

The Scottish Society of the History
of Medicine

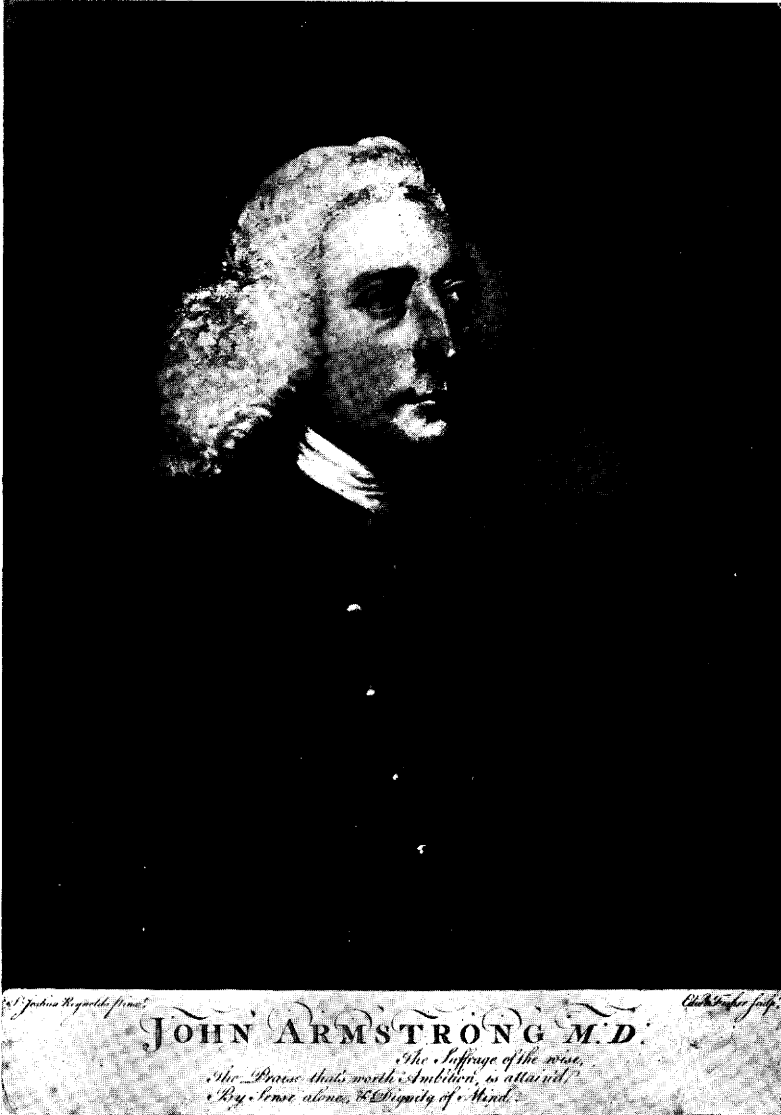
(Founded April, 1948)

