next year, and feel confident that if members will turn out with the same enthusiasm that they have shown this year, we shall once more win the Hospital Cup.

GOLF.

The annual match n. the Staff was played on Wednesday, May 16th, at Sandy Lodge.

A most enjoyable day was spent. The match resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Students.

We hope the Staff won't get downhearted, but will make up their minds to do much better next year.

We wish to thank the members of the Staff for a good day's golf and a good supper after the match.

SINGLES.	
H. Smith	1 Di. Hinds Howell 0
J. H. T. Davies	0 Mr. Rose 0
J. G. Cox	0 Mr. Roxburgh 1
Barnes	1 Dr. Wade 0
J. Ness-Walker	1 Sir Gordon Watson 0
N. F. Chillingworth	1 Dr. Graham 0
C. A. Francis	1 Mr. Corbett 0
J. Holmes	1 Mr. Just 0
Mackenzie	1 Mr. Rupert Scott 0
Dalton	1 Mr. Girling Ball 0
Greenwood	1 Mr. Spicer 0
R. Williams	1 Mr. Foeter Moore 0

FOURSOMES.

Davies and Barnes	1 Mr. Rose and Dr. Wade 0
Smith and Cox	1 Dr. Howell and Dr. Graham 0
Francis and Chillingworth	0 Mr. Roxburgh and Mr. Corbett 1
Holmes and Dalton	1 Mr. Just and Mr. Ball 0
Ness-Walker and Williams	1 Sir Gordon Watson and Mr. Foster Moore 0
Greenwood and Mackenzie	1 Mr. Spicer and Mr. Scott 0
	5 1

THE YEAR BOOK.

A new edition of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Year Book'—the first since the war—is now ready, and is being sent out to all Bart.'s men. They are asked to note that the net cost of publication to the Students' Union is £80, and they are therefore most earnestly requested to send the sum of one shilling by return of post. They will probably all admit that they have obtained a good shillingworth.

EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The following degrees have been conferred:

M.B., B.Ch.—F. H. Robbins.

The Diploma in Public Health has been conferred on the following:

A. J. Copeland; S. Hunt.

CONJOINT EXAMINING BOARD.

The following have completed the examinations for the Diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.:

D. D. Anderson, A. H. Bennett, B. Broadbent, R. S. Coldrey, S. J. Davies, V. F. Farr, P. C. C. Garnham, J. R. Hamerton, T. James, A. Jephcott, H. W. Noodham, C. M. Pearce, L. K. W. Price, J. A. W. Robertson, H. N. Rose, J. V. Sparks, L. A. Willmott.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

ANDREW, JOHN, "Elim," Blindley Heath, South Godstone, Surrey.
BARROW, R. M., Long Sutton, Lincs.

CANE, A. S., D.S.O., Major I.M.S., 50, Queen's Road, Quetta, Baluchistan.

COVTE, R., 60, Queen Anne Street, W. 1.

DALY, I. de B., Physiology Institute, Newport Road, Cardiff.

HIGGINS, T. C., 107, Maida Vale, W. 9. (Padd. 3484).

HIGGS, S. L., 60, Queen Anne Street, W. 1.

SHARP, B. B., 20, Rupert Street, W. 1.

THOMAS, J. LLEWELLYN, Foulsham, Norfolk.

VERNEY, E. B., 28, Clifton Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N. 3.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANE, A. S., D.S.O., Major I.M.S., appointed D.A.D.M.S. (San.), Baluchistan District.

MORGAN, L. S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

SHARP, B. B., M.B., B.S.(Lond.), appointed Clinical Assistant to V. D. Department, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

BIRTHS.

COURTIS.—On the 25th April, at Beeley, Oxted, Surrey, the wife of Dr. A. O. Courtis, of a daughter.

COVENTON.—On the 3rd May, to Dr. A. W. Duncan and H. Muriel Coventon, the Chantry, Aylesbury, Bucks—a son.

COX.—On the 5th May, at 50, Avenue Road, Highgate, to Dr. and Mrs. Hedley Chave Cox, the gift of a son.

GIBBONS.—On April 12th, at St. Anthony's Hill, Desborough, to Donald, the wife of Gerald F. P. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.—a daughter (Pamela).

WOODWARK.—On the 27th April, at 4, Harley Street, W., to Hilda, wife of A. S. Woodwark, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.—a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—TOMLINSON.—On the 10th May, at the Highgate Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. Tuckwell, assisted by Rev. G. L. Brander, Donald Drysdale, only son of Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Anderson, of 3, North Grove, Highgate, to Kate, second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Tomlinson and Mrs. F. Sheldon, of Baslow, Derbyshire.

VERNEY—CONWAY.—At Fallowfield, Manchester, on April 10th, Ernest Basil, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Verney, of Tonbridge, to Ruth Eden, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. R. S. Conway, of Didsbury, Manchester.

DEATHS.

HANCOCK.—On the 8th May, 1923, suddenly at Apthorp, Leytonstone, Essex, Charles James Sertain Hancock, M.D. (late Surgeon-Major, Assam Valley Light Horse), son of the late Henry Hancock, of Bath.

JONES.—On 15th April, 1923, at Spero Nursing Home, Salisbury, James Evan Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Ludgershall, Andover, aged 53.

MATTHEWS.—On the 11th April, 1923, as the result of a motor accident near Jerusalem, Lt.-Col. E. A. C. Matthews, D.S.O., I.M.S., aged 49.

OGLE.—On the 19th May, 1923, at Mount Cottage, Upper Bridge Road, Redhill, John Gilbert Ogle, M.D., aged 60.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

The Annual Subscription to the Journal is 7s. 6d., including postage. Subscriptions should be sent to the MANAGER, W. E. SARGANT, M.R.C.S., at the Hospital.

All Communications, financial or otherwise, relative to Advertisements ONLY should be addressed to ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, The Journal Office, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. Telephone: City 510.

The Octocentenary Celebrations Number of St. Bartholomew's Hospital



JOURNAL.

"Æquum memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."

—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

VOL. XXX.—No. 10.]

JULY 1ST, 1923.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

EDITORIAL.

THE Octocentenary Celebrations worthily represented the history of the Hospital. Than this no higher praise can be given. From start to finish the events proceeded according to the scheme planned and arranged for more than a year with consummate skill and care. On every hand distinguished men and women in the Hospital and outside gave of their best to our Foundation. Time and material and money, brilliant organising ability, literary, artistic and dramatic work—all were put with whole-hearted generosity at our disposal. To return adequate thanks, to praise individuals where all gave so freely of their best is impossible. Every servant and friend of the Hospital helped according to his talent, and upon the broadest shoulders fell the greatest burdens. It is the privilege and duty of all Bart.'s men to do their utmost for their *Alma Mater*, but it is a cause of great pride and thankfulness to realize how firmly established is St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the heart and affection of the citizens of London.

We should like especially to congratulate the students on the excellence of their part. There was throughout the week not one discordant note. The Fair was in no way easy to organise. It was a brilliant success: it might easily have been a calamitous failure. There was imparted to it, and, indeed, to the whole Celebrations, a dignity and high moral very pleasant to those who hold the Hospital dear. Good humour and hilarious fun was always and in every place apparent; there was never a trace of rowdiness. Our men well maintained the highest traditions of the past.

The Celebrations are over, the booths are cleared from Smithfield, the academic robes and the doublet and hose have returned whence they came, and tired enough, we are back again at work. We have been celebrating not only Rahere, but good work consistently done for eight hundred years. It remains for us to determine that each in his own way will continue to give his best to the Hospital—this place which, as Sir Archibald Garrod said, might almost be compared to the University of Salerno, whose only faculty was medicine. If this be done the future is with us; new records in academic and athletic achievements will be made; new work and good will be done in medicine, and best of all, a succession of men who do their daily work as well as they know how will continue to pass out from our walls. Faithfully and very humbly the present generation must attempt to excel the past.

As we go to press we learn with deep sorrow of the death of Lady D'Arcy Power. The Hospital will greatly sympathise with Sir D'Arcy in his bereavement.

We are very glad to hear that Mr. F. Wood-Jones has been elected to the Professorship of Anatomy in the Medical College. We wish him pleasure and success in his work amongst us.

The Memorial Fund is not receiving the attention it deserves. Mr. W. Girling Ball has sent out over 3000 invitations asking all Bart.'s men to subscribe to the fund. Less than four hundred have responded. We earnestly request that attention which the fund merits.

We wish to congratulate the Athletic Club on its great achievement. At the recent Athletic Sports it won the Inter-Hospital Athletic Shield and no less than seven cups.

Extra copies of this issue of the JOURNAL may be obtained for one shilling. We should like to thank very sincerely all those who have helped in its preparation.

JUNE 5th, 1923.

THE SERVICE IN THE PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

T was a wise and happy thought to begin the Celebrations by a service of thanksgiving in St. Bartholomew the Great, the Priory Church of Rahere's foundation. By so doing great dignity and beauty became from the very commencement dominant notes of the week. From early morning anxious eyes had been cast upwards toward the overcast and threatening sky, but by 10.30, the time of the commencement of the service, there had been no rain, and afterwards the weather remained fine.

Inside the wonderful old Norman church, usually so still and quiet, there began to be movement and colour. The brilliant scarlet of the doctors' gowns, the mauve and white and yellow of other academic robes, the softer colours of ladies' dresses, contrasted vividly with the austerity and sombre colouring of the ancient church. Soon the procession of delegates, headed by the Treasurer of the Hospital, took up its position in the nave, the clergy and the red-cassocked choir-boys entered, and the congregation sang in reverent and thankful spirit the Processional hymn—

*"Now thank we all our God,
With heart, and hands, and voices,
Who wondrous things hath done,
In whom His world rejoices."*

Those sitting between the Nursing Staff, placed together in the Lady Chapel, and the Choir, heard the two volumes of soprano voices—differing slightly in tone—mingling wonderfully with the deeper voices from the body of the church. There followed Psalm 134 and the Lesson, Ecclesiasticus xlv, 1-15, clearly read by the Rector amidst the perfect stillness of the congregation, "Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us." The eyes of all must have been turned to the quiet tomb of Rahere as the reading of this great piece of English literature ended—

*"Their bodies were buried in peace,
And their name liveth to all generations.
Peoples will declare their wisdom,
And the congregation telleth out their praise."*

By this time the reverence and artistry of the service had made a deep impression, an impression increased by the most wonderful of all Christian hymns, "Te Deum Laudamus," ascribed by tradition to St. Augustine, one of whose followers was Rahere. Again the priest is speaking: "Let us praise God for all who have sought to bless men by their sacrifice and service, especially for Rahere, Founder of this Church and Hospital." The people answer, "We praise thee, O God." Again, "For all thy servants, known or unknown, remembered or forgotten, who have worshipped here and ministered to their fellow men." Again, "We praise thee, O God." "For all members of the Hospital who have been true and brave in all times and places, and in the world's common ways have lived upright and helpful lives." And again the people respond to this most beautiful and worthy prayer, for the piety of Rahere might well have been unavailing had it not been for the great army of simple men and women who through the years have served the Hospital in their several ways. Doctors and nurses, statesmen and administrators, porters and cooks and charwomen, all have had their share in the work begun by the Augustinian monk, and with him are worthy to be remembered and honoured.

The Collect was an English adaptation of the Latin prayer well known to members of Oxford and Cambridge, Eton and Winchester, by reason of its use on Foundation Day.

Then followed the sermon by Dr. Paget, Bishop of Chester, son of one of St. Bartholomew's most famous sons, from the text, "Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more when I come again I will repay thee." The full text of the address will be found in another column. The Bishop held his congregation as he spoke with filial affection of his father and his father's Hospital. With rare imagination he showed the difficulty of spanning in thought eight hundred years. When Rahere was laying the foundations Thomas à Becket was a boy of five, and the loss of the White Ship was fresh in men's minds. How different from the rivalries and competition of industrial life was the life of a hospital where all men worked together for the common good!

The address was followed by the anonymous hymn, "Praise the Lord, ye heavens adore Him." The Bishop gave the blessing, the choir sang as a recessional "Nunc Dimittis," and the Treasurer, Governors and Delegates, followed by the congregation, left the church. Again quietness descended upon the place where Rahere sleeps so peacefully and so long.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

His Royal Highness
The Prince of Wales,
President,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In thanking you for the Gold Medal and the History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital which you, as President, have sent to me, I take this occasion of offering you my heartfelt congratulations on the eight-hundredth anniversary of the Hospital's foundation.

I always look back with the greatest pleasure to the interesting years of my own Presidency, and I trust that the praiseworthy efforts to maintain undiminished the record and traditions of this famous Hospital will be crowned with success.

George R. J.

9th. June, 1923.



By kind permission of A. Rowe, Esq.
PROCESSION TO THE PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

THE SOLEMNITY.

RELEASED from the tension of the service thoughts became more mundane. From inside the church it seemed certain it must be raining. Ladies looked apprehensively at their dresses and wished they had brought their cloaks. But all was well. A few drops suggesting what might have been was all the rain that fell that day. Visitors grouped themselves around the Square, the wisest or best informed taking up a position near the Main Archway. Again the brilliance of the gowns and hoods was noticed flecking the grey Square with coloured splashes—scarlet, crimson, mauve, yellow, blue and white. Many bishops were there in person or by proxy. Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, representing the Bishop of Salisbury, was a notable figure. Oxford University was represented by Sir Archibald Garrod, lately the Director of our Medical Professorial Unit, Cambridge by Sir Clifford Allbutt, and London by its Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Waring. On the south side of the Square could be seen the Nursing Staff in their dignified and graceful uniforms. Every window seemed to be occupied by expectant onlookers. The Solemnity was announced to begin at noon, and to the minute a great fanfare of trumpets rang out from above the Main Archway—Coldstream Guards standing on the roof by the clock were giving a call specially composed by Lieut.-Col. J. Mackenzie Rogan.

For a moment everything was still, then in the distance was heard very different music—the solemn chanting of men's voices in a Latin hymn in honour of St. Augustine. At the south-west corner of the Square appeared a slowly moving, sonorously chanting procession of Canons Regular of St. Augustine. These were men of the same Order as Rahere. Their hopes and ideals must be very similar to those of their elder brother, their lives not unlike his. Before them walked a thurifer, from whose slowly swinging censer came the heavy unaccustomed scent of burning frankincense, a cross-bearer, two bearers of lighted candles, and some singing men. The Canons walked two by two, clad in short surplices over their white habits and birettas on their heads. Two abbots with black caps and gold pectoral crosses ended the procession, which was picturesque with all the imagery the Catholic Church understands so well.

Slowly they wheeled into a position between the Fountain and the Archway, and there held a short service in Latin to the honour of St. Bartholomew. Then as slowly, as solemnly, chanting as sonorously as ever, the Canons Regular moved away. It was an extraordinarily impressive sight. Throughout the whole proceeding every head in the Square was uncovered. One wonders what must have passed through the minds of those men. Not for four hundred years had their brethren taken part in such a service; then their Church was dominant in the land. The great building around them was founded by one of their Order. Now they are a scattered remnant. In reminding us of the common duty of all Christians to help the suffering the Augustinians again made us their debtors.

Silence and quietness for a moment, then another mighty fanfare. From the Archway advanced into the Square before the Fountain four Yeomen of the Guard in their splendid Tudor costumes. Between them were two figures. In front walked Murray bearing the Staff. Behind him walked a tall gowned figure of the Middle Ages, carrying a rolled and sealed document. Reaching the centre of the Square the procession faced about. The Herald took a deep breath and read his proclamation: "To all whom it may concern, KNOW YE" Every word was distinct. The voice was wonderfully rich and deep. Far beyond the precincts of the Hospital every syllable must have been heard. We do not know who wrote the proclamation. It is but one of the small things of the Celebrations most excellently and carefully done. Whoever wrote it should be praised, for it contained in it the sense of pageant and "many goodly words." We believe that the Herald, Mr. Wilfred Walter, enjoyed delivering the rich sentences and periods. This is the proclamation:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN know ye that this Hospital, founded by Rahere of blessed memory and refounded by the most dread and puissant Monarch Henry the Eighth by the Grace of God King of England, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith, is now about to celebrate the 800th Anniversary of its Foundation.

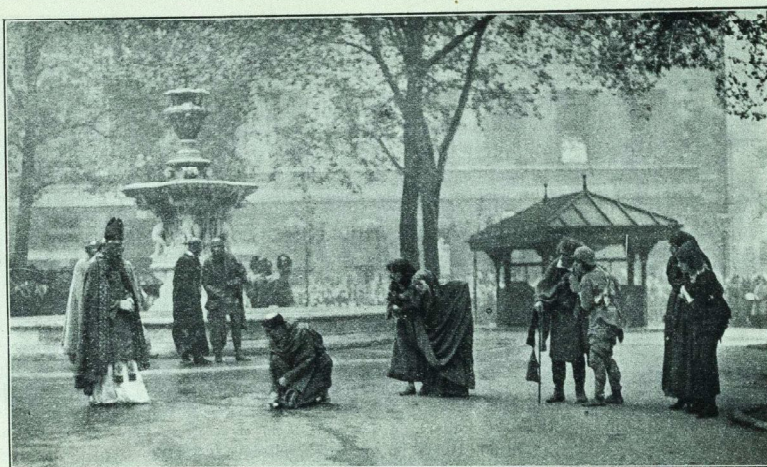
During eight centuries this famous Hospital has been a refuge for the suffering, affording "ayde and comforte to the poore sykke blynd aged and impotent persones beyng not hable to helpe theymselfs nor havying any place certeyn wheryn they may be lodged cheryshed and refreshed tyll they be cured and holpen of theyre dyseases and syknesse." It has seemed good to the President, His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the Right Honourable Edward Cecil Moore, the Lord Mayor of the City of London, with his Brethren the Aldermen; the Right Honourable George Arthur Maurice, Baron Stanmore, the Treasurer of the said Hospital, and the other Governors thereof, to mark so unique and auspicious an occasion by special Celebrations. I, therefore, at their Command, do declare that the Celebrations shall now begin.

IN WITNESS whereof the Common Seal of the said Hospital has hereunto been affixed this 5th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1923 and in the 14th year of the reign of his Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fifth. GOD SAVE THE KING.



"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: KNOW YE."

By kind permission of Central News.



By kind permission of The Press Photographic Agency.
RAHERE DRAWS HIS PLANS UPON THE GROUND.

The Yeomen stepped aside to the shelters; the Herald disappeared. Again the Square was for the moment empty. Then from the south-east and south-west corners came a piteous procession of the lame and sick and needy clad in the costumes of the time of Henry I. They asked help from two haughty nobles striding by and were disdainfully repulsed. Then in the distance was seen a lonely and austere figure. It was Rahere clad in his simple habit, walking back after his pilgrimage to Rome. The poor and sick flocked to him from all sides; they clustered round him and he did not turn them away, but, looking down upon them, with outstretched hands he blessed them. Another group approaches from the distance. Leading it is a rich and noble figure—Richard, Bishop of London. Rahere walks to him, kneels before him, and with upstretched fingers the Prelate greets him. The Augustinian monk talks with him, tells him of his order to build a priory on the Smooth-field outside the city walls, asks his blessing and aid. Rahere kneels, and with a lump of chalk draws on the ground the plans with which he has been charged.

From beginning to end the Celebrations were brilliantly successful. Much happened that was memorable, but to the writer no moment was so dramatic or poignant in its appeal as when the simple lonely monk is seen to kneel, and with eager, almost passionate movements draw upon the ground the plans of his Priory and Hospital. So almost on this very spot, eight hundred years ago, Rahere must have built and planned and built, little reckoning the end of what he wrought. "Direct, build, and end this work. And therefore of the work know me the master and thyself only the minister."

Another moment of silence during which four centuries slipped by, and in the distance was seen the portly figure of that most dread and puissant monarch Henry VIII, approaching with a crowd of nobles, courtiers, and boatmen, and preceded by a motley, jumping jester. Henry VIII was with us indeed—and it was the gross ruler of the later period. Not here the boy, "the beauty of whose person, his vigour and skill in arms, seemed matched by a frank and generous temper and a nobleness of political aims." Here was seen the coarsened, arrogant face, the heavy jowl, the beard, doublet and hose made accustomed to us by Holbein's picture.

The Monarch took up the position previously occupied by Rahere, who stood meanwhile silent by the Fountain. Approached the King the Lord Mayor of London, and on bended knees received from him the deed giving the Hospital to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City. The attitude of the King was neither generous nor kindly. It showed the temper of a man forced to action against his will, which was doubtless true enough. Then Henry VIII turned, and realising that not he but the lonely monk standing silent by the

Fountain was the true founder of the Hospital, bowed to him and received from him his blessing; and Rahere, with upstretched arm, indicated that he, too, was but the servant, and Another, Master. This, at any rate, is the writer's interpretation of a movement difficult to decipher and variously interpreted in the press.

A moment's pause and the band of the Welsh Guards played one verse of "O God, our help in ages past"—perhaps in gratitude that the citizens of London had received anything which the mighty and puissant monarch had once laid hands upon. There followed another and longer pause. A fleeting glimpse is seen of a group of hospital nurses and of the familiar blue of the wounded Tommy. Henry VIII breaks away from the group round the Fountain and walks, smiling, towards the School Buildings. The Solemnity is over.

It is difficult in writing an impression of the Solemnity to give any true idea of the extraordinary dignity of the proceedings. As the Service in St. Bartholomew's the Great set a tone for the whole Celebrations, so the Augustinian Canons marked a high level beneath which the episodes never fell. One newspaper suggested that the Hospital did not do itself justice in the final episode of war work. For our part we are very glad that only a suggestion was permitted. The war is too recent, the service of men still working at the Hospital too well known for us decently to commemorate it.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier is to be thanked for acting Henry VIII. Mr. Rupert Harvey seized the very spirit of Rahere. To many the remembrance of that gentle figure with the "poore sykke blynd aged and impotent persones" clustering around him, the heavy passionate strokes of his chalk upon the ground, will live as well remembered things through life. Mr. Robert Atkins brought great imagination to the arrangement of the episodes, and Mr. Wilfred Walter as Herald was magnificent.

Soon the bright Square became less crowded. Here and there numerous little luncheon parties were arranged. In many of the wards the Sisters, according to their gracious custom, received past and present friends. The first stage of the Celebrations had been a magnificent success.



By kind permission of the Central News.
RICHARD, BISHOP OF LONDON, BLESSES THE PLANS.

LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON.

THE LORD MAYOR gave a luncheon at the Mansion House to meet the Prince of Wales, the President of the Hospital. Among the guests, 250 in number, were: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Chester, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Lord Stanmore (Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital), Lord Southwark, Lord Somerleyton, Lord Marshall, Lord Dawson, Lord Bearsted, Sir Clifford Allbutt, the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Sir Archibald Garrod, the Chairman of the London County Council (Mr. H. C. Gooch), the Dean of St. Paul's, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (Sir David Wallace), the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland (Sir de Courcy Wheeler), the representatives of English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Dominions, Indian, and American Universities, Sir Aston Webb (President of the Royal Academy), Sir W. G. Thompson (Vice-President, Royal College of Physicians, Ireland), the Chairman of the Stock Exchange, the Chairman of Lloyd's, the Masters of various City Companies, and the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital, with a delegation of students.

There were no speeches. The Lord Mayor had sufficiently recovered from his accident to enable him to attend, though he had to sit the whole time.

THE CEREMONY AT THE GUILDHALL.

THE presentation of addresses by the Delegates was really the central feature of the Celebrations. All that went before was by way of preliminary, and all that came after was done in a more relaxed and joyous mood. No place could have been more fitting for the ceremony than the Guildhall; for the connection between the City of London and the only Hospital within her walls has always been of the closest. Staff, sisters, nurses, students and their friends and relations began to arrive by two, and in due course the Hall was full. Many were those who tried to creep in without a ticket. Numbers arrived with the glories of their robes concealed in a homely bag; others, more daring, braved the jeers of London's small boys and walked to the Guildhall in all their splendour.

Punctually at three the Prince of Wales arrived in his chocolate-coloured car—a sharp contrast with the gorgeous chariots of the City functionaries. Not so punctual were the Delegates. Fears were expressed that at the Mansion House they had lunched not wisely but too well. In due course, however, they arrived, not in chocolate-coloured cars nor in gilt coaches, but in serviceable charrs-à-bancs.

