

[Obituaries]

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IRISH LEADERS' APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

THE HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

The following appeal has been issued by the national committee of the Irish Parliamentary Fund:—

To our Irish Friends.

Believe me, yours sincerely, J. M. G. (The Irish Parliamentary Fund)

MUSIC.

HANDEL AUTOGRAPHS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The news that the King had bequeathed his private collection of Handel autographs to the care of the Trustees of the British Museum was received by the public with great interest, and it was hoped that an early opportunity would be taken of exhibiting some specimens of the collection in one of the public galleries. This has been done with very little loss of time, and a selection of the great composer's autographs is now to be seen in Case XIX. in the King's Library. The choice of specimens should be said at once, has evidently been made less with a view of appealing to students than of satisfying the curiosity of the ordinary visitor. Students would naturally have preferred a selection ranging over the whole course of Handel's career, and illustrating the changes of his style and handwriting as he passed from youth to old age. The man in the street, however, cares for none of these things. He likes to see what he already knows all about, and the Museum authorities have consulted his taste by exhibiting the autographs of some of the most famous and familiar things that Handel wrote.

Handel's autographs, it should be stated at once, are very different from the beautiful specimens of musical calligraphy bequeathed to us by Mendelssohn and Wagner. He made no fair copies himself. That task was left to his faithful amanuenses, Johann Christopher Bach, and his autographs, fairly written and often a mass of blots and erasures, are the composer's hand at work, his wig laid aside and his shirt unbuttoned, just as he appears in Mozart's portrait belonging to the Earl of Mansfield. Handel was a very rapid worker. He poured forth his music with a speed and a vigour that have been equaled by no other composer of whom any records have been preserved. When he composed his opera *Giulio* the librettist complained that he could not turn his verses out quickly enough to keep pace with the flood of Handel's inspiration.

Learned and unlearned visitors alike will turn first to the autograph of *The Messiah*, which is open at the page showing the beginning of the chorus "Glory to God." It is difficult not to suspect that the Museum authorities have chosen to exhibit this particular passage as a covert protest against the well-known persons who insist on providing music for Handel's *Isidorus* and *Isidorus* on performing *The Messiah*, not as he wrote it, but as they think he ought to have written it. "Glory to God" is one of the numbers that have suffered most from the onset for additional accompaniments. The young musical force of to-day are, of course, agreed that Handel knew nothing about orchestration in the modern sense; yet a study of *The Messiah* shows that, simple as the score is, it is full of interesting details, which, by the way, are in a rule completely ignored in modern performances. Take, for instance, this very chorus "Glory to God," in which the simple choir assumes the burden of good tidings to the shepherds keeping their flocks by night in the wilderness of Bethlehem. Handel, with that knowledge of effect of which he was a master, reserved his trumpets until this number; and their entry here is all the more thrilling from the fact that they have not been employed in the earlier numbers of the oratorio. But then comes Mozart (who ought to have known better, since in *Don Giovanni* he reserved his trumpets until the overture) and writes additional trumpet parts for the previous chorus, "For unto us," thus completely nullifying the effect of Handel's action. *Isidorus* would almost, Mozart's action, *Isidorus* did not stop here, for even in "Glory to God" he could not let Handel speak for himself, but actually cut out the original trumpet parts and wrote new ones of his own. A glance at the autograph shows that Handel was by no means the happy-go-lucky old rascal that Mozart seems to have thought him. Clearly he took a great deal of trouble over these ill-used trumpet parts of his. His first direction as to their performance, written on the margin of the paper, was in German. They were to be played "off," to give the suggestion of mystery and remoteness. Then he crossed out in German and substituted *de lontano*; we pass on then also and rather off. Evidently Handel had thought of his own as to the execution of his music. But how few modern conductors dream of following his directions—always excepting for Frederick Halsey, who for many years has performed *The Messiah* at the Albert Hall precisely as Handel wrote it.

The autograph of Handel is one of the brightest that Handel has left us, and the page displayed at the British Museum, which contains the famous "Israel March"—here only described as "La Marche"—is almost indecipherable in the ordinary eye. Handel, as we have seen, was a very quick worker; and when in the full tide of inspiration he made use of a kind of musical shorthand, which in itself was perfectly comprehensible to his amanuenses, but presents severe problems to the average student. On this page he seems to have felt it incumbent upon him to give himself more particular directions, and beneath one phrase he has written at seven points equal to the rest of it so he written out. It is worth noting that the short instrumental movement, *de lontano*, which follows the march and precedes the chorus "Mourning, Israel"—here entitled "Entry on the Death of Saul and Jonathan"—was cancelled by the composer, and a roughly-drawn hand indicates that the March is immediately to be followed by the chorus. Later, Handel changed his mind and restored the cancelled passage, which is to be found in some of the later transcriptions by Schmitt, though many modern editions omit it.