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS

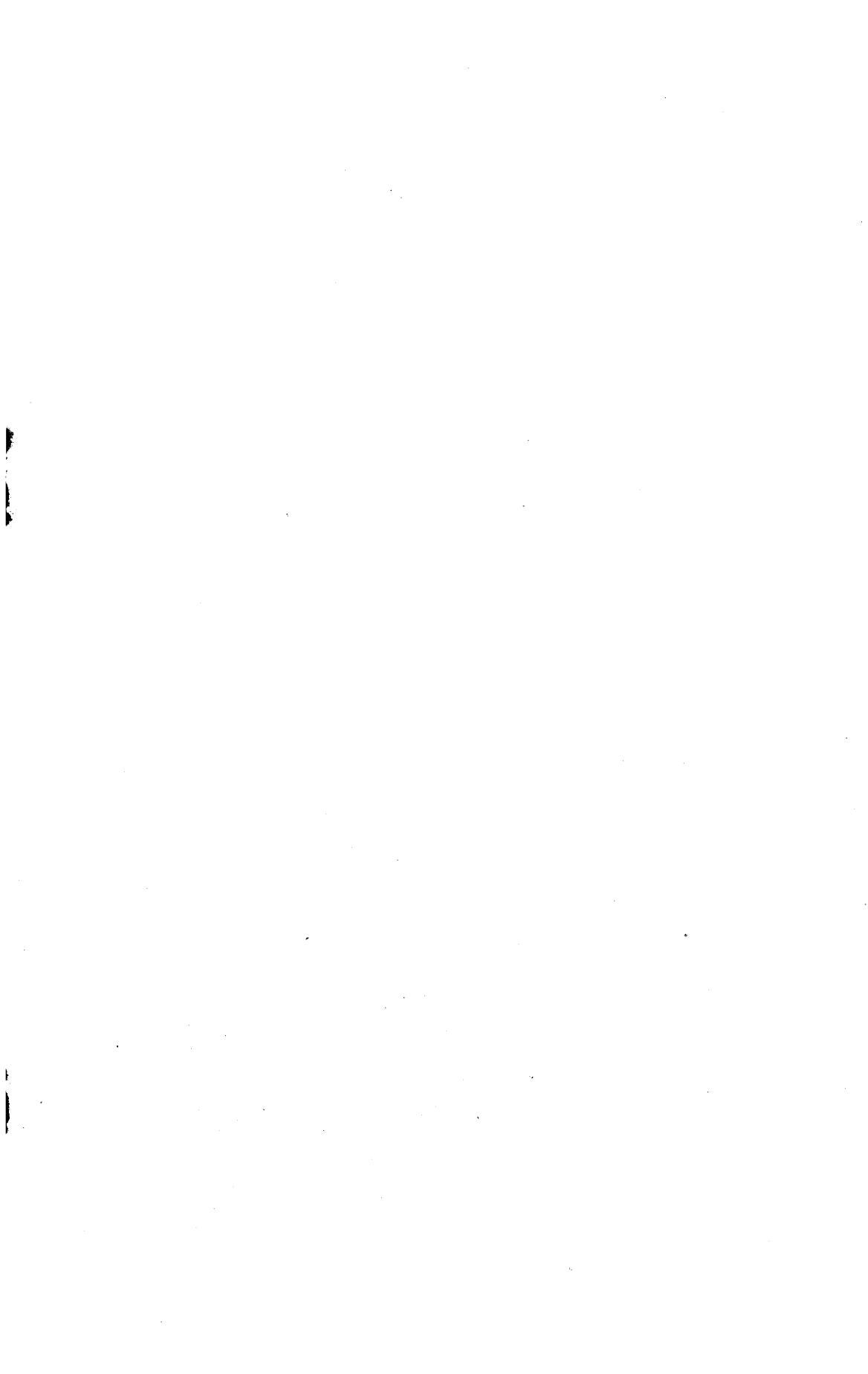
SESSION 1954-55

The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine.

<i>President</i>	- -	Mr A. L. GOODALL	
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	-	Dr. JOHN RITCHIE	
		Dr. W. S. MITCHELL	
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	-	Dr. H. P. TAIT, 137 Colinton Road, Edinburgh, 11	
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	-	Dr. W. A. ALEXANDER, 9 Randolph Crescent,	
		Edinburgh, 3	
<i>Council</i>	- - -	Professor JOHN CRAIG retires by rotation,	1955
		Col. JOHN MORISON	„ 1956
		Dr. ANNIE McCRORIE	„ 1956
		Mr J. N. J. HARTLEY	„ 1956
		Dr. W. G. HARRINGTON	„ 1957
		Professor J. L. HENDERSON	„ 1957
		Dr. DOUGLAS GUTHRIE	„ 1958
		Dr M. H. ARMSTRONG DAVISON	„ 1958
		Mr THOMAS GIBSON	„ 1958
		THE SENIOR PRESIDENT,	
		ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (ex officio).	



The Council wish to acknowledge the kindness of Dr. E. Ashwood Underwood, Director of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum for giving permission to reproduce the engraving and of Messrs E. & S. Livingstone, Edinburgh, who generously lent the block.



The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

1954-55

THE Society has had a very active and successful session. The meetings have been well attended, the papers attractive, and the discussions animated and fruitful. The membership now stands at one hundred and fifteen. In October, 1954, Dr. I. D. Ferguson resigned from the Council on his leaving Glasgow to take up an appointment in the United States, and the good wishes of the Society go with him in his new sphere of activity. The Society suffered a heavy loss when Sir Henry Wade, a founder member, died on 21st February, 1955. He always took a keen interest in the activities of the Society and served on the Council for a period. Another senior member, Dr. James Hudson, passed away at his home at Watermillock, Cumberland, on 17th May, 1955, aged ninety years. Mr. James F. Ballard, Director of the Boston Medical Library died on 15th May. He was one of the Society's many friends in the United States and always took a great interest in our proceedings and was well known to medical librarians in Great Britain.

This Report as usual contains summaries of the papers delivered during the session and an Appendix is added of the contents of the Armstrong Museum at Newcastleton.

