

## Annotations.

## BRITISH DOCTORS IN PARIS.

The visit of the British doctors to Paris during the past week has been characterised by the greatest cordiality and good-will. The reception by the French doctors had all the charm for which the French nation is conspicuous. Thus at the Faculty of Medicine, in the presence of a representative assembly, Dr. Debove, the senior Paris physician, after welcoming the visitors in French, added in English, "This house is, your house, my brothers."

In the hospitals every opportunity has been afforded for the investigation of the latest French methods and novelties in surgical practice, and at the Hospital Boucicaut an operation was performed in which the new anæsthetic, which is injected into the spine, was employed, the patient remaining conscious throughout the proceedings.

At the Pasteur Institute, where the visitors were welcomed by Dr. Roux, Dr. J. Kingston Fowler, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of London, laid a wreath upon the tomb of the great scientist bearing the inscription—

"A ce grand Pasteur, le bienfaiteur de la race humaine."

and offered a glowing tribute to the memory of this Master of Medicine.

The English visitors are said to have been surprised at the inferior status of the nurses in French Hospitals.

At the concluding banquet on Saturday evening Professor Bouchard, on behalf of the President of the Republic, bestowed upon Sir William Broadbent the insignia of the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

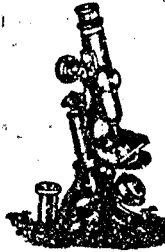
## THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

In December last the British Red Cross Society transmitted a grant of £5,000 to Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister at Tokio, for the sick and wounded of the Japanese Army.

The cordial thanks of all the societies receiving grants from the above fund has been received, and also a letter in Japanese signed by several wounded soldiers in the Toyama Branch Hospital, Tokio, which is couched in terms distinguished by the politeness which is so prominent a characteristic of the Japanese nation.

## Medical Matters.

## THE CAUSATION AND TREATMENT OF TROPICAL DISEASES.



The Duke of Marlborough, who recently appealed in the press for financial support for the London School of Tropical Medicine, was able to show brilliant results of the work of the school since its foundation in 1899.

The work of the school is twofold—research and educational.

The following are some of the discoveries and observations made by the staff and alumni of the school.

The discovery that the blood worm causing elephantiasis is introduced into man by mosquito bite.

The demonstration by set experiment, carried out in the Roman Campagna, that man can escape malaria in the midst of conditions otherwise favourable for acquiring this infection, merely by protecting himself from the mosquito bite.

The demonstration that a malaria-infected mosquito, transported a great distance to a non-malarial country, can by its bite infect human beings with malaria.

The discovery of a peculiar parasite, subsequently recognised by the late Dr. Dutton to be a trypanosome in association with a peculiar type of cachexia.

The discovery of the association of a trypanosome with sleeping sickness.

The earliest demonstration of sleeping sickness in the European.

The discovery of spirilla fever in Africa and Gibraltar.

The discovery of Bilharzia disease in the West Indies.

The discovery of a new species of Schistosomum in connection with a form of dysentery in the East.

The important and promising researches on the causation and prevention of beri-beri.

This record, which is not exhaustive, is one of which the school may well be proud.

In the five years of its existence the school has also given both theoretical and practical instruction in tropical medicine to 500 students, and a point deserving of attention is that at the Hospital in connection with the school provision is made for the reception of tropical invalids who are unable to pay the fees of an

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