And then the ceremony began. The Lord Mayor was still, as all were sorry to hear, disabled after his encounter with a motor-bus. Alderman Lord Bearsted in his place briefly welcomed the Prince of Wales. Lord Stanmore, on behalf of the Hospital, then presented His Royal Highness with the gold medal which had been struck to commemorate the Anniversary, according to a design by Mr. Charles L. Hartwill, A.R.A., and also with a copy of *The Short History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital* by Sir D'Arcy Power and Mr. Waring, specially bound by Mrs. Loosely, a daughter of Mr. Henry Power, the first Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. The Prince in his turn presented the Lord Mayor, Lord Stanmore and Alderman Sir John Baddeley with a similar medal. Then the Delegates came forward, and one by one handed their addresses to the Prince, who spoke a few words to each. Some of the addresses were large in size, others were small. It was an impressive occasion to see so many great men from all over the world offering their congratulations to the Mother of London Hospitals. Bart's men can be forgiven for breathing a sigh of thankfulness that they were not educated elsewhere.

There were over sixty Delegates: first came representatives of the Bishops of the Church of England, then those of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Dominions and India, of the United States of America, and finally those of the Learned Societies of Great Britain and America. Each was announced, so that everyone might note the appearance of the great man—who was perhaps long known by name, but not by sight. Each was applauded. The applause was perhaps more proportional to the audience's personal love for and familiarity with the Delegate than to anything else. Thus, if there were any there

who were unfamiliar with the Bart's of recent years, they might wonder at the volume of applause accorded to a certain inspector of anatomy representing the Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

A few of the Delegates gave verbally their congratulations. Space forbids us to do more than mention these. They were the Right Rev. E. H. Pearce, the Bishop of Worcester, on behalf of the Church; Sir Archibald Garrod for the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland; Dr. A. Primrose for the Dominion Universities; Dr. William H. Welch for the United States Universities; and Sir Walter Fletcher for the Learned Societies. (A young lady murmured despairingly to us at this stage, "Are they all going to read their addresses?")

The Prince replied in a speech which all will remember, and which was spoken so clearly that all, back to the nurse and students in the Gallery, could hear every word. He was incomparably the best heard of any on the platform. He said:

"It is a source of the deepest pride to me that the Celebrations of the Eight Hundredth Anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital should have coincided with my tenure of the office of President, and I am glad to welcome in the name of this ancient institution the many Delegates who have come from all parts of the Empire and from the United States, and to express to them my very sincere appreciation of the congratulations which the Hospital has received from the Church and the various distinguished and learned bodies they represent. I am grateful, too, to the Lord Mayor and the Court of Common Council, who have been good enough to allow this ceremony to be held in the Guildhall, and also to permit Bartholomew Fair to take place once again in Smithfield.

"It is strange to realise that the eight hundred years of the Hospital's existence cover practically the entire period of our English history, as known to the average man to-day. Perhaps it helps us to form a truer idea of the long years of St. Bartholomew's activities when we are reminded that William the Conqueror had been dead only thirty-six years when this Hospital was founded, and it is not impossible that a few aged men, troubled with old lance or arrow wounds from the battle of Hastings, came to pass their last days in this house of healing. When this institution was founded upon its present site London was surrounded by great walls, and the city gates were closed nightly. The long line of Lord Mayors of London had not yet been initiated. Magna Charta and our English Parliament were things of the future; the Wars of the Roses were far ahead, and more than five hundred years had yet to elapse before the Great Fire of London.

"Of St. Bartholomew's growth and progress during the long period under review it is not possible for me to speak, but from the early days to which I have just referred, up to the present time, when Englishmen who fought in the latest and greatest of our wars have benefited by the knowledge gained at the Hospital, we can point with justifiable pride to a list of distinguished men, such as William Harvey, Abernethy, Radcliffe, and Percival Pott, who have been members of the Staff, a record that is second to none, and a medical college now containing 780 students, and from which medical practitioners are to be found in all parts of the world. An average of 9000 patients pass through the wards each year, over 300,000 out-patients are annually attended to, and during the past year nearly 2500 cases of street accidents or illness were conveyed to the Hospital by the ambulances belonging to the Corporation of the City of London or the London County Council.

"St. Bartholomew's is keeping abreast of the times, and I am glad to learn that the first wing of the new Home for Nurses, the foundation stone of which was laid by her Majesty the Queen in February, 1921, is now practically completed, and that there is every probability that the erection of a further wing will be proceeded with forthwith.

"This is an historic week in the history of Rahere's ancient and pious foundation, and though I regret that I was unable to attend the service at the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great and the Solemnity in Smithfield this morning, with which the Octocentenary Celebrations were inaugurated, it is a great pleasure to me to be in the Guildhall to meet the distinguished Delegates, and, as President, I thank them once again most sincerely in the name of all those connected with the Hospital for the congratulations they have offered us to-day."

In the evening the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London and Mrs. H. J. Waring held a reception at their house in Wimpole Street to Delegates and friends. A large company spent there a very pleasant evening.

JUNE 6th, 1923.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

THE idea of reviving Bartholomew Fair was a brilliant one—we do not know who conceived it. But it was no light task to turn the idea into a concrete fact. No one can deny that the task was successfully accomplished. It might drizzle, it might rain, or it might be fine in a sulky kind of way, but the Fair went with a swing from start to finish. The earlier part of the celebrations was dramatic and impressive, but many will remember the Fair the longest of all. How can we describe it? *Recipe*: The Three Arts Ball, Burlington Arcade and Hampstead Heath on a Whit-Monday—*partes aequales*. *Misce. Sig.*: To be taken in front of the Smithfield Gate from 2 to 7 p.m. three days a week. But do not follow this prescription more than once in eight hundred years!

To begin with, the Lord Mayor proceeded through the streets of London in the traditional manner to open the Fair. Fortunately he was sufficiently recovered to be able to do so from a wheeled chair. The Fair was proclaimed in front of the Smithfield Gate. The clerk of the weather chose an inconvenient moment to let loose a sharp shower. When this was over the Proclamation was made. Those in the front rows of the dense throng could perhaps see everything and hear everything. We weren't and couldn't.

The Master of the Fair, Mr. W. Holdsworth, read the following address of welcome to the Lord Mayor:

MY LORD MAYOR,—We, the Students of the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the City of London, desire to thank you most heartily in our own name and in that of the present assembly for your courtesy in coming amongst us to-day to open the mimic representation of that Fair which was held for so



By kind permission of the Press Photographic Agency.
HENRY VIII PRESENTING THE DEED TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

many years in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where we now stand, a Fair of much value to us as Students because, under the eye of our Masters, we learnt to treat many injuries and divers wounds which we might otherwise never have had the opportunity of seeing. ¶ We feel, Sir, that your presence to-day is an additional proof of the interest which the Citizens of London have always shown in the welfare of their Hospital during the eight hundred years it has served them, an interest which has increased, were it possible, with the lapse of years. ¶ We remember with gratitude that when in the past the fortunes of the Hospital were at their lowest ebb, the Citizens of London interceded for this their Hospital, and did establish it on so firm a foundation that it has been enabled, in the fulness of time, to obtain a foremost position amongst the great charities, not only of this metropolis, but of the world itself.

SIR,—We are grateful to you, and we know that so long as we are true to the great traditions we have inherited from the long line of our illustrious predecessors, we shall merit your esteem and continued confidence.

The LORD MAYOR, in reply, said:

"I am very pleased to be here this afternoon, and to enjoy in person the kind welcome you have given me." "As you will see, I have come to the Hospital in a character that you are all familiar with—the grateful patient just on the road to recovery who wants to give a practical mark of goodwill, and, even at some little pains and trouble, to testify an affection for the care shown in suffering. So I have listened with special interest to your Address, and I shall keep it as not the least interesting of those I have received during my Mayoralty.

"I think you have done well to emphasise the time-honoured connection between the Corporation and the Hospital. St. Bartholomew's Hospital is the glory of the City of London, and we will never part with it.

"Now, I am here to do the duty which for many years fell to my predecessors, and to declare Bartholomew Fair open once more. It has been a pleasure to the Corporation to lead you the ancient site of the Fair, and we know that in the hands of the Students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital the old splendour and gaiety will be fittingly revived.

"I wish you all good fortune in your efforts, and with a full heart I pray for the prosperity of this grand old Hospital.

"I declare the Fair open, and the Crier will now read the Proclamation."

Afterwards the Lord Mayor drank hippocras from a loving-cup amid general enthusiasm, and made a round of the Fair. Several malefactors were confined in the stocks, and these he graciously ordered to be released.

The various stalls appeared to be doing a fair trade, largely in articles which one would think no one could possibly want to buy. The contents of the stalls were necessarily painfully modern, but the salesmen acted in the spirit of the names inscribed above their stalls—names which required a little ingenuity to interpret. "Here is sold sac and petum of Virginia"—to say nothing of gold flake cigarettes. "Sir Ernest's own beauport and posy booth"—does a cabbage come under the heading of a beauport or a posy? Some of the labels explained themselves, such as "The Merchant Taylor," "Toys, Trinketts, Gimcrackes and Staconere." Others were frankly non-committal. "Chattels and Phantacies" might, and apparently did, include almost anything.

Some kept their money in their pockets and passed by the stalls, only to be entrapped by the lures of the cocoa-nut shy or hopes of catching a little fish out of a fish-pond. There was a wonderful game of chance, calculated to lure on only the countryest of country cousins. We, being young and foolish, put a sixpence on, urged by a dazzling hope of getting it back again (chances only 50 to 1 against). Or one could throw rings at all sorts of things, and perhaps win something one wasn't aiming at and didn't know what to do with. It needed judgment in the first place to select the least useless object to strive for. Perhaps most exciting of all was the game of catching in nets the little balls blown up out of a funnel—a very easy game to cheat at was this. All the nobility and gentry might be seen catching little balls as if their lives depended on it. We cannot describe everything—the Punch and Judy show, the boxing matches, or the Elizabethan newsboys who would give you the latest—highly Georgian—news of the Derby. There was a wonderful bridge, slung up overnight by the Engineers across the railway goods approach to the garden beyond. From here one got a splendid view of the whole Fair—quite a big enough proportion of Tudor costumes to make it all thoroughly convincing.

And what, we wonder, would Mr. Bernard Shaw have thought of us if he could have seen the apotheosis of the quack—two quacks, each quackier than the other? One of them, aided by his assistants, Gastrocnemius, Sartorius and so on, made magics of a kind hitherto unknown, save perhaps to Dr. Hurtley. He must be congratulated on his extensive repertoire of Elizabethan patter. And when his patter had run out he could easily disperse his audience



By kind permission of Graphic Photo Union.

"THE MIGHTY AND PUISSANT MONARCH."

And then there were the stocks. Every picture tells a story, and we should like to have a picture of every member of the Staff *in situ*. Until the Fair came to an end no one on the Staff could have felt that his life was very safe. People naturally felt that they did not often get such a chance to put their superiors in their proper place. Even the representatives of the law were not immune. Very different amounts were subscribed to bail the victims out. We now know a method of assessing everybody at their cash value.

Teas were provided in a tent just inside the Hospital. The wise came early. The less wise waited in a queue till the wise had had their fill. And the band, or rather Mynstrelles, played from 3 to 6.

And on the next day, Thursday, it was the same, and went with even more swing. And again on the Friday—only admission was two-and-sixpence instead of five shillings—the fun went on till the evening at 7 o'clock, at which time "it is His Lordship's pleasure that the Fair do finally end," a charming congratulatory speech was made by Sir Ernest Flower, the Master of the Fair was carried around shoulder high, and the National Anthem was finally sung. Then everyone realised with a horrid shock that it was 1923, and a prosaic world with its "daily round" was waiting round the corner.

The Fair was especially the Students' part in the Celebrations. It was in every way successful. Bartholomew's men are to be congratulated on the wit, good humour, and, withal, dignity with which they brought a difficult undertaking to a brilliantly successful conclusion.

EXHIBITION IN THE MUSEUM.



URING the Celebrations a most interesting collection of medical and surgical instruments belonging to former members of the Staff of the Hospital was on exhibition in the Museum. It had been carefully prepared and beautifully arranged and afforded much interest to a constant stream of visitors.

with an appropriate stink until his breath came back again. He had most ferocious wrangles with his rival quack—an expert in corns and their cure. We should not like in these columns definitely to give judgment as to who really did cure Christopher Columbus (*and* his American accent), or who really stole whose secret prescription. The white magician next door was giving a really excellent display of conjuring, in which (presumably Elizabethan) billiard balls came and went and deceived the eye. We regret we did not have our fortunes told by the fortune-teller. We were put off by the size of the queue, so we passed on and labelled the queue as morbidly credulous, curious and neurotic. But you only had to look at the Astrologer to tell how efficient he was.

In a tent at the far end were Merry Revellers, and very heartily they revelled. A pianist off and a violinist on the stage assisted the singers. Many of their choruses we haven't yet got out of our heads. All were good, but we give the palm to "Gaffer Jarge." We are told he is to be seen about the Hospital, but we haven't met anyone in ordinary clothes who looks at all like that.

The Amateur Dramatic Club had been requested to perform an Elizabethan play. They were ready to do as requested, but the question arose, What Elizabethan play? For Elizabethan and Georgian wit are very different. Finally "The Foure P" written by John Haywood in 1545 was chosen, and, carefully edited, was acted with the enthusiasm, skill and wit we have learnt to expect from this Club. The Palmer, Pardoner, Potycary and Pedlar showed us the Elizabethan stage at its best.



"RAHERE OF BLESSED MEMORY."

—Proclamation.

PRIEST: *For all who have sought to bless men by their sacrifice and service, especially for Rahere, Founder of this Church and Hospital,*

PEOPLE: *We praise Thee, O God.*

PRIEST: *For all Thy servants, known or unknown, remembered or forgotten, who have worshipped here and ministered to their fellow men,*

PEOPLE: *We praise Thee, O God.*

PRIEST: *For all members of this Hospital who have been true and brave in all times and places, and in the world's common ways have lived upright and helpful lives,*

PEOPLE: *We praise Thee, O God.*

(From the Service in the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great).



RAHERE AND "THE POORE, SYKKE, BLYND, AGED AND IMPOTENT PERSONES" (*The Proclamation*).
(By kind permission of the Keystone Vico Co.)

TABLEAUX.



EPISODE 5.—RAHERE'S DREAM.
(By kind permission of the Cameragraph Co., Ltd.)

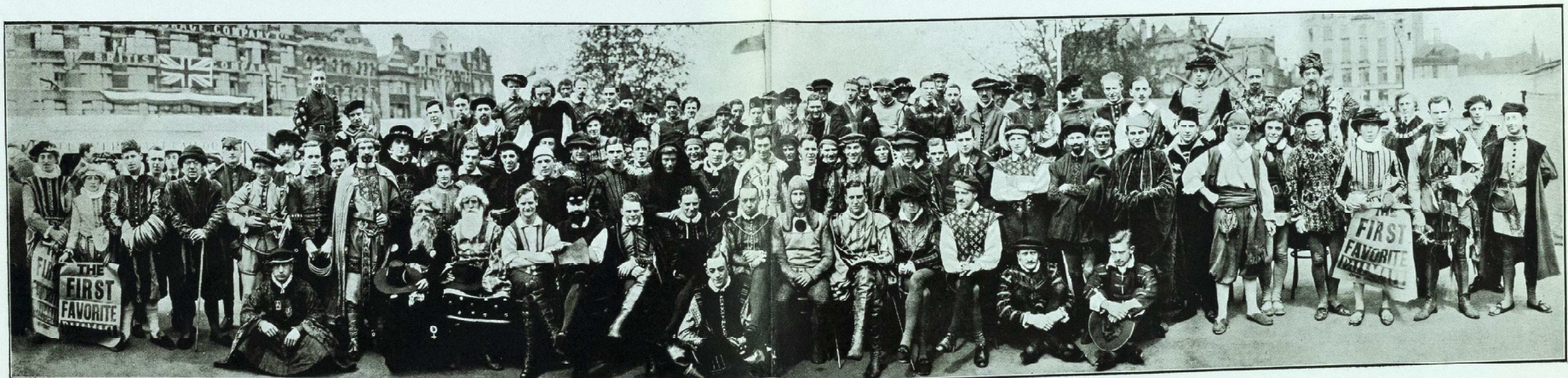


EPISODE 6.—HENRY VIII GIVES THE DEED OF COVENANT TO THE LORD MAYOR.
(By kind permission of the Cameragraph Co., Ltd.)

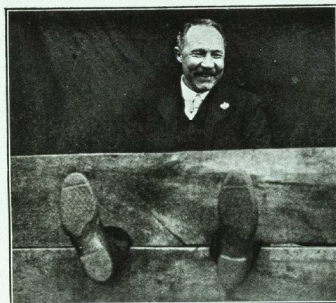
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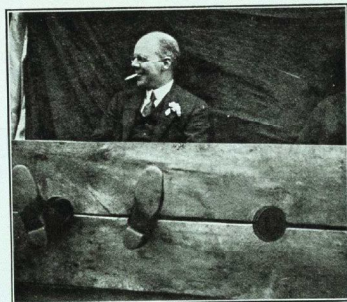
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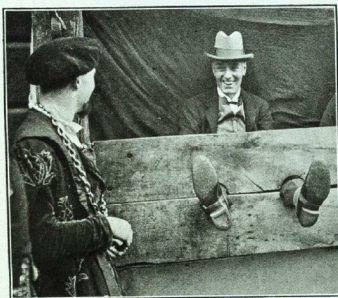
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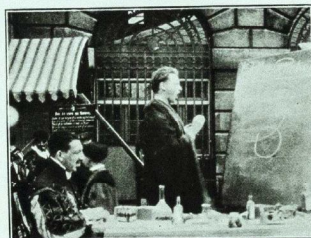
YE PROFESSOR OF CHIRURGERIE.
(By kind permission of the Press Photographic Agency.)



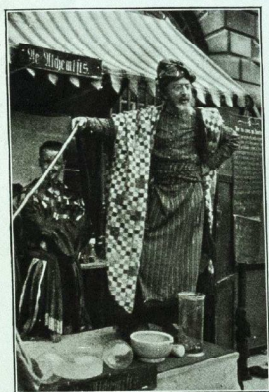
YE WORSHIPFUL MASTER.
(By kind permission of the Press Photographic Agency.)



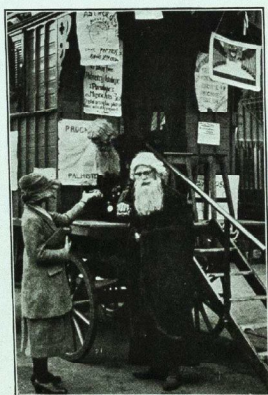
YE EMINENT CRIMINOLOGIST.
(By kind permission of 'The Times'.)



YE CORN-CURER.
(Photo. by kind permission of C. Lovatt Evans, Esq.)



YE ALCHEMIST.
(Photo. by kind permission of C. Lovatt Evans, Esq.)



YE ASTROLOGER.
(By kind permission of the Press Photographic Agency.)

THE FAIR.

By a MERCHANT TAYLOR.

A bumble-bee, asked to describe a beautiful garden in which it had spent a busy morning, replied, "Just a row of peonies two and a half miles long." Asked to describe the Fair one is tempted to say:

"The sky was dark grey, dripping canvas; the ground was a muddle of cretonnes soaked in mud. Across a wilderness of bed-spreads, rugs, blankets and more bed-spreads poured weary visitors who felt they ought to buy, but really didn't want to. Behind, piles of cloth, reaching quite to heaven, dripping wet in places, and occasionally organising an avalanche into the dreary cavern of wet 'remnants' and disintegrating brown paper below."

Neither the spirit of that dripping Wednesday evening, nor the spirit that drove one exhausted Elizabethan to exclaim, "Thank God, I shall not be alive for the nine-hundredth," gives anything like a true picture of the Fair. It did not rain quite continuously. Some rolls of cloth actually got sold. There were other stalls besides ours—and other things besides stalls. There was a "buck-shee" Dinner on Thursday night; there was also a Conversazione.

We are not mathematicians. When the first brave lady bought two pillow-cases at 2s. 11d. each, how could we give her change for a pound note when our resources were £5 all in half-crowns and florins? And when a haughty dame wanted 3½ yards of dress material at 17s. 11d. per yard we collapsed in a tangled mass and contemplated sending an S.O.S. to the Catering Company Staff.

It is doubtful if any salesman in the Fair had much idea of the real market value of his ware—with the possible exception of the lucky fellows who sold tobacco. We had a roll of stuff labelled "Nainsook, 5s." We were so proud of knowing the name of something that we boomed it hard. "Now lady, lovely nainsook, 5s. a yard." We disliked the way the ladies turned up their noses. It was discovered later that the usual price is about 6d. a yard, and our article was supposed to sell at 5s. for the 12-yard piece. When this point was cleared up we soon lost our "nainsook."

One wretched beef-eater consulted with us as to the price to be asked for a 4-lb. basket of strawberries on his booth. Suggestions ranged from 2s. 6d. to two guineas.

Is old English gallantry a thing of the past? Listen. Enter an elderly gentleman, unattached, with monocle and scarf-pin. "Really I don't think there is anything on this stall I could buy." [A troubled, introspective pause.] "Who are those pretty girls in blue stripes,—nurses?" We assured him that they were. Elderly gentleman grasps his umbrella by the point, toddles off to a group of nurses, bangs one on the shoulder with the handle of his umbrella, and returns triumphant with a blushing blue-belt in tow. "Now my dear, is there anything you would like on this stall? What about a down quilt?" In a few moments the lady retired, her progression much impeded by a bulging lump of eider-down. The kind gentleman passed on to munch cheese tarts at the next stall.

This cheese-tart stall was a god-send to the men visitors. Here was something they could understand and appreciate. It was delightful to see very proper gentlemen wandering around unblushingly chewing an apple, a jam-tart, or even a sandwich. Perhaps the congestion in the tea-tent had something to do with their appetites. The queue of would-



By kind permission of The Times.
MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AND FRIENDS.



By kind permission of Graphic Photo Union.
THE LORD MAYOR COMPLETE WITH LOVING-CUP. ALSO SOME WELL-KNOWN HOSPITAL FIGURES.

be tea drinkers formed itself into a huge, limp question mark which quite filled the space usually sacred to Harley Street motor cars.

From time to time "Jenkins" made his appearance, his side whiskers showing dangerous motility. His expression seemed to say, "Of course I can't stop you taking a cigarette from my box, but dashed if I'll give you any encouragement."

The energies of the gentleman who cleared the way for the Lord Mayor's tour were effective, if at times a little rough. We were delighted to see His Lordship, but that ladies should be pushed almost into the fish-pond that his route might be cleared seemed municipal loyalty almost to a fault.

The cries of the proprietor of "the only game in the Fair which requires no skill," or those of his equally noisy neighbour whose game was "a real test of skill and precision," made conversation with nervous clients quite impossible at times.

The efforts of the Dean to persuade the Director of the Surgical Unit to buy some suiting "because the blood-red stripe would be so appropriate" were entirely unsuccessful.

The shortness of paper and string was an ever-present trouble. After much difficulty Sir Bernard Spilsbury was eventually supplied with a piece of string with which to drag along his toy train, but the vision of a lady whose bulging parcel suddenly "up-chucked" a bunch of bananas, a bed-spread, a cream cheese and a gollywog is still a vivid memory.

What revelations the Fair afforded of the boot soles of the Senior Staff. The "in or out" board outside the Senior Staff common room can be dispensed with. We all know their footprints so well now. One malicious person was heard to remark, "I should have thought his practice was large enough to allow him to get his heels put straight," and exclusive photographic evidence of deficiency in that direction is available in at least one case.

The sporting gentleman who found himself £10 poorer when two Sisters were fixed in the stocks ought to have his name recorded on the walls of the Great Hall. The rash man! We know the Nursing Staff better.

The feminine method on such occasions as the Fair will ever remain a mystery. Some ladies arrived at the Merchant Taylors' booth and proceeded to imitate the manufacture of a Christmas pudding by stirring up all the carefully classified goods into one heaving mass—and then they passed on and bought a pencil at the next stall. Others pounced on some hideous material—yellow butterflies, 18 inches across, alternating

with mystic signs in smudgy browns on a blue-black ink background—said it would make lovely curtains and bought 6½ yards.

"Christmas comes but once a year
When it comes ———"

But we shall not be there next time.

R. B.

THE TABLEAUX.

