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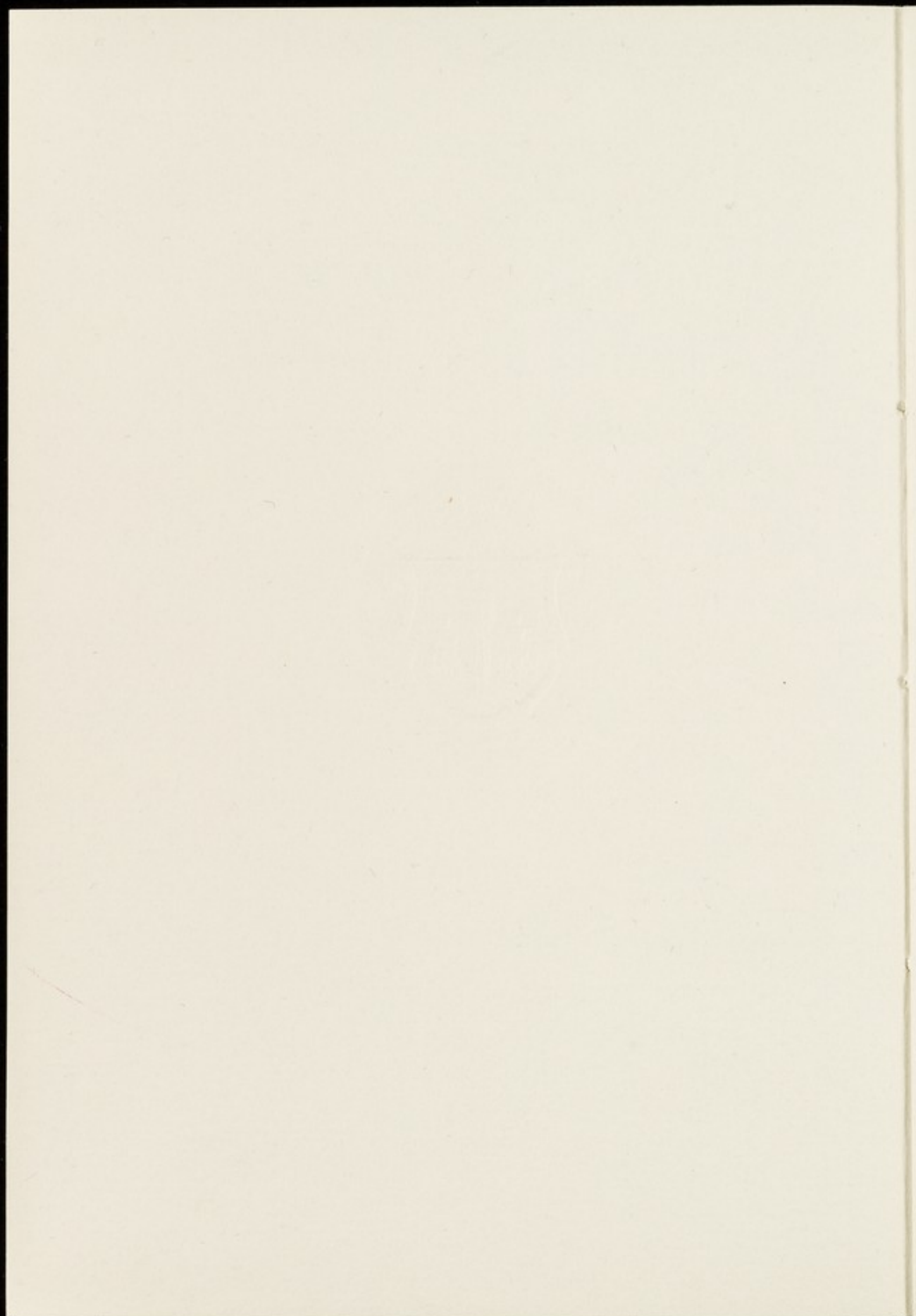
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THE WELLCOME
HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM



FOUNDED 1913

54A, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.



GUIDE
TO THE
WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL
MUSEUM

THE WELLCOME
HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

An International Collection illustrating
the History of Medicine and the
Allied Sciences

The descriptive catalogues are printed separately
and are obtainable on request from the
Museum

THE WELLCOME
HISTORICAL
MUSEUM
THIS GUIDE IS INTENDED TO
INDICATE IN A GENERAL WAY
THE CHIEF FEATURES AND
OBJECTS EXHIBITED IN THE
MUSEUM

The decorative headings are reduced facsimiles
of friezes specially designed and painted for
the Museum

GUIDE
TO THE
WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL
MUSEUM

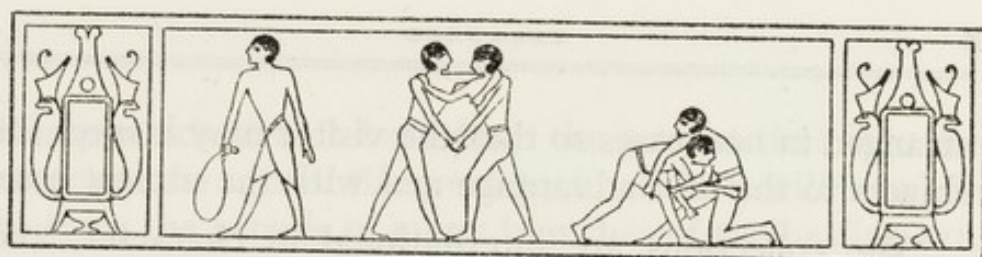


54A, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

GUIDE
TO THE
WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL
MUSEUM



W. WILKINS STREET, LONDON, W.



FOREWORD

THE Wellcome Historical Medical Museum was founded by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome in 1913. It is the result of collections made during many years in various parts of the world, and, at the request of the chief officials, was adopted as the Museum of the Section of History of Medicine, which formed part of the XVIIth International Congress of Medicine held in London in August of that year.

It was inaugurated by Sir Norman Moore, F.R.C.P., President of the Section, on Tuesday, June 24, 1913. The Museum was visited by large numbers of the delegates and members of the International Congress of Medicine, also by many medical practitioners and others interested, from all parts of the world, most of whom expressed their appreciation of its usefulness.

After closing for a few months for the purpose of re-arrangement, the Museum, with the addition of several new sections and many objects of historical interest, was re-opened as a permanent institution.

In 1926 the Museum has been re-organised, many important additions have been made to the collections, and the arrangement of the material in the various sections altered. Several of the sections have been developed, and new ones instituted. In particular the War, Lister and similar sections have been considerably enlarged. Throughout the Museum more effective lighting has been installed, and the material has been

arranged in new cases so that the visitor may inspect the objects to the best advantage and with the utmost ease.

The collections are international in character, and cover a wide field, including Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, Pharmacy and the Allied Sciences. The Museum is designed to represent the history of these various branches of the art of healing throughout the world, and their practice is illustrated by objects, instruments and appliances of historical interest, and by plastic and pictorial art.

Medicine has a history which has touched every phase of life and art, and is, to a large extent, bound up with the records of human existence from the earliest times. By its study, fresh fields of medical research are suggested, and the interest in others, still undeveloped, is stimulated. Our views of progress, especially with regard to medical treatment, are often exaggerated, owing to our ignorance of the past ; and careful research into ancient records has revealed the fact that modern methods are often mere repetitions of those practised in long past ages. Through the study of medical history, discoveries of great value, quite forgotten and buried in the records of the past, have been brought to light.

The importance of museums as an integral part of teaching is now fully recognised, and, by intelligent classification and systematic grouping of objects, it is our aim and purpose to make the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum of distinct educational value to research workers, students and others interested in the subjects with which it deals.

One of the central aims of this Museum is to connect the links in the chain of human experience and living

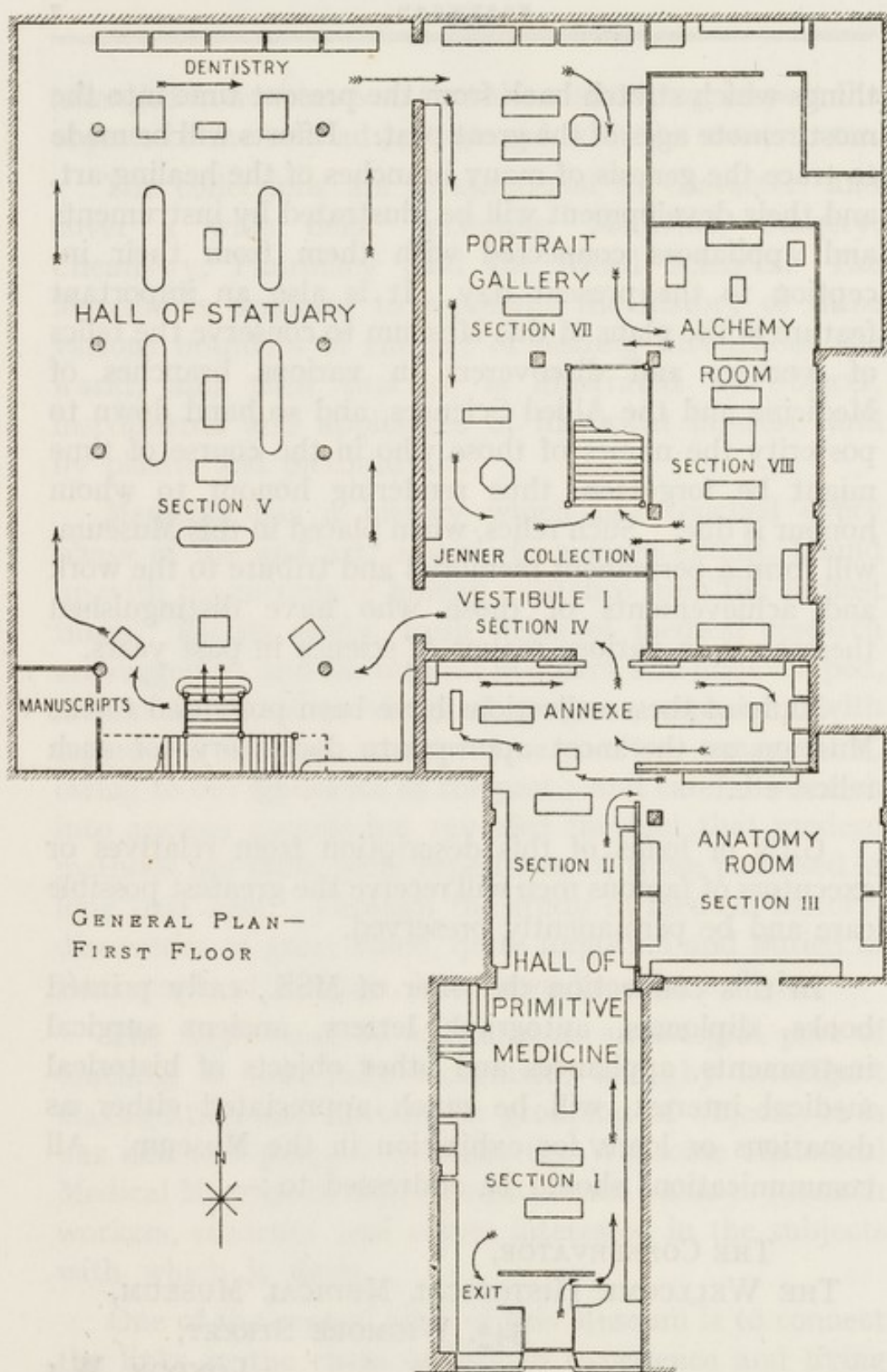
things which stretch back from the present time into the most remote ages of the great past. Efforts will be made to trace the genesis of many branches of the healing art, and their development will be illustrated by instruments and appliances connected with them from their inception to the present day. It is also an important feature in the plans of this Museum to conserve the relics of workers and discoverers in various branches of Medicine and the Allied Sciences, and so hand down to posterity the names of those who in the course of time might be forgotten, thus rendering honour to whom honour is due. Such relics, when placed in this Museum, will form a permanent memorial and tribute to the work and achievements of those who have distinguished themselves in various realms of science in past years.

Many of these collections have been presented to the Museum as the most appropriate depository for such relics, etc.

Gifts or loans of this description from relatives or executors of famous men will receive the greatest possible care and be permanently preserved.

In this connection the offer of MSS., early printed books, diplomas, autograph letters, ancient surgical instruments, appliances and other objects of historical medical interest, will be much appreciated either as donations or loans for exhibition in the Museum. All communications should be addressed to :—

THE CONSERVATOR,
THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM,
54^A, WIGMORE STREET,
LONDON, W.1



GENERAL PLAN—
FIRST FLOOR

WIGMORE STREET



SECTION I

HALL OF PRIMITIVE MEDICINE

ROOM I

THE practice of the healing art may be traced in part from prehistoric days, and a reconstruction can be attempted by a study of primitive and folk-medicine. Light can also be thrown on many obscure practices by a study of those undeveloped and backward races of to-day, who lead a life somewhat similar to that of early man.

In this section, the craft of the layman who works by reason of a tried, if uncritical, experience, is illustrated. The higher, or metempirical branches of primitive medicine as controlled by the medicine-man and his assistants, are illustrated by a series of effigies in costume, together with the paraphernalia used in his practice.

The control of magical processes by means of material objects, effigies, etc., is demonstrated in Cases 1—7. Other subjects dealt with in this room are ancestor-cult, cult of the dead, skull-cult and totemism.

A series of objects from the excavations made by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome in a prehistoric station at Gebel Moya, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is shown in Cases 20—23.

A reconstructed skull-hunter's hut from South East New Guinea is shown over the staircase.

SECTION II

HALL OF PRIMITIVE MEDICINE

ROOM II

THE place of magic and religion in the daily life and social conditions of mankind is difficult to define. The magical process implies an influence on animate life by material objects, and the religious process relies upon supernatural or spiritual influences.

Charms, talismans, amulets, mascots, etc., all have their place in the life of mankind, and the belief in their powers varies according to environment, etc.

In this section, the charms, amulets and talismans of various countries are arranged in geographical order. Of particular interest are the cases showing the Egyptian amulets, and the prophylactics for the Evil Eye; the ecclesiastical talismans, etc., and the collection of modern London charms, amulets and talismans.

In Case 51 is a series illustrating artificial deformity of the body; and in Case 52 a series of pathological and anatomical forms represented from the primitive viewpoint is shown.

SECTION III

ANATOMY ROOM

THE history of anatomy is illustrated by means of drawings, paintings and sculpture. From prehistoric days, man has evinced an interest in anatomy, and the earliest delineations of the human body were realistic. Interior anatomy was not known until comparatively late. Galen dissected animals, and until the XIIIth

Anatomy Room—*continued*

century the teaching of anatomy was based on his work. The earliest authorised dissections appear to date from 1302 (Varignana) and 1315 (Mundinus).

Prominent in this room are the anatomical mannikins in ivory, bone, etc., used in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries to teach anatomy and midwifery.

Anatomical models of interest are shown in the various cases. The work of Vesalius and Harvey is represented in Cases 62 and 63. A Collection illustrating the history of trephining is shown in Cases 66 and 67.

On the walls are numerous paintings, etc., of anatomical interest.

