THE COMMEMORATION VOLUME

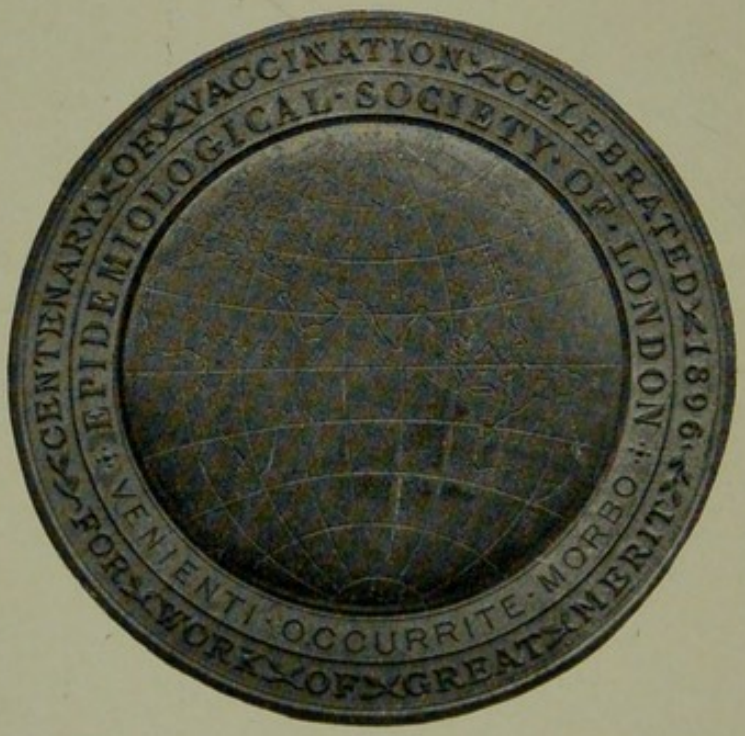
CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE SOCIETY

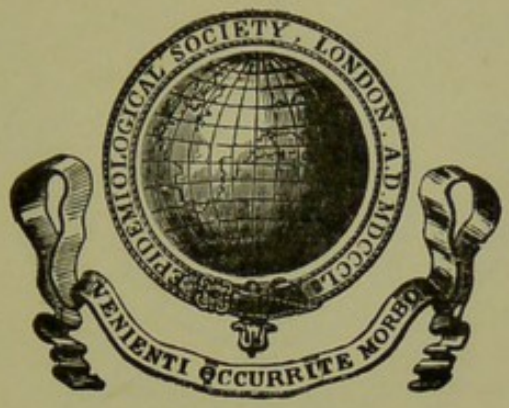
AND

AN INDEX OF THE PAPERS READ AT ITS MEETINGS, &c.

Epidemiological Society of London



The Jenner Memorial Medal.



The Epidemiological Society of London,

FOUNDED 1850.

THE

COMMEMORATION VOLUME,

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE SOCIETY

AND OF

THE COMMEMORATION DINNER,

TOGETHER WITH

AN INDEX OF THE PAPERS READ AT ITS MEETINGS

BETWEEN 1855 AND 1900.

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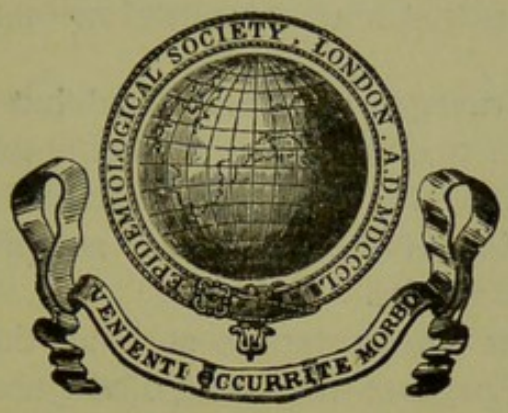
THE INDEX.



The Foundation of the Society.

IN publishing this Index of the Transactions of the Society it has been thought that an interesting, and perhaps useful, purpose might be served if, while there are still with us a few survivors of the first meeting, a short account of the circumstances under which the Society was founded were put on record.*

To appreciate aright the forces which brought about the origin of the Society, it is necessary to revert for one moment to the conditions which obtained in England about the middle of the nineteenth century.

The energy of Sir Edwin Chadwick and Dr. Southwood Smith had practically culminated in the Report of the Health of Towns Commission; and the conditions which that report, together with figures published by the Registrar-General, had revealed, had awakened in the minds of many thoughtful men a desire for improvement. In so far as legal enactments alone were concerned, the Public Health Act of 1848 had, at least for the moment, filled the void; but there were those who felt that without a better knowledge than was then possessed of the laws which make for the endemicity and epidemicity of disease, progress would be not only all too slow, but based rather upon the dictates of empiricism than the teachings of

* A copy of this account of the circumstances attending the Foundation of the Society was presented to each guest at the Commemoration Dinner, and this part has now been separately printed for the use of new members.

science. The ravages of cholera had but quite recently carried off some 50,000 to 60,000 of the population of these Islands, and there was abroad an earnest desire to render another visitation of this disease, if not preventable, less disastrous in its results.

It was under circumstances such as these that there appeared in the pages of the *Lancet*, on September 15th, 1849, a letter signed "Pater" urging the formation of a Society having for its object the study of the behaviour of epidemic disease in general, and for such a Society the somewhat unwieldy title of the "Asiatic Cholera Medical Society" was proposed. "Pater" subsequently revealed his *alter ego* as Mr. Tucker, of Berners Street; and this communication is to be regarded as having led to the foundation of the Society the fiftieth anniversary of which is now being celebrated. Mr. Tucker's efforts received the cordial co-operation of the medical journals, and it was evident from the support which was forthcoming that the desire for the formation of some such Society was of a widespread and sincere nature.

Without following step by step the immediate developments, it may be mentioned that on *July 30th, 1850*, a public meeting under the presidency of Lord Ashley (the late Earl of Shaftesbury), whose name will for long be associated with public movements for the social amelioration of the people, took place in Hanover Square, at which some 200 gentlemen interested in the project were present, amongst them being some of the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession. The *Lancet* of August 3rd, 1850, tells us: "The speeches delivered on the occasion were eloquent and appropriate, and were listened to with mute and undivided attention by the audience. . . . The meeting was, in fact, an appeal from the profession to the public, for help and encouragement in effecting a mighty effort for the public weal. The necessity for further investigation into the nature of epidemic visitations, together with the imperfection of our present knowledge of the subject, was candidly admitted

by the professional speakers, and even forced upon the attention of the laity; who on their parts received the appeal with sympathy, and responded to it in a most grateful tone of encouragement and generosity."

It was at this meeting that the Epidemiological Society may be thought of as having come into being, and the following names may appropriately be placed on record as—

THE FOUNDERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.

BENJAMIN GUY BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS ADDISON, M.D.
RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D., F.R.S.
SIR B. C. BRODIE, Bart., F.R.S.
SIR W. BURNETT, Knt., K.C.H., F.R.S.
SIR C. M. CLARKE, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
REV. THOMAS DALE, M.A., Canon-Res. of St. Paul's.
R. D. GRAINGER, Esq., F.R.S.
SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, M.D., Worcester.
J. HAVILAND, M.D., Regius-Professor of Physic, Cambridge.
SIR JAMES MCGRIGOR, Bart., K.C.T.S.
JOHN NUSSEY, Esq.
JOHN PROPERT, Esq.
G. L. ROUPELL, M.D., F.R.S.
THOMAS SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D.
COLONEL SYKES, F.R.S.
THOMAS WATSON, M.D.

Members of Council.

JACOB BELL, Esq.
JAMES BIRD, M.D.
GOLDING BIRD, M.D., F.R.S.
A. BRYSON, M.D., R.N.
G. BUSK, Esq., F.R.S.
W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., F.R.S.
R. GREENHALGH, Esq.
W. W. GULL, M.D.
E. HEADLAND, Esq.
A. HELSHAM, M.D.
T. HUNT, Esq.
W. JENNER, M.D., F.R.S.
R. GORDON LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S.
H. B. LEESON, M.D., F.R.S.
J. O. MCWILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S.
J. MARSON, Esq.
E. PARKES, M.D.
W. PERCIVALL, Esq.
E. C. SEATON, M.D.
F. SIBSON, M.D., F.R.S.
E. SIEVEKING, M.D.
J. SIMON, Esq., F.R.S.
J. SNOW, M.D.
C. R. WALSH, Esq.

J. H. TUCKER, *Honorary Secretary.*

Of those whose names find a place upon this historic roll there are, it is believed, but two survivors: Sir John Simon, K.C.B., F.R.S., Late Principal Medical Officer of H.M. Privy Council and Local Government Board, and Sir Edward Sieveking, K.B., Physician in Ordinary to H.M. the Queen. Age precludes our welcoming either of these distinguished gentlemen to our Commemoration Dinner, but each has written congratulating the Society upon this occasion, and conveying to it his best wishes for its future progress.

Sir John Simon writes :—

"40, KENSINGTON SQUARE, W.,
"*Thursday, July 5th*, 1900.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Allow me to thank you for the very kind tone of your letter, which recalls my memory to the small share I was able to take in the early work of the Epidemiological Society. In August, 1850, when the Society began its very useful career, I was approaching the end of my third year of service as Officer of Health to the City of London; and I well remember that for several years after the commencement of the Society I was able to take a very interested, though very humble, share in its proceedings; and, though with progress of time, my increased occupation on public duties rendered me a rare visitant to the Society, and eventually quite forbad my attendance at the meetings, I have continued till very recently to be a regular reader of its proceedings, and a learner from the many valuable papers which it published.

"At the present time, mid-way in the 84th year of my age, I have the misfortune of being almost blind, and depend, as you see, on the hand of another for my power of answering your note.

"It is, of course, impossible for me to attend your Commemoration Dinner; but I am glad to be able to express to you my sense of the very valuable services which have been rendered by the Society to the progress of Epidemiological Science, and my earnest hope and belief that it will be able, fifty years hence, to celebrate with even more satisfactory retrospect the completion of its first centenary.

"Believe me, dear Sir,
"Faithfully and respectfully yours,
"JOHN SIMON.

"H. T. Bulstrode, Esq., M.D."

Sir Edward Sieveking writes :—

"17, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.

"DEAR DR. BULSTRODE,

"Many thanks for the invitation. I much regret that old age and consequent weakness have prevented my joining such festivities for some time

past. Having assisted Dr. Babington in the foundation of the Society, I should have liked to be with you on July 13th.

"With best wishes for the Society's prosperity and success,

"Yours very truly,

"E. H. SIEVEKING."

The first ordinary meeting of the Society took place at the rooms of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, 53, Berners Street, on December 2nd, 1850, and at that meeting *Dr. Guy Babington, F.R.S.*, its first President, delivered an opening address, setting forth to the large number of members and visitors present the object of the Society, which were, in the President's own words :—

"To endeavour by the light of modern science to review all those causes which result in the manifestation and spread of epidemic diseases—to discover causes at present unknown, and investigate those which are ill understood ; to collect together facts upon which scientific researches may be securely based ; to remove errors which impede their progress ; and thus, as far as we are able, having made ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the strongholds of our enemies and their modes of attack, to suggest those means by which their invasion may either be prevented : or if, in spite of our existence, they may have broken in upon us, to seek how they may be most effectually combated and expelled" (*Lancet*, December 7th, 1850).

Dr. Babington occupied the Presidential Chair until April 4th, 1864, when he delivered a valedictory address, and was succeeded by Dr. Gavin Milroy, who two years later was in turn replaced by Sir William Jenner. It has, since 1864, been the practice for each President to retain office for two successive years. The first Honorary Secretary was Mr. Tucker, the originator of the Society, and the first Treasurer Dr. Addison. The accompanying table records the names of all those distinguished epidemiologists who have in turn occupied the Presidential Chair ; and it also embraces the names of those who, since the foundation, have acted as Honorary Secretaries or Treasurers.

