The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine

(Founded April, 1948)

REPORT

OF

PROCEEDINGS

SESSION 1956-57

The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine.

President	- -	Mr A. L. GOODALL
Vice-Presidents	-	Dr. JOHN RITCHIE
		Dr. W. S. MITCHELL
Hon. Secretary	-	Dr. H. P. TAIT, 26 Cluny Drive, Edinburgh, 10
Hon. Treasurer	-	Dr. W. A. ALEXANDER, 9 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh, 3
Council	- -	Dr. W. G. HARRINGTON retires by rotation, 1957
		Professor J. L. HENDERSON ,, 1957
		Dr. DOUGLAS GUTHRIE ,, 1958
		Dr M. H. ARMSTRONG DAVISON ,, 1958
		Mr THOMAS GIBSON ,, 1958
		Dr. W. P. D. WIGHTMAN ,, 1958
		Mr LEONARD JOLLEY ,, 1959
		Mr. J. HINTON ROBERTSON ,, 1959
		Dr. T. R. R. TODD ,, 1959
		THE SENIOR PRESIDENT, ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (ex officio).

Some Examples of Stamps from Dr. Krause's Collection

Top Row (*Left to Right*).—Holub. Copernicus. Vaccination.
2nd Row.—Calmette. I. P. Pavlov. G. Clemenceau.
3rd Row.—Chekhov. Ramon y Cajal. S. Hahnemann.
Ehrlich and Behring.

Top Row (*Left to Right*).—Semmelweis.		Avicenna.	Laveran.
2nd Row.—Bechtereff.		Laennec.	Philip.
3rd. Row.—Helmholtz.		Rabelais.	Virchow.

The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

1956-57

Once again it is gratifying to record that the Society has had a successful session. The membership now stands at one hundred and twenty-two, an increase of seven over last year. We have, however, suffered losses through death. Mrs. W. A. Alexander, wife of our Honorary Treasurer, died on December 2, 1956. A charming and gracious lady, we miss her presence at our meetings. Sir William Wright Smith, an original member, died on December 15. Though seldom able to attend meetings owing to his heavy commitments in other spheres of activity, he nevertheless took a keen interest in the affairs of the Society. Dr. Iain D. Ferguson died at St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., on March 1, 1957. Joining the Society in 1949, he was elected a member of Council in 1951. Many will recall his outstanding paper on *Physiological Progress in Glasgow*, 1838-1939, delivered before the Society at its meeting in Glasgow in February, 1952. Dr. Ferguson was a keen medical historian and one who gave generously of his mind and time to the affairs of the Society. On his appointment as Assistant Professor of Physiology at St. Louis University in the autumn of 1954, Iain Ferguson resigned from the Council but characteristically continued his membership of the Society and kept in regular touch with it.

Medical historians the world over mourn the deaths of two great figures who made outstanding contributions to medical history and progress. Charles-Edward Amory Winslow, formerly Professor of Public Health at Yale, and who made the history of preventive and social medicine his special field, died on January 8, 1957.

Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, a brilliant figure, died at his home in Switzerland on March 17, at the age of 65. Sigerist began his remarkable career by assisting Karl Sudhoff, Professor of History of Medicine in the University of Leipzig and he succeeded Sudhoff in that chair in 1925. In 1932, Sigerist went to the United States and followed William H. Welch as the occupant of the Chair of Medical History at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and as Director of the Institute of History of Medicine there. His writings were numerous and he received many honours. In 1947 he returned to his native Switzerland to devote his entire time and energy to the writing of a history of medicine in a series of volumes, but unfortunately his health was not equal to the task and only the first volume was published. Not only a great scholar, but also a friendly and happy personality, he took a lively interest in our Society, although his avowed intention to visit us was never realised.

At its Annual General Meeting in October, 1956, the Society decided that its official organ should be *Medical History*, the first number of which appeared in January, 1957. Brief notices of our meetings will appear in this journal and also, from time to time, the full text of papers delivered to the Society. Our Annual Report will in future contain only short synopses of these papers while others, not so published, will appear in the Report in condensed form. The usual medico-historical notes and notices of historical publications will continue as hitherto.

At this meeting the President, Mr. A. L. Goodall, delivered a Presidential Address, the first of its kind to be so called. The Twenty-eighth Ordinary Meeting was held in Edinburgh when papers on *Medicine and Healing as represented on*

exploration or reconnaisance. On the obverse of the medal is a new portrait of Park in moderate relief and on the reverse is a new heraldic setting of the arms of the Society. The name of the recipient will be engraved round the edge.

Each year the birth of David Livingstone is commemorated by a gathering round his statue in Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh. For the past two years the senior schools of the city have joined in these commemorative services, and this year the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone Trust decided to invite in addition representatives from the University. On this occasion the Rector of the University, Sir Sydney Smith, presided and in his address at the service the Revd. Dr. R. Selby Wright suggested that a national Livingstone day should be celebrated in the same way as for Burns and Scott.

The Society's recent interest in Mary Queen of Scots brings to mind the announcement some months ago that Mary's tomb in the Lady Margaret Chapel, Westminster Abbey, has been restored after work had gone on for eight months. Broken marble had been replaced, carving renewed, and coats of arms recoloured. It appears that one of the restorer's main problems was to discover details of the original design of the monument which had become obliterated by time and neglect, but this problem was ultimately solved by the discovery of two eighteenth century volumes in which were carefully drawn illustrations of this monument.

On June 15, a memorial plaque to James Syme and Joseph Lister was unveiled at the old Surgical Hospital of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary by Professor Robert I. Harris of the University of Toronto. The plaque, gifted by Toronto surgeons, marks the long standing link between the Toronto and Edinburgh surgical schools. The inscription on the plaque reads :

JAMES SYME (1833-1869)

AND

JOSEPH LISTER (1869-1877)

WHILE REGIUS PROFESSORS OF CLINICAL
SURGERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
HAD CHARGE OF WARDS IN THIS BUILDING
THEN THE OLD SURGICAL HOSPITAL
AND PART OF
THE ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH.

(*Erected by Surgeons of Toronto - Canada, 1957.*)

The first and only deep-freeze surgery unit in Scotland has been established at the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow. There is a twin-operating theatre unit with its modern facilities and ancillary accommodation. On July 8 and 9, demonstrations of surgical procedures were televised in colour on closed circuit transmissions from the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, to audiences in the nearby nurses' home recreation room. These demonstrations were arranged by the Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, Ltd., in conjunction with the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and are believed to be the first occasions on which surgical procedures were televised in Scotland.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., F.R.C.P., gave a short address and unveiled a plaque to the memory of Sir Robert W. Philip on July 27, to commemorate

the opening in 1887 of the first tuberculosis dispensary, at 13 Bank Street, Edinburgh, by Philip. The inscription on the oval plaque reads as follows :

IN MEMORY OF

SIR ROBERT W. PHILIP

1857-1939

PHYSICIAN,
STATESMAN OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,
FIRST PROFESSOR OF TUBERCULOSIS
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

NEAR THIS PLACE, IN 1887, DR. ROBERT W. PHILIP
FOUNDED A *TUBERCULOSIS DESPENSARY,*
THE FIRST CLINIC IN THE WORLD DEDICATED
TO FIGHTING A DISEASE OF WHICH
HE FORETOLD MAN'S EVENTUAL MASTERY.
HIS VISION HAS BROUGHT HOPE
TO MANY LANDS.