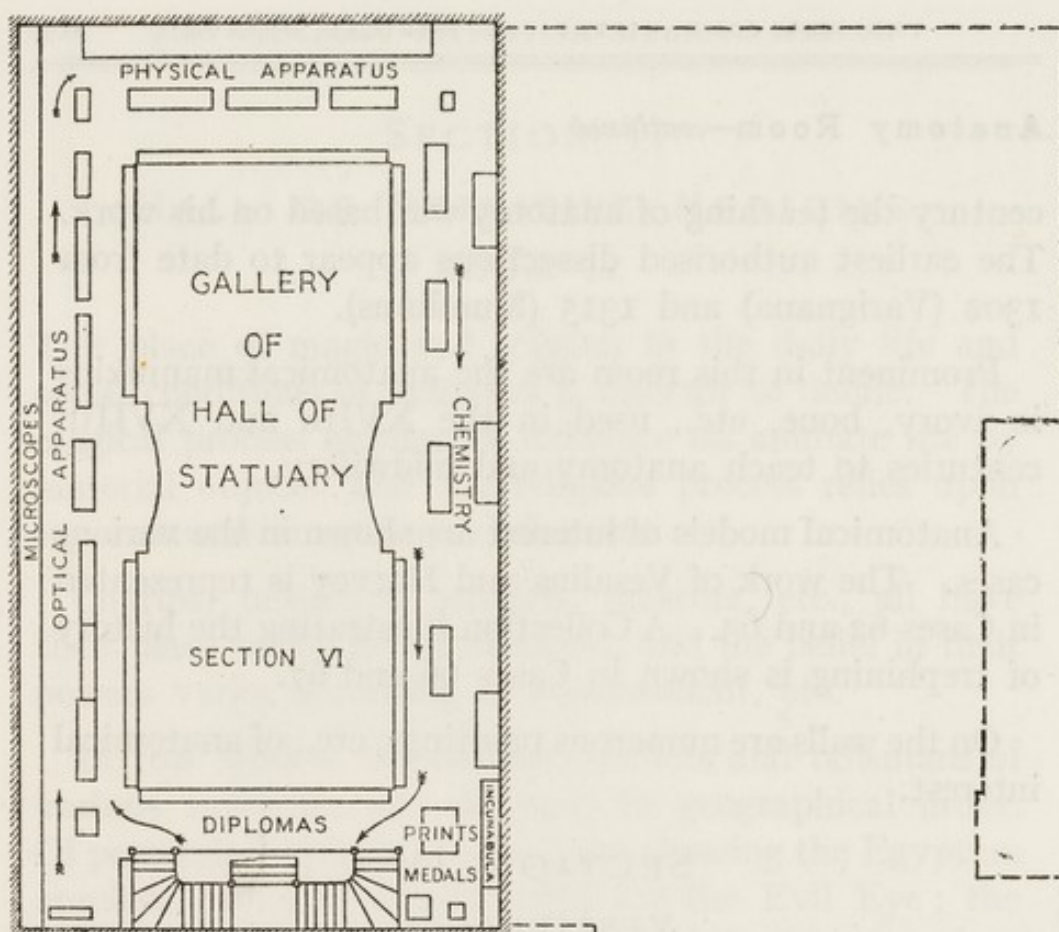
SECTION IV

VESTIBULE I

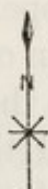
IN this section, leading from primitive to classical practice, are numerous pictures of medical and surgical interest.

The influence of the saints in medicine is represented by oil paintings, etc., of Saints Cosmas and Damian, the patron saints of medicine and pharmacy, XVth century.

In Case 71 is a plaque of "St. Cosmas operating on a man's head," *ca.* 1550, by Leonard Limousin of Limoges; a reliquary containing the fragments of the bones of Saints Cosmas and Damian, Italian, XVIIth century; a Gothic amulet with a representation of the head of St. Eric, *ca.* 1165; and relics of Henry II and Richard Coeur de Lion, from their burial place at Fontevrault (Maine et Loire), France.



GALLERY PLAN





SECTION V

HALL OF STATUARY

PROMINENT in this Hall are statues, casts and reproductions of the deities associated with the healing art in ancient and classical times.

At the north end are grouped those of early civilisations, including the gods of the Sumerians, Babylonians and Assyrians. Prominent among these is Ea, one of the earliest known deities connected with medicine, who, according to tradition, instructed the protohistoric peoples of the Euphrates valley in science and learning about 5000 B.C.

On the left are Egyptian deities associated with healing, and, on the right, representations of the fathers of medicine of India and China, together with the Aztec medical genius, Ixtlilton.

At the south end are the deities of the early and classic periods of Hellenic culture.

In front of the gallery balustrade on the north side, in the centre, is a replica of the banner of the Company of Barber-Surgeons of London, which was incorporated in 1461, and on either side are barge flags of the Company, formerly used in State processions on the Thames.

In front of the south end of the gallery, in the centre, is a replica of the banner of the Society of Apothecaries

Hall of Statuary—*continued*

of London, which was incorporated in 1617, and on either side are two of the barge streamers formerly used in State pageants on the river.

In the Egyptian alcove on the left are reproductions in facsimile of the earliest records of medicine, dating from *ca.* 2700 B.C., including the medical papyri of Kahun, Ebers, Hearst and those of London and Berlin. Close by, in Case 98, are also early representations of deities, together with alabaster unguentaria and stone mortars used for medical purposes in ancient Egypt.

Facing these, on the right, in the Oriental alcove, will be found figures of deities, associated with healing, from the Far East, and, on the adjacent walls, representations of the practice of medicine in ancient Greece and Rome.

The cases under the gallery and in the centre of the Hall contain a representative collection of instruments employed in surgery and dentistry from the earliest times.

As far as possible, the scheme is evolutionary, and the series are so arranged that the history of each instrument may be studied separately. The evolution of some of the more important instruments is shown in the various cases.

On the staircase leading to the gallery are paintings of medical interest.

SECTION VI

GALLERY OF THE HALL OF STATUARY

ON the walls of the west side, the development of the microscope is shown in Cases 104—138. The smaller types are illustrated in Case 139.

The centre cases show the development of the spy-glass, lorgnette, folding hand spectacles, etc., oriental spectacles, goggles, etc.; ophthalmic instruments; ophthalmoscopes, optometers, etc.; artificial eyes; Roman oculists' stamps; eye-baths, etc.

On the balustrade the evolution of the spectacle is shown in Cases 148—154.

At the north end of the wall is a collection of objects relating to Physics, including the original apparatus used by Galvani in the discovery of animal magnetism in 1792.

Prints and autographs are shown in cases in the south-western corner, and in the balustrade cases at the south end of the gallery are representative diplomas, etc.

In the east gallery, the history of Chemistry is illustrated by means of apparatus, paintings, books, manuscripts, etc., etc.

In the south-east corner are incunabula, medical medals, prints, etc., etc.

Original apparatus by Lord Kelvin and Lord Rayleigh are shown in Cases 157 and 167.

On the walls are pictures, etc., relating to the various subjects represented.

SECTION VII

PORTRAIT GALLERY

AN important section is being developed in this gallery to illustrate the life work of eminent physicians and surgeons. Portraits of men renowned for their work in various branches of the healing art are hung in association with personal relics, instruments which they invented, etc. It is hoped that this section will develop into an organised series showing the changes and progress of medicine and surgery in recent times. As the years pass by, the work of the men shown will thus acquire its true historical perspective.

The work of Edward Jenner is illustrated in Cases 193—195 and by statues, paintings, diplomas, etc., at the south end of the wall.

Other departments represented in this gallery are pomanders, unguents, etc.; toilet requisites; the evolution of oral and nasal instruments, syringes, thermometers, stethoscopes, urology, pessaries, etc.; anæsthetics and circumcision.

In Cases 207—214 are talismanic and healing rings; stones of healing; coins and documents relating to healing by the royal touch; incunabula; manuscripts; medals and plaquettes; miniatures, etc., etc.

In Cases 202 and 203 historical relics are shown, including the medical outfits used by Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington.

SECTION VIII

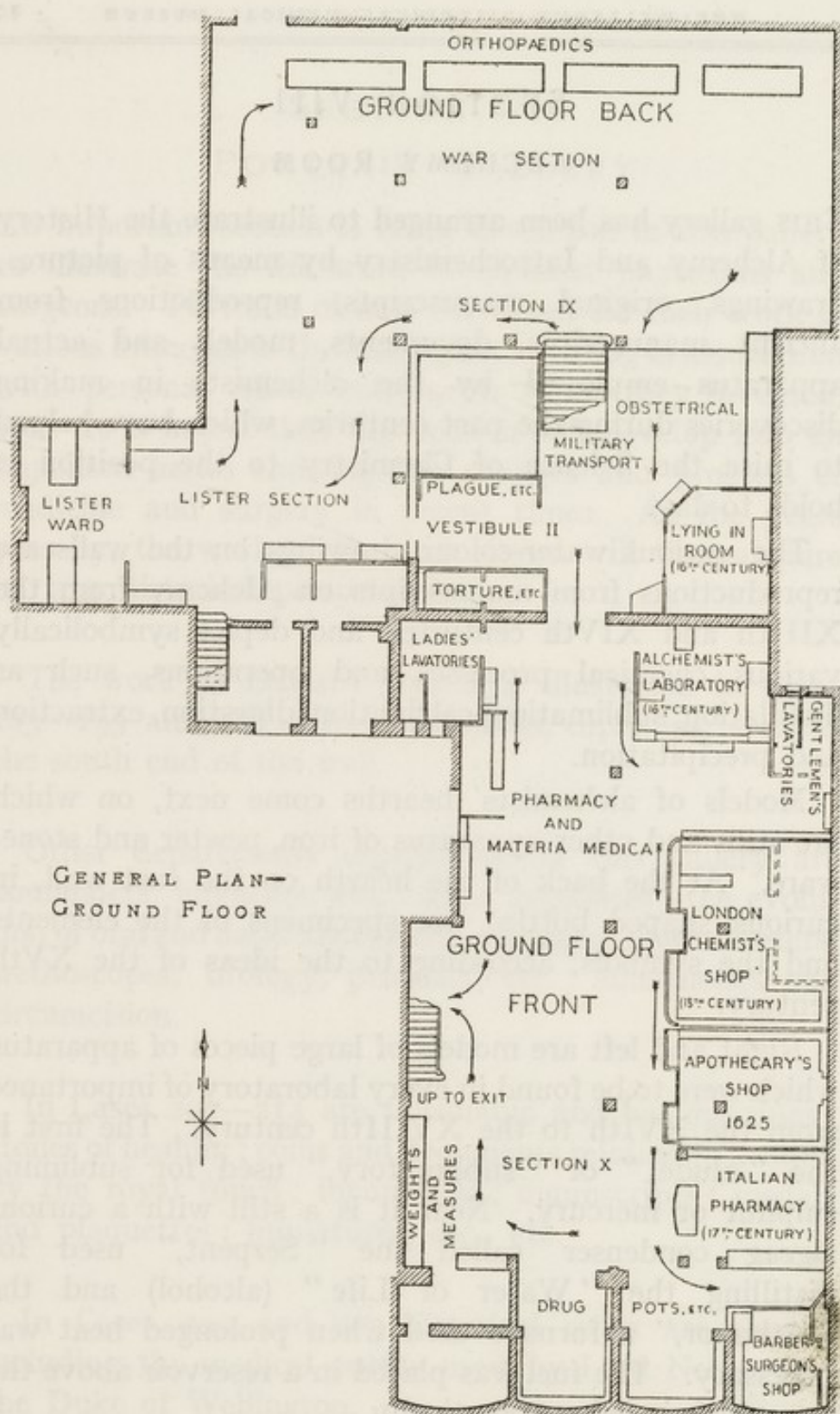
ALCHEMY ROOM

THIS gallery has been arranged to illustrate the History of Alchemy and Iatrochemistry by means of pictures, drawings, original manuscripts, reproductions from ancient manuscripts, documents, models and actual apparatus employed by the alchemists in making discoveries during the past centuries, which have helped to raise the Science of Chemistry to the position it holds to-day.

The curious water-colour drawings on the walls are reproductions from manuscripts on Alchemy from the XIIIth and XIVth centuries, and depict symbolically various chemical processes and operations, such as distillation, sublimation, calcination, digestion, extraction and precipitation.

Models of alchemists' hearths come next, on which are stills and other apparatus of iron, pewter and stone-ware. At the back of the hearth on the east wall, in curious shaped bottles, are specimens of the elements and the symbols, according to the ideas of the XVth century.

Right and left are models of large pieces of apparatus which were to be found in every laboratory of importance from the XVIth to the XVIIIth century. The first is the "aludel" or "sublimatory," used for subliming sulphur or mercury. Near it is a still with a curious zigzag condenser called the "Serpent," used for distilling the "Water of Life" (alcohol) and the "Athanor," a furnace used when prolonged heat was necessary. The fuel was placed in a reservoir above the fire which it fed automatically.



GENERAL PLAN—
GROUND FLOOR



SECTION IX

GROUND FLOOR—BACK

THE main part of this section is devoted to the history of war surgery and medicine. Prominent are the naval and military collections of material and pictures relating to the Great War (1914-1918).

Other sections refer to surgery in general, the history of the syringe, gas mask, splints, bandages, tourniquets, orthopædic appliances, etc., etc. Mediæval appliances for the reduction of dislocations, etc., are represented by actual examples, also by models. Pictures dealing with plague, leprosy, obstetrics, torture, etc., etc., are also represented.

In the south-west corner, the Lister Section is shown. Here is a section of the actual ward in which Lister practised his antiseptic system of surgery. The furniture and fittings are from the ward when it was demolished in 1924. In the adjacent cases will be found material used by Lister, including the collection loaned by the Glasgow Lister Memorial Committee.

In the south-eastern corner is a reconstruction of a lying-in room of the XVIth century.

Leading from the Ground Floor Back to the Pharmaceutical Section is a collection of pictures illustrating doctors' robes from early times to the present day.

