Oster. 18 W G. 7.

7662. [MS. notes for papers, chiefly unpublished.]

The subjects include : Locke, Sydenham, ' Boerhaave's position in Science ' (1917) ; Tuberculosis, Anaemia in early syphilis, Alcohol ; War-time talks on typhoid &c. ; Scheme for a ' Modern medical school ' in Wales ; ' Appeal to Hibernia Magna ' (1918) ; Lecture notes on the Evolution of scientific medicine in Germany (1911), and in America (1918), ' Circulation of the blood ', and Heine-Medin disease (1918).

Boerhaave, Leaves 99-103

7662

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OXFORD

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Notes on John Locke

Material for "An Address on John Locke as a Physician"
[delivered in Philadelphia] The Lancet, Lond, 1900. ii. pp. 1115-23.

Also on Sydenham - see fol. 26.

In July 1666 he met Lord Ashley, the famous Earl of Shaftesbury, the Achitophel of Dryden's satire.

Lord Ashley's case.

Practice in London, 1667.

Locke's relationship to the profession of medicine may be considered from a triple standpoint; first, as a student of medicine; secondly, as a practitioner; thirdly, as a medical philosopher.

I. The Student. Three of his student friends at Westminster School studied medicine, Mapletoft, Needham and Lower. The last named preceded him a year or two at Christ's Church.

The Invisible College--Boyle, Willis, Wallis, Stahl, Wilkins ~~and~~ Wren.

In 1658 or 1659 the senior studentship or fellowship, probably one of the two Faculty fellowships in medicine. Lecturer in Greek and rhetoric, and censor of moral philosophy.

In 1665 with Sir Walter Vane as secretary to an embassy to Brandenburg.

II. The Practitioner. On his return from Brandenburg in 1666 he settled in Oxford as a junior partner or assistant to an old friend, Dr. David Thomas. He had not yet taken his M. B. or M. D., and an application from the Earl of Clarendon to the Vice-Chancellor that he should be allowed to take the bachelorship and doctorship together was refused. He was working at pharmacology for Boyle, to whom he writes about his practice: "He and I are now upon a new sort of chemistry; that is, extracting money out of the scholars' pockets, and if we can do that, you need not fear but in time we shall have the lapis; for he that can get gold and silver out of scholars cannot doubt to extract it anywhere else."

In July 1666 he met Lord Ashley, the famous Earl of Shaftesbury, the Achitophel of Dryden's satire.

Lord Ashley's case.

Practice in London, 1667.

Friendship with Sydenham.

Notes of his practice. Record. Offa. B. M. & Le Bodleian

General factotum.

In 1669 diverted from practice by the Carolina settlement.

Ill-health.

Increasing public business.

Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

Secretary to the Council of Trade.

Continued interest in medicine shown by the fact that in 1673 he took his bachelorship.

In 1675 went abroad, away for four years. After this never in active or continuous practice, though many notable cases in his journals, particularly that of the Countess of Northumberland.

III. The Medical Philosopher. Locke and Sydenham had the same ideas on medicine; namely, that progress could be made only by study and observation, by a return to the old Greek methods. In the Shaftesbury Papers there is a large portion of the introductory chapter of a projected medical work entitled "Ars Medica," from which I quote one or two paragraphs: "He that in physic shall lay down fundamental maxims, and, from thence drawing consequences and raising disputes, shall reduce it into the regular form of a science, has indeed done something to

plete method of cure. In writing a natural history of diseases, every merely philosophical hypothesis should be set aside, and the manifest and natural phenomena, however minute, should be noted with the utmost exactness."

Locke praises Sydenham's method, saying, "I hope the age has many who will follow his example, and by the way of accurate practical observation which he has so happily begun enlarge the history

enlarge the art of talking and perhaps laid a foundation for endless disputes; but, if he hopes to bring men by such a system to the knowledge of the infirmities of men's bodies, the constitution, nature, signs, changes and history of diseases, with the safe and discreet way of their cure, takes much what a like course with him that should walk up and down in a thick wood, overgrown with briars and thorns, with a design to take a view and draw a map of the country." "Hence it came to pass that the world was so filled with books and disputes; books multiplied without the increase of knowledge; the ages successively grew more learned without being wiser or happier, or, if the conveniences of human life chanced to be promoted by any new invention, men were not led to such happy discoveries by the conduct of philosophical speculations, but chance or well-designed experiments taught them to those who employed their time and thoughts about the works of nature more than the maxims of the schools." It is a thousand pities that this work was not completed, as he gives an outline of what he proposes to consider.

Sydenham's plan for the improvement of physic is almost identical: "The improvement of physic in my opinion depends, first, upon collecting as genuine and natural a description or history of diseases as can be procured, and, secondly, upon laying down a fixed and complete method of cure. In writing a natural history of diseases, every merely philosophical hypothesis should be set aside, and the manifest and natural phenomena, however minute, should be noted with the utmost exactness."

Locke praises Sydenham's method, saying, "I hope the age has many who will follow his example, and by the way of accurate practical observation which he has so happily begun enlarge the history of diseases and improve the art of physic, and not by speculative hypotheses fill the world with useless though pleasing visions."

Two other remarkable quotations may be given. He writes to his Dublin friend, Molyneux, "I perfectly agree with you concerning general theories--the curse of the time, and destructive not less of life than of science--they are for the most part but a sort of waking dream, with which, when men have warmed their heads, they pass into unquestionable truths. This is beginning at the wrong end, men laying the foundation in their own fancies, and then suiting the phenomena of diseases, and the cure of them, to these fancies. I wonder, after the pattern Dr. Sydenham has set of a better way, men should return again to this romance-way of physic. But I see it is more easy and more natural for men to build castles in the air of their own than to survey well those that are on the ground. Nicely to observe the history of diseases in all their changes and circumstances is a work of time, accurateness, attention, and judgment, and wherein if men, through prepossession or obstinacy, mistake, they may be convinced of their error by unerring nature and matter of fact. What we know of the works of nature, especially in the constitution of health and the operations of our own bodies, is only by the sensible effects, but not by any certainty we can have, of the tools she uses, or the ways she works by."

In another place he makes use of an apt illustration, saying: "Whether a certain course in public or private affairs will succeed well

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Fox Bourne's Life

a certain course in public or private affairs will succeed well--whether rhubarb will purge or quinquina cure an ague can be known only by experience."

Scattered throughout his journals and letters are many interesting notes and comments. A very happy one is the following: "'Tis not fit to give a patient remedys till one has well examined what is the distemper, unless you think (as is usually doune), that at all hazard something is to be given; a way, I confess, I could never think reasonable, it being better in my opinion to doe no thing, than to doe amiss."

Even in his last years, when his chronic pulmonary trouble was increasing, he was consulted by letter by many distinguished persons, and his illness was much aggravated by a trip to London to see the King, who thought his trouble of the same sort as that which afflicted Locke. To the end he was known as Dr. Locke by the public.

Fox Bourne's Life of Locke.

not see S. so far as he has so much to do – but he hopes to "in a short space to bring it to better terms"

p 330 In 1673 – some say 74 he took the M.B. In Jan '74 he was appointed to one of the two Med-Studentships at Christ.

" 331. 1673 Bill of 31 L. for Med to Lord Shaftesbury's household compounded by "Sydent's order"

" 334 Sydenhams letter to L. about his health. in the Shaftesbury papers viii. no 2.

" 337. In Nov. '75 L. went to France. Journal for '79 is in the B.M. The rest in the Locke papers in possession of Earl Lovelace.

" 352 Manner of making an M.D. at Montpellier described.

" 355 How far L. used the opport. for Med study at M does not appear

" 361 The five bye-paths & jungles

"If a traveller gets a knowledge of the right way, it is no matter whether he knows the infinite windings, bye-ways & turnings where others have been misled: the knowledge of the right secures him from the wrong, & that is his great business"

p 211 Mapletoft. see Wards, Gresham Professors copy in the Brit. Museum. with Wards notes
Took orders in his middle age.

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Bourne calls them "well-paired friends"
L. went to London in '67 & was intimate with him till 1689 the date of S.'s death

p 216 Interesting bill of mortality 1666-67 of London.. 202 deaths for Rickets. interest as to the date of Glissons paper
"Rising of the lights" 309

" 218. good acc of S.'s practice

" 219 S.'s characterization of Locke

" 220-221 acc. of L.'s practice "he cured a case of Angina pectoris" curious how B. should have had this name who did not come into the profession for more than a century

" 221 Medical papers: "Respirationis usus"
2 De Arte Medica or Ars Medica 1669
Given by B. capital. - full of sense
3 "Anatomica" a fragment longer than Ars medica has a sentence in Sydenhams hand at the top. refering at morbid anatomy. Locke

p 228 agrees with him

p 229 (4) Tussis an article on coughs. near the end in S. handwriting is a note on cures by riding - all in Shaftesbury. MSS. Record Office

p 230. 231 Locke's interest in S.'s writings. L. verses prefatory to the 2nd Ed of the Methodus curandi Febres

p 230 L. dedication & prefa. to S. proposed book on the Small pox. never used. It is in the Shaf. papers

vol 1 5 11

p 448. describes minutely an attack of malaria with wh. he suffered. Much inequality of the pulse.

p 454 Memoir "De Phthisi" is in a manuscript vol. in the Bodleian, which was issued by Greenhill in 1845 as anecdota Sydenhamiana (2nd ed. in 1847). Dr G. was not aware that it was ~~on~~ Lockes handwriting "How far the "Extracts" are merely transcripts from Sydenhams notes and how far they include traces of Lockes own work cannot be decided." 793.

p 455. L.'s personal intercourse with S. came to an end in 1683 but they corresp. afterwards. S. death in '89 terminated a friendship of 20 years "and if it may have done much towards inclining the greatest of English ~~philosophers~~ philosophers to pursue his early studies in physic, cannot but have also had a considerable ~~share~~ effect in quickening the philosophical temper of the greatest of English physicians"

p 456. L. & Boyle. B paid much attent to phy. He. work "Memoirs for the Natural History of the Human Blood" was addressed 1683, to

3 10

vol. 1 p 259. L. chafes Mapletoft - as being squeamish towards his own remedies & not "taking physic by the yard" in the new way. L. letters to Mapletoft appeared in the European Mag. vol xiv 1788. The originals were in possession of a grandson of M.'s a surgeon at Chertsey

p. 265. L. ill in 1670 cough. weakness & depress of spirits

p 317 L. writes Mapletoft that he does not see S. so often as he has so much to do - but he hopes to "in a short space to bring it to better terms"

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p 474. Speaks of Damaris Cudworth as having a soul "not of the ordinary alloy"

Vol II p. 1. "that a general freedom is, but a general bondage, that the popular asserters of liberty are the greatest engrossers of it too"

" 3. Lord Salisbury. attended in the Tower by Syd.

" 15 Med School of Leyden. minutely described in his journal

" 45 Review of S's schedula monitoria by L (?) in the Bibliothèque Universelle Sept. 1687

" 484 L to Sloane Dec 27. 1700 L. suspected that he might have debates & he writes to S. asking if he has ever met a case.

" 492 L. still practising in 1701. writes to Sloane about a stubborn case.

p 504 Give Lindorch advice about health.

p 535 "Good counsels are very little effectual in making people more prudent"

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p 243. The excellent letter also to Dr. M. about the pattern set by S; "Easier & more natural for men to build castles in the air of their own than to survey well those that are to be found standing"

p 257 'Think we all face' replied the Sythian to the athenian who wondered how he could go naked in the frost & snow

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Vol II 6

p 65 Dr Goodall, friend of L. - a skillful & persevering disciple of S. & a wonder. S. deducted the schedula monitoria to him

p 67. Inquiring of Serjant Maynard about a herb wh cures leprosy.

p. 79. advises Lumborch about treatment of small-pox in his family.

p 145 Excellent letter in declining the ambassador ship to Fred. the Fort. In it the sentence "I know no such rack in the world to draw out mens thoughts as a well managed bottle"

p 226 Newtons strange quarrel with L. whom he acc of endeav. to embroil him with women". It's apology

p. 234 L. writes to Clarke about some consultat C. wished to have "but my notions in physic are so different from the method which now obtains, that I am like to do little good, and not being of the college can make no other figure here but of an unskilful empiric"

" 242 account of the Molyneux's. William who became his great friend & Thomas whom he had met at Leyden studying medicine. Thomas became a great friend of S. thro L.

" 243 Lockes estimate of S. Excellent "I hope the age has many who will follow his example, and by the way of accurate practical observation which he has so happily begun, enlarge the history of diseases, and improve the art of physic, and not by speculative hypotheses fill the world with useless tho pleasing visions"

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From 60 to 62 Student of Christs. Did not definitely begin med. studies until '66. Became acquainted with Boyle & the members of the Scientific Club wh. afterwards became the Royal Society

p 128. Med reg at Oxford. For the M.B. attend for 3 years at the lectures of the Arabic Prof. and of the Prof of Anat & Med. & a certain no. of disputations in the Med School. after that 4 years to qualify for the MD

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p 372 . To Mapletoft - 1697. Partic enquiry about S. "our good friend S. hath been ill of more than one inclady. &c" "I am much concerned &c" Then in next letter "I am glad to hear that S is ~~better~~ getting out of his big fit"

p 382 Lady Northumberland's illness. - Desc. to Mapletoft. M. consulted S. & got his opinion. L. wrote "The spirit of the prophets is upon the sons of the prophets' I having, in what I have done here, not only proceeded by the same method but used the very remedies he recommended as the main"

p 384. acc of the boy at the Charité with horns in his fingers & toes. Phil. Trans XIX. 1698

p. 406 writes to M. 1678 who was about to enter the church "I confess to you that I like our calling the worse since you have quitted it"

p. 407 . Excellent letter to Mapletoft about his health

p 427 Locke writes to Thoynard ~~asking~~ to come with him to Carolina "where there is a very fine island which they have done me the honour to name after me"

p 446. In 1679 & the four sub years L. did a good deal of pract. "He was still generally spoken of by his friends as Dr Locke and he still regarded himself as before everything else, a doctor". "Out of his journals, letters & other remains it would be easy ~~enough~~ to extract material enough for to fill a volume with illustr of his med. history"

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Copies of Locke's

Medical Papers

Record Office

Aug 1893

Dr. Osler & Dr McCrae.

Fox Bournes Life of Locke. 1876 1716.

Read at Hillside Oct. 1897

vol 1

p. 19. Richard Lower, Walter Needham and John Mapletoft - successful Doctors were fellow students with L. at Westminster School. Dryden too

p 77. Dr Willis of Oxford. High churchman. During the Puritan rule he had the sacraments performed daily in his house wh. was the rendezvous of the Royalists

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From 60 to 62 Student of Christ. Did not definitely begin med. studies until '66. Became acquainted with Boyle & the members of the scientific club wh. afterwards became the Royal Society

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Wells Royal Society - 2 vols.
Morley's Jerome Cardan
Woods. Athenae
Fullers Worthies
Burton anatomy
Fullers History of Cambridge

"~~Fat~~ in the roll of common men" 19

In May 1669 he cured a "case of angina pectoris"
see this particularly

Add Mss, no 5714 . 9B Life of L vol 1. 221

The "Fermenta imaginaria" of Glisson

18

Brit. Mus. Inf 121.

Original Medical Papers by John Locke
presented by Wm Seward Esq

17 pages . small . 9to

Sept. 67

Case 1 . Anatlis Culinaria . Swelling of the feet & legs . disappears at night . Dyspnoea Sept. 11th a purge . Much medicine, stemmed alves.

In Jan Feb 12 March

℞ . Vin. alb. ℥iiii
Gummi gottæ gr xiii

May & June again

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Lockle" &c

1683. Vol II p 455 "He was taken ill with the gout from which of late years he had often suffered, about the end of December the malady flew to his stomach, he suffered Excruciating agonies, and he died on the forenoon of the 21st of January

Missal "mentions as one of the natural causes of Schaflesbury death the sudden cessation of the discharge from his internal abscess"

Dutle describes him under the name Antonius in his Review the false Antonius

"The working ferment of his active mind on his weak body's cask with pain confines would burst the rotten vessel where lost bent But that 'tis tapt to give the treason vent"

Dryden in Albion & Albanius. The King was represented (Act III p 266 Vol VII of Scott's Ed.) by a huge drawing of a man (meaning S.) — & several fanatical heads, who such poison from him which runs out of a tap in his side"

Andersons P of Gt Brit VI p 628

'Tapski' was the name given to S.

add Mgs 5714

23

Jonathan Goddard's Discourse setting for the unhappy Condition of the Practice of Physick in London and offering some means to put it in a better ... 3

Jonathan Goddard Dr of Physick, Fellow of the College of Phy. and of the Royal Soc., and P. of Phy. in Gresham College.

London MDCLXX

a sentence for the Lecture next year

"Whoever with judgement perusseth the London Dispensat. may soon estimate, that an Epitome it may be reduced, how many compositions may be spared, how many Ingredients in every Composition."

urges that phy. make their own medicines

"writing Bills to apothecaries"

urges the phy. to sell their own physic

"There remains one Grand Objection" viz that it will ruin the apothecaries

~~Lon~~ ~~1391.~~ 1172 h. I in leadhem

... Indication schedule in

Christie. Life of the first Earl of Sh. 22.

Vol 1 p 122 (1660

"On his journey to Breda on this occas. Cooper met with an accident by the upsetting of his carriage which caused an inter abscess that was never cured — This misfortune brought him advantage by leading in the year 1666 at Oxford to the acquaintance of John Locke" &c

1683. Vol II p 455 "He was taken ill with the gout from which of late years he had often suffered, about the end of December the malady flew to his stomach, he suffered excruciating agonies, and he died in the forenoon of the 21st of January

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Vol 9 p 454 Scotts Dryden commenting on line "with wh. thou fullerest thy decrepid age" the note says S. was at this period little above sixty years old. "But he was in a state of premature decrepitude; partly owing to natural problem of body, and partly to an inj. wh. he rec'd by an overturn in a Dutch carriage wh he w in A. in 1660 as one of the parliamentary committee"

Faith says that in "the year 1672 he was opened by Mr Knolls the surgeon under the direction of Dr Willis and an issue inserted for the regular discharge of the humour. This one of his biographers has called "the greatest cure that ever was done in the body of man (Raleigh Redivivus p 48)

Vol VII Albion and Albanius

"In a mock account of an apparition, stated to have appeared to Lady Gray it says "Bid Lord Shaftesby have a care of his spigot - if he is left all the plot will run out"

A satire called "The Hypocrite" written by Carryl concludes thus -

'The silver pipe is no support to Isaac
For the corruption of his little man"

A sort of vessel with a turncock was constructed for holding wine which was called a Shaftesbury & used in Royalist taverns

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~~Cur~~ ~~1391.~~ 1172 h. I in leadhem

a survey of the vindicatory schedule in a dialogue between Doctor Black & Doctor Brown with an acc. of my Lord Crachtonius cases printed in the year 1651.

Gives the miracle of Sydenham's cure from a drunken soldier. Quite sleepy

"But O wonderful situation of the Hand! and more wonderful course of the bullet!

See very interest. MSS note by Ward on Sydenham works & those who translated them into Latin for him p. 275

See Gentlemans Magazine 1743. Oct.

In 1682. Tooks Orders & made Rector of Braybrooke in Northn. after St Lawrence Jewry

Locke's letter quotes in MSS. about the Countess Case.

Died 1721 In 914.

III Henry Parman, 1679, 1689 Greek Prof

x E. Stillingfleet. Son of the Gt Bishop 1689-1692

John Woodward 1692-1728

Henry Rembertin 1728

Faith says that in the [illegible]
was opened by Mr Knolls the [illegible]
under the direction of Dr Willis [illegible]
an issue inserted for the regular
discharge of the humour. This [illegible]
of his biographer has called "[illegible]
greatest cure that [illegible]
in the body of man (Raleigh Re-
vious p 48)

Vol VII Albion and Albanius

"In a mock account of an apparition, [illegible]
to have appeared to Lady Gray it says "[illegible]
Lord Shaftesby have a cure of his spe[illegible]
if he is left all the plot will run out"

A satire called "The Hypocrite" written [illegible]
ryl concludes thus —

'The Silver pipe is no support
For the corruption of his little [illegible]

A sort of vessel with a turncock was [illegible]
structed for holding wine which was
called a Shaftesbury & used in Roza[illegible]
Lavernus

Record Office. Shaftesbury Papers VIII. 2. 25

I Casus nobilissi & ivi. domini antonii ashley. Baronis de Cumbarne St Giles In Latin. 4 pages. appears to be an abstract

II A series of 12 ~~questions~~ statements relating to Lord A: case - whether it is better to remove the tube or not. Signed in back J L. 68.

Concilium. abscessus.

1 It is better to heal it up as soon as it may ~~se~~ safely be done, Because it is not convenient to have a constant issue of that depth in that place, if it might be remedied

2 To secure from the danger of a new collection of matter I think it will be

3 convenient not only till the flux of matter be no more than may be well expected from a flesh issue of that depth but that after it hath gradually decreased to that small thing it be kept open at least three or four months at what time soever the flux come to that low ebb, but if it happen after times or in the spring that it be kept open till the [illegible]

IV. Paul De Launne. 12 Capel St 24.

V. T. wurston restore 15

VI. Jonathan Goddard. "he proceeded doctor of physic". Phy gen. t Cromwell 1655 Prof. at Gresham

A discourse selling forth the unhappy condition of the practice of Physic in London 1670

Goddards Drops. Syden speaks of them quae nomine Guttarum Doctoris Goddard

VII John Mapleloft 1631. M D 1667 Cantab 1675 Greek Prof.

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L. 10 Brit Museum June 29th 1899

Wards Lives &c.

Private Copy. Pref. V as to the use of the English tongue in the Lectures advised, ~~test~~ as for the Colin "Whereby the said lectures may become solitary in a short time". Ord 1597

"The solemn lecture of physick" which has to be read twice in the week, 1st lect in Latin, 2nd in English. "And for that every man for his healthes sake will desire to have some knowledge in the art of physick

The Lecturer to follow Fernelius, his method by reading first physiologie, then pathologie and lastly therapeutice"

"Colledge". 'Seaven'. Ward deletes the n in the word honourable (Mr Boyle in the margin "The Spittle of Bedlam)

Wharton. Adenographia

I Gwinne. "Entered on the physic line" Fr. Prof 1596 - 1607

July 17th "he commenced batchelor &c"

"An mores nutricum a puerulis cum lacte imbibantur?" The of the disputation before King James. Dr Gwinn

"An frequens suffitus nicotianae exoticae sit sanis salutaris? Neg.

On the Com. for "Garbling tobacco"

He wrote plays.

II Peter Monnsell

III Thos Winston Dr Fox & Dr Argent were the two last Presi. of the College of Ph. who used to ride on horseback in London to visit their patients

Anatomy Lectures at Gresham College. Dr T. Winston 1659, 1665 2nd Ed. Called "the Compleat anatomy

Record Office. Shaftesbury Papers VIII. 2. 25

I Casus nobilissi & vri. domini antonii ashley Baronis de Lonnbarne St Giles In latin. 4 pages. appears to be an abstract

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Conclusion. abscessus.

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2 To secure from the danger of a new collection of matter I think it will be

3 convenient not only till the flux of matter be no more than may be well expected from a flesh issue of that depth but that after it hath gradually decreased to that small thing it be kept open at least three or four months at what time soever the flux came to that low Ebb, but if it happen after Xmas or in the spring that it be kept open till the beginning of the next winter that the flux be constantly & warily observed and that it be sometimes diligently searched so that by these ways all the security possible may be had that there is not the least sore or hollow left behind unhealed up. And to prevent a fever or other disorder in the blood upon its stopping up it will be necessary then and for some time after to use a spare diet with frequent purging till nature used to the convenience of this discharge may by degrees accustom herself either to master or rent ~~there~~ her(?) humours some other way

4 The pipe now in I conceived to be of the proper length and bigness that may be to keep it open which is not at all to be altered(?) or shortned till you resolve to heal it up. for if you shorten it sooner you heal it sooner too

a long list of the Sydenhams is is given on p 5 of the first Register headed Wonford Eagle Nomina conjugatae. beginning with Thos Syde & Jane Reeves 1560

On p 7. a long list of baptisms at Wonford Eagle almost all sydenhams begin with Elizabeth 1561 d. of Thos Sy. On p 8. occurs the register

Thomas ye Sonne of Witt Sydenham Esq was baptized 10 sept 1624 Jane 22

Photo of outside & p 6 & 8.

for the flesh will certainly grow up still & close the end of the pipe though all be not secure behind. Nor do I see what harm the pipe can do in touching the bottom of the issue, more than the sides, where nature equally endeavours to generate flesh to fill up the cavity as it does at the end. And if the pipe upon any motion of the body should perhaps grab a little (which I believe it will not be very apt to do) all the danger will be the fetching a little blood from this new grown flesh (for there can be no great vessels in that which may be in danger to be broken) which is not of half so much hazard, if any at all more than the pain, as to let it close up but one minute before the time. And to prevent any injury from the stiff silver pipe you may in travel or exercise use a wax candle lent exactly of the length and thickness of the silver pipe.