IN THE YEAR 1957, TO COMMEMORATE
THE CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH
THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS
ON BEHALF OF THOSE WHO INHERIT
HIS INSPIRATION.

These words appear on the plaque at 13 Bank Street, Edinburgh.

A little volume, entitled *Sir Robert W. Philip*, 1857-1939, *Memories of His Friends and Pupils*, was published by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to mark the occasion of the unveiling of the plaque .This book contains many articles each one giving a particular view of Philip with sympathy and understanding.

Other commemorative events of world-wide interest fall to be recorded in this Report. The outstanding event of 1957 was undoubtedly the Tercentenary Congress held at the Royal College of Surgeons of England to commemorate the death of William Harvey. From Monday, June 3 to Friday June 7, the Congress was held in London and on Saturday, June 8, a conference on the more personal and biographical aspects of Harvey's life was held at Folkestone, his birthplace. The Royal Society of Health held its 1957 Congress at Folkestone also, and Sir Arthur S. MacNalty delivered a special Harveian Lecture, taking as the title of his address *William Harvey : His Influence on Public Health. J. Roy. Soc. Health*, 1957, 77, 324-337). The *British Medical Journal* (1957, 1, 1257-1271) reprinted two Harveian Orations, the first, dated 1906, by Sir William Osler on *The Growth of Truth*, and the second, dated 1916, by Sir Thomas Barlow on *Harvey, the Man and the Physician.* The *Journal of the History of Medicine* (1957, 12, No. 2) was devoted entirely to papers concerning Harvey and his discovery.

Two hundred years ago, in 1757, James Lind published his second important contribution to medicine, *An Essay on the most effectual Means of preserving the Health of Seamen in the Royal Navy.* The centenaries of the births of two men famous in different spheres of medical practice also should be noticed. Sir Victor Horsley was born in 1857, and a tribute to his memory was paid in a series of papers in the *British Medical Journal* (1957, 1, 903-917). Sir Ronald Ross born also in 1857 will ever be an imperishable name in tropical medicine. The centenary of the birth of a third, a man known only for his association with a stain for the tubercle bacillus, Franz Ziehl (1857-1926) deserves to be remembered. His advocacy of acid carbol fuchsin as a stain was made in 1882, though his method has since been considerably modified.

In the nursing world, an event of significance was the thanksgiving service held at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on June 19, to mark the centenary of the founding of the Ranyard Mission in London. Mrs. Ellen Ranyard, founder of this nursing service, was contemporary with Elizabeth Fry, Josephine Butler, and Florence Nightingale.

Of more than passing interest to medical historians are two other events which deserve some mention. Thomas Ruddiman, famous Scottish scholar and printer who was Librarian to the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, died on January 19, 1757. An exhibition of books and manuscripts to commemorate his life and work was opened in the National Library of Scotland on January 19. The famous Reading Room of the British Museum in London is 100 years old too. In May, 1854, work on its foundation began, in September the same year the first brick was laid, and in late April, 1857, the building was completed and formally opened in May.

Fifty years ago, in 1906, August von Wassermann and Albert Neisser described the test which became known as the Wassermann reaction and thus the foundation of accurate laboratory diagnosis for syphilis was laid. During the following year three Acts of Parliament were passed which had important medical implications in Great Britain. The Vaccination Acts authorised a statutory declaration of conscientious objection, the Notification of Births Act, though adoptive, gave local authorities the opportunity to develop their maternity and child welfare services, and the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act marked the official beginning of the School Medical (now Health) Service in England and Wales (a Scottish Act followed in 1908). This same year saw the launching of the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine* which now celebrates its golden jubilee.

On December 11, 1946, in the second part of the first session of the United Nations General Assembly, a document officially termed Document A230 was brought to the floor. This document, "Establishment of an International Children's Emergency Fund : Report of the Third Committee," was adopted unanimously and thus came into being an organisation which throughout the world is called U.N.I.C.E.F., and which has brought relief to millions of children. This social and humanitarian activity of the United Nations has thus achieved its tenth birthday.

Reference was made in last year's Report to the celebrations on the occasion of the centenary of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. Dr. W. S. Walton's *History* of the Society was continued in the September issue of *Public Health* (1956, 69, 295-310), and it is hoped that this history will be published as a separate volume. Professor C. Fraser Brockington has successfully filled a gap in our knowledge of the early English medical officers of health in the period 1848-55, in his two papers published in the *Medical Officer* (1956, 96, 327-334 ; 343-350). These papers have lately been issued in book form (1957). In Scotland the first medical officer of health was appointed in Edinburgh in 1862, Dr. (later Sir) Henry Duncan Littlejohn holding this office.

The founder of our Society, Dr. Douglas Guthrie, paid a short visit to the United States in April and met many of the Society's friends and well-wishers there. He attended the Harvey Tercentennial Celebration of the New York Medical College and gave a paper on *The Adventures of William Harvey and of his Discovery* (later published in *International Record of Medicine* (1957, 170, 279-85). His Harveian Oration, *Harvey in Space and Time*, delivered when President of the Harveian Society of Edinburgh last year was published later (*Brit. med. J.*, 1957, i, 575-79), and he contributed to a symposium on *Medicine and Writing* in the *International Record of Medicine* (1956, 169, 695-702).

Mr. Goodall's Presidential Address to the Society was published in *Medical History* (1957, 1, 17-27). Professor Adam Patrick wrote an interesting paper on *Plague and the Pied Piper* (Glasgow University *College Courant*, Martinmass, 1956), and Dr. W. P. D. Wightman gave a lecture in Queen's University, Belfast, in October, 1956, taking as his subject *The Emergence of General Physiology*, which was later printed. Dr. Armstrong Davison has published two instalments

of his *Evolution of Anaesthesia* (*Brit. Journ. Anaesthesia*, 1956, 28, 277-284 ; 588-94). Further parts will be published later and recorded in this Report. Dr. W. S. Mitchell, one of our Vice-Presidents, has written a delightful book on *Early Scottish Bookbinding* (1956) and it covers, in a detailed way, a survey from the earliest record in 1432 to 1650, tracing the emergence of a distinctively Scottish style. Dr. Mitchell has also compiled a catalogue of one hundred medical works exhibited at King's College Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Medical Association to that city in July, 1957. Dr. Cedric W. M. Wilson published a paper on *Scottish Medical Traditions* in the *Scottish Medical Journal* (1957, 2, 113-118). In the same journal the Honorary Secretary published his paper on the Armstrong brothers which was given at the Newcastleton meeting in 1955 (1957, 2, 42-45) ; he has also contributed a biographical sketch of Mungo Park (*Medical History*, 1957, 1, 140-149) and on the midwives who attended at the birth of the Old Pretender (*Nursing Mirror*, 1956, 103, Supplement pp. vii-x).