LITTLE account of the Tableaux is possible. Those who saw them can never forget them; but no words can bring to the imagination of those absent the brilliant colour and perfect posing of these glimpses into the past. The Great Hall made a picturesque and appropriate venue for their display. Each had been arranged by a committee of distinguished artists under the Chairmanship of Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A. Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., acted as Honorary Secretary. Mr. Wilfred Walter, from the Old Vic, described the pictures in his own beautiful way, and between the displays Sir Alexander Mackenzie conducted a band composed of students of the Royal College of Music. Under such skilled guidance the Tableaux could not but be superbly produced. During the Celebrations many gifts have been laid at the feet of Rahere, gifts of time and money, of material and consummate organisation. Here in the Tableaux was laid the gift of perfect art.

1. RAHERE THE COURTIER (*arranged by Mr. Charles Ricketts, R.A.*).—A scene of a gay court. In the centre sits Henry I in medieval splendour. Around him are a gay throng. At his feet sits Rahere the courtier, clad in light fine cloth and singing a song of wit and gallantry for the monarch's pleasure.

2. RAHERE IN A DREAM IS DELIVERED FROM A DRAGON BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW (*arranged by Mr. Charles Sims, R.A.*).—From the brilliant colour and crowded stage of the first tableau we turn to this, vivid in its contrast. On the left, occupying the whole of one side of the stage, is the head of an enormous dragon, a dragon with huge open mouth, glistening eye, and spiked snout. To the right Rahere, clothed in white, is seen transfixed with fear. Behind him, supporting and helping him, is St. Bartholomew. Finely acted, this tableau was particularly successful. What fun it must have been to paint the dragon!

3. THE BUILDING OF THE HOSPITAL BY RAHERE (*arranged by Mr. Charles Sims, R.A.*).—To the right is seen the Hospital gate. Framed in it is Rahere, now a monk. By his side is St. Bartholomew. Before the gate is a supplicating, pathetic group of the sick and helpless.

4. CROWNING OF THE VICTOR AT A TOURNAMENT IN SMITHFIELD IN 1422 (*arranged by Mr. Charles Ricketts, A.R.A.*).—From suffering we turn again to gaiety and joy. In the centre of the stage is a charming lady—the Queen of the Tournament—clad in ermine, supported by her two maids. Before her, in coat of mail and on bended knee, is a knight on whose brow she places the victor's crown. At each side are men-at-arms with emblazoned shields and bannerets.

5. GIRL CURED AT THE TOMB OF RAHERE (*arranged by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A.*).—One of the most beautiful of all. Behind is the tomb of Rahere. In the centre is a beautiful young girl, cured of her disease, her face upturned in gratitude. On each side supporting her is a sister of mercy.

6. HENRY VIII GIVES THE DEED OF COVENANT TO THE LORD MAYOR AT AN AUDIENCE AT BRIDEWELL IN THE PRESENCE OF PRINCE EDWARD, AFTERWARDS KING EDWARD VI (*arranged by Mr. Charles Sims, R.A.*).—In the centre stands Henry VIII giving the deed of covenant to the Lord Mayor. Behind the Lord Mayor are burgesses and citizens. To the left are ladies of the Court and two gruesome figures carrying death masks—the beheaded queens.

7. KING CHARLES I AND HARVEY (*arranged by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A.*).—Again from the crowded and brilliant scene we turn to simplicity. One might call this a study in black and white—a tableau of contrasts. In the centre of the stage is a simple table; on it a dead deer. Seated is the elegant figure of Charles I. Leaning towards him is Harvey, explaining his discovery of the circulation of the blood.

8. HOGARTH PAINTING THE POOL OF BETHESDA (*arranged by Mr. George Harcourt, A.R.A.*).—Another tableau brilliantly coloured. Hogarth stands in the right painting the Pool of Bethesda. To the left stand two charming ladies of the "Polly" period.

9. WAR WORK (*arranged by Mr. George Harcourt, A.R.A.*).—Beautifully produced and arranged. But ah! we are all too familiar with the scene here at St. Bartholomew's. It was pleasant to see some well-known Hospital faces on the stage.

In the afternoon of June 6th the Delegates were received at the Royal College of Surgeons of England by the President, Sir Anthony Bowlby, and were conducted over the Hunterian Museum.

OLD STUDENTS' DINNER.

THE Annual Old Students' Dinner usually takes place at the beginning of the winter session, but the date was advanced this year in order to coincide with the Octocentenary Celebrations. The Dinner was accordingly held on Wednesday, June 6th, in Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle Street, lent for the purpose by the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Chair was taken by Mr. H. J. Waring, Senior Surgeon to the Hospital and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, who was supported by a company which numbered some 315, filling the large chamber and overflowing into the gallery.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the CHAIRMAN proposed "Prosperity to the Hospital." He said that the history of the Hospital might be divided into three epochs: the first beginning with its foundation by Rahere in 1123; the second in 1514 with Henry VIII's charter; and the third in 1901, when the momentous decision was taken to keep it on its ancient site in the City and to adapt it to modern requirements.

The toast was replied to by LORD STANMORE, Treasurer of the Hospital and President of the Medical College, who welcomed the great number of honoured guests now assembled to pay honour to St. Bartholomew's.

The toast of "The Medical College" was proposed in a witty speech by SIR WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Bt., Senior Almoner, who took pride in the excellent relations between the Governors, the Staff, and the Students. He coupled the toast with the name of the Dean, Dr. T. W. Shore, who on rising to reply was received with great enthusiasm.

Dr. SHORE began by remarking that Bart.'s was a blend of the very ancient and the extremely modern. Records of the attendances of students went back to 1662, but the real beginning of the School was about a century ago, when Abernethy was asked to take over the educational arrangements. Dr. Shore was proud to feel that throughout his own association with Bart.'s—a mere matter of 44 years—the keynote of the School had been progress.

"The Health of the Guests" had been wisely entrusted to Dr. HERBERT WILLIAMSON, who has the gift of paying compliments in sparkling phrases.

Prof. WELCH, in an eloquent speech, said that Bart.'s in its Octocentenary Year was proud of the glories of the past, but its face was towards the future. He declared that the backbone of American Medicine was British, and America was now beginning to pay something of her debt to British Medicine.



THE BALL GAME.

By kind permission of The Times.

JUNE 7th, 1923.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

EVER has the Hospital seemed so greatly *en fête* as on the evening of the Conversazione, when every Department showed its most interesting side to lay and medical visitors. Guests began to arrive at 8.30, and were received by the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanmore, Treasurer of the Hospital, Miss McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C., Matron of the Hospital, Dr. T. W. Shore, O.B.E., M.D., Dean of the Medical College, and the Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A., Rector of St. Bartholomew the Great. More than three thousand guests were present. The Square was charmingly decorated with fairy lamps, and even the Fountain was illuminated. Music and laughter and light, and the rustling of silk, gave Bartholomew's an appearance few of us had ever before seen.

It is quite impossible to describe every exhibit of every Department. It was a physical impossibility to pilot a party through every part of the Hospital between 8.30 and 12, or rather, let us say, 11, for since Authority was kind (and wise), let us give the last hour to dancing in the Surgery to the greater glory of Rahere.

We will therefore ask you, reader, to join our party and go with us round the Hospital. Perhaps you will not wish to do so. Perhaps you have made your own plans. Maybe you feel that this evening two is company and even three a crowd. So be it. But if you will, come with us and let us see what we can show you. The Surgery, even at 8.30, seems full of people. Here and there a Steward in a brilliant gown will direct us if we ask him. But we won't; many people seem to be going into one of the small rooms off the Main Surgery and we enter. In it we find a most wonderful representation of "ancient nursing." In the far corner is a bed with a luckless patient in it. (N.B.—Who was the gentleman? Whoever it was he deserves our thanks for so unselfishly missing the fun of the evening for our great benefit.) But our eyes are not for him. Sitting in a large arm-chair is a figure of Dickensian proportions and type. The comfortable figure, the flushed face, the poke bonnet and fusty black gown, the cup of gin and water—and Sairey Gamp is before us. Thank you, Miss Birch. We have known you and, may we say it? admired you for long, but we never knew you could act like this before.

However, our party must not linger here, although it wants to. Let us see the Library. Here, in a cooler atmosphere, are priceless documents and books: the Deed, dated 1137, whose seals, still attached, were affixed in the presence of Rahere, and by which he granted to Hagno the Church of St. Sepulchre; the cartulary of John Cok ("I thought I could illuminate books," said a visitor despondently, "but I can't do anything like that!") Possibly not, since this is a classical example of medieval illumination; a first edition of Harvey's *De Motu Cordis* and *De Generatione*; some beautiful plate, over which a boy mounts guard and looks at us suspiciously and searchingly; the bell given to be rung outside Newgate Prison, with the recitation of some doggerel verse, during the night before an execution ("The man who thought of that ought to have been hung himself" announces one of us); a truly magnificent collection of prints and pictures connected with St. Bartholomew's. Let us get away from here quickly, for we could easily spend hours in this room alone.

Tracking behind the West Block we come to the Dispensary, always an enormous attraction at such times as this. So we look at the leeches, and the poison cupboard that rings so cunningly when you open it; and we see pills being made and machines stirring horrible-looking messes that we hope we shall never have to touch ourselves. We see the huge cupboard of mag. sulph. with its pick-axe, and we must of course drink a glass of excellent lemonade. It is enthrallingly interesting, but we must drag our visitors away, who by this time are beginning to get a tiny bit tired. Besides, they are asking questions no one but a trained pharmacist could answer.

By kind permission of The Times.
"THE FOUR P."

Up now to the Kitchens, *terra incognita* to the pilot as well as guests. Many tables laden with wonderful things—all waiting to be sampled. Some of them are. Oh ye foolish ones who did not visit the Kitchens on the *Conversazione* night! We are told that nothing is on view that has not been at some time or other on the Hospital menu. We don't think the patients get all this, the students don't, the residents don't. It must be the nurses. Saddened, we pass on.

Down now into the Chemistry Laboratory, where Dr. W. H. Hurlley had hit upon the splendid plan of asking his students to demonstrate experiments. And forty of them or so are hard at it. Their enthusiasm is splendid and their success in interesting their guests most marked. Here a gentleman whom we recognise as the Vendor of Corn Cure in the Fair demonstrates dyes, their uses and abuses ("No, I'm not going away from here yet. I want to hear what the gentleman is saying. I'm going to have a dress that colour.") Further on spectra are being shown, and here is a student with a super-saturated solution which on the addition of a minute crystal solidifies out wonderfully. In another corner there is a remarkable exhibit of chemical compounds simulating vegetable life. We see in beakers chemical combinations having the very appearance of living plants; here is one that even simulates a tube of intestine. It is still growing. These are amazing—some of the most amazing things we have seen this wonderful evening. How far is life a chemical process? How far are we chains of interesting chemical combinations?—but these are deep thoughts for a *conversazione*. Let us see the huge Pharaoh's Serpents and go down to the Surgery for a sandwich.

In the Surgery was a very great crush. Beautifully gowned ladies and immaculate gentlemen rubbed shoulders with feudal barons, and men in doublet and hose, and the lesser fry of the Middle Ages. At least three kings were present. There was clash of colour, constant movement, vivid and extraordinary contrasts, and always the music of the Welsh Guards. We managed to get a little food. There was plenty, but it was difficult and dangerous to get. Happy thought—let us get out of the heat and squash on to the roof. Finally we reach the other side of the Surgery and enter the lift. An M.D., M.R.C.P. is acting as lift-man, and when we reach the top we almost feel like going down again just for the pleasure of seeing an M.D., M.R.C.P. in a long red gown twiddling the levers. Is it not strange, by the way, that an M.D. gown is so infinitely more dashing than the attire of a mighty M.S.? Hard, very hard indeed, we whisper to one making the point. Once on the roof there is peace and quiet—surprising quiet remembering that we are in the centre of the capital city of the Empire. Near us is St. Paul's, and opposite the steadfast figure of Justice. Below and around the twinkling lights of London; above, the star-filled sky. This is restful and quiet: we will stay here in the cool night air a little longer before going down.

We reach the Surgery *via* the X-Ray Department, where Dr. Finzi and his colleagues are doing yeoman service. Here we see our hands and our vanity bags and our shoes X-rayed. "Will a gentleman kindly lie down? Thank you. You see, ladies, his heart is still beating in spite of your efforts. Now put out your tongue. Now in. Thank you. You see what a long, long way it goes back."

Afterwards there was a peep into the Theatre and then a visit to the Pathology Block. Bacteria of all kinds; a billion bacteria in a bottle of broth, a demonstration of medium making; fleas of all sorts under the microscope, and then back to the Surgery again. Here, with the approval of the authorities, a dance was in progress. It was, of course, a little crowded, but the spirit was the thing, and how it was enjoyed! The band of H.M. Welsh Guards and our own Jazz Band are to be thanked again and again. At midnight to the minute the dancing stopped, Mr. Reginald M. Vick made a charming little speech and the *Conversazione* ended. We had not, of course, nearly completed a round of the Departments, but we went home tired and happy and contented.

Those organising the staff-work of the function are to be very heartily congratulated. It was a brilliant success. Every Department did its best; every man his share. The result was a social success worthy of the Hospital and of the City. We can say no better.

JUNE 8th, 1923.

RAHERE LODGE, NO. 2546.



HE Annual Installation Meeting of the Rahere Lodge was made a special occasion this year for the Celebration of the 800th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Hospital, and was held on June 8th at Freemasons' Hall, Kingsway.

The Meeting was attended by the Grand Master, The Duke of Connaught, the Pro. Grand Master, Lord Amptill, and upwards of one hundred officers of Grand Lodge.

W. Bro. W. Girling Ball was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year by the Pro. Grand Master, assisted by W. Bro. Pritchard, the outgoing Master. The following officers were appointed:

Bro. Arnold Stott	S. W.	W. Bro. E. Laming Evans	Almoner.
Bro. Reginald Vick	J. W.	W. Bro. L. W. Bathurst	Organist.
Bro. R. B. Dand	Chaplain.	Bro. T. H. Just	Asst. Secretary.
W. Bro. Ernest Clarke	Treasurer.	Bro. H. W. Henshaw	I. G.
Bro. Geoffrey Evans	Secretary.	W. Bro. Edward P. Furber	Senr. Steward.
W. Bro. C. H. Perram	D. C.	Bro. I. de Burgh Daly	Steward.
Bro. H. D. Gillies	S. D.	Bro. E. D. Whitehead Reid	Steward.
Bro. Langford Moore	J. D.	W. Bro. Coughtrey	Tyler.
W. Bro. Edmund G. Boyle	Asst. D. C.	Bro. E. W. Hallet	Asst. Tyler.

An Address of Welcome to the Grand Master was delivered by W. Bro. Ernest Clarke on behalf of the members of the Lodge, and in it he recalled the fact that the Lodge was founded 28 years ago and constituted by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales and President of the Hospital.

W. Bro. Richard Reece, a founder and the Senior Past Master of the Lodge, proposed the election of the Duke of Connaught as an honorary member of the Lodge, which was seconded by W. Bro. Sir D'Arcy Power. The Lodge Jewel was presented to the Duke by W. Bro. Girling Ball, the Master of the Lodge.

The Duke of Connaught thanked the members of the Lodge for the great honour they had conferred upon him. He was glad to be present at a special meeting of a Lodge constituted by his brother, whose successor in the office of Grand Master he was. He hoped the Lodge would continue to flourish as it had flourished in the past, and keep before it the great tenets of the craft to which they were all proud to belong.

W. Bro. H. Morley Fletcher proposed, and W. Bro. Harold Pritchard seconded, the election of the Prince of Wales, Past Grand Warden, and President of the Hospital, as an honorary member of the Lodge, a resolution which was carried with acclamation.

The meeting was followed by a banquet at the Connaught Rooms, attended by Delegates, Grand Officers, Officers of sister Lodges, members and their guests; over 300 were present at the banquet.

NURSES AT HOME.



N Saturday afternoon an "At Home" was given by the League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses.

The guests—Delegates, Matrons of the principal London Hospitals, and various old friends of the Hospital, together with the past and present Nursing Staff—were received in the Great Hall by Miss Todd, President of the League, and Miss McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C., Matron of the Hospital.

During the afternoon Miss Todd presented Lord Stanmore with a cheque for £1000, collected by the League members for the purpose of endowing a bed in order to commemorate the 800th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Hospital.

Miss Todd, in asking Lord Stanmore to accept the cheque, mentioned that this was not the first time that the League had helped the Hospital; already over £2000 had been collected towards the cost of the new Nurses' Home.

Most of the large assembly present took the opportunity of viewing the two floors opened for inspection in the first block of the new Home. A few rooms had the fixed fittings completed, but no other furniture was shown.

CRICKET : PAST v. PRESENT.

HIS annual fixture was fought out in spite of the weather before many keen supporters of the Hospital cricket. The Hospital batted first and scored 145 (E. H. Watkins 36, G. C. Woods-Brown 28, K. W. Mackie 23, A. E. Parkes 20). The Past, owing to a fine effort by Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell, who scored 57, and J. F. Gaskell (26), only failed to reach the Present's score by 8 runs. For the Past R. H. Maingot took 5 wickets for 38 and A. T. W. Cunningham 3 for 27. For the Present A. B. Cooper took 5 for 41 and M. L. Maley 3 for 40.

THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

"Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee."—St. Luke, x, 35.

IT is as a son of James Paget, a surgeon, that I stand amongst you, and dare to speak to you to-day. You honoured him nearly 30 years ago, you gladdened his old age by assigning his name to one of your Wards. Old and young gave him a memorable welcome at the Abernethian Society in the same year. You have extended your kindness to his children; and it would delight him—perhaps in some way we may not trace it does delight him—to know that your kindness has placed me here.

I know what this Hospital was to him. The scene of his early struggles, the awardee of his first prizes, the home of his dearest friendships, the proud and loving witness of his increasing fame and usefulness. He was a loyal-hearted man, and his loyalty to the Hospital never wavered. Its claim was paramount, its service his delight, its eminence and pre-eminence the crown of his rejoicing. How he would have loved it, to be with us all to-day!

And yet he is but one of a multitude whom no man can number who are stirred to the heart by this commemoration. It has, of course, captured the imagination; it has drawn hitherward the thought of the general public, in a way quite unparalleled. We, of the inner circle, know and understand; but we, and even the largest crowds that the occasion will cause to assemble, are but representatives and delegates of millions, who at home and abroad and in the Colonies will be thinking of the Hospital to-day on the 800th Anniversary of its Foundation.

Our time is short this morning. Let us say in a very few sentences why this is so.

Eight hundred years! The author of a most beautiful history of the Hospital has tried manfully to make us feel how long ago it was. French still the language of the ruling classes; the Tower of London a new building; no Parliament; no Judges; the Royal Treasure kept as a hoard at Westminster or Winchester, to be stolen by a thief or carried off by an aspirant to the Throne; Thomas à Becket a boy of five years old living with his father and his mother in a house in the Poultry; the loss of the White Ship a tragedy fresh in men's minds, inclining, it may be, the heart of the King to be kind to the Hospital. To even a moderately equipped historian every sentence speaks. But some of us are, it may be, too unlearned for this to be so; and must be content, as best we can, catching what faint clues are in our reach, to get further and further back, till quite inadequately we get some notion of what 800 years of unbroken continuance means.

Unbroken continuance! That is surely the chief wonder in our minds to-day. Of how very few Foundations can it be said with complete assurance that they have lasted 800 years?

Of course we are all thinking of Rahere, and praising God for what he was moved and called to do. We evoke his memory; we claim his presence; we ask that he may be with us to-day. "Why," he might ask, as Samuel did, "Why hast thou disquieted me to bring me up?" Simply because, as it were, we want him to see; because we are not ashamed or afraid to meet him; because we have much to show; but nothing, we believe, to apologise for, or with more or less difficulty to explain!

Not many ancient foundations can say that; nor is it always easy for them to face their founders with the full confidence of a clear conscience. Like those who have dealt pretty drastically with an ancient building or estate, you would desire a few words with the pious founder before you showed him what you have to show. His original object has, it is true, been set aside, his purpose diverted. A later age found it obsolete, or a later piety deemed it superstitious; and it has been set aside, altered into something to his mind new and strange! You hope, you are bold enough to believe, that he will not disapprove, that he may even come to like what you have substituted for that on which, in his ignorance, he set his heart. You explain the legal principle of "cy-près"; you

try to show that your fulfilment meets his intention as nearly as possible; but it is not always easy to make things clear to him, and in certain cases it is very difficult indeed.

But with regard to Rahere, and the eight hundred years, and our great Festival to-day, there will be no misgiving, no doubt. We stand quite unashamed in the presence of our Founder. Hospital it was, and Hospital it is. The continuance is unquestionable, the "apostolic succession" from St. Bartholomew, unbroken and secure. He meant it for the sick poor, and, thank God, the sick poor have it still! Take him with you round the Wards. Whatever rumour may have reached him concerning it, certainly he will say, like the Queen of Sheba, that the half was not told him. There will not be, in one sense, much spirit in him when you have shown him all you have to show. But every detail, down to the very latest blessed invention for care and comfort and relief of pain, is but the more complete fulfilment of his heart's desire, in absolute alignment with his purpose, the very thing, which all unknowing he meant.

Aye, and your tenderness, your courtesy, the light heart of your seriousness, the gentleness of your firmness, are they not one in spirit with his charge to those who had care of patients eight hundred years ago? "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose." "The world passes away and its desire, but he that doeth the Will of God abideth for ever." There is an eternity in it, not unlike the ever self-adapting, ever constant Love of God.

And what a place a Hospital is! It seems the one place in the world where the very best is at their service who need it most; where scientific skill waits on simple helplessness. Where, as was well said of the medical profession, one hand seems ever reaching out to the latest wonder of discovery, while with the other its benefits are scattered broadcast and gratuitously to the poor. Match that, if you can, in any other sphere of action!

But consider another feature of hospital life. Here are hundreds of men and women working in closest co-operation for a single purpose; yet all, as it were, in sight of one another, and all in sight of the wonderful, the Divine purpose to which their work contributes and which they serve. How rare anything approaching to that is! Labour, of whatever sort it may be, is divided almost *ad infinitum*; and in many cases one's own personal share of the work may only be the production, the dull mechanical production of a bit of something, you hardly know or care what it is, which is completed on another floor or sent to another factory, and men go on day by day making the same dull bit that will some day form a part of something else. Of all forms of employment, the very most disheartening is that of those who are set to turn out the component parts of complex uselessness!

It is not so here; for here, as it were, under one roof and under the eyes of all, the whole fascinating and splendid process is carried out. People come in bruised and broken, sick and suffering, helpless and sometimes hopeless too; and they are sent out happy and thankful and restored to health, and ready to bless you and the place for your kindness and your skill. And all of you have had a hand in it; each in closest and intimate co-operation has borne his part, and known where it comes in, and the need and place of it in the great result. For the life you have saved owes its safety, not to people working apart from one another, but to people working side by side; and the exquisite dexterity of the great surgeon or the marvellous insight of your wisest physician would fail of its purpose but for the vigilance of the assistant, the trained skill of the sisters and nurses, the service of those by whom the hospital is kept in its perfect order, its heavenly cleanness. And so it is that the hospital has a life unknown elsewhere; the life of those who work together in mutual respect and affection, no one ever drawn to despise another, ready to bestow on what might seem less honourable more abundant honour, for an end quite infinitely worth pursuing! Small wonder that the hospital wins men's hearts! for can either law court or factory, commerce or industry, offer anything like this? Behold how good and joyful a thing it is to dwell together in unity!

Your two great Hogarth's are the special treasure of St. Bartholomew's. Your visitors will be told the romantic story of their origin and how they came to be here. They are the mark of a great painter's affection for the place, and we are told that he took special pains to paint accurately and, as for critical eyes, the maladies he depicts. I think I remember my father telling me that he has painted in due symmetry a disease to which the curious feature of symmetry belongs. Many, as the week runs on, will stand before the picture of The Good Samaritan. Recall, if you will, the last words of our Saviour's parable: "Take care of him, and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee." Take care of him: it is precisely what Rahere did for the poor of his day; it is what the Hospital is doing for them now! Whatsoever thou spendest more: it is a blank cheque drawn in favour of such sufferers. It covers the expense of all that wealth of appliance, that perfection of treatment which the Hospital offers to those to whom, day and night, its glorious gate stands open. It may well include the enlargements, the immense improvements which those who love the Hospital are so keen to make. After eight hundred years of work like this, it would hardly be surprising if a single large gift provided them! Whatsoever thou

spendest more: it recognises, it bids you continue the patient research, the ceaseless care, the blessed tenderness of your wonderful history.