5 In cold weather once in 7 day at most will be enough to dress it and then the air of the room where it is dressed to be made as warm as conveniently may be

6 In cold weather an injection warming and strengthening and resisting of putrefaction to prevent the harm that may come from the cold air may be convenient to be made use of as often as it may be dressed, but in warm weather may be wholly omitted. And certainly all the year once a week or fortnight, an injection to prevent the growing of a fistula, putrefaction and a fistula being the two great evils that are to be feared and prevented in the long keeping of it open, which is also an answer to the

7 7th Q.

8 I suppose the silver pipe that is now in may be kept in as long as ones pleases without danger or pain

9 Travel & exercise with a text of wax or any such matter as will resist the closing of the sides but be pliant to the motions of the body

may be not only safe but usefull.

10 The longer the parts are used to the pipe the less danger will be from its hurting it the parts accommodating themselves to the figure of the pipe which it constantly uses & by degrees growing stronger and harder where they are pressed by it.

11 Whilst there is a design of healing of it up purging once a fortnight may be useful to divert the humors from flowing to that part but else in respect of the health of the body I suppose there would be less need of purging during this vent (?) than at other times; and perhaps a care of diet will with more advantage to the health subtract the humors than purging which being constant may have other inconveniency

or. T is to be hoped that whilst by careful dressing and injecting the wound is kept open in good condition and the constitution of the body in good temper by a regular diet the flux will rather advantage than injure the health and strength of the body.

III On two sheets joined the questions, ~~which are not elsewhere given~~) and Sir G. Ent's opinion. On the back in Lockes hand. Abscessus. Consilium Sr G Ent. 68.

Questions

1 which is most advisable to resolve to keep it constantly open or to heale it up as soon as conveniently may be

2 whether if it be healed up at all one of these two dangers is not like to follow; Either a new collection of matter the imposthume lying below ye orifice by

Headed [illegible] conjugatee beginning with Thos Syde & Jane Reeves 1561

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Jane 22

Photo of outside & p 6 & 8.

which it vents itself or a feaver upon stopping
if so considerable an issue
3 whether to be healed up at all it be not
if it be ~~possible to be healed~~ ~~be~~ necessary
to keep it open as long as any flux of matter
comes through the pipe more than would be
from an issue of the depth and bigness
of the pipe
4 whether the pipe that is now in be not
of the fittest length and bigness to be worne
constantly to keep it open
5 whether whilst it is best open it be not
best to dresse it but once in two days
especially in cold weather
6 whether whilst it is kept open it be con-
venient to use any injection, how often &
of what sort & to what purpose
7 whether if it be kept long open it will be in
danger of growing in a worse condition
than a simple issue of that depth either
by turning to a foule ulcer or a fistula
or any other way & if there be any such
danger how to be presented.
8 whether the pare keeping in a ~~Silver~~
pipe will without paine keep it open
as long as one pleases
9 whether I may travell in a coach ride
on horse back, boate or use any such
exercise safely with a pipe in of this
length
10 whether if it be kept long open Nature
will not in time so fortify the parts
about the end of the Pipe as to make the

Aug 31 27

Add MGr. 15.642

(189 pp)

Lockes Memorandum book 1679.

Bound with it is Ephemeris. for diary for the year of grace 1679. Paris

careful marginal note in index Jan 16th. Bills of Mortality 19–20000 am. in Paris

Jan 25. For arthritis a receipt

Jan 4th. a Review

Feb. 13 Corzza - Hellebore

Feb. 3rd pieces a a short hand.

April 12. within this year past

great deal

Atlantis

bills set up about Paris with a receipt to kill lice

" " 14 For cephalalgia a receipt

" 23. Sternutation - sneezing powder white hellebore &

" " Dentium dolor. ask whether the Sympathetical powder will not be ?

Many notes in Canada - evidently has been ready the french book

May 8th. sailed for Calais

June 4th. "In being sick of a fever bleeded & after that a jaundice appeared

26

Thomas Sydenham son unto William Sydenham Senior - was married unto Mary Gee in the year of 1655

Next register. Mary Sydenham married in same year

a long list of the Sydenhams is is given on p 5 of the first Register

Headed Winford Eagle Nomina conjugatae. begining with Thos Syde & Jane Reeves 1560

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Photo of outside & p 6 & 8.

which it vents itself or a feaver upon stopping
of so considerable an issue
3 whether to be healed up at all it be not
if it be ~~possible to be healed~~ ~~be~~ necessary
to keep it open as long as any flux of matter
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from an issue of the depth and bigness
of the pipe
4 whether the pipe that is now in be not
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of what sort & to what purpose
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danger of growing in a worse condition
than a simple issue of that depth either
by turning to a foule ulcer or a fistula
or any other way & if there be any such
danger how to be presented.
8 whether the pare keeping in a ~~Silver~~
pipe will without paine keep it open
as long as one pleases
9 whether [illegible]

Mary D of Sir John Jeffrey
Nov 4th 1611. died Aug 1644
10 children

a pleasant sile added did the brethren
of Toller Fratrum sele do for them
on the rating of the in the town
of a small hill, encyclopedied from
the vault of small trade. one may
see the remains of the man. a few
gentle farm house with figures
a long low building with a cost of an
1 F S. D. S. d. H with a hand grasping
a famine can still be seen. The little
church is now - just a well worn front
and a carved stone bed in about the dis-
dr first gone as 3 mile slipes a long down
or rise with shade. To the left in the dis-
nestle little lime of 21 ounces. Reuper
with the chaff hills rising beyond
To the right ~~[illegible]~~ fertile fields. Were
I not for the hopping you enjoy in
the distance

Add Mss. 15.642

(1879/80)

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Bound with A's Ephemeris: for diary for the year of grace 1679. Paris

Carefull marginal note in index Jan 16th. Bells Mortality 12000 am. in Paris

31: Jan 25. for arthritis a receipt 1/2 Mag

an 4th. a Receipt as 1/2 of Quicksilver & Quicksilv. Jews are Hg

Feb. 15 Corrigia - Hellebore recorded under Corrigia

Feb. 3rd pe unes a a shirt hunt

April 12. within these years past Cleaveland

Stretchdent bills set up about Paris with

Alliandis a receipt & Bill hic

" " 14 For ce Balalge à receipt

" 23 Sternutation - Sneezing powder white hellebore.

" " Deutrum dolor. ask white-

he Sympathetical powder will

not be.?

Many notes in Canada - evidently has been ready the french book

May 8th. sailed for Calais

June 4th. "a burning cold ague fever

bleeded & after that a jaundice appeared

7 or 8 from the Wedding crowd, at Wrexford Eagle, in the parish of Englam

Dorset was born sept 10th 1624. The

Sr Denham was born in 1624. The

Sr Clarkes were &c.

The Wexford Eagle is a hamlet &c.

belong

These were prosperous days in the Spider

family. The father as man of affairs

early in from [illegible] in the country

share. The eldest [illegible] having the

[illegible] The young [illegible] & the

[illegible] warranted an extension of the old

[illegible] manor house which had served his

[illegible] grandfather and the [illegible] near the

[illegible] place for the new [illegible] may have

[illegible] been made considerable

In the [illegible] brought home the happy

mother with her new born [illegible]

without misgiving for the future, this

not withstanding secret [illegible] hopes send

as all mothers [illegible], but he might

prove a worthy good & loyal man

from her [illegible] and in many a little

the [illegible] [illegible] so fast approached in

which the whole family might be

involved & in which she herself would

[illegible] a violent death. All the

future greatness of her boy. Of the

old Sword & gentle Sr Benham we

know nothing, or to speak more correctly

we have no records. He read, one

knows everything. Childhood &

youth are among the immutable

temporary Events 1.

33.

very years old

years old

28

[illegible] scours de la

[illegible] has appeared

[illegible] to dead

[illegible] war Human Nature

[illegible] uncovered

[illegible] rd.

[illegible] dies publishes

[illegible] Events 2.

34

[illegible] achilde.

[illegible] han

[illegible] ugler.

[illegible] Bier.

[illegible] laun.

[illegible] the Royal Society

which it vents itself or a feaver upon stop
if so considerable an issue
3 whether to be healed up at all it be not
if it be ~~possible to be healed~~ be necessary
to keep it open as long as any flux of matter
comes through the pipe more than would be
from an issue of the depth and bigness
of the pipe
4 whether the pipe that is now in be not
of the fittest length and bigness to be worn
constantly to keep it open
5 whether whilst it is best open it be not
best to dresse it but once in two days
especially in cold weather
6 whether whilst it is kept open it be
convenient to use any injection, how often &
of what sort & to what purpose
7 whether if it be kept long open it will be in
danger of growing in a worse condition
than a simple issue of that depth either
by turning to a foule ulcer or a fistula
or any other way & if there be any such
danger how to be prevented.
8 whether the pare keeping in a Silver
pipe will without paine keep it open

now as then ~~[illegible]~~ children lamps & calves
are ~~to~~ day the staple products of
Wessex, and one may see the
little sq denham at 2 toddling [illegible]
to his mother at the sight of a stranger
the chubby boy of five shouting
to the shepherd dogs & big with
mimic stout alongside the
men & the older lad of twelve
as stunned a corner crumpover to
redge with a rabbit in his hand
& a snare. Joyous country days
they doubtless were saddened
only by the schooling from the
vicar

Pomeroy
Dorchester

Aug 31 27

Add Mgr. 15.642

(189 pp)

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" " Dentium dolor. ask whether the sympathetical powder will not be ?

Many notes on Canada - evidently has been ready the french book.

May 8th. sailed for Calais

June 4th. "in being sick of a fever bleeded & after that a jaundice appeared notes on a case

June 12th Med notes on Vomiting dis of eye. Icterus, Hernia

" 20th note on Hysteria & hypochondria

" 20 Rheumatism

[illegible] open it is not to be feared that a constant flux of matter from it especially if it should continue to be of any considerable quantity, may very much weaken & emaciate the body & how to be prevented. (Hand w. not Lockes

Sir J. Ent. answers briefly (def. hand to the questions) advise to head it up quickly, "otherwise the ulcer grow fowler & more contumacious & at last turn to a fistula"

(4) The length of the Pipe is to be lessened if ye inward parts of ye Liver be hurt thereby. The usage in 5 freq. dressing & frequent injections advises purgation frequently and "as much or more convenient it will be for ye Lord to use constantly ye Bier Drinks"

(11) "if thin gleet issue thence will endanger ye emaciating ye Lord.

Next sheet. Dr Micklethwait Consilium. Questions given. Look in Lockes hand 68

which it vents itself or a feave
if so considerable an issue
3 whether to be healed at any all
if it be ~~possible to be healed~~
to keep it open as long as any flu
comes through the pipe more tha
from an issue of the depth an
of the pipe
4 whether the pipe that is now
of the fittest length and bigness
constantly to keep it open
5 whether whilst it is best of
best to dresse it but once in
especially in cold weather
6 whether whilst it is kept
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of what sort & to what purp
7 whether if it be kept long open it
danger of growing in a wor
than a simple issue of the
by turning to a foule ulcer
or any other way & if there
danger how to be presente
8 whether the pare keeping
[illegible]

now as the
~~[illegible]~~ children lamps &
are ~~to~~ day the staple pr
wessex, and one may
little by denham at 2
this mother at the sight of a strange
the clubby boy of five shouting
to the sheppard dogs & big with
mimic strut alongside the
men & the older lad of twelve
as stunned a corner crimgone the
ridge with a rabbit in his hand
& a snare. Joyous county days
they doubtless were saddened
only by the schooling from the
rear

Pomey
Dorchester

July 3rd. Fragment in Amity

21st. Mama. Tussis

Aug 1. For a rheum of paper for Dr Thomas
T. O

Monday Aug 15th.

From London to Rochester 26
" R. to Sittingbourn 11
To Leeds const.
To Olantigh 7

Found Mr B? sick in his stomach having
taken a clyster some time before and his
pulse very quick so that there was no ?
C.B. Fever. ~~[illegible]~~ ἀπυρεξία and his tongue very
white
Full daily notes of the case until the
~~[illegible]~~ with a Dr Jacob Nausea
vomiting much sweating
notes interspersed of Dr Jacobs practice
& of an apparition to a Mr J. at Merton College.
Then goes on with C.B. case. By Sept 8th C B was
well.
The follows an account of Sockes own
illness.
Sept 5th felt ~~[illegible]~~ in the night "ill in
my stomach". 6th a violent sweat
& pain in the head. It irregularity of the
pulse - now quick now sober for
several days
2. whether ~~the~~ it were from any ἰδιοσυ
νκρασία any pulse having some
thing of this inequality even in the time

of my health, in from ye nature of the disease.

2. whether it ~~[illegible]~~ the sweat were a crisis of the distemper which was epidemical & very apt to run into a continued fever which was all in this country & as far as I hear all over England

Sept 9th goes in with C.B. notes who continued in drinking the claret & eating flesh

2. in his care

11th.

2. was taken again with my sweating fit which held me as before 12 hours but without any pain in the head or other sickness, I drank nothing but claret all this day

21st still notes in C.B.

26th Treats Mrs Thornhills gardener for a fit of quartan & desc his case

on the 29. Mrs Thornhill gave him a long prescription for Epilepsy She had it from Mrs Cooper

arrived in Lond on Oct. 3rd.

notes on fever (10th) hooping cough (11th) hysteria Rhachis venerea elmina. Mola.

Nov 27. Bills of mortality grew in over the week before

[illegible] always open it is not to be feared that a constant flux of matter from it especially if it should continue to be of any considerable quantity, may very much weaken & emaciate the body & how to be prevented. (Hand w. not Locker

Sir. 9 Ent. answers briefly (dif. hand to the questions) advise to head it up quickly, "otherwise ye ulcer grow fowler & more contumacious & at last turn to a fistula"

(4) The length of the Pipe is to be lessened if ye inward parts of ye Liver be hurt thereby. The urages in 5 freq. dressing & frequent injections advises purgation frequently, and "as much or more convenient it will be for ye Lord to use constantly ye Bier Drinks"

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this [illegible]
the chubby boy of five shouting
to the sheepheard dogs & big with
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as stirred a corner crumpover the
ridge with a rabbit in his hand
& a snare. Joyous country dogs
they doubtless were saddened
only by the schooling from the
vicar

Pomeroy
Dorchester

5. Quartana. no ment. of Jesuits bark. 29

~~2. & 13. Two of Dropsy in~~

April & May 1670.

Febris inflammation. Lad of 18.

6 One of soft fever wh he treated

nearly every day from 26th June

ll its fatal issue on 11th of (16th)

July

Nephritis. pain in lumbar region.

7 Case of dis of the kidneys

ardor urinae. Stranguria (a small dot between the n & a)

(another of structure? in July)

one of colic in August

abortus Dr D Ashley.

one of fever wh. occup him

a day from 19th. Aug till

Question

danger it may bring by rubbing upon them in any Exercise, very little or none at all

11 Whether during the time it is kept open frequent purging be necessary & how often

12 Whether if it should be kept always open it is not to be feared that a constant flux of matter from it Especially if it should continue to be of any considerable quantity, may very much weaken & emaciate the body & how to be prevented. (Hand w. not Locke)

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IV Next sheet. Dr Micklethwait Consilium.

Questions given. Look in Locke's hand 68

32

Contemporary Events 1.

Harvey years old 33.

years old

years old

scours de la

le

las appeared

ton died

l war

Human nature

n entered

ord.

dia published

ry Events 2.

34

achilide

han

ugler.

the Royal Society

6

Dr. M. advises to keep it open. purge once in 14 or 20 days, "sic cogitavit"
name not signed

V. Dr Glisson. Single page. "An answer to the Quaryes proposed. September 26°/1668
Glissons hand. diff at any rate from the others
Advises to keep it open, dress once a day & injections

VI. Dr Clark. advises to heal it up & against frequent purging

VII. Dr Sydenhams (on sep. page)

VIII. Monsieur de Beaupreaux (Beaupre) his letter to Mr Brown translated into English
(apr 69 Ld Ashleys care in Locke's handwr in the back

Sr I have read over with extraord satisfaction the relation you were pleased to send me of Lord Ashleys sickness and in the perusal of it I can hardly determine myself whether I ought to admire more in it the wise and timely proceedings of my Lords Physicians in the Exactness of the author of the relation both for the Elegancy of his style and his judicious remarks which he hath ~~both~~ illustrated his narrative I must needs say though it be to my owne confusion that I am not able to give Mr Locke thanks with my own penne for this favour and his particular expressions of civility to my selfe towards the latter end of his relation

15. Quartana. no ment. of Jesuits bark. 29

~~12. & 13. Tues of Dropsy in~~

April & May 1670.

Febris inflammation. Lad. of 18.

16 Obs of infl fever wh he treated
nearly every day from 26th June
till its fatal issue on 11th of (16th)
July

nephritis. pain in lumbar region.

17 case of dis of the kidneys

18 ardor urinae. Stranguria (a small dot between the n & a)
(another of structure? in July)

... August

7

but much desire him to be contented to receive
my just acknowledgement thereof by your medi-
cation which favour I hope you will not refuse
me, because having ended my divinity studies
in the year 1626 I have not since exercised
myself in writing the Latin tongue which upon
this occasion would be absolutely necessary for
me in order to the compliance both with my
duty & inclination therein

Now as for my Lords disease I shall content
myself only to make this remarkable that
his body must needs have been extremely
foule when his distemper came to its full
maturity which having been a long while
a growing (with submission to better judge-
ments) I conceive might have been pre-
vented with seasonable purgative medicine
his often vomitings and so many hundred
baggies full of corrupt matter which were
taken out of his side were sufficient proofs
of this truth.

But in this question nothing is so material
anon at present to be considered as whether
or no my Lords side is always to be kept
open as it is at present

Concerning which I shall deliver my
opinion thus. that the second breaking
out of the ulcer and the being forced to
open anew my Lords side to take out
more baggies which were growne since it
has been shut is a great evidence to me
that the ordinary remedies which have
been made use of are ineffeceacious to pre-
vent the growth of this disease. So that
unless there be found out others more

8

powerful to produce that effect (which I
believe must be chymical) it were a madness
to shut up the ulcer. If I were to undertake
this cure I should hope to have a success
event of it by means of the efficacy of
some purgatives which I have as also
by the application of a topical remedy
which I have often made use of and
always with success in such like cases.
I have not as yet found any Imposthume
so hard to be dissolved but that it has
made it run in three days with very little
payne and trouble to the patient and in
a short time cured it. This should be
my first application after which I would
purge his Ld^t and this I would reiterate
from month to month until I found there
were no matter left to run by the silver pipe
and then I would let it cloase &c.

Your most humble ser.

L. de Briolay de Beaupreau

IX Draft of Locke's letter to M Beaupre
(on back A. Mr Beaupre
71 Ld Ashley's case)

M Latin

~~Jan 20~~ 20 Jan 7 0/1 at bottom of page
must have this translated

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July

nephritis. pain in lumbar region.

17 case of dis of the kidneys

18 ardor urinae. Stranguria (a small dot between the n & a
(another of structure? in July)

19 one of colic in August

20 abortus Dr D Ashley.

28 one of fever wh. occup him
every day from 19th. Aug till
sept. 2nd when his patient died

[illegible] & V.C. of the Univ. of Oxf.

Mr Vice Chancell^r and Gentlemen

I am very well assured that Mr John Lock a Master of Arts and Student of ~~Christ~~ XF Church has employed his tyrone in the Study of Phisiq to so good purpose that he is in all respects qualified for the Degree of Dr in that Faculty, for which he has also full tyrone; But havening not taken the Degree of Batchelor in Phisiq he has desired that he may be dispensed with to accumulate that Degree, which appeares to me a very modest and reasonable request, he professing himself ready to perform the exercise for both Degrees. I therefore very willingly give my consent that at Dispensac'on to that Purpose be propounded for him.

I am Mr Vice Chancell^r & Gentlemen
Your very affection Servt
Clarendon C

Berkshire House
3° Nov^ris 1666

1878. p 270 acc of the Venables in the Recognizance Rolls of Chest

---

[illegible]ontemporary Events 1.
[illegible]arvery years old 33.
[illegible]oyle 5 years old
[illegible]denham 8 years old

[illegible]scartes' Discours de la methode
[illegible]ltons Lycidas appeared

[illegible]bert Burton died

[illegible]breath of Civil war
[illegible] treating on Human nature
[illegible]y Clenham entered Oxford.
Religio medici published

[illegible]temporary Events 2.
34

[illegible]sons de Rachilde

[illegible]es Leviathan

Compleat-Angler.

Restoration

[illegible]rporation of the Royal Society

(1) He was all a kitchen maid of the Ashley house with drops Sept 1667 again in Jan Feb & March 1667-68 and May & June

Tursi sicca J Lock. puer. 15

2 In apr & may he pres for a hard cough with wh one of his cousins a boy of fourteen & the son of his uncle Peter L. was troubled

3 and he cured one child of Nifl fever in June: "faucium dolor et inflammatio

(4) Hydrops comes after. this just the word written and opposite a prescription

5 and another of hysterics in Nov of the same year.

6 Febris Jaune Prince virgo. 19 an. March 16. Horrore et rigore correptus est. Throat sore

7 He visited a "sturdy youth" laid up with Rh. every day below

[illegible] always with success in such like cases. I have not as yet found any Imposthume so hard to be dissolved but that it has made it run in three days with very little payne and trouble to the patient and in a short time cured it. This should be my first application after which I would purge his Ldt and this I would reiterate from month to month until I found there were no matter left to run by the silver pipe and then I would let it cloase &c.

Your most humble ser

L. de Brolay de Beaupreau

IX Draft of Lockes letter to M Beaupre
(on back. A. Mr Beaupre
71 Ld Ashley's case)

In Latin

~~Jan 20~~ 20 Jan 70/1 at bottom of page must have this translated

Add Mss 5714

28th of Aug & Sept. 19th. when he left him to cont to use the medic and in March 1st. he was able to dect him convalescent.

8. case Maculae rubrae.

9 Lichen cum dolore.

~~6. In same March he treated a gist for fever, besides presc for 2 or 3 minor maladies and~~

10 in "May 1669 he cured a case of angina pectoris"

Car: Morgan:

Suffocationem patiebatur et angostiam pectoris et coram collum" also pain in left side. Gave theriac & occul. cancr.

~~8 & 9. Case of Erysipelas & Gonorrhoea in Jan 1669-70. One~~

11 Morbilli long report

12. Hydrops April '70. Sid at 30

~~13 of Quartan again in March.~~

~~14~~ 13 Erysipelas. Sydenham little prescription

15 Gonorrhoea virulenta

14 another malady not specified with which William Sydenham appear the son of his great friend was affected in the same month

---

...ys Case Record office. 31 Sept. 1st.

...ts. 2 in latin one in ...t latin one is in small ...n number & very closely ...mary history of two pages ...ount of June 12th. (This ...e copied) The daily ...t Nov 3rd ... an abstract in 4 ...act in a letter to Abbe ...r Eux) ...ich one which ...t. At 4 tends to July 25 ... daily acc of the flux. ...nnia eadem) & purges ... the sinus small

---

...VIII. no 2 30

...ly Keeper of the Public ...14

...d. Clarendon to Dr John Fell. Dean of Ch Church ... & V.C. of the Univ of Oxf.

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...ydenham 8 years old

...escartes: Discours de la methode

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...obert Burton died

...Breakf of Civil war

...Treating in Human nature

...ydenham entered Oxford.

...Religio medici published

...temporary Events 2. 34

...sons de Rachilde

...be Leviathan

...Compleat-Angler.

...Restoration

...rporation of the Royal Society

To copy. beginning. — Sydenhams sons case p. 12. & 13

Morbilli 7° March $\frac{69}{70}$. W. Sydenham puer. 11 an.
horrore et rigore calor preturnat sed levis
defluxio narium, somnolentia tussi anorexia
2° Rigor et horror et omnia haec symptomata
aucta urgu? ad diem
4° Tung dry, fere inc. diff of breathing
5 Vespere apparent aliquot. in ?? parvae
maculae rubrae.
6. Over the whole face maculae rubrae
whole body covered. tussis, inc diff
anorexia.
7. desquamatio E fronte.
8

& 15

p. 14 Febris inflammatoria. 26th Jn possibly
typhoid. fatal. bottom side of page

p. 16. begin Ardor. urinae. — to bottom
of page.

p 17. abortus in mid of page. to
Febris. J. Greg. vir. 32.