SECTION X

GROUND FLOOR—FRONT

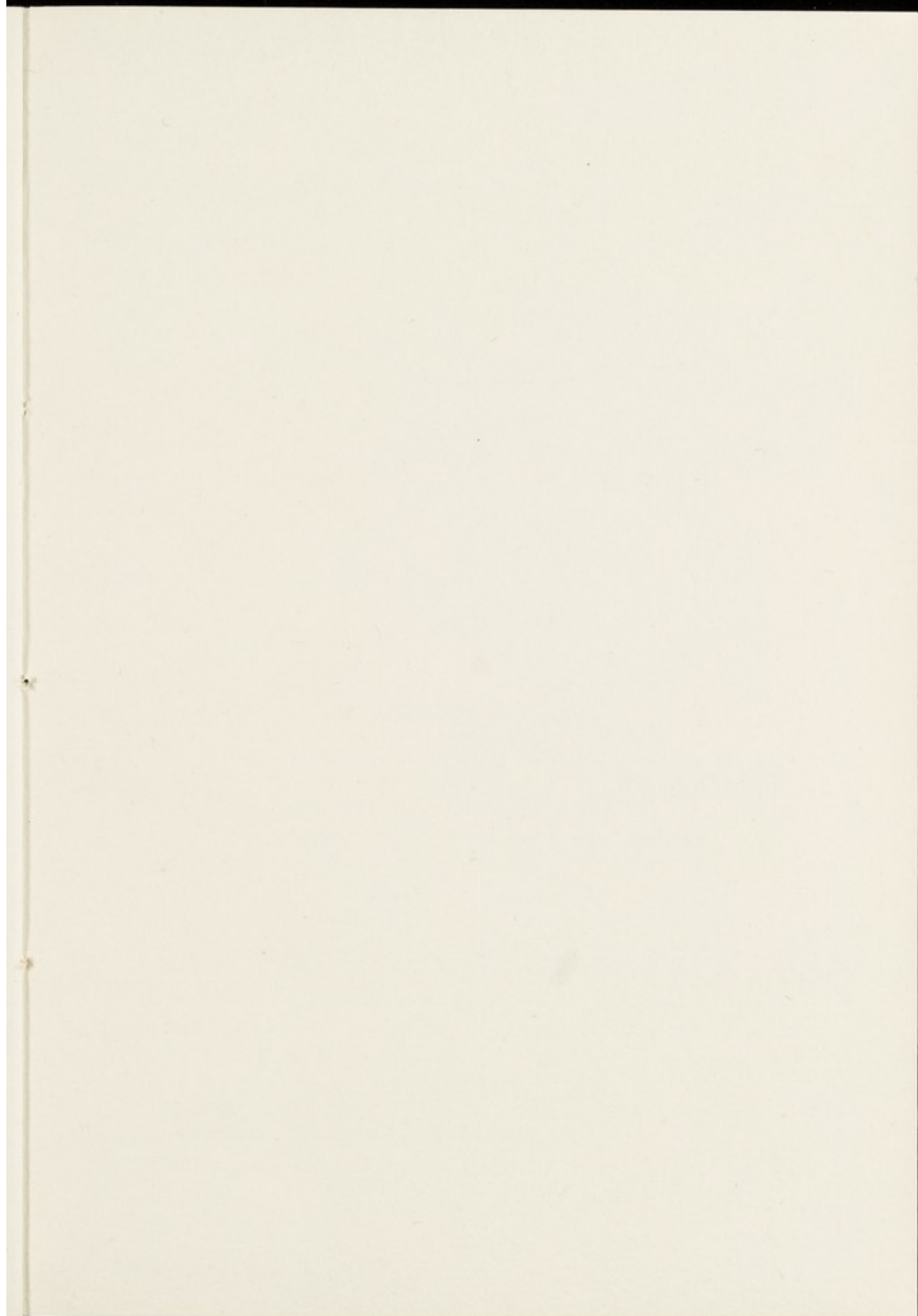
PHARMACEUTICAL SECTION

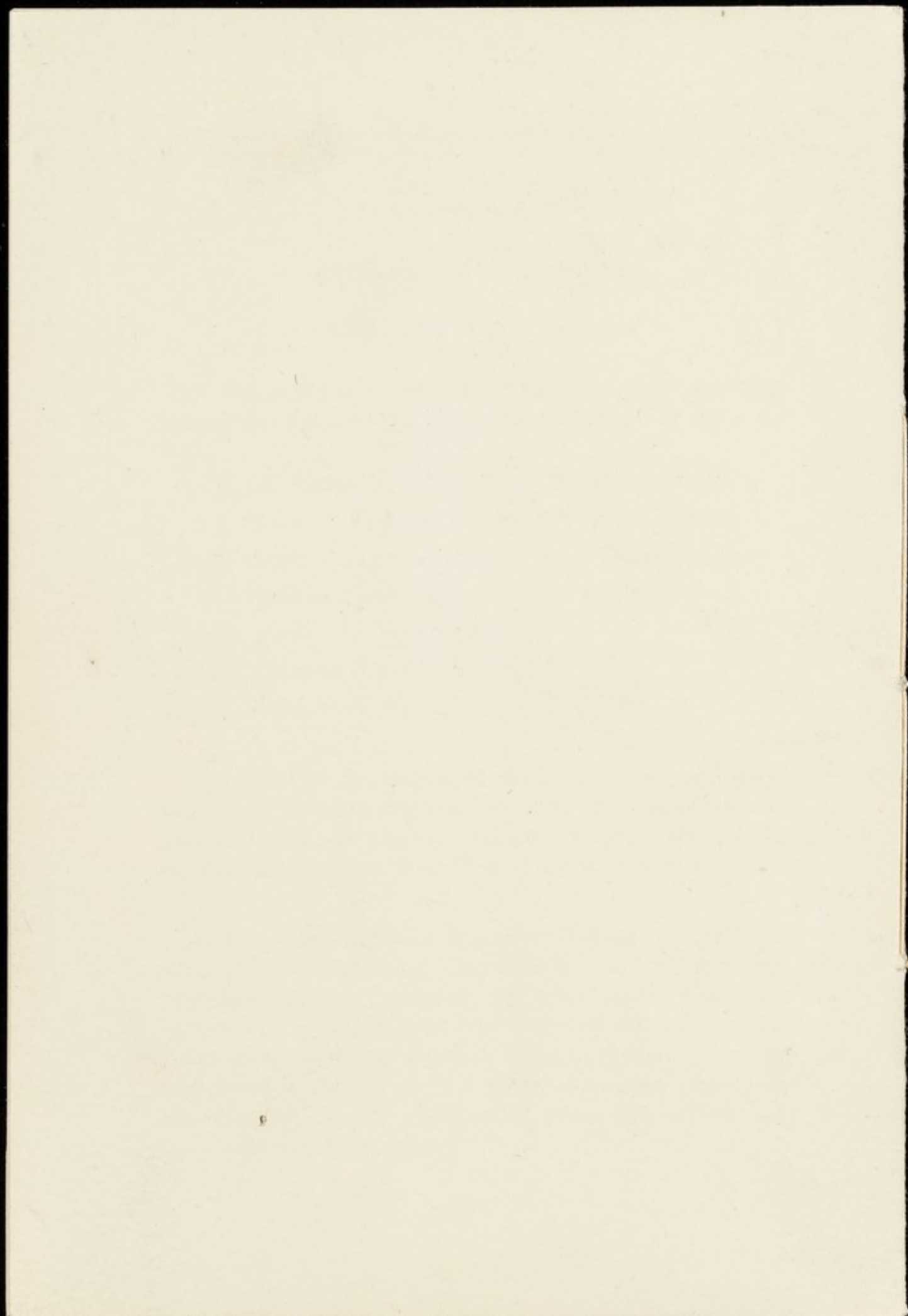
THE visitor is invited to inspect first the shops arranged round the sides of this Room in the following order:—

1. Alchemist's Laboratory. XVIth century.
2. London Chemist's Shop. XVIIIth century.
3. London Apothecary's Shop. XVIIth century.
4. Italian Pharmacy. XVIIth century.
5. Barber-Surgeon's Shop.
6. Chinese Drug Shop (Model).
7. Turkish Drug Shop.

The cases in the centre of the room illustrate early, rare, and Oriental materia medica, etc.; mandrakes; narcotics and stimulants; medicine chests; pill-making apparatus; hygiene; measures of time and weight, etc.

At the south end, the collection of drug pots, etc., is arranged geographically. In Case 335 are weights and measures from all parts of the world. The collection of mortars is on the east side, between the Alchemist's Laboratory and the London Chemist's Shop. In the remaining cases are objects showing various phases of the druggist's craft. Suspended from the ceiling are apothecaries' signs, etc.





Mr. Linstead

'Wellcome' Historical Medical Museum

In December 1912 a preliminary notice was sent to the press referring to the projected exhibition of rare and curious objects relating to medicine which was then being organised by Mr. H.S. Wellcome in connexion with the International Medical Congress to be held in London in the summer of 1913. Further notes followed during January and February 1913. These notes, which were not only issued in English, but also in French, German, Spanish and Italian, were sent to the principal medical, trade, scientific and public papers throughout the world, the total distribution running into many thousands.

Attached are copies of the following:

Extract from Press Report on "New Museum for London"
Typed account of the Opening Ceremony with speeches
Specimens of various notes sent to the Press.

M.O.R.

OPENING CEREMONY
OF THE
HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1913

AT 2.30 P.M.

Mr. WELLCOME will ask Dr. NORMAN MOORE to preside
and to declare the Museum open.

Address by Dr. NORMAN MOORE

*President of the Section History of Medicine, XVIIth International
Congress of Medicine*

Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bart.

President of the Royal College of Physicians

will propose a vote of thanks to Dr. Norman Moore, to be
seconded by Sir FREDERICK TREVES, Bart.

Sir RICKMAN GODLEE, Bart.

President of the Royal College of Surgeons

will propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome, to be
seconded by Sir FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS, Bart.

President of the Royal Society of Medicine

Wellcome Papers, Section 7, Drawer 4, No 11.

In order to complete the museum records, a number of circular letters sent in April 1912 to persons who had promised loans for the Historical Medical Exhibition, with reply form attached, have been removed from this folder and filed with the W. H. M. M. correspondence.

a.n.d.

July 1958.

NEW MUSEUM FOR LONDON

An Historical Medical Museum of extraordinary completeness and range of subjects, and officially connected with the forthcoming International Medical Congress, has been organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome at 54A, Wigmore Street, W.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony an interesting historical address, outlining the evolution of medical science from the earliest times, was delivered by Dr. Norman Moore, President of the Section History of Medicine of the Congress, who acted as chairman of the proceedings and formally opened the museum.

Dr. Moore reviewed the growth of museums and drew attention to the fact that in this country their inception had been always the work of private individuals unaided by Government grants. To this excellent precedent the Historical Medical Museum was no exception. It was a fresh example of the same spirit, but novel, in that a museum illustrating the history of medicine had never before been attempted in England. Dr. Moore described some of the principal exhibits, which, ranged on the three floors of the museum, include illustrations of medical and surgical treatment by primitive man in past ages and amongst savage races of to-day up to the latest developments based on scientific research into causes and prevention and cure of, for example, sleeping-sickness, malaria and other scourges of mankind.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for his address was proposed by Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., who fulfils the double role of President of the Royal College of Physicians and also President of the International Medical Congress, and who expressed appreciation of the high educational value and importance of the collection. It was seconded by Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., who referred in eloquent terms to the progress of medicine, and stated that it would be hard to exaggerate the service this museum will render to that great cause.

Sir Rickman Godlee, Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, followed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome for the great service he had rendered to the profession. This was seconded by Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., President of the Royal Society of Medicine, and a tour of inspection then took place.

All epochs and most countries are represented in the series of exhibits which illustrate not only the main stream of medical culture and learning from the sages of antiquity—Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna and the rest—but also the curious and often weird medical customs and beliefs of half civilised tribes. Such a complete collection of medical and surgical appliances of ancient, mediæval and more recent times has never hitherto been brought together in any country.

Paintings of the great masters of medical art, relics of famous surgeons, masks, fetishes and charms of medicine men from savage lands, Babylonian and Egyptian sculptures, and the most up-to-date results of pathological investigation are exhibited in great profusion, yet in orderly and instructive sequence.

Particularly attractive are the reproductions in pictures and actual scenes of the apothecaries' shops from Roman times down to the 18th century, and the quaint illustrations of hospital work in the middle ages.

The collection has aroused profound interest and will form the nucleus of a permanent Historical Medical Museum in London.

HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM.

THE Historical Medical Museum at 54A, Wigmore Street, organized by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, was formally opened by Dr. Norman Moore on June 24th. Among those present were Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Rickman Godlee, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir F. Champneys, Sir George Savage, Dr. Dudley Buxton, and Mr. D'Arcy Power.

Address by Dr. Norman Moore.

Dr. NORMAN MOORE said: I have been asked, as President of the Section of the History of Medicine in the International Congress of Medicine to be held in August, to preside over the opening of this museum. It will be a most important addition to the studies of the congress and will interest a great many of the 7,000 medical persons who are expected to attend. Museums are now so common that we forget what recent creations they are; they are a development from libraries. In the reign of Elizabeth, John Dee had a collection of mathematical and astronomical instruments and of various curiosities in his library at Mortlake, but the first considerable museum in England was that of John Tradescant, father and son, at Lambeth. The catalogue of the Tradescantian Museum was printed in 1656 and shows that it had fifteen sections, among which were birds, beasts, reptiles, weapons, and many dried plants and fruits, for the Tradescants were primarily gardeners and collectors of herbs. Their museum went to Elias Ashmole and was rearranged at Oxford, where most of us have seen one unique but dilapidated specimen—the head and foot of the dodo—the body having been destroyed in one of those periods of darkness to which all universities are liable.

Another great museum was found in London by James Petiver, an apothecary of the Charterhouse who was educated at Rugby School and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a botanist and entomologist, but the many sea captains whom he came to know brought him every kind of curiosity from all over the world. Sir Hans Sloane bought his collection and others, and made a great one of his own, and, as every one knows, bequeathed the whole under certain conditions to the nation. All these early museums were allied to libraries, and contained every kind of specimen, and this form the British Museum still retains. The museum of Francis Calceolari of Verona is described in a folio of 800 pages printed in 1622, and the picture of the museum shows the original form, which has developed into such a collection as is the British Museum. The specimens are in a well-proportioned room paved with variegated marble and surrounded by an ornate sort of dresser with drawers and shelves. At one end are books and on the shelves all round are specimens, some dried, some in jars. On one side is a statue of Atlas bearing the world, showing the regions whence the specimens have come, and on the other Minerva showing that all learning is included in the collection. On the cornice and hanging from the ceiling are stuffed animals of all kinds. Whatever the earth possesses, whatever had been hidden in the depths of the sea, the toil and skill of Calceolari had collected, says a Latin poem prefixed to the catalogue. The gift of Dr. William Hunter to the University of Glasgow was another museum of this type. It contains pathological, anatomical, and natural history specimens, manuscripts, pictures, early printed books, Greek and other coins.

A more limited kind of museum succeeded these vast collections. When Sir Edward Browne (son of Sir Thomas), having just taken his M.B. degree at Cambridge, came to London in 1664, he visited Edmund King, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's, who showed him a collection of anatomical preparations. Woodward soon after made a small museum of geological specimens. Of these specialized museums the greatest was that of John Hunter, which is now under the care of the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The museum which we are here to open to-day has been formed by Mr. Wellcome, and is the first established in England to illustrate the history of medicine. A lectureship in the subject was founded at the Royal College of Physicians in 1901, and is at present the only one in England, though occasional lectures are given at Glasgow, and a professorship has been instituted at Edinburgh. This museum may justly be regarded as a further step in the establishment of the history of medicine as a regular study.

The origins of medicine may be studied in two directions. You can see in this hall two figures which typify these. There is Ixtilton, the Mexican god of healing, his head covered by a grotesque mask, a necklace of the teeth of the sperm whale round his neck, a curious instrument of enchantment in his right hand, seeming to have uttered some strange and terrifying ejaculation as he extended his left hand. Near him is the Apollo Belvidere, the most perfect of the sculptured representations of men, in his face showing the highest flights of thought and powers of observation. The figure of Ixtilton brings charms, amulets, and magical ceremonies before us at once. The figures of Apollo and of his son Asklepios suggest observation and experiment and reasoning, the clinical instincts of Hippocrates and Galen and Avicenna—a way of thought not disconnected from our own times, the true precursors of Harvey and Glisson, and Sydenham and Matthew Baillie, and Lister. It is this part of the history of medicine which interests me most, but other men prefer the study of incantations and of folklore. In the entrance hall these will find a fine collection of fetishes, of masks, and of strangely attired medicine men. The room in which we are meeting contains Egyptian, Chaldean, and other gods, a fine series of ancient models of morbid structures left as *ex-voto* offerings in temples, and collections of ancient dentistry, and of numerous instruments for operations. In the gallery are many drawings enlarged from illuminations illustrating medicine and surgery, and many cases of amulets. The next room contains portraits, busts, and medals, and beyond it is a room with medical pictures on its walls, and in its cases manuscripts—Latin, Arabic, and Persian—and early printed books on medicine and surgery. The basement has a series of scenes in the medical life of the past, beginning with a pharmacist's shop of the eighteenth century containing a fine collection of medicine pots and jars. Near this, on the ceiling, is painted the prescription for the Theriaca containing seventy-five ingredients, which, in a slightly modified form, remained in the London Pharmacopoeia till 1788. Next is an apothecary's shop in the Old Bailey in 1662. This was a contemporary of Francis Bernard, apothecary to St. Bartholomew's, who stayed in London throughout the plague of 1665. He was a most learned man and had a vast library of valuable books. Later in life he received a degree at Cambridge and became a physician. The Master of the Society of Apothecaries, who is here to-day, will support my statement that there were many apothecaries of similar learning. The laboratory of an alchemist stands next, and on the opposite wall are pictures relating to the plague, so that Ben Jonson's play comes into the mind and the pranks of Subtle the Alchemist in the house of a citizen who had left town because the plague was prevalent.

An early Italian pharmacy full of beautiful jars and vases shows us an apothecary who had thriven better than the Mantuan who had sold poison to Romeo. The workshop of a Tudor barber-surgeon is also presented, and, last of the series, a Pompeian surgeon in his gaily painted house. The silver skeleton with turning joints and backbone mentioned by Petronius Arbiter shows how far a knowledge of anatomy had extended in the provincial Roman towns, and makes us hope that the surgeon was well informed in proportion.

Such are a few of the features of this remarkable museum. It is due to the munificence and the labours during several years of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, while its arrangement has been admirably carried out by Mr. C. J. S. Thomson and Dr. L. W. Sambon. That the museum is due to the exertions of a private individual like those founded in past years by the Tradescants, Petiver, Sir Hans Sloane, William Hunter, Woodward, and John Hunter is a proper ground of pride for him and for the nation.