At the Sixth Annual General Meeting held in Glasgow in October, 1954, Mr. A. L. Goodall was elected President in succession to Dr. John Ritchie who was elected a Vice-President. Dr. Ritchie during his three years as President worthily maintained the leadership of the Society which had been so well laid by his predecessor, Dr. Douglas Guthrie. Following the election of office-bearers, a most interesting paper on the little known subject of Zoografting was given by Mr. Thomas Gibson. This was followed by an account of his travels to Australasia and the United States by Dr. Guthrie. At the twenty-first ordinary meeting held in Edinburgh in February, 1955, Dr. A. P. Meiklejohn discussed the curious obscurity of Dr. James Lind (1716-94) and Dr. T. R. R. Todd transported his audience to Palestine when he gave an account of his recent visit to that country and illustrated his remarks with richly coloured slides. The summer meeting, held in May and favoured with perfect weather, took the form of a pilgrimage to Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, where the Armstrong Museum in the parish church was the main centre of interest. The Revd. Alan M. Craig, minister of the church, gave an account of the parish in the eighteenth century and of his association with the late Dr. William J. Maloney when that distinguished neurologist was carrying out his exhaustive researches on Drs. John and George Armstrong of Castleton. At the same meeting, the Secretary, Dr. Tait, gave an assessment of the contributions made to medicine, and in particular to paediatrics, by these two brothers.

Following the favourable reception given to the notes on items of medico-historical interest and of historical publications contained in last year's Report, some similar notices are given herewith.

The life and work of William Smellie, the Master of British Midwifery, were commemorated on 18th August, 1954, at Lanark. A symbolic statue in bronze, with suitable dedicatory tablet, of a young mother nursing her child was unveiled by Dr. T. J. Honeyman, Lord Rector of Glasgow University, in the grounds of the William Smellie Maternity Hospital, Lanark. The statue was the gift of Professor-Emeritus S. J. Cameron. The Society was represented at the ceremony by Drs. Ritchie and Guthrie and by Mr. Goodall.

Dr. W. P. D. Wightman of Aberdeen reports that the exhibition in the Library of the Medical School there has been continued, and a further exhibit of early works, mainly on surgery and anatomy, was arranged at King's College Library in November, 1954, on the occasion of the visit of the Provincial Surgical Travelling Club to Aberdeen.

At Newcastle in April, 1955, Dr. W. S. Mitchell arranged an exhibition of manuscripts, printed books, book-plates and prints from the Library of King's College. Several items of medical interest were included in the exhibition, e.g. William Bullein's *Government of Healthe* (1558), and William Withering's *Account of the Foxglove* (1775).

On 20th and 21st June, 1955, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh celebrated the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. On the first of the two-day meetings there were operating sessions and clinical and pathological demonstrations in the various Edinburgh hospitals and elsewhere, and in the evening a banquet in the College Hall at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College. On the second day a special Thanksgiving Service was held in St. Giles Cathedral when an address was given by the Chaplain to the College. Following a luncheon in the Upper Library of the University, Honorary Fellowships were conferred on several distinguished men, both medical and lay. A reception at the College in the evening concluded a memorable occasion. A short account of the proceedings is contained in *The British Medical Journal* (1955, ii, 54-55).

The centenary of the opening of the present Royal Infirmary of Dundee was commemorated at a special service held on 26th June, 1955, at Dundee Parish Church (St. Mary's), when the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city were present. Those members of the Society who were present at the Society's inaugural meeting held 23rd April, 1948, will recall that a paper on the early days of Dundee Royal Infirmary was given by Dr. H. J. C. Gibson who was medical superintendent of the hospital at that time. A fuller account of this famous hospital was published by Dr. Gibson later the same year in book form.

At Glasgow in July, 1955, on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the British Dental Association, Dr. J. Menzies Campbell, with the permission of the University Court, arranged an exhibition on early dentistry in the Hunterian Library. The exhibits included manuscripts, books, pamphlets and Dr. Campbell's unique collection of dental instruments.

For some months now there has been on view at the Wellcome Foundation Buildings, Euston Road, London, a noteworthy exhibition on the historical development of child welfare and the collection of infant feeding bottles shown must be quite unique. It is to be hoped that an illustrated catalogue of this exhibition will be produced in the near future.

Dr. Guthrie, following his return from his Australasian and American tour, gave two lectures, one, *A Medical Historian in New Zealand and Australia* (*Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, 1954, 47, 1059), and a Honyman-Gillespie Lecture at Edinburgh in November, 1954, on *The Three Alexander Monros* (not yet published). In connection with the Monros, an autobiography by *Monro primus* was published in the *Edinburgh University Journal* (1954, 17, 77). Mr. Goodall has contributed a paper on *The Use of the Medical Library* to the *Glasgow Medical Journal* (1954, 35, 366), one on *The Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow* to the *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* (1955, 10, 207), and one with Mr. G. C. A. Terry on *A Proposed Aid to the Indexing of Current Medical Literature* in *Libri* (1954, 3, 302). Mr. Leonard Jolley has written on *The Medical Libraries of Scotland*, also in *Libri* (1954, 3, 166), and Mr. Thomas Gibson on *The Protheses of Ambroise Pare* in the *British Journal of Plastic Surgery* (1955, 8, 3).