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(on back. A. Mr Beaupre
71 Ld Ashley's case)
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~~Jan 20~~ 20 Jan 70/1 at bottom of page
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Lord Ashleys Case Record Office. 31

~~Four~~ transcripts. 2 in latin one in Sept. 1st.
English. The first latin one is in small
quarto pages, 12 in number & very closely
written. a preliminary history of two pages
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2nd latin one is an abstract in 4
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Beaupre (or Eux)
4th is the English one which we
have copied. It extends to July 25
Fathers record is a daily acc of the flux
& injections - (omnia eadem) & purges
(injectio facta
Tho October less & the sums small

Shaftesbury Papers VIII. no 2 30

33rd - 35 Report Deputy Keeper of the Public
Records. p 314
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desired that he may be dispensed with to
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2° Rigor et horror et omnia haec symptomata auda argu? ad diem

4° Tung dry, fere inc. diff of breathing

5 Vespere apparent aliquot. in ! ? parvae maculae rubrae.

6. Over the whole face maculae rubrae whole body covered. tussis, inc diff anorexia.

7. disappearing E fronte.

8

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[illegible]

always with success in [illegible]

I have not as yet found an[illegible]

so hard to be dissolved [illegible]

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Payne and trouble to the pat[illegible]

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my first application after which [illegible]

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were no matter left to run by [illegible]

and then I would let it clear [illegible]

Your most h[illegible]

L. de Broday [illegible]

IX Draft of Locke's letter to [illegible]

(on back. A. Mr Beaupre

71

In Latin

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Tho October less & the sums small

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Contemporary Events 1.

33.

Harvey years old

Boyle 5 years old

Cleveham 8 years old

Descartes' Discours de la Methode

Cultus Lycidas appeared

Robert Burton died

Breath of Civil war

Treatise on Human nature

Cleveham entered Oxford.

Religio medici published

Contemporary Events 2.

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Febris. J. Greg. vir. 32.

Shaftesbury absent

Drake "an imitator of Dry.

Dryden in albion & albanus
Takes he was called See Christie II 428-435

L. 10

Lord Ashleys Case Record Office. 31

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Robert Burton died

Outbreak of Civil war

Treatise on Human nature

Sydenham entered Oxford.

Religio medici published

42	10		
43	11		
44	12		
45	13		
46	14	Became a Westminster boy under the famous Dr Busby	
47	15		

ar	age		Contemporary Events 2. 34
48	16	Sydenham ~~took the~~ graduated M B. Oxford	
49	17		
50	18		Glissons de Rachitide
51	19		Hobbes Leviathan
52	20	Junior student at Christ Church Oxford	The Compleat Angler.
53	21		
54	22		
55	23	B.A. Oxford	
56	24		
57	25		
58	26	M.A. Oxon	
59	27	Senior student (Fellow) of Ch. Church	
60	28	~~Greek~~ Lecturer on Greek	The Restoration
61	29	Father died	
62	30	Lecturer on Rhetoric	incorporation of the Royal Society

Taksi [illegible] called See Christie II 428-435

L. 10

75	43	] residence	
year	age		Contemporary Events 1. 33.
1632	0	Born at Wrington, Somerset, "a pious & affectionate mother" who ~~His~~	Harvey years old
1633	1	~~Mother~~ died young; carefully trained	Boyle 5 years old
1634	2	by his father. Boyhood spent	Sydenham 8 years old
1635	3	at Pensford	
1636	4		
1637	5		Descartes' Discours de la méthode
1638	6		Miltons Lycidas appeared
1639	7		
1640	8		Robert Burton died
1641	9		outbreak of Civil war
1642	10		Hobbes Treatise on Human nature Sydenham entered Oxford.
1643	11		Religio medici published
1644	12		
1645	13		
1646	14	Became a Westminster boy.	
1647	15	under the famous Dr Busby	

year	age		Contemporary Events 2. 34
1648	16	Sydenham ~~took the~~ graduated M B. Oxford	
1649	17		
1650	18		Glissons de Rachitide
1651	19		Hobbes Leviathan
1652	20	Junior student at Christ Church Oxford	The Compleat-Angler.
1653	21		
1654	22		
1655	23	B.A. Oxford	
1656	24		
1657	25		
1658	26	M.A. Oxon	
1659	27	Senior student (Fellow) of Ch. Church	
1660	28	~~Greek~~ Lecturer on Greek	The Restoration
1661	29	Father died	
1662	30	Lecturer on Rhetoric	incorporation of the Royal Society

THOMAS LINACRE

37.

Year	age		Contemporary Events 3. 35
1663	31		
1664	32		
1665	33	Secretary of the Embassy of Sir Walter Vane to the Elector of Brandenburg	Kenelm Digby died
1666	34	Acquaintance with Lord Ashley.	Great Plague in London. Ms Paradise Lost
1667	35	Essay on Toleration written. In London	Glisson President of the Royal College of Physics
1668	36	Operation on Lord Ashley. F.R.S. Respirationis usus written. Anatomica written	
1669	37	De arte medica written. Attended Sydenham's son with measles. Draft of the Carolina Constitution.	
1670	38		
1671	39		
1672	40	Visit to France with Mapletoft & the Counties of Northumberland. Secretary of Presentations.	
1673	41	Secretary of Council of Trade and Plantations	
1674	42	M.B. Oxford. Medical Student (Fellow) of X ch.	Milton died
1675	43	residence in France at Montpellier & Paris	
1676	44		Sydenham M.D. Cantab.
1677	45	attending Early Northern as Phys. Paris	Glisson died
1678	46		

Studying medicine & natural philosophy practising in Oxford with Dr David Thomas

In Lord Ashley's fam as Physic & Tutor. Practising actively in London

Year	age		Contemporary Events 4. 36
1679	47	Journal full of medical notes. In active practice	
1680	48		
1681	49	close connection with Sydenham	
1682	50		
1683	51		
1684	52		Tractatus de Podagra of Sydenham
1685	53		
1686	54		
1687	55		
1688	56		
1689	57		
1690	58		Sydenham died
1691	59		Boyle died
1692	60		
1693	61		
1694	62		
1695	63		

with Lord Shaftesbury again

THOMAS LINACRE

First page of a draft of ~~a paper~~
'Thomas Linacre', no. 5066.

[written in Baltimore, ~~not published~~]
used in the published paper, 1908, p.9.

THOMAS LINACRE.

by

William Osler, M. D., Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University.

If, instead of a rude, uncerémonious, thrusting into this breathing world, a choice were offered a man--as in the dream of Er, the Pamphylian--of the place and date of his nativity, I doubt not that he would choose the days and circle of Pericles or the days and circle of Lorenzo the Magnificent. If the latter, let me quote a brief description by the hand of a master.[1] "The palace of the Medici formed a museum, at that period unique, considering the number and rarity of its art treasures.....Its Library contained the costliest manuscripts, collected from all quarters of Europe and the Levant. The guests who assembled in its halls were leaders in that intellectual movement which was destined to spread a new type of culture far and wide over the globe. The young sculptor (he is speaking of Michael Angelo) sat at the same board as Marsilio Ficino, the interpreter of Plato; Pico della Mirandola, the phoenix of oriental erudition; Angelo Poligiano, the unrivalled humanist and melodious poet;.....with artists, scholars, students innumerable, all in their own departments capable of satisfying a youth's curiosity by explaining to him the particular virtues of books discussed, or antique works of art inspected. Rarely at any period of the world's history, perhaps only in Athens between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, has culture,in the highest and best sense of the word, prospered more intelligently and peacefully than it

1. J. A. Symonds' Life of Michael Angelo, Vol. I.

The clinical features of Heart Block
(Stokes Adams disease)

39

Outline of an 'Introduction'

[possibly? for A System of Medicine - by Osler & McCrae
1st published in 1907.

also

a note upon typhoid fever and the attitude of the public & of the profession towards it.

The clinical Features of Heart Block
(Stokes Adams Disease)
by
William Osler MD FRS. Regius Prof &c

42.

In 1903 I described a series of cases of Stokes-Adams disease, reviewed the literature, in part, and suggested the more careful study of the question with reference to ~~the~~ Paskells heart-block, in which lay possibly the explanation of the remarkable symptoms. Work on the subject has progressed with remarkable rapidity in all directions — anatomical, physiological, pathological, clinical. The anatomical ... of Humblet and of Tawara ... Knowledge of the auriculo-ventricular ... of Stanley-Kent. The researches of ... reveal a system of cardio-... plexity uniting the rt auricle and ... histological, tinctorial and embryo-... The auricular fibres differ ... and the two are joined ... bundle, a macroscopic structure ... lies just below the membranous ... in fibres which pass to the ... ventricular walls ... fibres ... and

41.

Part of a draft for a paper

Introduction

40.

1 The Evolution of Clinical Medicine

Four periods. 1. Observation — Element from the Greeks to Vesalius

2. Anatomy & Morbid anatomy.

3 The study of function rise of Physiology. 4 The causes of disease

II The paths of the future

1 Investigation

2. Practice

3 The evolution of the general practitioner

43

44

The whole complicated mechanism of the profession in all its relations is designed for the prevention of the cure of disease. Of the three great divisions of our army the investigators are far in advance and there is more knowledge available than we can get the people to utilize. In the case of Typhoid fever the condition under which epidemics prevail are now very well known but in many places it is impossible to make this knowledge effective. Not so much ignorance as apathy is to blame for the wide spread prevalence of the disease throughout the limited states. Could we put into practice known similar laws thousand lives cycled to lived annually. The absence of proper sanitary organization in many places and the ... of the ... and the ... to do anything and public opinion is not feeble to act until roused by the disorders of a more wide spread of that epidemic than usual.

THE CUNARD STEAM SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

R.M.S. "CAMPANIA"

1904

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(Stokes Adams Disease)

by

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41.

28A

Part of a draft for a paper

"The Clinical Features of Heart Block
(Stokes Adams Disease)"

[written after 1905 as Sir William quotes a paper published that year. Probably not for the article by William Osler & A. Keith in A System of Medicine - Allbutt & Rolleston, 1909]

The 1903 paper here mentioned, is 246 (from Lancet) in Coll. Papers.

On fol. 45 he says he has seen ten cases since 1903. In the 1909 art. he says 9. But this paper was evidently written after the 1909 art.?

42

of Hamblet and of Tawara
- bundle of the auricula-ventricular
of Stanley - Kent. The researches of
have revealed a system of cardiac
plexly uniting the ~~it~~ auricle and
. histological, functional and embryo-
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ricular and the two are joined
ir bundle, a macroscopic structure
th lies just below the membranous
nt ~~and~~ in fibres which pass to the
muscles and ~~of~~ ventricular wall.
In some animals ~~can~~ these ~~fibres~~ can be seen, and

43

Tawara with those of Purkinje much dispute.
attempts were made by His, to
cut the auricula-ventricular bundle
a case was admitted to my
ually favorable opportunity for the
k and I handed it over to Dr
ell assistants, who had had
training in the wards. A second
ion in the course of the winter, and
e greatest care, the then began a
the production of heart-block in
lts of this work have appeared in
no 1906 of the Journal of Experi-
nclusions ~~of this~~ may be thus

44

3

several interesting observations
had already" reported a typical
se in which there was found a
the septum just below the pulmonic orifice
Stengel reports the case of a man
aged 5-7 with typical Stokes-Adams attacks and ~~slow~~
pulse heart block. Post-mortem a sclerotic lesion was
found at the upper part of the septum involving the bundle
of His. Hay's

-James Bard-

Hirschfelder tells me that Schmoll in San Francisco has had
a case with

James Bard.

(1) Centralblatt für Klin. Med. 1892.
(2) Am. Jr. of the Med. Sciences. Dec. 1904
& British Medical Journal. 1905 II

R.M.S. "CAMPANIA"

[1907]

The clinical Features of Heart Block
by (Stokes Adams Disease)

William Osler MD FRS. Regius Prof &c

42

In 1903 I described[1] a series of cases of Stokes-Adams disease, reviewed the literature, in part, and suggested the more careful study of the question with reference to ~~the~~ Paskells heart-block, in which lay possibly the explanation of the remarkable symptoms. Work on the subject has progressed with remarkable rapidity in ~~the past two years~~ all directions — anatomical, physiological, pathological & clinical. The anatomical studies of Retzer, of Breaunig of Humblet and of Tawara have extended ~~and~~ our knowledge of the auriculo-ventricular muscle bundle of His and of Stanley-Kent. The researches of Tawara in Aschoffs laboratory reveal a system of cardio-motor fibres of great complexity uniting the rt auricle and ventricle & characterized by histological, tinctorial and embryological ~~difference~~ peculiarities. The auricular fibres differ somewhat from the ventricular and the two are joined by the auriculo-ventricular bundle, a macroscopic structure 2-4 mm in breadth which lies just below the membranous septum and spreads out ~~into~~ in fibres which pass to the papillary muscles and the ventricular walls ~~and which~~ In some animals, sheep & calves these fibres can be seen, and

1 Lancet 1903. II

43

they have been identified by Tawara with those of Purkinje[2] about which there has been so much dispute.
From the physiological side attempts were made by His, by Humblet and by Hering to cut the auriculo-ventricular bundle. In the winter of 1904-05 a case was admitted to my wards which offered an exceptionally favorable opportunity for the clinical study of heart block and I handed it over to Dr Erlanger, one of Prof. Howells assistants, who had had the advantage of a thorough training in the wards. A second case came under observation in the course of the winter, and both were studied with the greatest care. He then began a series of experiments upon the production of heart-block in ~~animal~~ dogs and the results of his work have appeared in the No 1904 and Jan. No 1906 of the Journal of Experimental medicine. His conclusions ~~of his~~ may be thus summarized: —

44

From the pathological side several interesting observations[3] have been made. Seudler had already[1] reported a typical case of Stokes Adams disease in which there was found a cartilaginous tumour of the septum just below the ~~pulm~~ orifice of the pulmonary artery. Stengel[2] reports the case of a man aged 57 with typical Stokes-Adams attacks and ~~slow~~ ~~pulse~~ heart block. Post-mortem a sclerotic lesion was found at the upper part of the septum involving the bundle of His. Hay[3]

Hirschfelder tells me that Schmoll in San Francisco has had a case with

James Bovell.

James Bovell.

(1) Centralblatt für Klin. Med. 1892.
(2) Am. Jr. of the Med. Sciences. Dec. 1904
(3) British Medical Journal. 1905 II

In the short interval which has elapsed work has progressed with great rapidity in all directions

Anatomical

Physiological

Pathological

Chemical

46.

Outline of an address on tuberculosis

probably material for

"What the Public can do in the Fight Against Tuberculosis; Tuberculosis Exhibition and Conferences, Oxford, Nov. 8-13, 1909. Oxford, Printed for Private Circulation by Horace Hart.

45

I propose in this paper to review the clinical features of heart-block in the light of these recent observations. I have ~~an exceedingly interesting~~ a second series of exceedingly interesting cases. The condition cannot be very uncommon as I have seen ten patients since my first report, ~~not all~~ most of them typical cases of heart-block, and I have had letters from physicians about other cases.

few get the dis. — fever still die (2) Narrower Problem — the measures against the disease.

Object of the Exhibition. (1) To wake you up — Public & Doctors to the Importance of the

2 To show you what has been done — (3) to stimulate local effort.

What can you do here? deaths annually.

1st. Get a full knowledge of your Existing — Com notification — no proper control without

2nd Organize your campaign. (a) Dispensary for the poor — Con with Inf. (b) Provision for Early cases. (1) homes. (2) shelters disp. (3) tuberculin Sanitoria — Rippard Common, an object lesson.

4. Provision for advanced cases.

Campaign of Hope — an old & wily enemy — long up hill fight — Victory — not in sight of the fight.

13, NORHAM GARDENS, OXFORD.

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276 in C.R.

Prev of the germ. - So many infected - so few get the dis. - fever still die (2) Narrower Problem - the measures against the disease.

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13, NORHAM GARDENS, OXFORD.

In the short
great rapids
Anatomical
Physiological
Pathological
Chemical

48.

Outline of the Address
"The Evolution of Medicine in Germany"
delivered in 1911 (at Oxford?)

[not published in full but outline
printed by Oxford Univ. Press in July 1911
(see at p. 71 of large scrap book of Sir William's
writings at year 1911: No. 3577) for distribution
at the time of delivery of the address]

VV.4.5.

47.

1 Two Impression – 1 Sadness. Bt. home
There are 70–75 000 deaths Tragedy. a year. 4–500,000
2. Thankfulness. – death rate cut in half
optimism: & traced mer in our Knowledge

2. Two Problems in Tuberculosis (1) The wider
one in Connection with General Health Cond.
(a) Better housing (b) Better food = pure, milk less
drink (c) Personal Hygiene. – wide spread
Prev of the germ. – So many infected – so
few get the dis. – fever still die (2) Narrower
Problem – the measures against the disease.

3 Object of the Exhibition. (1) To wake you
up – Public & Doctors – the Importance of the
2 To show you what has been done – (3)
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4. What can you do here? deaths annually.
1st. Get a full knowledge of your Ending – Com
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In the short
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Anatomical
Physiological
Pathological
changes

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VV. 4. 5.

~~Laws ... with ... characters~~
~~English. French. German.~~
~~The three outstanding features of German medicine~~
(1)

III Shifting centres of medical Thought 15th & 16th cent. Italy. 17th cent. Harvey & Sydenham in England. 18th century. Holland. Boerhaave. Early 19th century France. Later 19th century. Germany Austria Vienna school. Skoda. – Rokitanski – Germany

IV Johannes Müller – Gt investig – comp. anat. Physiologist – Gt. breeder of men. Schwann Dubois, Henle. v. Helmholtz. Reichert, Remak & Virchow

V. Virchow. Life. B. Pom. 1821. Gym. Coelin Good linguist. 1839. Ent. F. W. Military Institute. – . Von. H. enlevé 1.9. before

In the sho
great rap
Anatomical
Physiological
Patholog-
chemical

50 2

Joh. Müller, Degree in 1843., Such. Skill released from mil. duties. Made ass. to Prosector Froriep at Charite. In 1846. Succeeded him. In 1847 made lect. on Pathology. Formed his famous archiv. In 1848. Typhus Epidemic in Silesia. report - strong criticism of Gov. Dismissed. In 1848 called to Tourgbury. In 1856. back to Berlin - nearly 1/2 century of Extraor activity. (1) The leading pathologist & teacher of Europe (2) Editor of the most progressive med. Journal. (3) Municipal Councillor for 40 years (4) ardent sanitary reformer (5) Radical politician member of the Prussian diet & afterwards of the Imperial Parliament (6) Anthropologist & archaeologist

Scarcely a subject in medicine that he did not illuminate but his famous Cellular Pathology published in 1858 revolutionized our conception of disease. Schwann had [illegible] structural constituents

49

I Introductory

5 Sections or Depts of Med. (1) The manifestations of disease. Symptoms. Hippocrates & Observation 2 Changes inside corresponding - Morbid anatomy. Morgagni 3 Causes of disease - Etiology. Phila. Outbreak 4. Prophylaxis - the Prevention. (5) Cure.

II ~~Medicine - one & the same in all lands - with special characters English. French. German.~~
~~The three outstanding features of German medicine~~
(1)

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Scarcely a subject in medicine that he did not illuminate but his famous Cellular Pathology published in 1858 revolutionized our conception of disease. Schwann had shown that the ultimate structural constituents of the body were cells - the activities of which constituted life - Omnis cellula e cellula diver... Life was normal - i.e. health was maintained so long as the equilibrium of the cells was not disturbed - when this border was over stepped there was abnormal action, or disease - But all disease was a manifestation of life and of life in the cell - not an entity apart from it. Gave us

Public duty -

(2) And from his death bed he sent his potential message. - to many a hard saying in this democratic age. "Trust the people and work for them and you will not fail of reward"

Personal reminiscences - works.

(1) Ex tr worker
(2) clear Teacher
3 Inspiring master

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Oxford.

13, Norham Gardens,
Oxford.

In the sho
great rap
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Physiological
Pathology
chemical

52

Robert Koch. . an extraordinary 3

story. _ Master in Ines (vestigat) of the Causes of Disease

Acute. Infectious. _ Epidemics _ . For centuries suspected. a living cause. Pasteur.

A new Man & a new Technique.

Koch. b. 1843 in the Harz _ F. a Govt Official Univ of Gott. 1866. House Phy Hamburg. Gen. Practitioner Langenhagen nr Hannover. Then to Posen. In 1872 M.O.H Wollstein in Posen _ Remote for books. . Mic _ wife. Anthrax ... Germ.. Grew it in pure culture. Famous three Postulates (1) Present in Each case. (2) Grown outside the body. (3) Inoculated it reproduces the disease

Went to Breslau with his work. Prof Cohn. the famous Botanist. He sent for the Prof of Path & his class. _ to see New Era _

3 51

the Knowledge of the structure of diseased parts. Microscope his great instrument. He studied the end results. The causes were obscure. The anatomy of Typhoid fever & of Tuberculosis. The structure of Cancer.

Apart from this V. life has two messages

1 Social conditions ~~were~~ are at the root of all practical medical reforms. Fresh air, good water, good houses, good food there the people must have of they are to be healthy & moral. Hygiene is the first Public duty _

(2) And from his death bed he sent his potential message. _ to many a hard saying in this democratic age. "Trust the people and work for them and you will not fail of reward"

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Inoculated it reproduces the disease
went to Breslau with his work. Prof Cohn.
the famous Botanist. He sent for the
Prof of Path & his class. – to see New Era –
Biology. . In 1878. wound Infection.
Lister. . In 1880 Called to Berlin. Ment-
of Imper health Office. Two great advances
in Technique. Solid media, staining
with Aniline dyes.
1882. Dis of Tb. bacillus. – One of the greatest
in history & . Opposition
1883 Cholera. 1885. Prof of Hy. Direc.
1897. Studies in Trop diseases. Rindepest. Malaria
Plague.

5 (1) Elaborate organization ~~the distinctive~~
~~feature of German medicine today~~ & Organiz
in Connection with the University as a state
Institution. Prussia in 25 years has spent
2 1/2 Million sterling in in new Med Institute
for her ten Universities & Clinics, & she pays £500,000 a year in support
of Med. teachers & medical Institutes & Clinics
(2) appreciation of the value of Science in the
~~development~~ progress of a nation. To use an
expression of Plato. Germany was awake
when the dawn appeared

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Oxford.

13, Norham Gardens,
Oxford.

55

~~Gentlemen~~ Pay patients in General Hospitals

Dear Sir The Hon Sydney Holland, letter to the Times & the interesting interview with him published in the Western Gazette deals with a question of the vital interest. ~~It would take too much space~~ To deal with all the aspects of the problem would take too much space – not indeed am I competent – but I would like to urge the advantages of the general hospital for pay patients and for two groups – for the people of moderate means to whom Mr Holland refers who could pay £1 a week or even more but who could not afford a fee for operation. But ~~for the~~ I would plead more particularly for the other group – for the rich & for the well to do who ... why ... participating ... in operation

54.

Part of.

56

53.

4

(4) Outcome

(1) Extraordinary knowledge of the proper methods of control of disease – Cholera, Plague. Tub.

(2). More hopeful outlook for treatment vaccines & vaccine methods.

Two distinctive features in German Educ today:–

5 (1) Elaborate organization ~~the distinctive feature of German medicine today~~ & Organiz. in connection with the University as a state Institution. Prussia in 25 years has spent 2 1/2 million sterling in in new Med Institute for her ten Universities & Clinics, & she pays £500,000 a year in support of Med. teachers & medical Institutes & Clinics

(2) appreciation of the value of Science in the ~~develop~~ progress of a nation. To use an expression of Plato. Germany was awake when the dawn appeared

58 64 67 142

108

65 68

20 d.

100 d.

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Oxford.

55

~~Gentlemen~~ Pay patients in General Hospitals

Dear Sir The Hon Sydney Holland, letter to the Times & the interesting interview with him published in the Western Gazette deals with a question of the vital interest. ~~It would take too much space~~ To deal with all the aspects of the problem would take too much space – not indeed am I competent – but I would like to urge the advantages of the general hospital for pay patients and for two groups – for the people of moderate means to whom Mr Holland refers who could pay £1 a week or even more but who could not afford a fee for operation. But ~~for the~~ I would plead more particularly for the other group – for the rich – for the well to do who ... why ... participating ... in operation

54.

Part of
"Pay Patients in General Hospitals"

[a letter, or perhaps used for the Presidential Address, British Hospitals Med. Mag. Lond, 1913, xxii. pp. 368-72.]

56

... of ... best kind ... to say ... lands ... only ... lly in three ... Skilled ... needed ... gnosis ... of ... annual ... gressive ... to do ... permanent ... there ... urge. ... could ... tage of

The conditions in the United States are so different, ~~that~~ and ~~as~~ I do not know enough about the Hospitals in this country

57

to express an ... but I may say that at the Johns Hopkins Hospital the two classes of patients to which I have referred are provided for – the one in the wards – paying £1.10 a week & often smelling for the operation the other in the private pavilion paying from £4 – 7 a week.