Votes of Thanks.

Sir THOMAS BARLOW, who is President of the International Medical Congress, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Norman Moore for his interesting and fascinating address. In connexion with museums the name of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, whom they had just lost, should be mentioned, for he had formed collections of all kinds for educational as well as scientific purposes. Sir Thomas Barlow made special mention of his tables and charts intended for the chronological study of the principal

events in human history. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Wellcome, who had made, regardless of cost, a collection which gave unrivalled opportunities for the study of the history of medicine—a study most useful to doctors and interesting to all educated people.

Sir FREDERICK TREVES, in seconding, said the profession owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. Norman Moore for the immense services which he had rendered to the study of medical history. It would be hard to exaggerate the utility of such a museum as was opened that day. Progress in medical science was so rapid that it was well sometimes to pause and look back so as to see the steps by which the present state of knowledge had been reached. In regard to surgery, it was remarkable to note the narrow lines along which advance had been made. The study of the evolution of surgery made it to a certain extent possible to forecast its future development. Looking at the instruments there exhibited, the most striking feature was the steady advance from highly complicated to simple forms.

Sir RICKMAN GODLEE, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome, congratulated him on a hobby which was at once delightful and useful. He had spent his time and wealth in the pursuit of a favourite study which now, after twelve years, had resulted in the formation of the splendid museum in which they were met. He understood that the collection was ultimately to be handed over to the nation. He did not know the locality that might be finally chosen for the housing of the museum, but he mentioned there was a fitting place in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Sir FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS, who seconded, said he envied those who at the outset of their career had the opportunity offered by that museum of starting with a knowledge of how the foundations of the profession to which they were to devote themselves had been laid. Such a museum as they had there before them could not fail to excite the imagination of the medical student, and would enable him to begin with his mind set in the right direction.

Mr. WELLCOME, in acknowledging the vote that had been passed, made graceful reference to the advice he had received from Dr. Norman Moore, Mr. D'Arcy Power, Dr. Dudley Buxton, and other leading men in the medical profession, and to the invaluable assistance given by Mr. C. J. S. Thompson, Dr. L. Westerma Sambon, and other members of his staff. He also expressed his gratitude to the numerous persons who had lent or given objects for exhibition, and to the institutions which had contributed to the collection. The fact that the museum was connected with the International Medical Congress greatly enhanced its utility. Mr. Wellcome went on to announce his intention of forming a bureau of medical research in London. Of that bureau the head would be Dr. Andrew Balfour, whose brilliant work carried on for twelve years at Khartoum was known to all. The museum might form a fitting adjunct to the bureau. He said that the more he studied the older medicine the more he became convinced that it was not so bad as it was sometimes painted.

The visitors were then conducted by Mr. Wellcome round the museum. It is impossible to describe the exhibits in detail here. The collection is unique of its kind, and as nearly complete as well-directed knowledge and enthusiasm, reinforced by lavish expenditure on the part of Mr. Wellcome, can make it. It is intended to represent the evolution of the healing art in all its branches from its earliest beginnings. There is a magnificent show of fetishes, amulets, and charms of every age; numerous specimens of the "make up" of the medicine man of savage tribes; Roman votive offerings excavated chiefly at the Temple of Aesculapius on the Tiberine Island, and at the Temple of Maternity in Capua, and modern *ex votos* from Italy, Portugal, and other countries. Surgical instruments of all ages and nations, arranged as far as possible in the order of their development, make a most interesting display. There is a whole library of early printed books on medicine, and an interesting collection of old diplomas, some of which are real works of art. There are also numbers of personal relics, such as medicine chests that belonged to Nelson and Wellington, and a letter containing a prescription written by the victor of Waterloo to his apothecary; the first toothbrush used in this country, made for George III; letters and relics of Edward Jenner; the pocket surgical cases of Mungo Park and Livingstone; personal relics of

Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital; illustrated books relating to touching for the king's evil; instruments of torture and apparatus for restraining lunatics; reproductions of ancient hospital wards, old apothecaries' shops, with numerous portraits of eminent medical men and paintings relating to the history of medicine. The history and present knowledge of plague, malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, pellagra, and other tropical diseases, are illustrated by charts, maps, and diagrams prepared under the direction of Dr. L. W. Sambon, whose experiment in association with Dr. Low in the Campagna was the crucial test of the mosquito theory of malaria, and whose researches into the etiology of pellagra have already revolutionized the notions on the subject which previously held the field. The whole collection is tastefully and conveniently arranged. The museum, which will remain open till September, is not intended for the general public, but members of the medical profession, chemists, scientists and nurses in uniform will be admitted.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the April number of *Aesculape* Dr. Félix Régnauld gives an account of modern anatomical *ex votos*. Ancient specimens are common in most museums. A fine collection of such *donaria* from ancient Rome may be seen in the Historical Medical Museum, of which a brief account appears on this page, and there are numbers of similar offerings belonging to the Gallo-Roman period in French museums. The use of *ex votos* is still common in Italy, Portugal, and elsewhere, but it may not be so generally known that such testimonies from gratified patients are found in South Germany and Tyrol. Dr. Régnauld has visited as a scientific pilgrim the churches in these regions, and has found not only votive tablets recording cures like those in the ancient Greek Asclepieia, but representations in wax and in wood of parts which have been the seat of diseases believed to have been miraculously cured—hearts, ears, eyes, legs, feet, hands, busts, heads—the penis and testicle. In Italy, Spain, and Greece the organs, though rudely modelled, are all normal; Dr. Régnauld has sought almost in vain in those countries for an *ex voto* portraying disease. He has only found some specimens of eyes which appear to be intended to represent squint at Portici, near Naples, in the chapel of Saint Rita, who enjoys a reputation as a spiritual specialist in diseases of the eye. Sometimes, as in a church at Naples, there are voluminous bellies with large breasts suggestive of pregnancy; and occasionally a clubfoot may be seen, but this appearance may be due to the rudeness of the workmanship. In Bavaria and in Tyrol, on the other hand, pathological *ex votos* are common, and there are numerous specimens in the ethnographical museums of Berlin and Vienna. A very complete work on the subject, written by Richard Andree, was published at Brunswick in 1904. Many of the representations of organs are copied, as was the case in antiquity, from the corresponding parts of animals. Therefore Dr. Régnauld holds that it is a mistake to suppose that the state of anatomical knowledge among the ancients may be inferred from these votive offerings. A noteworthy point is the symbolical representation of diseases of the uterus, which was looked upon by the old physicians as an animal having the power of independent motion. This belief still survived in the sixteenth century; the womb was conceived as a toad which bit the woman; the disease was healed by presenting an image of the offending animal to the divinity, and the cure was signalized by cramps and loss of blood. The cramps were represented by the image of a hedgehog or sea urchin. Males might also be attacked by the malevolent beast; hence arose the curious notion that, as shown by *ex votos*, men might suffer from disease of the womb. While in Italy and the East the *donaria* are usually fashioned of metal, in Germany they are mostly made of wood. Sometimes the patients buy a wax candle at the door of the church, and mould it themselves very roughly into the likeness of the affected part, as is told in Heine's pathetic ballad, "The Pilgrimage to Kevlar," where the mother is said to have taken a candle and made it into a heart, telling her lovesick son to offer it to the Mother of God, who would soothe his suffering.

THE HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM.

THE Historical Medical Museum of the section of the History of Medicine of the 17th International Congress of Medicine is now open at 54A, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W. The idea of forming a museum illustrating the history of the healing art was first conceived and organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome several years ago, and a remarkable collection of rare and curious objects of historical interest connected with medicine, surgery and the allied sciences has now been brought together from all parts of the world. The objects have been arranged in a manner which will appeal to all interested in the history of the art of Medicine, by Mr. C. J. S. Thompson. The opening ceremony took place on Tuesday, when Dr. Norman Moore, President of the Section of History of Medicine of the 17th International Congress of Medicine, delivered an address. We shall not here attempt to describe the museum in detail. It will be dealt with in future issues of the *B. & C. D.*, but we would just emphasise that the collection, which Mr. Wellcome has amassed at great expense and as the result of the labour of years, is unique. Its scope covers from the earliest times, and it may be fairly said to represent an epitome of the history of the healing art. Its merit has been recognised by its official adoption as an integral part of the International Congress of Medicine, and Dr. Moore's part in the opening ceremony, accentuated as it was by the collaboration of the President of the Congress and other heads of medical and surgical science, proves that Mr. Wellcome's enterprise is appraised at its true value. The collection occupies a very spacious galleried hall, with its annexes and an immense basement, and the whole is so comprehensive that several days could be well spent in its examination. We urge every pharmacist who is interested in his art to take an opportunity of visiting 54A, Wigmore Street. However well-read he may consider himself, he will find his mind broadened by the many object lessons presented. It is intended to make the museum permanent. Its formation is one more example of the great benefits which the head of the house of Burroughs Wellcome and Co. has conferred on scientific investigation and research.

The proceedings on Monday opened by Mr. Wellcome asking Dr. Norman Moore to preside and to deliver an address. Dr. Moore was supported on the right by Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., President of the International Congress of Medicine, Sir Rickman Godlee, Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Master of the Society of Apothecaries, and on the left by Mr. Wellcome, Sir Fredk. Treves, Bart., and Sir Francis Champneys, Bart.

In the course of his address Dr. Moore said that he had been asked as President of the Section of the History of Medicine in the International Congress of Medicine to be held in August to preside over the opening of the museum. He then passed on to a brief review of the earlier museums of John Dee, at Mortlake, of John Tradescant, father and son, at Lambeth, and of James Petiver, apothecary of the Charterhouse, in London. Sir Hans Sloane bought his collection and others, and made a great one of his own, and bequeathed the whole under certain conditions to the nation. The museum of Francis Calceolari, of Verona, is described in a folio of 800 pages, printed in 1622, and the picture of the museum shows the original form which has developed into such a collection as is the British Museum. More limited in scope was the museum formed by Dr. Edward Browne. Of these specialised museums the greatest was that of John Hunter, which is now under the care of the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Dr. Moore continued: "The museum which we are here to open to-day has been formed by Mr. Wellcome, and is the first established in England to illustrate the history of medicine. A lectureship in the subject was founded at the Royal College of Physicians in 1901, and is at present the only one in England, though occasional lectures are given at Glasgow and a professorship has been instituted at Edinburgh. This museum may justly be regarded as a further step in the establishment of the history of medicine as a regular study. The origins of medicine may be studied in two directions. You can see in this hall two figures which typify these. There is Ixtilon the Mexican god of healing, his head covered by a grotesque mask, a necklace of the teeth of the sperm-whale round his neck, a curious instrument of enchantment in his right hand seeming to have uttered some strange and terrifying ejaculation as he extended his left hand. Near him is the Apollo Belvidere, the most perfect of the sculptured representations of men, in his face showing the highest flights of thought and powers of observation. The figure of Ixtilon brings charms, amulets, and magical ceremonies before us at once. The figures of Apollo and of his son Asklepios suggest observation and experiment and reasoning, the clinical instincts of Hippocrates and Galen and Avicenna; a way of thought not disconnected from our own times, the true precursors of Harvey and Glisson, and Sydenham and Matthew Baillie, and Lister. It is this part of the history of medicine which interests me most, but other men prefer the study of incanta-

tions and of folk lore. In the entrance hall these will find a fine collection of fetishes of masks and of strangely attired medicine men. The room in which we are meeting contains Egyptian, Chaldean and other gods, a fine series of ancient models of morbid structures left as ex voto offerings in temples and collections of ancient dentistry, and of numerous instruments for operations. In the gallery are many drawings enlarged from illuminations illustrating medicine and surgery, and many cases of amulets. The next room contains portraits, busts and medals, and beyond it is a room with medical pictures on its walls, and in its cases manuscripts, Latin, Arabic and Persian, and early printed books on medicine and surgery. The basement has a series of scenes in the medical life of the past, beginning with a pharmacist's shop of the eighteenth century containing a fine collection of medicine pots and jars. Near this on the ceiling is painted the prescription for the Theriaca containing 75 ingredients which in a slightly modified form remained in the London Pharmacopoeia till 1788. Next is an apothecary's shop in the Old Bailey in 1662. This was a contemporary of Francis Bernard, apothecary to St. Bartholomew's who stayed in London throughout the Plague of 1665. He was a most learned man, and had a vast library of valuable books. Later in life he received a degree at Cambridge and became a physician. The master of the Society of Apothecaries, who is here to-day, will support my statement that there were many apothecaries of similar learning. The laboratory of an alchemist stands next, and on the opposite wall are pictures relating to the Plague, so that Ben Jonson's play comes into the mind, and the pranks of Subtle, the Alchemist, in the house of a citizen who had left town because the Plague was prevalent. An Early Italian pharmacy full of beautiful jars and vases shows us an apothecary who had thriven better than the Mantuan who had sold poison to Romeo. The workshop of a Tudor barber-surgeon is also presented, and, last of the series, a Pompeian surgeon in his gaily-painted house. The silver skeleton with turning joints and backbone mentioned by Petronius Arbiter shows how far a knowledge of anatomy had extended in the provincial Roman towns, and makes us hope that the surgeon was well-informed in proportion.

Such are a few of the features of this remarkable museum. It is due to the munificence and the labours during several years of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, while its arrangement has been admirably carried out by Mr. C. J. S. Thompson and Dr. L. W. Sambon. That the museum is due to the exertions of a private individual, like those founded in past years by the Tradescants, Petiver, Sir Hans Sloane, William Hunter, Woodward, and John Hunter, is a proper ground of pride for him and for the nation."

Dr. Moore's address was listened to with great attention, and his remarks on the comprehensive character of the museum and his complimentary references to Mr. Wellcome's public spirit were most cordially endorsed by his hearers. His comprehensive, if all too brief, description of the exhibits formed an admirable resumé of what we shall describe in greater detail later.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Moore was moved by Sir Thomas Barlow, seconded by Sir Fredk. Treves, carried and briefly acknowledged by Dr. Moore.

Sir Rickman Godlee moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome. This was seconded by Sir Francis Champneys.

In a short and modest speech in reply, Mr. Wellcome expressed his special thanks for kind advice and assistance given by Sir William Osler, Dr. Norman Moore, Mr. D'Arcy Power, Dr. Raymond Crawford, Dr. A. J. Chalmers and many other eminent men and also institutions throughout the world who had manifested their keen interest in the undertaking by loaning, and, in many instances, presenting exhibits. He regarded the museum at its very beginning, and he went on to make a most interesting announcement that it was his intention to found in London a Bureau of Scientific Research, and to appoint as the director-in-chief, Dr. Andrew Balfour, who for nearly twelve had rendered such fruitful services as director of the Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum. The museum might well form a fitting and prominent adjunct to the Research Bureau. His guiding idea in founding the museum had not been to bring together a lot of curiosities simply for entertainment, but he had been mainly guided by consideration of usefulness to students and those engaged in research.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wellcome's speech, the company dispersed on tours of inspection of the museum, and a very instructive hour was spent in examining the many wonders of old-time medicine and pharmacy.

the Act are to date from June 12th, 1913. Other details of the provisions of the anti-cocaine law, as applied to wholesale dealers, are summarised as follows:—

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR RECORDING PURCHASES.—These apply to the alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any admixture, compound, solution or product of which cocaine or eucaine or their salts may be an ingredient. Sale is restricted to other manufacturers of these products, to wholesale dealers in drugs, to licensed pharmacists, licensed druggists, duly registered practising physicians, licensed veterinarians or licensed dentists.

PACKAGES.—Wholesale dealers may sell only in sealed packages with labels. The label must be printed in red ink, and must show the name and quantity of the article with the word "poison" and the name and place of business of the seller. (Presumably the original seller.)

ORDERS.—The original orders for such substances shall be kept by the wholesale dealer in a convenient place, and shall be preserved for at least five years.

STORAGE OF PURCHASED ARTICLE.—The above record shall show the particular place in which the substance so purchased is to be kept by the purchaser. This place shall not be changed without a new entry, opposite the original entry, and signed by the purchaser.