The autograph of *Julius Marcellus* has open at a highly characteristic passage, the scene in "The Liberty." Here we see Handel in a self-critical mood. Evidently he had a great deal of trouble with this act. The page is dark with erasures and corrections. It must have been one of his bad days; his mood, usually so facile, was for once perverse, and this particular passage refused to come streaming-black. First it was to be *Adagio*, then he crossed this out and substituted *Andante*; the again was rejected; and finally he decided on *Allegro*. Handel's finger was not of the work, and here it is plain that he lost it. There is black work in the farthest reaches of the quill, and the frequent blots and smudges bear mute witness to the perfunctory condition of the composer's nerves.

Very different in aspect is the page of *Samson*, which lies by the side of *Julius Marcellus*. Here all is peace and tranquillity. Inspiration has flowed full and free from an abundant fount. Handel's habit of carefully dating all his works often gives an interesting glimpse of his private life. It does so in the case of *Samson*, which a note upon the first leaf declares to have been begun on Sunday or Monday, the 22-23 of December, 1710. To those who are familiarly versed in the minutiae of Handel's life will throw a curious gleam of light upon the composition of one of the most celebrated of his operas—the opening act of that opera, "Overture and first scene," which we know is an instrumental work, usually entitled "Handel's celebrated Overture." Handel finished *Samson* on December 24, 1710. Christmas that year fell on a Sunday, and doubtless Handel, as was his custom, attended divine service in the morning at St. George's, Hanover square. Doubtless, also, he ate an excellent Christmas dinner, for, as a custom

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.

The Chinese Republic.

Yuan Shih-kai is receiving congratulations from Chinese all over the world on his election to the Presidency of the Chinese Republic. The Advisory Council at Nanking having decided that the seat of government shall be at Nanking, Yuan Shih-kai has replied saying that the question requires more careful consideration, and that the transfer might complicate China's international relations. (p. 2)

The Imperial Chancellor and German Politics.

In the Reichstag yesterday Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, delivered a speech on the results of the General Election. He repeated his view that the non-Socialist parties ought to unite against the Socialists, and placed himself definitely on the side of those who believe that the present system of government, without diminution of the powers of the Emperor, and without Ministerial responsibility to Parliament, must be retained in Germany at all costs. (p. 8)

The Committee of Union and Progress.

The "Union Committee" at Salonica has decided to withdraw its support from the Committee of Union and Progress and to support the Opposition. The Press published yesterday the text of a memorial addressed by Enver Pasha to the Sultan last December, in which he criticises, in particular, the foreign policy of the Young Turks. (p. 2)

Norwegian Cabinet Crisis.

The remaining members of the Norwegian Cabinet tendered their resignations yesterday. Five ministers resigned last week. (p. 2)

The United States Adjutant-General.

Mr. Taft has approved an application made by General Amesworth for his retirement, and there will therefore be no Court-martial. (p. 2)

The Spanish Floods.

Our Seville Correspondent sends some particulars showing the damage caused by the floods in the neighbourhood of Seville. Several towns have been lost, the crops in the whole valley are totally destroyed, and hundreds of cattle have been drowned. (p. 8)

Lord Lister and Westminster Abbey.

It is only by reason of Lord Lister's known wish that he is not buried in Westminster Abbey. Yesterday an impressive service was held there to give expression to feelings of gratitude and thankfulness, and in memory of what he has done for mankind. Formerly there was always confined the opinion of contemporaries as to those meriting such honour. The Abbey has its monuments of the pseudo-great, statues of badly forgotten worthies, magnificent pretensions if not foundations. If there were a rational expurgation, much might be cast out. But of this we may be assured, that it would have been matter of enduring surprise and reproach, if no place had been offered in the Abbey for the great leader who has passed away. It is crowded with monuments or associations of strife and strife, and heroism displayed therein. The world does not fight every day as of old, at all events with violence of one's own race; and as, at times goes on, if the Abbey is to continue to be the place where the nation's chief worthies repose or where it bids them farewell, it must be associated more and more with the heroes and victims of peace. He who cured where death had been certain, who brought hope where there had been despair; he who found surgery, as some thought, little more than the art of killing quickly those who would have died slowly, and who transformed it into a work of mercy, nobly transcending surgery for the relief of human suffering—be, of all others, worthy such honour. We are not undervaluing the ceremony of yesterday—one of the most impressive ever held in the Abbey; one in which every one present was a sincere mourner—in saying that there will be many sincere and generous tributes of gratitude which Lord Lister would have valued even more. In every hospital, the world over, must be some who, the subjects of operations successfully conducted by reason of his methods, with on the news of his death, think of him with gratitude. The victories of war are fleeting; they may be won in a day or an hour; and some of the greatest of them are based on their effects, but those of the healing art, such as were due to Lister, are secured everywhere and for all time.