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108

... sewelling ... but ... ndal. ... ulcers ... no ... lants

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... vaccinated ... vacc ... vacc ... lyph ... ieral ... ria A. ... mptoms ... Eberth ... la ... bara. ... 5 0/0

... 1912 41

20 d.

100 d.

... d. hcen ... normal ... ulcers in ... – no swelling ... mi & diarrhoea ... swollen ... ulcers. A ... Rose spots ... ers. ... horse flesh ... we ate the ... red. Papers ... Mes. H. enlarged ... Eberth

13, Norham Gardens,
Oxford.

55

~~Gentlemen~~ Pay Patients in General Hospitals

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56

cases that the ~~general~~ whole equipment of a general Hospital favours the best kind of work and it is not too much to say that the very best surgery demands all those accessories which are only met with in large Hospitals & usually in those with medical schools attached. ~~A~~ Skilled pathological opinion is often needed in the operating room, the ~~nature~~ diagnosis of many diseases ~~dea~~ region animal experimentation, an active progressive young surgeon should be able to do most of his early operative & experimental work upon animals. ~~all these are~~ Nursing Homes and ~~is even~~ a large Joint Stock Pay Hospitals could never give ~~all~~ of the advantages of the General Hospital.

The conditions in the United States are so different, ~~that~~ and as I do not know enough about the Hospitals in this country

57

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In the sho
great map
Anatomical
Physiological
Patholog-
chemical

Outline of an address - [evidently to soldiers on health - chiefly on typhoid - probably later than address 'Bacilli & Bullets' (1914) vide date of statistics.]

Aulis mistaken.

Indiv appeal - to keep fit. Temperance & chastity.

May 4th Mr Tennant -

In 90% of men inoculated 299 cases - 20 d.

In 10% uninoculated 481 " as 100 d.

6-7% in inoc. 20 in unin.

More thoroughly done. Paratyphoid

next page first

In
gre
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chu

Napoleon said an army marches on its belly. To day war is waged with brains.

Three essentials in a successful Campaign - Health, Training, Leadership

1 Value of H.: Cannot fight unless fit
A sick man not only a lost rifle in the firing line but an encumbrance. Care - Doctors - Nurses.

2 Two aspects of health. Mental. Soldiers morale (a) Just cause (b) Confid. in comrades (c) Confid. in Officers. Physical. Hardships of Campaign - Young men - trained.

3 The Soldiers Foes of Phy. H. - Three

Typhoid

To two causes. (1) This is not a Typhoid country (2) Innoculation. What happens when a man has an attack? - Certain defensive bodies are formed. He gets immunity. Cannot catch it again. How long last? Cannot say. Of 500 cases asked only 11 had had disease. One 9 months before.

Innoculation gives artificial immunity - Same protective bodies are formed.

Statistics prove anything - Even the truth

Ill effects - vary. (1) Sore arm (2) fever (3) pain
Rest of fever -

Last Evening

Cranks. the Antis Issue plain - Either Paster, Lister & Koch wrong & these Antis right - or Antis mistaken.

Indiv appeal - to keep fit. Temperance & chastity.

May 4th Ner Tennant -
In 90% of Men inoculated 299 cases - 20 d.
In 10% uninoculated 481 " as 100 d.
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3 The Soldiers foes of Phy. H. - Three
(a) Bullets & bayonets - percentage of killed small - wounded go percentage recovered. Tell of chart.
B. Himself. - his passions & habits
Venereal disease - use Syllabus.

Habits Alcohol. Tobacco (1) nerves (2) Palpit. Hea (3) Dyspep

(c) Camp Diseases. Rheumatism, Colds, Pneumonia. Three Malaria, Dysentery. Cholera.

Typhus - Gt. scourge. - body lice -

Typhoid - Camp Pest. U.S.A 105000 - 1/5 - S.A.W.T. killed as many as did the Boers

This war - so far negligible item. 200 any week

---

that man [illegible]
Know its causes.
50 years ago close of Civil war - now we know the causes of a large majority. Let me summarize it

a) The specific nature of the seeds of disease - of the living germs varieties as do seeds of corn.

(b) The power to grow them outside & the recog. of their special cultural chem. & biol. - & the production of a specific dis. by the cultured germs

c. We know the changes produced in the body by the growth of the germs the remarkable changes in Imm. & the artific prod. by incoc. with germs or the prod. of their growth.

See of T.° chart.

1912 LIX p 841. Para B
[illegible] Klin. ac. inf gall blad. Oper. d. hcen
[illegible] tissue. [illegible] T 35 Gall bladder normal
[illegible] case. Pin. Sh lay 940. no ulcers in
[illegible] colon a few small superf. ulcers - no swelling

lead pois. 3 day before adm. vomi & diarrhoea
[illegible] death in 3 days. - Spleen not swollen.
[illegible] cat. small & large Bow. no ulcers. A
[illegible] the anus.

[illegible] XXIII. 1912 p 49.
[illegible] loxcein death end 2nd week. Rose spots
[illegible] 30. Stem swelling of plaques 3 ulcers. In
[illegible] ulcers. app mund.

Beintker. Cent. f. Bact. &c 1914. Bd 74 p 5. Epidem of food poisoning horse flesh
262 people. Para B. 2 deaths. M. well to 29th March in we ate the
flesh. - vom & diarrh. death 31st March - in morning. S. Int. mucos red. Peyers
swollen, infl & loss of subst. Sol. foll swollen & & grey yellow colon in tob. Mes. [illegible] enlarged
He thinks the infection reminds a latent typhoid case. Para B. is no word of Eberth

In [illegible]
gre[illegible]
Anatom[illegible]
Physi[illegible]
Path[illegible]
chem[illegible]

61

Outline of remarks to be made at some meeting written after "10 mos. of war," therefore about May, 1915

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63

64

Paraly. Pres Med Dec 3/64

67

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62

The foes we then our Hearthsides

THE ATHENÆUM,

PALL MALL. S.W.

1 Thanks to our Secretary.

2 Two great struggles - to smash an enemy & to save our soldiers from disease ~~about~~ by making the Knowledge of 50 years effective

3 What is this K.. Celsus 2000 yrs That man would be dealt with D. who knew its causes.
50 years ago close of Civil war - now we know the causes of a large majority. Let me summarize it

a) The specific nature of the seeds of disease - of the living germs varieties as do seeds of corn.

(b) The power to grow them outside & the necessity of their special cultivation. & Knowl. - & the production of a specific dis. by the cultivated germ

c. We know the changes produced in the body by the growth of the germ the remarkable changes in Anaem. & the arthritic proof. by vaccine. with germs or the proof. of their growth.

Saint Ker . cent. f. Bact. & c 1914 Bd 74 p 5. . Abscess of head containing tissue flesh 262 bacilli . Para B . 2 deaths . M. well to 24th many in eye ab this fleck. - Pain & drink. death 31 st many. no running. S. Int. sinuses red. Region swollen, soft & less of substance. S.R. pale swollen & & grey yellow ulcers on tube. Mucous & Lymph He Hunter the inoculation resembles a Calent typhoid case. Para B. in no need of Health

M. de la Sor. Med des Hop. 1910. p 820
See of T.° chart

1912 LIX p 841 . Para B
Klein &c. of gall bladd. Pen. d. hæm tissue . ~~Th~~ Th gall bladder normal 1912 41
& cane . Pen. Sh lay 840 . no ulcers in . ulcers a few small superf ulcers - no swelling 5

lead bois . 3 dy before adm. vomit & diarrhœa
. death in 3 days . Spleen not swollen
. cat. Small & large Bow. no ulcers. A
on the anus

th &c. XXIII. 1912 p 49.
th bot cases death 2nd 2nd week. Rose spots
30 Hæm swelling of glands 3 ulcers. - In
all ulcers . appt normal

. Dr. Ker . Brit. Med. Journ. 1913 p 1

. 88 cases Para A.

mêmes symptômes
L'inoculation éberth-
elle-ci dans la
cut. Two charac.
- renders
immune: 11.5 % to
mod.

In [illegible]
gre[illegible]
Anatom[illegible]
Physi[illegible]
Path[illegible]
Chem[illegible]

d) We know the part played by insects in the trans - Cattle fever by tic, Mal & Y. f. by Mos. Sleep Sick, Plague Typhus.. Malaria & yellow fever. among the most benef dis even made Panama canal.

4 10 months of war. where do we stand.. no devastating Epidemic no dysentery, typhus or cholera. and only 1000 cases of Typhoid. 2½ million of men under arms & only 1000 cases of T. is itself a triumph of sanitation. - In the med. Mal, Typhus & dys & Cholera.

5. One group of germs has had an innings - that which ~~causes sepsis~~ enters wound

(a) sepsis in wounds.. For 40 years. asepsis inevitable - contam. wounds.

(b) Gas gangrene.

c. Tetanus -

6 The outlook.

Minor maladies.

Casualties. Maj. recu[illegible]

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Notes for and draft of the paper
"The Para-Typhoid Infections"
which was to have been delivered at Discussion on Paratyphoid at Roy. Soc. of Med. never published. Too little time at meeting so Sir William did not even deliver it (see. Proc. Roy. Soc. Med, 1915-16 IX, Medical Section p 38(?)) but merely showed temperature charts of the first reported cases.

63 64 67 142

Paraty. Pres Med. Sec 3/64

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(Int. Cong. 1913

65 68

.423 not vaccinated
t diff. in a vacc
a typh.
during the vacc
4
the vac with typh
vité total général
. 88 cas Para A.
mêmes symptômes
L'infection éberth-
elle-ci par la
cat. Two chara.
-serolog.
immunacc. 11.5 %
ual.

at M. de la Soc. Med des Hop. 1910. p 820
see of T.° chart.

a case des & bac descr.

Pm Hübschmann – Mu. Med. Woch. 1912 LIX p 841. Para B
2 pm. 1). m. at 42 ad Surg Klin. ac. inf gall blad. Open. d. hcen
fr. liver tissue. ~~at~~ TBS gall bladder normal
8 days ill. Imp case. Pm. Sp lay 940. no ulcers in
dem. catarrh. Colon a few small superf. ulcers – no swelling
of lymph foll.

2) m. at 31. Ch. lead pois. 3 day before adm. vomi & diarrhoea
Five headach. death in 3 days. – Spleen not swollen.
Mes gl. not. ac cat. small & large Bow. no ulcer. A
necrotic patch near the anus.

Pm Burckhardt. Cent. f. all. Path &c. XXIII. 1912 p 49.
woman 24 death ordin typ lox cer death end 2nd week. Rose spots
& spleen. Pm. Spleen 230. Ileum swelling of plaques 3 ulcers. In
cæm & casc Col. many small ulcers. app mucol.

Widal neg. Para T. B pos

Beintker. Cent. f. Bact. &c 1914. Bd 74 p 5. Epidem of food poisoning horse flesh
262 people. Para B. 2 deaths. m. well to 29th March in we ate the
flesh. – vom & diarrh. death 31 st March in morning. S. Int. mucos red. Peyers
swollen, infl & loss of subst. Sol. foll swollen & & gray yellow colon in top. Mes. gl. enlarged
He thinks the infection occurred in a latent typhoid case. Para B. is no word of Eberth

In l
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mal, Typhus & dys & Chilem.

5. One group of germs has had an innings - that which ~~cause sepsis~~ enter wound
(a) sepsis in wounds. For 40 years. asepsis inevitable - certain wounds.

(b) Gas gangrene.

c. Tetanus -

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64

Paratyphoid

Bull. de l'acad. de Med. sept 14. Ref + Landouzy Lecture on Paraty. Presented Dec 3/14

W. Dal. Bull. Sept 7th "Si j'ai parlé des vaccins mixtes c'est parce que personne n'en disait rien". Complains that Vincent has never put it in practice tho he claims + have done so in 1910. but during this year [illegible] we have heard nothing of it. He accuses Castellani the credit in 1905 of advoc. a mixed. It was [illegible] later that Vincent introduced but. for 2 y. the para ty. vac have been in demand at the hôp Val de Grace. He rent to the great spec. ser. + British army, who introduced in our com

The vacc ty. as now done = a vac. incomplete.

The homme était malheureux bon respect des vac-hôpitaux

Vincent said should be reserved for special.

Vincent replies + disclaims personal. Is f. paraty. existe. how to combat? Both means employés valeur [illegible] - mélange - a combat. vaccin are faced with a method - vaccin mixte. but should be applied only in those cas as the present when paraty. is prevalent

Says it is not possible always + vac. should against all three. two only. - the vaccin T. A. B. - too active produced in 3 to 4% the fever Reactions too heavy &c

The hôpitaux has been used in the Dal + Tunbridge war. see Cavalleriana (Int. Cong. 1913

67

142

108

[illegible] in Land for the [illegible], swelling not but

[illegible] ordal.

[illegible]-ulcers [illegible]. two

[illegible] finished

[illegible] glands

Paratyphoid

65

Bulletin de l'académie de médecine. sept. 28. 1915

Bernard 800 cases at d'Ancheul (Pas-de-Calais) chez. typh. 423 not vaccinated 327. Vacc. -

does not think that the sero. agglut. can be used to diff. in a vacc only all between. ty. + paraty. affections

In 325 blood cultures 77 bac y Eberth. + 248 paraty ph.

Among the non vaccin. 21 paraty. 32. Typ. vacc. among the vacc 64

167. paraty. + 34 y Bac y Eberth.

The typh types not mod. but the gravity lessened. In the vac with typh 32 cases one death. 32 not vacc. 21% mort. La variété [illegible] Sériard 26.9 % of the vac. + 37.5% in the non vac

In 150 paraty B of others 104 non vacc with Bac. Eberth. 88 cas Para A. of the 57 were vac

No caus. chan. diff. these infections. "Elles présentent mêmes symptômes mêmes complications, même évolution que l'infection Eberthienne; il est impossible de les distinguer de celle-ci par la seule Clinique" + the lesions are identical. Two chan. ers. the milder character + the diffuse of the reactions - renders 248 paraty = 6% mort. among the vacc. 6.5 + + the non vacc. 11.5% The protective immun. for each traverse 4 is greatly underrated.

68

69

66

265. 45 ♀
194

et M. de la Soc. Med des Hôp. 1916. p. 820
2 cc y T.° chez.

a case des + vac descr.

Ph. Hübschmann - Mün. Med. Wochk. 1912 LIX p 841. Para B

2 p m. 1). m. at 42 ad Symptôm. ac. inf gall bl. Pen. d. hem for liver tissue. T 38.4° gall bladder normal 1912 -41

8 days ill. Sup cane. Pun. Sh lay 940. no ulcers in duo. colonic. Colon a few small superf ulcers - no swelling of lymph fol. 45

2) m. at 31. ch. head bois. 3 dy before adm. vomit + diarrhea Fever headach. death in 3 days. Spleen not swollen mes. int. ac cat. Small + large B ov. no ulcers. A vesicle patch near the anus

Ph. Burckhardt. Centr. f all. Path &c. XXIII. 1912 p 49.

woman 24 death when typh bac cai death end 2nd week. Rose spots + spleen. Pun. Sh clear 230. Slow swelling of glands 3 ulcers. - In coecum + casc CR. many small ulcers. Appt normal

Weigl Neg. Para T. B +

Beintker. Centr. f. Bact. + c 1914. Bd 74 p 5°. Ulcers of food pouring loose stool 262 bacills. Para B. 2 deaths. m. well to 24th marks in the ale thi stool. - Pun + chunk. death 31 st marks in urine. S. Int. ulcers red. Peyers swollen, infl + loss of substance. SR-pell swollen + 4 day yellow ulcers in tub. Mes. d. enlarged Hahnsche the infection resembles a latent typhoid case. Para B. in pus and of bladder

In
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Anal
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Mal, Typhus & dys & Chilem.

5. One group of germs has had an innings - that which ~~cause sepsis~~ enter wound
(a) sepsis in wounds. For 40 years. asepsis inevitable - contam. wounds.
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6 The outlook.
Minor maladies.
Casualties. Maj. rec.

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J. Am M Assoc 1915. I

Paralysphor id. Pqual.

Sawaraki. Mitt. a. d. Med Facult. der K. Univ. Tokyo XIII. 2. abs in J. Am. Med. Assoc. 1915 I p 1202. Tum. 19 cases from the literature. Splenomegaly, tumefied spleen, paraesth. degen, swelling & ulceration of the lymph tissues of the bowels, ulcers resem typhoid but the arrangement more that of dysentery

Bristol. Jr. Am M ass. 1914 I. 1080. Para A.. fatal.
M. aged 34. Sporotrichosis, chills & fevers for 2 yrs. Neg. Widal. Fever spike delirium. T. 104. death 4th week.
Ext. mes gl. (2) Spleen not palp. 160 gr. (3) Many sub-ulcers with grey necrotic bases, elongated. One area 9 cm long + confluent ulceration. No wood pecker.

Quebec Paratyphoid in the Richelieu River 2000 cases. p 1342. No details

(Jr of Inf. Disease. 1904. 72 Wells & Scott report fatal case
Longcope Am Jr. Med Sc. Aug 1902

Jr Am Med ass. 1913 I. 84 Am
1914 I
1915. I

Para T.

Publ. Health Bulletin No 69

Presse Medical 1915. 23. 101.
Brun. J. J Swiss – Lymph-Adenopath. 1915 11. 1-5
Achard. Bull. Soc. des Hopitaux 1915. 38. 355
Scott Lancet. (Brown abs in P-T.) 1915 I 852
Achard. Para A. Arch de méd. & pharmacologie et de Path gen. 1914. 26. 264
Beintker. Pm. Centr. f. Bact. 1914 LXXIV. 5-11.
Bonhoff Para I in body. V.A CCXVI 321
Canavan. Bost. Med Jr. 1914 171. 545. Outbreak in Jamaica & p 547. do
Alcock Lancet 1914 II 745 Abs below Prov.
Glaser Munch med woch 1914. 71 1665. Diagnosis
Joh. Z. f. m Tor. Med der Hyg 1914 37. 885.
Reesman. Jr. A m a 1913 71 2205. Enteric-Typhoid fevers
Southard. Bost M & S Jr 1914. 171 556. Epi at State Hosp.
Saunders. Public H. Reports – Wash 1913. 28. 1841

Fc. Para dans typhe & Para-T.
Achard & Leblanc, Arch. de Med. Exper. XXVI. May 1914. Bull. et M. de la Soc. Med des Hop. 1896. p 820
See T.° chart

a case des & two descr.

Pm Hübschmann – Mun. Med. Woch. 1912 LIX p 841. Para B
2 f m. 1). M. at 42 ad Surg Klin. Ac. infect Gall bladder. Pain. L. hypo gastr. region. T 36° Gall bladder removed 5 days ill. Hosp case. Pain. Sh lasting 840. No ulcers in duod. Colon. Colon a few small superf ulcers – no swelling of lymph fol. 1912 -41

2) M. at 31. Ch. heart bois. 3 days before adm. Vomit & diarrhoea Fever headache. death in 3 days. Spleen not swollen. Mes gl. not. Ac cat. Small & large B ov. no ulcers. A necrotic patch near the anus 45

Pm Burckhardt. Centr. f all. Path &c. XXIII. 1912 p 49.
woman 24 death when typh bac in death and 2nd week. Rose spots & spleen. Pain. Sh lasting 230. Slow swelling of glands 3 ulcers. In caecum & asc CR. many small ulcers. Appt normal.
Widal Neg. Para T. B pos
Beintker. Centr. f. Bact. &c 1914. Bd 74 p 5. Abscess of head forming horse flesh 262 bacilli. Para B. 2 deaths. M. well to 24th March in one abscess flesh. – Pain & death. death 31 st March – in nursing. S. Int. ulcers red. Peyers swollen, soft & less of substance. GR-pell swollen & 4 deep yellow ulcers in Tch. Mes gl. enlarged Hahnsche the subscher remarks a Colon typhoid case. Para B. in pus and of abscess

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Jr. Am M Assoc 1915. I

Paralysphus d. Pquat.

Sawazaki. Mitt. a. d. Med Facult. der K. Univ. Tokyo XIII. 2. abs in Jr. Am. Med. assoc. 1915 I p 1202. Thesis. 19 cases from the literature. a septicaemia. Enlarged spleen, parach. degen, swelling & ulcer of the lymph tissues of the bowels. Ulcers resem typhoid but the arrangement more that of dysentery

Bristol. Jr. Am M ass. 1914 I. 1080. Para A.. fatal.
M. aged 34. Sporadic. chills & fevers for 21 days. Neg. Widal.
one spl. splenom. T. 104. death 4th week.
1 Ent. mes gl. (2) Spleen not enlar 160 gr (3) Many sup. ulcers
not grouped, elongated. one area resembling a carbuncle. No
round bodies.

Quebec Paralysphus. in the Richelieu River 2000 cases. p 1342. No details

(Jr Inf. Dis. 1904. 72 Wells & Scott report fatal case
Dunscombe Am Jr. Med Sc. Aug 1902

Jr Am Med ass. 1913 I
1913. II. 44 Am
1914 I
1915. I

Para T.

Publ. Health – Bulletin No 69

Presse Medicale 1915. 23. 101.
Brun. J. J Smith – Lymph-Gland Synd. 1915 11. 1-5
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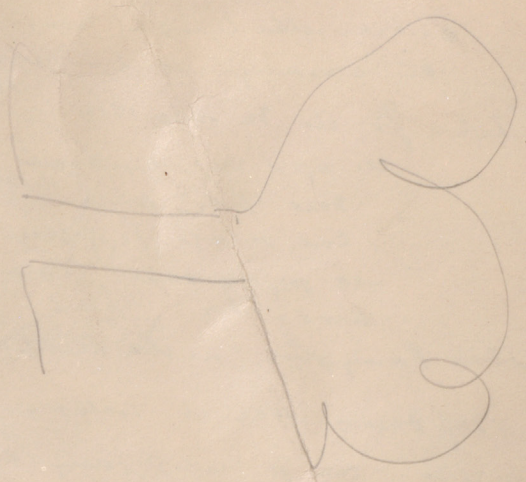
Beintker. Pm. Centr. f. Bact. 1914 LXXIV. 5-11.
Bonhoff Para I in body. V.A CCXVI 321
Canavan. Brit. Med Jr. 1914 I 71. 5-45. Abstract in Trans of Path Soc
Alcock Lancet 1914 II 745 Clin Lect Prov.
Glaser Munch med woch 1914. 71 1665. Diagnosis
Joh. Z. f. Pm Tor. Med der Hyg 1914 37. 585.
Reesman. Jr. A m a 1913 71 2205. Enlarged Liver
Southard. Bm & Jn 1914. 171 556. Epi at State Hosp.
Schneider. Public H. Health-Work 1913. 2 Pt. 1841
Enemoto P. by B. Perforation Prog. med 1913 29. 114

Para T.

Benedek. Para B. Erlangen Thesis 1913. with Pm.
Schmid Paralysphus Tubingen. " 1913
Huebschmann. Beitrage z Path. anat 1913 25. 5-14. 5-78. Mu. Med Wo. 1912 LIX 841
Otto. Berl. Klin woch. 1913 I 1855. Chol in Sarcoma
Burckhardt. Pm. Centr. f all. Path & Path an 1912. 23 45
Freund D. a K. Med. 1912. CVII 325. Clin cont. Para B
Med. Standardization &c D m W. 1912
Naegli Schmiedl-Jahrbucher 1912. 313 1-15. +



Para typhoid 70.

Bainbridge & O'Brien. Jr of Hygiene XI p 66

Name given by Schottmüller in 1900–1901 .. B. Para typ. B.. closely related to B. suipestifer in rules of normal type . who has been formed in connect with outbreaks of food poisoning Bainbridge & Bycroft regard the B. paratyp. A & B. Sanfelice as distinct. Others do not. - Cultural characters of B. suipestifer & B. enteritidis of G. are identical with B. suipestifer

p 83. B. Paratyp. B causes not only type but sudden acute illness not distinguishable from infection with B. suipestifer . but the organisms have a different destructive values.

p 84 Para typhoid carriers

80. 300 typ. convals. neither urine nor feces was negative & confirm the general observers that the occurrence of B. paratyp. B in healthy human beings seems uncommon in this country

Trautmann-Wolff, Rajchman & Porges . Wien. klin. Woch. p 89. Severe outbreak of food infection caused by a Para typ carrier . Over 100 affected - mostly Jews - Cook - blood gave strong positive reaction 8 weeks after the infection (Rhodes) she was discovered by the health-officer South - also in her urine. She had never had a typhoid like infection

inoculated men . Prior to 1910 [illegible] ... enteric fever & paratyphoid fever"

Paratyphoid. I. R. A. in corps. 1 71.