N.B.—It is a misdemeanour to possess the substances described in any place other than the place scheduled in the record.

ACCURACY OF RECORD.—If the stock on hand is less than the difference between the record of receipts and the record of sales, it is presumed that the law has been violated.

RECORD OF STOCK NOW IN HAND.—Within 30 days after this section takes effect the wholesale dealer shall make a record of the amounts of each of said substances possessed by him in a book kept for that purpose. (This may be the book in which purchases are recorded.) There shall be specifically stated the amount of each of said substances possessed by the person making the record and the particular place in which the same is kept. This record must be preserved five years.

There is no restriction on the amount of such substances that may be in the possession of a wholesale dealer. There seems to be no restriction on the amount a wholesale dealer may sell to any purchaser, but the law definitely limits the amount any purchaser (not a wholesaler) may possess.

Western Australia and Proprietaries.

In connection with the new Food and Drugs Law in Western Australia, we understand that the regulations thereunder, which were put into force on May 1st, are invalid through not having been laid on the table of the State Legislature in accordance with statutory provision. Prosecutions against a Perth firm for breach of the regulations are reported by cable to have fallen through on the above ground. From this it appears that those who have deposited their formulae with the Department of Public Health have done so prematurely. The Hon. W. C. Angwin, the Minister of Health, stated recently that the formulae of 750 proprietary medicines had been lodged with the department. The list has been scrutinised; it mainly consists of pharmacists' "own" proprietaries of local sale, and only includes one well-known article. All the same

public quarters. At the close we are advised by cable that it is doubtful in view of the inter-State conference on food and drugs if the West Australian regulations will be tabled, and the chance of their becoming law is not very bright.

Personal.

Bro. John Balcomb, P.M., was at the Provincial Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire Mark Masons, held at Cheltenham, re-appointed Prov. Grand Treasurer.

Mr. John Patrick Timmon, J.P., L.P.S.I., proprietor of the Navan Medical Hall, has been elected vice chairman of the local Board of Guardians for the ensuing year.

The election of an apothecary for the Galway Union in room of the late Mr. Grealy has resulted in the appointment of Mr. John M. Whelan, L.P.S.I., Williamsgate Street, Galway.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk Freemasons W. Bro. David Dolley, chemist and druggist, Church Square, Cromer, was appointed Prov. Grand Standard Bearer.

Mr. W. Hopkins Ashmore, M.P.S.I., proprietor of the International Pharmacy, Dawson Street, Dublin, has been elected hon. secretary of the Central Council of the Dublin Citizens' Association.

Councillor J. H. Coleman was unanimously elected chairman of Meridale Ward Branch Men's Committee of the West Wolverhampton Conservative Association at a meeting held on June 24th.

Mr. R. W. Reade, son of Mr. T. Reade, of Messrs. Reade Bros., Limited, Victoria Street, Wolverhampton, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been elected to a Goldsmith's Exhibition of £50 per annum.

Colonel Wyley, J.P., of Wyleys, Limited, manufacturing chemists, and Mayor of Coventry, is to be nominated to succeed the late Mr. F. Bird, chemist and druggist, as an alderman of the City Council.

Mr. A. Scott Dodd, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., has been appointed public analyst for the City of Edinburgh in room of Mr. J. Falconer King, F.I.C., who has retired. Mr. Dodd was a distinguished pupil of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and commenced his chemical career with Mr. Falconer King 10 years ago.

Among the gentlemen elected to fellowship of the Chemical Society at the meeting on June 19th were Messrs. Percy Bernard Phillips, pharmacist, of the London Hospital; Wm. Gilbert Saunders, of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders and Co., Limited, Hanover Street, Liverpool; Montagu G. Smith dispenser to the Lewisham Union Infirmary; and Edwin W. Longstaff, pharmaceutical chemist, of Cawnpore, India.

Business Items.

Bexhill-on-Sea Town Council have passed plans of alterations to premises at 14, Devonshire Road, which are to be opened by Boots, Limited, cash chemists.

The Medical Hall, North Main Street, Naas, is announced to be disposed of as a going concern. There has been a pharmacy connected with the building for the past 60 years.

Messrs. Harrington and Son, Limited, chemists and druggists, Cork, have opened up a new and profitable industry in that city in the shape of a brush factory, which gives employment to upwards of 60 men, women and girls.

Notices of Meetings, &c.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—Wednesday, July 2nd. Meeting of the Council.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.—Wednesday, July 2nd. Meeting of the Council.

Bath and District Pharmaceutical Association.—Thursday, July 3rd. The summer excursion. It is intended to visit Glastonbury. The party will travel by torpedo motor, leaving G.P.O. at 1.30 prompt, via the Cheddar Gorge. Tea will be partaken on arrival at Glastonbury, and the famous Abb-y visited afterwards. The return journey will be made via Wells. Tickets 5s. each, inclusive.

Secretaries are requested to send early intimation of forthcoming meetings.

THE HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM.

THE Historical Medical Museum, which has been organised, at great cost, at 54, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W., after several years of labour and research, by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, was opened by Dr. Norman Moore, President of the History of Medicine Section, XVIIth International Congress of Medicine. The interest manifested by the profession in this unique undertaking was shown by the presence of the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a large number of eminent hospital physicians and surgeons.

In his opening address Dr. Norman Moore gave a most interesting survey of the evolution of medical science, from the earliest times, and a brief description of the chief exhibits in the museum, and he said that this institution, the first of its kind in the kingdom, would be a most important addition to the study of the history of medicine.

Sir Thomas Barlow, President of the Royal College of Physicians, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Moore, and said the Museum would give a great impetus to the men and women of the medical profession to study the evolution of medicine.

Sir Frederick Treves, in seconding the vote of thanks, said it would be hard to exaggerate the service of the Museum. The progress of medicine had been so rapid as to be astounding and bewildering, and had reached a great height, and it was as well to look down and contemplate the great progress that had been made. It was curious to see, although one might suppose there was no limit to human ingenuity, and no limit to enterprise in the matter of adopting means to an end, on what simple lines progress had been made in surgical instruments.

Sir Rickman J. Godlee, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome for the great services he had rendered to the profession, as well as to the public, in founding the Museum, which he hoped would be a permanent national institution.

Sir Francis Champneys seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation, and in replying, Mr. Wellcome said it was his intention to establish in London a bureau of scientific research, and to place at its head Dr. Andrew Balfour. Mr. Wellcome added that years of research had taught him that there was much to be learnt from some of the most primitive forms of medicine and surgery.

At the conclusion of the opening ceremony Mr. Wellcome accompanied the visitors through the Museum, and pointed out the most curious and interesting exhibits.

We regret that we have not space in the present issue to do more than mention a few of the principal exhibits. Among those of special interest are a collection of Roman votive offerings (Donaria), of anatomical, pathological, and ob-

stetrical interest, excavated chiefly at the Temple of Aesculapius, on the Tiberine Island, and from the Temple of Maternity, in Capua. There are cases of surgical instruments from the 16th century to the present day, the medicine chest used by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, the medicine chest used by Nelson on board the *Victory*, and the original apparatus used by Galvani in his experiments. The history and present knowledge of plague, malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, pellagra, and other tropical diseases, are illustrated by exhibits, which have been arranged under the direction of Dr. L. W. Sambon.

In the dental surgery collection there is an example of Etruscan bridgework, and among the optical appliances Dr. Johnson's spectacles are exhibited. There is a small library of early printed works on medical and applied sciences; and a collection of enlargements of miniatures from manuscripts on medicine, surgery, etc., from the fifth to the 17th century. There is a large number of pictures and portraits of medical men of past generations, etc.; and innumerable relics, fetishes, charms, instruments of torture, and other curious objects. The general arrangement of the Museum has been carried out by Mr. C. J. S. Thompson. We congratulate Mr. Wellcome on the successful completion of the undertaking, to inspect which members of the medical profession, chemists, and other scientists, as well as nurses in uniform, will be admitted free of charge.

EDUCATION IN SEX HYGIENE AND PROPHYLAXIS.

THERE is one point of attack in combating the spread of venereal disease, says the "Journal of the American Medical Association," which is justly regarded by many experienced workers as the most vital and strategic, and this is the education of the young. There has been an upheaval in pedagogic and social sentiment in the last few years regarding the question of sex-teaching in home, school, and college. Conventional prejudice against such teaching is giving way rapidly, and results are already beginning to appear. Educators are coming to believe that these subjects have a rational and vital place in the educational system. Members of our profession have an inherent and unique responsibility in furthering this educational work, and every physician can participate either privately or publicly. Modern social sentiment demands a new style of treatment, and a new point of view in considering venereal disease, and it behoves the physician to be a leader in this great work. The community and State assume immense burdens in the care of victims of such conditions as deaf-mutism, mental defectiveness, tabes, general paralysis, pelvic infections, and blindness, yet the prevention of a large percentage of these conditions by prevention of syphilis and gonorrhœa receives but meagre attention. If bubonic plague had but a fractional percentage of the incidence of these diseases all hands would be joined to drive it out. Cholera in a civilised country to-day is a national menace as venereal

appearance of these formations of rapidly growing new cells, there would be good ground for hope that a serum or vaccine, or perhaps a chemical agent, such as salvarsan, might be found to kill the invader or to strengthen our resistance to its ravages; but unfortunately the most recent researches into mouse cancer, as well as the suggestive experiments of H. C. Ross on the effects of tar products in inducing epithelial proliferation, seem to point to other modes of causation depending on intrinsic conditions more difficult to control. Among the therapeutic measures discussed at the debate we find an extraordinary variety of methods having apparently nothing really in common; yet good results were claimed for all of them. In one group we may place such agents as snake venom, vaccines, serums, and Coley's fluid, all depending on substances manufactured by living organisms; and perhaps we may class with this group the attempts that have been made to influence or prevent malignant disease by the use of special dietaries, or by ferments or extracts of ductless glands. In a second group are inorganic bodies, such as arsenic and colloid copper; and in a third class come the various physical agencies, such as X-rays, radium, and diathermy. It is remarkable that at the present time divergent views are held as to the mode of action of radiations, whether derived from radioactive substances or from electric discharges, one school holding that such rays act directly on the cells of the malignant growth and lower their vitality, while others maintain that a stimulant activity is exerted on the healthy cells, which are thus enabled to oppose more vigorous resistance to the neoplasm. Whatever the true action may be, it is undoubted that very noteworthy diminution, and even disappearance of tumours, may follow treatment by radiation; and in the case of rodent ulcer, which is usually regarded as an epithelial tumour of low malignancy, real cure may be thus effected. It is, however, in superficial growths that this mode of treatment is most effectual, and in such situations surgical removal is generally possible, and is undoubtedly to be preferred. In deeply situated tumours little can be expected from radiation. An interesting suggestion was made that it might be possible to introduce into the system some substance which would be acted on by the X-rays and give off secondary rays in contact with the tissues, thus carrying the therapeutic effect throughout the body, but this possibility is as yet purely theoretical. If, however, a true remedy for malignant disease is as yet to seek, much may be done to palliate the symptoms of the malady. Useful suggestions were made as to the use of such drugs as aspirin and phenacetin for relief of pain; as to the treatment of ulcerated surfaces with peroxide of hydrogen or sanitas to prevent decomposition or with adrenalin and eucaine to diminish pain; and as to the efficacy of belladonna in controlling the secretion of mucus from lesions in the alimentary tract.—"Lancet," May 25th.



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

LONDON, 1913

ORGANISED BY HENRY S. WELLCOME

54A, WIGMORE STREET

LONDON, W.

TELEPHONE—

MAYFAIR 3461

TELEGRAMS—

BIBLIOTHEC. LONDON

HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

The Historical Medical Museum, organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, which is to be opened in London towards the end of June next, will include some objects of exceptional historical medical interest.

An important exhibit in the science section will be a large collection of the original apparatus used by the famous Galvani in making his first experiments in Galvanism in the 18th century.

A remarkable collection of votive offerings for health will be exhibited. The custom of presenting these offerings in cases of sickness is a very antient one, and the collection that will be shown is probably the finest ever brought together. It will include Graeco-Roman votive offerings of special anatomical and pathological interest in silver, bronze, marble and terra cotta, together with a number of similar objects used for the same purpose in medieval and modern times.

Antient microscopes and optical instruments, gathered from all quarters of Europe, will form another important feature, and a selection of surgical instruments used by famous surgeons when operating on historical personages is promised.

The collection of amulets and charms connected with English folk medicine will be very complete, and will constitute an exhibit of more than ordinary interest.

A fine collection of early medical medals and coins from the Graeco-Roman period, antient manuscripts and early printed medical books will also be shown, together with many other objects of interest to medical and scientific men.

Third note



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

LONDON. 1913

ORGANISED BY HENRY S. WELLCOME

54A, WIGMORE STREET

LONDON. W.

TELEPHONE—

MAYFAIR 3461

TELEGRAMS—

BIBLIOTHEC. LONDON

HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

The Historical Medical Museum, organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, which is to be opened in London towards the end of June next, will include some objects of exceptional historical medical interest.

An important exhibit in the science section will be a large collection of the original apparatus used by the famous Galvani in making his first experiments in Galvanism in the 18th century.

A remarkable collection of votive offerings for health will be exhibited. The custom of presenting these offerings in cases of sickness is a very antient one, and the collection that will be shown is probably the finest ever brought together. It will include Graeco-Roman votive offerings of special anatomical and pathological interest in silver, bronze, marble and terra cotta, together with a number of similar objects used for the same purpose in medieval and modern times.

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HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

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LONDON, W.

December 1912.

EEN HISTORISCH-MEDISCHE TENTOONSTELLING TE LONDEN

Voor de eerste maal sedert 21 jaar zal het Internationaal Medisch Congres te Londen gehouden worden. Te dezer gelegenheid heeft de Heer Henry S. Wellcome een tentoonstelling in voorbereiding van zeldzame, en merkwaardige voorwerpen, die betrekking hebben op de Geneeskunde, Chemie, Pharmacologie en verwante wetenschappen. Een oproep om tijdelijk voorwerpen ter beschikking te stellen had zooveel succes, dat waarschijnlijk een der meest interessante verzamelingen van historisch-medische voorwerpen, die ooit tezamen gebracht zijn, tijdens den duur van het congres ten toon gesteld zullen worden.

Eene der vele interessante secties omvat medische goden- en afgodenbeelden van wilde, barbaarsche of ook primitieve volkeren. De welwillendheid van verschillende vrienden maakte het mogelijk exemplaren van alle deelen der wereld te verkrijgen; toch blijven nog hiaten bestaan, waarom dan ook allen, die dergelijke voorwerpen in bezit hebben en bereid zijn ze eenigen tijd af te staan, verzocht worden zich in verbinding te stellen met den secretaris der tentoonstelling, wiens adres hieronder genoemd wordt.

Amuletten, talismans, en overeenkomstige met de geneeskunst samenhangende toovermiddelen vormen een anderen, merkwaardigen tak der tentoonstelling, en het in leen afstaan van zulke voorwerpen zal met dankbaarheid begroet worden.

In de afdeeling voor Chirurgie wordt een poging gedaan om de historische verandering en ontwikkeling der voornaamste instrumenten, die heeden gebruikt worden, voor te stellen, waarom dan ook een verzameling van een zoo groot mogelijk aantal instrumenten, zocals deze in alle deelen der wereld, bij wilde en geciviliseerde volkeren, in gebruik zijn zeer gewenscht voorkomt.

In de Pharmacologie en Botanie is de aandacht gevestigd op bijzondere voorwerpen, die modellen van oude apotheken, laboratorien en merkwaardige overblijfselen uit het gebied der Alchemie van vroeger tijden moeten omvatten. Ook voorbeelden van oude en zeldzame materia medica zullen een plaats op de tentoonstelling vinden.

Een volledig en geïllustreerd overzicht zal toegezonden worden aan alle belangstellenden, die daartoe hun wehsch te kennen geven aan
"The Secretary, 54a Wigmore Street, London, W., (Engeland)".