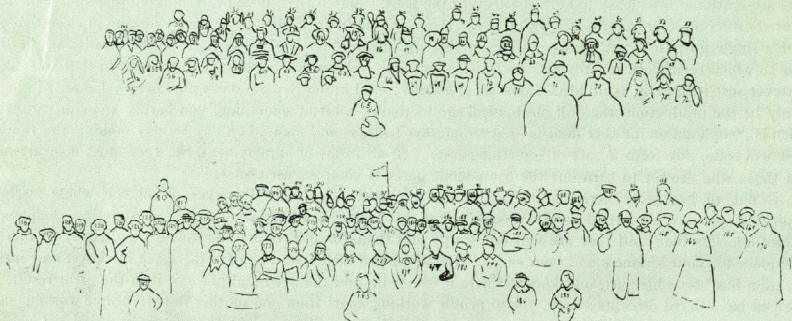
And when I come again, I will repay thee. In one sense we still wait for Him, as for one who after eight hundred years has not yet come. Yet He is always coming and always repaying you in a currency which suffers no depreciation: in the joy of healing the sick, in the discoveries that crown research, in—and surely this stands very high—the love and confidence of the poor, in the happiness, yes, the strong and unfailing happiness, of your high work and calling, in the friendship and the fellowship of your brethren.

But we are bidden to think of something still to come; when you will see the face of Him, whom consciously, or perhaps unconsciously, you have been serving here. For the work of the Hospital and your care for the poor will shine with Heaven's own light when it shall be said that "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS of subscriptions received for the St. Bartholomew's Hospital War Memorial Fund and for the Hospital Directory and Year Book will be made next month.

KEYS TO TABLEAUX AND FAIR GROUPS.



- 1. W. D. Watson (Henry Month), 2. W. V. Cruden (Nobleman temp. Henry VIII), 4. Barton (Citizen), 5. K. Knowles (Citizen), 7. M. Gaudin (Citizen), 8. M. R. Ernst (Mendicant), 9. F. Gordon Laurence (Citizen), 10. F. R. D. N. Kennedy (Citizen), 11. Miss Rawnsley (Lady of Court of Henry I), 12. J. E. Philips (Prince who went down in White Ship), 13. C. N. Evans (Courtier of Henry VIII), 14. N. A. Jory (King of Norway), 15. A. Q. Wells (King Charles I), 16. C. P. O'Brien (St. Bartholomew), 17. Philip Coun (Nobleman, Henry VIII), 19. J. Spawco (Middle Ages), 20. E. V. Proctor (Knight), 21. J. B. Church (Knight), 22. H. Boye (Knight of Middle Ages), 23. M. J. Malley (Knight of Middle Ages), 24. H. W. Guinness (Courtier of Henry VIII's time), 25. A. E. Cooper (Friend of Isoporth), 26. C. S. Wise (Pupit of Hogarth), 27. J. M. Robertson (Lord Mayor, in Henry VIII tableau), 28. T. Dodd, 29. J. W. Poole (Mendicant), 30. Miss Game (Widow), 31. Miss Ragg (Widow), 32. C. D. de Labilliere ("Man of the Woods" on Stille), 33. W. A. Hervey, 34. Miss Cayley-Robinson (Lady of Court of Henry I), 35. F. M. M. Eytton-Jones (Mendicant), 36. E. C. Gilman (Courtier to Henry VIII), 37. E. H. D. K. Wright (Seagoing, Modern), 37. L. G. M. Page, 38. P. M. M. Solitor, 39. V. F. Winslow, 40. K. G. Sueden, 41. K. Kettle, 42. E. Fairhurst, 43. P. Pugh, 44. G. Chandler, 45. R. Kempe (Wounded), 46. W. R. Chandler, 47. H. Green Wizaral, 48. J. M. Taylor (Palmer in "The Four P's"), 49. F. H. U. Green ("Palmer in "The Four P's"), 50. Miss Medical (Mendicant), 51. Miss Bowdin Seymour, 52. Miss Allan (Anne Boleyn), 53. Miss Birch (Katharine Howard), 54. Howard Moroso (Katharine Howard), 55. Miss Minard (Jane Grey), 56. Miss Barclay-Smith (Lady of time of Henry I), 57. Miss Larkin (Lady-in-waiting at Court), 58. Miss K. M. Hornung (Queen of Tournai), 59. Miss Sullivan (Lady of Court of Henry V), 60. Miss Dooks (Black Girl at Shrine), 61. Miss H. Bruce (Lady-in-waiting at Shrine), 62. A. H. A. H. Featherstone (Harvey), 63. J. G. McMenamin (Citizen), 64. J. V. Banheer, 65. B. L. Hodge (Noble of Henry VIII), 66. K. G. Salinan (Pope), 67. J. A. Cholmeley (Citizen), 68. S. W. Barber, 69. A. T. Gray, 70. K. S. Maurice Smith (Citizen), 71. T. C. Lewis (Citizen), 72. Y. Barkin Barker, 101. G. A. Stocker Harris, 102. W. Pickin Gramercy (Quack Doctor), 103. J. L. Heave (Citizen), 104. E. P. M. Oxley, 111. T. C. Lewis (Citizen), 112. Y. Barkin (Wrestler), 113. M. Bryer (Huckster), 114. H. L. Beach (Alchemist), 115. Infantoff (Alchemist), 116 and 117. Paul Mott (Naziaga), 118. F. R. B. N. 123. G. H. Buncombe (Nobleman, Henry VIII period), 124. K. Knowles (Citizen), 125. C. E. M. Greenwood (Doyenness), 126. J. R. Beagley (Friend of Henry I's time), 127. A. Walk ("Bubble" Booth), 128. W. E. Waudby-Smith (Peasant), 129. F. W. E. Rordson, 130. D. G. Shildon, 131. A. W. L. Ball (Friar), 132. J. W. D. Buttery, 133. E. J. Johnston Smith (Citizen), 134. M. G. Fitzgerald, 135. Harry Smith (Daron, or Stall-keeper), 137. H. C. J. 151. E. S. Evans (Nobleman, Henry VIII), 152. R. W. H. Tinker (Burgeman), 153. C. A. Day (Citizen), 150. N. E. Cook (Citizen), 156. W. A. Mallet (Jester), 157. W. R. Thrower (Citizen), 158. H. F. Hiscocks (Burgeman of Henry VIII), 159. E. S. Coates (Citizen), 160. W. D. Watson (Henry Month), 161. M. Fishman (Alchemist), 162. S. Jenkinson (Citizen, Henry VIII), 163. H. A. Clegg (Citizen, Henry VIII), 164. A. Barnsley (Pedlar in "The Four P's"), 165. H. M. List, 166. Pall Mall Newbery, 167. L. M. Robertson (Citizen, Alderman), 168. D. H. Edwards (Henry Dever (Dandy)), 174. N. Moulton (Palmer, Excursionist), 175. E. A. J. Mayo, 176. W. Holdsworth (Master of the Fair), 177. E. S. Vogotta (Elizabethan Courtier), 178. H. Roylo (Knight of Middle Ages), 179. H. Rouse, 180. H. S. Curlew (Citizen), 181. E. Lloyd-Davies (King's Burgeman), 182. S. Moscow (Trumpeter), 183. G. E. Burgess, 184. R. D. Reid (G.O.K.), 185. B. W. Brown (Citizen).

St. Bartholomew's Hospital



JOURNAL.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem." —Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

VOL. XXX.—No. 11.] AUGUST 1ST, 1923. PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

- Tues., July 31.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
Fri., Aug. 3.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Mon., " 6.—Bank Holiday.
Tues., " 7.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Fri., " 10.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.
Tues., " 14.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.
Fri., " 17.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
Mon., " 20.—Last day for receiving matter for next issue.
Tues., " 21.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon Watson on duty.
Fri., " 24.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Tues., " 28.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.
Fri., " 31.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.

EDITORIAL.

WE have great pleasure in publishing in this issue of the JOURNAL Dr. T. W. Shore's Abernethian Lecture on Evolution. The Dean spoke to an audience much larger than is usual at meetings of the Society, and held it spellbound for an hour. At the conclusion Mr. Hey Groves, his first Demonstrator of Biology, and Dr. Langdon Brown, who succeeded Mr. Groves in this office, moved and seconded a vote of thanks. Then came the students' turn. After prolonged applause, all were upstanding while "For he's a jolly good fellow" was sung with the greatest warmth and enthusiasm. The occasion was memorable also in that this was the first lecture delivered by the Dean since his retirement from the Lectureship of Biology in the Medical College. For forty years Dr. Shore has delivered his magnificent course of lectures, and all were sad to think that they were ended. It is not too much to say that for eloquence and brilliant biological teaching they have been unparalleled in Great Britain. Only those who have heard

them and have realised (as all did) that after attending them no text-book knowledge was necessary in order to satisfy the examiner, can appreciate their power and excellence. It must have been pleasant for Dr. Shore to realise that the students were not ungrateful, and to see so effectually demonstrated the place which he holds in their affections. Fortunately, although Bart.'s has lost a great teacher of biology, it retains a great Dean. Of Dr. Shore's tenure of this office it would be improper here and now to speak. Through the most difficult war years, before and after, the Medical School (now, owing largely to the Dean's efforts, a medical college), has steadily progressed under his wise guidance. The Hospital does not forget.

Our heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Waring upon his election as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and upon thus carrying on the long succession of Bart.'s men who have held high office in the College.

We hear, by the way, that Mr. Waring was recently entertained to dinner by seven of the worst house-surgeons he had ever had.

We are glad to hear also that Mr. Gask was elected a member of the Council of the College.

We have had several letters asking us what form the War Memorial is to take, and suggesting that some are waiting to contribute till they know its form. It was determined by the Committee managing the appeal that the form of the Memorial should not be decided till it was found how much money could be raised. Two special proposals have been made by correspondents. One suggests that help should be given to the widows and orphans of Bart.'s men killed in the war. We believe that these cases are already assisted. The other that a gateway should be made in the new Medical College

buildings in Giltspur Street. This is probably too ambitious an undertaking.

The fact remains that until the approximate sum available is known, no definite proposals can be accepted.

* * *

We are exceedingly sorry to state that Dr. C. H. Andrewes has resigned the post of Assistant Editor of the JOURNAL, which he has held for two years. His help and advice have always been ungrudgingly given, and those points in which the JOURNAL has done well have been very largely due to him. We shall miss greatly a loyal and distinguished colleague.

In his place we are happy to welcome Mr. Ralph Bolton, who has frequently written witty and amusing articles for our pages—the "Merchant Taylor" of our last issue.

We hope that all secretaries of clubs will support him by giving to him, or sending to the office, accounts of their society's activities by the 20th of the month. The JOURNAL is the organ of the Students' Union. By the Union it is owned and financed, and its officers elected. It is therefore proper that the accounts of student activities should have an even wider place in its columns than has been usual. The remedy lies with club secretaries. No club report has ever been refused by us. We shall be glad to have more and more of this material; and photos, if they are sent to us, can often be reproduced.

* * *

The "Little Red Book" has now been sent out to all Bart.'s men; but not all have yet sent the shilling or more which is requested of them. We had no idea that its production would have been so laborious a task. Mr. Eccles is to be thanked sincerely for his great efforts in the Directory portion.

* * *

Some time ago we congratulated the Catering Company on its continued improvement, and suggested several new lines of advance. These suggestions have been, we are glad to see, carried out. But things can still be made better. We suggest that the officers of the Company should consider the question of prices. Why are potatoes 1d. (one penny) each? The market price of this succulent corm is now 7 lb. for 1s., and in each pound there are about 16 potatoes. We have obtained domestic advice on this subject and we write with authority.

Elevenpence for one small plate of ham or of tongue seems too much. Again, one plate of 14 cherries costs 4d.; 1 lb. of the same fruit—containing 75 cherries—is sold for 1s. The Catering Company can afford to look into these and other prices, for we believe it is doing very well indeed. The "Suggestion Book" is apparently useless.

Our heartiest congratulations to the Rifle Club on its brilliant successes. The Bart.'s Club has won this year both Armitage and United Hospitals' Cups. Mr. Elgood, to whose inspiration the Club is greatly indebted, must be proud of the team. An account of the meetings and of individual successes will be found on p. 183.

* * *

Our best congratulations to the following gentlemen on their distinction:

Mr. A. B. Appleton has been appointed Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.

Dr. Adrian has been reappointed University Lecturer in Physiology at the same University.

Dr. I. de B. Daly has been appointed Lecturer in Physiology to University College, Cardiff, and has been elected to a fourth year Beit Fellowship.

Dr. H. W. C. Vines has been elected Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and has been selected for the Foulerton Studentship of the Royal Society.

* * *

To all who have written to us in connection with the Octocentenary Number, we should like to say: "Thank you."

This number is being reprinted and, about the end of the first week of August, will be obtainable from the Journal office at 1s. net per copy, postage 2d. extra.

* * *

There are still a few copies of the Octocentenary History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital available. Copies may be obtained, price 10s. 6d. net, from Mr. Keynes at the Hospital, or, by post, 6d. extra.

OBITUARIES.



are favoured with the following appreciation of the late Lady Power from the pen of one who knew her intimately for many years:

LADY POWER. AN APPRECIATION.

Of ancient lineage, for a Fosbroke was dry nurse to King Henry VI, and a member of a family long settled at Bidford-on-Avon in Warwickshire, it may be said of Lady Power that she spent her whole life in the practice of those virtues which characterise dwellers in the heart of England. She did good to others at all times and in all places without a thought of self. The opportunities were endless, as her friends turned to her naturally as a very present help in time of trouble, and she never failed them, though it were to the detriment of her own time and strength. Of a happy disposition, witty above her sex, endowed with robust commonsense and with a clear

knowledge of the limits of good and evil, she gave sound advice to all who asked it of her, but she never suffered fools gladly. She was happily married for forty years and was wholly devoted to her husband and children. A first-rate manager she relieved her husband of all domestic cares, and thus enabled him to carry to a successful issue the many activities in which he excels, whilst she gave unremitting attention to the welfare of her two sons. But perfect happiness is not given to mortals, and her happiness was overshadowed in May, 1915, when Lieut. G. H. F. Power, her younger son, was reported "wounded and missing" during the second battle of Ypres—a boy of the greatest promise, who left Oxford gladly to undertake a duty he hated. Her efforts to ascertain his fate were so untiring that they laid in her the seeds of death, for she died literally of a broken heart. Having a personal interest in the great hospital of St. Bartholomew in London, she attended with undiminished vigour all the celebrations marking the eight hundredth anniversary of its foundation, and declared, at the end of a strenuous week, that she had enjoyed every moment of every hour. The celebrations being ended she turned at once to arrange for the fitting reception and entertainment of the wives of members who are about to take part in a large meeting of foreign surgeons in London.

The end came with startling suddenness. She died on June 26th, and Sir D'Arcy Power stated at the inquest that his wife had been ailing slightly for a few days, but had not seemed to be seriously ill. She had a cup of tea about seven o'clock on waking after a good night's sleep, and died so instantaneously that she made no movement. Dr. Bronte said his examination showed death to be due to the rupture of a small aneurysm of the heart. Truly it may be said of her that she, "having served her generation, fell on sleep," and she leaves us a gracious and fragrant memory.—*Evesham Journal and Four Shires Advertiser.*

DR. G. F. MURRELL.

The death of Dr. G. F. Murrell at the age of 55 has been a cause of grief to many old Bart.'s men who knew him both as a student and as a member of the Junior Staff.

Dr. Murrell had some weeks before his death suffered from a carbuncle under the arm, but though there was an apparent recovery after a short change to the country, after which he resumed work, it is evident that his resistance was seriously impaired. At the end of May he developed cellulitis of the scalp, which proved to be streptococcal and spread rapidly. The end came on June 5th, with virulent broncho-pneumonia and thrombosis of the cavernous sinus.

Born at Ealing, Murrell entered our Hospital after preliminary education at University College School, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1890, later proceeding to the degree of M.B. (London) in 1893.

He was appointed Junior H.-S. to Mr. Marrant Baker on April 1st, 1892, and Senior H.-S. to Mr. Butlin (Mr. Marrant Baker having resigned in May) on October 1st, 1892. Subsequently he acted as H.-S. and H.-P. to the West London Hospital.

After two voyages as ship's surgeon he settled in private practice in Reading in 1896.

In February, 1913, he was elected Assistant Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital and was appointed full physician in 1919.

Being Capt. R.A.M.C.(T.) *à la suite* of the 3rd Southern General Hospital, Murrell served for several months at the beginning of the war at Oxford, and later he acted as officer in charge of a large section hospital of the Reading War Hospital.

He was interested in many social activities, was warden of his church and past-master of a local lodge of Freemasons. At one time he was a member of the Rahere Lodge, but resigned some time before his death.

As a keen conservative he assisted in many elections in Reading.

He was popular with, and respected by, his colleagues, and his death has caused wide-spread grief in Reading among all classes. G. H. R. H.

EVOLUTION.

An Address to the Abernethian Society on July 5th, 1923.

By T. W. SHORE, M.D., etc.



IOLOGY, which is the science of life and of living things, is full of unsolved problems.

The oldest of these problems is one which has engaged the attention of philosophers and naturalists since the time of Aristotle—the question "What is life"? Notwithstanding the great advances which have been made in our knowledge during the past fifty or sixty years, biologists are still unable to answer this question. Nor have they found a solution to the question "What was the origin of life?" "How did living things arise from non-living ones?" Although at present we cannot answer these and many similar questions, there are some biological problems to which we can give at any rate a partial answer, and one of these is, assuming the existence of life, how have the various species of plants and animals been produced? This is the subject of evolution, about which I have to speak to you to-night.

Evolution is not now a theory. It is a fundamental

principle of biological science. The acceptance of this principle has had a greater influence on biological thought and teaching during the past forty or fifty years than any other. What do we mean by "evolution"? The doctrine of evolution teaches us that all existing organisms and species of organisms have not been separately created, but have been evolved by a slow and gradual process of specialisation from the simpler organisms which formerly inhabited the earth's surface. The idea of evolution implies progress from the general to the special, progress from the simple to the complex. It has been going on very gradually since life first appeared in the long past pre-Cambrian epoch, speaking in geological time. It is difficult to compute this period of time, but it must have been thousands of millions of years. Evolution has been due to natural forces and natural laws operating on living organisms. There are two main theories of how evolution has taken place. The first of these, chronologically, is the theory of Lamarck, published in his work on *Zoological Philosophy* in 1809. It may be called the "use inheritance" theory. Lamarck was greatly interested in plants, which he studied in the Botanical Gardens in Paris, and worked also on low animal organisms such as worms, snails and jelly-fish. He was much impressed with the variation in structure which plants and animals exhibit according to their surroundings, the conditions under which they were cultivated, and, indeed, their environment generally. Hence he propounded his theory, which is that variations in structure due either to the operation of the general environment or to use and disuse of organs are transmitted to succeeding generations by heredity. Let me quote one or two passages from Lamarck's book. He wrote: "Species arise out of varieties. In the first beginning only the very simplest and lowest animals and plants came into existence; those of a more complex organisation only at a later period." Again, speaking of how naturalists can, by cultivation, produce different varieties of animals and plants, he says—"Is it not possible that Nature, in all the long ages during which the world has existed, may have produced the different species of plants and animals by gradually enlarging one part and diminishing another to meet the needs of each."

Further on in the same book he also writes: "All which has been acquired or changed in the organisation of animals in the course of their individual lives is conveyed by generation and transmitted to new individuals which proceed from those which have undergone these changes." Lamarck, like other pioneers in science, lived in advance of his times, and his writings passed into obscurity until recently his theory has been revived by the school of biologists known as the Neo-Lamarckists.

The second great theory of evolution is that which

was arrived at after years of patient work, independently, by Darwin and Wallace, and was published in 1858. Their theory can be described as "the theory of evolution by natural selection," and according to Darwin and Wallace several factors have entered into evolution. First there is the strong tendency on the part of all organisms, more or less, to increase largely in numbers. All plants and animals are characterised by an over-production of young. Side by side with this over-production of young is the fact that there is on the earth only a limited food supply. These two circumstances of necessity bring about a struggle for existence, and in this struggle the majority of young organisms, of every species, must inevitably perish. A third factor then operates, viz. variability, which is the intrinsic power of all organisms when producing young to transmit characteristics in varying degrees, so that probably no two individuals are exactly alike in all particulars. The individuals which possess some variation that gives them an advantage over their fellows in the struggle for existence will obviously be those that will survive in this struggle, and conversely the variations which render the individuals less fit to compete with their fellows and with other organisms in the struggle for existence will be eliminated. Thus the individuals that possess advantageous variations in structure will be those that will attain maturity and will in their turn propagate their species. Then comes a fourth factor, viz. heredity, for only those having suitable variations will survive to transmit to their young, some accentuated and some less pronounced, the variations which gave them the advantage in the struggle. This, operating for many generations, leads to "natural selection" or "survival of the fittest." Lastly, the circumstances which make this natural selection are the ever-changing environment. External conditions of life are frequently undergoing change—sometimes a small change, sometimes a large one—and thus variations which at one time gave particular individuals an advantage in the struggle will, under different environment, be useless, and other variations will be the fittest to the altered circumstances. According to Darwin and Wallace these five factors, operating over immense periods of time, have led to structural modification, amounting to the evolution of new species, by the selection from time to time of new combinations.

Comparing these two theories it is clear that in both of them variations, heredity and environment all play a part. The differences between the two theories lie in the nature of the variations and the part played by the environment. The variations of Lamarck are acquired variations, the variations of Darwin are intrinsic variations arising from the natural tendency on the part of all organisms to produce young dissimilar in some small

particulars from themselves and dissimilar from their fellows. According to Lamarck the environment produces the variations, whilst according to Darwin and Wallace the environment merely selects or picks out those varieties which are to survive. It is agreed by all biologists that heredity and variability both play important parts in evolution, and I propose therefore to say a few words about each of these factors in evolution.

First, heredity. What is heredity? It may be defined as the property of the transmission of specific characteristics from generation to generation. Inheritance may be defined as the characteristics which are so transmitted. Let us now inquire how the inheritance is transmitted, and it must be through the cells concerned in sexual reproduction. Indeed it will be found that heredity and variability are closely associated with one another and are inherent in sexual reproduction.

First let me remind you of the ordinary structure of cells. The cells of the body of organisms, whether animal or plant, consist of a protoplasm and a nucleus. The most important part of the nucleus is a number of granules of what is called chromatin material, arranged, more or less, into a network, and this chromatin is found to resolve itself, during the process of cell division, into a definite number of rod-like bodies or chromosomes. The number of such chromosomes in the nucleus of the cells of individuals of a species is constant, but it is different for different species. It may be a small number, such as 4, 6, or 8, or a larger number, such as 20 or even 30 or more. The number of chromosomes in the ordinary cells in man is perhaps a little uncertain. Some observers fix the number at 32, others 34, but it is certainly over 30. The number of such chromosomes in cells of organisms of different species does not imply any affinity. If it did then man's nearest allies would be the mouse and the onion, in both of which the number is over 30.

Now we come to the cells concerned in sexual reproduction—the egg-cell and the sperm-cell. It is not necessary to enter into details, but the essential point which characterises sex cells is that during the process of their maturation the chromosomes in the nucleus in each of them become reduced to half of the number characteristic of the species, whatever that may be. After the sex-cells have had their chromatin rods thus reduced to half, fertilisation of the egg-cell takes place by the entrance into it of the chromatin rods from the nucleus of the sperm-cell, and thus in the fertilised egg the number of chromatin rods is brought back again to the normal. These chromatin rods are now known to be the carriers of the inheritance, and the fact that half of them come from the father, half from the mother, means that half the inheritance of the offspring comes from each parent.

Since the time of Darwin there have been two main lines of investigation into the problems of heredity and variation. First, the experimental crossing or interbreeding of different individuals of a species under known conditions and controlled by scientific methods, and secondly a minute study of the structure and behaviour of the chromosomes before, during, and after reproduction.