A. with relapse . Maj Goodwin . J R. 205 xxiii
normal 1916 exp. P. A. Bl. cult. after 14 d. normal - severe reaction. P. to A. rash +1 weather

A. Maj. Cummings and Maj. Cumming, V S R 21. Exper. on Immunization against P-A. react. not more severe - good paper

A. Maj. Clements & Capt. Galwey. A. carriers treated with specific vaccine 3 mos treatment. at end of time urine contained about 2000 bacilli in c sediments

A. Maj. Stafford. P.- Ty. fever - ~~with remarks on~~ an account of two epidemics with remarks on ~~some of~~ clinical features of the disease
1) severely severe, 2 relapses. 1 [illegible]. (2) Slow pulse rate - urine. No albumin or casts [illegible] & blood, ammonia during relapse

A C R. Firth. V S R XIX p 157. Recent facts as to enteric inoculation & the occurrence of enteric & paratyphoid fevers in India
In 1911 184 cases of Para T. in Quetta. 1 death in India & 2 deaths. 103 P-Ty. A
In none were eaten in milk at fault. 2% of carriers in the Typ at Bolarum In 1908-9
1229 true enteric and 124 paratyphoid fevers. 13 [illegible] carriers

Para. T 72

Bainbridge. Milroy Lectures 1912. Lancet 1
States that no cases of Para B had been recorded in United Kingdom
Para T seen common. Mild enteric
Para A & Ty. France Algeria, Malta & England. rare in India
like enteric clin. 3% of cases drag on Enteric are Para A.
low mortality. Carriers common.

Para B Fraenkel. D. A K. Med 107. 1912 325
70 cases in 24 at Heidelberg clinic - Gastro-enteritis paratyphoid
50 gastro-enteritis acute. - 4 cholera like. Rash fev. 2-6 days
Gas-cat. typhoid. - no roseola. Spleen enl. in 4.
& ads + Lung complications as appendic. 7 jaundice & cholangitis

Burrell Hardt. cent for alb Para T. Balk. xxiii. no 2. 1912 Pms 73 142

Para B.[A] 1 Brown & Kaysen 7 28. severe Ty d. 18 day. ulcers ileum & colon 108
q.t.. mes gland and. ulcers nil

2 Allerman. child. Melaena death. typh ant perforn of typhus
cur. spleen. ulcers in sl & ccac

3 Buday m. 50 3-4 cr ill. enlrg. pust rash. Fell & Reg patches swollen
& eroded. 37 cers. a few in colon. cul sbl

4 Luallock m. 25 d. 12 day. caecum & asc C. ulcers. nothing in
small. t. spleen enl & mes. sl

4 Repese. - 26 th dy. typh. ty perf path of bowel without ulcers
swell splen & mes glan

3 — Longcube. m 22. Sh. swoll. nothing in small. Fell. large bow finished
swollen.

B. with 2 cm of ac. gas-later.

Reports case W. 24 ad 29.5.11 in chin beg this day death fever &
mental feat. death 6.6. glan plaques swollen & ulcers. In
colon. mebrane ulcers. Splen

Para Ty R A M C 4 76

Para-Ty R.A.M.C. 2 74

Forth (cont) Acute. int. mor. is negligible of the 104 cases of Par Ty. 97 were
inoculated mon Prior to 1910 no attempt to classify. "under the term enteric
we combine the incidence of the two diseases, enteric fever & paralyphoid fever"
Diff. in rest. case mortality rates - it is a disturbing factor that ante-enteric
mor. has no effect against the para-ty inf.
1909 Para-ty regarded as unusual. 1910 more critical method 39. 1911. 104

Cf Graham & Wood (trop) XVI p 9 1911 5 cases. Sore throat - Splen in only one. Headache &

Maj McNaught. XVI p 505 Paraly. fevers in South africa
ment. foll. chang. wh. have been regarded as spec ass with para-ty
of mod. severity - case in Ad clinic (2) Prof complic (3) freq of hæm from bowels
4 mild cases.

capt. Blackwell - XVII p 227. 2 fatal cases of Par Ty. A. fever. Perforation
ab. 10th day. lower 4 ft. of small int. enlrg. Peyers not infl or ulc. One
ulcer with had perf. Gall-bladder infected

Pm

Graham & Wood - XVII p 143 (1911) Paralyphoid in India, widespread & thought A. not B
Recog in India in 1906-8 by members of the Enteric fever commission
1 "an acute septicæmic fever due to the presence in the blood stream of
the B. typhosus A" "diagnosed as enteric fever chiefly from which differs
it can only be differentiated by undeveloped methods"
Symptomatology - Headache &c. like enteric - Incub. 15 days. Onset gradual often
little inflamation

Para Ty. R A M C. Jr 3 75

Graham & Wood cont. . . bronchitis & sore throat. Temp remit & fastig. - Slain-
case rise of T. max 5-7 dy. not often so high as enteric. Fall by lysis.
Pulse more rapid. 112 quite comm. Resp. more in front & deg of lung complic.
constip rule, often may be. Rose spots not so common. Mind clearer. Other cases
are sudden & others severe. Mild may be ambulatory. Severe under str for seven but
Complic relapse. - more common. - dyser albuth. Phlebitis comm. Ankles
not uncomm. Ancæmia not a feat & the cause of the disease
Only 3 cases known of these cases of death. One p m a perforat of a simple
ulcer.

Col. Forth. XVII p 136 — paraty The Problem of Paraty in India
& the common in India. diagn of B is not really an other organism
B. suspected in food-poisoning group & F. thinks that the curious B cases may
belong to this. The A. cases have not the remaining acute enteric & allied

Maj. Babington XVIII (1912) p 36 An outbreak of Paraty B fever in Malta
Pm 14 cases. one death. cases s. Prof. Incom. Pey patches distinct no
ulceration. Large ulcers inflamed & studded with numerous
ulcers with much necrosis. Comm mucus almost destroyed & gangrene appears.

The Para-Typhoid Infections

by

William Osler, Bt. MD. FRS

Regius Professor of Medicine Oxford.

outstanding features of Sir Bertrand Dawson's + Sir Wheeler

introduction to our discussion were 1st the

tion of clinical data from a larger group of

phoid cases than had ever ~~before~~ been studied

tish physician; 2ndly, the insistence that the was

infection was enteric fever, usually of a mild

d thirdly the presentation of a larger collection

Para Ty. Ram C 4 76

Grattan XIV. (1910) p 385 Para-Ty in London.
In 48 cases the dejection of pat. Blood cut. pos. in 26 of the 48
all typhosus

Capt Harvey. XIII 574 Para Ty. fever followed by infec of kidney. P. Ty A.
bacillus in pure cut for urine

Capt Samuel Paraty. simulating Malta fever. XIII. p 287
2 cases not very char. of anything no. of in B. was isolated

" " Paratyphoid Fever in Malta p 442
ward Paraty. used by Achard & Bensaude 1896, 13 p 820. Soc. med. des Hop
Recog as Pa T in par col by Widal & Nobecourt & later by Brill 1896
Mourmier & Cushing. In 1901 Scholmüller isolated the bacillus

Symp a wide range. (p 446

Cl. Forth. Para Ty Inf. II 1904. p 241
Doubts of the entity of the dis. which appears as enteric. Cushing 1900

a. 36 Para

Palpable spl

~~[illegible]~~ ... sm

al features, but associated with ... ing from Eberth's bacillus in cultural & serological ... ers dates from Achard and Bensaude paper "Infections Paratyphoidiques (1896)" ~~[illegible]~~. At this ... e had the advantage of the unrivalled knowledge ... by my colleague Professor Welch of all the mem- ... the colon group. Widal in ~~the same year~~ 1897 ~~had~~ ... ted from an oesophagal abscess following an attack ... hoid fever an organism with a definite serum ... ion, intermediate between the colon bacillus & the ... hosus. ~~Eighteen months later~~ In 1900 there was admitted ... y colleague Dr Halsted's wards a girl with ordinary ~~typhoid~~ osteo-myelitis following severe typhoid ... six months previously. A bacillus ~~was~~ found ... pus ~~which~~ reacted with the patients serum ~~which~~ ... inert to the Eberth bacillus. Cushing's ~~made an~~ ... orate study of the organism in this case added materially ... de la Soc. Med. des Hopitaux. Vol XLII

The Para-Typhoid Infections

by

Sir William Osler, Bt. MD. FRS

Regius Professor of Medicine Oxford.

The three outstanding features of Sir Bertrand Dawson's admirable introduction to our discussion were 1st the presentation of clinical data from a larger group of para-typhoid cases than had ever ~~before~~ been studied by a British physician; 2ndly, the insistence that the was ~~Enteric~~ P-T infection was enteric fever, usually of a mild type; and thirdly the presentation of a larger collection of post-mortem material than has ever been made before. How prevalent this type of infection has been is shown by the fact that of 1363 cases of Enteric in the British Army in France 910 were para-typhoids; and the comparative mildness of the infection is shown by the low mortality rate - only ~~18~~ 18 deaths.

Nelly 66 cm

Regis. mild undetected cases. - does not agree

(Bassett - Funk.)
208 - 10 deaths
= 6 never more +1?
7 of 10

1200 Ca Para Ty.

A
B + 2/3 - 3/4 to Para a.

18 d

Navy Ply. 1190 Ty. 40 para a. 20 para B.
Tren 12 T. 14 p.T.a. 36 Para B. Ty. 32.

Palpable spleen

~~Our knowledge of~~ [illegible] clinical features, but associated with [illegible] differing from Eberth's bacillus in cultural & serological characters dates from Achard and Bensaude paper "Infections Paratyphoidiques (1896)" ~~Guyon's study of this case~~. At this time we had the advantage of the unrivalled knowledge possessed by my colleague Professor Welch of all the members of the colon group. Widal in ~~the same year~~ 1897 ~~had~~ isolated from an oesophagal abscess following an attack of typhoid fever an organism with a definite serum reaction, intermediate between the colon bacillus & the B. typhosus. ~~Eighteen months later~~ In 1900 there was admitted to my colleague Dr Halsted's wards a girl with ordinary ~~post-typhoid~~ osteo-myelitis following severe typhoid fever six months previously. A bacillus ~~was~~ found in the pus ~~which~~ reacted with the patient's serum which was inert to the Eberth bacillus. Cushing's ~~made an~~ elaborate study of the organism in this case added materially

1) Bull. de la Soc. Med. des Hopitaux. Vol XLII

to our knowledge of this intermediate group. These two cases
so carefully studied helped to stimulate our interest in the
subject. In the next typhoid seasons 1900 & 1901, to the
middle of March 1902, 194 cases were admitted to the
clinic, among which were four cases of para-typhoid
which were reported by Dr W. B Johnston,[1] in charge of
the bacteriological laboratory. The charts are ~~interesting~~ worth
showing. Case I. M. aged 25 admitted about end of 3rd week.
Many rose spots, characteristic history. No Widal. Blood
cultures positive. Convalescence on 5th week. Case II male
aged 23, admitted 5th day; rose spots, blood cultures positive.
Convalescence end of 2nd week. Case III. female (colored) aged 23, ad-
mitted 8th day. Spleen enlarged; no rose spots visible, slight
[illegible] apebrile end of 3rd week, then rose during 4th week
[illegible] cultures negative. Case IV

The Para-Typhoid Infections

by

Sir William Osler Bt. MD F.R.S.

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On Oct 11th 1897 a man was admitted to my
wards with all the features of typhoid fever - rose
spots, enlarged spleen, fever, delirium & haemorrhages
from the bowels. There was nothing in the clinical
picture to distinguish the case from the scores of
the same type of moderate severity - but he had no Widal
reaction at any time. This however was not exceptional.
What made the case remarkable was the ~~fact that~~ isolation by
~~my assistant~~, Dr Norman Gwyn, ~~isolated~~ from the
blood of an organism of the colon group which agglutinated
with the patient's serum in a characteristic manner over
~~Our knowledge~~ The recognition of a ~~gen~~ form of typhoid fever with the ordinary
clinical features, but associated with an organism
differing from Eberth's bacillus in cultural & serological
characters dates from ~~Gwyn's study of the case~~ Achard and Bensaude paper "Infections Paratyphoïdiques" (1896). At this
time we had the advantage of the unrivalled knowledge
possessed by my colleague Professor Welch of all the mem-
bers of the colon group. Widal in ~~the same year had~~ 1897
isolated from an oesophagal abscess following an attack
of typhoid fever an organism with a definite serum
reaction, intermediate between the colon bacillus & the
B. typhosus. ~~Eighteen months later~~ In 1900 there was admitted
to my colleague Dr Halsted's wards a girl with ordinary
~~post-typhoid~~ osteo-myelitis following severe typhoid
fever six months previously. A bacillus ~~was~~ found
in the pus ~~which~~ reacted with the patient's serum which
was inert to the Eberth bacillus. Cushing's ~~made an~~
elaborate study of the organism in this case added materially

1) Bull. de la Soc. Med. des Hopitaux. Vol XLII

and which was afterwards shown to be identical with the Bacillus paratyphosus A This was the only one of 265 cases of typhoid fever which had not a characteristic widal reaction

194
265
459 = 5 cases.

to our knowledge of this intermediate group. These two cases so carefully studied helped to stimulate our interest in the subject. In the next typhoid seasons 1900 & 1901, to the middle of March 1902, 194 cases were admitted to the clinic, among which were four cases of para-typhoid which were reported by Dr W. B Johnston,(1) in charge of the bacteriological laboratory. The charts are ~~interesting~~ worth showing. Case I. M. aged 25 admitted about end of 3rd week. Many rose spots, characteristic history. No Widal. Blood cultures positive. Convalescence in 5th week. Case II male aged 23, admitted 5th day; rose spots, blood cultures positive. Convalescence end of 2nd week. Case III. female (colored) aged 23, admitted 8th day. Spleen enlarged; no rose spots visible, slight delirium; afebrile end of 3rd week, then rose during 4th week convalescence in 6th week. Blood cultures negative. Case IV male, 20; admitted about beginning of 4th week; mild case but slight fever persisted until the 46th day. No rose spots; spleen palpable. In all the Widal reaction was negative but the blood serum agglutinated the organisms obtained from the cases of Gwyn & Cushing, and the organisms when obtained, from the patient by blood culture. The studies of Durham, Schottmüller, Kurth, Brill and many others, soon made these paratyphoid infections well known; and in America students from my clinic, Hewlett, Longcope Strong Pratt & Hume published valuable papers. We ~~learned to~~ expected a few cases in each typoid season, ~~and~~ but on the whole, as one may gather from ~~the~~ our Typoid Studies, embracing the first 1500 cases admitted to the clinic, the para-typhoid infections did not play an important role

In Germany, France & Italy small ~~and~~ breaks & many isolated cases were reported. In this country as the scanty literature shows, these infections are rare, and

first communication ... indicate a more wide spread prevalence than was anticipated. Proescher & Roddy in 1908-09 found 50 cases of Para-typoid A. in the Allegheny General Hospital Pittsburg

The clinical course of the ~~ordinary~~ para-typhoid infections is identical with that of ordinary typhoid except in two particulars - it is on the whole ~~milder~~ ~~with~~ with a low mortality ~~in~~ ~~low~~, and there is a group of para-B. with the features of acute enteritis. Other features regarded by many as peculiar, the slow pulse, the acute onset, the chills, the constipation, may be paralleled in any long series of cases of enteric fever.

There have not been many post-mortems. Salty Kow

(1) Jr. of Hygiene XI. p 68
2. Jr. R. a med Corps XIX p 152

194
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Collected in 1913 seventeen cases[1], 11 of Para-B, 6 with typhoid like ulcers, 2 with swelling of the lymph follicles of small & large bowels, & 3 with dysenteric changes chiefly in the colon. Of the 6 para-A cases 2 had ordinary typhoid ulcers, 1 swelling of the lymph follicles, & two with "catarrh of [illegible] recorded ~~by the~~ in the Journal [illegible] Sally Kow [illegible] of perfora- [illegible] VII) ~~died~~ [illegible] (Babington [illegible] of Peyers [illegible] mucosa [illegible] types [illegible] the bowels [illegible] ordinary typhoid

we habitually
oryphaeus of
personality.
o his students,
tween patients
ul of teachers.
room was
t the best
better) and

Bainbridge and O'Brien[1] could find neither A. nor B. organisms in the examination of 300 enteric patients. Isolated instances have occurred, but no outbreak, of any extent, so far as I know, at least not with the features of Typhoid. The Wrexham Epidemic was of the food poisoning type. In Milroy lecture 1912 Bainbridge stated that no cases of Para-B had been recognized in this country. The ~~Indian~~ Army Surgeons have shown that the para-typhoid infections are common in India. In 1906-09 among 1229 cases of enteric there were 124 para's and in 1911 164 cases of Para typhoid among the European troops with 2 deaths. In 103 the Bacillus para-typhosus A was ~~the~~ cause (Firth)[2]. The work of Firth, Grattan, Wood Fuhr, Statham, Jamut, McNaught, Blackwell, Babington & Harvey has done much to clear up our knowledge of the clinical course & pathology of these forms, and the studies of Castellani in Ceylon have been of the first importance. In America the para cases were rare. At my clinic there were only 5 ~~cases~~ among 459 cases with the features of typhoid fever, and the literature for the 10 years after ~~between~~ Gwyns first communication ~~and~~ is scanty. Of late the reports indicate a more wide spread prevalence than was anticipated. Proescher & Roddy in 1908-09 found 50 cases of Para-typoid A. in the Allegheny General Hospital Pittsburg.

The clinical course of the ~~ordinary~~ para-typhoid infections is identical with that of ordinary typhoid except in two particulars - it is on the whole ~~milder~~ ~~with~~ with a low mortality ~~is~~ ~~low~~, and there is a group of para-B. with the features of acute enteritis. Other features regarded by many as peculiar, the slow pulse, the acute onset, the chills, the constipation, may be paralleled in any long series of cases of enteric fever.

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[From Bibliotheca Osleriana, no. 7662, foll. 99-103. W.W.F.]

Copied for Prof. G. A. Lindeboom, 1957.

[Read 17 Oct. 1917. Not published. W.W.F.]

Boerhaave's position in Science *

by

William Osler

The great Boerhaave! Of few men in our profession do we habitually speak in this way, and of them none more justly than the coryphaeus of Dutch medicine. Why? In the first place, his attractive personality. He was a warm hearted, sympathetic, generous man, devoted to his students, & an untiring worker, with an enthusiasm equally divided between patients and laboratory. Secondly, he was one of the most successful of teachers. Haller calls him Communis Europae praeceptor. His lecture room was crowded with pupils from all parts of the world. He taught the best to be found in the writings of the ancients (whom none knew better) and of the moderns, taking as a model of the former Hippocrates, of the latter Sydenham. That he did not always follow his motto, simplex sigillum veri, cannot be denied, & need not be defended. He must be judged by his age. His method of clinical teaching was carried far & wide by his pupils, and the force of his example was felt in Edinburgh, London & Paris. Thirdly, his works had a greater influence than those of any author of the 18th century. The titles in Haller's Bibliotheca medica, and in the nine columns of the Index Catalogue S. G. L. show an almost unparalled range of study - chemistry, botany, medicine, mathematics or Physics - even in days when it was not unusual for a man to take all knowledge for his province. The Institutes and the Aphorisms were favorite text books with three generations of students. To us the new iatro-mathematical wine in the old bottle of methodism tastes very insipid, and almost justifies the harsh comment of my brother Regius of Cambridge, that Boerhaave hashed up the partial truths and the entire errors of his time. His clinical medicine is rescued from oblivion by one or two important observations, of which the most often quoted is the case of rupture of the oesophagus. What to his contempories and immediate successors appeared refined gold is dross to us, and his books on medicine are today dead or buried in our literary cemeteries - our bibliotaphi. More editions of Boerhaave are met with on the shelves

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* A note read at a Boerhaave meeting of the Historical Section, Royal Soc. Med. Session 1917-18.

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of second hand dealers than any other eighteenth century author. Van Swieten's commentaries on the Aphorisms, an astonishingly popular work in from 3 to 14 vols., has risen in value during the war with the increase in the price of waste paper. Except original editions of some of the orations & of the aphorisms, sought by special students of the period, the only works of value are the splendid editions of older authors, which he brought out at his own cost. The Vesalius, the ~~Arcolae~~ Arretaeus, & the Botanicum Parisience are treasures of the sale room.

All this you will say is damming with faint praise - but there is more:- Fourthly, Boerhaave was not merely a transmittor & a brilliant ~~transmittor~~ but he was a creator as well. He may be said to have founded organic chemistry. It is not a little remarkable that our medical historians pass over in silence the very work by which his reputation in science is firmly established. Not even the erudite Haeser refers to it nor indeed does Meyer (Geschichte der Chemie, 1905) while Garrison, so accurate & liberal, is positively unjust, and is supported by my Cambridge brother, whose astonishing statement is quoted - "he made no experiments in medicine". Let us see where the truth lies. Franciscus Sylvius, the founder of iatro-chemistry was at the same time the founder (at least of the reputation) of the Leyden school. In his hands the ferments of Van Helmont became a magic wand by which all the secrets of the body were unlocked. No small part of the merit of Boerhaave consists in his strenuous opposition to the vagaries of the iatro-chemists, and he introduced new and really scientific methods of study. The Elementa Chemiae, Leyden, 1732, was, to use Thomson's words (History of chemistry, 2nd Ed. p. 212), "the most luminous & learned treatise that the world had seen upon the subject. The real information which it communicates is prodigious, & when we compare it with any other system of chemistry that preceded it the superiority of Boerhaave's information will appear". Campbell Brown calls him the founder of the chemistry of the carbon compounds (History of chemistry, 1913, p. 235). By a thorough examination of the leaves of rosemary he discovered the constituents of the moist and dry portions. Then he found that he could extract from the earth in which plants grew many of the substances he had obtained in their ashes & he inferred that the plants took these salts from the earth, and that animals derive them from plants. The constituents of plants which do not come from the soil he concluded must be taken from the air. These were observations and conclusions of the first order, which were confirmed shortly afterwards by Hales. As Miss Buckley says (Short History of Natural Science, 2nd Ed. 1879, p. 194) Boerhaave's work though rough & imperfect contained "the first steps in the study of the chemistry of living things". What a keen appreciation he had of the importance

of research in chemistry may be gathered from the Essays in the appendix in Shaw's English edition, vol. II, 1741, and with one paragraph I will conclude." "The Lord Bacon seems to have gone as far as possible without the assistance of new experiments, in all the parts of philosophy, but principally in chemistry ... but at the fiat experimentum he judiciously chose to stop ... as if the fiat experimentum had been directed to Mr. Boyle; this philosopher took up chemistry where Lord Bacon left it, and to what lengths he carried it the present state thereof may witness." With Boerhaave the science entered a new phase in which the warm imagination, the working, brooding head, and the spirit of enthusiasm, which, as he says, had characterized the work of the van Helmonts, were tempered by patient, prolonged, and honest observation.

Collected in 1913 seventeen cases[1], 11 of Para-B, 6 with typhoid like ulcers, 2 with swelling of the lymph follicles of small & large bowels, & 3 with dysenteric changes chiefly in the colon. Of the 6 para-A cases 2 had ordinary typhoid ulcers, 2 swelling of the lymph follicles, & two with "catarrh" of the bowels. Of three cases recorded ~~by the~~ in the Journal of the Royal Army med. Corps & which are not in Sally Kow list, one (~~Grattan & Wood~~ Blackwell. Vol. XVII) died of perforation on the 10th day, a second (Grattan & Wood Vol XVII) ~~died~~ had perforation of a single ulcer, and the third (Babington Vol XVIII) had haemorrhage, without ulceration of Peyers patches, and ~~the most~~ extensive necrosis of the mucosa of the large bowel. Evidently there are three types

1) a septicaemic with little or no change in the bowels
(2) changes not to be distinguished from ordinary typhoid
& 3) a dysenteric form in which the lesions are chiefly in the colon

{Bristol[2] reports a case of para-A with ulcers of the ileum, swelling of the glands, no lesions of the colon

Here too, the lesions may be paralleled in the common type of enteric, in which there are cases without bowel lesions, cases with few ulcers in the ileum, & cases with the chief disease is in the colon. The proportion of cases of Para-A & para-B without intestinal changes & with dysenteric lesions is certainly larger than in the disease caused by B-typhosus

1 Virchows Archiv Bd 211
2 J. Am. Med. Association 1914. 1. p 1080

4 ... 3
5 = 459
1 in 26. Hewlett
29 in 250 Conradi
50A & 200. B.T. in all. gen 11

Epidemics. Iselin. Indiana. 22 typh. 10 deaths. 31 para T. B & 4 deaths. Diag of the Para B cases often Cholera

Bethlehem. 18 cases. 11 Para B. 2 deaths.