Secretaries.	Presidents.	Treasurers.
	1850-52.	
Theophilus Thompson, M.D.; J. C. McWilliam, M.D., F.R.S., R.N., and J. H. Tucker.	Benjamin Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S. - -	Thomas Addison, M.D.
	1852-54.	
J. O. McWilliam, M.D., F.R.S., R.N., and J. H. Tucker.	Benjamin Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S. - -	Thomas Addison, M.D.
	1854-56.	
J. O. McWilliam, M.D., F.R.S., R.N., and J. H. Tucker.	Benjamin Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S. - -	Thomas Addison, M.D.
	1856-58.	
J. O. McWilliam, M.D., F.R.S., R.N., and J. H. Tucker.	Benjamin Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S. - -	Thomas Addison, M.D.
	1858-60.	
J. O. McWilliam, C.B., M.D., F.R.S., R.N. -	Benjamin Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S. - -	Thomas Addison, M.D.
	1860-62.	
Gavin Milroy, M.D., and J. Netten Radcliffe -	Benjamin Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S. - -	Thomas Addison, M.D., and Henry Mapleton, M.D.
	1862-64.	
J. Netten Radcliffe - - - - -	Benjamin Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S. - -	William Camps, M.D., F.L.S.
	1864-66.	
J. Netten Radcliffe - - - - -	Gavin Milroy, M.D. - - - -	William Camps, M.D., F.L.S.
	1866-68.	
J. Netten Radcliffe - - - - -	Sir William Jenner, M.D., F.R.S. - - -	William Camps, M.D., F.L.S.
	1868-70.	
J. Netten Radcliffe - - - -	Edward Cator Seaton, M.D. - - -	William Camps, M.D., F.L.S., and Waller Lewis, M.D.
	1870-2.	
J. Netten Radcliffe and W. H. Corfield, M.A., M.D.	Inspector-General Robert Lawson, F.R.C.S.	George Buchanan, M.D
	1872-74.	
William Squire, M.D. - - - -	Sir William Smart, K.C.B., M.D., R.N. - -	George Buchanan, M.D.
	1874-76.	
William Squire, M.D., and G. H. Evans, M.A., M.D.	John Netten Radcliffe - - - -	George Buchanan, M.D.

Shirley F. Murphy, and G. H. Evans, M.A., M.D.	1876-78. Surgeon-General John Murray, M.D. - -	George Buchanan, M.D.
Shirley F. Murphy and R. Thorne Thorne, M.B. -	1878-80. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.S.	George Buchanan, M.D.
Shirley F. Murphy and J. C. Henderson, M.D. -	1880-82. Sir George Buchanan, M.D., F.R.S. - -	R. Thorne Thorne, M.B.
Shirley F. Murphy and C. E. Paget - - -	1882-84. Norman Chevers, C.I.E., M.D. . . .	R. Thorne Thorne, M.B.
Shirley F. Murphy and C. E. Paget - - -	1884-86. Walter Dickson, M.D., R.N. - - -	R. Thorne Thorne, M.B.
Shirley F. Murphy and C. E. Paget - - -	1886-88. Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K.C.B., F.R.S. -	R. Deane Sweeting, M.B.
Louis Parkes, M.D., and E. O. Hopwood, M.D. -	1888-90. Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., M.D. - -	R. Deane Sweeting, M.B.
E. O. Hopwood M.D., and H. T. Bulstrode, M.D.	1890-92. Sir Joseph Ewart, M.D. - - - -	R. Deane Sweeting, M.B.
E. O. Hopwood, M.D., and H. T. Bulstrode, M.D.	1892-94. Frank Payne, M.D. - - - -	R. Deane Sweeting, M.B.
H. T. Bulstrode, M.D., and Sidney Coupland, M.D.	1894-96. Shirley F. Murphy - - - - -	R. Deane Sweeting, M.B.
H. T. Bulstrode, M.D., and Sidney Coupland, M.D.	1896-98. Col. Lane Notter, R.A.M.C., M.A., M.D. -	R. Deane Sweeting, M.B.
H. T. Bulstrode, M.D., and J. W. Washbourn, C.M.G., M.D.	1898-1900. H. Franklin Parsons, M.D. - - -	R. Deane Sweeting, M.B.
	President-Elect. Patrick Manson, C.M.G., M,D., F.R.S. - -	

It would seem superfluous, in view of the full Index now for the first time published, to refer in anything approaching detail to the work of the Society. It must suffice in the main to point to the pages of the *Transactions*, which contain not only the Papers read before the Society, but also the Reports of the several Committees deputed by the Society to study special branches of Epidemiology.

Of the Committees thus appointed there may be men-mentioned :—

1. *The Committee on Small-pox and Vaccination.*
2. *The Cholera Committee.*
3. *The Epizootic Committee.*
4. *The Hospitals Committee.*
5. *The Continued Fever Committee.*
6. *The Committee appointed to inquire into the Diseases appertaining to the Vegetable Kingdom.*
7. *The Committee appointed to take into consideration the question of supplying the Labouring Classes with Nurses in Epidemic and other Diseases.*

Of these Committees, the one which has left behind the greatest record of its labours is the

Committee on Small-pox and Vaccination.

It may, indeed, be said of the efforts of this Committee that they were almost epoch-making. The attention of the Society was from its earliest days turned towards bringing about such legislation as would tend to reduce the heavy death-toll (some 5,000 deaths yearly) from Small-pox ; and the Committee appointed to deal with this matter had the advantage of possessing as their Secretary Dr. E. C. Seaton (subsequently Medical Officer of the Local Government Board). In the first instance the Committee ascertained, by means of correspondence, the opinion of some 2000 medical men practising in the United Kingdom and the British Empire ; and after a most painstaking investigation they presented a Report to the Society embodying suggestions, many of which, through the efforts of the

Society, subsequently found a place in the Statute-Book of the Realm.

A copy of this Report, which was entitled "*On the State of Small-pox in England and Wales and other countries, and on Compulsory Vaccination, with Tables and Appendix, presented to the President and Council of the Epidemiological Society by the Small-pox and Vaccination Committee, March 26th, 1855*," was presented to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to Lord Lyttleton: who, on becoming aware of the efforts of the Society in this direction, suspended the progress of a Bill which he had himself introduced into the House of Lords with a view to bringing about compulsory vaccination. The Society's Report was regarded by the Legislature of such importance that it was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on May 3rd, 1853, and by the House of Lords on June 27th of the same year, and the general effect of the Report was to very materially modify the provision of Lord Lyttleton's measure.

Certain recommendations made by the Society were not, however, pressed upon the Legislature at this juncture, and in 1855 the Society presented a second report on "The Prevention of Small-pox and the Extension of Vaccination," which was at once ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.

The Society continued its efforts, and on February 10th, 1858, we read that a deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston at his residence in Piccadilly, and on March 25th of the same year upon the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., at the Office of the General Board of Health. The Earl of Derby also, on April in that year, received a deputation upon the same subject at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing Street, and in the *Lancet* of April 24th, 1858, will be found, "The Humble Petition of the President and Council of the Epidemiological Society of London to the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled."

The efforts of the Society in one or another direction had, by this time, been appreciated in all parts of the civilised world; and, as an instance of the esteem in which it was then held, it may be mentioned that the first edition of Hirsch's classical *Handbook of Geographical and Historical Pathology*, which was published in 1860, contains the following inscription:—

Der
London Epidemiological Society
widmet diese Schrift
im Anerkennung ihrer Bemühungen
und Verdienste um Förderung der
öffentlichen Hygiene
hochachtungsvoll
der Verfasser.

The later work of the Society is too well known to its members to call for further consideration here; but, having regard to the interest which, at the present time, attaches to Bubonic Plague, we may recall the fact that in 1893, on the initiation and under the editorship of its then President, Dr. Payne, the Society at its own expense printed from the British Museum Sloane MS. 349, an "Account of the Great Plague of London in the year 1665, by William Boghurst, Apothecary." This is a contemporary account of the last epidemic of Oriental Plague in this country, and is regarded by those conversant with plague literature as being the best medical description of the great epidemic which has been preserved. The work is one which fully repays perusal, the originality and power of observation of the author being quite unique. We reproduce for the interest of our readers the title-page of the treatise in question.

ΛΟΙΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ

Or an Experimentall Relation of the Plague, of what hath happened Remarkable in the last Plague in the City of London;

Demonstrating its Generation, Progresse, forerunning, and subsequent Diseases and Accidents, Common Signes, Good and Evill Signes, Meanes of Preservation, Method of Cure, Generall and Particular, with a Collection of Choice and Tried Medicines for preservation and Cure by the practicall Experience and Observation

OF

WILLIAM BOGHURST

APOTHECARY IN ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS

LONDON

1666

On the occasion of the Jenner Centenary Celebration in 1896, the Council felt that the Epidemiological Society, with whose name the subject of vaccination will be associated in history, should in some fitting manner commemorate an event of such great moment to preventive medicine.

It was thought that such commemoration might take the form of some encouragement to the study of epidemiology; and that this end would be best promoted by the foundation of a medal to be known as

THE JENNER MEMORIAL MEDAL,

to be awarded from time to time "for work of great merit."

It was, however, represented to the Society that in founding a memorial of this nature the medical profession should be afforded an opportunity of contributing to the fund; and it is gratifying to be able to state that in response to an appeal made through the medical journals, such an amount was forthcoming as to enable the project to be carried out at a merely nominal cost to the Society itself.

A special Committee was appointed to carry the proposal into effect, and a design submitted by Mr. Allan Wyon, F.S.A., the well-known medallist, eventually accepted. The first medal, a fac-simile of which is here reproduced, was awarded to WILLIAM HENRY POWER, F.R.S.

As regards the Fiftieth Celebration of the foundation of the Society, it has been determined that the occasion may be well and profitably marked by the publication of an Index to the Society's *Transactions*.

The want of such a reference has long been experienced, and representations have been made to the Society upon the matter by those anxious to consult the volumes in question.

On page 15 will be found a list of the Office-bearers of the Society, for the Commemoration year of 1900.

Epidemiological Society of London.

OFFICERS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AT THE DATE OF THE COMMEMORATION.

President.

H. FRANKLIN PARSONS, M.D.

President-Elect.

PATRICK MANSON, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MEATH.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LISTER, P.R.S.

Vice-Presidents.

SIR JOHN SIMON, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.
SIR HENRY W. ACLAND, BART., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, BART., K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. F.R.S., Q.H.P.
SIR J. BURDON SANDERSON, BART., M.D., F.R.C.P , F.R.S.
SIR JOSEPH EWART, M.D., F.R.C.P.
J. F. PAYNE, M.D., F.R.C.P.
SHIRLEY F. MURPHY.
JOHN TATHAM, M.D., F.R.C.P.
COL. J. LANE NOTTER, R.A.M.C., M.A., M.D.

Treasurer.

R. D. R. SWEETING, M.A., M.B.

General Secretaries.

H. TIMBRELL BULSTRODE, M.A., M.D.
J. W. WASHBOURN, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Secretary for Navy.

FLEET-SURGEON THEODORE PRESTON, R.N.

Secretary for Army.

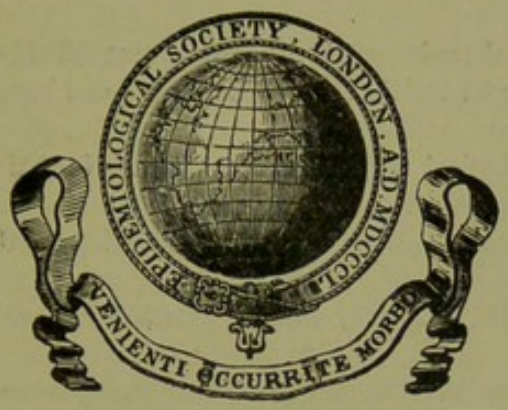
COLONEL K. MCLEOD, M.D., LL.D.

Foreign and Colonial Secretaries.