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

LONDON. 1913

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LONDON. W.

den Dezember 1912.

EINE HISTORISCH-MEDIZINISCHE AUSSTELLUNG IN LONDON.

Zum erstenmal seit 21 Jahren wird der Internationale Medizinische Kongress im Sommer 1913 in London tagen. Im Zusammenhange damit bereitet Herr Henry S. Wellcome eine Ausstellung seltener und merkwürdiger Gegenstände, die sich auf Medizin, Chemie, Pharmakologie und ihre verwandten Wissenschaften beziehen, vor. Ein Aufruf für Leihobjekte hatte so vollen Erfolg, dass wahrscheinlich eine der interessantesten Sammlungen historisch-medizinischer Gegenstände, die je zusammengebracht wurde, während der Dauer des Kongresses zur Schau gestellt sein wird.

Eine der vielen interessanten Sektionen umfasst medizinische Götter- und Götzenbilder wilder, barbarischer oder sonst primitiver Völker. Durch die Lebenswürdigkeit von Freundesseite war es möglich, Beispiele solcher von allen Teilen der Erdkugel zu erhalten, doch klaffen noch immer Lücken, weshalb alle, die solche Objekte besitzen und willig sind sie zu leihen, ersucht werden, sich diesbezüglich mit dem Ausstellungssekretär, dessen Adresse unten angegeben ist, ins Einvernehmen zu setzen.

Amulette, Talismane und ähnliche mit der Heilkunst zusammenhängende Zaubermittel bilden einen anderen wesentlichen Zweig der Ausstellung, und die Überlassung solcher Gegenstände wird dankbarst begrüsst werden.

In der Abteilung für Chirurgie wird der Versuch gemacht werden, die historische Veränderung und Entwicklung der wichtigsten Instrumente, die heute im Gebrauche stehen, darzustellen, weshalb die Vereinigung einer möglichst grossen Anzahl von Instrumenten wie sie in allen Teilen der Welt, bei wilden und zivilisierten Völkern in Gebrauch sind, ausserst wünschenswert erscheint.

In der Pharmakologie und Botanik sind besondere Ausstellungsgegenstände ins Auge gefasst, die Modelle alter Apotheken, Laboratorien und merkwürdige Überbleibsel aus dem Gebiete der Alchemie früherer Zeiten umfassen sollen. Auch Beispiele alter und ungewöhnlicher materia medica aus allen Erdteilen werden zur Ausstellung gelangen.

Eine vollständige und illustrierte Übersicht wird allen Interessenten auf Wunsch durch "The Secretary, 54a Wigmore Street, London W. (England)", zugestellt.



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

LONDON, 1913

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LONDON, W.

il Dicembre 1912.

UN'ESPOSIZIONE MEDICO-STORICA A LONDRA.

Per la prima volta in 21 anni il Congresso Medico Internazionale si terrà a Londra nell'estate del 1913, e per quest'occasione è stata organizzata dal Sig. Henry S. Wellcome un'Esposizione di oggetti rari e curiosi aventi relazione alla Medicina, Chimica, Farmacia e Scienze affini. Il responso all'appello fatto per prestiti è stato dei più soddisfacenti e come risultato, durante il periodo del Congresso, potrà essere inaugurata una delle più importanti raccolte d'oggetti medico-storici avute fin qui.

Fra le diverse sezioni interessanti ve ne è una che comprende le doti mediche dei selvaggi, barbari ed altri popoli primitivi. Si deve alla gentilezza di amici se parecchie di quest'ultime sono state inviate da tutte le parti del mondo; vi sono tuttavia molte lacune da colmare e si prega coloro che possedessero simili oggetti e fossero disposti a prestarli di comunicare col Segretario dell'Esposizione all'indirizzo qui sotto indicato.

Degli amuleti, talismani ed oggetti d'incantesimo riferentesi all'arte del guarire formeranno un'altra prominente divisione e qualunque prestito di questo genere sarà gradito.

Nella sezione chirurgica si fanno degli sforzi per tracciare l'evoluzione e lo sviluppo dei principali istrumenti, oggigiorno in uso, e si desidera accumulare dei campioni d'istrumenti impiegati in tutte le parti del mondo tanto dai popoli selvaggi che dai civilizzati.

Vi sono in progetto delle mostre speciali per la Farmacia e la Botanica che comprenderanno modelli di antiche farmacie, laboratori e curiose reliquie dell'alchimia dei tempi antichi. Saranno anche esposti dei rari esemplari di materia medica antica raccolti in tutte le parti del mondo.

Un sunto completo ed illustrato dell'Esposizione sarà inviato a tutte le persone interessate dietro domanda al Segretario, 54a, Wigmore Street, Londra, W.



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

LONDON. 1913

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de Diciembre 1912.

UNA EXPOSICION HISTORICO-MEDICA EN LONDRES.

Por la primera vez en 21 años, el Congreso Médico Internacional se reunirá en Londres en el verano de 1913, y en conexión con este acontecimiento, el Sr. Don Henry S. Wellcome, está organizando una Exposición de objetos raros y curiosos relativos a la Medicina, Química, Farmacia y demás ciencias aliadas. La respuesta al llamamiento para conseguir estos, ha tenido el éxito más lisonjero y dará por resultado el que probablemente una de las más interesantes colecciones de objetos histórico-médicos como jamás se han visto reunidos, estará en exhibición durante la reunión del Congreso.

Entre otras interesantes colecciones, hay una que incluye las deidades médicas de los salvajes, bárbaros y otros pueblos primitivos. Debido a la bondad de nuestros amigos, nos han sido enviados ejemplares de estas, de todas partes del globo, pero hay todavía muchos huecos que llenar, y las personas que posean estos objetos y tengan voluntad de prestarlos, pueden comunicarlo así al Secretario de la Exposición, cuya dirección se da más abajo.

Amuletos, talismanes y hechizos relativos al arte de curar formarán también otra sección prominente y cualquier objeto de esta descripción que se desee prestar será bienvenido.

En la sección de cirugía, se hará un esfuerzo para trazar la evolución y desarrollo de los principales instrumentos en uso actualmente, deseándose acumular ejemplares de instrumentos usados en todas partes del mundo, tanto entre los salvajes, como entre la gente civilizada.

En farmacia y botánica, se tienen en proyecto exhibiciones especiales, que incluirán modelos de antiguas farmacias, laboratorios y curiosas reliquias de la práctica de la alquimia en tiempos pasados. También se exhibirán ejemplares de desusada materia médica, de todas partes del mundo.

Un completo syllabus ilustrado, será remitido a las personas interesadas que se dirijan Al Secretario, 54A, Wigmore Street, Londres, W., Inglaterra.



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

LONDON. 1913

ORGANISED BY HENRY S. WELLCOME

54A. WIGMORE STREET

LONDON. W.

26 Febbraio 1913

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ESPOSIZIONE MEDICO-STORICA, LONDRA 1913

Fra i numerosi oggetti medico-storici d'interesse eccezionale che sono stati raccolti per l'Esposizione Medico-Storica organizzata dal Sig. Henry S. Wellcome, e che sarà inaugurata a Londra durante il Congresso Medico Internazionale nell'estate prossimo, vi sono parecchie reliquie personali del Dott. Edward Jenner lo scopritore della vaccinazione. Queste includono le lancette e gli scarificatori originali che usò per i primi esperimenti, la sua busta ed i suoi libri di conti, la sua tabacchiera, farmacia portatile e molti altri articoli interessanti. È stata anche prestata una grande collezione di lettere autografe di Jenner, alcune di un interesse unico, insieme alla poltrona del suo studio sulla quale egli spirò. Vi saranno esposti anche altri oggetti riferentesi alla vita di Jenner compresi parecchi ritratti di valore di lui e della sua famiglia, dipinti in periodi diversi, le pergamene illustrate che gli furono presentate insieme alle franchige e il diritto di Cittadinanza delle città di Londra e Dublino, come pure medaglie ed altri documenti di speciale interesse.

Per quanto concerne l'anestesia, vi saranno esposte parecchie reliquie interessanti cominciando dal giornale autografo e manoscritti originali di Henry Hill Hickman, F.R.C.S., lo scopritore dell'applicazione del principio dell'anestesia, mediante l'inalazione, per le operazioni chirurgiche, cosa che provò con esperimenti su animali nel 1823. Delle reliquie personali di Sir James Simpson ed alcune delle forme primitive di apparecchi per la somministrazione del cloroformio e dell'etere costituiranno una mostra di grande interesse.

Si pregano coloro che possedessero degli oggetti di un simile carattere, aventi relazione alla storia della medicina e scienze affini, e che fossero disposti a prestarli di comunicare col Segretario, 54a Wigmore Street, Londra, W. Inghilterra, che si farà un dovere d'inviare un catalogo completo illustrato a tutte le persone interessate.



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

LONDON. 1913

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27. février 1913.

EXPOSITION MÉDICALE HISTORIQUE, LONDRES 1913

Parmi nombre d'objets médicaux historiques d'un caractère exceptionnel et qui ont été réservés pour l'Exposition Médicale Historique, organisée par Monsieur Henry S. Wellcome, laquelle sera inaugurée à Londres lors de la réunion du Congrès Médical International de l'été prochain, se trouvent beaucoup de souvenirs personnels du Docteur Edward Jenner l'auteur de la découverte de la vaccination. Entr'autres sont inclus les lancettes et scarificateurs originaux dont il se servait au cours de ses premières expériences, sa trousse médicale et son livre de comptes, sa tabatière, son armoire pharmaceutique et beaucoup d'autres objets intéressants. Une collection d'un grand nombre de lettres autographes de Jenner dont certaines d'un intérêt unique ont été également prêtées et forment un ensemble avec le fauteuil de son cabinet d'étude dans lequel il mourut. Différents objets encore se rattachant à la vie de Jenner seront également exposés sans omettre une grande variété de portraits de valeur de lui et de sa famille, tous peints à différentes époques; des opîtres enluminés qui lui furent présentés avec et y compris les droits de Cité des Villes de Londres et de Dublin, ainsi que des médailles et autres documents d'un intérêt particulier.

Un grand nombre de souvenirs concernant l'histoire de l'anesthésie se trouveront exhibés tels que notamment l'autographe original du journal et manuscrits de Henry Hill Hickman, F.R.C.S., l'auteur de la découverte de l'application des principes de l'anesthésie par inhalation lors des opérations chirurgicales, principes qu'il démontrait d'ailleurs en 1823 par des expériences positives sur des animaux. Des souvenirs personnels de Sir James Simpson, et certains genres d'appareils primitifs pour administrer le chloroforme et l'éther constitueront une Exposition offrant un intérêt sortant de l'ordinaire.

Les personnes qui posséderaient quelques objets ayant une analogie similaire et se rattachant à l'histoire de la médecine et des sciences alliées et qui seraient disposées à les prêter, sont priées de vouloir bien se mettre en rapport avec le Secrétaire, 54a Wigmore Street, Londres, W. Angleterre, qui se fera un plaisir d'adresser à quiconque s'y intéresse, un catalogue illustré au complet.



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

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LONDON, W.

26. Februar 1913.

HISTORISCH-MEDIZINISCHE AUSSTELLUNG, LONDON 1913

Unter den vielen für die Historisch-Medizinische Ausstellung, die von Henry S. Wellcome organisiert und in London während der Tagung des Internationalen Medizinischen Kongresses im kommenden Sommer eröffnet wird, schon sichergestellten historisch-medizinischen Gegenständen von besonderem Interesse befinden sich auch viele persönliche Erinnerungsstücke an Dr. Edward Jenner, den Entdecker der Vakzination, die u.a. die von ihm für seine ersten Experimente verwendeten Originallanzetten und Schröpfelisen, seine Taschenapotheke und Rechenbücher, seine Tabakdose, Dispensatorium und viele andere interessante Gegenstände umfassen. Eine grosse Sammlung eigenhändiger Briefe Jenners, darunter einige von einzigartigem Interesse, sowie der Lehnstuhl aus seinem Arbeitszimmer, in dem er starb, wurden ebenfalls leihweise überlassen. Auch andere auf Jenners Leben Bezug habende Gegenstände gelangen zur Ausstellung, wie viele wertvolle Porträts, die ihn und seine Familie zu verschiedenen Zeiten darstellen, die illuminierten Adressen, die ihm von den Städten London und Dublin bei Verleihung ihres Bürgerrechtes überreicht wurden, ferner Medaillen und andere Dokumente von speziellem Interesse.

Auch was die Geschichte der Narkose und Anaesthesie betrifft, wird die Ausstellung viele interessante Reliquien umfassen, darunter das Original-Tagebuch und Manuskripte von Henry Hill Hickman, F.R.C.S., dem Entdecker des Prinzips der Inhalationsanaesthesie bei chirurgischen Eingriffen, das er im Jahre 1823 durch Tierversuche nachwies. Persönliche Erinnerungen an Sir James Simpson, sowie einige Apparate ältester Konstruktion zur Chloroform- und Aethernarkose bilden Ausstellungsobjekte von ganz einzigartigem Interesse.

Personen, die mit der Geschichte der Medizin und deren verwandten Wissenschaften zusammenhängende Gegenstände ähnlicher Art besitzen und gewillt sind, sie leihweise zu überlassen, wollen sich gefl. mit "The Secretary, 54A Wigmore Street, London, W." in Verbindung setzen, der gerne einen vollständigen, illustrierten Katalog an alle Interessenten senden wird.



HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

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EXPOSICIÓN HISTÓRICO-MÉDICA, LONDRES 1913

Entre otros objetos histórico-médicos de excepcional interés, que se han conseguido para la Exposición Histórico-Médica, organizada por el Sr. Henry S. Wellcome que se abrirá en Londres, durante la reunión del congreso Médico Internacional en el verano próximo, se encuentran muchas reliquias personales del Dr. Edward Jenner el descubridor de la vacunación, incluyendo las lancetas y escarificadores originales que empleaba en sus primeros experimentos, sus libros de registro de casos y de cuentas, su caja de rapé, botiquín y otra multitud de interesantes artículos. Una extensa colección de cartas autógrafas de Jenner, algunas de singular interés que también han sido prestadas, juntas con el sillón de su estudio en el cual murió. Se exhibirán también otros objetos que tienen conexión con la vida de Jenner incluyendo muchos valiosos retratos de el mismo y de su familia, pintados en diferentes periodos, las comunicaciones iluminadas que le fueron obsequiadas juntas con los freedoms de las ciudades de Londres y Dublin, lo mismo que medallas y otros documentos de interés especial.

Respecto á la historia de la anestesia, se exhibirán muchas interesantes reliquias, empezando con el diario autógrafo original y manuscritos de Henry Hill Hickman, F.R.C.S., el descubridor de la aplicación del principio de la anestesia por inhalación para las operaciones quirúrgicas que probó con experimentos sobre animales en 1823. Reliquias personales de Sir James Simpson y algunas de las primeras formas de aparatos para administrar el cloroformo y éter, constituirán una exhibición de más que ordinario interés.

Las personas que posean cualquier objeto de carácter semejante, ligado con la historia de la medicina y que tengan voluntad de prestarlo, sírvanse ponerse en comunicación con el Secretario, 54A Wigmore Street, Londres, W. Inglaterra, quien tendrá mucho gusto en remitir un completo catálogo ilustrado á los interesados.

THE HEALING ART.

OPENING OF THE HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM.

(Special to the "Westminster Gazette.")

Visitors to the new Historical Medical Museum, opened yesterday at 54a, Wigmore-street, W., probably experienced two sensations—one of horror at the barbarous methods in this and other lands of the medical practitioners at the period represented, and the other of satisfaction that in civilised countries—and especially our own—the healing art has by study and research become an exact science. In the exhibition itself not the slightest attempt is evidenced to create unpleasant sensations or to stir morbid sentiment. Inevitably, however, the intelligent observer contrasts the rough and ready and often cruel attentions of the surgeons of past generations with the trained specialist of to-day. By caricatures, pictures, statuary books, pamphlets, instruments, and the reconstruction of scenes, we have in the museum a more or less accurate representation of the history of medicine and surgery from the earliest times.