Blandon. 35 cases 6

Coalesville

Criteria. acceptable. 1) specific agglutination produced by B.T. & B.T. and B.T.b. - neg. result for B.T. pos. reaction to Para P. the agglutination of which is known; recov. of a para from the blood. urine or a focus of local a

crates, of the
motto, *simplex sigillum*
e judged by his age.
e by his pupils,
ondon & Paris.
of any author
heca medica,
L. show an almost
ine, mathematics
or a man to take
the Aphorisms were
s. To us the
odism tastes very
brother Regius
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d from oblivion
st often quoted
is contempories and
o us, and his books
cemeteries - our
h on the shelves

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l Section ,

Capt. Henry & Capt Morrell 5 – 83

Canad Hop Clered Taplow 38 cases of Enteric
chiefly from the East – . 10 admitted as Dy.
11 admitted as Enteritis & diarrhoea

11 ordinary Typhoid Fever. 22 Para T. B.
3 Para A. & 2. Comb. A & B. – Only 2
not inoculated

1 Death. Para B. . N. Z. 20. Gall. May 5
Diarrhoea – blood Muc & dy sym 20 S & day
Aug 20 Sailed from Engl. Cliverton Sept 1. Extra
emac. ab. tend. scaphoid. Blood & mus
Dm. Small & large

82

e.g. Hunt. Arch of Int. Med. Vol XII. 1913
Sources of inf, relat. to clin. atyp type of Ty., the proport.
relation of T. par. & colon infect. . val. of vaccine
Just of of sep. para ly fun. typhi. . Cal. fever. grip, influenza
gastro-enteritis. treach fever. often Ty or par ly.
a case escaping control is a potential source of an outbreak.
— Incub. time said to be less. (Rolly Mun. Mo 1911. p 559 He des.
a Gastric form. Onset more abrupt

— Four types clin. by Hunt
1. Little Typ. . Para – ly. A.
2 Infl. of the abd typ. A & B. or mixed infec.
3. acute g. astro-enter – food poisoning – lower members
of para – ly. gr.
4 Dysentery form – Para B is most common – often acute
cholera morbus type

— Rel. freq. 1 in 265 }
4 in 194 }
5 = 459
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50 A & 200 . B.T. in all. gn 11

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Aug 20 Sailed for Engl. Cleveton Sept 1. Extra
emac. ab. lend. scaphoid. Blood & mus
D p.m. Small & large

22 Para B 12 Spots. Spleen palpable in 15
all but 4 had diarrhoea
Pulse slower than in ord. Ty

3 Para A. 2 Spots. 2 Enl. splen. 2 relapse
all inoc. two 2. 1 three

2 A & B – Spots & Spleen & diarrhoea – one
began with Cystitis

Conclus
1 Are the Para organ specif or
only varieties of B Ty.
varieties. Comp c Pneumonia

3 Prophylaxis – Carrier

85

Fragment of a paper entitled
"Two years of War
A Medico-Chirurgical Review"

[certainly never published as such]

84

T Charts

6

1 Berry. Dy Para B

2 Bates. Para A relapse. Prot. Spots
Spleen &c. wounded. rt. wrist
no diarrhoea

3 McMillan A & B. Spots Spleen. sl. relapse

4 Mully Para B. Spots & Spleen. Ord case

5 Dales Para B. Spots & Spleen Septic comm

6 Stewart Para A. long case. Sp. Spl. Dean
relapse

Conclus

1 are the Para organ specif or
only varieties of B Ty.
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Two Years of War
a medico-chirurgical Review
by
William Osler

Will the number of the saved equal the number of the slain? Will the distinguishing features of the present armageddon be, surgically, the terribly destructive and maiming qualities of modern missiles, and medically the absence of associated pestilence hitherto more devastating than war itself? Let us see.

In Gaston Bodart's "Losses of Life in Modern Wars" (Carnegie Peace Endowment, 1916) it is estimated that in the wars of the First French Empire two millions of men were killed, an equal number wounded, of whom perhaps 15 to 20 per cent were disabled for life. The same authority estimates the total losses of the French armies in 1870-1 at 280,000 killed and wounded, about 140,000 deaths and the same number of wounded not fatally; 61,000 died of disease or exhaustion. He concludes that from 1792 to 1914 war has deprived France of three millions of men.

All other wars sink into insignificance in comparison with the titanic conflict of the past two years. Six of the great nations of Europe are putting every available man into the field - the fighting forces ~~must~~ number at least 25 millions over; all the resources of science are helping mans slaughter, all the resources of science are ~~seeking~~ helping mans salvation. The ~~two Armies~~ marshalled Hosts of Oliver Wendell Holmes poem are again working side by side - will the one save more than the other slays? It looks as though for the first time in history the army of Sanitation would score a great triumph over the forces of Nature. There have been defeats in Serbia, Galipoli & Mesopotamia, but the great outstanding feature of the war in Europe has been the low percentage of deaths from camp diseases. The total German casualties (army) since Aug 1914 are given (Times. Aug 12.) as 3.135.177 of which the killed & died of wounds number 735.866, severely wounded 425,175, missing 199,642. We may take it that at least 1 million have been killed, whereas only 48,534 died of sickness - an extraordinarily low proportion. In the South African war more died of typhoid fever than were killed, and in the American civil war died of disease in the Armies ~~of~~ the North against killed or died of wounds. We have not yet the figures for the allied armies but there is every reason to believe that the percentage of deaths from sickness has been quite as low as in the German forces. It may be said that this is the ~~great~~ outstanding feature of the medical side of the war.

~~a larger~~ more than were engaged in ~~all~~ the ~~Europe~~ great-
wars between 1790 and 1883 (G.D Smith)

87.

Outlines of scheme for
"Modern Medical School"
in Wales

[part of Sir William's work on Roy. Comm.
for Education in Wales. Not published.
This outline probably made use of
in summer of 1916(?) or 1917(?)]

Faculty

III Double character of ordinary medical school

I am only a
The Practical man
very good - but. Cyclic story

(1) scientific An. Phy. Path. Pharmacol
(2) practical

No essential difference between the two -
as much science in surgery as in physics -
and an added Art.

IV The hospital ~~in~~ and the medical school — Axiom
The Hospital in the last years of the Students life is the Med. s

Three existing plans

(1) Medical school has grown up about
the hospital
(2) Medical shhool is a thing apart
from, but is allowed to use, the
hospital.

a-

(2)

(3) Hospital is part of the university organization in all its departments.

V The hospital unit in the university shheme:

(1) a department - ~~number of~~ (a) beds, (b) outpatientsdepartment, (c) laboratories.
(2) Assistants - graded, paid, permanent.

(3) Budget -

Number of hospital units.

MODERN MEDICAL SCHOOL

I A problem for the profession. Story of Themistocles.

II Medical School a part of the University

Definition of a university - a union of men to maintain and extend the boundaries of knowledge.

College

Faculty

III Double character of ordinary medical school

(1) scientific
(2) practical

No essential difference between the two - as much science in surgery as in physics - and an added Art.

IV The hospital ~~in~~ and the medical school -

Three existing plans

(1) Medical school has grown up about the hospital
(2) Medical shhool is a thing apart from, but is allowed to use, the hospital.

(2)

(3) Hospital is part of the university organization in all its departments.

V The hospital unit in the university scheme:

(1) a department - ~~number of~~ (a) beds, (b) out-patientsdepartment, (c) laboratories.

(2) a Head - - whole time or half time? Assistants - graded, paid, permanent.

(3) Budget -

Number of hospital units. (a) Med (b) Surg (c) Midwifery & Gynecol 1) Teaching (a) Med St. (b) Midwives (2) Ante natal Clinic (d) Path. (e) Special Depts Dental - Skin. Sy. Eye & Ear Orthop

VI ~~Four~~ objects in a medical school

(1) The prevention of disease:

(a) Department of hygiene - int. asc.

1) Study all preventable dis

2) Centre of Education for the Public

3) " " " Prof

Tub. 1226 Tenements with more than 2 occupants per room. 132 of your tub. patients neither sep. beds nor sep. room

(b) Social Service work.

all new methods. 1) the poor man

2 The cure of Disease. 2

(3) Study of the problems of disease

~~Two~~ B examples

Infant mortality = C 523. Sw 465

Tuberculosis M - Ted 284 = 1272

Mines & Health

(4) Instruction (1) Prelim

(a) The undergraduates . Bangor & Abergs

(2) Lectures (2) Practical.

the College & in the

In all dealings all the cards in the table

3 . a certain attitude towards life - a devotion to his chosen subject - an absorption in it - a burning zeal which surmounts all difficulties

a

91.

Early draft, unfinished, of a paper entitled "Acute Anaemia in the Early Stages of Syphilis"

[written in the summer of 1917. A.M.]

[not published]

90.

(3)

(b) Post graduates.

1 Centres of special Inst.
5 or 6 in p

(2) Local.

The University Spirit. By its fruits – a sort of educat. radiation. They are 3

1) a harmony & good fellowship amid all sections – the council, the council the senate. No jealousies – Peace among the Prof. & devotion of the junior to the S.

2) Loyalty to your chief – in all the depts & in the College & in the Univ. No cabals In all dealings all the cards in the table

3. a certain attitude towards life – a devotion to his chosen subject – an absorption in it – a burning zeal which surmounts all difficulties

Malenky Dept

Dr McLean. 3.9

6.1.

Aberdare top list

Dr Haycraft -

London Univ -

not acc. not Contracted

- Dutch - Chugre -

Boerhaave

Mr Martin

Whole lines Professors

Vaughan £12,000 met

unit

Money -

Cardiff - 1/4 million

Lib Grant

Whole lines

- Buildings - Money -

Early draft, unfinished, of a paper entitled "Acute Anaemia in the Early Stages of Syphilis"

[written in the summer of 1917. A.M.]

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91. 116. 123 142

108

22]

appeal

Wilson ? unfinished

li do [?]

esponse

gible words]

rk and in

[should be 'Irish']

a strong

America

potent

letters

no leave

saying

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ed States

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n

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resh

of

. (3) Dis

l 18–21

~~were~~ marked pallor, general enlargement of the lymph glands & a palpable ~~the~~ spleen, ~~palpable~~. The knees ankles & elbows were painful but the swelling had subsided. She had begun to have a sore throat, and on the skin of the trunk was a macular rash, which had not been noticed. There had been a chronic sore on the lower lip, which had at the time of examination all the features of a healing hard chancre. The R.b.c. were below 2½ millions p.c.m. Her lover had syphilis, with sores in the mouth. She made a rapid recovery.

2. ~~with~~ Following the use of mercury — a well recognized sequel. In my text book I refer to the case of a girl with secondary syphilitic arthritis whose R.bl.count fell below 2 millions after four inunctions of mercury!

P.T.O

Lib Grant

Whole line

— Buildings - Money —

3 As a result of the syphilitic toxaemia, with a picture ~~resembling~~ suggesting addisons anaemia. There is some ~~a good deal of~~ French literature in this form (see Index Catalogue) ~~& all at least three or four~~ several French theses ~~are mentioned in the Index catalogue. Series II vol XVII. p 362. and~~ but the cases do not seem to be very common. At one of my weekly visits to the Canadian Hospital Taplow I was asked to see a case of pernicious anaemia in a young man. The appearance was certainly suggestive & the blood ~~count, while not very low, had too~~ presented many normoblasts & marked poikylocytoses. The enlarged glands & a slight rash raised the suspicion of syphilis which was

Acute anaemia in ~~Secondary~~ the early stages of Syphilis

by

Sir William Osler Bt. MD. FRS.

with notes of a case by

Major T. W. Walker. C.A.M.C.

under three conditions

1. In the early stages of syphilitic infection may the red blood corpuscles may fall below 3 millions p.c.m. & the patient present the picture of a severe ~~anaemia~~ ~~pernicious anaemia under these conditions in the~~

I. with Acute syphilitic polyarthritis. I saw with Dr Bevan in May 1902. Mary C. aged 22. a healthy girl who had been in bed for a month with polyarthritis moderate fever, 100°–102°, & severe sweats. The case had been ~~was~~ regarded as one of ~~acute~~ Rheumatic fever & salicylates had been given freely without any effect. There ~~were~~ marked pallor, general enlargement of the lymph glands & a palpable ~~the~~ spleen, ~~palpable~~. The knees ankles & elbows were painful but the swelling had subsided. She had begun to have a sore throat, and on the skin of the trunk was a macular rash, which had not been noticed. There had been a chronic sore on the lower lip, which had at the time of examination all the features of a healing hard chancre. The R.b.c. were below 2½ millions p.c.m. Her lover had syphilis, with sores in the mouth. She made a rapid recovery.

2. ~~with~~ Following the use of mercury — a well recognized sequel. In my text book I refer to the case of a girl with secondary syphilitic arthritis whose R.bl. count fell below 2 millions after four inunctions of mercury!

P.T.O

Following the use of Salvarsan ~~a certain~~ anaemia may be associated with the purpura, & haemorrhage, ~~& acute~~ jaundice & necrosis of the liver I have never seen a chronic severe anaemia caused by it but Lowrey reports the case of a man who has in Aug & Sept. four doses of .3 gram of Salvarsan & who at the end of Oct. had a picture of pernicious anaemia with r.b.c. down to 680 000 per c.m. and who died the ~~end~~ middle of November.

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Boerhaave position in the scientific world.
a note by. William Osler

The Great Boerhaave! Of Only a few men in our profession do we habitually speak in this manner, and of these few, of none most justly than of this coryphaeus of ~~the~~ Dutch medicine. Why? ~~For four reasons~~. In the first place, his attractive ... sympathetic, gen-

94.

Two drafts

[1] "Boerhaave[sic] position in the scientific world"

[2] "Boerhaave's position in Science"

[endorsed in Sir William's hand]

"A note read at a Boerhaave meeting of the Historical Section, Roy-Soc-Med. session 1917-18"

[read October 17, 1917 — not published]

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Thirdly His works had a greater influence than those of any medical author of the 18th century. The list of titles in Hallers Bibliotheca medica and in the nine columns of the Index catalogue of the Surgeon-Generals Library show a

for by special ... of value are the splendid Editions of other authors which he brought out at his own cost. Boerhaave (& albinus) Vesalius ~~is a sumptuous work~~, and his edition Arelaeus & the Botanicum Parisiense are among the treasures of the sale room. This you will say is damning with faint praise. But there is more. Boerhaave It is not a little remarkable that our medical historians pass over in silence the work by which his reputation in science is firmly established. Not even the erudite Haeser refers to it while the most recent work, that of

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Garrison is positively unjust to his memory, and I am sorry to say that in this he is supported by my Cambridge brother, usually so accurate, whose ~~has the~~ astonishing statement ~~is~~ quoted "that he made no experiments in medicine." Let us see where the truth lies. ~~The man who laid~~ The ~~foundation~~ reputation of the Leyden School was laid by Franciscus Sylvius who is often called the founder of iatro-chemistry. The per- ... became in his ~~theories~~ teaching

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Chemistry, botany, medicine, mathematics & physics

an almost unparalleled range of study, even ~~for~~ in days when it was not unusual for a man to take all knowledge for his province. The Aphorisms and the Institutes were favourite text-books ~~for~~ with those generations of students. ~~His attempt to pour~~ The new iatro-mathematical wine ~~of the iatro-mathematician~~ in the old bottles of Methodism tastes to us ~~a~~ very ~~stale~~ insipid ~~& impalatable~~, and almost justifies the hard comment of my brother Regius of Cambridge that he hashed up the partial truths and the entire errors of his time. His ~~in~~ clinical medicine is rescued from oblivion by one or two important observations, of which the most often quoted is the smallest of his works the case of rupture of the Oesophagus. From the book-collectors standpoint ~~there is~~ more Boerhaavian rubbish cumbers ~~on~~ the shelves ~~than~~ of the second-hand dealers than any other eighteenth century author and this is saying a great deal. Van Swietens commentaries on the aphorisms, an astonishingly popular work in from 3 to 14 vols. has risen in value during the war with the increase in ~~since~~ the price of waste paper ~~has risen~~. Except the general editions of some of the orations, & of the Institute & of the Aphorisms sought for by special students of the period the only works of value are the splendid Editions of other authors which he brought out at his own cost. Boerhaave (& albinus) Vesalius ~~is a sumptuous~~ ~~work~~, and his edition & the Botanicum Parisiense Arelaeus are treasures of the sale room. This you will say is damning with faint praise. But there is more. Boerhaave It is not a little remarkable that our medical historians pass over in silence the work by which his reputation in ~~science~~ is firmly established. Not even the erudite Haeser refers to it while the most recent work, that of

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what to his contemporaries & to his immediate successors appeared refined gold as dross to us, and his books on medicine are to day ~~unworked mines~~ dead and buried in ~~their~~ great literary cemeteries – our bibliotaphi.

was not merely a transmitter or a brilliant transmitter – he was a creator as well

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Boerhaave's position in Science+

by

William Osler

The great Boerhaave! Of few men in our profession do we habitually speak in this way, and of them none more justly than the Coryphaeus of Dutch Medicine. Why? In the first place, his attractive personality. He was a warm hearted sympathetic, generous

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to this paragraph from Vol 11 p 346 of Shaw's English edition

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*A note read at a Boerhaave meeting of the ~~Roy~~ Historical Section Roy. Soc. Med. Session 1917-18.

[Read 17 Oct. 1917. Not published W.W.F.]

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4 102.

use Thomsons words (History of chemistry 2nd Ed. p. 212) the most luminous & learned treatise that the world had seen upon the subject." The real information which it communicates is prodigious, & when we compare it with any other system of chemistry that preceded it the superiority of Boerhaave's information will appear". Campbell Brown calls him the founder of the chemistry of the carbon compounds (History of chemistry, 1913. p 235 By a thorough examination of the leaves of rosemary he discovered the constituents of the moist and dry portions. Then he found that he could extract from the earth in which plants grew many of the substances he had obtained in their ashes & he inferred that the plants took these salts from the earth, and that animals derive them from plants. The constituents of plants which do not come from the soil he concluded must be taken from the air. These were ~~fundamental~~ observations & conclusions of the first order, which were confirmed shortly afterwards by Hales. As Miss Buckley says (Short History of Natural Science. 2nd Ed. 1879 p. 194) Boerhaaves ~~analyses~~ work though rough & imperfect contained "the first steps in the study of the chemistry of living things". What a keen ~~Baconian interest~~ appreciation he had of the importance of research in chemistry may be gathered from the ~~following paragraph (Shaw's English Ed. Vol II. p 346~~ Essays in the

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[From Bibliotheca Osleriana, no. 7662, foll. 99-103 W.W.F.]

Filmed or copied for Prof. G. S. Lindeboom, 1987

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The appeal to Hiberna magna

To seek ~~aid~~ over-seas aid, for ~~Ireland~~ ~~in America~~ is wise, but the appeal should be made in the right quarter, not to President Wilson or to the free Peoples of the Dominions as the Nationali do not to such distinguished americans whose letters appear in response to Lord Northfield appear in the Times today. They are London is helpless, Dublin is paralysed but in New York & in the large cities of the United States are the Irishmen in the Irishmen very largely rests the solution. Those fus who have lived in America are surprised that reference is so rarely made to the potent influence of Hiberna magna upon Hiberna parva. ~~Even~~ The letters ~~do~~ to publish today ~~practically~~ ~~ignore the~~ remind one of the answer

... the Trials of Irishmen alone is

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[1] "An appeal to Hiberna magna over-seas and"

and

[2] "Hiberna Magna & the Irish Question To His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons"

[sent(?) — not published]

[see also letter to the Editor of The Times 1918. April 25. p. 4 column f., entitled 'The Curse of Meroz']

[3] a typed copy of [1] and [2] made at Oxford June, 1st 1922.

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[1st June 1922]

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play the passionate attachment to the land of their
birth that marks the Irishman abroad a powerful
factor in politics at home. To love of his church
& attachment to the home of his father the average Irish.
man in the United States wants a bitter hatred of
England. Time & prosperity has brought peace
abroad between Orange & Green but they have failed
to loosen the hold with which the memory of their
Irish regard the British Empire, and from their
comes the Kinetic drive (to use a term in phy I think
another) this force possible. An essential preliminary
to peace at home is a change of heart in Irishmen
in the United States, & on two directions a fresh
effort of the part generation of Englishmen to
do justice to Ireland as is so well portrayed in a Basket on
both sides / and recently an awakening from the
mad dream of an Irish Republic. There are
signs is the opportunity for an appeal
that let it be made / wisely by men determined & tried
Caesars and to the right hearted. approached in the
proper right spirit. Their changes are possible - without them

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Time & prosperity have indeed not
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would may be trusted to do the same
in Ireland itself. Not to the basis
consideration I want to urge your

! 1st June 1922]

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two directions a fresh
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es - 16. (3) Dis
l Parnell 18-21
Spar-fun

Mr Editor we cannot hope to make of India a
[illegible] is not possible & [illegible]
united, loyal & happy member of the Empire

107

Convert attention ~~any~~ for no man in the United
States has ~~ever~~ the same personal influence in
your Commons. The Irish settlement
no longer rests with England - ~~has~~ ~~become~~ ~~a~~
~~matter~~ ~~of~~ ~~arrangement~~ ~~with~~ ~~Ireland~~ is it with
Ireland, but it is with Hibernia Magna
with the Irish in the United States. They
control the situation. It is not that we
wish now that they pay the piper ~~at~~ ~~this~~
call the tune but the moral force of
Irish opinion ~~gives~~ ~~the~~ ~~plum~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ telling
leverage today. ~~Irish~~ in the
United States demand an independent
Republic ~~that~~ completely possible solution of
the difficult problem of Ireland and
we mean Ireland a stable republic at
her doors that would be United States
friend a Kingdom in Connection with
It would remain the back up of an empire
the strength of which is needed to
most unfailing single ally of the United
Hibernia Magna the Irish problem

106

To his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons

Dear Cardinal

I am sharing the privilege
of an old friend & for many years your next door
neighbor ~~my~~ to address you an open letter on
a subject of ~~what~~ importance that I know you
have at heart, - an Irish settlement.
We have lived long enough to see what seemed
a desperate Irish problem ~~settled~~ solved. ~~In~~ In the
In my ~~letter~~ by in Canada their were two days
days - March 17th & July 12. We were both
of holiday & good will Orange &
Green. Time & prosperity have brought
a settlement. Where is Griffith - Griffith
incident that I have so well in the
To her - filled with the famous old Irish
enthusiasm many of them were my
friends. Already intelligent sentiment has
made comfortable homes for the old
people. The grandchildren have long ago
left Griffith town and are in the best
Quarters of the city & the suburbs. The
what has happened all over the Continent
And with it a great change - ~~a~~ ~~great~~
have
~~would~~ a row anywhere on
day or in the 12th of July would be impossible
Time & prosperity, have wrought
the miracle of 200 years. May the new
world may be trusted & do the same
in Ireland itself. Next to the basic
consideration I would urge your

105

...de at Cxf. 1st June 1922]

...d is wise, but the appeal
..., not to President Wilson ? unfinished
...ons as the Nationali do [?]
...whose letters in response
...mes" to-day [two illegible words]
...sed, but in New York and in
...s are the Irishmen [should be 'Irish']
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Correct attention for no man in the United States has ~~the~~ weeds same personal influence as your Eminence. ~~The~~ It is this: That The settlement no longer rests with England — ~~because~~ ~~with anxiety~~ ~~for~~ ~~not~~ ~~with~~ is it with Ireland, but it is with Hibernia Magna with the Irish in the United States. They control the situation. It is not ~~that~~ ~~so~~ much now that they pay the piper ~~but~~ ~~they~~ call the tune but the moral force of ~~Irish opinion gives~~ ~~[illegible]~~ is the telling leverage today. The plain truth is that a demand for ~~[illegible]~~ the Irish in the United States ~~demand~~ ~~[illegible]~~ independent Republic. ~~[illegible]~~ complicates ~~possible solution of the difficult problem~~ Yet Britain would no more tolerate a hostile republic at her doors than would the United States tolerate a Kingdom in Texas or Virginia or in Cuba. It would mean the break up of an empire the strength of which is ~~needed~~ the most important single ally of the United States in the maintain of ~~an~~ threatened civilization. ~~[illegible]~~ And what possible good of ~~an Irish~~ such settlement which leaves Ireland unsettled with her own better problem of a million or more of her children ~~ready to~~ hostile and ready to get the [illegible] of civil war.

Please throw the weight of your Strong influence in favor of a direct repudiation of an Irish republic as ~~the~~ essential preliminary to any residuing settlement. ~~[illegible]~~

Time [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Dominion lines offers

...de at Exl. 1st June 1922]

...d is wise, but the appeal
..., not to President Wilson
...ons as the Nationali do [?] ? unfinished
...whose letters in response
...mes" to-day [two illegible words]
...sed, but in New York and in
...s ~~are~~ on the Irishmen [should be 'Irish']
...ution and to whom a strong
...who have lived in America
...arely made to the potent
...ernia Parva. The letters
...answer of those who leave
...Coelum non animam saying
...elsh forget but they do
... to the land of their
...a powerful factor in
...rch and attachment to the
...shman in the United States
...e and prosperity has brought
peace abroad between Orange and Green but they have failed to lessen the hate with which the majority of Irish regard the British Empire and from them comes the Kinetic drive (to use a term in phy[siology]) which makes Sinn Fein possible. An essential preliminary to peace at home is a change of heart in Irishmen in the United States and in two directions a fresh recogn[ition] of the honest effort of the past generation of

(2) ...