China - - -	J. A. LOWSON, M.B.
Holland and Belgium -	V. R. N. SALTET, M.D.
South Africa - -	G. TURNER, M.D.
Italy - - -	E. F. WILLOUGHBY, M.D.
Spain - - -	PHILIP HAUSER, M.D.
France - - -	B. A. WHITELEGGE, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Germany - - -	S. MONCKTON COPEMAN, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	SIR J. W. MOORE, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Portugal and the Brazils -	ARTHUR SHADWELL, M.A., M.D.
India - - -	W. J. R. SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.
East Indies - -	BRIGADE-SURGEON J. B. SCRIVEN.
West Indies - -	G. C. HENDERSON, M.D.
Indian Ocean and East Africa	SURGEON W. E. HOME, M.D., R.N.
North America - -	SIR JOSEPH EWART, M.D., F.R.C.P.
South America - -	R. BRUCE LOW, M.D.
Polynesia - - -	BOLTON G. CORNEY.
Russia - - -	FRANK G. CLEMOW, M.D.
Egypt and Red Sea - -	ARMAND RUFFER, M.A., M.D.

Other Members of Council.

W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D., F.R.C,P.
SIDNEY COUPLAND, M.D., F.R.C.P.
FLEET-SURGEON A. T. CORRIE, R.N.
E. W. GOODALL, M.D.
E. O. HOPWOOD, M.A., M.D.
J. C. MACVAIL, M.D.
SIDNEY MARTIN, M.D., F.R.C.P.
ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, M.D., F.R.C.P.
CHARLES E. PAGET.
L. C. PARKES, M.D.



THE COMMEMORATION DINNER.

It has been the custom for the last decade for the members of the Epidemiological Society to dine together annually; but it was determined by the Council that the Dinner on this occasion should be on a somewhat larger scale, and that certain distinguished guests should be asked to partake of the Society's hospitality.

The Dinner was held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Friday, July 13th, 1900, the President, Dr. Franklin Parsons, occupying the Chair. Each guest was presented with a copy of the first portion of this Commemoration Volume, and in the intervals between the speeches, which are herewith reproduced, selections of music were furnished by an excellent string quartette.

The following is a list of the members and guests present on the occasion.

Dr. F. J. Allan, Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough of the Strand.

Dr. W. F. Blake, of the London County Council.

Dr. W. A. Bond, Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

Sir William Broadbent, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria.

Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., F.R.S., Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy.

Dr. R. M. Bruce, Medical Superintendent Western Hospital, Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Dr. G. S. Buchanan, Medical Department H.M. Local Government Board.

Dr. H. Timbrell Bulstrode, Medical Department H.M. Local Government Board, Lecturer on Public Health, Charing Cross Hospital.

Mr. M. J. Burn.

Dr. F. F. Caiger, Medical Superintendent Great Northern Hospital, Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Dr. Christopher Childs, Lecturer on Bacteriology, University College, London.

Sir William (then Dr.) Church, M.D., Bart., President Royal College of Physicians.

Dr. Commons, LL.D., F.R.S., Past-President Royal Astronomical Society.

Dr. Laurence Copeland, 4, Bolton Gardens, South Kensington.

Professor W. H. Corfield, Professor of Hygiene, University College, London, Consulting Sanitary Adviser H.M. Office of Works.

Mr. Cowen, *Times* Correspondent.

Dr. Crosse, Acting Principal Medical Officer, Royal Niger Company.

Mr. T. W. Cutler, F.R.I.B.A., F. San. Institute.

Dr. George Dean, Bacteriologist, Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Dr. Hugh Dickson, Medical Officer H.M. Customs.

Dr. Eyre, Lecturer on Bacteriology, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

Dr. Robert Farquharson, M.P., Migvie Lodge, Porchester Gardens, W.

Mr. H. Farnall, C.M.G., Foreign Office.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.; Ex-President of the Epidemiological Society.

Mr. G. P. Field, Consulting Aural Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital.

Dr. Wilfred Fletcher, Medical Department, H.M. Local Government Board.

Mr. C. E. Fryer, Fisheries Department, H.M. Board of Trade.

Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., Director-General of Geological Survey of United Kingdom.

Dr. Goodall, Medical Superintendent Eastern Hospital, Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Dr. Graham.

Sir Robert Hunter, K.B., Legal Adviser to General Post Office.

Professor Haldane, F.R.S., Lecturer on Physiology, Oxford University.

Dr. Russell Harris, 2, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand.

Dr. Reginald Hartley, 68, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Surgeon-General Jameson, C.B., Director-General Army Medical Department.

Dr. Bruce Low, Medical Department, H.M. Local Government Board.

Dr. Spencer Low, Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Dr. MacCombie, Medical Superintendent Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Dr. Allan MacFadyen, Director Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Dr. Hector Mackenzie, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Dr. Herbert Male, Cromer Lodge, South Croydon.

Dr. Patrick Manson, C.M.G., F.R.S., President-Elect of the Society; Medical Adviser to H.M's. Colonial Office.

Dr. Shirley Murphy, County Medical Officer of London; Ex-President of the Epidemiological Society.

Dr. Millson, Medical Officer of Health Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.
Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health of Brighton.
Sir Henry Norbury, M.D., K.C.B., Director-General Navy Medical Department.
Colonel Lane Notter, R.A.M.C., Professor of Military Hygiene, Netley Hospital; Ex-President of the Epidemiological Society.
Dr. Nuttall, Lecturer on Preventive Medicine, University of Cambridge.
Dr. Pakes, Bacteriologist to Guy's Hospital.
Dr. Franklin Parsons, Medical Department of H.M. Local Government Board; President of the Epidemiological Society.
Dr. Frank Payne, Consulting Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; Ex-President of the Epidemiological Society.
Sir Richard Douglas Powell, K.C.V.O., M.D., Bart., Physician in Ordinary to Queen Victoria.
Sir Samuel Provis, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary H.M. Local Government Board.
Dr. R. Reece, Medical Department, H.M. Local Government Board.
Dr. Frederick Roberts, President of the Medical Society.
Dr. John Robertson, Medical Officer of Health of Sheffield, Lecturer on Public Health, University College, Sheffield.
Mr. Arnold Royle, C.B., Medical Department, H.M. Local Government Board.
Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary H.M. Local Government Board.
Mr. Henry Sewill, 9A, Cavendish Square, W.
Mr. W. N. Shaw, F.R.S., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Secretary Meteorological Council.
Dr. Shuter, Lecturer on Anæsthetics, Post-Graduate College.
Dr. Steegman, Lecturer on Public Health, St. Mary's Hospital.
Dr. Hugh Stott, Medical Officer of Health, East Sussex.
Dr. Sweeting, Medical Department, H.M. Local Government Board; Treasurer of the Society.
Dr. Sykes, Lecturer on Public Health, Guy's Hospital; Medical Officer of Health, Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.
Dr. Theodore Thomson, Medical Department, H.M. Local Government Board.
Dr. Dawson Williams, Editor *British Medical Journal.*
Mr. G. W. Willcocks, M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer H.M. Local Government Board.
Dr. Arthur Whitelegge, C.B., H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office.
Professor Sims Woodhead, Professor of Pathology, University of Cambridge.

THE SPEECHES DELIVERED

AT THE

COMMEMORATION DINNER.

"Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen."

THE CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, We are met together on this memorable occasion, the Fiftieth Anniversary of our existence as a Society, and the first toast which falls to us, as loyal Englishmen, is that of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Many of us here have the honour of serving her in some capacity or other, and all of us as loyal subjects venerate and honour her. We know that the Queen's sympathy is always with her people in sorrow and in joy, and perhaps we have seen it more than ever before during the past year of anxiety and stirring events. We know how, amongst other things, she is interested in everything which affects the welfare of her people, and especially in that which affects their health. We know how she and her family have always taken an interest in hospital work, and in measures for promoting the health of the afflicted. I hope I am not violating any official confidence in saying that, some years ago, when the country was threatened by an invasion of cholera, the Queen wrote to the Local Government Board, to Sir Richard Thorne, to ask for an explanation of the principles upon which our system of combating the introduction of zymotic disease was based, instead of trusting to the system of quarantine which other nations were adopting. I beg to propose the health of the Queen.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

"The Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces."

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S. (Director-General of the Geological Survey).—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The toast with which I have been honoured is one that is always welcome; but there are times when what we may call the conventional after-dinner toasts acquire an added interest to us, and I am quite sure that the very mention of our Navy and our Army will awaken in the hearts of everyone here a thrill of enthusiasm and admiration. We have all watched, during the last few months, with sympathy and with hope, and with admiration, the sufferings, the dangers, and the triumphs of our sailors and our soldiers. I am quite sure you will agree with me in feeling that we have been always proud of them, but at no time has our pride been greater than when they were at the lowest depths of their fortunes. We are delighted to think that among all the sorrows which this war has brought with it there is one great triumph: that it has broadened our Army and our Navy. Formerly, when this toast was proposed, we drank to the health of Englishmen, of Scotchmen, of Irishmen, and of Welshmen, but now we have a far wider field: we drink not only to our own countrymen within these islands, but to men from all parts of the globe, from our colonies beyond the sea. I think that this increase of our Army is to be taken as a kind of symbol and sign of the increase of that Imperial spirit which has gone through the land; and that we shall henceforth feel, when we drink to the health of our Navy and Army, that we are drinking also to that large Empire which we love. There is one particular department of the Navy and Army which I am quite sure will be present to your minds tonight, and that is the Medical Department. Surely, if there are any men who have served their Crown and country with enthusiasm, with capacity, and with conscientiousness, it is the men of the Medical Department, both in the Navy and in the Army. Much criticism is going abroad at the present time with regard to them; but I feel very sure—and

I think most of you will also—that whatever record mets the light they will never be ashamed. I feel that we are especially honoured to-night by having the representatives of the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy; and I would beg to be allowed to propose the toast of the Navy, the Army, and the Auxiliary Forces, and to couple with that toast the names of the Director-General of the Navy Medical Department, Sir Henry Norbury, K.C.B., and the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Surgeon-General Jameson, C.B.

The toast having been honoured with acclamation,

Sir Henry Norbury, K.C.B. (Director-General of the Navy Medical Department).—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I need scarcely say that it gives me very great pleasure, on behalf of the service which you have so highly honoured, to respond to the toast proposed by Sir Archibald Geikie, and also I must thank you for coupling my name with it. It is very many years now since the British Fleet had an opportunity of meeting an enemy on the sea, but in all the wars that have taken place, I think almost without exception, the Navy has contributed its quota of officers and men. It would not become me to speak much about the ships of the Navy; whether we have enough of them or whether we have not; whether the ships should be entirely armoured or whether they should not; or whether a 110-ton gun should be used, or a 65-ton gun; that does not come exactly within my province, and I do not profess to be a judge of it. But with regard to the *personnel* of the Navy, of that I can speak with some authority; and I have no hesitation in saying that a more exemplary, or a finer, or more highly-disciplined lot of officers and men than we possess in the Navy it would be very difficult to find. It would be very difficult to name any similar body that would eclipse them. Of course, the seaman of to-day is a very highly trained man, and very different from what he used to be some forty years ago, when I first joined the service. Then it was not an uncommon thing to see a seaman reefing the foretops in a

gale who, a month or two before, had been driving a cart, or sweeping a crossing. Of course, it was very difficult to maintain discipline with men of that description, and I am afraid "the cat" had occasionally to be used. But those days are happily over; and when the improvements in ships, and the disappearance of rigging of all descriptions, took place, I think the greatest hardships of a sailor's life vanished, and the service is now a comparatively comfortable one. With regard to my department, the Medical Department, which I have the very great honour to preside over at present, and which has been alluded to so kindly to-night, I might refer to the disparaging remarks that were made some time ago: remarks which were not very complimentary to our Department. I am afraid they were made without very much knowledge of the subject. I can only say from my knowledge that I consider we have a very large proportion of the most efficient men, good professional men, and men of good social standing, in the Navy. At least, I would not wish to see them any better than they are. They are a body of men of which any Service should be proud. We owe, in common with the profession in general, a very large debt of gratitude to the Epidemiological Society and other allied Societies, who have put at our disposal a very rich mine of knowledge from which we medical officers and others of the Navy are able to draw in times of doubt and difficulty. From time to time our own officers have contributed slightly to that; and I see, in looking over this commemorative volume, which I was not aware of before, that a brother officer of mine was once President of the Society, Sir William Smart. I hope that in future, now that bacteriology has come to the front—and bacteriology is, of course, a highly interesting subject, and one likely to confer more benefit on humanity than perhaps anything else—we shall be able to contribute more than we have done in the days of yore to the knowledge of the Society. We are not neglecting the study of bacteriology in the Navy, and we are trying to foster it as much as we can. During