A most interesting and useful periodical has recently appeared. It is *The Bibliotheck*, a journal of bibliographical notes and queries, mainly of Scottish interest and issued by the Scottish Group of the University and Research Section of the Library Association. It is proposed that the journal be issued twice yearly in the spring and autumn, and the first number came out in the autumn of 1956. Those interested in this publication should get in touch with the Editor, The Library, The University, Glasgow, W.2. *Common Errors in Scottish History* (1956), issued by the Historical Association, is a fascinating pamphlet in which some sixteen contributors deal in a ruthless way with popular illusions. A booklet, one of the Reader's Guides series, on *Scottish History* (1956) by Professor J. D. Mackie, and published for the National Book League, is an admirable guide to the literature on and about Scotland's history, and because archaeological researches often help the medical historian, mention ought to be made of *Discovery and Excavation* : *Scotland* (1956), published by the Scottish Regional Group, Council for British Archaeology. A *Source Book and History of Administrative Law in Scotland* (1956) is a mine of information on poor, welfare and social services, lunacy, health and vital registration from earliest times to the present.

Further members of the series on the *Medical History of the Second World War*, such as the *Army Medical Services* : *Campaigns*—vol. 1 (*1939-42*) (1956) ; the *Royal Naval Medical Services*, vol. 11—*Operations* (1956) should be noted as well as Food, vols. 1 and 11 of the *United Kingdom Civil Series* which deal with the policy and administration evolved by the Ministry of Food to solve an important wartime problem.

Biographies always fascinate and some interesting ones have appeared or been noticed during the year covered by this Report. *Samuel Smiles and his Surroundings* (1956) is written by Smiles's grand-daughter, and describes the career of the Haddington doctor who became editor, secretary to railway companies, insurance executive and tireless writer on a wide range of subjects. To those interested in another truant from medicine Nicolson's biography of *Saint Beuve* (1957) will appeal. *The Life of Lady Mary Wortley Montague* (1956) is a full-scale biographical study of this vivid figure who introduced smallpox inoculation into this country. *William Harvey* (1957) by Louis Chauvois is a delightful book, well illustrated and appearing coincident with the Tercentenary celebrations. Professor K. J. Franklin's translation of Harvey's *De Motu Cordis* (1957) can only be described as first class. Incidentally, the first ever Italian translation of Harvey's great work has just appeared having been prepared by the Professor of History of Medicine at Padua, Dr. L. Premuda. *The Quicksilver Doctor* (1957) is the story of Dr. Thomas Dover, physician and buccaneer, and contains much new material. A biography of the late Sir Walter Morley Fletcher (1957) by his wife has an important supplement by Sir Arthur S. MacNalty on Fletcher's contributions to physiology and his work for the Medical Research Council. The second volume of the *Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society* (1956), has also appeared since volume one was noticed in last year's

Report. *They hanged my saintly Billy* (1957) by Robert Graves, deals with Dr. William Palmer, the Victorian poisoner whose trial and hanging took place in 1856. *Henry Morse* (1957) is an entirely different type of book, written by Philip Caraman, S.J. It deals with the story of a Jesuit priest in England who, faced with immense difficulties, brought succour and consolation to plague victims. It contains some vivid descriptions of plague. *Joseph Lister* (1956) by Kenneth Walker is one of a series of biographies intended for the general reader. Mr. Walker has also written a most interesting and readable Pelican book on *Patients and Doctors* (1957) which deserves to be read widely by both. An introductory *Memoir* of Charles Turner Thackrah by A. Meiklejohn, precedes the reprint of the second edition (1832) of Thackrah's *Effects of Arts, Trades and Professions on Health and Longevity* (1957).

Two autobiographies are delightful reading : *One Doctor in his Time* (1956) by Bethel Solomons, a famous Master of the Rotunda Hospital at Dublin, and *Surgeon's Journey* (1957) by J. Johnston Abraham which is a sequel to his well-known *Surgeon's Log* (1911).

A popular but well documented history of medicine with particular emphasis on the development of the preventive services is *From Witchcraft to World Health* (1956) by S. and V. Leff.

Of special histories may be noted : Manson-Bahr's *History of the School of Tropical Medicine in London*, 1899-1949 (1956) ; history of the *British Paediatric Association*, 1928-1952 (1955), by H. C. Cameron ; *Surgeons All* (1956) by Harvey Graham, the reprinting with a supplementary chapter, of the first edition (1939) ; *School Health Service in Glasgow* (1957), by James Ewan ; *A Mirror of Witchcraft* (1957) by Christina Hole which must become a standard work compiled as it is from original sources ; *Alchemy* (1957) by E. J. Holmyard, a Pelican book which every medical historian should have on his bookshelf ; *Medicine and the Navy*, 1200-1900, vol. 1 (1957), by J. J. Keevil, is the first of a four-volume work which has just appeared as this Report goes to press. *Medical Ethics* (1957), edited by Maurice Davidson will fill a gap in modern medical literature and fills it very well. Most of the twelve contributors are well-known and the book is a balanced and helpful guide which should be read by every practitioner of medicine.

From Eire comes *Some Chapters of Cork Medical History* (1957) by N. M. Cummins, which describes the earlier days of the hospitals, as well as the epidemics and famines which afflicted the people of Cork.

Grosse Nervenärzte (1956) edited by K. Kolle, is a collection of short biographies of eminent neurologists, and is published in Germany.

Vol. 1 of the *Official History of the Canadian Medical Services*, 1939-45, deals with the organisation and development and the campaigns of the medical and dental services. This volume (1956) appeared after vol. 11 which dealt with clinical and professional aspects. From the United States come several important and interesting works, e.g. *Classics in Arterial Hypertension* (1956) by Arthur Ruskin ; the *Selected Papers of Joseph W. Mountin, M.D.* (1956), which contain biographical notes on and a bibliography of Mountin who was formerly chief of the Bureau of State Services in America and a member of the W. H. O. expert committee on Public Health Administration ; from the able pen of Dr. Esmond R. Long has come in the form of a small book his Logan Clendening Lectures on *A History of the Therapy of Tuberculosis*, and *The Case of Frederic Chopin* (1956) ; the history and work of the *International Refugee Organisation*, 1946-52 (1956) by Louise W. Holborn ; the *First Twenty-Five Years* (1956), which tells the story of the Kellogg Foundation and its work for health ; and more recently, *Soranus' Gynecology* (1956), an English translation by Owsei Temkin.

Two books on medical writing also come from America—*Tricks of the Trade of Medical Writing* (1957), by R. M. Hewitt, and *A Practical Manual for Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists* (1957) by H. A. Davidson, who is editor of the Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey. The American Library Association has also published a *Handbook of Medical Library Practice* (1956).

In the world of nursing two autobiographies should especially be mentioned.

They are : *Matron of Guy's* (1956) by Miss Emily E. P. MacManus, a charming book, and *My Story* (1956) by Miss Mary J. Lambie. Miss Lambie is a New Zealand nurse who made great contributions to the nursing profession in that country. Since 1954, the *Nursing Mirror* has published a valuable series of biographies of *Distinguished British Nurses*, and in the *Nursing Times* (1956), Dr. Dorothea W. Singer has contributed an authoritative series of illustrated articles on the *Beginnings of Medicine in Europe.*

The Twenty-Seventh Meeting and Eighth Annual General Meeting

The Twenty-Seventh Meeting and Eighth Annual General Meeting was held on Friday, October 12, 1956, in the Hall of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Mr. Goodall, the President, in the chair. The Annual Report for 1955-56 was presented and unanimously approved, appreciation being expressed by members that the papers delivered before the Society during the session had been reproduced in full. The President intimated that a new journal, *Medical History*, solely devoted to the history of medicine, was to appear in January, 1957, and that an invitation had been extended by the editor of this journal that the Society might use it as its official organ. This was agreed to. In the absence of the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Secretary made a brief statement on the Society's finances. On the motion of Dr. R. S. Dewar, seconded by Dr. H. W. Y. Taylor, the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and Members of Council eligible for re-election were unanimously re-elected and Mr. Leonard Jolley, Mr. J. Hinton Robertson and Dr. T. R. R. Todd were elected Members of Council in place of Mr. J. N. J. Hartley, Col. John Morison and Dr. Annie McCrorie who retired by rotation.