...es - 16. (3) Dis
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The Orig. MS. is bound in "MSS Notes for Papers (Chiefly unpublished) Osler"

[Copy. — made at Oxf. 1st June 1922]

Appeal to Hibernia Magna.

To seek overseas aid for Ireland is wise, but the appeal should be made in the right quarter~~s~~, not to President Wilson or to the free Peoples of the Dominions as the Nationali do [?] ? unfinished nor to such distinguished Americans whose letters in response to Lord Northfield appear in the "Times" to-day [two illegible words] London is helpless, Dublin is paralysed, but in New York and in the large cities of the United States ~~are~~ on the Irishmen [should be 'Irish'] enthusiasm very largely rest the solution and to whom a strong appeal should be made. Those of us who have lived in America are surprised that reference is so rarely made to the potent influence of Hibernia Magna upon Hibernia Parva. The letters you publish to-day remind me of the answer of those who leave these isles, of Irishmen alone is the Coelum non animam saying true. Not that English, Scotch, or Welsh forget but they do not display the passionate attachment to the land of their birth that makes the Irishman abroad a powerful factor in problems at home. To love of his Church and attachment to the house of his fathers, the average Irishman in the United States adds a bitter hatred of England. Time and prosperity has brought peace abroad between Orange and Green but they have failed to lessen the hate with which the majority of Irish regard the British Empire and from them comes the Kinetic drive (to use a term in phy[siology]) which makes Sinn Fein possible. An essential preliminary to peace at home is a change of heart in Irishmen in the United States and in two directions a fresh recogn[ition] of the honest effort of the past generation of

[should be a full stop & then Of.]

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...spor-for

Englishmen to do justice to Ireland as is so well portrayed in a/ A. E. [?] Barker's new book. Int ? and sensibly an awakening from the mad dream of an Irish Republic. Now is the opportunity for an appeal but let it be made possibly by Mr. Reamond and Sir. Ed. Carson and to the right people. Approached in the right spirit, these changes are possible - without their

[the page ends here].

[on the verso are the following words:]

it is not possible to make
Mr. Editor we cannot hope to make of Irela[nd] a united,
and
loyal ~~and~~ happy member of the Empire.....

[Following the above are two pages of a draft letter, in pencil, as follows]:

Hibernia Magna and the Irish Question.

To His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons:

Dear Cardinal,

Claiming the privilege of an old friend, and for many years your next-door neighbour, may I address you an open letter on a subject that I know you have at heart - the an Irish settlement. We have lived long enough to see what seemed a desperate Irish problem solved. In my boyhood in Canada there
two
were/red letter days - March 17th and July 12th. We were sure of a holiday and a good row between Orange and Green. Time and
the
prosperity have brought a settlement. Whereis/Griffin-town that I knew so well in the 70 ties in Montreal - filled with the families of the Irish emigrants, many of whom were my earliest patients. Already the intelligance and industry of the children had made comfortable homes for the old people. The Irish have long ago ~~left~~ Griffin-town and are in the best quarters of the

(2) age. [illegible]

[illegible] - 16. (3) Dis
[illegible] Parish 18-21
[illegible]

city and the suburbs. This is what has happened all over the Continent and with it peace - a row anywhere on St. Patrick's Day or on the 13th July is impossible. Time and prosperity ~~we have~~ which have wiped out the animosities of 200 years in the New World may be trusted to do the same in Ireland itself. To one basic consideration I wish to urge your earnest attention for no man in the United States we wields the same personal influence as Your Eminence. It is this - that the settlement no longer rests with England - nor is it with Ireland, but it is with Hibernia Magna, with the Irish in the United States. They control the situation. It is not so much now that they pay the piper [and] call the tune but the moral force is the telling leverage to-day. The main truth is that the Irish in the United States demand an independent republic. Grt. Britain could no more ~~have~~ tolerate a hostile republic at her doors than would the United States tolerate a kingdom in Texas and [illegible] in Canada or in Cuba. It would mean the break up of an empire the strength of which is the most important single ally of the United States in the maintenance of a threatened civilization. And what possible good of such a settlement which leaves Ireland unsettled with her own bitter problem of a million or more of her children hostile and ready to go to the extremes of civil war. Please throw the weight of your strong influence in favour of a direct repudiation by Irishmen of an Irish republic as an essential preliminary to any ~~abiding~~ enduring settlement. Time will A-Federal devolution dominion lines offers

[Page ends. The rest lacking].

112

The Profession and the Nation.

Major Dill is to be congratulated on the completeness of his scheme, ~~and~~ on the lucid way in which he has presented it ~~for our consideration~~. I regret that an ~~unforseen circumstance~~ ~~unexpected call to an~~ injured relative deprived me of the pleasure of hearing him ~~uncoil the chain which~~ but I have read with unanimous pleasure his brave attempt to link the minister of health with the general practitioner. In this discussion it will be impossible to do more than to touch upon a few ~~important~~ points. Upon two ~~we are all~~ there is more or less agreement. First, the urgent need of consolidation and coordination in the various departments which now dealing with public health. For this the Astor Report has ~~put the case in~~ put an irrisistable ~~manner~~ case, and public opinion appears to be overwhelmingly in favour of a complete reconstruction, preferably I should say about the L.G.B. as a centre. Secondly, the nationalization of medicine has been progressively advancing ~~along~~ ~~lines~~ in a way that indicates the possibility of devising a ~~complete~~ scheme. The ~~national~~ Insurance, the Tuberculosis, the Syphilis, the maternity, the child-welfare legislation have brought the state ~~within~~ to the door of the general practitioner, & [illegible] he likes it or not pay has to be taken for national [illegible] in some measure a civil ~~the~~ servant

111.

"The Profession and the Nation"

[evidently one or more pages missing]

[published in The Lancet, 1918, i. pp. 804-805]

[at a discussion at Roy. Soc. Med. 29th May 1922]

see no. 3577 (at p. 170).

The Profession and the Nation.

Mayor Dill is to be congratulated on the completeness of the scheme, and on the lucid way in which he has presented it for our consideration. I regret that an unforseen engagement will prevent me from being present to hear what is sure to be said on this occasion, and to enjoy the pleasure of hearing him answer the chairman's toast. As the Minister of Health will be present, and as he has been brave enough to undertake the duties of Minister of Health with the general practitioner in this discussion it will be impossible to do more than touch upon a few important points. Upon two we are all agreed. First, the urgent need of consolidation and co-ordination of the various departments which now deal with public health. The Astor Report has put forward, for this country, an irrefutable case, and public opinion appears to be overwhelmingly in favour of a complete reconstruction. Secondly, the application of medicine has been progressively advancing in such a way that it indicates the possibility of devising a complete scheme. The National Insurance, the Tuberculosis, the Syphilis, the Maternity, the Child-welfare legislation have brought the State into the door of the general practitioner, whether he likes it or not. Pay has to be taken for national work, and he has become in some measure a civil servant. Much of this legislation has lacked effectiveness owing to a superstitious regard for the fetish of local authority. There are public enemies that will never be conquered without an organization representing a general staff, and a strong Ministry of Health will be content with nothing less than a campaign against such preventable diseases as tuberculosis & syphilis. Owing to intellectual weakness in high places we have as a profession suffered the pace to be set by organized ignorance. It would have resumed the aggressive vaccination of a dozen years ago, had not an appreciation of what science means in medicine into the hands of those in control of our institutions. How many thousands a year does the King Edward Hospital fund contribute to the pathological & inspectors, directors, administ- and Minister as are included in Mayor Dill's scheme? The English G.P. has an interesting history which some one should write. His gradual Evolution in the last century may be best read in our general literature from the picture of the father of pendennis, through Dr Thorne (Trollope) to Dr Gibson to Lydgate in Middlemarch.

He having absorbed the duties of the apothecary, killed dead the pure physician of the type of his grandfather, as a surgeon, and robbed the bone marrow of the profession. Is a scheme possible in which he as a paid Officer of the State, yet independent, a civil servant yet a free agent, the Executive Officer of a group of modern Dr Jeffreys yet alive to the needs of science, would be able to say to a fussy county inspector - more than I can do without the active help of

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3 114

a black book at Whitehall. Leave him this priveledge and all may be well. Some of you may remember how the Alabama student answered his wife Isappaena who reproached him for swearing at him - if it is not my duty it is at least my priveledge whatever is done. Leave the General practitioner the luxury of damning his superiors all up the line without the risking his billet. Frankly I do not see how in Major Dills scheme we are to have that competition which is the very life of the profession ~~and which played such an important rôle~~ has played such an important rôle in the for at least ~~Some~~ 2500 years ago, when the free Greeks towns were ready to bid so high for Democedes, the most popular state physician of ... the whole population in the

113.

clinical laboratories of the London Hospitals? What ~~[illegible]~~ is the annual budget for pathological work in each of the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Boards? Bumbledom of this type in the Ministry of Health would only ~~be~~ mean the exchange of the ~~[illegible]~~ of ~~[illegible]~~ for the scorpions of Rehoboam; but there is this hope: - in the Local Government Board which should ~~will~~ form the nucleus the minority - ~~and~~ the spirit of Sir John Simon still lives ~~works~~. In public health matters the war has furnished the profession ~~us~~ with a great lever - see to it that we control ~~get~~ the handle.

~~There are~~ Upon three problems critical and contentious, I propose to speak briefly. The first and most important is - can you save a free - souled self reliant man as the executive officer of such a formidable row of inspectors, directors, administrators, secretaries and Minister as are included in Major Dills scheme? The English G. P. has an interesting history which some one should write. His gradual evolution in the last century may be best read in our general literature from the picture of the father of Pendennis, through Dr Thorne (Trollope) to Lydgate in Middlemarch. Dr Gibson ~~He has~~ Having absorbed the ~~duties of the~~ apothecary, killed dead the pure physician of the type of ~~and~~ he poses, but rarely practice as a surgeon, and withal ~~[illegible]~~ the bone marrow of the profession. Is a scheme possible in which he is a paid official of the state, yet independent, a civil servant yet a free agent, the executive officers of a group of modern Dogberrys yet alive to the needs of science. Would he be able to say to a fussy country inspector - none of your blank business without the arrière pensée of

~~Dr~~ Hope in Deerborn. Gibson

Dr Marjorebanks in the Chin of Canal

a black book at Whitehall. Leave him this priveledge and all may be well. Some of you may remember how the Alabama student answered his wife Isaphæna who reproached him for swearing at her - if it is not my duty it is at least my priveledge, whatever is done. Leave the General practitioner the luxury of damning his superiors all up the line without the risking his billet. Frankly I do not see how in Major Dills scheme we are to have that competition which is the very life of the profession and which played such an important rôle for at least 2500 years ago, when the free Greeks towns were ready to bid so high for Democedes, the most popular state physician of his day. With the whole population in the state service how is any competition to be made effective? I am less worried about the choice of a doctor - a rare priveledge of the free-born Englishman - than about the choice of practices & patients - about the provision for individual development on the part of a progressive ambitious man who loves his profession, who hates politics & who is too proud to pull wires. In any system, I fear Evil will be mixed with the good. We are far from unanimous about the working of the National Insurance Act - an unmixed curse one tells us, an undiluted blessing says another. The practical outcome was mentioned to me last Saturday in a work in preventive [illegible] and his Alleagues & Successors in the L.G.B. has been able to overcome in certain quarters the invincible prejudice which exists against state aid. It is an academic obsession peculiarly insular and anglican. There are those present who will remember the virulent outbreak at a meeting of the Governing Body of the Lister Institute when it was proposed to wed that sedate vestal to the National Research Committee. The unholy & incestuous proposal was rejected by an enormous majority. There are no true grounds for this distrust - contrariwise, there is every reason to encourage the Union, and one good outcome of the war has been the removal to a great extent of this

Dr Marjorebanks in the Chair of Cant

Outline of the Lecture on
"Heine Medin Disease"
given at the Museums, Oxford
18th June, 1918
[not published]

4 115.

tion of 30000 inhabitants – six years ago not a doctor had a motor – today not a doctor is without one. For what a mess of potage to sell their souls, I hear my good friend Gordon of Exeter, murmur! Then too I have twice known the panel pence start good clinical laboratories in country practices. A scheme may be worked out but not I hope at the sacrifice of the independence of the general practitioner, and with some system of competition that will refresh alike brain and bank, and make the worth of a man in a community – depend on his individual effort –

2. The State & Research. Not even the brilliant work in preventive medicine of Sir John Simon and his Colleagues & Successors in the L.G.B has been able to overcome in certain quarters the invincible prejudice which exists against state aid. It is an academic obsession peculiarly insular and anglican. There are those present who will remember the virulent outbreak at a meeting of the Governing Body of the Lister Institute when it was proposed to wed that sedate vestal to the National Research Committee. The unholy & incestuous proposal was rejected by an enormous majority. There are no true grounds for this distrust – contrariwise, there is every reason to encourage the Union, and one good outcome of the war has been the removal to a great extent of this

Outline of the Lecture on

"Heine Medin Disease"

given at the Museums, Oxford

18th June, 1918

[not published]

118. 121. 123 142

Material for the address on

"Evolution of Scientific Medicine

Sir William's

13, NORHAM G

117.

I Epidemics. Infec. laws of. - Grow. mature dis. - Trench. fever - birth of a new dis. Lep. dead. Sweating sickness. Ty. dyn. Plague

Polio-myel. in. 2. type of par in chil.

II Historial. 3. Periods (1) Clinical. Underwood I - 1736-1820 - Badham 1835 (Eye mov. Colmer. (dc), Heine II-V 1840. 2. Spinal. & Hemiplegia spastica cerebralis

2. Pathological. Cornil, Charcot - Rissler. (1) atrophy of ant. cor (2) atrop. ant. inter roots Strumpell. 1884.

3) Recognition of Epidemic form. Medin 6 Wickman 7. Des. of Ep. abortive cases - & wide Epr

(4. Etiological. Flexner. - defer till. Path.)

III Synonyms & Classification. 8 - 9 - 10

~~Start off~~ On

IV. Path. (1) Flexner. Landsteiner & Popper & Straus 1909. trans to monkeys. (2) The virus was filtrable. (3) an attack in a monkey protects - from 2nd inocul. (4) Immune bodies found in the blood of monk. & of human beings (5) serum of immune monkeys or of hum being recov. will protect (6) experimental serum. treatment has been tried. ~~Morbid anatomy~~

& 8. The organism Noguchi in 1913 - small glob. bodies, cultr. & cul. will prod. the dis - found in ant. Ner. Sy. & in lymph gland - whether bac. or Prot.?. Rosenow - pleomorphic streptococci.

Transmission. Virus is in M. M of Throat & Nose. 1) of affect. 2) of persons who in attendance. 3) of abortive cases. Probab. dis by abortive cases. - Coughing, sneezing, kissing, snid secretion. withstands. drying. - dust.

As in cerebro-spinal fever.

Carriers

Convey. by Insects. Conveyance by Rats. Basement & lower Individ. - Susceptibility. - young more - Dos & Nurse. never.

Morbid. anatomy. Fig 11. Cord. Pons. Med. Bas. Ganglia

off

V. Epidemics 1) Seasonal curve 12. (2) Age. 13

U.S. Epidemics 14.

VI Symptoms 1). Onset 15. (2) Abortive cases - 16. (3) Distribution of Paralysis 17. 4) Residual Paral 18-21

5 Extraordinary recov in Epid. & occ in Spor. form

on

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

118.

Material for the address on

"Evolution of Scientific Medicine in America"

delivered at the summer meeting at Cambridge to the University Extension Students 7th Aug. 1918.

[not published in full but in abstracted in Brit. Med. Jour, Lond, 1918. ii. p 149 and also editorial notice in same journal ii. pp 166-7.

121.

Sir William's

blood

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Evolution of

was published

Haven, Yale

of rare occurance in the colony. They seldom it would appear, partook of the religious zeal that brought other emigrants across the Atlantic." The ~~picture~~ men of the ~~which he draws of~~ type of Roger Chillingworth in this ~~Scarlet Letter~~ novel were exceptional in those early days. – apprenticeship.

2. Edinburgh. – Early col. grad. Physick Shippen. Wister. Bard. – Leyden

3. John. Hunter (1) – Phys. – Nat. – Mus. Wistar warm

4. Morgan. 1735–1789 (2) & (3) . Rush. 1745–1815 always strong-headed somewhat wrong-ish

5. Rise of the schools (4) . ~~Penna~~ Franklin 5 before 1500. 7 teachers.

focal lenses Elect Tr (5) . & Fothergill Pictures (6) . Penna Hosp. 7 1751

6. New England Group. Bigelow & Jackson (8) 1777–1868. First Phy. Mus. G H

Jeff Wirth Disease St of castly cortex

123

142

13, NORHAM GARDENS,

3 126

127

by arist. arteria.

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, as also the arteries

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

160 qtd. Ov 1771-1825 Journ 2 B ell 120
13 hun ~~& sec~~ Journ by

7 Med. in the Frontiers. McDowall (9) Daniel

Duttle (10) - The most picturesque figure in Am. med
- Topog - climate - botany - soc. cond. anthrop - Dress

French Period. 1820-1860 -
after the war of 1812

1 Broussais (11). Bichat. Corvisard.

2) Laennec (12) Louis (13).

3) Physiology. Magendie (14). Inst. of.
Beaumont. (1832) Flint - Pupil of Bernard
Dalton.

4) Anesthesia (15) Mitch. Thos. Green Morton. Oct. 16th 1846

Dr. ... 60-90

~~Westward toott the Empire takes its course~~. — Three outstanding 119
contributions of the Western Hemisphere to the practical well being of humanity. One moral
say - Income - Surgical anesthesia & certain hygiene - saving measures in P.M.

Tobacco

British Period

1) Colonists → O.W. Holmes - Weird Essays
or Sam Fuller on the May flower - deacon & doctor.
Passengers. the 132. in the Settlement before 1692
34 or 7 were phys. & ministers; 12 were surgeons
or Barber-Surgeons. Briefly lost in a Shipyard below
Roxbury & Boston - child born. ten days later
was called Fatherjone Briefly. One was Dr.
Schoolmaster & poet. one kept a tavern, one was a
butcher & a surgeon at will: One female - Ann
Hoore. Eccles Fremin 1647 did ~~wall~~ as Quaker
Collin Mathers angel of Bethesda - common malaises
of mankind - Flagellum dei pro peccatis mundi
Hawthorne remarks in the Scarlet Letter "Skellat
men of the medical & chirurgical profession were
of rare occurrence in the colony. They seldom it
would appear, partook of the religious zeal that brought
their emigrants across the Atlantic." The picture
when he draws type of Roger Chillingworth in the
Scarlet Letter novel were exceptional in those early
days. - [apprenticeship]

2. Edinburgh. - Early ed. grad. Physicians. Boston. Bard. - Leyden

3. John. Hunter (1) - Phys-Nat. Mus. Western

4. Morgan. 1735-1789 (2) & (3) - Rush. 1745-1813
always strong-headed & outspoken throughout

5. Rise of the Schools (4). Penna Franklin 1751
Pictures
Elect (5). & Fothergill (6). Penna Hosp. 7
before 1800. 7 leaders.

6. New England Growth. Bigelow & Jackson. Ed.
Hypothesis
1777-1868. Fut Phy in G H
Discovery
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Sir William's
blood
27.xi.18."
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Haven, Yale

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, as also the arteries

7 Med. on the Frontiers. McDowell (9) Daniel Drake 10 – The most pictorique fig in am. med – Topog. – climate – botany – soc. cond. anthrop. – Disease

160 9 Ed. Ov 13 [illegible] Grec 1771–1830 John Bell 120 Dawn Ky

French Period. 1820–1860 – after the war of 1812

1 Broussais (11). Bichat. Corvisard.

2) Laennec (12) Louis (13).

3) Physiology. Magendie (14). Infl. of Beaumont. (1832) Flint – Pupil of Bernard Dalton.

4) Anaesthesia (15) – Lett. Thos. Green Morton. Oct. 16th 1846

German Period 60–90

1) Specialism & the Vienna School. Skoda (16) Rokitanki (17) Hebra (18)

2) Marion Sims. – Dentistry

3) Ludwig School. H. P. Bowditch. – anat, anthrop. pathologist, epidemiol., sanitar. archeol

Wide culture – & hum. int. editor teacher, politician

4) Virchow (19). 1821–1902. Koch. (20) – Pasteur 43–1910

Traube 21. Exper. med – vagus pneumo – cardiac & vend. dis – action of digitalis

n Sir William's
e blood
27.xi.18."
out of the
xford Press 1906
he Evolution of
l was published
– Haven, Yale

8) The windpipe was called by arist. arteria. air tube.

9) The Cardiac pulsation is due to the Ebullition, by which the walls are expanded, as also the arteries

Material for a lecture

One of the pages is endorsed in Sir William's hand "Story of the Circulation of the blood Lecture — the Museums 27.xi.18."

[not published]

[the printed sheets have been cut out of the address "The Growth of Truth", Oxford Press 1906 and others are proof sheets of "The Evolution of Modern Medicine" (Silliman Lectures) which was published after Sir William's death, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1921.]

8) The windpipe was called by arist. arteria. air tube.

9) The Cardiac pulsation is due to the Ebullition, by which the walls are expanded, as also the arteries

123 142

1

Introduction.

a) Growth of Truth. (b) Movement of blood known always. - sacrificial animals.

II

(a) Solomon - (b) Indian writers. Charaka. Hercule. The Greeks. Hippoc. Aristotle. & Galen.

III

... of 5th & 4th B.C. - Claim ... ker & others. He knew ... & in a way of their ... ference is recognized between

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Story of Circulation. 122

I

Aristotle to Galen.

Movement - not. Circulation

1 Aristotle (a) H. the centre, not pump. but cauldron. - Blood in vessels as in vase. (b) No dist. between A. & V. (c) Lungs - a cooling fan.

2. Praxagoras - of Cos. 4th C. (a) Distin. A. & V. A. cont. air & alone pulse. Art. trachea = trachea artere.

3. Alexandrians - (a) Herophilus & Eras. valves. T. Heroph. - Spirits. vital & animal. Art. & vein anastomosis

4 Galen. Main & ac. Knowl. (1) Des of Clos. of For. Ov. & D. art. 2) Dem that A. contain OO not air. 3) V. orig in liver 2 vessels 4. H & art. exp & cont. by pulsatile force in walls. 5) Fuliginous vapours thro. skin & lungs (6) A. & V anastom

3 126

Founder of Book. Prof. Th. Curtis

... Circul. & of ... both. A. & V. but ... the centre of the blood. ... the Natural, vital, ... of the soul.

... and vessels as in ... vessel

... food in St. & bowels ... lment from them as ... vessels are like the roots

... the Ao. distrib the OO ... of the anastomose

2 124

... papal of V. & ... 9 De re Ana. ... 3 reasons ... ter. in lungs ... lain OO but

... a. & at Rom ... t. Bolanist

144.

6. Sarpi

7. Fabricius

4 127

... cords.

... d in the heart needs ... ep a fire alive. This ... nels ~~which lead~~ between ... ntact only. The air ... the fire adding like the bellows of a forge.

... pneuma, spirits, ... il Emped. & Hippoc.

and ...

8) The windpipe was called by arist. arteria. air tube.

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I

Introduction.

a) Growth of Truth. (b) Movement of blood known always. - sacrificial animals.

II

(a) Solomon - (b) Indian writers. Charaka. Hernle. The Greeks. Hippoc. Aristotle. & Galen.

End of Dalton

III

Hippocrates - writings of 5th & 4th B.C. - Claim for the discovery - by Hecker & others. He knew (1) of the valves of the heart & in a way of their action (2) The difference is recognized between

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y is a record of the mishaps of truths which have
gled to the birth, only to die or else to wither in
ature decay. Or the germ may be dormant for

IV

Aristotle. Founder of Bool. Prof. Th. Curtis

1 The H. the centre of the Circul. & of ... both. A. & V. but Eom. ... the centre of the blood. ... the Natural, vital, ... of the soul.

... and vessels as in ... vessel

... food in St. & bowels ... lment for them as ... vessels are like the roots

... the Ao. distrib the Os ... of the anastomose

II

Galen to Harvey.