last year we have had built at Haslar, and opened, a very extensive bacteriological laboratory, which is not only a fine building, but has all the newest appliances. I am given to understand, by authorities who have visited it, that it is second to none. Besides that, we have established a professorship of bacteriology at Haslar, and opened wards for the study of diseases from foreign stations. We have also had lectures on these diseases, and we have enlarged the museum for the deposit of very much larger numbers of pathological and other specimens. Lastly, we have founded a prize to be awarded at the end of each session to the most proficient student in bacteriology. I think, therefore, you will see from what I have said that we do not neglect pathological matters in the Navy. I need only in conclusion, thank you all most cordially for the very kind way in which you have honoured the Service I represent to night.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. JAMESON, C.B. (Director-General of the Army Medical Department).—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for the compliment you have paid the Army, and the compliment you have paid myself individually in this toast. You are all aware that the Service which I represent this evening is at the present time exciting a good deal of interest. There seems to have been a change come over the spirit of our dream. On former occasions I was in the habit of receiving a very great deal of praise for our services, but apparently for the time being that has passed. It would be well if one considered the conditions applying to the Service, and considered in the first place who are the critics. I mention, naturally, our friends first; and at this meeting I can refer to Sir William MacCormac, who praised us, and surely he is a medical judge! There is no man in England who has seen the seamy side of war to the same extent as Sir William MacCormac has, and all he saw he said was good! Mr. Treves also followed very much on the same lines. We know Mr. Treves to be an exceeding independent man, and a man who would not say a thing was good if it were not

good. Another criticism I value very much is the criticism supplied by Sir Redvers Buller. I know him well; I have served with him; and he is perhaps the last man in England who would call a thing good if it were not good. He said he was delighted with the administration, and with all the work our men had done. Following him came Lord Roberts. I have known Lord Roberts for many years. He was always a kind-hearted man, and the interests of the soldiers are always dear to him. He looked at all our hospitals, both at the base, at the lines of communication, and at the front, and he was satisfied. But there was one other criticism—a criticism supplied by the representatives of Germany—the military medical attachés. They went all through the war, they saw everything that went on, and they helped us on many occasions. They took off their coats and did right good service in our field hopitals. On their return to England, they called on me, and they thanked me for all the courtesy that had been extended to them by our officers; and after listening to their varied experiences, I said: "After all you have seen, and your knowledge of your own Service, have you any improvement to suggest to us? If so, I should like to adopt it." Their answer was: "We have nothing to suggest"—and I think that was good enough. Then there is the other side to the story. Who is the man who criticises adversely, and what are his qualifications for the duty? I know of none. He has had no particular hospital experience, and very little war experience. It seemed to me when I read his account—I read it going over to Ireland the other day—that it was like a nightmare. I knew very well it was not true, that there was exaggeration in every sentence; and I thought it was so serious that the best thing I could do was to follow Mr. Rhodes, to use his expression, and come back and face the music. After all, what is it? What have I to do with it? My duties were to provide beds for 10 per cent. of the troops. There are 200,000 men in Africa, and I provided 20,000 beds. I provided a *personnel* sufficient for these beds—over 8,000 men and women. I furnished

the equipment so liberally that on several occasions I have been asked not to send any more. Yesterday I received a telegram from South Africa: "Please do not send any more base hospitals." There is a saying that war is full of strange chances, of unexpected events which belie anticipation. The question is, could we have anticipated some of these events which affected the whole case materially? Could any man have prophesied that the Modder River would become full of dead bodies of the enemy, some of whom probably had suffered from enteric fever, and of dead animals? Could any man prophesy that the water supply of Blomfontein would have been cut off? Could anybody prophesy that a convoy containing a great deal of our stores would be captured? And could anyone prophesy that the whole railway, 1,000 miles long, would be insecure and broken in many places? We know that only the men in the hospitals suffered, but that the men not in hospital suffered. We know that men were getting three biscuits and a pint and a half of dirty water a day; and, as Lord Roberts said, to preserve his army it was necessary to supply them with food, and he deliberately excluded hospital supplies. I think that is a very important point. I am delighted beyond measure that there is a Commission being appointed to investigate this matter. Since that famous letter was published we have received the diary of the P.M.O., who describes the conditions that existed. He knew quite well there would be a time—as a time will come in all wars—when either a large number of wounded, or a large number of sick, would be found, that no service in the world could grapple with for the time being. And here we have, as a result, no doubt, of the Modder River, an extraordinary explosion of enteric fever, which, had it occurred in London itself, would have taxed the energies of the whole of the metropolis. I say, I am delighted that this Commission is appointed. It will bring out the truth, and that is all that we want, and I have little doubt that we shall come out with flying colours. Gentlemen, I thank you very much.

"The Founders of the Epidemiological Society."

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, Bart., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: A toast of very great importance has been entrusted to me, and I really believe it will have to be considered the toast of the evening, in spite of the two very interesting toasts that we have already heard proposed. Its historical interest, if I can only do it justice, would be very great: I fear that it is quite impossible, but I will, with your permission, say one or two words upon the subject. Really the gravamen of the toast is this: that you are invited to do honour to a distinguished body of men, who, alas! are no longer with us—I allude to the founders of the Society, the Jubilee of which we are here this evening to celebrate. In the year 1850 the public conscience was much stirred by the reports of the Registrar-General, by those of the Health of Towns Commission, and by the writings of Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Dr. Southwood Smith, and others, upon the subject of public health, and also upon the necessity of providing some more effective means of preserving public health and preventing disease than any of the measures which then existed, including the provisions of the Public Health Act of 1848; and also as to the importance of gaining more scientific knowledge than we then possessed, of the laws which govern the rise, progress, and diffusion of epidemic and endemic disease. It was felt that but little real progress could be made towards improvement without such advance in our knowledge, and this was emphasised by the fact that a recent epidemic of cholera had prevailed in this country, which had devastated the whole of our islands, and had been attended with great mortality. The general insanitary condition of towns, the imperfect housing of the working classes, the ravages of epidemics, and the localised prevalence of endemic diseases, the high death-rate in various towns in various classes of the population, and other defects; all came under consideration about that time, and produced such an impression as to result in public

correspondence and public meetings. The outcome was the foundation of this Society, which, being the first in the field of preventive medicine, naturally, rightly, and justly assumes to itself the title of father or progenitor of the many important Societies which now concern themselves with preventive medicine. The foundation, then, of this Epidemiological Society occurred at a time when the public mind and conscience were prepared for and demanded change and improvement. The leading members of the medical profession, and many other men of science besides, gave it their support, as a glance at the list contained in this paper which I hold in my hand will show you. Since the foundation of the Society its work has been steadily increasing. It has made very many valuable contributions to our knowledge of epidemiology, and the reports of the various Committees which have been formed for the purpose of studying special branches of epidemiology and cognate subjects, have afforded some very valuable contributions to medical literature. I would instance that one in particular which relates to vaccination and small-pox. It was so much appreciated that it was printed by order of both Houses of Parliament. The work of the Society, then, has become known throughout the whole world: its reports and transactions are read and quoted as authorities everywhere; and it is interesting to note that Hirsch dedicates his great classical work on "Geographical and Historical Pathology," published in the year 1860, to this Society, a tribute to its worth and its great value. On referring to the lists of Presidents of the Society, it will be seen that this Society has been under the guidance of men whose professional position and experience were such as to peculiarly qualify them for the honour. It is only necessary to mention the names of Babington, Jenner, Lawson, Smart, Chevers, Buchanan; but as I notice that the President and Officers are to form the subject of another toast, it is unnecessary for me to do more than say that, under Dr. Franklin Parsons' administration, the prosperity and

progress of this Society has been thoroughly maintained. His reports in connection with the medical administration of the Local Government Board, and his writings on influenza, disinfection, and other cognate subjects, have been most valuable contributions to medical literature; and they have done honour, not only to himself, but to the Society of which he is the retiring President. A large number of reports and papers have gradually been accumulated in the Transactions of our Society; and it is considered, and rightly considered, I think, that the Jubilee of the Society will be fittingly celebrated by the publication of an Index of these works, a most valuable contribution to medical literature. I have already alluded to the distinguished men who were the founders of this Society. I have not recited their names, but they are all in this paper which I hold in my hand, and which you have in your hands. During the fifty years that have elapsed, most of them, I regret to say, have passed away. The object of the toast is to do honour to all; to those who have departed, and to the two distinguished men who still remain. These are Sir John Simon and Sir Edward Sieveking. You will find, in the little account of the Society with which each guest is furnished, a most touching and interesting letter addressed to the Society by Sir John Simon on this occasion. These two gentlemen are still happily alive. Their services have been unremitting as they have been conspicuous. I regret to say that they are unable to be present with us this evening, but I desire to associate their names with this toast. I may further add that if the Society is to be condoled with upon the loss of its present President, it is to be greatly congratulated upon the accession of its President-Elect. Dr. Patrick Manson is well known: his services in respect to tropical diseases have been of such importance, and his vigour and power of research are still so active, that I have no hesitation in assuring the Society that, under his guidance, they will have ample opportunity of cultivating that field a great deal of which he has himself so valuably worked. I desire, as an old personal friend of

his, to offer him my hearty congratulations upon his appointment as President, and also upon his recent election to the Royal Society. I wish him all prosperity, and I know that under him the progress of the Society will be sustained. But it is with reference to those who have departed that I must ask you to drink in silence and with regret in commemoration of their names. There are two still alive, although I regret that age and infirmity, and the lapse of time which brings us here this evening to celebrate our Jubilee, prevents them from being present; but with your approval I should like to suggest that you send to each of them a telegram to say that: "The Epidemiological Society, at this moment celebrating its Jubilee, couples your name with the toast of the Founders of the Society, and sends you a hearty greeting." Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Society, and I associate with the toast the names of the two living survivors, Sir John Simon and Sir Edward Sieveking.

The toast having been fittingly honoured,

THE CHAIRMAN.—Allow me, in the name of the Society, to thank you for the very kind words you have spoken of the Society and the work it has done, and for the words you have spoken of our worthy President-Elect. Our hearty good wishes will go out to those of the surviving founders, and we will send a telegram in the way you have suggested. Perhaps I may be allowed also to recall the fact that you, Sir, are I believe the only surviving President of the Society. While I am on my feet, may I be allowed to read, as a token of the esteem in which the Society is held, not only amongst the profession of this country, but also by our *confrères* in foreign parts, and even in a country which we do not always consider to be the warmest of our friends, the following telegram from the Hon. Physician of His Majesty the Czar of Russia:—"St. Petersburg, 8.30 p.m. July 13th. President, Epidemiological Society, Grand Hotel, London. Thanking honour accorded by invitation: heartily regret impossible of profiting by it. Respectfully greet noble Society, I wish

it unfailing flourishing." I am sure it is better expressed in English than any of us could express it in Russian.

"The Public Health Service."