Let me tell you something of the main results which have been arrived at from each of these two methods of research. Mendel, an Augustinian monk, made a large number of experiments with plants in the gardens of the Monastery of Brunn, and in 1865 wrote a short account of his results. Before describing to you some of Mendel's experiments I must remind you that biologists recognise three main types of inheritance. First, the "blended type," in which the characters of the offspring appear to be a mixture in equal proportions of the characteristics of the two parents. Secondly, the "particulate inheritance," in which some striking character of one parent is expressed in some part or organ of the offspring, and some different character of the other parent is expressed in another organ or part of the offspring. Thirdly, there is the "dominant inheritance," which is seen when mating occurs between two parents, one having some striking character, e.g. strong pigmentation or special coloration, which is ill-marked or absent in the other parent. Under these circumstances the strongly marked character of the one parent is inherited in the offspring to the apparent exclusion of the corresponding character of the other parent. The parent which possesses the striking character, which apparently is inherited to the exclusion of the other, is spoken of as the "dominant" parent; the other one is the "recessive."

Mendel experimented with peas and other plants. He found that there are some peas which produce yellow coloured seeds and others which produce green seeds. From these two kinds of seeds he reared plants and crossed a yellow-seeded pea and a green-seeded pea, and the result was that all the seeds produced were yellow, so that in regard to this character the yellow-seeded variety is "dominant" and the green-seeded variety is "recessive." He next took the yellow seeds produced from this crossing, reared plants from them and proceeded to fertilise these among themselves. They then produced seeds in a different proportion, viz. three yellow seeds to one green seed out of every four. On further experimenting he found that of every three yellow seeds, one was a pure dominant and produced entirely yellow-seeded offspring, whilst two, although apparently dominant, were in reality mixed dominant and recessive, for on further experimenting they produced seeds in the proportion of three apparent dominant and one recessive.

He tried also experiments with two pairs, *i. e.* two dominant and recessive, characteristics simultaneously. There are some peas which have smooth or round seeds and others which have wrinkled seeds, the round-seeded variety being dominant to the wrinkled. Thus by crossing a plant having the two dominant characters—yellow and round seeds—with a second having the two recessive—green and wrinkled seeds—he found that all the seeds produced were apparently yellow and round. On crossing these among themselves a different result was reached, for then out of every sixteen seeds nine were yellow and round (*i. e.* inherited both the dominant features), three were yellow and wrinkled (*i. e.* inherited one of the dominant and one of the recessive features), three seeds were green and round (*i. e.* inherited the other dominant and other recessive features), and one only of the sixteen was green and wrinkled (*i. e.* inherited both recessive features.) Such experiments as these have been repeated by subsequent workers over and over again with all kinds of plants and animals, and the results have been to confirm and extend Mendel's observations in all their particulars. Thus there have been established the two laws—one, the law of dominance, and the other the law of segregation or the purity of the germ-plasm.

Let us now pass to a few points which have arisen out of the minute study of the behaviour of the chromosomes. I have to introduce you to one of the most interesting and most fascinating ideas in the whole range of biological science—I mean Weissmann's theory of "the continuity of the germ-plasm," which he propounded in his essays on heredity between 1888 and 1892. Weissmann, who accepted the principles of Darwin's evolution by natural selection, drew a sharp distinction between the cells which build up the body generally on the one hand and those of which the reproductive organs are composed on the other. The first he called the "somatoplasm" and the other the "germ-plasm." He pointed out that it is from the latter cells and from them alone that new individuals are produced. When the development of a new individual from the fertilised egg-cell begins by a process of repeated cell-division, the cells become separated into the two kinds, somatic and germ cells. Somatic cells increase in number and at the same time become differentiated and specialised in various directions, producing ultimately the nerve-cells, the muscle-cells, and the various other cells which form the tissues and organs of the body generally. Meanwhile the other kind of cells remain undifferentiated. They go on increasing in number but they do not differentiate, retaining the primitive characters of the fertilised ovum cell, and ultimately they, and they alone, form the substance of the reproductive organs of the new individual.

Thus according to Weissmann, after, at each generation, the germ-plasm has produced the soma of a new individual, some of it remained over unaltered, except by gradual increase in number of cells, in the soma of the individual, for the sole purpose of producing fresh young. Thus according to him the soma is a kind of excrescence from its own germ-plasm; and whilst the soma and all the cells composing it are transient and evanescent, the germ-plasm passes on continuously from generation to generation—*i. e.* is potentially everlasting. If this is true, inheritance does not take place from parent to offspring, but from the germ-plasm of which the parent is the carrier and for which the parent is a trustee. From considerations such as these Weissmann concluded that acquired characters cannot be inherited. Davenport, writing on the subject of heredity, says "there is really no inheritance from parent to child. The parent and child resemble one another because they are developed from the same germ-plasm. They are chips of the same old block, and the son is really half-brother to his father by another mother."

At first this theory of Weissmann was essentially speculative, but it stimulated a large number of workers, some of whom sought to disprove it, others impartially to test it. The result was that gradually the main facts connected with the behaviour of the chromosomes antecedent to, during and after reproduction were established. In the main they support Weissmann's theory, although, as might have been expected, there are still some unexplained difficulties. It is interesting to observe that in propounding his theory, Weissmann predicted several then unknown points regarding the maturation of the germ-cells. For example, in 1888 he predicted that, at some stage during their maturation, the chromosomes of the sex-cells must divide transversely and not longitudinally as they do during somatic cell-division. This was subsequently proved to be the case.

Time will not permit me to enter more fully into these interesting questions, and the many unsolved problems connected with heredity. We must now study for a short time the question of variability. Weissmann's theory of the continuity of the germ-plasm not only gives an intelligible account of how heredity may operate, but it also accounts for the production of variations and for variability. At every generation not only does the germ-plasm continue from parent to offspring, but also it is changed by the commingling together of the chromosomes carried by two individuals. Of necessity therefore with every generation there is variation in the offspring. Indeed it would seem that the whole biological purpose of sexual reproduction is to produce fresh combinations of germ material, and so give rise to the variations of structure upon which natural selection can operate.

Apart from this there may be, and almost certainly are, some incipient or dormant characters in the germ-plasm in an individual which do not find expression in that individual's soma. These, in fresh combination in a later generation, may, however, find that expression and become apparent in the individual. The well-known fact that an individual often more resembles his grandfather than his father is thus explained. So it may be, as Bateson has said, that evolution is not so much a development of new characters as a revelation of those originally inherent in the type.


Now to sum up. Biologists agree that evolution has taken place and is still going on. They agree that all organisms have descended from the simple primordial form or forms of life. They agree also that heredity and variation are important factors in the process. Biologists, however, differ as to whether or not acquired characters are inherited, and so we have the two schools of thought—the Neo-Lamarckists, who find in the inheritance of the acquired characters the main factors of evolution, and the followers of Weissmann, who say that acquired characters are not inherited.

Must, however, the Neo-Lamarckists and the followers of Weissmann of necessity be in opposition? I think not. Assuming the truth of Weissmann's continuity of the germ-plasm, is it inconsistent with the inheritance in a limited way of acquired modifications? The germ-plasm is contained within the soma of the individual. It grows and its cells multiply in the individual and it is nourished by the individual. Is there, therefore, anything unreasonable in supposing that it can be influenced by the soma? May it not be possible that in this way, indirectly through the germ-plasm, acquired characters can contribute to the inheritance? It is a well-established fact that various internal secretions or hormones can and do affect the growth and development of other parts or organs of the body. It is not improbable that modifications which have been produced in the soma as the result of its reaction to external conditions do affect the germ-plasm indirectly by increasing, decreasing or altering hormone-production, and so do contribute to the sum total of the inheritance.

And now to conclude. St. Bartholomew's may be compared to a living organism, for the St. Bartholomew's of the present has been evolved from the St. Bartholomew's of the past, and the St. Bartholomew's of the future is now being evolved from the St. Bartholomew's of to-day. We, the workers in the Hospital, are, like the chromosomes of the germ-plasm, the carriers of a great inheritance. Let us take care that we hand on this inheritance, of which we are the trustees, untarnished, but if we can, developed and improved, to our successors in the trust.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CELEBRATIONS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL 1123—1923.

IGHT hundred years have passed across thy head
Since Rahere first thy doors flung open wide,
Which ne'er have closed; and may they thus abide
When generations yet unborn are dead.
Dear Bart.'s, though far away across the sea
You are a cherished memory to me.
And on this joyous day I send to thee
Blessings and wishes; but still more than these—
Deep gratitude for all that thou hast taught,
Knowledge, and loyalty, and self-control.
Thy sons and daughters never will forget
Thy grey old walls, the Fountain and the Square.
Around the Seven Seas, from Pole to Pole
Are found thy children. Great to thee our debt,
Heartfelt the greetings which to-day we bear.
M.C. in the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

A LETTER DELAYED.

We, the old St. Bartholomew's men and nursing sisters living and working in Egypt, send Greetings and Congratulations to our *Alma Mater* on her 800th Anniversary.

The land of Egypt is one of the parents of Medicine, for: At Sakkarah there exists the 6th Dynasty tomb of Sesi the Physician (about 2500 B.C.), the reliefs on the walls of which show him performing surgical operations.

The extant papyri of Egypt include the oldest known works on the healing art, the more important of which are:

- (1) The Edwin Smith Papyrus, a systematic treatise on surgery dating back to a period anterior to 1600 B.C.
- (2) The Ebers Papyrus on *Materia Medica*, written slightly later, viz. about the time of Amenhotep the First (about 1550 B.C., or about 200 years before Tut-ankh-amen).

The ancient practice of embalming, which involved a knowledge of anatomy, is known to all.

In the old Delta city of Sais there was a medical school during the reign of Darius the Persian, and in later Græco-Roman times existed the more celebrated school of Alexandria, where dissection of human bodies was permitted as early as 300 B.C.; this school numbered among its students the great Galen.

Coming down to medieval days we find Arab physicians such as Rhazes, who wrote on smallpox, and Avicenna, spreading the light of medicine to Europe.

Long may Bart.'s flourish and scatter her sons and daughters to spread her work and teaching, not only to the Ancient Land of Egypt, but over the whole world.

Cairo.

LLEWELLYN PHILLIPS, M.A., M.D., B.C.(Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Professor of Medicine to the Egyptian Government School of Medicine, and Senior Physician, Kasr el Ainy Hospital, Cairo.

CHARLES TODD, O.B.E., B.A., M.D., B.C.(Cantab.), D.P.H., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), Director, Public Health Laboratory, Cairo.

BENJAMIN BIGGAR, Capt. R.A.M.C., M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), attached Egyptian Army.

Alexandria.

ALEXANDER GRANVILLE, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), I.R.C.P.(Lond.), President, Quarantine Board of Egypt.

EDMUND RUSSELL, B.A., M.D., B.C.(Cantab.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), private practice.

ARTHUR WEAKLEY, M.R., B.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Port Said.

ERNEST OULTON, B.A., M.B., B.C.(Cantab.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), Public Health Department, Port Said. M.O.H.

NURSING SISTERS.

Mrs. BROOKS (Miss Everington), Sidi Gaber, Ramleh.

Miss M. A. CAIN, R.R.C., Assistant Matron, Quarantine Board, Egypt.

Mrs. CRANDLE (Miss Henman), Port Said.

Miss I. G. HUGHES, Military Families' Hospital, Abbassieh, Cairo.

Miss A. E. MORNINGTON OWEN, Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo.

Miss KITTY SMITH, Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo.

Miss K. ALTAMONT SMYTHE, O.B.E., Matron, Quarantine Board of Egypt.

Mrs. STEVENS (Miss Dowrie), Port Said.

Miss J. A. STUTTLE, Matron, Children's Dispensary, Shebin el Kom.

Miss WALKER, Matron, Anglo-Swiss Hospital, Alexandria.

Miss J. G. WATKINS, O.B.E., Matron, Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo.

Kasr el Ali (Garden City),
Kasr el Doubara,

Cairo;
April 14th, 1923.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION.

No words I can use are adequate to express my personal gratitude for, and my appreciation of, as a delegate from the State University of Iowa and the American University Union, the most unique academic ceremony among the many which I have attended, in the Eight Hundredth Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of St. Bartholomew's. The unusual and most appropriate combination of religious, artistic and scientific celebrations impressed me most of all.

It is too bad that the culmination of the many social events in the brilliant week could not have been open to the public. I refer to the magnificent ceremonial in the Masonic Temple upon the installation of Mr. Güling Ball as Worshipful Master and of the brilliant banquet which succeeded it.

All the delegates, Masonic and non-Masonic, were enthusiastic in their admiration for the perfect organisation of the celebration by Mr. Güling Ball with the co-operation of his colleagues.

Americans could but remark that the invitations were confined to the English-speaking countries—a timely recognition that Americans, though legally aliens, are not *foreigners* in the Motherland.

GEORGE E. MACLEAN.

June 20th, 1923.

I have been asked to give my impression of the Octocentenary Celebrations at St. Bartholomew's. The allotted five hundred words is far too little in which to record all that I felt. Perhaps that which struck me most was the overflowing hospitality offered to the Delegates, and the marvellous organisation which enabled ceremonies and entertainments spread over a week to pass off without a hitch. I suspected that some of my friends who had borne the brunt of the work would suffer subsequently from what is commonly known as a nervous breakdown, but as far as I can ascertain they did not turn a hair. No guests could possibly have been better treated. My invitation cards spread over a whole week. Unfortunately I was unable to be present at the service in the church and the subsequent Solemnity, but from all I hear I missed one of the most impressive ceremonies ever held. The Luncheon at the Mansion House was conducted with all the magnificence for which the City is famous, and which, on this occasion, demonstrated the pride of the City of London in the ancient Hospital within its boundaries. The long line of delegates in the beautiful Guildhall all presenting the Prince of Wales with addresses was a sight never to be forgotten. Here, too, the admirable organisation was apparent, for the speeches were both charming and short

and the proceedings were never hurried, but were carried through in a compact space of time. The Tableaux were another instance of the thoroughness with which everything was done. It was impossible not to be deeply moved when, after passing up the famous staircase into the magnificent Great Hall, we had shown to us the eight hundred years' history of the Hospital in a series of perfectly designed living scenes. I doubt whether any more exquisite tableaux have ever been exhibited. It was a most kindly thought to ask the Delegates to the Old Students' Dinner; doing this made us feel that we were admitted into a sanctum usually reserved for St. Bartholomew's men; it enabled us to see how proud and how rightly proud they were of Bart.'s, and how warmly and whole-heartedly they extended to us the hand of fellowship—indeed, this was evident all the week through.

Many times during the week, as, for example, when I saw the exhibits in the Library or the portraits in the Hall, I was deeply impressed with reverence due to eight hundred years, and to the men who have made Bart.'s famous. Then quickly I passed into the Out-Patient Department or the Laboratories and thought how wonderful: here is an institution which may have had for patients some who had been present at the Battle of Hastings, but is, nevertheless, always pressing forward and doing work which shows that in thought and execution it to-day embodies all the latest results of science.

After all was over I wished I knew to whom to write a letter of thanks for a hospitality the cordiality of which could not be excelled, for a series of ceremonies and entertainments the interest of which could not be surpassed, but my hosts were so many that I did not know whom to address. Therefore I am particularly grateful to the Editor of the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal* for allowing me to send him this inadequate appreciation.

W. HALE-WHITE,

President, Royal Society of Medicine.

GONOCOCCAL SEPTICÆMIA.

By KENNETH WALKER, F.R.C.S.,

Lecturer in Venereal Diseases, St. Bartholomew's Hospital;
Surgeon with Charge of Genito-urinary Cases, Royal
Northern and Miller Hospitals.



UCH grave complications of gonorrhœa as endocarditis, pericarditis, peritonitis and septicæmia are fortunately very rare, and the following account of two cases, one of endocarditis and the other of septicæmia, that have recently come under my notice may not be without interest. But although septicæmia

and the clinical discovery of gonococci in the blood is infrequent, there is no doubt that with improved methods it will be found that gonococci are more frequently present in the blood-stream than is at present believed, and that an acute case of gonorrhœa is not always the rigidly localised infection that it is supposed to be. On looking up the literature I find that only about 100 cases of cardiac complications of gonorrhœa have been reported, and it is only in a small percentage of these that gonococci were found in blood-cultures during life. The valve most frequently attacked is the mitral, but the aortic would appear to be quite commonly affected. The first case recorded below—one of gonococcal endocarditis—was fatal, the second—gonococcal septicæmia—although he was seriously ill for a period of a month, fortunately recovered.

The history of the cases is as follows:

L. R.—, a woman, æt. 30, married, admitted to the Royal Northern Hospital February 26th, 1923, under the care of Dr. Bellingham Smith. She had had a temperature for four weeks, accompanied by occasional rigors and sweating. There was no pain beyond headache and an occasional shooting pain down the back of both thighs. Micturition was normal, as was the menstrual history. When seen soon after admission she appeared to be very ill, temperature 99°, pulse 120, and respirations 38. The clinical appearance was that of a patient suffering from grave toxæmia. On examination of the chest nothing abnormal was found beyond an apical systolic murmur. The abdomen was slightly distended; the right kidney was found to be enlarged and tender, the left palpable but not tender. *P.V.* Nil abnormal felt, but a profuse thick yellow discharge was discovered. A total of 22 oz. of urine was passed in the first 24 hours that the patient was in hospital. A catheter specimen showed the presence of pus-cells and epithelial, hyaline and granular casts, as well as a few red blood-corpuscles. Urine cultures negative; leucocyte count 40,000.

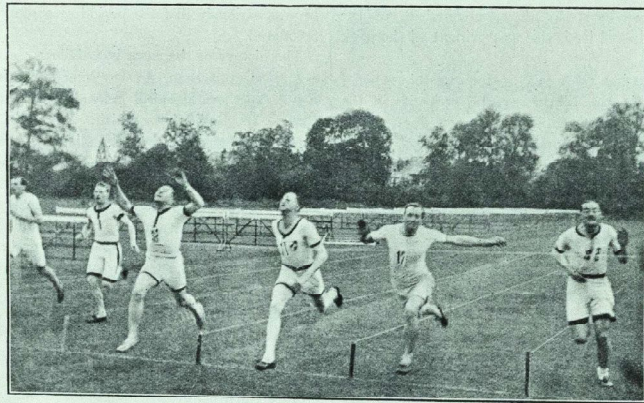
In view of the patient's profoundly toxic condition, the presence of a large tender kidney, œdema of the overlying tissues and high leucocyte count, I recommended exploration of the right kidney in the hope that a pyonephrosis or possibly a perinephric abscess might be discovered and dealt with. At the same time blood-cultures were made.

Operation.—The right kidney was explored through a lumbar incision and found to be markedly enlarged, œdematous and engorged with blood. Incision of the kidney showed that there was no macroscopic pus, nor was there a perinephric abscess. After provision had been made for drainage the patient was returned to bed, and general treatment in the way of forced fluids, alkalis, etc., continued. Twenty-four hours later the patient

died, a pathological report being received shortly before her death to the effect that a pure culture of gonococcus had been obtained from the blood.

P.M. examination showed the presence of large vegetations on the mitral valve and smaller ones on the tricuspid. Both kidneys showed chronic nephritis. The uterus and tubes were normal, but there was a definite gonococcal cervicitis. Dr. P. O. Ellison, Assistant Pathologist to the Hospital, subjected the organism obtained from the patient's blood to the sugar tests and proved it to be a gonococcus.

R. W.—, a man, *et.* 23, single, admitted to the Miller Hospital April 1st, 1922, under the care of Mr. Joll, with



FINISH OF THE HUNDRED YARDS.

gonococcal rheumatism, chiefly in the left shoulder and the right knee-joint. The temperature ranged between 100° and 103° , and the pulse from 100-120. There was a thick yellow urethral discharge, but gonococci were not found. A few days after admission a sparse papular eruption appeared on the abdomen, chest, and on the extensor aspects of the limbs, and the patient's general condition became markedly worse. I was asked to see him and was inclined to think that the eruption was a secondary syphilitic rash, although the patient denied that he had ever had a chancre. A Wassermann reaction was performed, and .45 gm. of N.A.B. given. The Wassermann reaction proved negative and the injection had little effect on the eruption. The patient remained acutely ill and suffered from vomiting. There was also found to be some rigidity of the muscles of the neck, so that it was considered advisable to determine the condition of his cerebro-spinal fluid. A spinal puncture

was done, and the examination of the fluid proved negative except for a slight increase in the cell-count. A blood-count showed a leucocytosis of 32,000, with 95 per cent. polymorphonuclears. Finally from blood-cultures there was grown by Dr. Standish a Gram-negative diplococcus which morphologically resembled the gonococcus. This was put through sugar tests; and proved both by this and by agglutination tests to be a gonococcus. The patient was treated with repeated intravenous injections of anti-meningococcal serum with evident benefit, and he was able to leave the hospital ten weeks after his admission.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Annual Sports were held at Winchmore Hill on May 26th. The attendance was better than in 1922, and fine weather favoured the meeting. The various events were well contested. The Club is grateful to Mrs. Vick, who presented the prizes, for very kindly giving a beautiful Challenge Cup for the High Jump.

RESULTS.

100 Yards: 1, J. C. Ainsworth-Davis; 2, W. G. Scott-Brown. Time, 11 sec.
120 Yards: 1, B. B. Hosford; 2, A. Clark. Time $13\frac{3}{4}$ sec.
Throwing the Hammer: 1, R. D. Reid; 2, G. H. Day. Distance, 99 ft. 3 in.
120 Yards Hurdles: 1, J. P. Hostord; 2, B. Hodge. Time $19\frac{3}{4}$ sec.
One Mile: 1, H. B. Stallard; 2, H. N. Walker. Time, 4 min. 31 sec.
High Jump: 1, J. R. Macdougall; 2, D. D. Hosford. Height, 5 ft. 8 in. (Challenge Cup to H. G. Stanton at 5 ft. 3 in.)
Putting the Shot: 1, J. W. D. Buttery; 2, R. D. Reid. Distance, 33 ft. 8 in.

Half Mile: 1, B. B. Hosford; 2, E. H. Pentreath.
Long Jump: 1, A. Clark; 2, J. W. O. Holmes. Distance, 20 ft. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
220 Yards: 1, P. R. Viviers; 2, W. G. Scott Brown. Time, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Three Miles: 1, J. R. Beagley; 2, W. W. Darley. Time, 16 min. 20 secs.
Inter-Year Tug-of-War: Winners, Third year.
Inter-Year Relay Race: Winners, Third year.
Quarter Mile: 1, E. H. Pentreath; 2, J. C. Ainsworth-Davis. Time 54 sec. (Challenge Cup to J. C. Ainsworth-Davis.)

All the above events were handicapped, except the 100 Yards and 220 Yards.

The photograph shows the close finish of the 100 Yards.

UNITED HOSPITALS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Shield returns to Bart.'s, who gained it last in 1908.

Bart.'s have now won the Shield fifteen times, compared with the London Hospital's eleven and Guy's ten successes.

The Athletic Meeting, held on June 20th at Stamford Bridge, though badly supported, provided splendid sport.

The Hospital team is to be heartily congratulated on this success.

Individual effort did not win the Shield, but the keenness and plucky efforts of each member of the team contributing in a large measure to the united victory.

The Relay team created a fresh Inter-Hospital record, covering the mile in 3 min. 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.

The following gentlemen secured points for the Hospital.

Half Mile and One Mile: H. B. Stallard.
Putting the Shot: J. W. D. Buttery.
High Jump: H. G. Stanton and W. S. Hinton.
220 Yards: W. G. Scott Brown.
Long Jump: A. Clark.
Quarter Mile: J. C. Ainsworth-Davis.
Hurdles: J. P. Hostord.
Throwing the Hammer: R. D. Reid and G. H. Day.
Tug-of-War: G. W. C. Parker, H. G. Anderson, A. E. Beith, G. H. Day, G. Dietrich, M. G. Fitzgerald, R. O'Kell, H. A. Ware.
Relay Team: W. G. Scott Brown, P. R. Viviers, J. C. Ainsworth Davis, H. B. Stallard.

ABERNETHIAN SOCIETY.

THE Mid-Sessional Address was delivered by Dr. Shore on Thursday, July 5th, at 8.30 p.m.

In opening the proceedings the PRESIDENT, Mr. VISICK, reminded the meeting that Dr. Shore was now resigning the position of Lecturer on Biology after more than forty years.