Public business followed and there was shown that remarkable cineradiograph taken by Dr. John McIntyre in 1897 and mentioned previously in this Report. The President then delivered a Presidential Address, the first such address to be so called, the title of the address being *The Health of King James VI* (*). Mr. Goodall suggested that the King's policies which have given rise to so much conjecture might have a basis in his medical history which at all times was poor.

The address was illustrated by lantern slides and a short discussion followed.

* *Medical History*, 1957, **1**, 17-27.

The Twenty-Eighth Meeting

The Twenty-Eighth Meeting was held on Friday, March 1, 1957, in the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Mr. Goodall, the President, in the chair. Two papers were read before the Society, the first by Dr. R. A. Krause on *Healing as represented on Stamps*, and the other by Dr. A. T. Wallace on *Sir Robert William Philip*, 1857-1939. Dr. Krause's paper is here given in slightly condensed form, but only a short synopsis of Dr. Wallace's paper as it will be published in full elsewhere and the reference to it will be given in next year's Report.

HEALING AS REPRESENTED ON STAMPS (1)

The thematic collection of stamps which I have the pleasure of presenting is illustrative of healing in its various aspects. The issuing of stamps on the occasion of anniversaries relating to famous or national events, including congresses, has

[1] The dates of issue of the stamps are given, when necessary, in square brackets.

notably increased since the First World War. Furthermore, increasing use has been made of stamps to help funds for charitable purposes. This is particularly seen in the issue of Red Cross stamps. In the case of many other charity stamps the money so collected was applied to combating tuberculosis. The first of these was issued by New South Wales in 1897—the " Consumptives' Home " stamps. In 1910-11, Belgium issued a charity set which was sold for the benefit of the National Anti-Consumption League. These have been followed by a succession of other anti-tuberculosis stamps. Other countries have used similar charity stamps e.g. the " Health " stamps of New Zealand, the " Pro-Juventute " of Switzerland, the " Voor Hed Kind " of the Netherlands, etc.

Many countries have issued stamps on behalf of the Red Cross. The founder of the Red Cross, Henri Dunant (1828-1910) has been portrayed on a number of such stamps, most recently in Germany [1952] and the Saar [1953]. In 1939 on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the First Geneva Convention (1864), the Finnish Red Cross set of stamps had a picture of the battlefield of Solferino, where Dunant had the harrowing experience of seeing the pitiful condition of the wounded and dying and where he organised local help.

This display of stamps also includes some which relate to the art of healing in ancient times. Imhotep (circa 3000 B.C.), the Egyptian god of medicine, appeared on an Egyptian stamp [1928], and ancient Greece is represented by Apollo [Greece, 1947-51], and Hermes [Greece, 1951, Australia, 1951, and the Saar, 1956]. Serpents have been associated with medicine from very early times. They were symbolic of immortality, were supposed to influence fertility, and extraordinary powers were attributed to them in the Æsculapian temples. They are represented on a number of stamps, and particularly on the occasion of the Second World Health Congress at Rome [Italy, 1949]. Æsculapius, the Greek god of medicine and referred to by Homer as the " blameless physician " is shown with Hygeia, his daughter, on one of the Rumanian stamps issued on the occasion of the Ninth International Congress of the History of Medicine held at Bukharest [1932]. He is also shown on a Spanish stamp [1948]. Hippocrates appears on four stamps issued by Greece [1947] on the occasion of the restoration of the Dodecanese Islands to that country. Avicenna (980-1037 A.D.) is shown on a stamp issued by Poland [1952], and Maimonides (1135-1204) on an Israel stamp [1953].

Doctors from the Middle Ages to the present time whose portraits have appeared on stamps and where the numbers warranted it, have been grouped under countries.

Austria.

This was the first country to issue a set of nine stamps with the portraits of some of its noteworthy doctors, the set appearing in 1937. The portraits were those of Gerard van Swieten (1700-72), founder of the Old Vienna School ; Leopold Auenbrugger (1722-1809), who discovered the clinical value of percussion ; Karl Rokitansky (1804-78), the pathologist ; Josef Skoda (1805-81), founder of modern physical diagnosis ; Ferdinand v. Hebra (1816-80), the dermatologist ; Karl Ferdinand v. Arlt (1812-87), the anatomist and philologist ; Josef Hyrtl (1810-94), the anatomist ; Theodor H. Meynert (1833-92), the psychiatrist and neurologist ; and Theodor Billroth (1829-94), the surgeon.

Germany.

Hermann v. Helmholz (1821-94) appeared on an East German stamp [1950] on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Academy of Sciences, Berlin. Emil v. Behring (1854-1917) and Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) appeared together on a West German stamp on the centenary of their births [1954]. They both worked in Koch's laboratory in Berlin, and were associated in the work on anti-diphtheritic serum. Regarding this, Sir Henry Dale has said that " whilst Behring made the primary and relatively early observation that such antidotes are formed,

Ehrlich however showed how their production could be so stimulated that they could be obtained in sufficient strength for practical use in treatment ; and it was Ehrlich who devised accurate methods for measuring their curative potencies in terms of permanent standards and defined units of activity in which these values could be expressed."

Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) appeared on a stamp [1952] and Robert Koch (1843-1910) on one issued in 1944. On a Danzig stamp of 1939, the portrait of Wilhelm K. Röntgen was shown, and in 1955 West Germany issued a stamp bearing the head of Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843). Hahnemann has a special interest for us here in that it was after reading a lecture by William Cullen that he became interested in and took up the study of chemistry and its application to treatment in medicine. Despite certain fundamental faults in his system, homeopathy was a definite advance at that time but it should be emphasised that many of the faults in its teaching are attributable to Hahnemann's followers rather than to him.

France.

Among famous French physicians and surgeons whose portraits have appeared on stamps issued in France may be mentioned Ambroise Pare (1517-90) in 1943 ; René H. T. Laennec (1781-1826) in 1952 ; Claude Bernard (1813-78) in 1939 and 1940 : Jean Alfred Fournier (1832-1914) in 1946 and 1947 ; Albert Calmette (1863-1933) in 1948 ; Georges Eugene Benjamin Clemenceau (1841-1929), physician and politician, in 1939 on the occasion of the laying down of the keel of the battleship *Clemenceau.* He also appeared on a stamp issued in 1951. Jean Baptiste Etienne Auguste Charcot (1882-1936), neurologist and Polar explorer and son of the more famous Jean Martin Charcot, was shown on a charity stamp issued for the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society [1938-39], and Alphonse Laveran (1845-1922) appeared on an Algerian stamp in 1954.