Interesting books which have appeared during the year since the last Report was published include further members of the series on *The Medical History of the Second World War*, and special mention might be made of the two volumes,

one dealing with the Royal Naval Medical Service and the other with the Royal Air Force Medical Service, which make notable contributions to the medical history of these two branches of the Armed Forces of Great Britain. In *The History of the Second World War, United Kingdom Civil Series*, the volume on *Studies in the Social Services* is worthy of the careful perusal of the medical historian interested in social problems. Of books dealing with the history of medicine, notice should be taken of *The Story of Medicine* by Kenneth Walker (1954), *Medicine, Magic and Mythology* by John Precope (1954), and Sir Henry Dale's *An Autumn Gleaning* (1954) which contains essays on the discovery of insulin and on Thomas Addison. Sir Henry celebrated his eightieth birthday on 9th June, 1955, and the *British Medical Journal* (1955, i, 1355, 1378) paid tribute to his outstanding contributions to medicine. Of biographies, there have been several, such as *Elizabeth Tudor* by Sir A. MacNalty (1954), a companion volume to his study of Henry VIII, *William Clift*, by Jessie Dobson (1954), being a biography of the first Conservator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, *Sir Hans Sloane* by E. St. J. Brooks (1954), a full length authoritative biography, *Don Quixote of the Microscope* by Harley Williams (1954), a most readable and refreshing biographical study of Ramon y Cajal, and the exhaustive and convincing biography of *John and George Armstrong of Castleton*, by the late Dr. W. J. Maloney (1954).

Several special histories have also been noticed since the last Report. Some of these are : a history of the origins and conquest of infectious disease, *Pomp and Pestilence* by Ronald Hare (1954), *Ancient Therapeutic Arts* by William Brockbank (1954), being the Fitzpatrick Lectures for 1950-51, and *Scientific Books, Libraries and Collectors*, by J. L. Thornton and R. I. J. Tully (1954). Hospitals have been well represented with the *History of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School*, by Sir Z. Cope (1954), *The Brompton Hospital*, by M. Davidson and F. G. Rouvray (1954), and *Mr. Guy's Hospital, 1726-1948*, by H. C. Cameron (1954). Nursing has been to the fore with *A General History of Nursing*, by L. R. Seymer (1954, third edition), an admirable book in all respects, *The Selected Writings of Florence Nightingale*, compiled by L. R. Seymer (1954), a collection of Miss Nightingale's important writings on nursing, *The Birth of Industrial Nursing*, by I. H. Charley (1954), and *The Story of Nursing*, by J. M. Calder (1954), a useful little primer. Other special volumes are : *A Catalogue of Incunabula in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library*, by F. N. L. Poynter (1954), Garrison and Morton's *Medical Bibliography*, revised by L. T. Morton (1954, second edition), and the *Proceedings of the First International Congress on Medical Librarianship*, edited by F. N. L. Poynter (1954). The Wellcome Historical Medical Library continues to publish its admirable *Current Work in the History of Medicine*.

It will be recalled that in 1950 the Society had as one of its guests, Professor Richard H. Shryock from Baltimore, who addressed us on *The Unique Influence of the Johns Hopkins University on American Medicine*. This noteworthy address has now been expanded and is published by Ejnar Munksgaard, Copenhagen (1953). Professor Shryock with O. T. Beall, Jr., has also produced a study of *Cotton Mather* (1954). A beautifully illustrated two-volume *History of Medicine*, by Professor Ralph H. Major (1954) has just appeared. This work by the Professor of the History of Medicine at Kansas must surely take its place among the best general histories of medicine. Other publications from authors across the Atlantic may be cited : *A History of Psychotherapy*, by W. Bromberg (1954), *Trends in Nursing History*, by E. M. Jamieson and M. F. Sewell (1954), an absorbing book on the heroic story of nursing, *American Nursing*, by M. M. Roberts (1954), dealing with the development of nursing in the United States, *The Sardinian Project*, by J. A. Logan *et al* (1953), a valuable contribution to the literature and history of malariology, and *Health Services for the Child*, by E. R. Schlesinger (1954) giving a description of methods in a country which has similar problems to those in Great Britain but where there is a different approach to our own.