The text of Dr. Shore's address will be found elsewhere in this issue. Brilliant as it is when read in cold black

and white of this JOURNAL, no report can convey the personality, intonation and gestures of Dr. Shore, which made this address one which will ever be remembered in the history of the Society.

Mr. HEY GROVES, "one of Dr. Shore's oldest chromosomes," proposed a vote of thanks. He said that he had listened fascinated by every sentence. He spoke of Dr. Shore as the teacher who had inspired him with the love of teaching.

Dr. LANGDON BROWN seconded the vote of thanks. He expressed his pleasure at hearing that Dr. Shore, in the latter part of his address, had shown some sympathy for the Neo-Lamarckian point of view. He commented on the possible function of the ductless glands in modifying the developing organism in its pre-natal existence.

In responding to the vote of thanks Dr. SHORE said that there was inevitably some wrench in separating oneself from the work in which one had been so long engaged. He said some students had been very good, and some had been very bad. He remembered one who was an awful dunce. "We at last managed to teach him that there were two sorts of blood-corpusesles. Then we asked him what they were. He replied 'Male and female.' On another occasion this student was asked to state what was under a certain microscope. He replied 'Bacteria.' Strange to say it was correct. We asked him how he knew. He said, 'Well, if I look down a microscope and see nothing at all I always say 'bacteria.'"

As Dr. Shore sat down, "For he's a jolly good fellow," enthusiastically, if not too musically, broke from the crowded audience.

The meeting was then declared closed.

STUDENTS' UNION.

CRICKET CLUB.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. WANDERERS.

Played on Saturday, June 2nd.
The Hospital batted first and lost 7 wickets for 4 runs. C. J. P. Grosvenor proceeded to put up a stubborn resistance, and the 8th wicket did not fall until 104 had been scored. W. F. Gaistford and M. L. Maley carried the score from 125 to 159 before the fall of the last wicket (A. B. Cooper 53, W. F. Gaistford 27, C. J. P. Grosvenor 21). The match remained drawn, the Wanderers' score being 151 for 7 when stumps were drawn.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. R.A.M.C. (ALDERSHOT).

Played on Tuesday, June 12th.
The visitors batted first and scored 184. J. Parrish took 5 wickets for 56 runs, and did the hat-trick. N. E. Cook took 3 for 47. The Hospital just failed to get the runs, being all out for 171. A. Carnegie-Brown played a splendid innings of 58, including three sixes and eight fours. Cook and Parrish batted well for 33 and 45 respectively.

HOSPITALS' CUP.
1st Round.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.
Played on Friday, June 1st.

St. Thomas's, winning the toss, decided to put St. Bart.'s in on what might have been a difficult wicket. A good stand by the first pair, N. E. Cook and G. C. Woods Brown, resulted in 96 being scored before the fall of the first wicket. The total eventually reached 192.

St. Thomas's batted steadily and won with three wickets in hand. Scores:

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.	ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.
G. C. Woods Brown, c Doggart, b Berridge . . . 53	E. R. Weaver Adams, c Watson, b Parrish . . . 62
N. E. Cook, c Childs, b Berridge . . . 59	M. M. Jerram, run out . . . 24
E. H. Watkins, c J. L. Farquharson, b Berridge. 13	S. Farquharson, c Parrish, b Watkins . . . 7
R. H. Maingot, c Cooper, b Berridge . . . 0	G. D. Gordon, c Watson, b Cook . . . 26
A. E. Parkes, b Doggart . . . 2	W. C. M. Berridge, c Grosvenor, b Cooper . . . 27
A. Carnegie-Brown, b Berridge . . . 23	M. A. Webb-Peploe, run out . . . 11
J. Parrish, b Berridge . . . 28	R. C. Childs, c Watkins, b Cook . . . 9
C. J. P. Grosvenor, c S. Farquharson, b Doggart . . . 1	G. K. Cooper, not out . . . 21
A. B. Cooper, c S. Farquharson, b Doggart . . . 1	J. H. Doggart, not out . . . 1
W. D. Watson, b Doggart . . . 4	J. S. Farquharson } did not bat.
M. L. Malley, not out . . . 2	A. L. Canby } Extras . . . 9
Extras . . . 6	
Total . . . 192	Total (7 wkts.) . . . 197

Bowling.—A. B. Cooper 1 for 48, R. H. Maingot 0 for 30, M. L. Malley 0 for 23, J. Parrish 1 for 26, W. D. Watson 0 for 9, E. H. Watkins 1 for 12, N. E. Cook 2 for 40.

OTHER CRICKET NEWS.
Won 3, Drawn 2, Lost 5.

Saturday, May 5th, v. Southgate.—The Hospital batted first, putting up a score of 120. R. H. Maingot, M. G. Fitzgerald and C. J. P. Grosvenor batted well. Owing to good bowling by A. B. Cooper, who took 8 wickets for 30 runs, Southgate collapsed and only scored 81. Result: Won by 48 runs.

Saturday, May 12th, v. Winchmore Hill.—Batting first on an easy wicket the Hospital scored steadily and were all out for 154 (A. Carnegie-Brown 28, E. H. Watkins 26). Winchmore Hill, owing to free scoring by Mr. W. Sell, passed this total with 7 wickets down. Result: Lost by 3 wickets.

Saturday, May 19th, v. St. Albans.—The Hospital lost the toss and St. Albans scored 99, A. B. Cooper taking 5 wickets for 25 runs. E. H. Watkins played a splendid innings for the Hospital, scoring freely all round the wicket, and the necessary runs were put on for the loss of 5 wickets (E. H. Watkins 77 not out, G. C. Woods Brown 43). Result: Won by 5 wickets.

Monday, May 21st, v. Croydon.—The Hospital batted first and scored 130. Croydon passed the Hospital's score with only 5 wickets down, and, playing out time, scored 187 for 9. (A. B. Cooper 6 wickets for 77 runs.)

Tuesday, May 22nd, v. Winchmore Hill.—Winchmore Hill batted first, and after starting badly, scored 192 for the loss of 9 wickets and declared. The Hospital replied poorly and were all out for 107 (J. Parrish 34).

Saturday, May 26th, v. St. Albans.—St. Albans batted first and scored 190 for the loss of 6 wickets and declared. The Hospital lost the first 4 wickets for 6 runs, but owing to careful play by A. E. Parker and J. Parrish time was reached with the score at 79 for 6 wickets.

RIFLE CLUB.

The season has, in spite of rather bad weather for the first rounds of the Armitage Cup, been extremely successful. At the commencement of the season the team found itself minus three of its last year's members, torn from it by the clutching hand of the summer exami-

nations and the extra work necessitated by translation to higher spheres! None the less their places were admirably filled by "new discoveries," who, on being taken down to Bisley, put on scores up to and above the usual inter-hospital standard.

The Armitage Cup competition was shot for as usual by Guy's, London, Thomas's and Bart.'s, and this year in addition St. George's entered. Again, as in the past, the contest became a duel between Bart.'s and Guy's, although towards the close St. George's made a brilliant effort to catch up.

The competition ended by Bart.'s winning the cup for the second year running, with the rather narrow margin of 18 points. The standard of shooting was throughout better than last year's.

ARMITAGE CUP SCORES.

	I	II	III	IV	Total.
Bart.'s	523	507	545	556	2131
Guy's	523	500	528	562	2113
St. George's	453	468	488	536	1945
London	413	441	492	retired.	—
Thomas's	407	retired.	—	—	—

The United Hospitals Cup, shot for during the Bisley meeting on July 12th by teams of five and competed for by Bart.'s, Guy's and London, resulted in a complete victory for Bart.'s, the shooting that day being well up to first-class standard and getting the Hospital well into the eye of the shooting world.

UNITED HOSPITALS CUP.

Scores:

10 shots at 500 yards.

M. J. Harker	59
N. A. Jory	48
J. Elgood	48
E. F. Molony	46
A. W. L. Row	45

Highest possible score 250.

London, 211; Guy's, 208.

In the Inter-Hospitals prize meeting the prizes were much more evenly divided among the hospitals than last year, and the standard of shooting showed a distinct improvement.

Five people from the Hospital entered largely for the National Rifle Association's prize meeting, but owing to one of them striking a more lucrative proposition only four went down to Bisley.

Several signal successes resulted from the efforts of these four, the following being the most noteworthy:

- King's Hundred Badges—J. Elgood Silver Medal.
- M. J. Harker.
- St. George's Badges—M. J. Harker.
- International Badge (Ireland)—E. F. Molony.
- A. W. L. Row shot very well and figured in several prize lists, while Molony apparently found "egg" shooting a very profitable game!

Altogether a most successful season, but more people still are wanted, and the Captain or Secretary would be very glad to have the names of all who have had previous experience of open range shooting and are prepared to take it up next year.

SWIMMING CLUB.

The following friendly matches have been played this season:

	Polo.	Team race.
May 4th v. University College	Won 3-2	Won.
" 10th v. Barry S.C.	Lost 2-3	—
" 11th v. Barclay's Bank	Won 2-nil	Won.
" 16th v. Old Paulines	Won 2-1	Lost.
" 18th v. University College	Lost 0-2	Lost.
" 28th v. King's College Hosp.	Won 4-2	Won.
June 1st v. Imperial College	Won 3-1	Won.
" 8th v. Old Citizens	Drawn 2-2	—
" 14th v. Imperial College	Won 4-2	Won.
" 15th v. King's College Hosp.	Won 7-nil	—

INTER-HOSPITAL CUP.
1st Round.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

On June 4th. We won the Swimming easily by 30 pts. to 15. Hodge won the Diving, while Day tied for third.

100 Yards: 2, Dietrich; 3, Jory.
50 Yards: 1, Abernethy; 2, King.

25 Yards: 1, Day; 3, Harker.
Team Race won easily.

Polo won 3-2. Goals by Abernethy (2) and Drury (1). Team: J. H. Atwood, G. Dietrich, M. J. Harker, N. A. Jory, G. D. Drury, G. H. Day, D. A. Abernethy.

2nd Round.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. LONDON HOSPITAL.

On June 12th. In this match we won the Swimming by 34 pts. to 11. The Diving was drawn, Hodge getting second and Day third. On having another dive each we won by a narrow margin.

100 Yards: 1, Dietrich; 2, Jory.
50 Yards: 1, Abernethy; 2, Harker.

25 Yards: 1, Day; 2, Drury.
Team Race won easily.

Polo won 5 to nil. Goals by Day (5), Abernethy (4). Team: J. H. Atwood, G. Dietrich, M. J. Harker, N. A. Jory, F. H. King, G. H. Day, D. A. Abernethy.

GOLF CLUB.

Match v. St. Leonards-on-Sea Golf Club at St. Leonards on June 2nd. A very enjoyable day was spent, the match resulting in a win for the Hospital.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

H. Smith	0	West	1 1/2
Coles	1	Sharpe	0
J. H. T. Davies	0	McKinnell	0
Barnes	1 1/2	Rowstone	1
J. G. Cox	1	Kelt	0
Houfton	1	Dr. Brodribb	0
Mackenzie	0	King	1
Holmes	1	Brackett	1 1/2
Greenwood	0	Hodgkinson	1 1/2
R. G. Williams	1	Dr. Baird	0
	1	Capt. Manwood	0
	6 1/2		4 1/2

Match v. St. Thomas's Hospital in Semi-Final of the Inter-Hospital Cup at Sandy Lodge on July 12th. We succeeded in beating the present holders of the Cup.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. ST. THOMAS'S.

N. F. Chillingworth	0	H. Gardiner-Hill	1 1/2
H. E. Houfton	0	Neilson	1 1/2
H. Smith	1	Coverdale	1 1/2
J. H. T. Davies	1 1/2	Jerram	1
J. G. Cox	1 1/2	Miller	0
J. Ness-Walker	1 1/2	Miller	0
C. A. Francis	1	Sellick	0
J. Holmes	1 1/2	Walters	0
Davies and Houfton	0	Hill and Neilson	1 1/2
Smith and Cox	1 1/2	Coverdale and Jerram	0
Ness-Walker and Holmes	1	Miller and Miller	0
Chillingworth and Francis	1 1/2	Sellick and Walters	1
	8 1/2		6

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

SIR,—Hearty congratulations on your beautiful Octocentenary number!

It is, however, disappointing to read that the Memorial Fund appeal has not met with the response it deserves.

Perhaps it is excusable, as most of us have already subscribed to our old schools, and to local war memorials.

A better response might be forthcoming if we knew the form the memorial is to take.

May I suggest one more scheme that might appeal to the imagination?

The Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great has a beautiful 12th century gateway; the Hospital has an 18th century; a 20th century gateway to the new Medical College to be built in Giltspur Street would associate the memory of our fallen with the progress and continuity of Bart.'s throughout the centuries.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. MCKINNEY.

CHARLESTOWN;
July 5th, 1923.

REVIEWS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL REPORTS. Vol. LVI, Part II. (London: John Murray.) Pp. 195. Price 7s. 6d.

This number contains a beautiful portrait of Sir Norman Moore and an appreciation of him by Dr. J. A. Ormerod. Beyond this it is a syphilologists' number, since articles appear on the History of Syphilis by Sir D'Arcy Power, Ante-natal and Post-natal Syphilis by John Adams, The Bearing of Syphilis upon Life Assurance by W. P. S. Branson, Syphilis of the Nervous System by C. M. Hinds-Howell, and the Prevention of Syphilis by Brevet-Col. L. W. Harrison. The names of these writers, each an acknowledged master of his branch of the subject, is sufficient recommendation.

Mr. W. Girling Ball discusses Diverticulum of the Bladder, and especially, perhaps, its origin; whilst we are glad to see an article from a member of the younger generation in an account of Acetoneuria in Surgery by G. H. Caiger.

We are glad that the Reports are becoming more adequately illustrated. They are extremely readable.

HEMATOLOGY IN GENERAL PRACTICE. By A. KNYVETT GORDON, M.D., B.C., B.A. (Gantab.). (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) 3 Plates. Pp. viii + 100. Price 5s. net.

This little book is primarily intended as a guide to the general practitioner who wishes to make blood examinations to help him in diagnosis, but who has not the technical experience necessary.

Much valuable material is found in the work, but we think that the author relies too much upon his early "rough" examination. The practitioner who relies upon his early "films" without making complete blood counts is going to make many mistakes. It seems to us that the author suggests that a novice can find information in his film which in reality only a very experienced man can dare to do.

As a stimulus to make blood examinations the book, which is very readable, will perform a useful purpose.

MEDICAL NURSING AND AFTER-TREATMENT: A HANDBOOK FOR NURSES AND OTHERS. By H. C. KUTHERFORD DARLING, M.D., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.). (London: J. & A. Churchill, Second Edition. 138 Illustrations. Pp. 596. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The "Others" for which the author modestly suggests that this book has been written might well include all undergraduate students of surgery and many graduates.

The arrangement of the book is admirable. Three hundred and twenty pages are given to "General Surgical Nursing." This section of the work includes such chapters as "Surgical Technique—Principles, Paths of Infection and Technique," "The Operating Theatre," "Operations in Private Practice," "After-treatment of Operations—Immediate and Remote." There are, of course, many points upon which the advice given herein differs from the practice at St. Bartholomew's. It is, we think, wisest and best in applying plaster-of-Paris bandages to saturate the bandages in warm water,

DUFTON, H. T., Ruskley, Palace Avenue, Paignton, S. Devon.
 DUNSCOMBE, C., Resident Medical Officer, Brighton Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, Beveandean Road, Brighton.
 FAVELL, R. V., Penberth, St. Buryan S.O., Cornwall.
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 FELDEN, F. E., Siscoewles, Eulder Park, Esher.
 GOWRING, B. W., Brittoncot, Hook Heath, Woking.
 GRAVEE, H. C., 60, Park Place, Caiddif.
 HARTLEY, J. D., "Bedford," Darnley Road, Gravesend, Herts.
 HAYNES, H. E., Greyfriars, Evesham.
 HEWITT, D. W., Surg.-Capt. R.N., Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Gosport, Hants.
 HILL, N. H., M.D., M.R.C.P., 46, Queen Anne Street, W. 1. (Tel. Mayfair 4432.)
 HOMA, B., House Physician, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.
 HOLBY, R., Tremayne, Grand Avenue, Worthing.
 HULBERT, H. L. P., Villa Jeannette, Grasse, A. M. France. (Retired.)
 JEPSON, W. B., Sayes, W. Byfleet, Surrey.
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 WURACK, F., The Croft, Finchampstead, Wokingham, Berks.
 WOODERSON, H. D., 40, Milton Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 WOOLLEY, J. M., Lt.-Col. I.M.S., 4, Somerhill Road, Hove, Sussex.

APPOINTMENTS.

DUNSCOMBE, C., appointed Resident Medical Officer, Brighton Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, Brighton.
 DRUITT, A. E., appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Hampshire.
 HOMA, B., appointed House Physician, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.
 ROBERTON, J. A. W., appointed House Physician, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.
 SAUNDERS, W. E. R., appointed Medical Officer of Health, Quandon Urban District Council, and Medical Officer of Health, Mountsorel Cottage Hospital.
 SKAIFE, W. F., appointed whole-time Medical Officer to the Native Hospitals of Witwatersrand and New Primrose Gold Mines.
 WHARRY, H. M., appointed Chief Assistant, Throat and Ear Department, University College.

BIRTHS.

BOMFORD.—On July 16th, at Melrose, York Road, St. Albans, to Winifred, wife of Major I. L. Bomford, I.M.S.—a son.
 EVANS.—On May 31st, at Church Street Nursing Home, Bath, to Agnes, wife of Tyrell George Evans, The Abbey House, Beckington—a son.
 FRANKLYN.—On May 21st, at a nursing home, Crouch End Hill, N., to Olive, wife of Harold Franklyn, M.R.C.S.—a daughter.
 FRENCH.—On April 28th, at 12, Beauchamp Square, Leamington Spa, to Dr. and Mrs. R. French, a daughter.
 GRAY.—On May 28th, at Vew Tree, West Malling, to Florence, wife of Henry Gray, M.R.C.S.—a son.
 HINE.—On July 6th, at Colleshill House, Berkhamsted, to Margaret, wife of T. G. Macaulay Hine, O.B.E., M.D.—a daughter.
 IN THURN.—On July 14th, at 97, High Street, North Finchley, to Eileen, wife of R. M. In Thurn—a daughter.
 KITCHING.—On July 5th, at a nursing home, Leeds, to Dr. and Mrs. Kitching, of Wetherby—a son.
 KRIGE.—On July 13th, at Burgershorsdorp, Cape Province, to Aileen, wife of Dr. C. F. Krige—a son. (By cable.)
 NOON.—On May 21st, at 25, Thorpe Road, Norwich, to the wife of Charles Noon, F.R.C.S.—a son.

SCOTT.—On May 21st, at Coupur House, Blandford, to Dorothy (nee Kenworthy-Browne), wife of Lt.-Col. L. Bodley Scott, M.D., I.M.S.—a son.
 SYMES.—On June 30th, at Mandalay, Burma, the wife of Major A. J. Symes, I.M.S.—a son.
 VINTER.—On May 14th, in St. Kitts, B.W.I., to Dorothy, wife of N. S. B. Vinter—a daughter.
 WHITING.—On June 2nd, to Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Whiting, at 51, Woodlands Road, Ilford—a son.

SILVER WEDDING.

MACINTOSH—BALLARD.—On June 18th, 1898, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev. C. J. Ridgway, D.D., late Bishop of Chichester, assisted by the Rev. D. W. Barnett, M.A., Rector of High Barnet, and the Rev. S. Ive, M.A., John Stewart Mackintosh, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., second son of the late John Stewart Mackintosh, of 4, Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, to Alice Emmeline, daughter of the late Edward Ballard, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

MARRIAGES.

ATKIN—CUMMING.—On July 2nd, at All Souls', Langham Place, by the Rev. Frank R. Marriott, Rector of Wootton, Oxon, and the Rev. R. Courtier-Foster, of All Souls', Charles Sydney, elder son of Charles Atkin, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Atkin, of Fendelife Croft, Sheffield, and Anita, younger daughter of the late Alexander Cumming, of Singapore.
 VINER—DE LA MARE.—On June 9th, at St. Barnabas' Church, Addison Road, Kensington, Geoffrey Viner, F.R.C.S., to "Mona" de la Mare.
 WINNICOTT—TAYLOR.—On July 7th, at the Parish Church, Frensham, by the Rev. M. C. H. Collet, M.A., Donald Woods Winnicott, M.A., M.R.C.P., only son of J. F. Winnicott, Esq., J.P., of Plymouth, to Alice Buxton Taylor, second daughter of Mrs. E. M. Taylor, and of the late Prof. John W. Taylor, M.Sc., F.R.C.S., of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

BROOK.—On July 11th, 1923, at Visalia, California, Thomas Brook, eldest son of W. H. B. Brook, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Lincoln, aged 28.
 COLLINS.—On May 20th, 1923, Walter Charles Grossett Collins, M.D., elder son of the late Charles Howel Collins, surgeon of Chew Magna, Somerset.
 EMERY.—On June 10th, 1923, at the Red Cross Hospital, Brighton, Walter D'Este Emery, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., aged 53.
 HARRIS.—On May 30th, 1923, John Delpratt Harris, M.D., of Exeter, aged 73.
 KIRBY.—On July 3rd, 1923, at Bromley Lodge, Bromley, Kent, Dr. Albert Edward Kirby, aged 74.
 MURRELL.—On June 5th, 1923, George Frederick Murrell, of Bentheim Lodge, London Road, Reading, aged 55.
 ROBBES.—On June 23rd, 1923, at Vine House, Grantham, after a short illness, Mary Dorothea, wife of Charles H. D. Robbs, M.B., and eldest daughter of the Ven. G. W. Jeurwine, Archdeacon of Lincoln, aged 41.
 TROUTBECK.—On June 3rd, 1923, at 131, Ashley Gardens, S.W., suddenly of angina pectoris, Henry Troutbeck, M.B., B.C., second son of the late Rev. John Troutbeck, D.D., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria, and Precentor of Westminster.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Dooks for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

The Annual Subscription to the Journal is 7s. 6d., including postage. Subscriptions should be sent to the MANAGER, W. E. SARGANT, M.R.C.S., at the Hospital.

All Communications, financial or otherwise, relative to Advertisements ONLY should be addressed to ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, The Journal Office, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. Telephone: City 510.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital



JOURNAL.

Vol. XXX.—No. 12.]

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1923.

PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Fri., Aug. 31.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.
 Tues., Sept. 4.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
 Fri., „ 7.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
 Tues., „ 11.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
 Fri., „ 14.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.
 Tues., „ 18.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.
 Thurs., „ 20.—Last date for sending in matter for the October number of the Journal.
 Fri., „ 21.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
 Tues., „ 25.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
 Fri., „ 28.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.

EDITORIAL.

NE might well write of the month of August what Pope wrote of the classical Alexandrine, "That like a wounded snake drags its slow length along."

Kindly authorities having made it as difficult as possible to do any work during this month, the mere student finds excellent excuses for lingering long over breakfast, and for leaving the Hospital early in the afternoon. The getting of lunch is certainly not attended with the usual length of "refractory period," although the Catering Company, doubtless feeling that our psychic digestive processes would be inhibited without it, have striven to reproduce the wonted congestion by piling chairs on most of the tables at the far end of the dining hall.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of the Senior Dental Surgeon, Mr. R. C. Ackland. A funeral service was held in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great on Thursday, August 9th.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter from an old Bart's man containing Gandhi's criticism of the medical profession. This should make an interesting prelude to a series shortly to be published in this Journal under the heading—

"O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us
 To see oursels as ithers see us."

There has been no small stir in Hospital over the renaming of John Ward. In view of the article on this subject found elsewhere we refrain from further comment here.

We hear that a most interesting gift has recently been made to the Hospital. A Smithfield merchant so pitied the children who passed his business premises on their tearful, and often sanguinary, return from the minor operations theatre, that he has promised to give up to £500 a year to provide taxis to convey youthful patients to their homes. The generous gentleman is Mr. G. W. Potts. It is estimated that some thirty to forty children will benefit each week by this kindly action.

Remembering the recent discussion of professional advertising, a paper sent to us from Mexico is of considerable interest. Fully a column and a half is devoted to the advertisements of some thirty medical practitioners, who state clearly the particular diseases that they undertake to cure.