DR. FARQUHARSON, M.P.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, It is quite evident from what we have heard that the last fifty years have been most fertile in sanitary progress. This is, of course, partly due to the great Society whose honourable position and certain amount of antiquity we are now meeting to commemorate; and with others I give all honour to the Society for the admirable work it has done. But there are other bodies, too, who have done work. I am invited to propose the health of the Public Health Service; does not that bring back to you at once the memory of great names like Simon, Buchanan, and our poor departed friend Thorne? Men of great and distinguished eminence like Power, whose extraordinary abilities—I do not think I am putting it too highly—in tracking out and discovering the intricate processes of epidemic disease I am sure must command the respect and admiration of all who have studied his admirable and brilliant work. Well, we have got the Local Government Board, who have a magnificent record, through your public services, in tracking out and discovering the processes of disease by a series of intricate investigations, which I am bound to say almost throw the extraordinary abilities of our friend Sherlock Holmes into the background. Anyone who has been in active politics like myself knows how those active operations, and all operations for the sanitary progress of the country, have been hampered and obstructed by active hostility, by passive obstruction, by indifference, and by suspicion. I know it only too well, because I have been working in politics now for twenty years, and my only object in going into politics was to try to do something for the sanitary service of the country: and I am confronted at every stage by hostility, by obstruction, and above all things, by suspicion: by the suspicion of the outside public, by the

ubiquitous "man in the street," who believes that politicians are working only for their own ends, and merely want to get power and influence, and some opportunity of grinding their own axe. Well, I am not talking in any party sense. I am a party man, as no doubt many of you know, but I never bring party politics to bear upon conditions such as we are discussing to-night. I am bound to say all Governments are bad. All Governments are bad when we have to deal with conditions of this sort. I see my honourable friend the Parliamentary Secretary for the Local Government Board here, and I want to get him to take a good grumble, not at his expense, but in a direction which I think he will appreciate. The Local Government Board is doing great and magnificent public service, but the President, so-called, of that Department gets only £2,000 a year. I say that he who is called the Secretary of State, who presides over an inferior department called the Home Office, a department doing very inferior work, much smaller work, much narrower and more restricted work, gets £5,000 a year, while the President of the Local Government Board gets £2,000 a year. I think you will see the point. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Home Office gets £1,500 a year, whereas my poor friend has to struggle out a precarious existence on £1,200 a year. The Department has grown enormously, the Home Office has remained stationary; the Local Government Board has gone ahead, and is doing service which my honourable friend will detail to us, I hope, in his reply. It has to do with the whole of the enormously increased work brought into their purview by the County Councils and the local governing bodies of the country. The Local Government Board has to preside over that most difficult, ticklish, and thorny question known as Vaccination. They have to track out and discover the sources of epidemic disease, all over the country, by means of a class of Inspectors whose ability and knowledge and extraordinary skill in the unravelling of these problems I am sure all of you are well acquainted with. My friend Mr. Russell I am glad to see here to-night.

I am bound to say, I rather sympathise with him. I remember the old days when my friend Mr. Russell used to sit on a back seat in the House of Commons. I remember his brilliant speeches; I remember his "purple patches;" I remember his brilliant denunciations of all Governments, not altogether excluding his own, I see now he has been sitting lately on the Front Bench, near Mr. Walter Long, and the muzzling order has not been confined to quadrupeds. My friend Mr. Russell I see sitting there very often when great occasions are going on in the Irish party; great discussions, when the Whigs are on the green, and when shillelaghs are flying through the air, and when the familiar Irish coat is trailed before the humble and occasionally obsequious members of the Government. I have seen my friend's face twitching on such occasions; he would like to be in it, he would like to be in the fray. And we would like it too! It is a very sad thing to harness Pegasus in a four-wheeled cab, but I am bound to say that if you get a thorough-bred horse he generally does his work better than an inferior-bred animal. Therefore, my friend Mr. Russell, whom I call a high-bred politician, is settling down into the shafts, and is doing his work thoroughly well. I am not going to say a word about his superior, Mr. Chaplin. One of the worst parts of our political arrangements is, that when people have done well in one branch of political service they are shunted into another. When a man is a good Minister of Agriculture he is put into the Local Government Board. When a man has shown conspicuous service at the Home Office, in the next Government he is made the First Lord of the Treasury, or perhaps is put into the Navy, and has got to find out something about the motion of the ocean. Now that system was invented by a man who I always speak of with reverence—Mr. Gladstone. But I am bound to say I see spots on the sun occasionally. I do not think that is a good system. I think, when a man has done good work in one branch of the service he ought to be sent back to it again, to carry on its traditions, according to his own

mind, in the service in which he has done so well before. It all leads up to this: that my friend Mr. Russell, who is a brilliant orator, whose speeches I used to enjoy immensely when he was speaking occasionally against us, and more frequently against his own side—is now muzzled, happily on the front bench, but occasionally he blazes out. The other day there was a question before the House. It is a popular thing to say that speeches never turn votes. Well, my friend Mr. Russell got up—he could not contain himself any longer—and he suddenly blazed into an explosion, and made a speech which was so convincing that I, who had undoubtedly desired to vote on the other side, was convinced by him on that occasion to vote the other way. I forget what it was about. He will remember all about it, because I told him afterwards that he had made a speech which entirely converted me, and made me walk into the Division Lobby with him. Mr. Russell, although a brilliant orator, has settled down entirely into the position of a good steady man, who is of great service to his leader. I am bound to say this, that Mr. Chaplin is very lucky to have as his lieutenant a man so conscientious, so able, and so entirely devoted to duty, and who has such a thorough knowledge of his department. I know a little about these things: I hear Mr. Russell's speeches, and I have the opportunity of occasionally referring to him privately, and he occasionally sits over us in Committee, as he did to-day. I consider Mr. Russell a very conscientious and valuable public servant. I have great confidence in asking you to join me in drinking to the health of our Public Health Department, associating with the toast the name of Mr. T. W. Russell.

The toast was drunk with acclamation.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board).—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. Usually I can say that a public speech has no terrors for me. I know there are people who do not enjoy their dinner if they have to make a speech; they are unhappy before it, and they are more unhappy after it. Well, I

confess that none of these things trouble me. I am in the habit of speaking to audiences of all kinds: I have spoken to all kinds of people, and I have even enjoyed that which Dr. Farquharson has been unkind enough to rake up to-night—I have even enjoyed a row in the House of Commons. But I confess, to-night, for a miserable layman to come into an audience like this, of men experienced in public health, and to be called upon to respond for the Public Health Service of the country is a serious matter. I owe it to the fact that, by a curious arrangement of our political system, those who have charge of the public health of the country, in the Parliamentary sense, know nothing about it. It is one of the delightful anomalies of the Constitution that works very well in the main, but that really will not stand critical examination. I represent here to-night the Local Government Board, which is for all practical purposes the Public Health Department of the country, and the first thing I wish to say about it is this. There are unpleasant things said about the Local Government Board when the debate on the Estimates comes on. Now, I have been five years one of the Parliamentary representatives of that Department—I do not know if I shall have another opportunity of responding for it—and I desire to say this, in all sincerity and with perfect knowledge, because I may say, for myself at all events, that I have been a little more than an official—I have taken an earnest and sincere interest in the whole of the work of the Department for these five years; and I speak with perfect knowledge and deliberation when I say that no Department in a State is better served by its permanent officials than the Local Government Board. It has a highly trained and a highly competent staff, who devote not only the time which they ought to give to the State, but far more: they devote their nights as well as their days to the work of the country. It is a staff of which any Department in any country may well feel proud. Of course, I am not speaking about the political part of it at all; I am speaking of the permanent officials who really

do the work. They may make mistakes—we are all liable to that. People cannot get all they want—it is very well they do not. But, at all events, you may rest assured that everything there is considered on its merits, and, I think, is generally decided rightly. Having said that about the Local Government Board, let me say a word or two upon the special work which a Society such as this is interested in. I had a most extraordinary case before me yesterday, in which I am sure everyone here will be interested. A deputation came to see me from Lancashire, representing several large towns, in connection with the spread of small-pox of a special character. There had been something like 100 cases in these Lancashire towns within the last few months; and the story, as detailed to me yesterday, I confess interested me, and will probably interest the members of this Society. It appears that a man left Moscow, in Russia, intending to travel to Staleybridge, in Lancashire. He was ill when he left: he arrived at Flushing; and when the vessel was boarded by the medical officer, the Captain reported that there was no sickness. The man came on to Queenborough, landed there, and it was noticed that he had to be carried through the baggage room on a chair; but he accounted for that by declaring that he was suffering from rheumatism, and could not walk. He was put into the train, and travelled to Manchester, and from Manchester to Staleybridge, where he died the day after his arrival from virulent small-pox. The interesting point is, that almost everyone who travelled with him in the compartment from Queenborough to Manchester took small-pox; the ticket-collector at Manchester took small-pox; those who travelled with him from Manchester to Staleybridge in another train took small-pox; and something like one hundred people, I think, had small-pox spread by means of this simple case. The real question is: could that have been prevented? Well, that is exactly the *crux* of the situation. It is not included in the Orders which affect cholera, yellow fever, and plague. Small-pox is indigenous to the country, and therefore it is not included

in the Order. He lied when he was on board the vessel. The captain did not take the trouble to report his illness, and there was no way of keeping the man out of the country. But for the extraordinary public health precautions in these towns, very likely there would have been a serious epidemic all over Manchester. It was mastered and got under; and I am glad to say that of the deaths that took place I do not think one of the persons who died was vaccinated. Now, in connection with that let me say this: a couple of years ago there was considerable excitement in this country, and I think just excitement, in regard to legislation with reference to vaccination. I have wondered at the excitement, and I remember some people declaring that the conduct of the Government with regard to the Vaccination Act was to be made the test at the Election. I remember one enthusiastic Conservative writing from the Carlton Club, declaring that he had done with the Government for ever. But he has come back. I am very glad to be able to say, here to-night, that although great fears were entertained—and I do not think unreasonably entertained—as to the working of the Vaccination Act, the results have been overwhelming in its favour. Not only was there a great increase of vaccination last year under the Act, but that increase has continued; and the country is certainly in an infinitely better position in regard to vaccination under the new Act than it was under the old legislation; and, of course, that is the real thing after all; that is what the medical profession is interested in, and that is what the country is interested in; that there should be more vaccination and less liability to small-pox. I never questioned the right of people to be sceptical about it. The real difficulty was, as to the careless people, who would not take the trouble. Now that they have not to take the trouble, and the doctor goes to the door of the house, that difficulty has vanished, and even Leicester has settled down and accepted the inevitable. That is so far satisfactory. I am afraid I am occupying the time of the meeting, but there are other points I should

like to refer to in connection with the Public Health Service. Enormous service is being performed by the Medical Officers of Health in connection with the Port Sanitary Authorities of this country. Plague, for example, has been raging in different parts of the world, and this country is in intimate connection with all these places: vessels are coming from them almost every day; and the labour of Medical Officers of Health in connection with the Port Sanitary work has been beyond all praise. They have done enormous service in connection with this work. There are other things, not connected so much with epidemics but with public health, to which I think I ought to draw attention. The local authorities of this country, especially the local authorities in connection with the great centres of population, are certainly becoming more and more alive to their duties. Take two questions that are prominent public questions. Take the question of the disposal of sewage: it is one of the most difficult questions that these local authorities have to deal with. They have been for years at their wits' end, and they have hardly known what to do. This dreadful Local Government Board has been denounced, because we felt ourselves bound to insist upon a procedure that was exceedingly inconvenient to many of these towns: we insisted upon their taking land for the purpose of filtration. Well, in many cases they could not get land: that did not matter to the Local Government Board—it was nothing to us. Then, when they were pressed and had to find it, it was often land that was not suitable: it became "sewage sick" in a year or two; and it is practically a nuisance itself instead of relieving people from a nuisance. No one could help sympathising with these large communities striving to do their best, and encompassed with difficulties of that kind. I hope that the Royal Commission which my right hon. friend the President of the Local Government Board appointed a couple of years ago, and which must be nearing the conclusion of its labours, will find a way out of our difficulties, and make the crooked places straight

and the rough places smooth, both for the Local Government Board and for the representatives of these great communities. The last word I have to say is, that I think these local authorities are showing a commendable spirit of activity in regard to the housing question. But there is an unconscionable lot of nonsense talked about this same housing question. The Government have been reproached, for example, because in the Bill read in the House of Commons last night they have not done enough—I suppose my friend Dr. Farquharson thinks that. He would be very meek and mild if it was his own Government, and his own Government's act. But the luxury of kicking an opponent is one that is not to be resisted. What is the position? The position is this: that there is so much sanitary legislation on the Statute Book already, that most people have forgotten all about it. There is so much of it that people really do not know that it is there; and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying here, to-night, that the Bill that has been passed—or rather, that has gone to the House of Lords, where I hope no impious hand will be laid upon it—I say, that the Bill which has been passed now, coupled with the legislation that is in existence, and the powers that the Sanitary Authorities have if they choose to exercise them, ought to suffice for bringing to an end a state of matters that is a danger to the community and a danger to the State. Nothing is safe, gentlemen, if the great mass of the people are forced to live under conditions in which many of them are living now; and I say here to-night deliberately that it is not so much the fault of Parliament—it is the fault of the authorities themselves, who have not used the powers that they have, that they might have used, and that they could use to-morrow. No doubt it means cost, but the cost must be faced; and I am perfectly certain that with the addition they are likely to get to the legislation before the close of the session, they will be enabled to inaugurate a very different state of matters. I say that both the local authorities of this

country and the Public Health Service of the State are working energetically, and in the main harmoniously, together for the public good. I do not believe what is often said: they tell us that things are as bad, or rather worse, than they were ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. That is the very spirit that the Director-General of the Army Medical Department has been complaining of to-night. A man who has never seen war, who has never seen the difficulties that a situation such as that creates, and who is horrified by what he is compelled to witness, comes home and startles the public. Yes: and probably when it is all reduced to its proper proportions, it will be found that everything has been done that can be done, and that things after all are not so bad as they look. It is just the same with people who get three meals a day comfortably, and who live luxuriously. They make an excursion to the East End of London, and they see the dreadful state of affairs there, or what they think the dreadful state of affairs. They forget that all ideas of comfort are comparative. They then roundly declare, from a few hours' visit to the East End of London or some slum, that things are worse than they were twenty years ago. Nothing of the kind, gentlemen: they are immensely better. They are improving every day, and it is safe to say they will continue to improve. Gentlemen, on behalf of the Public Health Service, and on behalf of a much and unjustly abused Department, the Local Government Board, I thank you most heartily for drinking our health.