There exist no means of measuring, even approximately, the amount of pain and suffering in the world at any given time. We cannot doubt that it varies from age to age; and there is no certainty that it decreases with the growing complexity of our everyday life. While some primitive sources of suffering, such as famine, pestilence, and war, may diminish, others may increase. The busy and fast and vast incident to our civilisation, makes more such upon the screen; they are always on the march; and it is not impossible that we are more susceptible to pain than were our rude ancestors. It is the drawback of so many discoveries and inventions that they take away from us almost as much as they give; they create unrest and multiply needs; they spread the latent capacity for pleasure over many objects, to the impairment in the end, it may be, of the total amount of enjoyment; and the greatest marvel of ingenuity may leave us no richer in essence than before. The inventor who rules us of nothing, whose gifts are all pure gain, is the leader who has found secrets before unknown. In life the presence of pain is the mystery of mysteries. The mortals often on his futile expostulations, and tell us that without sacrifice no permanent satisfaction or truly good results can be attained; that, to use a common and unconvincing expression, it is a wonderful and wholesome discipline; that, to use the words of one who in all sincerity expounded this unconvincing solution, by pain we are "driven over ourselves." Such commentaries have stirred few consciences or passions. The fact borne in upon all who were familiar with surgery in the pre-Lister days was that there was so much suffering to all appearance their work. A heavy price was paid and nothing was gained; the way through discomfort and distress lay to none of both. And so we all instinctively place masters of the healing art, certainly those who have found new remedies and efficient methods, among the great benefactors of man. They, and almost they alone, among inventors and discoverers have given much and taken from us nothing.

One further reflection must have been present to many in the Abbey yesterday. Lord Lister's discoveries and methods have opened up possibilities of still further advances, scarcely dreamt of before. The surgeon, when our ancestors regarded as the most highly paid of executioners, is seen to be the possessor of an art the future of which is incalculable. Lister and his co-workers have shown what are the enemies to be guarded against and how they are encountered. He has opened a way which will be pursued, it may be confidently expected, with rapid results. To use the words of the anthem yesterday, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore"; chiefly, no doubt, for his

beneficent discoveries, but partly also by reason of the memory of his character, for all time the type of the faithful servant of science. Good as well as great, modest, genial, modest in the interest of his patients, seeking truth unswervingly and calmly, he will, we do not doubt, be the model and example of men who will carry the art of healing to beyond the point which it has to-day reached.

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NEWS FROM ALL
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Issue dated

LORD LISTER BURIED.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

(Special to the "Westminster Gazette.")

A national tribute to the worth of a great English gentleman, to the memory of a man who has wrought enduring good for the world in which he lived, was paid in the Abbey yesterday at the funeral service of the late Lord Lister.

One whole page of the service paper was devoted to a statement of the honours which Lord Lister won from his fellow men.

It was natural, therefore, that the gathering in the Abbey should be representative of science abroad as well as at home. One of the most beautiful wreaths was that sent by the German Emperor; there were professors from the French Academy of Sciences, the Pasteur Institute, the French Academy of Medicine, the German Congress of Surgeons, and the Medical Association of Amsterdam; Sir Victor Horsley was present on behalf of the Société de Chirurgie, Paris.

The Austrian, Russian, Italian, and French Ambassadors also were present in person, with the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Belgian, and Portuguese Ministers and gentlemen from every other Legation in London.

British learned bodies, especially those concerned with medicine and surgery, filled the space below the eastern with well-known men.

Lord Curzon represented Oxford University, Professor March Cambridge, and Lord Rensley Wales.

All these, with the Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, were in the procession which escorted the body from the Chapel of St. Faith to its place between the choir and the sanctuary gates.

The Pall Bearers.