The Twenty-First Meeting
and Sixth Annual General Meeting

The Twenty-First Meeting and Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Hall of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on Saturday, 30th October, 1954. After an informal lunch, the Society was constituted for Business, Dr. John Ritchie, the President, in the chair. The Sixth Annual Report of Proceedings of the Society was presented and unanimously approved. The Treasurer then reviewed the Society's finances. On behalf of the Council, the Secretary moved that Mr. A. L. Goodall be elected President, and this proposal was seconded by Colonel John Morison. The proposal being unanimously adopted, Mr. Goodall assumed the office of President and in his remarks on assuming the chair he paid tribute to Dr. Ritchie's work for the Society. On the motion of Dr. R. S. Dewar, seconded by Dr. R. B. Wright, the following other office-bearers were elected:—Drs. John Ritchie and W. S. Mitchell, Vice-Presidents; Drs. Douglas Guthrie, Armstrong Davison, Annie McCrorie, W. G. Harrington, Professors John Craig and J. L. Henderson, Mr. J. N. Jackson Hartley, Colonel Morison and the Senior President of the Royal Medical Society, Members of Council; Dr. W. A. Alexander, Treasurer; and Dr. H. P. Tait, Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Gibson then delivered a paper on Zoografting. Zoografting is the transplantation of living tissues from animals to man. The earliest mention of such an operation is found in the *Observationes Medico-Chirurgicae* of Job van Meekeren (1682) who described an instance in which a piece of dog's skull was used to fill a defect in a human one. The patient was later threatened with excommunication unless the offending bone was removed. The main concern of Mr. Gibson's paper was however with skin zoografts, of which there are two kinds—pedicle grafts which are fully detached only when they have obtained a new blood supply, and free skin grafts. Animals have been used to supply both kinds.

To make use of an animal for pedicle grafts entailed having both patient and animal fixed together for some weeks. Sedillot (1868) made use of a Danish dog but the experiment failed because of the animal's continuous movements. Lee of Chicago (1880) used sheep in four patients with apparently encouraging results, although no permanent success. Animals have been widely used as sources of free skin grafts. Frogs were the most common, but dogs of various breeds, rabbits, kittens, rats, pigs, chickens, pigeons and cocks were also tried. Among those who used such grafts were Watson Cheyne, Joseph Bell and Alexander Miles. Two questions remained to be answered. What did these authors expect to happen to their grafts? All were surprisingly reticent on this, but it was unlikely that they expected the grafts to grow and persist as animal's skin. There was considerable doubt whether skin grafts did in fact grow, the alternative theory being that they stimulated a change in granulation tissue to epithelium. It seems certain that some of the authors used animal skin on this assumption. The second question was naturally, what did in fact happen to the grafts? Those writers who described carefully the post-operative course of the grafts noted that pigmentation disappeared in a few days and the hairs and fur were shed at the same time. This, although not recognised at the time, was due to the death of all the epithelial cells and their shedding. To the observer the grafts still remained although noted to be thinner and paler. This remaining portion was the dermis which persists for many weeks and may become overgrown with host epithelium before it is finally removed. It seemed most likely that the main benefit accruing from the use of such animal grafts was in their providing a temporary epithelial covering to a granulating surface and thus controlling sepsis, and so stimulating skin proliferation.

Dr. Guthrie speaking as a medical historian in New Zealand and Australia, recalled that during the long voyage to New Zealand the first impact with medical history that he made was in the Panama Canal and he discussed briefly the work of Gorgas. Medical education had now reached a high standard in Australasia and many of the medical schools and hospitals were in the front rank. Interest in the history of medicine was keen and though no comprehensive history of the early days of medicine there had been written there were several shorter contributions available, and Dr. Guthrie cited several members of the profession who had made such contributions and whom he had had the pleasure of meeting. A full description of Dr. Guthrie's paper has been published elsewhere*.

A short discussion followed these two papers.

* Proc. R. Soc. Med. 1954, 47, 1059-60.

The Twenty-Second Meeting

The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Society was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on Wednesday, 2nd February, 1955, Mr. Goodall in the chair. Papers were given by Drs. A. P. Meiklejohn and T. R. R. Todd, who also showed series of lantern slides. Dr. Meiklejohn spoke on "The Curious Obscurity of Dr. James Lind"†. Lind, in 1753, proved conclusively that lemon juice prevented scurvy in sailors yet forty-two years were to elapse before the Admiralty adopted Lind's simple remedy and so finally abolished scurvy in the Royal Navy. Dr. Meiklejohn suggested that the Admiralty's failure to heed Lind's advice was due to his general unpopularity, especially with two contemporary physicians, Anthony Addington and Charles Bisset, both of whom moved in the higher circles of society, and both denied the value of Lind's work. Lind did not trouble to contest their influence, saying that the province had been his to deliver precepts, the power was in others to execute. The executives were his pupils, Trotter and Blane.