The whole museum owes its initiation to Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, who for some years has set himself the task of forming a collection "of rare and curious objects of historical interest connected with medicine and the allied sciences." Almost the whole collection belongs to Mr. Wellcome, but he acknowledges a number of loans and suggestions from Sir William Osler, Dr. Norman Moore, Mr. D'Arcy Power, Dr. Raymond Crawford, and Dr. A. J. Chalmers, and also thanks Dr. L. W. Sambon for assistance in the section of Preventive Medicine and Tropical Diseases. Mr. Wellcome adds to his preface a statement of his intention to make the collection the nucleus of a permanent Historical Medical Museum in London, which shall be of real educational value to students and others interested in the history of medicine.

Included in the exhibits are many originals. A diary, note-book, and letters of Dr. Jenner are interesting, and especially the communication he wrote Mrs. Black informing her that Parliament had voted him £20,000. "Pray excuse," he says, "this shabby bit of paper which I catch up." In another case are exhibited the orders issued during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and some of the Stuart Kings in reference to the plague. These are full of pains and penalties, and afford indication that though medical science was still elementary, the liberty of the subject proved of lesser importance in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than the isolation of disease—a fact that is often overlooked by the critics to-day. Again there is shown a Plague pass, issued in Tuscany, 1713, and enabling the holder to escape from the quarantine because of his immunity from the pestilence. Dating back to the first century there is a facsimile of a Greek drug order warning the vendor against selling stale or adulterated

drugs. Apparently we are not far removed from those early Greeks.

With many of the exhibits of instruments the lay person will naturally derive but little interest. The caricatures and pictures will, however, amuse even if these do not in all cases instruct. There is, for instance, "The Chemist and the Boy," with this lettering: Urchin: "Please, sir, father don't seem any better for this 'ere powder; 'e seems worse." Chemist: "Dear me, dear me; I said particularly he was to follow the directions. Did you give him as much as went on a three-penny piece?" Urchin: "Yessir; leastways, muvver hadn't got a threepenny piece, so she put it on three pennies." Of a gruesome character are the instruments of torture and appliances for restraining the insane used during the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, to be seen in Corridor II. The London Metropolitan Asylums Board have lent several exhibits, including leather sleeves with gloves and straps for covering the arms of the insane, leather glove with handcuffs, and small leather collar—all of which at one time cruelly bound the insane. The articles supply an illustration of the repression practised through the unenlightened procedure of former days.

An admirable attempt has been made to picture the London pharmacy of the eighteenth century. Mr. Wellcome was fortunate to secure the original front of the pharmacy established by John Bell, who was the founder of the Pharmaceutical Society. This is all the more interesting, because of the contrast afforded by the successors of the original firm whose business is but a few doors away from the museum, and is to-day one of the finest West-End establishments. Returning to the original shop, with its old-fashioned windows and quaint interior fittings, it is well to remember that the vases and ewers in the interior are of Davenport ware, the ointment jars of Staffordshire stoneware, and the essence bottles of red Venetian glass. At the rear is a laboratory with the original fittings of a pharmaceutical laboratory of the eighteenth century, that was once seen in Russell-street, Covent Garden, W.C. A reconstruction has been attempted of an apothecary's shop in the seventeenth century, formerly in the Old Bailey, and though the actual shop is not original many of the bottles and jars belong to the early days, and contain the remnants of the drugs that were at one time placed therein.

The whole museum has been arranged by Mr. C. J. S. Thompson, who has endeavoured to give a fairly comprehensive guide to many branches of the healing art from early days down to more recent times.

WALTER SCOTT'S ROYAL NIGHTLY 7.45
 Mr. Philip Michael Faraday presents
 THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.

LYRIC. THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.
 TO-DAY at 2.30, TO-NIGHT at 8.30.
 Mr. Philip Michael Faraday presents
 THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.
 A Musical Play, in Three Acts,
 By Frederick Fenn and Arthur Wimperis. From the German of
 George Okonkowski. Music by Jean Gilbert.
 MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY at 2.30.
 Box Office open 10 to 10. Telephone, Ger. 3687.

NEW THEATRE. Tel. 2475 Gerrard.
 Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore have arranged
 for a season of FRENCH PLAYS, under the direction of Mr.
 Gaston Mayer.
 TO-NIGHT at 8.30.

MADAME SIMONE,
 AND ORIGINAL PARIS CAST IN

"LE SECRET."
 By HENRY BERNSTEIN.
 Four Nights and one Matinée, To-Morrow (Thurs.) at 2.30, only.
 Box Office 10 to 10. Prices: Boxes from £2 2s. to £5 5s., Stalls
 12s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 10s. and 7s. 6d. Other prices as usual.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—To-night and
 Every Evening at 8.40; Matinee Every Wednesday and
 Saturday, at 2.30. MARTIN HARVEY presents THE FAUN, by
 Edward Knoblauch. Preceded at 8.15 by AURORA'S CAPTIVE.
 MONDAY NEXT, THE ONLY WAY.

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury-avenue. TYPHOON.
 TO-DAY at 2.30 and EVERY EVENING at 8.30.
 LAURENCE IRVING and MABEL HACKNEY.
 MATINEES WEDS and SATS at 2.30 Tel., 9437 Ger.

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ORMAN TREVOR.
 EDWIN'S ROMANCE,
 by R. Higginbotham.

Y at 2.15 and 8.15.
 PRODUCTION.
 3 Acts,
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PERFORMED EVERY WEDNESDAY at 2.15. (Tel. 6606 Gerrard.)

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GEORGE ALEXANDER and Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
 in their original characters.

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STRAND. Lessee and Manager, Louis Meyer.
 LAST 5 PERFORMANCES.
 To-Night at 8.45, Mat. To-Day, 2.15,
 PERCY HUTCHISON, in
 "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS."

THE PLAYHOUSE, CHARING CROSS.
 TO-DAY at 2.15 and 9. MAT. WEDS., SATS., at 2.15.
 BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS, by Graham Moffat.

Mrs. CARMEN BELLE, ADA CASSA TO, and
 GUERRINA FABERT, MARGHERITA SCIALTELLI,
 ALICE NELSON, and
 JOHN McORMACK, and
 SCOTTI.

PAUL KOCHANSKI Violin.
 L. BONI Cello.
 L. MAGISTRETTI Harp.
 OTHER IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS WILL FOLLOW
 At the Piano: Mm. Pollacco, Panizza, Denza, Baraldi, Papi
 Scognamiglio, and Percy Pitt.

Reserved Seats, 21s. and 10s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s. Tickets may
 be obtained at the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 4, St. Mary-axe,
 E.C.; Box Office, Queen's Hall; usual Agents; and
 H. BERNHARDT, 101, Regent-street, W. Tel., 2968 Gerrard.

BECHSTEIN HALL. RECITALS.
 YVETTE GUILBERT.
 June 27, July 1, and July 4.
 FRIDAY NEXT, June 27.

YVETTE GUILBERT. FIRST RECITAL.
 FRIDAY NEXT, at 3.15 p.m.
 Seats: 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., at Bechstein Hall Box Office,
 and usual Agents.
 CONCERT-DIRECTION DANIEL MAYER.

Exhibitions.

ANGLO-GERMAN EXHIBITION, Crystal Palace.
 English and German Exhibits, Music, Sport, Art, Side-
 shows, Military Bands, &c. Return fare, including admission to
 Palace, from most London Stations, 1s. 6d.
 Motor-Bus Service from West End.

Art Galleries.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY OLD MASTERS.
 ALSO ANTIQUE TAPESTRIES & OBJETS D'ART.
 To be opened TO-MORROW (Thursday), June 26,
 at 3.30 p.m., by

H.S.H. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK,
 in the Georgian Gallery, at
WARING and GILLOW, LTD.,
 180, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

Admission 1s. each, the entire proceeds of which are to go to
 the Maudslayi Hospital.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.
 Paintings by ALBERT BESNARD.
 The Greatest Living French Painter.
 NOW OPEN. Admission One Shilling.

P. A. DE LASZLO.—Portraits by P. A. de Laszlo,
 M.V.O. On exhibition for a short time at Messrs. THOS.
 AGNEW and SONS' GALLERIES, 43, Old Bond-street, W. In
 aid of the funds of the
 ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.
 Admission 1s. Open 10-6. Saturdays 10-12.30.

GRAFTON GALLERIES.
ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.
 23rd EXHIBITION.
 Now open 10-6. Admission 1s.

A NEW PAINTER OF DISTINCTION.
SPENCER PRYSE.
 Exhibition of paintings and lithographs by Spencer Pryse,
 also the remaining works in water colours
 of the late C. E. JOHNSON, R.I.
 The LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERIES.
 7, HAYMARKET.
 Exhibition of Works by E. LOUIS GILLOT,
 including
 THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.
 Presented to King George by the French Government.
 CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.
 "The Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon."
 Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.
 THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERIES, 7, HAYMARKET.

FRENCHMAN'S AERIAL TOUR.

FLIGHT ACROSS THE BALTIC.
 Stockholm, Wednesday.—Brindejone de Mou-
 nais arrived here shortly before eight o'clock this
 morning, from Reval, after a flight of four
 hours, during which he crossed the Baltic.—Reu-
 er.

wearisome and practically useless for reference, we have classified the items under about 125 headings, and it is surprising how readily the thousand and one inquiries which we receive on this and other topics can be answered in a few minutes by means of this key. There is one point upon which we have occasionally received complaints—that is, in regard to the numbers of the pages to which the index refers. These are in all cases the folio numbers given at the bottom of the pages of the weekly issues. This has sometimes been found to cause slight inconvenience, but as it is done in accordance with Government regulations which refer particularly to trade publications of wide circulation, this cannot be obviated.

Drug Committee's Report.

The National Insurance Act Amendment Bill contains nothing, so far as Mr. Lloyd George indicated in his speech introducing it, which will affect the legal position of registered chemists as dispensers of medicine. This should set to rest any fears arising from the Departmental Committee's second recommendation referring to drug-store proprietors, and the third recommendation, as to the employment as dispensers of persons who satisfy conditions prescribed by the Privy Council. The text of the Bill is not available at the time we write, but the Pharmaceutical Council will at its meeting next week prepare for any eventualities which call for prompt action to protect the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts as regards chemists' qualifications, which were so strongly commended by the Departmental Committee. The Report has been received by the trade in a very quiet spirit, perhaps because it was not generally recognised that there was a feeling of considerable uncertainty in certain quarters, which has not been justified by the Report.

[On Thursday afternoon we obtained a copy of the Bill. It contains nothing directly or indirectly providing for any of the Departmental Committee's recommendations. It will be noticed that Mr. Bathurst, M.P., is moving to get provision for the Privy Council dispenser idea embodied in the Bill. Mr. Lloyd George is out of town, owing to a threatened breakdown, but Mr. Masterman states that the Report is under consideration.]

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Beryllium Metal.—The characters of beryllium are thus described by Fichter and Jablezynski ("Apoth. Zeitung"): Beryllium is very hard, scratches glass, and is only marked with difficulty by a file. The colour is steel-grey. At ordinary temperature the ductility cannot be observed, as the metal is brittle and falls to pieces when hammered. At a higher temperature it becomes ductile. It melts at about 1,280°, and does not boil even at 1,900°.

Atomic Heat.—According to Dulong and Petit, the product of the atomic weight and the specific heat of solid elements is a constant number. Although certain of the elements, such as carbon, silicon, and boron, have not fitted in well with the generalisation, it has gained fairly wide acceptance. A new light has been thrown on the matter by Sir James Dewar, who described his research at a meeting of the Royal Society on June 19. In view of the fact that the values obtained for specific heats vary with the temperature at which the determinations are made, he has carried out a large number of such determinations by means of his liquid hydrogen calorimeter at a temperature of 50° above the absolute zero, or more than 200° below the freezing-point of water, the determinations of Dulong and Petit having been made at ordinary temperatures. The values obtained under these new conditions when multiplied by the atomic weights show no sign of an approach to a constant figure, but when plotted on a diagram exhibit a periodic variation which closely follows the atomic volume curve of Lothar Meyer.

DIALOGUE IN KENSAL RISE.—Customer: "Powder for a boy two years old." Chemist: "The best thing for that age is emulsion of magnesia." Customer: "That is too cooling for him. I had some last week, and it gave him a cold."

Historical Medical Museum.

THERE was opened on June 24 at 54A Wigmore Street, London, W., the Historical Medical Museum, organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., which is officially connected

with the section of the History of Medicine of the International Congress of Medicine. Dr. Norman Moore, F.R.C.P., President of the History of Medicine Section of the Congress, performed the opening ceremony at half-past two, when he spoke from the gallery of the large hall in the Museum. He was supported on the right by Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the



MR. WELLCOME.

Master of the Society of Apothecaries. On his left were Mr. Wellcome, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., and Sir Francis Champneys, Bart. Among others present were Lord Aberconway and his sister, Lady Dorothy Stanley, the Right Hon. Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Sir Ronald Ross, Dr. D'Arcy Power, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. J. Y. W. McAlister, and Mr. E. M. Holmes. Dr. Moore delivered an interesting address on museums, in the course of which he stated that the first considerable museum in England was that of John Tradescant founded at Lambeth in the seventeenth century, which was acquired by Elias Ashmole, and is now at Oxford. Another was formed in London by James Petiver, who was apprenticed to Felkin, the Apothecary of St. Bart.'s, and himself became Apothecary of the Charterhouse, dying in 1718. This museum, with the library attached to it (libraries were appendages to museums, explaining them), was acquired by Sir Hans Sloane, and has developed into the British Museum, as to which Dr. Moore spoke in high commendation. He referred to the Calceolari collection, then spoke of special museums, such as Dr. William Hunter's in Glasgow, Dr. Edward Brown's, and John Hunter's, now that of the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields. As to the Historical Medical Museum, Dr. Moore said that it is fresh in every sense of the term, never having been attempted before in any part of the world. He spoke of its arrangement and the more notable exhibits in it, and, in concluding, said: "It is to Britishers a subject of pride that all their great collections have been formed by private individuals, and not as a result of money given by the State. This Museum is no exception, for it is entirely due to Mr. Wellcome," and he considered that it will be of great importance in the study of the history of medicine. He then declared it open.

Sir Thomas Barlow moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Moore for his "most interesting and fascinating address," adding to the names of medical men mentioned by him that of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, whose work in this connection he highly praised. Sir Thomas (who closely resembles the late Mr. John Williams) then spoke of the getting together of this Museum, remarking that during the years that Mr. Wellcome had been getting the collection together his conscience may occasionally have been troubled about the money he was spending on what to some might be regarded as an unjustifiable luxury, but he was sure that the interest and pleasure which he is now giving to many people make the luxury justifiable. Sir Frederick Treves seconded the vote of thanks, remarking that it would be hard to exaggerate the service that this Museum would be to medicine. Dr. Moore having briefly acknowledged the vote, Sir Rickman Godlee, Bart., moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome, which was seconded by Sir

Francis Champneys. Mr. Wellcome, in replying, expressed his gratitude for the general expression of commendation, and mentioned that many eminent men throughout the world had assisted him in this matter by the loan and presentation of specimens, as also had some Institutions. He specially thanked Mr. C. J. S. Thompson, Dr. L. W. Sambon, and other members of his staff who had arranged the exhibition. The official connection with the International Congress of Medicine had greatly encouraged him, he said, adding that he regards this Museum as at its very beginning, for it is his intention to form in London a Bureau of Scientific Research, with Dr. Andrew Balfour, C.M.G., as its head, and the Museum will be associated with the Bureau. The company then inspected the Museum, of which we append a description.

THE EXHIBITS AND HOW TO SEE THEM.