Then, about the coffin, there moved a little group of eminent men, stirring the procession to unaccounted colour by the brightness of the gowns they wore—Lord Bunsbury, heavy with the gold fringes of the London University Chancellorship; Lord Rucklidge, O.M.; Sir Archibald Geikie, of the Royal Society; Sir Donald Macalister, Principal of Glasgow University; Lord Forth, representing the Lister Institute; Sir Watson Cheyne, of King's College; Mr. R. J. Godlee, of the Royal College of Surgeons; and Professor Caird, of Edinburgh University.

Sir Frederick Treves attended on behalf of the King; Sir Francis Laking for Queen Alexandra; Mr. Oswald Bulliver represented Princess Louise.

And societies more numerous to mention each had its accredited ambassador. Not that the congregation was limited to important folk; there were scores of struggling practitioners and surgeons, of nurses. The gathering ranged from the Prime Minister and Lord Lansdowne to the humblest building "medics."

The German Ambassador occupied a seat in the stalls, having visited St. Faith's Chapel before the service that he might lay his Imperial master's wreath of lilies and orchids upon Lord Lister's coffin.

The service was in strict accordance with Abbey traditions. The Abbey bestowed the same honours upon all who are given funeral rites within its precincts. There was the music of Parry and of Chopin, its pauses pierced by the small and indistinctly remote voices of the bell tolling in the tower, Trumplers, soft and hidden in the triforium, flung out stanzas of Beethoven.

And then, the choir, exclusive Abbey effect, the sound of voices came—the thinnest mixture of harmony—fused the choirs. The procession was approaching.

The singing swells ever so little in volume and the music becomes distinct and robust. "Brief life is here our portion," the choristers are singing. The singing grows more and more. The harmonised setting—by Cook—of the Opening Sentences announces that the singers are in the Abbey. The coffin, covered with a simple purple pall, is borne along the nave, and placed in the midst of the gloomy funeral tapes.

The ordinary—if one so can characterise the moving phraseology of the Burial Service—the ordinary service proceeds, with its wonderful lesson from the Gethsemane and its solemn psalm. There is a long and staid anthem of Handel's, ennobling imperishable words—"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore." To music of Gounod, unaccompanied, old familiar words are sounded—"I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even so with the Spirit; for they rest from their labours. Amen."

The Benediction is pronounced; the congregation, at last asserting itself—making of no account the organist's crescendo and diminuendo and inter-play of stop-combinations—joins bravely in the singing of Isaac Watts's great song of Mordecai—

The hour when of faith and blood,
With all their lives and souls,
Are carried down to the dust,
And lost in following years.

The congregation stands while the "Soul" Dead March is played, and then—the service is over.

Edinburgh Service.

A service was held in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The Edinburgh Corporation, Edinburgh University, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons were officially represented, as were various civic and educational bodies in the city. There was a large congregation, and the Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson and other clergymen officiated.

THE BURIAL.

The actual burial took place at West Hampstead, only relatives being present.

is itself a very good thing. Major Denwick, in fact, is a character of great interest, generous, a willing wife, and a very efficient. The story is excellent, but not

ALLEN. By W. Vance Cook. (Methuen, 6s.)—Himself known to us as "The Great Escape," Allen, after his escape, goes on to the end of the world. With the aid of the Band of Brothers (Anarchy, etc.), of his own kind, he goes on to the end of the world, leaving us with the story of his adventures, which is a very good thing. The story is excellent, but not

KER. By "John" (Hutchinson, 6s.)—The story is an extraordinary one, and the characters are of an extraordinary kind. The story is excellent, but not

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THE CULTIVATION OF ROSES.

Gardens. By Walter F. Wright. Illustrated. (Hendley

By "John" (Hutchinson, 6s.)—The story is an extraordinary one, and the characters are of an extraordinary kind. The story is excellent, but not