"The Visitors."

Dr. Patrick Manson, C.M.G., F.R.S. (President-Elect of the Society).—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It was my fortune—or, perhaps, misfortune—to pass a considerable part of my life in a country where dinners are not so common as public massacres. One of the most striking features that I remarked in English life, on my return to

England some ten years ago, was the partiality of an Englishman for a public dinner. I noticed that he availed himself of every excuse and every opportunity to feast himself in this manner, even giving a dole of a guinea to some public charity as an adequate excuse for spending a pound on a feast. Even anniversaries of Medical Societies, Medico-Chirurgical Societies, Pathological Societies, was an adequate excuse for a dinner. I often wondered what a man with a Mark Twain-like appreciation of incongruities would think of the nature of a dinner of a Pathological Society. I fancy he would imagine that the soup was made out of the pickle, and that the courses, very likely, were also made out of the pickle; and it struck me, as not without some incongruity, that we members of the Epidemiological Society should take epidemic disease as an excuse for revelry, and for enjoying ourselves. I am not prepared to explain the psychology of the position: I have no doubt it has an explanation, and I have no doubt that Sir James Crichton Browne, whose name is connected with this toast, will be able to give us some explanation of this psychological phenomenon. Gentlemen, if we have a feast, to make that feast complete it is necessary to have guests. And on this occasion we are highly favoured by a very distinguished company of guests. I notice amongst the names some of the most distinguished in medicine and in public life. I was very much gratified to see my old friend, Sir Joseph Fayrer's name on the list. To him I owe a debt of gratitude for many reasons: he was an early friend to me; in fact, to a certain extent, a patron; and he has been always the model to me of what a medical man should be. But there are so many names in the lists of guests that it would be invidious for me to particularise. Suffice it to say that this toast is coupled with the name of the President of the Royal College of Physicians. The President of the Royal College of Physicians at the present moment is in no enviable position. I daresay anyone anxious for notoriety would be very glad to change places with him; I also fancy that anyone capable of appreciating public

responsibility would be very glad to leave him where he is. I can conceive that a man of Dr. Church's character only accepted a task of the sort he has undertaken from a high sense of public duty. There is one thing he may be quite sure of—that he carries with him the sympathy and the confidence of the profession. That, I am sure, will be a constant consolation to him when he meets that which he may be equally certain of meeting, namely, the carping criticism of many mouths. I have no doubt in my own mind that Dr. Church would bear out the statement in every particular of Surgeon-General Jameson. I do not suppose that Surgeon-General Jameson, or anyone possessed of the modesty that is the characteristic feature of the Army Surgeon, will venture to say that their system is perfect. I certainly know that the public will not say so. It happened that yesterday I was down at Broadstairs, and going from the hotel to the railway station I came across a sort of open-air music-hall. I was too soon for my train, with half an hour to spare, and I thought I would go in and see the fun. I cannot be condemned for my extravagance, for the entrance money amounted to 1d. I paid the shot, and I looked at the show. A well and respectably-dressed artist was making a pudding in a hat; and after he had made it he turned the hat upside down, and waited until it was cooked. During the cooking process he sang a song detailing the adventures of a volunteer who was anxious to join "the boys in khaki," who were "walking in gloria across the Veldt to Pretoria"—I forget the exact refrain. This man was a big fellow, 6 ft. high and broad in proportion. The song detailed how he was accepted, to a certain extent, by the military engineers as a volunteer fit to serve with our army. But by-and-bye he was brought before the examining medical officer, who measured him, and weighed him, and thumped him all over, and finally examined his teeth, and he found evidence of caries in one of his molars. That was sufficient reason for rejecting this 6 ft. high robust volunteer. The volunteer was so patriotic that he determined the mere

fact of a little caries in one tooth should not prevent him serving his Queen and country. He went to the dentist, had the tooth plugged and covered with gold, and once presented himself to the recruiting-sergeant. He was passed, and was again taken before the examining medical officer. The medical officer measured him again, weighed him again, thumped him again, passed his teeth, and finally he came to his feet; and there, upon his little toe he found a little corn. That was sufficient to reject him. Still the patriotism of this six-foot volunteer would not be baulked. He went to a chiropodist, had his toe cured, and presented himself once more to the examining surgeon; who measured him again, weighed him again, and thumped him again—teeth inspected and passed—and finally, he was passed as an efficient volunteer. But, alas! for this man's ambition: the chance of the Victoria Cross was gone, for by that time "the boys in khaki" were not marching towards Pretoria but were marching in Pretoria; and so the poor man lost his medal. Now, undoubtedly, this song, which was received by the audience with applause, represents the public feeling that there may be something a little wrong about the Army Medical Service. And this thought has occurred to me that, for the sake of a system which on the whole may be good, it sometimes rejects a good man. The fact that the civilian has proved himself a good soldier is, perhaps, sufficient to lead us to conclude that the ordinary medical man of the country might also prove a good soldier's doctor. I think there is room for a little elasticity to be thrown into the Army Medical Service; but apart from that, I consider the service is as nearly perfect as such a service can be. Possibly the President of the College of Physicians may be able to indicate some slight flaw of that description in the Medical Service; but I question very much, even if he used a microscope, that he would find any any more important flaw in it. Gentlemen, I beg you to drink the health of our Guests, coupled with the name of the President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Sir James Crichton Browne.

The toast was honoured with acclamation.

DR. CHURCH (President of the Royal College of Physicians.)—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I feel very sincerely and deeply the honour that you have done me, and through me my College, in asking me to respond for the toast of the Guests to-night, especially when I look through the list of the guests that has been placed in my hands, and see the distinguished men who would do much greater honour to this toast and respond in a much more worthy manner than I fear I can do. I am a little reassured by knowing that my halting words will be supplemented by the facile tongue of Sir James Crichton Browne, and therefore I trust you will excuse me if I do not do the toast sufficient justice. Dr. Patrick Manson, in proposing this toast has allnded, in terms which I must thank him for, and cannot altogether pass by in silence, to the fact that I have undertaken to serve upon the Commission which it is proposed to send out to South Africa, as well as to take evidence in this country into the state of our military hospitals. I would only say to-night that when Lord Lansdowne sent for me, he placed the matter in such a way before me that I felt I could not refuse to serve, unless I did what no true Englishman ever does, and that is, shirk what I considered my duty. I think I may also venture to say that all those that know me at all know that I should enter upon duties such as these with perfect impartiality. Having known the medical service of this country for many years—and by the medical service I mean the medical profession of this country—I cannot but have a very high regard for the Army Medical Service; but that, I trust, in no way biasses my mind, and I think that I may venture to say that I shall form a perfectly independent and impartial member of the Commission. I regret very greatly that I have never been a Fellow of the Epidemiological Society. I feel to-night that if I had been, I probably should be better fitted for the duties I have undertaken than I am now. I should probably be better acquainted with the history of epidemics, and especially

with the history of military epidemics: those which always occur during active service and with armies in the field. Therefore, I regret that I have not had the advantage of being a Fellow of your Society. During the last fifty years, as we have heard from the lips of Sir Joseph Fayrer and from others, your Society has done much good work. Sir Joseph Fayrer only alluded, I think, to one or two pieces of work that have been done by your Society; but if one was to record not only the Papers that have been read before your Society, but also the work that has been done by distinguished Fellows of your Society, it would be found that amongst them were many Papers that will ever remain classics in medical literature. I trust that, notwithstanding my want of special knowledge in the subject of epidemiology, I may have a sufficient amount of that faculty which the House of Commons seems to think is not possessed by members of our profession—common sense; and that by making use of any small portion of that faculty that I may have, I may be able to be of real service on the Commission. On behalf of the Visitors, I would only like to say that I am sure they, like myself, thank you for your noble hospitality; and that they look forward to the future of this Society, guided by its past history, being one of advancement; and we believe that in the future the work of the Epidemiological Society, and the results accruing from that work, will be not only as creditable to the Society, but also as beneficial to humanity at large, as it has been in the past. I thank you, in the name of the Visitors, for drinking our health.

Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., F.R.S.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I was told, two evenings ago, by Sir Edward Howarth—I believe the story is his private property—of a little girl who came to her mother, and asked about the story of Jonah being swallowed by the whale—Was it really true? The mother answered: "Yes, of course it is true; it is in the Bible." To which the little girl rejoined: "Yes, I know that, but is it confirmed by the War Office?" Now, gentlemen, Dr. Patrick Manson has

made certain predictions as to the psychological analysis with which I am to favour you, but I would ask you to receive those predictions with reserve and incredulity until they are confirmed by the War Office—by that glorious and impeccable Department which seems to be above all criticisms—that is not even to have its proceedings objected to by a man who has been upon the spot, and who honestly objects to some of the things he has seen. We who have lost those who are near and dear to us upon the Modder and elsewhere, and who have sons at present at the front, heartily join with the Director-General in rejoicing that an impartial Commission has been appointed to investigate the medical arrangements in South Africa. Speaking for your Visitors, I feel I am entitled to say that they regard it as privilege to have been present at this Commemorative Dinner of a Society which has such an excellent record of a well-spent life to present, which during the last fifty years has been steadily and persistently turning the search-light of science upon the pestilence that walketh in darkness, with the result of disclosing some of its hidden tactics, and of frustrating some of its most fierce onslaughts. I used to think, gentlemen, that Daniel Defoe was the father of epidemiology in this country; but I gather from the literature that has been put into our hands this evening, that the *Journal of the Plague*, published in 1772, was anticipated in 1666 by a remarkably accurate account of that malady by Apothecary Boghurst. I still turn with the profoundest admiration to Defoe's *Journal:* admiration not merely of its literary merits, not merely of the impressive and vivid and lurid colours in which it paints the terrible calamity with pre-Raphaelite minuteness, but with the profundest admiration of its scientific insight, of its inductive reasoning, of its philosophic breadth. That *Journal*, addressed to the people, popularly expressed, lifted for the first time—and once for all—a widespread visitation of disease out of the murky depths of mystery into the clear light of natural law. It has insisted in dealing with such great public calamities there must be no folding of the