Condrol by Galen

1 Leonardo.

2. Servetus

3. Vesal. - Septum? -

4 Realdus Columbo - pupil of V. & succ. in 1544 - 1559 De re anatomica. Dalton p 125 3 reasons 1 great sign. 2) blood is arter. in lungs & 3 Pul. vein always contains Oo but does not pulsate

5. Cassalpinus. Prof. Pisa. & at Rome an Aristotelian. & Gt. Bolanist p 144.

6. Sarpi

7. Fabricius

... cords.

... in the heart needs ... a fire alive. This ... ~~which lead~~ between ... contact only. The air ... the fire adding like the bellows of a forge.

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Story of the Circulation.
I
Hippocrates

veins and arteries. In the work on "Nourishment" 2 occurs the passage." The root of the veins is the liver the root of the arteries is the heart. The blood & spirits move & are dispersed from there over the whole (body) and the heart is dispersed with them", and again in the book on the Heart, speaking of the "Ventricles" "These are the fountains of human nature; from whence run the streams by which the whole channel of the body is irrigated" p. 156 Pdeam. p. 97. Cox. - Hecker

y is a record of the mishaps of truths which have
gled to the birth, only to die or else to wither in
ature decay. Or the germ may be dormant for

IV

Aristotle. Founder of Bool. Prof. Th. Curtis

1 The H. the centre of the Circul. & of both. A. & V. but Gom. he did not distinguish - but the centre of the blood.

2. H. the Seat of the innate heat, the Natural, vital, heat nec, t ~~all~~ life & the working of the soul.

3. The OO was contained in the H. and vessels as in a vase - we still speak of bl. vessel

4) The blood is supplied from the food in St. & bowels & he says the body takes its nourishment from them as out of a manger. The mesenteric vessels are like the roots of a plant

5 The two great vessels, the V.C. & the Ao. distrib the Os to all parts. He did not know of the anastomose

Leeuwenhoek. [illegible]

but thought the Ar. ended in fibrous cords.

6) The innate fire of nature, the flame, seated in the heart needs air, just as air is needed to keep a fire alive. This is furn. in respiration, by channels ~~which lead~~ between the lungs & the heart - but by contact only. The air exerts a cooling influence on the fire, acting like the bellows of a forge.

7) Arist. did not recognize a pneuma, spirits, derived from the outer air as did Emped. & Hippoc. and distributed by the vessels.

8) The windpipe was called by arist. arteria. air tube.

9) The Cardiac pulsation is due to the Ebullition, by which the walls are expanded, as also the arteries

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V.

a Coan Dr. Ns. 300-400 Praxagoras - Separated the vessels into art. & veins. & said the arteries cont. air - & they alone pulsated. They were filled with the pneuma or spirits. The term arteria has been used by Aris. for the windpipe - so that now this was called Arteria Τραχέια - the rough air tube - & the French still call it Trachée artère

VI.

Alexandrians. Herophilus & Erasistratus
a) First extens. human dissections. 2) Ent. knowl. of valves of heart - 3) Ner. system (a) Herop. dist. nerves & cond. tendons (b) sens. & motor. c) Brain - seat of conscious individuality & the anima, the immat. principle.

ry is a record of the mishaps of truths which have gled to the birth, only to die or else to wither in ature decay. Or the germ may be dormant for uries, awaiting the fullness of time.

Secondly, all scientific truth is conditioned by

d) The pneuma - the spiritus vitalis - the vital spirits fill the left heart & the arteries - the cause of the cardiac pulsat. & the agent in the vital functions. E. In the brain these vital spirits are elaborated in the ventric. and sent thro. the nerves as animal spirits to the organs of sensibility & motion. the moving force of individuality, consc. & life

High - Good spirits - bad - & low sp.

Leeuwenhoek. 1674. R. B. C.

VII

Galen. Central figure in Med of the anc. world. (a) A great phy. (b) the founder of exper. med. (c) a Philosp. Thinker Systemat. the Knowl of anc. world (d) Dominated med. thought for 1500 years. In the circulation:-
1) Admir. des of the foetal structures - clos. of F.O. & D. art.
2) That the arteries cont - blood.
3) Two system of vessels (a) veins which orig in the liver & have a thicker O.O. for nour. of denser parts -
(b) arteries which orig in the heart - a thinner brighter O.O. cont. abundance of vital spirits
c) The two system commun. thro. the pores in the septum and
d) The pulsatile force is resident in Heart walls & the arteries

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131 142

6

like Aristotle he thought the H. the seat of innate heat, generated in the left V.

3) Resp. introduces the pneuma or spirits, transformed in lungs & taken up by the pul. veins – the ends are pervious to vapor & spirits but not to fluids. The spirits & oo. are mixed together.

4) The movement of the oo a tidal flow. read p. 85 of Walton.

5) arteries & veins anastomose.

ry is a record of the mishaps of truths which have ggled to the birth, only to die or else to wither in nature decay. Or the germ may be dormant for uries, awaiting the fullness of time.

Secondly, all scientific truth is conditioned by the

132

III 3

Harvey to Malpighi

1 Harvey. 1) De motu. 1st phy. monogr. read – statement

2. Malpighi. 1661 letter to Borelli De Pulmonibus

3. Leeuwenhoek. 1674. R. B. C.

from his Harveian Oration, 1906. no. 773. W.W.F.

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hat induced him to think of a circulation.
returned to England trained by the best anatomist of his
London he became attached to the College of Physicians, and

These are early proof sheets of W.O.'s 'Evolution', no. 6259 W.W.F.

quote here what he says, as it is of cardinal import

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History is simply the biography of the mind of man; and our interest in history, and its educational value to us, is directly proportionate to the completeness of our study of the individuals through whom this mind has been manifested. To understand clearly our position in any science to-day, we must go back to its beginnings, and trace its gradual development, following certain laws, difficult to interpret and often obscured in the brilliancy of achievements—laws which everywhere illustrate this biography, this human endeavour, working through the long ages; and particularly is this the case with that history of the organized experience of the race which we call science.

In the first place, like a living organism, Truth grows, and its gradual evolution may be traced from the tiny germ to the mature product. Never springing, Minerva-like, to full stature at once, Truth may suffer all the hazards incident to generation and gestation. Much of history is a record of the mishaps of truths which have struggled to the birth, only to die or else to wither in premature decay. Or the germ may be dormant for centuries, awaiting the fullness of time.

Secondly, all scientific truth is conditioned by the state of knowledge at the time of its announcement. Thus, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the science of optics and mechanical appliances had not made possible (so far as the human mind was concerned) the existence of blood capillaries and blood corpuscles. Jenner could not have added to his *Inquiry* a discourse on immunity; Sir William Perkin and the chemists made Koch possible; Pasteur gave the conditions that produced Lister; Davy and others furnished the preliminaries necessary for anaesthesia. Everywhere we find this invariable filiation, one event following the other in orderly sequence—'Mind begets mind,' as Harvey says; 'opinion is the source of opinion. Democritus with his atoms, and Eudoxus with his chief good, which he placed in pleasure, impregnated Epicurus; the four elements of Empedocles, Aristotle; the doctrine of the ancient Thebans, Pythagoras and Plato; geometry, Euclid' (*De Generatione*).

And, thirdly, to scientific truth alone may the *homo mensura* principle be applied, since of all mental treasures of the race it alone compels general acquiescence. That this general acquiescence, this aspect of certainty, is not reached *per saltum*, but is of slow, often of difficult, growth—marked by failures and frailties, but crowned at last with an acceptance accorded to no other product of mental activity—is illustrated by every important discovery from Copernicus to Darwin.

The growth of Truth corresponds to the states of knowledge described by Plato in the *Theaetetus*—acquisition, latent possession, conscious possession. Scarcely a discovery can be named which does not present these phases in its evolution. Take, for example, one of the most recent: Long years of labour gave us a full know-

of Fabricius "*De Visione, Voce et Auditu*," 1600, was published, and the "*Tractatus de Oculo Visusque Organo*," 1601, and in the last year of his residence Fabricius must have been busy with his studies on the valves of the veins and with his embryology, which appeared in 1604. Late in life Harvey told Boyle that it was the position of the valves of the veins that induced him to think of a circulation.

Harvey returned to England trained by the best anatomist of his day. In London he became attached to the College of Physicians, and

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and it is interesting to compare the cordial welcome of the pallid spirochaete with the chilly reception of the tubercle bacillus. Villemin had done his great work, Cohnheim and Salmonson had finally solved the problem of infectivity, when Koch published his memorable studies. Others before him had seen the bacillus, but the conscious possession of the truth only came with his marvellous technique. Think of the struggle to

taking his degree at Cambridge he began the practice of medicine. He was elected a fellow of the college in 1607 and physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1609. In 1615 he was appointed Lumleian lecturer to the College of Physicians, and his duties were to hold certain "public anatomies" as they were called, or lectures. We know little or nothing of what Harvey had been doing other than his routine work in the care of the patients at St. Bartholomew's. It was not until April, 1616, that his lectures began. Chance has preserved to us the notes of this first course; the MS. is now in the British Museum and was published by the college in 1886.[26]

[26] "Prelectiones Anatomiæ Universalis," William Harvey, J. & A. Churchill, 1886.

The second day lecture, April 17, was concerned with a description of the organs of the thorax, and after a discussion on the structure and action of the heart come the lines:

Harvey. ~~Let us return to Padua about the year 1600~~. Vesalius, who had made the Padua the most famous anatomical centre in Europe, was succeeded by Fallopius, one of the best known names in anatomy, at whose death an unsuccessful attempt was made to get Vesalius back. He was succeeded in 1562 by a remarkable man, Fabricius (who usually bears the added name of Aquapendente, from the town of his birth), a worthy follower to Vesalius. In 1593, in the thirtieth year of his professoriate, he built at his own expense a new anatomical amphitheatre, which still exists in the university buildings. It is a small high-pitched room with six standing-rows for auditors rising quickly one above the other. The arena is not much more than large enough for the dissecting table which, by a lift, could be brought up from a preparing room below. The study of anatomy at Padua must have declined since the days of Vesalius if this tiny amphitheatre held all its students; all the same it is probably the oldest existing anatomical lecture room, and for us it has a very special significance.

Early in his anatomical studies Fabricius had demonstrated the valves in the veins. ~~I show you here two figures (Figs. _____)~~, the first, so far as I know, in which these structures are depicted. It does not concern us who first discovered them; they had doubtless been seen before, but Fabricius first recognized them as general structures in the venous system, and he called them little doors—"Ostiola."

The quadrangle of the university building at Padua is surrounded by beautiful arcades, the walls and ceiling of which are everywhere covered with the stemmata, or shields, of former students, many of them brilliantly painted. Standing in the arcade on the side of the "quad" opposite the entrance, if one looks on the ceiling immediately above the capital of the second column to the left there is seen the stemma ~~which appears as tail piece to this chapter~~, put up by a young Englishman, William Harvey, who had been a student at Padua for four years. He belonged to the "Natio Anglica," of which he was Conciliarius and took his degree in 1602. Doubtless he had repeatedly seen Fabricius demonstrate the valves of the veins, and he may indeed, as a senior student, have helped in making the very dissections from which the drawings were taken for Fabricius' work *"De Venarum Osteolis,"* 1603. If one may judge from the character of the teacher's work the sort of instruction the student receives, Harvey must have had a splendid training in anatomy. While at Padua the great work of Fabricius *"De Visione, Voce et Auditu,"* 1600, was published, and the *"Tractatus de Oculo Visusque Organo,"* 1601, and in the last year of his residence Fabricius must have been busy with his studies on the valves of the veins and with his embryology, which appeared in 1604. Late in life Harvey told Boyle that it was the position of the valves of the veins that induced him to think of a circulation.

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W. H. constat per fabricam cordis "sanguinem
" per pulmones in Aortam perpetuo
transferri, as by two clacks of a
water bellows to rayse water "
constat per ligaturam transitum sanguinis
ab arteriis ad venas
" unde perpetuum sanguinis motum
in circulo fieri pulsu cordis.

~~The illustration (Fig.) will give you an idea of the extraordinarily crabbed hand in which these notes are written,~~ but it is worth while to see the original, for here is the first occasion upon which is laid down in clear and unequivocal words that the blood *circulates*. The lecture gave evidence of a skilled anatomist, well versed in the literature from Aristotle to Fabricius. In the MS. of the thorax, or as he calls it the "parlour-lecture" there are about a hundred references to some twenty authors. The remarkable thing is that although those lectures were repeated year by year, we have no evidence that they made any impression upon Harvey's contemporaries, so far, at least, as to excite discussions that lead to publication. It was not until twelve years later, 1628, that Harvey published in Frankfurt a small quarto volume of seventy-four pages,[27] *"De Motu Cordis."* In comparison with the sumptuous "Fabrica" of Vesalius this is a trifling booklet; but if not its equal in bulk or typographical beauty (it is in fact very poorly printed), it is its counterpart in physiology, and did for that science what Vesalius had done for anatomy, though not in the same way. The experimental spirit was abroad in the land, and as a student at Padua, Harvey must have had many opportunities of learning the technique of vivisection; but no one before his day had attempted an elaborate piece of experimental work deliberately planned to solve a problem relating to the most important single function of the body. Herein lies the special merit of his work; from every page of which there breathes the modern spirit. To him, as to Vesalius before him, the current views of the movements of the blood were unsatisfactory, more particularly the movements of the heart and arteries, which were regarded as an active expansion by which

[27] "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu ordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus," Francofurti, MDCXXVIII.

blood, he takes [illegible]
veyance of the blood from the right side of the heart to the left. Galen had already insisted that some blood passed from the right ventricle to the lungs—enough for their nutrition, but Harvey points out with Colombo, that from the arrangement of the valves there could be no other view than that with each impulse of the heart blood passes from the right ventricle to the lungs and so to the left side of the heart. How it passed through the lungs was a problem: probably by a continuous transudation. In Chapters VIII and IX he deals with the amount of blood passing through the heart from the veins to the arteries. Let me quote here what he says, as it is of cardinal import

"But what remains to be said upon the quantity and source of the blood which thus passes, is of a character so novel and unheard-of that I not only fear injury to myself from the envy of a few, but I tremble lest I have mankind at large for my enemies, so much doth wont and custom become a second nature. Doctrine once sown strikes deeply its root, and respect for antiquity influences all men. Still the die is cast, and my trust is in my love of truth, and the candour of cultivated minds."[28] Then he goes on to say:

[28] "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus," William Harvey, Francofurti, MDCXXVIII, Guil. Fitzeri, p. 48.

"I began to think whether there might not be A MOVEMENT, AS IT WERE, IN A CIRCLE. Now this I afterwards found to be true; and I finally saw that the blood, forced by the action of the left ventricle into the arteries, was distributed to the body at large, and its several parts, in the same manner as it is sent through the lungs, impelled by [illegible] they were filled with blood, like bellows with air. The question of the transmission of blood through the thick septum and the transference of air and blood from the lungs to the heart were secrets which he was desirous of searching out by means of experiment.

One or two special points in the work may be referred to as illustrating his method. He undertook first the movements of the heart, a task so truly arduous and so full of difficulties that he was almost tempted to think with Fracastorius that "the movement of the heart was only to be comprehended by God." But after many difficulties he made the following statements: first that the heart is erected and raises itself up into an apex, and at this time strikes against the breast and the pulse is felt externally; second, that it is contracted everyway, but more so at the sides; and thirdly, that grasped in the hand it was felt to became harder at the time of its motion; from all of which actions Harvey drew the very natural conclusion that the activity of the heart consisted in a contraction of its fibres by which it expelled the blood from the ventricles. These were the first four fundamental facts which really opened the way for the discovery of the circulation, as it did away with the belief that the heart in its motion attracts blood into the ventricles, stating on the contrary that by its contraction it expelled the blood and only received it during its period of repose or relaxation. Then he proceeded to study the action of the arteries and showed that their period of diastole, or expansion, corresponded with the systole, or contraction of the heart, and that the arterial pulse follows the force, frequency and rhythm of the ventricle and is, in fact, dependant upon it. Here was another new fact: that the pulsation in the arteries was nothing else than the impulse of the blood within them. Chapter IV, in which he describes the movements of the auricles and ventricles, is a model of accurate description, to which little has since been added. It is interesting to note that he mentions what is probably auricular fibrillation. He says: "After the heart had ceased pulsating an undulation or palpitation remained in the blood itself which was contained in the right auricle, this being observed so long as it was imbued with heat and spirit." He recognized too the importance of the auricles as the first to move and the last to die. The accuracy and vividness of Harvey's description of the motion of the heart have been appreciated by generations of physiologists. Having grasped this first essential fact, that the heart was an organ for the propulsion of blood, he takes up in Chapters VI and VII the question of the conveyance of the blood from the right side of the heart to the left. Galen had already insisted that some blood passed from the right ventricle to the lungs—enough for their nutrition, but Harvey points out with Colombo, that from the arrangement of the valves there could be no other view than that with each impulse of the heart blood passes from the right ventricle to the lungs and so to the left side of the heart. How it passed through the lungs was a problem: probably by a continuous transudation. In Chapters VIII and IX he deals with the amount of blood passing through the heart from the veins to the arteries. Let me quote here what he says, as it is of cardinal import

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[29] The same, p. 49.

The experiments dealing with the transmission of blood in the veins are very accurate, and he uses the old experiment, that Fabricius had employed to show the valves, to demonstrate that the blood in the veins flows towards the heart. For the first time a proper explanation of the action of the valves is given. Harvey had no appreciation of how the arteries and veins communicated with each other. Galen, you may remember, recognized that there were anastonoses, but Harvey preferred the idea of filtration.

The "De Motu Cordis" constitutes a unique piece of work in the history of medicine. Nothing of the same type had appeared before. It is a thoroughly sensible, scientific study of a definite problem, the solution of which was arrived at through the combination of accurate observation and ingenious experiment. Much misunderstanding has arisen in connection with Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. He did not discover that the blood moved—that was known to Aristotle and to Galen, from both of whom I have given quotations which indicate clearly that they knew of its movement—but at the time of Harvey not a single anatomist had escaped from the domination of Galen's views. Both Servetus and Colombo knew of the pulmonary circulation which was described by the former in very accurate terms. Cæsalpinus, a great name in anatomy and botany, for whom is claimed the discovery of the circulation, only expressed the accepted doctrines in the following oft-quoted phrase:

"We will now consider how the attraction of aliment and the process of nutrition takes place in plants; for in animals we see the aliment brought through the veins to the heart, as to a laboratory of innate heat, and, after receiving there its final perfection, distributed through the arteries to the body at large, by the agency of the spirits produced

[30] "De Plantis," Lib. I, Cap. 2.

content with accurate description and with finely spun theories and dreams. It was reserved for the immortal Harvey to put into practice the experimental method by which he demonstrated conclusively that the blood moved in a circle. The "De Motu Cordis" marks the final break of the modern spirit with the old traditions. It took long for men to realise the value of this "inventum mirabile" used so effectively by the Alexandrians—by Galen—indeed its full value has only been appreciated within the past century. Let me quote a paragraph from my Harveian Oration.[33] "To the age of the hearer, in which men had

[33] Alabama Student etc., p. 325.

heard and heard only, had succeeded the age of the eye in which men had seen and had been content only to see. But at last came the age of the hand—the thinking, devising, planning hand, the hand as an instrument of the mind, now re-introduced into the world in a modest little monograph from which we may date the beginning of experimental medicine."

Part of an address
entitled "Alcohol and the ----
[not published. This was evidently written
by Sir William after the meeting

from this same aliment in the heart."[30] There is nothing in this but Galen's view, and Cæsalpinus believed, as did all his contemporaries, that the blood was distributed through the body by the vena cava and its branches for the nourishment of all its parts. To those who have any doubts as to Harvey's position in this matter I would recommend the reading of the *"De Motu Cordis"* itself, then the various passages relating to the circulation from Aristotle to Vesalius. Many of these can be found in the admirable works of Dalton, Flourens and Richet.[31]

[31] Dalton: "Doctrines of the Circulation," Philadelphia, 1884; Flourens: "Hist. de la Decouverte de la Circulation du Sang," 2-me edition, Paris, 1837; Paul Richet:

In my Harveian Oration for 1906[32] I have dealt specially with the

[32] Wm. Osler: "The Alabama Student and Other Essays," p. 295.

reception of the new views, and have shown how long it was before the reverence for Galen allowed of their acceptance. The University of Paris opposed the circulation of the blood for more than half a century after the appearance of the "De Motu Cordis."

To summarize—until the seventeenth century there were believed to be two closed systems in the circulation, (1) the natural, containing venous blood, had its origin in the liver from which as from a fountain the blood continually ebbed and flowed for the nourishment of the body; (2) the vital, containing another blood and the spirits, ebbed and flowed from the heart distributing heat and life to all parts. Like a bellows the lungs fanned and cooled this vital blood. Here and there we find glimmering conceptions of a communication between these systems, but practically all teachers believed that the only one of importance was through small pores in the wall separating the two sides of the heart. Observation—merely looking at and thinking about things—had done all that was possible, and further progress had to await the introduction of a new method; viz., experiment. Galen, it is true, had used this means to show that the arteries of the body contained blood and not air. The day had come when men were no longer content with accurate description and with finely spun theories and dreams. It was reserved for the immortal Harvey to put into practice the experimental method by which he demonstrated conclusively that the blood moved in a circle. The "De Motu Cordis" marks the final break of the modern spirit with the old traditions. It took long for men to realise the value of this "inventum mirabile" used so effectively by the Alexandrians—by Galen—indeed its full value has only been appreciated within the past century. Let me quote a paragraph from my Harveian Oration.[33] "To the age of the hearer, in which men had

[33] Alabama Student etc., p. 325.

heard and heard only, had succeeded the age of the eye in which men had seen and had been content only to see. But at last came the age of the hand—the thinking, devising, planning hand, the hand as an instrument of the mind, now re-introduced into the world in a modest little monograph from which we may date the beginning of experimental medicine."

Part of an address
entitled "Alcohol and the ----
[not published. This was evidently written
by Sir William after the meeting

has this any connection with
the "Alcohol" quotation in Camac's
"Counsels", referred to "St. Elizabeth
Parish Magazine, London, 1905"?
Not in Abbott, nor in #3577.
W.W.T.

oxidized & the store of energy ... machine
in the work done. Unlike any other machine the human engine
is provided with a three fuel engine & to run properly
and to get the best work out of it these three must be
mixed in due proportions. Thousands of tons of
coal a day are needed to provide the power which
will drive a Lusitania across the Atlantic in five
& a half days; and the stokers know just how many
shovels-full each big furnace consumes. One of the
marvels of science is that we know just how many
shovels-full of fuel of each kind the human fur-
nace needs. By the delicate instrument known

as the calorimeter the rate of combustion of the different
fuels in our bodies may be tested as surely as in the
steam engine. The ordinary man leading a sedentary
life needs 2500 shovels-full of fuel daily to provide
the power to run his machine comfortably. A shovel-
ful is the amount which when burnt will raise
the temperature of one litre of water one degree centi-
grade, and it is technically termed a calorie.
The human furnace is constructed to burn three
[illegible] the equivalents of

Alcohol and the

Professor Osler first asked for a show of hands
to determine the composition and character
of the audience - the Rechabite, sworn foes to alcohol
in all forms & at all times, the Laodiceans the
too feeble in mind to give up their pleasures even
in hours of stress & danger; and the Pauhites, the
saving remnant, to whom all things were lawful
but for whom in such dark days alcohol was one of
the most expedients

The human body is a machine governing by
mechanical laws, run on physical principles, and
differs only from other machines in the marvellous
complexity of its organization. But the physical
basis is mechanical, the same as the steam
engine, designed to manifest certain ener-
gies which are expressed in heat & in work.
Unlike the engine or the motor, the driver is part of
the machine, inseparable from it. There are as in
known all sorts of engines - gas coal, coal, wood,
petrol, oil &, and in each the fuel is given & the
same - coal is not burnt in a gas engine nor
wood in motors, but in all the fuel is burnt -
Oxidized & the store of energy so released is expressed
in the work done. Unlike any other machine the human engine
is provided with a three fuel engine & to run properly
and to get the best work out of it these three must be
mixed in due proportions. Thousands of tons of
coal a day are needed to provide the power which
will drive a Lusitania across the Atlantic in five
& a half days; and the stokers know just how many
shovels-full each big furnace consumes. Be of the
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nace needs. By the delicate instrument - known

as the calorimeter the rate of combustion ~~of~~ the power of the different fuels in our bodies may be tested as surely as in the steam engine. The ordinary man leading a sedentary life needs 2500 shovels-full of fuel daily to provide the power to run his machine comfortably. A shovel-full is the amount which when burnt will raise the temperature of one litre of water one degree centi-grade, and it is technically termed a calorie.

The human furnace is constructed to burn three fuels - meat, starch & fat - the equivalents of coal wood & petrol but in very different proportions. The engine cannot be run on one alone. In natural foods the fuels are mixed, but in variable proportions. The baby for the first year of its life feeds in milk the ideal fuel

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(ult.)

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