Dr. Todd's paper unfortunately did not lend itself to being reproduced in abstract form. An interesting discussion took place during the meeting, with especial reference to James Lind. Dr. W. S. Mitchell spoke on the confusion which existed between James Lind (1716-94) and "the other" James Lind (1736-1812). "The other" James Lind served as a surgeon on an East Indiaman in 1766 and visited China. On his return to Edinburgh he graduated M.D. in 1768. He was interested in astronomy, accompanied (Sir) Joseph Banks to Iceland in 1772, and settled in Windsor about 1777, the same year in which he was elected F.R.S. Illustrating his remarks on the confusion between these two men of the same name, Dr. Mitchell cited several examples. (a) In the Catalogue of Printed Books, British Museum, only one James Lind is mentioned, all the works of either being entered under the one name. This will be corrected in the edition of the Catalogue now in course of preparation; (b) In the Catalogue of the Printed Books, 1918-23, Edinburgh University Library, under the name Jacobus Lind is entered the thesis of the first James Lind (1716-94); under James Lind appear the thesis of the second Lind (1736-1812) and the various works of the first; (c) In the Surgeon-General's Catalogue, Series I, vol. 8, mention is made only of James Lind (1716-94), but included in the entry is the thesis of the second. This is corrected in vol. 9 of Series II, where the dates of the second Lind's birth and death are given and the thesis re-entered. The latter volume appeared after the publication of the relevant volume of the Dictionary of National Biography; (d) In the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1950 printing, an otherwise correct article on the first Lind states that he had been "physician to the royal household at Windsor," a post actually held by the second Lind.

† Journ. Hist. Med. & Allied Sciences, 1954, 9, 304.

The Twenty-Third Meeting

The Twenty-Third Meeting took place at Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, on Saturday, 28th May. Members and their friends met at the Liddesdale Hotel there, where an informal lunch was taken. Among the guests at the lunch was the Revd. Alan M. Craig, minister of the Parish of Castleton, and Secretary of the George Armstrong of Castleton Society, to whom Mr. Goodall presented as a gift from our Society, a visitors' book to be kept in the Armstrong Museum in the nearby parish church. After lunch members and friends, led by Mr. Goodall and Mr. Craig went to the Museum where they viewed the many interesting items gathered there in memory of John and George Armstrong. Thereafter, the company adjourned to the church where they saw the memorial tablet set up by Dr. Maloney in memory of George Armstrong.

Papers were then given by Mr. Craig and Dr. Tait. Mr. Craig described the parish in the time of the Armstrongs, its wide extent, its scattered population, its lack of roads and tracks, and the difficulties which beset the minister of the parish two hundred years ago. Under such conditions, the Revd. Robert Armstrong brought up his family of eight children, of whom John was the fifth, and George the eighth. Mr. Craig then described how he first met Dr. Maloney when the latter began his researches into the Armstrongs, especially George, and how Mr. Craig and Dr. Maloney together went over the parish systematically trying to find the last resting-places of members of the Armstrong family. Finally, the care with which Dr. Maloney had gathered books, pamphlets, photostats, documents and prints relating both to John and George and had them deposited in the vestry of the church as a living memorial to these two brothers. In order to ensure the maintenance and expansion of this collection, Dr. Maloney founded the "George Armstrong of Castleton Society" of which Mr. Craig is the Secretary. The Appendix shows the contents of the Museum.

Dr. Tait, in his paper giving an assessment of the medical achievements of the Armstrong brothers, recalled some famous names of medical men born in the Border country. Sir John Pringle, William Buchan, Thomas Trotter, Mungo Park, John Leyden, all eighteenth century medical men who made names for themselves in medicine, the arts or science. It was suggested that John Armstrong, usually referred to as the poet-physician would rather have preferred to be spoken of as the physician-poet, or just simply, the physician. Circumstances were however against him achieving this. He failed to attain eminence in the world of medicine primarily because of his failure to receive the necessary licence to practice in London from the Royal College of Physicians. He was therefore driven underground and forced to practice dangerously. Later, the antipathy of Wilkes aggravated his position. John was therefore forced into a position of self-division, an unhappy lot for him for he primarily wanted to be a physician.

George was a true pioneer in the field of child welfare. But he too was unlicensed by the Royal College to practise in London, he had to contend with the enmity of Lettsom, of Wilkes, and other influential persons in London, and as his Dispensary for the Infant Poor was only one of many other charities calling for support at that time, public apathy to his project may be explained. Even when he dedicated the 1777 edition of his book on diseases of infants to Queen Charlotte, there is no evidence that she did anything to help him. Maybe he was like James Lind of whom Dr. Meiklejohn spoke at the twenty-second meeting when he recalled a saying of Lind's "The Province has been mine to deliver Precepts : The Power is in others to execute." Alas George had no sufficiently strong pupil to execute his precepts.