hands, no humble resignation to the judgment of God, but strenuous effort in tracing out the channels by which the infection is diffused, in tracing out its nature, in connecting it with climatic, seasonal, and industrial conditions, and in considering the responsibility of people in promoting ventilation and cleanliness in general. Your Epidemiological Society is at present engaged in a further investigation of that bubonic or Oriental plague which Defoe described with such fidelity one hundred and eighty years ago. In the light of recent researches, it is curious to note that Defoe clearly indicated the communication of the disease to the lower animals from man; and that he affirmed it was due to minute living creatures, which could be seen by the microscope when the breath of the plague-stricken patient was caught and condensed upon a sheet of glass. That, no doubt, was a flight of fancy on the part of Defoe, but it certainly was a curious anticipation of the work of Kitisato. But whoever may have been the predecessors of epidemiology in this country, it is certain that that branch of medical science was first defined, and systematised, and vitalised, when your Society came into existence just fifty years ago. It would be a twice-told tale to name the splendid achievements of your Society during that period, or to delineate the magnificent public work that you have modestly and unobtrusively carried on. Were it possible, by any witchcraft or necromancy, to have a march past in Hyde Park of the men, women, and children now living whose lives have been saved or prolonged, directly or indirectly, by your instrumentality and your work, we should have a spectacle that would throw the grandest military review into the shade and into insignificance, and that would awaken the nation once for all to the value of the labours that you have performed. These labours, gentlemen, are only beginning. What you have done in the past is but a foretaste of what you have still to accomplish, until epidemic disease is finally vanquished. That consummation, devoutly to be wished for, may not be reached in another fifty years. Considering

the obstinacy, inveteracy, and persistency of the old epidemics, and the possibility of the evolution of new epidemics in connection with the constant and incessant flux of our modern civilisation, it may be a century or two before you are able to wind up your affairs, and to close your books for the last time. But, at any rate, gentlemen, you will religiously carry on the work on which you are engaged. At all events, this may be said, that you enter upon the fifty-first year of your life under the most favourable auspices. It was, I recollect—and I am glad to recollect the fact in the presence of Mr. Russell—a Patrick who finally banished the *reptilia* from Ireland. I think it is not at all unlikely that it may be another Patrick —a Patrick Manson—who may free the human race from the destructive pest of insects. Before you close your books, gentlemen, in the dim and distant future, I would put in a plea for the investigation of those mental epidemics which are not confined to the Middle Ages, but still in certain modified forms exist amongst us. I was at a meeting in the City yesterday: a public meeting, in which we were told that at Liverpool they regard epilepsy as of microbic origin, and are engaged in a search for the *bacillus epileptus*. Gentlemen, I hope they may catch it, but I am a little doubtful. But in dealing with mental epidemics, it is not to pathogenic bacteria but to pathogenic ideas that I refer—pestiferous notions that are floating about that are surely contagious. They fascinate the well-meaning, but perhaps slightly weakminded, members of the community. Day by day, in this great and enlightened metropolis, men and women are walking about at large in a state of high fever from anti-vaccination and anti-vivisection. I occasionally meet with men and women walking about also with minds obviously mottled and spotted by an eruption of Theosophy and of Christian Science. I think it would be a great public boon and an advantage if these unhappy beings could be isolated and disinfected, or if some serum or inoculation could be discovered that would afford them relief. I trust that in future their state may engage your

benevolent attention; and I even hope that when you have leisure you will extend your observations to those vagaries of fashion—epidemic vagaries of fashion—which we see around us manifested in a sudden outbreak of a particular colour in clothing, or a sudden change in the mode of dressing the hair. We have as yet no evidence that these facts are due to mosquitoes. But they are evidently due to subtle and obscure agents worthy of epidemiological investigation. May I say, gentlemen, that I am gratified in being associated, in replying to this toast, with the President of the College of Physicians: who with fine public spirit has undertaken the arduous and onerous task which we are all sure he will most faithfully and most impartially perform. It is a great gratification to be your guest this evening, and it is a gratification to have my name associated with his.

The President and Officers of the Society.

SIR WILLIAM BROADBENT, Bart, F.R.S.—Gentlemen: I know you are dying to go home, but after such a dinner and upon such an occasion, I am sure you will not wish to leave before we have drunk the health of the President and the Officers of the Society. If I may add one word to what has been said about the work of the Society, after the eloquent speech of Sir Crichton Browne, it would be just to quote two sentences which I find in this book, which seem to convey, in a very few words, the double work of a Society like this. "To endeavour by the light of modern science to review all those causes which result in the manifestation and spread of epidemic disease." That is one side of its work. The other is: "To appeal to the public for help and encouragement in effecting a mighty effort for the public weal." It is this double function which this Society has for so many years admirably fulfilled. I come now to the toast of the President and the Officers. There is no time to say much about the Officers, and the few remarks I have to make must apply mainly to your President; and I am very proud to state that the

President is an old friend of mine, and for once the right man has got into the right place. It is not a case this time of a square man in a round hole. He has found, fortunately for himself, fortunately for the profession, fortunately for the public, a function which he is really qualified to perform. Everyone here knows his contributions to the knowledge of contagion and disinfection. It is not so well known the kind of work he has done in the public offices in which he holds an important post. This department of the Local Government Board which presides over public health, I think very fairly represents the brains of this side of professional work. There are afferent impulses which come from every part of the kingdom in the form of reports, of investigations, both scientific and practical, relating to epidemic disease. In this office, quietly and unostentatiously, all this work is co-ordinated, and then these afferent impulses go out to medical officers of health, to local authorities, and to all those who are engaged in the active administration of the work of public health. It is in the unostentatious work of this kind—work of the utmost possible importance—that your President is mainly engaged. The value of it can be known only to those who think and realise for a time what the work which is going on in the Medical Department of the Local Government Board is. It is true not only that the world knows nothing of its greatest men, but the world knows little or nothing of the most important agencies which are at work for its welfare. In one of these agencies our President plays an important part; and I have the greatest pleasure in asking you to drink his health, and with it the health of the Officers of the Association.

The toast having been honoured with acclamation,

The PRESIDENT.—Sir William Broadbent and Gentlemen: I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have proposed this toast, and for the way in which you have received it. I value the kind words that have been spoken; especially coming as they do from one of my most esteemed teachers, to whom I owe in great part what

measure of success I have achieved in the course of my career. To Sir William Broadbent, and to another whose name I cannot omit mentioning at the present time—the late Dr. Simpson—these two especially of my teachers taught me to look into and to understand things, and to try and learn the why and wherefore of them; and to them I express my indebtedness for anything I have been able to do. As regards my career as President of this Society, the duties which have devolved upon me have been very light indeed; and they have been quite a pleasure, owing to the exceedingly able way in which the affairs of the Society have been managed by the Secretaries and the Treasurer. As regards the Treasurer, it is not, perhaps, a very welcome office, consisting in dunning members for their subscriptions. But the work has been admirably performed by Dr. Sweeting; and hence we are in a good financial position, which enables us to celebrate our fiftieth anniversary with the *éclat* which I am pleased to see has marked the proceedings of this evening. With regard to the Secretaries, or, perhaps, I may say, the Secretary—for Dr. Washbourn has been out serving his country at the front, assisting our soldiers who are suffering from fever at the seat of war—the work during the past year has fallen entirely upon Dr. Bulstrode, aided—I hope I am not violating any domestic confidence in adding—aided by the admirable work of Mrs. Bulstrode, to whom, I think, we are greatly indebted for the Index of the Publications of the Society, which will form such a fitting commemoration of the completion of our fiftieth year of existence. On this, which is the last occasion on which I shall appear as the President of the Society, I wish to express my gratification that the future of the Society rests in such able hands as those of the President-Elect, Dr. Patrick Manson, whose investigations into tropical diseases, more especially malaria, have gained him a world-wide celebrity, and whose Presidential term of office will, I feel sure, be fraught with the greatest benefit to the Society. I thank you all very much.

In response to a demand that he should speak,

Dr. Bulstrode (Honorary Secretary).—Gentlemen: I am afraid that, at this stage of the proceedings, any further speeches are quite contra-indicated, to use a professional term. I can only thank you most heartily for the very kind way in which you have received the toast of the President and Officers of the Society, and for the very appreciative manner in which you have associated my name with the toast. It is true, as our President has observed, that the efforts I have made with respect to the Society have been ably supported by my wife, and that she alone is responsible for the Index, which I trust will form a useful addition to the literature of the Society.

THE INDEX.

NOTE ON THE INDEX.

In the compilation of the Index to the *Transactions*, an attempt has been made to render the volume as useful as possible, not only to the members of the Society, but also to those who do not possess the *Transactions*, but who may desire to procure Papers contained therein.

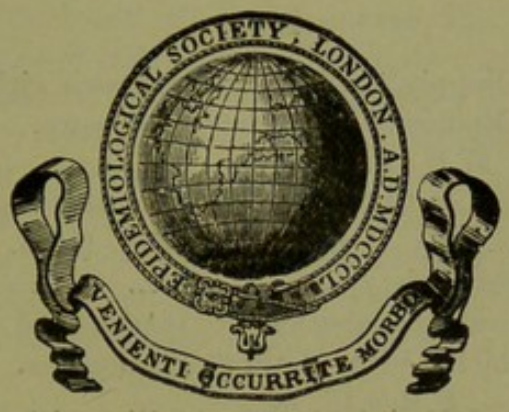
With this latter object in view, it has been thought well to commence the Index with the separate contents-sheet of each volume of the *Transactions*, in order that a student wishing to procure a certain Paper may, at a glance, see what other Papers the volume in question embraces. This, therefore, forms the first division of the Index.

The second division consists of an alphabetical list of subjects, and the third of a list of authors. The dates, of course, relate to the Session in which the Papers were read, and a reference to Division I will show the volume containing any given Paper.

There has been some difficulty in indexing certain of the earlier Papers, as the titles of such Papers have not always corresponded with those given in the separate contents-sheets.

Abstracts of Papers read before the Society, from its foundation up to 1855, are to be found in the pages of the *Lancet*, the *British Medical Journal*, and the *Medical Times*, but from 1855 to 1859, a portion of the *Journal of Public Health and Sanitary Review* was devoted to the proceedings of the Society. From 1859 onwards, the Papers read before the Society have been published in its own *Transactions*, as well as very largely in the medical journals. Certain of the earlier volumes are difficult to obtain, but the greater number may be procured from the publishers, Messrs. Shaw and Sons, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (see list at end of volume).

B. B.



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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,

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Prior to this date, abstracts of the papers were printed in the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, and *Medical Times.*

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DIVISION III.

LAWS

OF THE

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Chap. I.—Object.

1. The object of the Society is to promote the investigation of Epidemic Diseases.

Chap. II.—Constitution and Government.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary, Honorary, and Corresponding Members.

2. It shall be under the direction and management of a Council, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, two Secretaries, and not less than ten other Members.

Chap. III.—Ordinary Members.

1. Every person desirous of becoming an Ordinary Member shall be proposed by three members, one of whom, at least, shall certify his personal knowledge of such candidate.

2. This proposal being delivered to the President at any ordinary meeting, shall be read by him to the Society, and the ballot shall take place at the first ordinary meeting after that at which the candidate is proposed; and no candidate shall be considered elected unless three-fourths of the Members balloting vote in his favour.

3. Every person on being elected a Member shall immediately have notice of his election sent to him by the Secretary, but he shall not be entitled to the privileges of membership until his subscription be paid.

4. Ordinary Members shall pay an annual subscription of one guinea, which will be due, in advance, at the November meeting in each year: but those admitted after the election of office-bearers shall not be called on for second subscription in the November following.

5. If the newly-elected Member shall neglect to pay his subscription for three months from the time of his election, the same shall be declared void, unless a reason be given satisfactory to the Council.

6. Ordinary Members shall be entitled to all privileges of membership, and to receive a copy of all the Society's Publications issued during the year for which their subscriptions are paid.

7. If any Ordinary Member neglect the payment of his annual subscription for three months, he shall have notice of the omission; and if it be not paid within six months after such notice, he shall cease, *ipso facto*, to be a Member. But Ordinary Members, resident beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Postal District, and having paid one or more annual subscriptions, may, on expressing a wish to that effect, be distinguished as Non-Resident Members.

8. Non-Resident Members shall not be liable to further payment. They shall have the privilege of attending meetings, and shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Society issued during the year for which their subscription is paid; but they shall not be entitled to vote at meetings of the Society nor to hold office in it. Any Non-Resident Members who express their wish to do so to the Secretaries or Treasurer may receive a copy annually of the Transactions of the Society, on payment of a subscription of half a guinea to the Treasurer.