the Roses which, according to Homer, adorned

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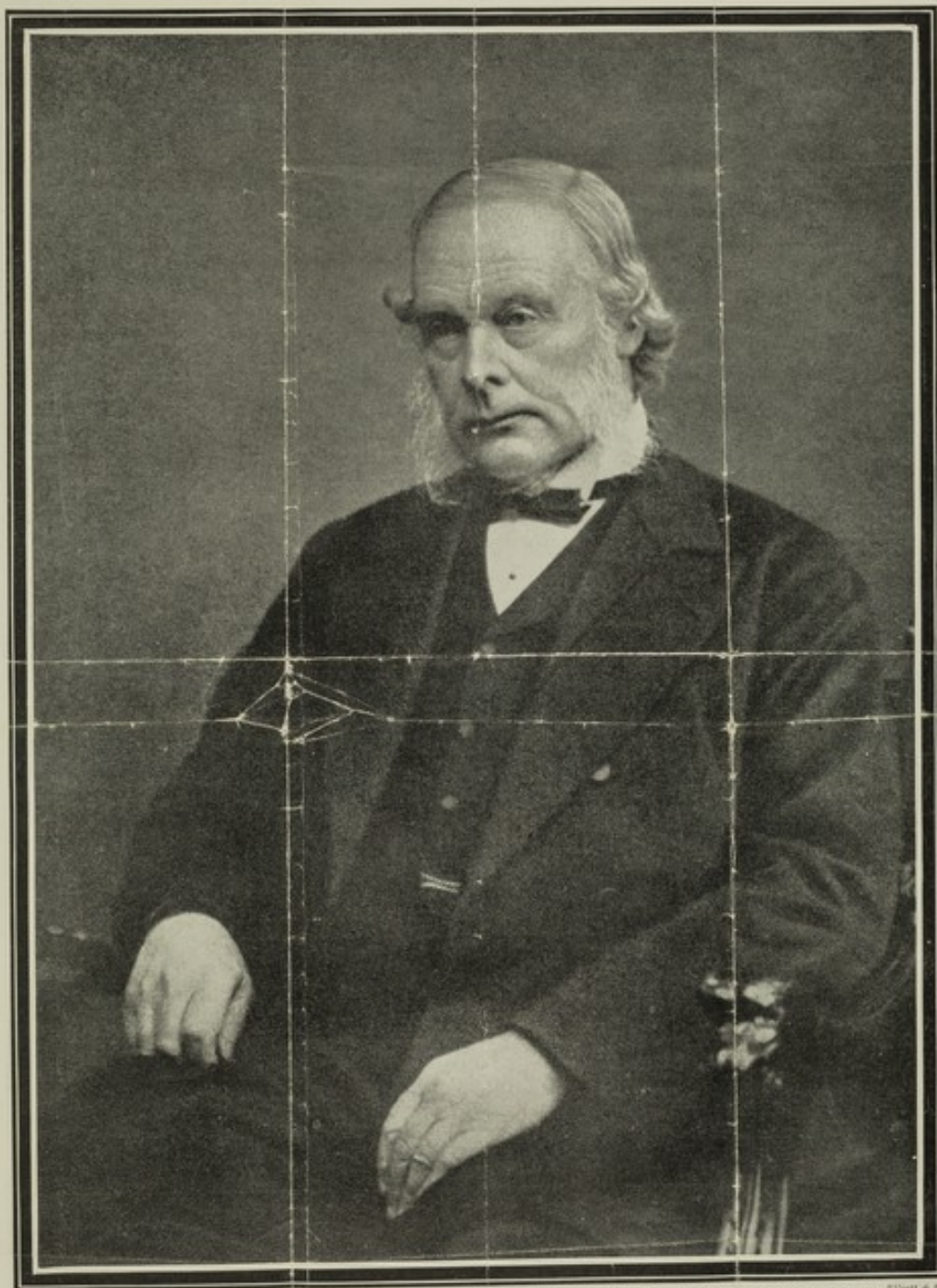
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FEBRUARY 27, 1912

THE SPHERE

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THE LATE LORD LISTER, O.M. : *The Distinguished Founder of Aseptic Surgery.*



A GREAT BENEFACTOR OF THE HUMAN RACE—JOSEPH LISTER, BORN APRIL 5, 1827, DIED FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

Joseph Lister was born at Upton in Essex in 1827. He laid the foundation of his fame in aseptic surgery as a young doctor at the Glasgow Infirmary. He was made a baronet by Mr. Gladstone in 1890 and a peer by Lord Salisbury in 1897. Lord Lister was the first medical man to be made a peer. The statement of "The Times" should be quoted everywhere as his fine epitaph: "If true worth be measured by work accomplished for the benefit of mankind, very few worthier have lived and died."

LATE LORD LISTER.

ROYAL CONDOLENCES.

The King, who invariably remembered Lord Lister's birthday and sent a present of flowers on each anniversary, has sent a gracious message of sympathy to the late eminent surgeon's family.

Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family also have telegraphed, and many messages of condolence have been forwarded by representatives of the medical and surgical profession.