ARCHD. L. GOODALL, *President*

H. P. TAIT, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX

THE GEORGE AND JOHN ARMSTRONG COLLECTION
AT NEWCASTLETON, ROXBURGHSHIRE

JOHN ARMSTRONG

1. *Works*

- (a) The art of preserving health : a poem. London, A. Millar, 1744. iv, 134 p. *First edition.*
- (b) The art of preserving health : a poem. In four books. 2nd ed. London, A. Millar, 1745. 128 p.
- (c) The art of preserving health : a poem. London, A. Millar, 1754. ii, 99 p. *4th ed.*
- (d) The art of preserving health : a poem. London, A. Millar, 1757. iv, 99 p. *Boards.*
- (e) The art of preserving health : a poem. London, A. Millar, 1765. ii, 99 p.
- (f) The art of preserving health. To which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by J. Aikin. London, Cadell and Davies, 1795. viii, 148 p. pls. *Incomplete.*
- (g) The art of preserving health. To which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by J. Aikin, M.D. London, Cadell and Davies (successors to Mr. Cadell), 1796. ii, 152 p. pls.
- (h) The art of preserving health. A new edition. To which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by J. Aikin, M.D. London, Cadell and Davies, 1803. iv, 152 p. pls.
- (i) A day : an epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, Esq. London, A. Millar, 1661. 18 p. *Photostat copy. Original in Yale University, U.S.A.*
- (j) An essay for abridging the study of physick. To which is added a dialogue (betwixt Hygeia, Mercury and Pluto) relating to the practice of physick, as it is managed by a certain illustrious society. As also an epistle from Usbek the Persian to J— W—, Esq. London, J. Wilford, 1735. iv, 9-52 p. *Paper covers.*
- (k) Medical essays and observations, revised and published by a society in Edinburgh. Volume 2. Edinburgh, Monro and Drummond, 1734. viii, 424 p. diags. *1st ed.*
- (l) Miscellanies : in two volumes. Volume the first. London, T. Cadell (successor to Mr. Millar), 1770. vii, 216 p. *1st ed.*
Contents :—
Art of preserving health.
Of benevolence.
Of taste.
Imitations of Shakespear and Spenser.
The universal almanac (by Noureddin Ali, pp. 167-216).
- (m) Miscellanies : in two volumes. Volume the second. London, T. Cadell (successor to Mr. Millar), 1770. iv, 279 p.
Contents :—
The forced marriage, a tragedy. 127 p.
Sketches : or Essays in various subjects (by Launcelot Temple).
- (n) The oeconomy of love. A poetical essay. New edition. London, M. Cooper, 1753. iv, 43 p.
- (o) The oeconomy of love. A poetical essay. New edition. London, M. Cooper, 1758. vi, 43 p.
- (p) A synopsis of the history and cure of venereal diseases. London, A. Millar, 1737. viii, 519 p. Index 21 p.

Photostat copies

- (a) De tabe purulenta. Dissertatio medica inauguralis. Title page. With end page of "De secretione bilis." Edinburgh, 1732.
- (b) De tabe purulenta. First page.
- (c) De tabe purulenta. pp. 66-81.
- (d) De tabe purulenta. Last page (82). With title page of "De calore" by Joannes Lindesay.
- (e) Dedication to Hansio Sloane.
- (f) Photostat copies of book in British Museum supposed to be by John Armstrong. The end page (p. 40) has to do with the disinfection of houses.

2. *Works compiled by John Armstrong*

- (a) A full view of all the diseases incident to children. Containing a translation of Dr. Harris's book upon the acute diseases of infants and of the eminent Dr. Boerhaave's treatise upon all their diseases, as well acute as chronical. Together with a careful abridgement of the best authors. . . . London, A. Millar, 1742. xii, 263 p.

3. *Books referring to John Armstrong*

- (a) Aikin, J.

A critical essay on the poem "The art of preserving health" by John Armstrong. (*In Armstrong, John. The art of preserving health. London, 1803, pp. 1-31.*)

4. *Pamphlets*

- (a) Caulfield, Ernest

A full view of all the diseases incident to children. Also recording an early case of infantile cerebral hemorrhage. The earliest pediatric anthology. *Tear sheets from The Annals of Medical History, 1928, 10, 409-416.* John Armstrong is mentioned here.

- (b) Maloney, William J.

John and George Armstrong at Edinburgh. Reprinted from the Edinburgh Medical Journal, 1950, 57, 600-616 p.

5. *Collateral works*

- (a) Grant, Douglas

James Thomson, poet of "The Seasons." London, Cresset Press, 1951. x, 308 p. front, pls.

John Armstrong was a friend of Thomson's and is mentioned in this book.

- (b) Scott, Hew

Fasti ecclesiae Scoticae. The succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation. New edition revised and continued to the present time. Vol. 2. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, 1917.

Robert Armstrong, father of John and George, is mentioned as minister of Castleton, Roxburghshire.

- (c) Stuart, David, *Earl of Buchan*

Essays on the lives and writings of Fletcher of Saltoun and the poet Thomson : biographical, critical and political. With some pieces of Thomson's never before published. London, J. Debrett, 1792. viii, XXXIX, 280 p. front.

- (d) Haig, James

History of Kelso and Roxburgh. 1825.

6. *Documents*

- (a) Last will and testament of John Armstrong. Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

Photostat John Armstrong died 7th September, 1779.