Some French scientists may be noted in passing including Antoine Lavoisier (1743-94), founder of modern chemistry, the bicentenary of whose birth was commemorated by the issue of a stamp in 1943 ; Louis Pasteur (1822-95), who appeared on a full set of stamps in 1923-26 as well as in 1936 and 1938 ; Marcellin P. E. Berthellot (1827-1907), chemist and politician [1927] ; Andre E. Blondel (1863-1938) physicist, [1942] ; and E. Millon (1812-67), pharmacist, chemist and agronomist [Algeria—Military Health Service, 1954].

Holland.

Leyden University is closely identified with the Edinburgh Medical School and it is interesting to note that the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of that university was commemorated by the issue of two stamps in 1950.

Most of the Dutch doctors who have appeared on stamps have been on those issued for the benefit of the " Cultural and Social Fund " in different years. These doctors include the great Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738) in 1928 ; Franciscus Sylvius or Francis de le Boë (1614-72), the first to institute ward instruction in medical education, [1937] ; Hendrik van Deventer (1651-1724), obstetrician and orthopaedic surgeon [1947] ; Pieter Camper (1721-89), physician and artist [1940] ; Frans Cornelius Donders (1818-89), army surgeon who later specialised in ophthalmology [1935] ; Antonius M. Mathijsen (1805-78), army surgeon who introduced plaster of Paris bandages in 1852 [1941].

Two non-medical scientists are included in this demonstration. They are Christian Huygens (1629-95), a physicist and mathematician who improved the telescope, pendulum clock and air-pump [1928] ; and Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723), famous for his work on microscopes, and who made many observations on blood corpuscles, circulation in the capillaries, and was the first to note the striping of voluntary muscle, [1937].

Belgium.

Three medical men were included in a set of anti-tuberculosis stamps issued in 1942. These were Andreas Vesalius (1514-64), the great anatomist ; Jean Baptiste van Helmont (1577-1644), Capuchin friar, mystic, and a supporter of the views of Paracelsus ; and Rembertus Dodoens or Dodonaeus (1517-85), professor of botany at Leyden, and court physician to Maximilian II and Rudolph II.

Russia.

Vladimir M. Bechtereff (1857-1927), one of the first European psychiatrists to use hypnotism, appeared on a Russian stamp [1954], as did Mikhail V. Lomonosov (1711-65), a scientist and professor of chemistry at St. Petersburg. In his *Elementa Chymiae Mathematica*, published in 1741, he anticipated somewhat the atomic theory of the structure of matter. His portrait appeared on a stamp [1955] on the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Lomonosov University.

Russia issued a set of three stamps on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Kirov Military Medical Academy [1949].

A famous Russian who has not so far been included on any Russian stamp is Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936). His portrait did, however, appear on a Rumanian stamp on the occasion of the Rumanian-Soviet Medical Congress [1952].

Sweden.

Two doctors have appeared on Swedish stamps. Johann J. Berzelius (1779-1848), famous chemist and medical graduate of Uppsala. He was the first to use chemical symbols and he discovered a number of elements and made many fundamental observations. Carl v. Linné or Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) also studied at Uppsala. There he began to work on the binominal system—genus and species. He made botanical explorations in Lapland and other places. He studied medicine under Boerhaave but continued with his botanical work. Both these men were shown on stamps issued on the two hundredth anniversary of the Swedish Academy of Sciences [1939].

Carl Wilhelm Schele (1742-86), a chemist who appeared on a stamp [1942] made many important discoveries including the composition of the atmosphere.

North America.

Here a number of doctors who were concerned in investigations on yellow fever are represented. Carlos J. Finlay (1833-1915) indicated his belief that yellow fever was transmitted by the *stegomia* mosquito in 1881, though he had no definite proof. He appeared on a stamp of Cuba [1934]. Walter Reed (1851-1902), army surgeon and bacteriologist was sent to Havana as Director of the Yellow Fever Commission in 1900 to investigate Finlay's suggestion [U.S.A., 1940]. As a result of the Commission's work and findings, preventive measures were instituted by Major William Crawford Gorgas (1854-1920) in 1901, and Havana was cleared of the disease within a year. Gorgas later took the same precautions during the construction of the Panama Canal and he has been shown on a stamp [Panama Canal Zone, 1928]. The chief organising officer for the work of construction of the Canal was Major G. W. Goethals who appeared on a stamp also [Panama Canal Zone, 1933].

Dr. Crawford W. Long (1815-78), one of the first to use ether as a general anaesthetic in 1842, appeared on an issue of a series of Famous Americans [U.S.A., 1940]. Benjamin Franklin (1706-90) has appeared on many stamps of the United States and recently his portrait was shown on a Russian stamp [1956]. He was instrumental in founding the first hospital in Philadelphia. At first opposed to inoculation he became a strong supporter of this measure following the death of his four year old son, and published a pamphlet in London in 1759. He also invented bifocal spectacles and a flexible catheter.

In passing, two stamps are shown, one with the head of President William H. Harrison (1773-1841), who studied medicine but never qualified [U.S.A., 1902 ; 1925-33 ; 1938], and the other showing Manasseh Cutler (1742-1823), a clergyman who also practised medicine [U.S.A., 1937 ; 1938].

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the doctors and some scientists who have been mentioned there are some others who deserve notice. Albrecht von Haller (1708-77), a most imposing figure in medical history, appeared on a Swiss Stamp [1934]. Hideyo Noguchi (1876-1928), a bacteriologist who investigated the aetiology of yellow fever and who died from that disease, also studied immunity against snake venom, and devised a test for the diagnosis of syphilis. He is shown on a Japanese stamp [1949]. Alexandre Yersin (1863-1943), Swiss bacteriologist who worked on diphtheria antitoxin and who later in Hong Kong discovered the plague bacillus and evolved an antiserum against that disease appeared on a stamp of Indo-China [1943]. Giovanni Grassi (1854-1925), a zoologist, carried out researches on malaria-transmitting mosquitoes and was a leading figure in the controversy with the late Sir Ronald Ross who accused Grassi of piracy. On the thirtieth anniversary of Grassi's death Italy issued a stamp with his portrait [1955].

Literary Doctors.

Many doctors have been famous for their literary works and some of these men have appeared on stamps. The first of these is Johann C. Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805). Trained as an army medical officer he found conditions in the army of the Duke of Wurttemberg too harsh and he resigned his commission and devoted himself to literature, producing historical plays such as *Maria Stuart*, *The Maid of Orleans*, and *Wallenstein*. He has appeared on many German stamps [1926 ; 1934 ; Thuringia, 1945 ; French Zone, 1945].

Anton Pavlovitch Chekhov (1860-1904) had a hard upbringing. As a youth he was fond of acting and later took to writing short stories to earn money and support his family. Symptoms of tuberculosis began to appear in 1883 but he graduated in 1884 at Moscow University. He practised but little, his time increasingly being taken up with writing, but he continued to attend his poor friends. In 1893 he published the *Black Monk*, a study of mental disease. Various Russian stamps have portrayed Chekhov [1940 ; 1954, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his death].

Elias Lönnrot (1802-84), practised medicine for twenty years before he was appointed professor of Finnish at Helsinfors. Deeply interested in the Finnish language his last work was his great Finnish Dictionary. He appeared on a Finnish stamp [1931] on the centenary of the Finnish Literary Society.