Although every effort is made to turn out men from this medical college who shall be equal to any emergency in general practice, we feel that the first few months of private work must contain many "shocks" for the recently qualified. So we are hoping to start at an early date a series of short articles on "The Shocks of General

Practice," which we hope will call forth some helpful correspondence.

We cordially invite recently qualified Bart.'s men to send us their thoughts on this subject.

* * *

The fourth list of subscribers to the Bart.'s War Memorial Fund will be found in this issue. The total is still £236 below that at which Mr. Girling Ball is aiming. We are reminded that the number of subscribers is still under 450. We hope that old Bart.'s men will make it possible for us to print a list next month which shows the total sum of £2000 realised.

* * *

We repeat that in a publication like the *Year Book*, with its directory of thousands of medical men, it is inevitable that some errors should arise.

We particularly regret one which has recently been called to our notice. Mr. R. A. Ramsay's address should be 4, Bryanston Street, W. 1.

* * *

We are reminded of the Fleet Street Week for Bart.'s to be held next month.

We hope that students will put their usual energy and enthusiasm into the Flag Day collections in the City on Friday, October 26th.

TO MY STETHOSCOPE.



SYMBOL of the doctor's art;
Thing of awe and mystery,
Read into this wayward heart,
Breathe to me its history.

Is it normal rhythm pray?
Is impaired the "lubb" or "düpp"?
Does regurgitation say,
"Poor old thing, your number's üpp"?

Let me hear your "mummr" clear,
Charm my ears to ecstasy;
Show me that, which, year by year,
Men would give their necks to see!

* * *

But rejected is my suit;
I with favour am not seen;
Not for me th' elusive bruit,
(Stead of one I hear umpton!)

Then, since thou my aims decrie,
And upset my mental poise,
Take it not amiss if I,
Myself, emit a "blowing noise"!

I. L.

ROBERT CRAIG ACKLAND, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.



ACKLAND came to Bart.'s in 1891 as Assistant Dental Surgeon after serving as a Demonstrator of Anatomy at Charing Cross. In these early days, when he taught the dressers the art of extraction in most kindly fashion, the writer made his acquaintance—an acquaintance which ripened into a friendship of close on thirty years. It was a very precious friendship, for he was a very lovable man. Ten years and a little more ago, the writer said of "Ethel" Smith in the BART.'s JOURNAL what, alas! he can now say of Bob Ackland: "Here indeed was a man. To know him was to love him." Ackland had an unbounded admiration for Ethel Smith. They were both men's men, with singular attractions. Ackland possessed a magnetism, compounded of good looks, boyish gaiety and generous instincts. Modestly and unobtrusively he was always doing somebody a good turn. Ackland served Bart.'s for 32 years, and there must be many Bart.'s men and many Bart.'s patients who will lament his death. For he had that sympathetic touch which attracted and endeared him to those with whom he came in contact. He was very proud of his post at Bart.'s. Only the day before his death he said, "How splendid it is to be a colleague of such good fellows." Ackland was at his very best when entertaining at his house in Brook Street. How his friends loved to dine there! He was such good company, such a good *raconteur*! In the outdoor life which he loved his boyish exuberance was always to the fore. He was a good shot, and a keen motorist when motors were in their infancy. Whether shooting, playing golf, or driving a car, his consideration for the other man stood out as an example to many. Those who were privileged to know him in his happy home life, away from the worries of work in his delightful home by the sea, could know the inner depths of the man. Ackland was not content to follow the beaten path in dental surgery. He was one of the first in this country to realise the great importance of dental sepsis in relation to general ill-health. His pioneer work is now fully accepted, and there are many who, after enduring years of unsuccessful treatment, now owe to him a debt of gratitude for health restored. The war came, and for him the call was strong. Like many another he gave his untiring best in splendid but exacting home service. At the beginning of the war he took an active part in organising the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, and served for a short time with the Hospital in France. Later he organised and commanded, under the British Red Cross Society, a special hospital for injuries to the

jaw—the first of its kind in the country. Here he worked with indefatigable energy, and for his services received the C.B.E. at the end of the war. In this work he gave of his best gladly, lovingly and unsparingly, for above all he loved his fellow man; but he paid the price. Never very robust, he emerged from the war a tired man. He sorely needed a rest, but was soon engulfed once more in the strain of a large practice. The inevitable happened. His friends became anxious. Bob Ackland without that cheery smile and merry laugh—What was amiss? Alas, persuasion to take a long rest came too late, and the end came with tragic suddenness. . . . He passed to his well-earned rest beneath the Union Jack, while the strains of the Last Post tugged at the heart-strings of his many friends in that beautiful old Church where Rahere rests. Robert Ackland was a personal friend and a great admirer of Captain Scott. Had he served under Scott and failed in physical fitness, he, too, like "Titus" Oates, would have crept out into the all-embracing blizzard. For he, too, was a "very gallant gentleman."—R. I. P.

A memorial service was held in the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less on August 9th.

A SURGICAL OPINION GIVEN BY PERCIVAL POTT IN 1785.



R. ERIK WALLER, of Lidköping, Sweden, told me during the recent meeting of the International Society of Surgery in London that he had an original letter belonging to Percival Pott. He has now sent me the following copy, which appears to be of sufficient interest to print. It runs:

"Celeberrimo ac Eruditissimo Leopold: nob; de Avenbrugg medicinæ Doctori.

"Ex Epistola tua (dat; 5 Maii) qua me honoratum habes, conditionem juberis, ex ano nonnunquam protrusum, neque ad Scirrhosam, neque ad Carcinomatosam classem adscribi debet agnosco. A descriptione tua mali, omne remedium internum, et omne medicamentum externum incassum fore arbitror, et si naturam morbi rite comprehendo spes sola ex extirpatione excrementia pendet.

"Metus Hemorrhagiæ usum Cultri vetat et ideo Ligatio sola res tentari potest.

"De practiitate Ligationis Chirurgus, partibus accuratè examinatis et natura mali bene perpensa, judicabit.

"Londini, 22 Maii, 1785. PERCIVAL POTT."

The latter may be read as follows:

"To the very celebrated and learned nobleman Leopold of Avenbrugg, Doctor of Medicine.

"From your letter (dated May 5th) with which you have honoured me, you ask about the condition (of the swelling which is) sometimes protruded from the anus. I understand that it cannot be assigned either to the scirrhus or to the cancerous group (of tumours). From your description of the malady I judge that any internal remedy or external application would be useless, and if I understand the nature of the evil rightly the only hope of a cure lies in extirpation of the excrescence.

"The fear of hæmorrhage prevents the use of the knife and a ligature therefore remains the only thing to be tried. The surgeon will decide upon the suitability of a ligature when he has carefully examined the parts and well weighed the nature of the evil.

"London, 22nd May, 1785. PERCIVAL POTT."

The patient seems to have been suffering from a pedunculated rectal polypus. The letter shows that Pott's fame had extended as far as Sweden, and that he had sufficient knowledge of the *litera humanioris* to write in dog Latin. D'ARCY POWER.

FROM BENGAL.

By H. E. FLINT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.



It has occurred to me that on the rare occasions when you are hard up for some news or article to fill our JOURNAL, you might be glad to have something up your sleeve to fall back upon; so in the hope that I may be able to meet this requirement I sit down to write some jottings that may be of some interest to your readers. I feel bound to relate that some years ago I wrote two letters to the Editor of our JOURNAL. They were not inserted nor their receipt acknowledged. As this was before the war they could not have gone down in the Mediterranean. As a consequence one's ardour to contribute was considerably damped. However, I was bound to assume that my communication was not thought to be of sufficient interest to justify publication. Be that as it may, I am bold enough to make a third attempt, because I have noticed that the present Editor or Editors are of a more "sporting" character than some of their predecessors, and that from time to time they have appealed for overseas contributions. Those who take an interest in matters relating to India will be familiar with a fellow of the name of Gandhi. Though in jail at the present time, he has the ear of all young India. His views on the medical profession are so remarkable that I venture to put before you extracts thereon culled from one of his books *The Writings of Mr. M. K. Gandhi*. He wrote thus: "Medical science is the concentrated essence of black magic. Quackery is infinitely pre-

ferable to what passes for high medical skill." "Hospitals are the instruments that the Devil has been using for his own purpose, in order to keep his hold on his kingdom. They perpetuate vice, misery, degradation and real slavery. I was entirely off the track when I considered that I should receive a medical training. It would be sinful for me in any way whatsoever to take part in the abominations that go on in the hospitals." "If there were no hospitals for venereal diseases or even for consumptives, we should have less consumption and sexual vice amongst us." "India's salvation consists in unlearning what she has learnt during the past 50 years. Railways, telegraphs, lawyers, doctors, hospitals and such like have all to go."

I may say that I had some correspondence with the writer of these extraordinary statements to try and find out what was at the back of his mind. I intimated to him that had they been published by an Englishman in England his friends would have sent an expert in lunacy to wait upon him and inquire into the state of his mind. So far as I could make out, Gandhi has great antipathy to vivisectionists (he is not alone in this), and *re* venereal diseases, his opinion is that if a patient suffering from syphilis or gonorrhoea received no treatment for his afflictions and had to endure all the pain and suffering without any alleviation, he would be so "fed up" that he would take jolly good care not to contract the disease again, whereas nowadays with "606" or "914" injections his recovery is so quick (no Irishism) and his sufferings reduced to a minimum. There is, of course, something to be said in favour of this, though in my experience out here I have not found any patient to favour it. All who are admitted suffering from sexual diseases are told of Mr. Gandhi's views and advice, but I have yet to find anyone willing to abide by it. About his reference to consumption, he was unable to give any lucid explanation of his theory. I told him politely that his expressed opinions were the ravings of a diseased and disordered mind, that fifty years ago there was no known cure for cholera, dysentery, plague, leprosy, kala-azar, malarial fevers and other tropical diseases, and if we were to forget all we had learned during these past fifty years, he was giving it out as his considered wish that many thousands more of his own fellow-countrymen should die every year than already do.

Talking of leprosy reminds me that a few years back a patient came to me with symptoms that suggested leprosy. I sent him on to Dr. Muir, the research worker on leprosy in Calcutta. His report was that the patient was suffering from anæsthetic leprosy. I told the Padre who had brought the patient to me in the first instance that the diagnosis was leprosy of the anæsthetic type. A few days later the Padre returned to tell me that he

thought Dr. Muir had made a mistake in the diagnosis, because he had inquired very carefully of the patient's mother, and she swore that her son had never had an anæsthetic in his life.

I had intended to tell you something about our work here, especially about the peculiar ideas of treatment that the Dengalis have, as met with in our dispensary and hospital, but I find I have rambled on far enough for one letter; but if you would like to have two more letters, one on the out-patients and one on the in-patients, and will kindly notify me to that effect, I shall be pleased to do my best to oblige you.

C.M.S. MEDICAL MISSION,
RANAGHAT, NADIA DISTRICT,
BENGAL, INDIA;
March 7th, 1923.

FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

IHAVE had in my country practice several rather interesting cases of hydroceles and testicular swellings. As one gets old and experienced (I have been in general practice since 1897, am an ex-H.S. and resident midwifery officer of Bart.'s and with rather high degrees), somehow one likes to narrate things likely to interest and instruct and possibly amuse. This for introduction of my occasional papers. The notes are scrappy and only essentials are given.

Et. 38.—He had had his hydrocele tapped frequently. On a stormy Christmas Eve I was sent for to relieve his unusual pain after the previous day's tapping. I found a strangulated hernia, which I found at the operation I had tapped too! My trochar must have pierced the gut right across. He did quite well, and I did a radical cure of his hydrocele by rapidly removing a piece of tunica vaginalis.

Et. 50.—Had been tapped every 2 or 3 months. On the last occasion my partner drew a blank—or at least nearly a blank. Yet there was translucency. He tapped 3 times at the same sitting, drawing off the usual half pint or more. The sac had become loculated.

Et. 60.—His hydrocele suddenly disappeared with a snap, audible and felt, whilst hunting. There was no recurrence for over 2 years, when the thing resumed its usual course. The fluid had diffused into the cellular tissues.

I remember a case at the West London Hospital, whose hydrocele-tapping by me for the usual surgeon was followed by hæmatocele and a good deal of sloughing. I was thoroughly strafed—but eventually beloved when the patient found himself radically cured.

I find few hydrocele people worry about radical cures.

A CASE OF DELAYED ANÆSTHETIC POISONING.

By W. E. M. MITCHELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

IN February 21st, 1923, a Jewish boy, æt. 9, was brought up to the Hospital with pain in the lower part of his abdomen.

History of present condition: February 18th, 1923.—The boy suddenly felt pain in the middle of the lower half of his abdomen. Pain aching in character. Bowels were open twice after pain came on. He vomited once, and was put to bed.

February 19th: The pain was less severe. He vomited once. Bowels not open.

February 20th: Pain was felt more on the left side of the lower half of his abdomen. Bowels not open. No vomiting.

February 21st: Pain on left side constantly present. Bowels not open. No vomiting.

Past history.—He had always been strong and healthy.

Family history.—*Nil ad rem.*

Condition on admission.—February 21st, 5 p.m.: The boy looked ill; tongue furred; temperature, 99.4° F.; pulse, 124 per min.; respirations, 24 per min.; chest, *nil* abnormal discovered. Abdomen not distended, movement poor in lower half; rigidity all over abdomen, but especially well-marked in the lower half of the right rectus; tenderness in the mid-line one inch above pubes. *Per rectum*, tender swelling one inch in diameter felt at the promontory of the sacrum in the mid-line.

Diagnosis.—Appendicitis, acute; appendix hanging over brim of pelvis near mid-line.

Operation, February 22nd, 1 a.m., by Mr. Ball in Theatre C.—Anæsthetic: pure chloroform—open method. Right para-rectal incision. Appendix found hanging over brim of pelvis near mid-line. Appendix delivered; it was gangrenous in its distal inch and perforated at the tip. Offensive sero-purulent fluid in the pelvis was swabbed out, the appendix removed, and a red rubber drainage tube, one inch in diameter, passed down into the pelvis. Time of operation, seventeen minutes.

Patient passed a quiet night until 10 a.m. February 22nd. Then he began to vomit, and this vomiting was more frequently repeated than usual.

12 noon.—Vomiting every thirty minutes; dark brown fluid, about 2 oz. each time.

2 p.m.—Vomiting stopped. Colour pale. Child very thirsty.

5 p.m.—10 oz. saline *per rectum* was returned.

8 p.m.—Vomiting of the same dark brown material recommenced and recurred every thirty minutes.

10 p.m.—Vomiting continuously, same material. Dis-

They seem quite satisfied with their tapping. The cases treated by injection were by no means satisfactory; shock gave one much anxiety, and I only remember one out of several that got cured. I have seen quite a lot of infantile and childhood hydroceles. If not associated with undescended testicle they nearly always get well without operation.

Hydrocele fluid is an excellent manure.

I have tried subcutaneous injection into scrotum of hydrocele fluid after tapping. Nothing happens worthy of notice. I believe pleural effusions don't recur after analogous treatment. But then I try not to see recurrent effusions and call them thickened pleura!! In most cases I feel sure this is a correct diagnosis.

We are having a mumps epidemic. A boy, æt. 18, got orchitis on his tenth day. The constitutional signs of hyperpyrexia and delirium were very great. In most cases of mumps the submaxillary salivary gland is involved. How very difficult it often is to diagnose this from enlarged submaxillary lymphatic gland when one doesn't suspect mumps. Salivary calculus is quite frequent with the too common oral sepsis. Just lately we have had a case of submaxillary actinomycosis. The "professors" were discussing lymphosarcoma or calculus. I had said "Give the man 60 grains of pot. iod. daily"—having seen a case at Bart.'s.

The mump orchitis is apt very soon to lead to atrophy. Last week a man came to me for an opinion on the enlargement of his right testicle that had been persistently and vigorously yet unsuccessfully treated. I found it was but relative enlargement. The left testicle had atrophied, evidently after mumps 10 years previously. Incidentally I may say I make daily mistakes and keep them in a note-book (see some previous articles by me).

A propos of atrophy, in 1920 I had a boy under my care who must have twisted his cord in turning over in bed (so he said). His condition was so acute that I thought of removing the testicle, but after some leeching it settled down and in 3 weeks it was the size of a broad bean seed.

I have had several cases of men who don't want their wives to have another Caesarian section, nor another abortion induced, who dislike contraceptive measures, or for whom children are, to say the least of it, inexpedient for various reasons. Ligation of their vasa ought to be good treatment, but I can't get a surgeon to do it for me, and I don't care to do it myself. I should much like to hear views on this subject. There should be no impotence, and the internal secretion should be preserved, and conceivably enlarged prostates would be prevented. I am assuming, of course, that it is agreed another child should not come into the world from the pair. That's another story.

W. H. M.

tension of abdomen. No pain. Wound healthy. Grinding of the teeth well marked.

10.30 p.m.—Child stuporous, eyes half closed. Slight dyspnoea like air-hunger. Acetone bodies smelt in breath.

11.15 p.m.—Vomiting ceased. Child unconscious.

11.30 p.m.—2 per cent. sod. bicarb. 10 oz. given intravenously and $\frac{7}{8}$ gr. atropine given subcutaneously.

12 midnight.—Vomited once. Cough reflex returned.

February 23rd, 1.25 a.m.—Child died in coma.

POST MORTEM.

Abnormal appearances:

Heart.—Dilated. Myocardium pale.

Lungs.—Sub-pleural hæmorrhages along posterior borders and at bases.

Liver.—Slightly enlarged. Surface smooth and mottled. Edges rounded. On section the colour of the organ was bright yellow throughout.

Microscopically:

Heart.

Liver.

Kidneys.

Showed advanced fatty degeneration.

The points of interest in the case are:

1. The short time in which death ensued after the administration of the anæsthetic, *i. e.* 24½ hours.
2. Frequent vomiting of dark brown material and great thirst. (9 hours after anæsthetic.)
3. Ashen colour. (12 hours after anæsthetic.)
4. Grinding of the teeth. (21 hours after anæsthetic.)
5. { Onset of stupor.
Air hunger.
Acetone in breath. } (21½ hours after anæsthetic.)
6. Partial recovery of consciousness after the intravenous injection of 2 per cent. sod. bicarb. (22 hours after anæsthetic.)
7. Death in coma. (24½ hours after anæsthetic.)

I have to thank Mr. McAdam Eccles for permission to publish this case.

A CASE OF ADACTYLISM.

By CECIL HERINGTON, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), D.P.H.

The experience of the author in this is a unique case, neither can he find a description of a similar case in any text-book he has consulted.

The child, now two years of age, was born with his left hand in the condition shown in the photographs. The labour (conducted by the author's partner) was perfectly normal in all respects. There is no family history of any kind of deformity; the child's brother and sister are

models of what children should be, as is the child in question with the exception of the digits of his left hand.

The skiagram shows that the carpal and metacarpal bones are fully developed, and that the latter possess their distal articular surfaces. Unfortunately a print of the skiagram is not available.

The "lines" on the palm of the hand are quite distinct; the thenar eminence is more developed on the affected



side. The only nail present is that on the end of the diminutive thumb.

The left hand is by no means useless, as an object of a suitable diameter can be firmly held between the forearm and the flexed hand; and the range of movement at the wrist-joint is unusually large.

RECONSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA.

PROBABLY no one in England to-day seriously doubts that the future of Russia concerns the rest of Europe in no small degree. Leaving aside the humanitarian point of view for a moment and speaking of things practical, we shall suffer severe losses commercially if Russia remains in her present deplorable

state, and, since she cannot be isolated, if disease dominate such a vast area it will not be long before we are all involved in a fight against typhus and cholera, to mention only two of the enemies.

In spite of the terrible conditions existing up to the present there are hopeful signs—signs that thanks to the self-sacrifice and nobility of her few educated people Russia will live to reconstruct social order out of chaos. For this work she must have trained leaders, and those trained leaders must at least be able to keep body and soul together if they are to devote themselves to the care and education of that enormous family of poor illiterate children which the country resembles to-day.

Everything is lacking—food, clothing, firing—the essentials of life. For study everything is lacking too; there are few books, no modern apparatus, and certainly not enough pens, ink and paper for those anxious students to take notes of their lectures. Everything saleable has already gone to satisfy material needs, so one may see distinguished men of science literally in rags and barefoot—and that in the Russian winter!

A professor's pay amounts to about 46,000,000 roubles per month, this sum having the buying power of 50s. of our money. Half of it goes in bread alone if he happens to be a family man. The Universities only open at 5 o'clock in the evening, so that all may earn a living before study can be thought of, but, because of the long hours devoted to practical work, the medicals have the least opportunity of all students for wage-earning labour.

Sometimes these people have existed on roots and on the bark of trees for weeks together rather than give up their work. Towards each other they show the most marvellous generosity and self-sacrifice; doctors, themselves half dead from under-nourishment and fatigue, are going about caring for the sick and the dying. In the terrible epidemics it is the students who have voluntarily banded themselves together to fight the foe, their only hope of remuneration being an insufficient meal now and again. Needless to say many have laid down their lives; and yet there are always others who come forward to take their places.

Great results are, however, achieved. A photograph sent with a recent report shows how Dr. Fabrikant, one of the most renowned surgeons in the country, has performed 270 major operations on a table such as most of us put in our sculleries. An operation successfully performed on the wife of one of the Government officials brought him the chance of a handsome fee, but he refused this, preferring to have the money devoted to the equipment of a new student home that more young people might be trained to carry on his work.

The Russian degrees are worth now about 70 per cent. of their pre-war standard, but even this proportion of

sound work will be impossible unless some outside help is forthcoming.

It is not generally known that through the Universities' Committee of the Imperial War Relief a helping hand is being held out by the British to sister universities in Central Europe. Obviously the best help that can be given is that which enables them to train themselves, and to build up their institutions according to their special needs.

So far £66,000 has been collected in this country since 1920, and £10,000 has been sent to Russia through Mr. Harold Gibson and his helpers of the European Student Relief, working in close co-operation with Dr. Nansen's mission.

The Russian Government has guaranteed the safe arrival of everything sent out, and the losses up to date are estimated at ½ per cent. of the stores dispatched. Goods are weighed on entering the country and again on reaching their destination; any shortage is made good by the Government at the estimate of the European Student Relief representative, without further investigation.

This year the Medical Schools of London, with the exception of the London School of Medicine for Women, have not yet been approached, owing to the pressure of the Combined Hospitals Appeal. Now it is proposed to make a specific appeal on behalf of the Medical Students of Russia.

For instance, according to Mr. Gibson's latest report there are 1628 medical students at Kazan. At a cost of £3 per head these men and women could be given a good meal once a day for the coming academic year. The meal would consist of:

1. One dish of meat and rice or a plate of soup and meal pudding.
2. A cup of tea with sugar, but without milk, or a cup of cocoa with milk and sugar.
3. A hunk of bread.

Thus £4884 is needed for students alone without including the 533 members of the teaching staff, which has definitely been "adopted" by the Universities' Committee.

Gifts in kind.—There is urgent need of—

Food stuffs, such as milk, flour, cocoa, tea, rice, sugar, etc.

Clothing, good woollens, such as suits, dresses and under-clothes, either new or partially worn, also boots and shoes for men and women.

Books and journals, especially those published since 1915. These may be in any language, as the Russians are good linguists.

Hospital stores, especially drugs, linen and disinfectants.

Surgical instruments.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

To the Editor, *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal*.

DEAR SIR,—I believe that a few remarks on the Post-Graduate Course of last July are not unwelcome. I am sure I express the opinion of all those who took the course when I say that we are deeply indebted to the College and the Hospital for the opportunities afforded us of freshening our knowledge, and we hope we have duly profited thereby, to our own and our patients' benefit.

I trust that one or two criticisms will not sound churlish. In the first place, the blending of Clinical Pathology with the course was unsatisfying. This part was squeezed, for sheer lack of time, into 2 hours on three days a week. Busy-ness without bustle and leisure without laziness are the essentials of all good practical work; and it is in the practical work, under direction, that we find that valuable revision of methods which are apt to have become too stereotyped. Hurry in this means spoiling of specimens and failure to grasp the principles underlying the methods—and in fact is waste of time.

I plead therefore that Clinical Pathology should have, not two hours, but half a day at least allotted to it, and that means surely that it would have to be a separate course. I should not advise anyone taking the Post-Graduate Course, as at present organised, to take up the Clinical Pathology with it, but to leave it for another year.