Queen Alexandra's message is in the following terms:

Pray accept my most sincere sympathy in the great loss which the whole nation shares at the death of Lord Lister, whose name will ever be honoured and gratefully remembered as that of the greatest benefactor to suffering humanity throughout the world.

The body of Lord Lister was removed last night from Park House, Walmer, to 12, Park-crescent, N.W., there to remain until the funeral service at Westminster Abbey, on Friday, and the subsequent interment at Hampstead Cemetery, where the wife of the deceased was buried. The coffin will be of unpolished dark oak, and the fittings and name-plate of bronze. Many Fellows of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Surgeons have signified their intention of attending the Abbey service. At West Hampstead Cemetery only members of the family will be present.

It is only because of Lord Lister's expressed desire to be interred beside his wife at West Hampstead that he will not be accorded burial in Westminster Abbey. The Royal Society and the Royal College of Surgeons approached the Dean with the request that their late distinguished colleague should find a resting-place in the historic edifice, but Bishop Ryle had already made the offer to the executors, who courteously declined the honour for the reason stated. The first part of the service, however, will take place in the Abbey, beginning at 1.30 p.m. The arrangements are in the hands of the executors, and as admission will be chiefly by ticket, application should be made to Dr. A. H. Lister, at the Chapter Clerk's office, the Sanctuary, Westminster, and in no case to the clergy. The public will have allotted to them the north transept and the north transept aisle. The Dean, accompanied by the Abbey clergy, will officiate.

Among the early contributions of Lord Lister on the question of the antiseptic system of treatment in surgical operations is one delivered on April 7, 1873, before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. It is worthy of recall that on this occasion the chair was occupied by Professor Sir William Thomson, afterwards Lord Kelvin. The subject was "On the Germ Theory of Putrefaction," and Professor Lister gave an oral account of his then pioneer work. Subsequently the "Transactions" of the Edinburgh Society, accompanied by drawings made under the microscope by the author himself.

Very well. They can get it in this bill. I want our lecturers to point out these benefits, and to point out that the Tories are doing their best to postpone them and destroy them, that they are stirring up interests and exciting prejudices in order to make it difficult to carry them out, that somehow or anyhow they are trying to delay the advent of the good things in the Insurance Act. Get that well into their minds. They talk about an amending Act. By all means an amending Act. (Cheers.) Nothing is perfect even in a Liberal House of Commons. But why on earth should we stop the train because the Tories say we are preparing some patent wagons filled with sawdust? (Laughter.)

INCITING THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

They are doing their best to stir up the doctors; stirring up the doctors to deprive the working men of the only medical aid which many of them can afford in time to save their lives. A more dastardly enterprise no human being could conceive. (Cheers.) When they stand, as we all do in turn, in need of medical assistance, I am afraid that their action now will not help much to relieve their anxieties. What I want is to tell the whole truth and spare not the false prophet. (Hear, hear.) I propose to give you this perfectly frank statement of the Government's position, and I am confident that so long as the doctors do not mix up business and politics—(loud cheers)—it will satisfy them. I am sure it will satisfy every reasonable man amongst them. There is a good deal said about contract practice. What is contract practice? It is an undertaking whereby the doctors engage to cure, to provide medical treatment, for men at a flat rate, it may be 4s per annum, it may be 5s or 6s, or any other figure. Sometimes the doctors undertake to cure the whole family. In some districts it is 3d per week, and in some 4½d; it varies.

The contract practice may be good or it may be bad, but it has not been created by the Insurance Act. (Hear, hear.) More than half the workmen in the country are cured now by contract. It has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. What are the advantages? It avoids the necessity of a doctor, when dealing with men with small weekly wages, sending in a big bill at the end of a long illness and getting paid in dribblets, or not getting paid at all, which, unfortunately, is very often the case. No doctor wants to be on what I might call judgment summons terms with his patients. No professional man I ever met cared to keep books. (Laughter.) Account books, I mean. They hate it. I am sure the doctor is pretty much in that position. He does not want to take up his time keeping accounts, and being paid 5s on account of a bill for £10, receiving another 6s in the street, putting them down, working out the balance, and sending it in at Christmas to the patient. (Laughter.) He would rather not, and so, in working-class districts they have devised this system of contract practice. He says, "Give me 4s or 5s a year and I will cure you of all the ills that flesh is heir to." (Laughter.) This is one advantage.