François Rabelais (1483-1553), described by one writer as " a humanist, a worldly monk, a skilful physician, a writer of mystification and ambiguity," appeared on a French stamp [1950]. He has also been portrayed on a Chinese stamp [1953]. Camilo de Castelo Branco (1825-90), a popular Portugese novelist and dramatist, studied medicine and divinity. A long set of stamps was issued on the centenary of his birth, a number of these stamps bearing his portrait [1925]. Lazarus L. Samenhof (1859-1917), must also be mentioned. He is shown on a Russian stamp on the fortieth anniversary of the Esperanto Congress which was held in Leningrad [1927].

Doctor-Politicians.

Many doctors have been politicians, and two, Clemenceau and Virchow have already been noted. Only a few more can be noticed here. Dr. Basanavicius (1857-1927) is shown on two Lithuanian stamps [1922, on the occasion of the " De Jure " recognition of Lithuania by the League of Nations ; 1927, on the " mourning " issue]. Another Lithuanian stamp bears the portrait of Dr. K.

Grinius (1866-1950). This stamp appeared in 1922. Antonio Grossich (1849-1926) appears on a stamp issued from Fiume [1919]. Sun Yat Sen (1867-1925), first President of the Republic of China, appeared on many Chinese issues [e.g. 1912 ; 1929, etc.] as well as with Abraham Lincoln [U.S.A., 1942]. J. Rizal y Mercado (1861-97), an ophthalmologist and national hero appeared on several issues of stamps from the Philippine Islands [1935 ; 1936, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth ; 1941 ; 1948].

Royal Patrons of Medicine.

Some monarchs have been added to this collection because of their activities on medical matters. Two, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great, are depicted on Russian stamps on the three hundredth anniversary of the Romanov dynasty [1913]. Peter (1672-1725) did much to improve the medical art in Russia. He studied as a young man anatomy and surgery under Boerhaave and others, and took back with him to Russia many technicians and surgeons. He built the first hospital and medical school (a copy of Greenwich Hospital) in St. Petersburg. The Empress Catherine (1729-1796) also did much to improve medical care. She built many hospitals in Moscow and the Ofukkoski Hospital in St. Petersburg. In 1768, on the advice of Voltaire, she was inoculated by Dimsdale, assisted by his son.

Frederick II, King of Prussia (1712-86) was hampered in his early campaigns by lack of army surgeons. In 1743 he employed some French surgeons to treat his soldiers, and in 1744 permitted public executioners to treat wounds, ulcers, and fractures. He established the Medico-Chirurgical Pepinière for the education of army surgeons. Frederick is portrayed on German stamps [1926 ; 1933].

James VI of Scotland, a great opponent of witchcraft and during whose reign many witches were tortured and burnt at the stake, appears on a Newfoundland stamp [1910]. Another Newfoundland stamp [1933] bears the portrait of Queen Elizabeth. This was issued on the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the annexation by Sir Humphrey Gilbert of Newfoundland.

William I of Orange (William the Silent) should also be included under this heading as it was he who made the gift of a university to Leyden in 1575. He appears on stamps issued in Holland [1933, on the four hundredth anniversary of his birth].

Stamps and Diseases.

Yellow fever, malaria and tuberculosis have already been discussed as diseases which have found a place on stamps. Cancer is another. Denmark issued the first three such stamps [1929] for the Danish Cancer Research Fund. Another issued by France [1941] depicts Science fighting the Serpents with a sword. Norway [1952] issued a stamp with a " symbolical figure of supplication," and Holland [1955] issued a set showing a microscope and a crab. The association of radium as a cure for certain forms of cancer is shown by the different stamps honouring Pierre and Marie Curie [France, Monaco, Afghanistan, 1938, on the fortieth anniversary of discovery of radium ; Panama, 1939] ; Marie Sklodowska Curie [Poland, 1947] ; and Pierre Curie [Bulgaria, 1956].

Poliomyelitis is referred to on a number of stamps, e.g. Norway [1950], and one " Honouring those who helped fight Polio " [U.S.A., 1956]. Monaco [1947] and Philippine Islands [1950] issued stamps showing Franklin D. Roosevelt as a philatelist, which he became after he had been afflicted with poliomyelitis.

Scurvy can be said to be represented by Captain Cook who was able to prevent the disease among his crew during his last voyage of 1776-80, when he did not lose a member of his crew from this disease. He is shown landing from the *Endeavour* in New Zealand accompanied by (Sir) Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander (a young botanist) on a New Zealand stamp [1935, two shilling stamp].

Leprosy figures on a number of stamps. Belgium [1946] printed a memorial issue to Father Joseph Damien who dedicated his life from 1873 till his death in 1889 to the care of lepers on the island of Molokai. Cuba [1948] honoured the

memory of Armauer Hansen (1841-1912) who identified the leprosy bacillus. A third stamp [Spain, 1950], depicts San Juan de Dios with a leper. This appeared on the four hundredth anniversary of his death. He was the founder of the Brothers of Charity.

The fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of anaphylaxis is commemorated by Monaco [1953]. The picture depicting the yacht and the three portraits is described by Charles Richet (1850-1935) in his book on *Anaphylaxis* in a footnote. " During a cruise on Prince Alfred of Monaco's yacht the Prince and G. Richard suggested to P. Portier and myself a study of the toxic properties of the physalia found in the South Sea. On board the Prince's yacht experiments were carried out, proving that an aqueous glycerine extract of the filaments of physalia is extremely toxic to ducks and rabbits." This book was published in 1913.

Puerperal fever is represented in the person of Ignaz Semmelweiss (1818-65). He is included in the Hungarian issue of its famous men [1932] and he also appears on a West German stamp [1956—Helpers of Mankind].

Doctor-Explorers.

Reference has already been made to Jean Baptiste E. A. Charcot, the Polar explorer. Two others have appeared on stamps. Gustav Nachtigall (1836-85), German army surgeon and coloniser, especially in the north and west of Africa, is shown on a German stamp [1934], and Emil Holub (1867-1902), a medical graduate of Prague, and who travelled in South Africa, is shown on a Czechoslovak stamp [1952].

British Doctors.

Only two British medical men have ever appeared on stamps. Sir Wilfrid Grenfell (1865-1940) of Labrador is shown on a Newfoundland stamp [1941], and Sir Robert W. Philip (1857-1939) is included in the group of portraits of the " Anti-tuberculosis and other Funds " set of Belgium [1955]. Charles Darwin (1808-82), a medical student at Edinburgh for two years is shown on a set of stamps issued by Ecuador [1936] on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of Darwin's visit to the Galapagos Islands.

Physicists and Chemists.

In conclusion reference should be made to some physicists and chemists whose portraits have been shown on stamps. Alexander Volta, Luigi Galvani and J. E. Purkinje appeared some time ago. Four have appeared more recently : Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922), a professor of vocal physiology and inventor of the telephone [Canada, 1947] ; Justus v. Liebig (1803-73), organic chemist of Munich [Germany, 1953] ; J. L. Gay-Lussac (1778-1850), chemist and physicist [France, 1951] ; and Ernst Werner v. Siemens (1816-92), electrical engineer and inventor of the dynamo [Germany, 1952-53].