Otherwise the course was beautifully organised. The collection of cases, in subjects which must have been fixed months beforehand, which was put before us was quite striking and most instructive. To see so many cases of different diseases of the spleen, to take only one instance, in one room, was a most instructive demonstration—and all the other demonstrations were equally instructive and interesting. Our admiration for the facility, born of long practice, and the precision born of intimate and deep knowledge well applied, was raised to the highest pitch in every demonstration we had the happiness to attend.

Sometimes, indeed, so great was the wealth of detail in the lecture, that we may have suffered from mental over-feeding. This was due, I think, to the anxiety on the part of our teacher to cover all the field in a given time. But one often comes away from a lecture, in other subjects than medicine, feeling that one has grasped the salient points and the underlying principles although one knows the lecturer cannot possibly have covered the whole field of his subject. In our case no doubt the demonstrator, knowing he was talking to those who had already been over the field, wanted to avoid the possible

criticism that he had left out this or that point. But I think this fear really unfounded, because those who know something of a subject know enough to appreciate the impossibility of dealing with all its details in a short space of time. Then frankly to concentrate on the main point and leave out the details is not only permissible, but leads to clearness of presentment and ease of comprehension.

I make a further criticism with some hesitation and hope it will be taken kindly. I refer to the difficulty we sometimes had in hearing the speaker, on whose every word we hung like hungry bees. Whether it was due to faulty acoustics of some of the rooms or to faulty delivery on the part of the speaker, we sometimes had the utmost difficulty in catching the exact drift of an all-important sentence. In some rooms a drumming hum seemed to drown the distinctness of the words, and in some—very few—lecturers the difficulty arose simply from a tendency to interject parentheses in an apologetic mumble. Our Hospital has a reputation for eloquence second to none, and it hurts to feel that with some few that reputation is in danger. It is, if I may presume to dictate, a matter of grip of consonants and the individual distinctness of each word to keep down that drumming hum that may arise in a room of bad acoustic properties. It was when the voice and room did not correspond that we had our trying times of listening.

Leaving criticism now and coming to the course itself, it has been a rare pleasure to sit once again in the old theatres listening to the teachers who have led us in thought, exploring again the fields of research; there to gather the flowers and fruit of knowledge in fields where we are all life-long seekers after truth. The pleasure has been heightened into pride by the evidence that in those fields there are no more earnest and successful students than those who pursue the science and art of medicine in the Hospital and College of St. Bartholomew.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

F. W. ROBERTSON.

BACK TO THE GOSPELS.

("JOHN" ward has been re-christened "SMITHFIELD" in recognition of a generous gift from those at the C.M.M.)

THE scene was the Square at midnight. They were all present—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, with Bartholomew in the Chair. Rahere turned up as Secretary. He was ever the servant of the Hospital.

"Gentlemen," said Bartholomew, opening the pro-

ceedings, "the object of our meeting to-night is a serious one. I think we can dispense with Minutes."

(Rahere heaved a sigh of relief. Like the modest monk he had become, he hated the sound of his own voice.)

"You may recollect that our last meeting took place on this spot in 1124—shortly after our servant Rahere had launched this Hospital upon its work of healing. We came to assure him, and, through him, his successors throughout the ages, of our assistance and patronage as long as they were worthy of our regard.

"Gentlemen, in the main they have not disappointed us. Bart.'s has been true to tradition. Nor is she one whit the less efficient because, in course of time, her Workers have come to change the Helmet and Sword for the Top-hat and Umbrella!

Here all applauded except St. John. He was an injured party, and he had come to lodge a protest. Most meek of Apostles, he nevertheless knew when he had been insulted. The insult rankled, and he longed to give it voice.

Bartholomew looked at him. "Gentlemen," he said, "I stated that *in the main* we had not been disappointed in our descendants. There is, however, *one* point to which we are entitled to take exception. As St. John is the person most affected, I call upon him to express to the meeting our feelings in this matter."

St. John now rose. His kindly face was distorted, not with anger, but with an expression of infinite grief. He looked like a man who had weighed posterity in the balance and had found it wanting by several thousands of pounds.

From him there was no beating about the bush; he went straight to the point.

"Gentlemen," he said, "those of you who take as keen an interest as I do in the Bart.'s of to-day cannot but have noticed a lamentable tendency towards secularism in the naming of the Wards."

Matthew and Luke murmured assent. Their names had not so far been displaced from the Scroll of Fame. They still owned wards in the South Block. But who could tell, the way things were tending, how soon their ancient names might be displaced in favour of, say, "Covent Garden" and "Billingsgate"? St. John continued: "As regards the renaming of 'Mark' Ward I have nothing to say. St. Mark himself has affirmed that, as Patron of his Ward, he could desire no more worthy successor than he whom it now commemorates. His name, moreover, is quite as attractive as any of our own. But, Gentlemen, consider the case of my own ward? We all know what Smithfield . . ."

("Or *Smooth* Field," muttered Rahere; he had been present, in spirit, at the Tableaux in the Great Hall.)

" . . . I say, we all know what Smithfield has done for Bart.'s. For that we can never be sufficiently grateful.

"But is this change really necessary? Is there no other way of commemorating the modern philanthropist than by the expulsion of ancient patrons? Gentlemen, I do not know. I merely put it to you as a question—would it not have been possible to have erected a tablet or monument stating that the men of Smithfield had generously endowed 'John' Ward, rather than that their name, which is ugly, should have been made to usurp our own?

"For my own part I do not mind, but whither are these changes tending? Surely towards Nationalisation.

"This statement may surprise you—it surprised me when I first thought of it. But I believe it contains the germ of truth.

"The Church is the very antithesis of Nationalisation. A nationalised Church would be an impossibility in England—no one would ever endure it.

"So long, therefore, as Bart.'s cleaves to the Church, and cherishes the memory of the Saints, her individualism is secure.

"But every saint that is discarded, every modern benefactor that is immortalised *in his place*, seems to me to indicate that Bart.'s has taken another step along that road she should avoid.

"Once let secularism get a firm hold upon her, and who can tell how soon she may come to resemble a Government office?

"If these changes continue (I speak now in my capacity of Prophet), I can foresee a time when the very name of BARTHOLOMEW will have been forgotten—when Bart.'s, as Bart.'s, will have ceased to exist—when 'London's Oldest Hospital' will be known by the name of 'British National Hospital Number One,' or even " (he lowered his voice to an impressive whisper), "or even 'Number Two.'"

A tremendous sensation greeted these words. Bartholomew adjusted his beard; the Secretary dropped his pen into the Fountain.

St. Matthew remarked, *sotto voce*, that, though it was nonsense of course—all that about Nationalisation—he himself, being strongly opposed to the re-naming of the Wards, would not trouble to point out the fallacies in St. John's argument.

St. Luke, who, with the modesty characteristic of physicians, had kept himself in the background up to date, now rose and observed that, if any name needed further commemoration at Bart.'s, it was surely that of *Harvey*? If St. John had to give place to "Smithfield," he, as a Physician, would be only too pleased to yield up his ward to the memory of the greatest of all Bart.'s men!

But, as his remarks were entirely irrelevant to the matter in hand, they are printed here only to show that everybody present took a great interest in this question of nomenclature.

And so does everybody in the Hospital to-day.

This little fantasy has been devised to raise the point, "Is it justifiable to repay new benefits by the random re-christening of old wards?" Gentlemen, we do not know. We merely put it to the Governors as a question.

FRANK GREEN

THE RAVINGS OF A PRIMARY STUDENT.

Twas a hot, stuffy night; sleep seemed impossible, so I dragged my bed to the wide-opened window and gazed dreamily down at the humming city below. To-morrow would be the first day of Primary, and I knew nothing about the C.N.S.

A cheery arc lamp in the neighbouring square winked encouragingly at me. One o'clock struck; the arc lamp was still there, reminding my fevered brain of a Pacinian corpuscle. Then gradually its colour changed to a brilliant text-book green, and I recognised the gall-bladder. There it swung by its cystic duct from the hepatic and common bile-ducts. At the end of the latter I could make out the ampulla of Vater, that I had mugged up from a copy of the last Hunterian lecture. Finally that faded away and everything went quiet and dark. The air was still stifling, but now it seemed to smell of oil, and I was conscious of a dull, throbbing noise behind me. As my eyes got accustomed to the gloom I saw the torpedo-tubes in front of me, and realised that we were back in the peaceful old war days.

It was the same old submarine—the one the Italian navy lent us. There was Rolando wiping the grease off himself with a piece of waste and Gennari polishing up the tubes. The lingo came back to me wonderfully, and I asked what was the matter. Rolando said he didn't know, but thought we had run into some kind of subterranean cave. It sounded rather unlikely, but on squinting through the periscope I was able to make out white walls on either side and something that looked like a funnel straight ahead. Sylvius came up then, and having had a look, said he knew this part of the world quite well—lived near it when he was a boy. We had not to be back for another forty-eight hours, so I told Sylvius to get out three of our latest Julevernian diving costumes; these had oxygen generating apparatus behind, rather like a Douglas bag, with a special indicator showing the respiratory quotient and exchange together.

Sylvius, Rolando and I put on the costumes, which were also fitted with spiked boots, and cortiphones, that made conversation under water quite possible. Scrambling through the air-lock at the top we unwound the

rope ladder and climbed down. The sub. was only about ten feet from the bottom, so we had not far to go.

The floor was covered with seaweed-like structures in rapid flagellate motion. Sylvius said they were cilia. He told me all about the place as we walked round. The floor was raised into mounds here and there, and away at one end we came to a hole just big enough for one of us to crawl down. On examination with a torch it seemed to be fairly straight and prolonged indefinitely. Above us on the roof large weed-like masses, red in colour, were swaying about. Just above the boat we noticed a marked disturbance in the water, and Sylvius told us that there was a hole there called the Foramen of Magendie where the water escaped from the cave. Sylvius was in great haste to get along to the passage at the other end called the "aqueduct"—he said his father discovered it.

I told him that as he knew the way so well, he had better run the boat through it. So he got back into the submarine while Rolando and I climbed up and sat on the stern. The engines started and we went forward slowly with the periscope retracted. I began to see where I was. Round us was the Sylvian grey matter, and on the floor we could see the corners of the third and fourth cranial nuclei sticking up. We got through splendidly, and above our heads the pineal body and posterior commissure came into view. Suddenly there was a sickening thud, and we stopped dead; Sylvius had run us straight into the grey commissure.

I was keen on seeing the scenery, so there was nothing for it but making Sylvius get the sub. free again while Rolando and I continued our journey. The floor led steeply down to a deep pit, on the brink of which we stood watching large oily drops slowly rising from the depths. The pituitary body was discharging its colloid up into the infundibulum.

Hugging the side wall of the cave, we came to an opening over which was a keystone with the name "Monro" inscribed thereon. Rolando and I walked through and came to a steep incline that I guessed was the optic thalamus; with the help of our alpenstocks we scrambled up. It was a stiff climb, so we sat down on the top for a breather. Suddenly Rolando said, "I know where I am—I used to live vertically above here. When the war is over you must come and see me; if you are about half-way between Nasion and Inion, and then walk towards Inion for half an inch or so, you're sure to find me if you turn off either way at an angle of 67½." I thanked him for the invitation and made a note of the directions. It was a time to be moving, so we jumped up. Then I spotted a sea-serpent bigger than any I had ever read about. It stretched as far as one could see in both directions—it was a *Tenia semicircularis*. If I had been

able to find its head end I should have asked it where it was going to, because Cunningham could never tell me.

Rolando was still very excited about being so near home. While I was examining the tenia he executed as epileptiform a tarantella as his heavy boots would allow—but alas, it was the poor fellow's last dance. The spikes in his boots had chipped up the floor rather badly, and one rather heavy step landed him almost knee-deep right through into the vein of the corpus striatum. Rolando grasped my hand and pulled himself out quickly. Already the blood-corporcules were swirling up round us like dense clouds of red confetti. We could not see a hand in front of us. Our torches were useless—the situation was truly serious.

It was no good standing there, for already the more aggressive polymorphs were nipping us through the thin parts of our costumes. So feeling our way carefully, we set out to get back to the foramen of Monro. When we had taken half a dozen steps Rolando said: "I think we have come the wrong way; this is the descending horn of the lateral ventricle." As he spoke the floor seemed to go down vertically and I lost my footing.

Down into space I fell. I made wild grabs at the choroid plexus, but could not hang on to it. It was pitch black as I fell down, down, down, till my helmet crashed on the hippocampus major, and I stopped—but no—it was on the bedroom floor.

There, through the window, "rosy Phoebus shone to greet . . ." (see "*Round the Fountain*," pp. 26, 27).

H. J. S.

SUBSCRIBERS TO BART'S WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

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RECENT BOOKS AND PAPERS BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

Murray, Dr. BURNARD, "A Case of Purpura Haemorrhagica." *Proceedings Royal Society Medicine*, March, 1923.
"Double Lipoma in Perineal Region of Newborn Infant." 1914, February, 1923.
"A Case of Persistent Jaundice in an Infant." *Lancet*, April 28th, 1923.
WILTFOOD, C. HAMILTON, "An Unusual Cause of Death in Acute Appendicitis." *British Journal of Surgery*, July, 1923.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE YEAR BOOK.

10s. Murray, G. A. E., 3s.; Gandy, T. H., 2s. 6d.; Smith, Sir T. R. H., McLaren, N., Bomford, T. L., Binney, C. N., Ballock, H., 2s. 4d.; Skaffe, W. F., 2s. 2d.; Thomas, A. E., 2s.; Robertson, F. W., Kennedy, W. W., 1s. 6d.; Burymore, R. C. P., 1s. 2d.; Rait, W. A.; Mansell, B. S. O.; 1s. "One of the few survivors of the class of October, 1862." Yeld, R. A., de Segundo, C. S., Neave, Sheffield, Lathbury, E. B., Hulbert, J. G., Hamilton, W. G., Pollock, A. K. H., El-Khradany, A. M., Mele, D. G., Jodwines, W. W., Miller, G. W., Steedman, J. E., Barnes, E. B., Palmer, C. S., Surridge, E. N., Grange, C. D'O., Toms, H. W., Boland, C. V., Haynes, H. E., Ramsay, R. A., Lang, B. T., Stephens, H. W., Way, L. F., Knight, H. K., Gholmeley, W. E., Davies, S. J., Gatrod, L. F., Adams, P. E., Haynes, G. S., Evans, G. S., Whiting, R. G., Gurney-Dixon, S., Ambler, F. B., Fawkes, M., Bloxome, H. E., Thomas, J., Raglan, Newton, H. W., Quine, A. E., Beaumont, W. C., Ladell, E. W., Adrian, E. W., Newton, L., Lyndon, A., Vosper, S., Cronk, H. L., Burke, G. T., Corbett, S., Hume, J. B., Saloon, A. G., Wood, M. D., Maples, E. E., Donlan, C. J., Donaldson-Sim, F., Birroughes, H. N., Baise, W. A., Mackay, E. C., Bildebeck, G. L. O. S., Haines, R. I., Adams, B., Risk, E. J. E., Faulder, T. J., Gilmour, P. G., Tait, C. S., Harker, T. H., Maxwell, J. P., Khambata, K. B., Liston, E.

STUDENTS' UNION.

Fleet Street Week for Bart.'s will be held from Oct. 22nd to 27th. The part to be taken by the Students will be organised by a Committee appointed by the Council, and consisting of the following gentlemen: F. G. Greenwood, J. H. Attwood, B. A. J. Mayo, H. Royle, E. U. H. Peatreath, J. A. Robson, G. E. Burgess, E. S. Vergette, W. Holdsworth.

The provisional programme has not yet been completed, but the following information is already to hand. The evening of *Thursday, Oct. 25th* has been fixed for a Boxing Gala at the Stadium Club, in which members of the Hospital Boxing Club will take part.

Friday, the 26th, has been fixed for the Students' Flag Day and collections in the City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF REFECTORY WALLS.

To the Editor of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

Sir,—Those of us whose duty it is to remain at Hospital during the month of August usually regard ourselves, if not unlucky, at least very self-sacrificing. Our tempers, during the excessively hot weather, have not been improved, and it is hard to think of anything more thoroughly distracting to the already over-wrought mind than the dreadful state of the walls in the Catering Company refectory. No words of mine could describe adequately the squalor that now exists, and which has been there for at least a month.

The Students' Union apparently has no power to deal with a matter of this sort. Inquiry reveals the fact that there is uncertainty as to whose job it is to put things in order. Meanwhile we are compelled to take our food and drink in surroundings which would disgrace any institution, and when we consider that, after all, we are a Hospital—well, further comment becomes unprintable!

I am, Sir, etc.

W. HOLDSWORTH.

CLOSING OF LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

To the Editor of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

DEAR SIR,—On returning from an invigorating holiday and feeling more refreshed than the proverbial giant, I reached the Hospital with a keen desire for work—not too common a symptom at this time of year. Alas, my ardour was damped. The Library was shut, the Museum was closed, and any incentive to work was missing.

In a matter of five weeks many of us will be entering for the Conjoint Stakes. Our trainers have done well, the distance is not too great, but under the present system of handicapping I am afraid too many of us may be unplaced.

Sir, might I suggest that in future years either the Library or

Museum be open during the month of August, so that there may be at least one quiet spot for final year men desiring to work. It would not even be necessary to have the book-cases open in the Library, as at present one may find here and there a man trying to hide in a shelter in the Square, in the Abernethian Room, or in the Writing Room to snatch a few quiet moments for himself and a handbook of medicine or surgery.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,
LONDON, E.C. 1;
August 25th, 1923.

Yours, etc.,
R T

EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

First Examination for Medical Degrees, July, 1923.

Pass List.—S. W. Barber, A. C. H. Bell, C. H. Dale, W. P. M. Davidson, A. P. Gaston, W. R. Hockaday, W. L. Hurn, D. A. Langhorne, C. F. Moore, A. T. Pagan, R. F. Phillips, J. A. Robson, S. E. Young.

Second Examination for Medical Degrees, July, 1923.

Part I.—H. Abrahamson, J. F. Bradbury, J. A. Cholmeley, R. V. Goodliffe, C. T. Jones, E. U. H. Pentreath, E. H. Roberts, I. M. Robertson, H. Royle, G. L. Simpson, F. S. Vergotte.
Part II.—D. J. Brims, A. Clark, J. Currie, P. H. Flockton, W. L. Gillbard, C. R. M. Greenfield, F. P. Gniltoyle, T. H. Hobbes, B. B. Hosford, H. Winch.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The Diploma in Public Health has been granted to the following:
C. L. Ranking, G. M. J. Slot.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The following have been admitted Members:

G. M. J. Slot, M.D.(Lond.); G. H. Sowry, M.D.(Lond.); W. B. Wood, M.B.(Camb.).

CONJOINT EXAMINING BOARD.

First Examination, July, 1923.

Chemistry.—A. L. Chimer, B. W. Cooke, H. W. Guinness, B. Kettle, K. Knowles, E. G. Laurence, W. A. R. Mailer, L. G. M. Page, A. de la C. Russián, G. W. Sturgess, C. Wroth.

Physics.—F. Doudali, A. L. Chimer, B. W. Cooke, F. R. B. H. Kennedy, B. Kettle, K. Knowles, E. G. Lawrence, W. A. R. Mailer, L. G. M. Page, A. de la C. Russián, G. W. Sturgess, C. Wroth.

Biology.—D. H. Edwards, M. Gamboa, H. W. Guinness, H. Stevens, G. W. Sturgess, W. D. Watson, C. Wroth.

Second Examination, July, 1923.

Part I.—Anatomy and Physiology: R. A. P. Corkery, G. W. S. Foster, H. D. F. Fraser, W. L. Gillbard, E. D. Jones, D. A. Llewellyn (a), T. H. Wehlburg, R. W. Wood (b).

(a) Anatomy only. (b) Physiology only.

Part II.—Materia Medica and Pharmacology: O. H. Bellerby, W. L. Gillbard, L. C. Neville, E. H. Roberts, H. L. Roberts, F. O. Watson, W. M. Wilson.

The following have completed the examinations for the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.:

N. E. Chadwick, A. J. C. Eland, R. H. Enoch, N. A. Jory, H. R. V. T. Lauder, J. Maxwell, E. Obermer, H. L. Oldershaw, R. T. Payne, J. W. Poole, T. E. Ryves, I. M. Scott, S. V. Storer, T. B. Thomas, P. Thwaites, H. C. M. Williams.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

ANDERSON, D. D., Avenue 5 de Mayo 27, Mexico, D.F.
CLARKE, A. H., The Glen, *via* St. Mary's, Tasmania.
EDWARDS, W., "Wychwood," London Road, Norbury.
FOLLIT, H. B., Colonial Medical Service, c/o P.M.O., Zomba, Nyasaland.
MAXWELL, J. L., 138, Dixwell Road, Shanghai, China.
OSMOND, T. E., Warwick House, Ashford, Middlesex.

APPOINTMENTS.

BOWLE-EVANS, C. H., Col. L.M.S., C.M.G., C.B.E., appointed Director of Medical Services.
BURKITT, F. T., M.B., D.M.R.E.(Cantab.), appointed Radiologist i/c of X-ray Department, Ministry of Pensions, Cheltenham Terrace, S.W.

EDWARDS, T. P., M.D.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Camb.), appointed Medical Officer of Health for Wrexham District.

FELLING, A., M.D., F.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Physician to St. George's Hospital.

SMITH, W. C. B., Surg.-Comdr. R.N., appointed to the R.N. Hospital, Haslar, for General Duties, and for Special Duties in Amethysts.

SOUTHAM, A. H., M.Ch.(Oxon.), F.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Surgeon, Manchester Children's Hospital, and an Hon. Surgeon to the Manchester Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—On June 29th, at Cade House, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, to the wife of J. Finlay Alexander, M.A., M.D.(Camb.) a daughter.

BILDERBECK.—On July 11th, at the nursing home, Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Capt. C. L. Bilderbeck, I.M.S., of a daughter.

BURN.—On June 24th, at 22, Rodway Road, Roehampton, to Molly, wife of Dr. Ronald Burn—a son.

BURSTAL.—On July 4th, at Laleham Lodge, Lansdowne Road, Bournemouth, the wife of Edward Burstal, M.D.(Oxon.)—a daughter.

DIEMER.—On July 19th, at 3, College Villas, Church End, Finchley, N. 5, to Margaret, wife of P. H. Diemer—a son.

HAMILL.—On July 24th, at St. John's Wood, N.W., the wife of Philip Hamill, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., of a daughter.

POWER.—On June 12th, at a nursing home, Worcester, the wife of Squadron Leader D'Arcy Power, M.C., R.A.F., Medical Service—a son.

SKEGGS.—On July 18th, at 9, High Street, Stevenage, to Gladys Jessie, the wife of B. Lyndon Skeggs—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

UNDERHILL—WORMUM.—On August 2nd, at All Souls' Church, Hampstead, Sydney William Frank Underhill, M.A., D.M., B.Ch., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Underhill, of 42, Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, to Edith Betty, youngest daughter of the late G. Porter Wormum, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Wormum, of 58, Belsize Park, Hampstead.

YELD—YELD.—On August 11th, at St. Luke's Church, Victoria, B.C., Reginald Arthur Yeld, M.D., Edgewood, Arrow Lakes, B.C., younger son of the late Edward Yeld, I.S.O., Hampstead, to Muriel Heart, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Reginald Heart Yeld, M.A., Rector of Houghton-le-Spring.

DEATHS.

ACKLAND.—On August 6th, 1923, at 126, St. James' Court, S.W., Robert Craig Ackland, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., the beloved husband of Ruth Ackland, aged 58.

BELL.—On July 28th, 1923, Frederick Bell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Hunshaugh, Northumberland.

FERGUSON.—On August 13th, 1923, at 3, Duke Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, John Ferguson, M.B., B.S.

GIRVIN.—On June 25th, 1923, Colonel John Girvin (A.M.S. ret.), aged 61.

PETHYBRIDGE.—On June 27th, 1923, at 11, Whitefield Terrace, Plymouth, Walter Ley Pethybridge, B.Sc., M.D., aged 54.

STEWART.—On July 30th, 1923, suddenly, at 28, Devonshire Road, Birkenhead, Dr. Andrew Stewart, aged 68.

WILKINSON.—On July 28th, 1923, at 15, Portland Place, Leamington Spa, suddenly, Lancelot Craven Wilkinson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., aged 43.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

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