9. Any Member may withdraw from the Society on intimating to the Council, in writing, his desire to do so, but he shall be considered liable to pay his subscription for the current year.

10. If, in the opinion of the Council, there shall appear cause for the expulsion of a Member, or if a requisition demanding the same shall have been signed by six Members, and presented to the Council, a special general meeting of the Society shall be called within one month, and if four-fifths of the Members then present shall be in favour of the expulsion (the votes being taken by ballot), he shall be considered as expelled, and his name shall be publicly erased by the President from the list of Members.

Chap. IV.—Corresponding and Honorary Members.

1. Gentlemen, residing abroad or in this country, from whom there is reason to expect communications of value to the Society, shall, on the recommendation of the Council, be eligible for election as Corresponding Members, and their election shall be conducted in the manner provided for the election of Members in Chapter III, Section 2.

2. The Council shall have the power of recommending persons whom they may think fit, whether residing abroad or in this country, as Honorary Members. Their election shall be conducted in the manner provided for the election of Members in Chap. III, Section 2.

3. Honorary and Corresponding Members shall not be liable to the payment of subscription. They shall have the privilege of attending meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote at meetings of the Society, nor to receive publications, unless they be also subscribing Members; they may be members of committees, and shall enjoy all the other privileges of Membership.

Chap. V.—Election of Officers.

1. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Council, and Secretaries shall annually retire from office.

2. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and Members of Council shall be eligible for re-election. The three Members who have attended the fewest Council Meetings shall not be eligible for re-election, unless there shall appear to the Council a sufficient reason for a special recommendation to the contrary.

3. At the meeting in April the President shall, previously to reading the names of visitors for the evening, request the Members of the Society to propose and second the office-bearers for the year ensuing. The Secretaries shall cause balloting-papers to be printed for use at the meeting in May, containing the names of the gentlemen so nominated.

4. An annual general meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of May, on such day as shall be appointed by the Council, when the election of officers shall take place, and a general report of the state of the Society shall be presented. The chair shall be taken at 8.30 P.M.

5. The Secretary or Secretaries shall collect the votes of the Members present, and the balloting urn shall be kept open until nine o'clock, when the President shall appoint two scrutineers, who, with one of the Secretaries, shall examine the votes and report their numbers to the President, who shall then declare the result of the election.

6. Should any office become vacant, the Council shall have the power to fill up the same until the next annual general meeting.

Chap. VI.—President and Vice-Presidents.

1. The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or a Member of Council, shall take the chair at all meetings.

2. The authority of the Chairman shall be decisive on all points of order and on the interpretation of the laws; but should either the Chairman on his part, or any three members on the part of the Society, desire such interpretation to be referred to the Council for consideration, it shall be allowable for him or them so to refer it, provided that notice be given before the chair is vacated; in either case, such notice shall be sent to each Member of the Council three clear days before their next meeting. The decision of the Council shall be announced from the chair at the following ordinary meeting of the Society, before the reading of any paper or the commencement of any discussion.

3. All questions shall be decided by a majority—the Chairman having, in addition to his own, a casting vote.

Chap. VII.—Treasurer.

1. The Treasurer shall have the charge of the funds of the Society, and shall be accountable to the Society for all monies received and payments made.

2. He shall enter in a book to be kept by him all sums received or disbursed by him on account of the Society, together with the date of such receipts and disbursements.

3. He shall keep a book of printed check receipts for annual contributions, each receipt to be signed by him, and to be filled up with the name of the Member paying, the sum paid, and the time when paid.

4. No expenses to the amount of more than ten guineas shall be incurred by the Treasurer without the previous order of the Council.

5. The Council shall at the meeting in November, appoint two Auditors to examine the accounts for the year, and to present a report thereon at the ordinary meeting following the Council meeting. The Auditors shall be empowered to obtain the assistance of a professional accountant or public Auditor.

6. An abstract of the accounts shall be read to the Society at the ordinary meeting in November.

Chap. VIII.—Secretaries.

1. One or other of the Secretaries shall be present at each meeting of the Society or Council; shall take minutes of all proceedings, and cause them to be entered, as early as possible, in books provided for the purpose; shall, at each meeting, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, announce donations, give notice of any candidate proposed for admission or to be balloted for, and read the letters and papers presented to the Society in the absence or at the request of their authors.

2. Subject to the direction and control of the Council, the Secretaries shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society; they shall have the charge of printing and publishing the proceedings and transactions of the Society; and their names shall appear on all printed papers; but they shall not issue any notice or publish any documents unless empowered so to do by the President or Council.

3. They shall keep a complete copy of the laws, an accurate list of the members, and all other documents belonging to the Society, at all times in readiness for immediate reference. They shall superintend all persons employed by the Society, except the collector.

4. The Secretary or Secretaries for foreign correspondence shall write all letters to persons residing abroad. They shall provide the Council with translations of any foreign letters or papers received. They shall also communicate from time to time any foreign medical or scientific information which they may deem likely to interest the Society.

Chap. IX.—Council.

1. A meeting of the Council (five being a quorum) shall be held in November and April to transact the business of the Society.

2. The Council shall have the power to hold meetings by adjournment, and also to hold special meetings.

3. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the President, or by requisition of any five membrs of the Council addressed to the Secretaries, who shall issue summonses specifying the object of the meeting; giving, at least, three days' notice.

4. The Council shall decide upon subjects of special inquiry, and shall have the power of appointing Committees from the Society at large to investigate such subjects and report thereon.

5. The Council shall have the power to frame bye-laws for the regulation of all matters not provided for by the standing laws of the Society.

Chap. X.—Ordinary Meetings.

1. The ordinary meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Friday in every month, from November to May inclusive. The chair shall be taken at 8.30 p.m. precisely.

2. Each member shall be required to insert his name in a book kept for that purpose.

3. Every member shall have the right of introducing two visitors at each ordinary meeting of the Society; but the same person shall not be introduced more than once during one year, except by the special invitation of the President or Council.

4. The name of each Visitor, with the name of the member introducing him, shall be written on a card or in a book kept for that purpose, and delivered to the President, who shall announce the same to the Society.

5. The business of the ordinary meetings shall be :—

i. To read the minutes of the preceding meeting for confirmation as to their accuracy.
ii. To announce donations.
iii. To propose and ballot for members.
iv. To announce the names of visitors and to invite them to take part in the discussions.
v. To read and discuss such communications as have been approved by the Council.
vi. To give notice of the subjects to be brought forward at the next meeting.
vii. To adjourn the meeting at ten o'clock, unless a specia resolution be passed to extend the discussion.

Chap. XI.—Special Meetings.

1. The President or Council shall have the power of calling a special meeting of the Society whenever they may deem it necessary, or when required by any twelve members, in writing, so to do.

2. Every such requisition shall specify, in the form of a resolution, the object to be submitted to the meeting.

3. Due notice of special meetings shall be sent to each member one week previously: and no subject shall be discussed at such special meeting excepting that for which it has been summoned.

Chap. XII.—Of Altering the Laws.

1. Whenever the Council may think it advisable to propose the enactment of any new law, or the alteration or repeal of any existing law, they shall recommend the same to the Society at the annual general meeting next ensuing, or at a special general meeting convened for that purpose.

2. Any five members of the Society may recommend to the Council any new law, or the alteration or repeal of any existing law, by a requisition addressed to the Secretaries; and the Council shall, at their next meeting, decide upon such recommendation; and if the decision be not satisfactory to the members proposing the alteration, the Council, if required by them, shall bring forward the same for the opinion of the Society at large at the annual general meeting, or at a meeting specially convened for that purpose.

Chap. XIII.—The Property of the Society.

1. The Council shall appoint three Members of the Society to act as Trustees of the property of the Society, and may appoint others in their place, or on any vacancy occurring by resignation or otherwise.

2. The Council shall, from time to time, decide on the mode of investing the property of the Society, which investment shall be made in the name of the Trustees for the time being.

Chap. XIV.—Collector.

1. The Collector shall be appointed by the Council.

2. He shall give such securities to the Trustees for the performance of his duties as shall be satisfactory to the Council.

3. He shall keep a record of all Members in arrear, and shall inform the Treasurer when any member has neglected to pay his subscription for three months.

4. He shall send to the Treasurer, previously to the meeting of the Council in November and April, an account of receipts, resignations, etc.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE READING OF PAPERS BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

1. Papers shall, as far as possible, be so abstracted or arranged by the authors as to occupy in actual reading about thirty minutes,* but the additional matter, if any, will be inserted in the Transactions.

2. The manuscript of every paper which has been accepted by the Society must be in the hands of the Secretaries fully ten days before the date fixed for the reading of such paper, in order that the slip proofs for use at the meeting may be duly prepared.

3. A short abstract of every paper shall be furnished by the author to the Secretaries at the time when the paper is read, so as to enable the necessary information to be supplied to the medical journals. Those who join in the discussions are also invited to at once forward to the Secretaries short abstracts of their remarks.

4. All papers accepted by the Society will be reproduced in the Transactions at the expense of the Society, and diagrams and charts up to the cost of £5 will be provided for. In event of the cost of diagrams and charts exceeding this sum, the author will be invited to defray the additional cost or to reduce their number.

5. All papers read before the Society are the property of the Society, but no objection will be raised to their subsequent publication in the medical journals, provided that the fact of the paper having been read before the Society is recorded in the journals.

* This time limit shall not apply to the President's Address.

BYE-LAWS AS TO THE "JENNER MEDAL."

1. The medal, which shall be struck in bronze, shall be known as the "Jenner Medal," and shall be awarded for distinguished work in Epidemiological research.

2. The medal shall be awarded when, and at such times as, the Council may determine.

3. The award of the medal shall not be restricted to British subjects.

4. The bestowal of the medal shall be vested in the Council on the recommendation of a sub-committee consisting of the President, the Treasurer, and the Honorary Secretaries for the time being of the Society, together with not more than three other members of the Council who shall be elected by the Council. The recommendation of the sub-committee shall be confirmed by the Council.

5. At least ten days' notice shall be given of the Council meeting at which the election of the Council's representatives to the Medal sub-committee is to take place, and the fact of such election shall be stated in the notices announcing the meeting.

The medal shall present on the obverse a three-quarter face of EDWARD JENNER, together with the inscription, "EDWARD JENNER, M.D., F.R.S., born 1749, died 1823," and on the reverse a representation of the Earth such as is engraved on the diplomas of the Society, surrounded by the following inscription: "Centenary of Vaccination Celebrated 1896. For work of Great Merit. Epidemiological Society of London. *Venienti Occurrite Morbo.*"

The name of the Medalist, in his native language, together with the date of the award, shall be inscribed on the rim of the medal.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society are held at

11, CHANDOS STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE,

ON THE THIRD FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH FROM NOVEMBER TO MAY INCLUSIVE, UNLESS OTHERWISE ANNOUNCED.

THE CHAIR IS TAKEN AT HALF-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK P.M. PRECISELY.

Subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer. The Annual Subscription of Ordinary Members is One Guinea.

Ordinary Members are entitled to all privileges of membership, and to receive a copy of all the Society's publications issued during the year for which their subscriptions are paid. But Ordinary Members, resident beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Postal District, and having paid one or more annual subscriptions, may, on expressing to the Hon. Treasurer a wish to that effect, be distinguished as Non-Resident Members.

Non-Resident Members are liable to an annual payment of half-a-guinea. They have the privilege of attending meetings, and are entitled to receive the publications of the Society issued during the year for which their subscription is paid; but they are not entitled to vote at meetings of the Society nor to hold office in it.

The Rules and Regulations, etc., of the Society, with an Exposition of its Objects, may be obtained from the Secretaries.

The Transactions for the Sessions 1859-60, 1866-67, *and* 1867-68 *are out of print. With these exceptions, those for the Sessions from* 1860-61 *to the last Session inclusive, may be obtained from the publishers,* Messrs. Shaw and Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C. *Prior to* 1859-60, *the Transactions were published in the* "Sanitary Review." *The issue of a New Series of the Transactions was begun in* 1882.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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