There is another advantage for a doctor. It is a kind of retaining fee for the family practice. (Hear, hear.) If the doctor cures the head of the family for 4s, he will cure the rest of the family at a good deal more. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He can send in bills for the rest of the family. I do not say he will charge more, but even if he did—and I think possibly he does—(laughter)—there is this advantage in the bargain, that, where the head of the family is ill, there is no one to earn anything, whereas if somebody else in the family is ill the earner of the family is there to pay the bill. So, therefore, it is a double advantage. It is an advantage to the man himself; it is an advantage to the doctor who is building up a practice.

CONTRACT PRACTICE DRAWBACKS.

Well, now, what are the disadvantages? That he is underpaid. The doctors have themselves to blame

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THE LATE LORD LISTER.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TRIBUTE.

The following letter has been sent by Count Wolff Metternich, the German Ambassador in London, to Dr. A. H. Lister:

Dear Sir,—By order of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, who knew the late Lord Lister personally, I will have the honour to lay a wreath on the resting place of the great savant. Will you further kindly inform the late Lord Lister's relatives that, acting under instructions from my Government, I have conveyed, through the Foreign Office, to the Societies of which Lord Lister was President the sympathy of the Imperial Chancellor and of the Royal Prussian Government?

The following is the text of a telegram sent by the Pasteur Institute: "L'Institut Pasteur vous prie d'exprimer à la famille de l'illustre Lister et à la Société Royale les regrets que lui cause la mort du renouvateur de la chirurgie.—Roux, Mercadier."

At the ordinary meeting of the Royal Society yesterday the President (Sir Archibald Geikie) referred to the signal loss sustained by the Society and by the scientific world at home and abroad by the death of Lord Lister, in whom the Society had a special interest as a Past President. It was moved from the Chair, and resolved by the Fellows present rising in their places: "That the condolence of the Society be sent to the family of Lord Lister and that the Society do adjourn without transacting the business of the meeting as a mark of respect to his memory."

Telegrams of condolence have been received from many other learned bodies, including the Universities of Bologna and Wurzburg and the Society of Natural Science and Hygiene, Dresden.

TO-DAY'S FUNERAL.

The body of Lord Lister was carried at seven o'clock yesterday through the cloisters of Westminster Abbey to the Chapel of St. Faith. Mr. and Mrs. Godley and three nephews of Lord Lister were present. Prayers were read in the chapel.

The Funeral Service, which takes place to-day at 1.30 p.m. at the Abbey, will be very largely attended by members of the Corps Diplomatique and by representatives of the Learned Societies. It has been decided that Sir Donald MacAlister will represent the University of Glasgow as pall-bearer instead of Sir Hector Cameron, as at first arranged. The President of the German Congress of Surgeons will also be in the procession. Among those for whom seats have been reserved in the Abbey are Sir Frederick Treves (representing the King), Sir Francis Laking (representing Queen Alexandra), and Mr. Oswald Balfour (representing Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll), the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Danish Minister, the Greek Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Norwegian Minister, the Belgian Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Chinese Minister, and the Serbian Chargé d'Affaires. Oxford University will be represented by, amongst others, Earl Cairnes, Sir William Osler, and Sir William Church; Cambridge University by Professor Howard Marsh; Aberdeen University by Lord Strathcona, Sir Henry Craik, Sir David Ferrier, and Principal Adam Smith; St. Andrews University by Sir Thomas Crosby (who, as representing the City of London, will be in the procession); the University of Wales by Lord Kenyon and Mr. Wynn Thomas; Sheffield University by Professor Macdonald; Birmingham University by Professor Gilbert Harling and Professor R. F. C. Luth; University College, South Wales, by Professor John Berry Haycraft; University College by Lord Reay and Dr. T. Gregory Foster; Charing Cross Hospital Medical School by Dr. William Hunter; the Westminster Hospital by Sir John Wolfe-Barry; University College Hospital by Mr. Raymond Johnson; the Middlesex Hospital by Mr. John Murray and Sir James Kingston Fowler; Guy's Hospital Medical School by Dr. W. Hale White and Mr. C. J. Symonds; the Royal Eye Hospital by Mr. F. L. Paton; the London Temperance Hospital by Mr. H. J. Paterson; the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, by Dr. Byrom Bramwell and Dr. John Playfair; the Medical Society of London by Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce; the Hunterian Society by Dr. Hingston Fox; the Royal Army Medical Service by Surgeon-General Sir William Gubbins; the Medical Department of the Admiralty by Sir J. Porter; the Société de Chirurgie by Sir Victor Horsley; the Swedish Academy of Sciences by Count Wrangel; the Royal Academy of Sciences, Madrid, by Sir William Ramsay; and the Royal Microscopical Society by Dr. H. G. Plummer.