His executor was George Armstrong.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG1. *Works*

- (a) An essay on the diseases most fatal to infants. To which are added rules to be observed in the nursing of children : with a particular view to those who are brought up by hand. London, T. Cadell, 1767. vi, 148 p. *1st ed.*

- (b) An account of the diseases most incident to children, from the birth till the age of puberty : with a successful method of treating them. To which is added, an essay on nursing. . . also a short general account of the dispensary for the infant poor. New edition, with several additions . . . London, T. Cadell, 1783. xvi, 200 p. *2nd ed.*

- (c) Des maladies des enfans. Chapter 1. Paris, Villebrum, 1786. *Photostat.*

2. *Books referring to George Armstrong*

- (a) Caulfield, Ernest

The infant welfare movement in the 18th century. With a foreword by George Frederic Still. New York, Hoeber, 1931. xix, 203 p.

- (b) Underwood

Traite des maladies des enfans, auquel on a joint les observations pratiques de M. Armstrong, et celles de plusieurs autres medecins. Traduit de l'Anglois. Paris, T. Barrois, 1786. xvi, 486 p.

3. *Pamphlets*
 - (a) Foote, John A.
The earliest report of congenital pyloric stenosis. Reprinted from the *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, 1927, 33, 294-295.
 - (b) Maloney, William J.
As under John Armstrong.
4. *Collateral works*
Scott, Hew
As under John Armstrong.
5. *Documents*
 - (a) Indenture made between George Armstrong and Henry Creasdill of Marton Scarr, farmer. Registered 15th October, 1783. *Photostat.*
 - (b) Certificate by John Williams as to the signing and sealing of the indenture. *Photostat.*
 - (c) Last will and testament of Henry Rawlins, father-in-law of George Armstrong. Dated 1763. *Photostat.*
6. *Miscellaneous*
 - (a) Title page of "A general account of the dispensary for the relief of the infant poor." *Photostat.*
 - (b) Commencement of the account. *Photostat.*
 - (c) Extract from *Newscuttings*, Vol. 2, Royal College of Surgeons, *re* appeal for subscriptions to the dispensary for the Infant Poor. *Photostat.*
 - (d) Framed photograph of the first press announcement of the opening of George Armstrong's Dispensary for Sick Children. London, 1769.

LETTERS REGARDING JOHN AND GEORGE ARMSTRONG

1. *Letters to Doctor Maloney*
 - (a) *From* Middlesex County Record Office *re* G. Armstrong's Hampstead home.
 - (b) *From* E. F. Oppe *re* G. Armstrong's Hampstead home.
 - (c) *From* Ernest Caulfield, enclosing correspondence with Ernest Caulfield regarding the Armstrongs from :—
 1. Glasgow University.
 2. G. Still.
 3. Manse of Castleton.
 4. British Museum.
 - (d) *From* G. Allen Chinnery, regarding burial of Henry Rawlins and marriage of G. Armstrong—no trace in Waltham Cross registers.
 - (e) *From* D. Charman, regarding the property concerned in the Indictment of G. Armstrong
 - (f) *From* D. Charman, regarding problem of the Exchequer case.
 - (g) *From* nephew Frank, regarding Edinburgh class-lists, and date of admission to the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.
 - (h) *From* Somerset House, General Register Office—no trace of burial in Bunhill Fields.
 - (i) *From* Society of Genealogists, *re* G. Armstrong.
 - (j) *From* H. S. G. Grafton Bedells, *re* G. Armstrong.
 - (k) *To* Mr. Knight, *from* Guildhall Library, *re* G. Armstrong.
 - (l) *From* Worshipful Society of Apothecaries.
 - (m) *From* Library Keeper, Royal College of Physicians.
 - (n) *From* Edinburgh University—no honorary degree for G. Armstrong.
 - (o) *From* N. Monro, *re* tie up with House of Charity.
 - (p) *From* War Office Library, *re* "Duke's Hospital."
 - (q) *From* Rev. J. P. R. Rees-Jones, St. Botolph, Aldgate, E.C.3.
 - (r) *From* Westminster Public Library.
 - (s) *From* Wellcome Historical Medical Library, *re* engraved portrait of G. Armstrong.
 - (t) *From* N. Monro, *re* No. 7 Red Lion Square.
 - (u) *From* Owen Morshead *to* Mr. Wood, regarding Hospital for Mutilated Soldiers behind Buckingham House.
 - (v) *From* Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, *re* Wilsons.
 - (w) *From* Records Office, 55-61 Moorgate, E.C.2, *re* Debtors' Lists.
 - (x) *From* Guildhall, Westminster (W. Le Hardy), *re* prisons.
 - (y) *From* F. W. Crooks, St. Paul's Vicarage, *re* Henry Rawlins.
 - (z) Information regarding Duke's Hospital.
 - (aa) Note, *re* portrait of G. Armstrong.

The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine.

CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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