Medical Congress Stamps.

The following is a list of stamps which were issued on the occasion of some medical congresses :—

1927 :	Poland.	Fourth Military Medical Congress, Warsaw. *Portrait of Dr. Kaczkowski, Director of Polish Medical Corps.*
1928 :	Egypt.	International Medical and Pharmacological Congress, Cairo. *Imhotep.*
1932 :	Rumania.	Ninth International Congress of History of Medicine, Bukharest. *AEsculapius and Hygeia.*
1933 :	Lebanon.	Medical Congress. *Medical College, Beyrouth.*
1937 :	Egypt.	Fifteenth Ophthalmological Congress, Cairo.
1948 :	France.	First International B.C.G. Vaccine Congress. *Calmette.*
1949 :	Italy.	Second World Health Congress, Rome. *Staff of AEsculapius, Serpent and Globe of the World.*

1951 :	Poland.	First Polish Scientific Congress. *Various portraits including Copernicus and Marie Curie.*
1952 :	Brazil.	Second American Congress of Industrial Medicine, Rio de Janeiro. *Globe, Staff and Serpents, also view of Rio Bay.*
1952 :	Portugal.	First International Congress on Tropical Medicine, Lisbon. *Various pictures showing Medical School, two Hospitals and Treatment.*
1953 :	Italy.	Sixth International Microbiological Congress, Rome. *A. Bassi.*
1954 :	Brazil.	First World Medical Congress of Homeopathy. *Hahnemann.*
1955 :	Italy.	International Medical Congress, Verona. *Hieronymus Fracastorius* (who gave the name syphilis to that disease).

I wish to express my appreciation of the invitation, conveyed by the Hon. Secretary, that I arrange this display of stamps and give a short description of some of its contents. The reading of the extensive literature dealing with the lives of the medical men represented has been a most stimulating experience and has given me a fuller understanding of medical history—a subject to which I was first introduced when attending the lectures of the late Dr. J. D. Comrie at Edinburgh in 1909.

In addition to showing the stamps about which he spoke, Dr. Krause arranged an extensive demonstration from his large and unique collection of stamps bearing on medicine.

Dr. Wallace in his paper on Sir Robert Philip spoke of Philip's early days and his schooling at the Royal High School in Edinburgh. He had an outstanding career as a student in the Faculties of Arts and of Medicine, and graduated with honours in medicine in 1882, the year in which Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus. After residentships in Edinburgh, Philip went abroad to Leipzig and Vienna and while abroad he saw the tubercle bacillus for the first time. Koch's discovery fascinated him and the wide implications of the discovery kindled his imagination. He therefore resolved on his return to Edinburgh to devote special attention to tuberculosis but met with scant encouragement. In 1887 he graduated M.D. obtaining a gold medal for his thesis.

Someone of Philip's type was needed who combined organising ability with a clear grasp of essential principles to make full use of the new knowledge. When appointed in 1885 a physician to the New Town Dispensary he perceived that the solution to the vast problem and social implications of tuberculosis could only be hoped for by a most carefully organised and co-ordinated plan of action. He opened his three-roomed dispensary in 1887 at 13 Bank Street, Edinburgh, with a wide scope of activity—examination of patients and investigation of social circumstances and environment, instruction of patients in self-care and that of others, provision of medicine and if necessary, food, selection of suitable cases for hospital treatment. Home visiting was an important feature of the dispensary work.

In 1894, the Victoria Hospital for Consumption was opened and in 1909, a tuberculosis farm colony was opened at Springfield, Polton. In 1906, Philip, after negotiating with Edinburgh Corporation, obtained beds at the City Fever Hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis.

Philip's completed scheme was now in operation and became known as " The Edinburgh Scheme " which was recognised by a Departmental Committee (1912) who recommended the creation of similar schemes throughout the country. In 1914, the Dispensary and Victoria Hospital were transferred to Edinburgh Corporation, and in 1916 the Royal Victoria Trust came into being and it realised sufficient money to endow a Chair of Tuberculosis—the first of any university—and to it Philip was unanimously elected. In 1919, the Trust purchased Southfield, near Edinburgh, where Philip planned a sanatorium-colony where tuberculosis in all its forms and at all ages from infancy to advanced life could be studied,

Stamps by Dr. R. A. Krause, and on *Sir Robert W. Philip*, by Dr. A. T. Wallace, were read. We had looked forward eagerly to an address by Professor John F. Fulton at our summer meeting in June, but unfortunately illness prevented the Professor honouring our Society with his presence, and a substitute programme had to be arranged, Dr. John Ritchie contributing a paper on *James Henrysoun, Chirurgian to the Poore*, and Dr. W. S. Mitchell one on *Dr. George Henderson of Chirnside*.

Medico-Historical Notes and Book Notices.

Prior to delivering his Presidential Address, the President showed a remarkable cineradiograph taken in 1897 by Dr. John McIntyre, the distinguished Glasgow laryngologist and pioneer in X-ray cinematography who was born in December, 1857. The film showed movement of the lower limb of a young child, the movements of the heart and stomach, in the latter case after a bismuth meal had been swallowed.

We feel that members of the Society will be interested to know that the Revd. Alan M. Craig of Newcastleton celebrated his semi-jubilee as minister of the parish of Castleton in December, 1956. A large gathering of parishioners and friends assembled in the village hall on December 6 to honour Mr. and Mrs. Craig. Memories of our happy visit to Newcastleton in the summer of 1955 are still fresh.

A plaque to the distinguished Scottish physician and dramatist, the late Dr. O. H. Mavor (James Bridie) was unveiled in the foyer of the Glasgow Citizens Theatre which he founded, by Mr. J. B. Priestley, on September 17, 1956. The inscription on the plaque reads :

OSBORNE HENRY MAVOR

(JAMES BRIDIE)

C.B.E., LL.D., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.(G)

PHYSICIAN AND DRAMATIST

1888-1951.

FOUNDER OF THE CITIZENS' THEATRE.

In December it was announced that the Scottish National Portrait Gallery had acquired a portrait head in bronze of the late Sir Alexander Fleming. It was purchased from the sculptor, Mr. E. Roland Bevan, who was a personal friend of Fleming. On January 24, 1957, the townspeople of Darvel, Ayrshire, birthplace of Fleming, held a meeting to discuss plans for a memorial to their famous townsman. A sum of £2,500 was raised by the people and this sum was almost doubled by donations from British pharmaceutical firms.

Edinburgh's ties with the United States of America are close, and two recent events serve to emphasise this relationship. On January 29, 1957, the Royal Medical Society was honoured when a Benjamin Franklin Medal, awarded by Congress, was formally presented to the Society by the American Consul-General. Later, on March 5, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Edward Appleton, visited America and delivered an address on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati. The title of his address was *Medicine : A Science and a Humanity*.

Two notable Scottish doctor-explorers were recently in the news. The Royal Scottish Geographical Society has approved of a new design for the Mungo Park Medal, one of its prized awards, given for outstanding pieces of geographical

In 1921 he turned his attention to clean milk production and leased a farm at Gracemount and there built up a herd of tubercle-free cows.

Dr. Wallace concluded his paper on Philip by giving a delightful sketch of him as a man, a teacher, and a *bon viveur*.