Entering from Wigmore Street, the visitor finds himself in the Hall of Primitive Medicine, where the exhibits are chiefly of ethnological importance. There is, however, in this section a modern side in connection with recent work on the transmission of disease by protozoal agents. Dr. Sambon has arranged in an instructive manner the results of his work on pellagra, and as this disease has now been identified in England and is a fruitful cause of insanity, the importance of the exhibit cannot be underestimated. Pellagra is transmitted to man by the Simulian fly, the larvæ of which have been found in running streams at Lymington and in the New Forest. Those interested in this subject should not miss the pictures illustrating the history of infectious diseases.

Passing through a corridor the walls of which are covered with paintings—there is also a weird statue of "The Witch"—one arrives at the largest room of the exhibition, the Hall of Statuary. It receives its name from the collection of statues of gods of medicine of all times, which are its prominent feature. The pictures on the walls also, in the main, deal with the same subject, and pharmacists will be interested in the pictures of St. Cosmas, St. Damian, and other patron saints of pharmacy. Among the oil-paintings also there are such subjects as "Discovery of Quinine by Pelletier and Caven-

ergotism, that disease being characterised by St. Anthony's fire or erysipelas, is a series of specimens showing the development of ergot of rye. In the centre of the room is an extraordinary collection of Roman votive offerings, many of great pathological interest. Other cases under the galleries are devoted to ancient surgical instruments, many being arranged to show clearly how they have been evolved from original types. Pharmacists should note particularly the specimens showing the evolution of the modern tooth-brush and dentures. In one corner is a case containing historical relics of great interest, such as the medicine-chests formerly belonging to Dr. Edward Jenner, Dr. Livingstone, and Lord Nelson. The gallery of this hall has around it a collection of water-colour enlargements of miniatures from early manuscripts on medicine, pharmacy, and botany from the fifth to the seventeenth century. There are, for example, plenty of illustrations of the mandrake legend, and here and there glimpses of early pharmacies, laboratories, and pharmaceutical operations. The cases contain chiefly charms and talismans, autograph letters, collections of spectacles, pill-dividers, and electrical and optical instruments. Adjoining the main hall are the picture gallery and gallery of ancient manuscripts, books, diplomas, and engravings. In alcoves are arranged relics of Sir James Y. Simpson, Dr. Edward Jenner, William Harvey, and Henry Hill Hickman (an early experimenter with nitrous oxide), and collections of rings, gems, charms, coins, historical surgical instruments, miniatures, anatomical models, pocket medicine-cases, and relics relating to healing by Royal touch. The relics of Jenner are particularly numerous, and include his favourite armchair in which he died. The pictures relate in many cases to alchemical laboratories and apothecaries' shops.

The special section devoted to Pharmacy is in the basement, and should on no account be missed. Here are over seven hundred mortars from the prehistoric stone period to splendid specimens of bronze mortars, hundreds of pharmacy pots, medicine-chests, measures, weighing instruments, old Pharmacopœias, prescription and recipe books, early glassware, and posset pots. Also reproductions of a London pharmacy of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries, an Italian pharmacy of the sixteenth century, a barber-surgeon's shop of the same date, a laboratory containing models of early chemical apparatus, and a Roman surgery. The particular interest in the eighteenth-century pharmacy is that the original shop-front is used of Bell's historic pharmacy which stood in Oxford Street, while the laboratory fittings are from Mr. Warren's old pharmacy in Covent Garden. There has also been fitted up a little chapel of votive tablets, chiefly from the church of Santa Maria dei Bagni, Deruta, Perugia, a reproduction of Liebig's laboratory at Giessen, and old hospital wards. The cases contain artificial limbs, trusses, bed-pans, feeding-bottles, enemas, breast-exhausters, cupping instruments, shaving-dishes, and food-warmers. There are also several parturition chairs, one which was believed to possess miraculous powers having been used in about 2,000 cases of childbirth. In a corridor on this floor is a collection of instruments used for restraining the insane, lent by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and also some horrible instruments of torture. Near by is a case of curious specimens of drugs lent by the Port of London Authority, and a large collection of curious materia medica from Persia, India, Tibet, and China. There are pictures everywhere, and in another corridor there are some early photographs and x-ray pictures.



Shop (reconstructed) of John Smith, Apothecaire, at "Ye Sign of ye Wilde Man" in ye Old Baille, London, 1662. (Copyright of the Historical Medical Museum.)

tu," "Dioscorides, the Greek Father of Pharmacy," "Rhazes, the Arabian Alchemist," and "Paracelsus at Basle University." In connection with a picture of a pilgrimage to St. Anthony's Abbey at Sologne for

AN HISTORICAL MEDICAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

For the first time in 21 years the International Medical Congress will meet in London in the summer of 1913, and, in this connection, an Exhibition of rare and curious objects relating to Medicine, Chemistry, Pharmacy and the allied sciences is being organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. The response to the appeal for loans has been most successful, with the result that probably one of the most interesting collections of historical medical objects ever gathered together will be on exhibition during the meeting of the Congress.

Among other interesting sections is one including the medical deities of savage, barbaric and other primitive peoples. Through the kindness of friends, specimens of these have been forwarded from all parts of the globe, but there are still many gaps to be filled, and those who possess such objects, and would be willing to loan them, should communicate with the Secretary of the Exhibition, whose address is given below.

Amulets, talismans and charms connected with the art of healing will also form another prominent feature and any loans of this description would be welcomed.

In the section of surgery, an endeavour will be made to trace the evolution and development of the chief instruments in use at the present day, and it is desired to accumulate specimens of instruments used in every part of the world by both savage and civilised peoples.

In pharmacy and in botany special exhibits are projected, which will include models of ancient pharmacies, laboratories and curious relics of the practice of alchemy in early times. Specimens of ancient and unusual materia medica from all parts of the world will also be exhibited.

A complete, illustrated syllabus will be forwarded to anyone interested on application to The Secretary, 54a, Wigmore Street, London, W. England.

NEW MUSEUM FOR LONDON

The Ceremony of formally opening the Historical Medical Museum organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, was performed to-day by Dr. Norman Moore, President of the Section History of Medicine of the forthcoming International Medical Congress, and the new Institution received the benediction of Sir Thomas Barlow, President of the Royal College of Physicians and of the International Medical Congress, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Rickman Godlee, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Sir Francis Champneys, President of the Royal Society of Medicine.

The idea of forming a Museum illustrating the history of the Healing Art was first conceived and organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome several years ago and a remarkable collection of rare and curious objects of historical interest connected with Medicine, Surgery, and the Allied Sciences has now been brought together from all parts of the world. The Collection is housed at 54a Wignore Street, Cavendish Square, London.

Dr. Norman Moore in the course of his opening address said the Museum, which had been formally recognised as a part of the History of Medicine Section of the International Medical Congress, would be a most important addition to the studies of the Congress and would interest a great many of the 7,000 medical men who were expected to attend. He reviewed the formation of earlier museums, all of which are relatively recent creations and usually developments from libraries. In the reign of Elizabeth, John Dee formed one of the first, a collection of mathematical and astronomical instruments and of various curiosities in his library at Mortlake, but the first considerable museum in

England was that of John Tradescant, father and son, at Lambeth. The catalogue of the Tradescantian Museum was printed in 1656 and shows that it had fifteen sections, among which were beasts, birds, reptiles, weapons and many dried plants and fruits, for the Tradescants were primarily gardeners and collectors of herbs. Their museum went to Elias Ashmole, and was re-arranged at Oxford where most people have seen one unique but dilapidated specimen the head and foot of the dodo, the body having been destroyed in one of those periods of darkness to which all universities were liable.

Another great museum was formed in London by James Petiver, an apothecary to the Charterhouse, who was educated at Rugby School and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a botanist and entomologist, but the many sea captains whom he came to know brought him every kind of curiosity from all over the world. Sir Hans Sloane bought his collection and others, and made a great one of his own, and bequeathed the whole to the nation.

All these early museums were associated with libraries and contained every kind of specimen and this form the British Museum still retains. The museum of Francis Calceolari of Verona is described in a folio of 800 pages printed in 1622, and a picture of the museum showed the original form which developed into such a collection as is the British Museum. The specimens were in a well proportioned room paved with variegated marble and surrounded by an ornate sort of dresser with drawers and shelves. At one end were books and on the shelves all round were specimens. On one side was a statue of Atlas bearing the world showing the regions whence the specimens have come and on the other Minerva showing that all learning was included in the collection.

The gift of Dr. William Hunter to the University of Glasgow was another museum of this type. It contains pathological, anatomical and natural history specimens, manuscripts, pictures, early printed books, Greek and other

coins.

A more limited kind of museum succeeded these vast collections, of which a type is the collection of anatomical preparations formed by Edmund King, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's, in the seventeenth century. Of these specialised museums the greatest was that of John Hunter, which was now under the care of the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The museum which they were there to open had been formed by Mr. Wellcome and was the first established in England to illustrate the history of medicine, and it might justly be regarded as a further step in the establishment of the subject as a regular study.

The origins of medicine might be studied in two directions. In the hall in which they were assembled could be seen two figures which typify these. There was Ixtilton, the Mexican god of healing, his head covered by a grotesque mask, a necklace of the teeth of the sperm whale round his neck, a curious instrument of enchantment in his right hand, seeming to have uttered some strange and terrifying ejaculation as he extended his left hand. Near him was the Apollo Belvidere, the most perfect of the sculptured representations of men, in his face showed the highest flights of thought and powers of observation. The figure of Ixtilton suggested charms, amulets and magical ceremonies. The figures of Apollo, and of his son Asklepios, suggested observation and experiment and reasoning, the clinical instincts of Hippocrates and Galen and Avicenna, the true precursors of Harvey and Glisson, and Sydenham and Matthew Baillie, and Lister.

In the entrance hall would be found a fine collection of fetishes, of masks, and of strangely attired medicine men. The room in which they were gathered contained Egyptian, Chaldean and other gods of medicine, a fine series of ancient models of morbid structures left as ex voto offerings in temples, and collections of ancient dentistry and of numerous instruments for operations. In the gallery

X were many drawings enlarged from illuminations illustrating medicine and surgery, and many cases of charms and amulets. The next room contained portraits, busts and medals, and beyond it was a room with medical pictures on its walls, and in its cases Latin, Persian and other manuscripts and early printed books on medicine and surgery.

The ground floor had a series of scenes in the medical life of the past beginning with a pharmacist's shop of the eighteenth century containing a fine collection of medicine pots and jars. Next was an apothecary's shop in the Old Bailey in 1662. This was a contemporary of Francis Bernard, apothecary to St. Bartholomew's who stayed in London throughout the plague of 1665. He was a most learned man and had a vast library of valuable books. The Master of the Society of Apothecaries who was there that day would support his statement that there were many apothecaries of the period of similar learning.

The laboratory of an alchemist stood next and on the opposite wall were pictures relating to the plague, so that Ben Jonson's play came to mind and the pranks of Subtle the Alchemist in the house of a citizen who had left town because the plague was prevalent. Next an early Italian pharmacy full of beautiful jars and vases revealed an apothecary who had thriven better than the Mantuan who sold poison to Romeo. The workshop of a Tudor barber-surgeon was also presented, and last of the series a Pompeian surgeon in his gaily painted house. The silver skeleton with turning joints and backbone mentioned by Petronius Arbiter showed how far a knowledge of anatomy had extended in the provincial Roman towns.

Such were a few of the features of this remarkable Museum. It was due to the munificence of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome and to his labours and those of his assistants during many years. It was a proper ground of pride for him and for the nation.

Sir Thomas Barlow, President of the Royal College of Physicians and of the International Medical Congress, said all would be anxious to join in thanking Dr. Norman Moore for his most illuminating and fascinating address. He paused to consider what, from a collector's point of view is justifiable luxury and what is not justifiable luxury. It had been their lot to stand before an etching, or a water-colour, or an old Greek coin, and ask themselves how far it was right to spend money on something of this kind, and he was sure that Mr. Wellcome himself during the long period in which he had spent so much money, so much labour, so much time and so much energy in getting together his collection, must have had, now and again, the same question occur to his conscience. But when they came to think of the intellectual enjoyment that would be given, of the impetus to studying the evolution of medicine, and of the enormous profit to cultured men and women, he felt Mr. Wellcome might take comfort to his soul, and feel that this museum had been a case of justifiable luxury; and further, when he came to think of the happiness this museum would give to this generation and generations to come, it would be a pleasure to remember that it was inaugurated by one of the ablest scholars of the history of medicine.

Sir Frederick Treves, who seconded the vote of thanks, took the opportunity of expressing to Dr. Norman Moore something of what the medical profession owes to him for his contributions to the history of medicine. The progress of medicine had been so rapid as to be bewildering, and the museum enabled one to pause for a moment and look back on the route that had been traversed, and see by what steps the present position had been reached. It might be supposed with regard to surgical instruments that there was no limit to human ingenuity and no limit to adaptation, but it was curious to see upon what very simple lines progress had been made. Invariably they began as complicated instruments and gradually became simplified.

Sir Rickman Godlee, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome and said he felt he ought almost to propose a toast to his health when he remembered the dangerous regions in which he travelled. He referred to the great services to medical men rendered by the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum and especially by the ingenious floating laboratory which enabled researches to be carried out on the spot in the remotest part of the Sudanese waterways. He admired the great public spirit shown in expending time and wealth in forming that invaluable museum.

Sir Francis Champneys, who seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome said how much he envied his juniors, who, unlike him, would have the opportunity for study which was afforded by that magnificent addition to the museums of the metropolis. Those who had the opportunity of studying a collection such as that cannot fail to have their imagination excited in a way which must surely bear fruit. He should certainly use his influence of students to get them to study carefully all the fine things in the museum so as to begin with their minds set in the right direction. He trusted that Mr. Wellcome's great enterprise and generosity would bear fruit which he himself would live to see.

In a short and modest speech in reply, Mr. Wellcome expressed his special thanks for kind advice and assistance given by Sir William Osler, Dr. Norman Moore, Mr. D'Arcy Power, Dr. Raymond Crawford, Dr. A.J. Chalmers, and many other eminent men and also institutions throughout the world who had manifested their keen interest in the undertaking by loaning and in many instances presenting exhibits. He regarded the museum as at its very beginning, and went on to make a most interesting announcement that it was his intention to found in London a Bureau of Scientific Research and to appoint as the Director in Chief, Dr. Andrew Balfour, who for nearly twelve years had rendered such fruitful services as Director of the Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum. The museum might

well form a fitting and prominent adjunct to the Research Bureau. His guiding idea in founding the museum had not been to bring together a lot of curiosities simply for entertainment, but he had been mainly guided by considerations of usefulness to students and those engaged in research.

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XVIIth International Congress of Medicine (London, 1913).

President:—Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.,
10, Wimpole Street, W.

Treasurers:—G. H. MAKINS, Esq., C.B.,
49, Upper Brook Street, W.

Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, Bart., M.D.,
28, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Gen. Sec.:—Dr. HERRINGHAM,
40, Wimpole Street, W.

Central Office:

13, HINDE STREET,
LONDON, W.

Aug. 18. 1913.

19 AUG 1913

Dear Mr Lockwood.

I have thanked you already myself, but I have further to convey to you from the President & Officers their hearty thanks for the exceedingly kind way in which you came to our help at a difficult moment.

If you have seen the B.M.J. this week you will have seen that we made others aware of your good offices.

Hamilton did an extraordinary amount of work. As you know, he worked so hard that he overdid himself a bit. But he really was invaluable. His knowledge of clerical labour, & clerical & printing methods, were almost as necessary to me as his power of arrangement. With it all he was almost painfully conscientious & upright.

Haslam was very effective. He took a great deal of the work off Hamilton's shoulders, & by

using him as Sub-Manager I was able to get
a large amount of work done without troubling
Hamilton at all. He was cool & quiet & thoroughly
efficient. Later he took post as Assistant to
DeRiviere who managed the Experiments, &
the latter wrote specially to me to praise his
work, & to ask that it should be brought under
the notice of my Chiefs. In conformity with
your wishes I am bringing it to your notice
directly. But I do say you will not mind
letting both of them know how much ~~for~~ we
appreciated their services.

I liked them both personally very much.

With kind regards

Believe me dear Sir welcome

Yours very truly

W. P. Herringham