After the service at the Abbey the coffin will be carried through the cloisters and taken to the West Hamstead Cemetery, where the concluding service will be conducted by the Rev. Ewart Barter, the Incumbent at the Grosvenor Chapel. The service at the cemetery will be attended only by the relatives and a few friends.

then the new Ministers would not repeal the law but deal with it by "drastic amendments." Whatever formula may be used, it is obvious that the acticial intention exists, and that whether the felony is actually committed or not or to what extent it is committed depends only upon whether the circumstances are favourable to the deed, &c.

That is harsh criticism, but it is fair.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS.

The Victoria and Albert Museum has recently acquired a considerable number of drawings and designs by Alfred Stevens from the collections made by two of his pupils, James Gamble and Reuben Townroe, both of whom died in the early part of 1911. These have now been mounted and labelled; and a selection has been placed on exhibition in Room 75, advantage being taken of the opportunity to rearrange the drawings by Stevens already shown there, which are now grouped according to subject throughout the gallery. Designs for the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral form one of the most important sections of the exhibition, the various studies in red or black, chalk or pencil, being illustrated by tracings made by Townroe and Stannus of the completed designs. The designs and studies for the decoration of Deybrook have also been brought together, and are now supplemented with several full-sized working drawings of details in colour which have not before been exhibited. One of the most interesting of the new acquisitions in this class of work is a sketch in water-colour for the decoration of a staircase and landing of a public building. The Museum has acquired several early studies, both of landscapes and from works by Old Masters, made by Stevens during his first visit to Italy, among them being small copies in water-colour of Titian's "Flora" and "Eleanore Gonzaga."

The collection also includes studies in black chalk for the decoration of Dorchester House and designs for silversmiths' work, candlesticks, street lamps, pottery, and stoves, as well as a large number of slight sketches of architecture and furniture and memoranda of subjects for figure compositions. The Museum now possesses upwards of 500 drawings and studies by this distinguished British artist, those not exhibited in Room 75 (or Room 48, where a series related to the Wellington monument has been hung) being obtainable on application in the Students' Room (71) of the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design.

This department has also recently acquired a valuable series of original drawings by Randolph Caldecott, made as illustrations to "Breton Folk" (1850), and a volume of fanciful pen-drawings by Richard Doyle, entitled "A Book Full of Nonsense. By Dick Kitcat," dated 1842, but not published. Both these valuable accessions are due to the generosity of Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence. They are exhibited in Room 70, where are also placed 15 original studies by the late Sir Francis Seymour Haden, of which eight were presented by Mr. F. Seymour Haden.

SIR JOHN SIMON AND THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

SIR JOHN SIMON, the Solicitor-General, speaking last night at Islington, said that after Mr. Bonar Law's reply to Mr. Asquith on Wednesday, regarding the Insurance Act, it was not surprising that the Opposition Front Bench found it impossible to continue the debate. They preferred to spend the evening in drafting a letter to explain that Mr. Bonar Law did not mean what he had said. In December Mr. Bonar Law said neither "Yes" or "No" when the vote was taken on the Insurance Act; in February he said "Yes" and "No"—(laughter)—"Yes" in answer to a specific challenge across the floor of the House and "No" in the columns of the newspapers the next morning. (Laughter.) But the Conservative Leader's attitude was quite as surprising for the things he did not say as for the things he did say; he had not a word to say about tariffs unless, indeed, a gratuitous and unfounded suggestion of Government corruption might be regarded as an anticipation of a not uncommon consequence of a tariff system. The scandalous charge so rapturously applauded at the Albert Hall, of setting up a "spoils system," must be either substantiated or withdrawn; and it was high time that Mr. Bonar Law wrote another letter about that. (Laughter.)

THE ASSUAN DAM.

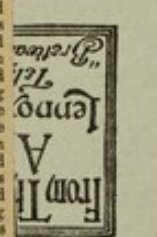
ANCIENT SACRIFICES TO THE NILE.

SIR R. HANBURY BROWN, who gave a lecture last night, at Carpenter's Hall, on "The Nile in English Harness," Colonel Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff being in the chair, treated his subject from the engineering standpoint, describing the old barrage works of the Nile, constructed under the direction of the French-

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