Following the papers by Drs. Krause and Wallace there was a discussion in which some philatelists, guests of the Society, took part. Members and guests then had an opportunity of examining Dr. Krause's demonstration of stamps.

The Twenty-Ninth Meeting

The Twenty-Ninth Meeting was held on Wednesday, June 12, 1957, in the Hall of the Royal Medical Society, Mr. Goodall, the President, in the chair. Owing to the unfortunate illness of Professor John F. Fulton who was to have addressed the Society, two papers were contributed instead, one by Dr. John Ritchie and the other by Dr. W. S. Mitchell. As both of these papers will be submitted for publication in full, only synopses will be given here.

Dr. Ritchie spoke on *James Henrysoun, Chirurgian to the Poore*. Henrysoun, a barber-surgeon, practised in Edinburgh during the latter sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and has been referred to as the first medical officer of health for the city, though it might be more correct to say that his position was rather that of a poor law medical officer. Even during the outbreaks of plague when he was called upon for duties that today would be performed by the medical officer of health, his functions were clinical rather than preventive. He belonged to a period when some, at least, of the larger communities were beginning to realise the advantage of having a medical man to whom they might apply for advice, even though the nature of his appointment and the extent of his duties might be somewhat loosely defined.

Little is known of Henrysoun as an individual for he published nothing and left no memoirs or correspondence. We do know that he made a reputation for himself early in his career during the great plague of 1584-88 and that, thereafter, he seems to have stood high in the estimation of his professional brethren and of the magistrates of Edinburgh. He was the son of a barber-surgeon, his brother, his own son, and his two sons-in-law were all members of the craft.

On May 26, 1584, Henrysoun was appointed medical officer to Edinburgh with a fairly wide range of duties to perform. He was to undertake to visit all who suffered from plague or were suspected of suffering from it, to be available for duty at all times, to visit all hospitals and all poor folk referred to him by kirk or council, the town supplying such medicines as he might order. He was also permitted to practise privately. Henrysoun himself contracted the plague but he recovered though his wife who was also stricken succumbed to the disease. The magistrates of the city were so appreciative of his civic zeal and professional ability that they recorded this in a minute of council, and included in this appreciation was freedom from rates and taxes for life ! He acted as deacon of the Barber-Surgeons having as colleagues on the town council to which he was automatically appointed as deacon, George Heriot, father of the more famous son, and William Little, a brother of Clement Little, an early benefactor of Edinburgh University.

In his dual capacity as deacon and councillor he was concerned with the provision of a leper hospital in the city. In 1606 he was called into consultation by Perth when that city was invaded by the plague. He died in 1629, and was buried in the churchyard of the Old Kirk of Canongate, Edinburgh.

Dr. Mitchell gave an account of *Dr. George Henderson of Chirnside*, 1800-1864, whose two volumes of journals Dr. Mitchell had recently had the opportunity of perusing and which afforded glimpses of the life of a country practitioner of a hundred years ago.

Henderson was born on May 5, 1800, near Chirnside and after being educated

at the local schools he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in session 1825-26, but he attended only one class, that of chemistry, before he transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, whose Licence he obtained in 1829. He returned to practice in Chirnside, where he remained for 35 years until his death in 1864. He married in 1836 Margaret Hood, who was twenty years his junior and who died in 1894. They had six children, of whom only one survived infancy ; this was Robert Hood who became chemist and registrar in Chirnside and who died in 1915.

Dr. Henderson had literary inclinations and published two volumes, *Scenes of Boyhood and Other Poems*, Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1840, and *The Popular Rhymes, Sayings and Proverbs of the County of Berwick*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1856, which is still worthy of perusal by anyone interested in local customs and folk-lore. His poetry may not be first-class but it does show a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature, particularly as exemplified in his native locality. He was a founder member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and contributed several articles to the early volumes of its *History*.

Throughout the journals mentioned, there are many references to nature. He was a keen botanist, and he gives many lists of flowers he found in his wanderings. He mentions that his idea of Heaven is a place where trees, shrubs and flowers abound. He was widely read, and quotes Latin and Greek, French, German, English and Scottish authors, as well as the classical medical authors, such as Hippocrates and Galen. He was interested in the history of medicine ; he mentions Freind's *History of Physic* and wishes that there were a better and more up to date one. To judge by his wife's complaints (which he records) he devoted too much money to buying books, and too much time to reading them. His library, amounting to about 2,500 volumes, was sold by auction in Duns on December 15 and 16, 1864, and there is a copy of the sale catalogue in the Library of King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

His journals are reflections on life in general rather than a picture of his working life, but nevertheless certain glimpses of his lot are given. He worked long hours, riding in all weathers to visit his patients over a wide area. One of his recurrent worries was how to obtain payment from his patients without bullying them. His fads and fancies were numerous ; he abhorred not only alcohol but also tea and tobacco ; he hated draughts and once came out of church during a service to avoid one. He would have preferred to live as a vegetarian, but in this he was thwarted by his wife. Among the folk cures recorded by Henderson are those of passing a child nine times below the belly of an ass to cure whooping cough, and the use of " hairy oubets " (caterpillars of the tiger moth) for the same disease. He also mentions having to cut a cheese on the occasion of the birth of a son to his patients, a custom which lingered on in Berwickshire until about 80 or 90 years ago.

Dr. Mitchell read illustrative extracts from Henderson's journals, and concluded with the following : " Perhaps the three worst situations that a man can be in are—to be at the head of a government, to be in jail, or to be a poor country surgeon. It requires many peculiar qualities to enable a man to be in any way comfortable, in the latter situation."

Dr. Henderson devoted thirty-five years of his life to serving his patients in Chirnside and the surrounding district, and he died, according to the inscription on his tombstone, " much regretted for his universal kindness and benevolence." We may believe that he spoke the truth when he wrote on one occasion, " True, I have had my cares, anxieties, perplexities and griefs—as who has not ?—and yet I do not think that I would change my condition with anybody."

A discussion followed the papers by Dr. Ritchie and Dr. Mitchell.

A. L. GOODALL, *President.*
H. P. TAIT, *Hon. Secretary.*

The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Society shall be called "THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE," and shall consist of those who desire to promote the study of the History of Medicine.

2. A General Meeting of Members shall be held once a year to receive a report and to elect Office-Bearers.

3. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Office-Bearers, who shall include a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and not more than ten other Members to form a Council. The Council shall have power to co-opt other Members who, in their opinion, are fitted to render special service to the Society.

4. All Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. The President shall not hold office for more than three successive years, but shall be eligible to serve again after one year. Not more than eight Members of Council, or two-thirds of the total number, shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

5. The Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shillings, payable to the Treasurer, who will submit a balance-sheet at each Annual Meeting.

6 The Secretary shall keep brief Minutes of the proceedings, shall prepare Agenda, and shall conduct the correspondence of the Society.

7. Meetings shall be held at least twice yearly, and the place of meeting shall be in any of the four University centres, or elsewhere, as the Council may decide.

8. This Constitution may be amended at any General Meeting of the Society on twenty-one days' notice of the proposed amendment being given by the Secretary, such amendment to be included in the Agenda circulated for the Meeting.

Printed by GORDON WILSON, 47-49 THISTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2