

thyroid gland with which "men and women whose thyroids fail them can take care of themselves; they can treat themselves when they feel the need of it; they can free themselves from myxœdema to the end of their lives.

"The discovery came not from one line of study but from many. Horsley does not stand alone. But it was he who founded in this country the modern study of the thyroid gland; and it was he who first in this country suggested the rational method of treatment. Those of his profession who remember the years of ignorance, and the wonder and the delight of the new learning, are not likely to forget what he did in 1884-86 for science, and in 1890 for practice."

#### THE PREVENTION OF RABIES.

Equally brilliant was his work for the prevention of rabies (hydrophobia) which ended "when the disease, by the enforcement of muzzling, and by quarantine of dogs, was stamped out from the country. Up to that time he was Pasteur's chief representative and interpreter over here. He, more than anybody, explained Pasteur's method to the British public. It was a position of remarkable authority for him, and him so young, to be the one man in the Kingdom able to say, by the employment of Pasteur's test, whether a dog, killed on suspicion of rabies, had or had not been suffering from the disease. Nor did his work stop there; for he also saw many cases of the disease in man and animals, studied its incidence, examined and exposed a much advertised 'cure,' and fought in the Press, and on the platform, and by all ways of influence open to him, till there was nothing left to fight for."

Lady Horsley writes: "The real reason, of course, why Victor was so exceedingly keen about this question was because, having seen cases of hydrophobia, in private practice, the sufferings of the patients filled him with the most intense pity. I think I am right in saying that of all diseases he thought hydrophobia the most awful."

#### THE LOCALISATION OF FUNCTION IN THE BRAIN.

"It was natural," says Mr. Paget, "that Horsley should take the brain as his chief subject of study. The choice was decided for him; it was more compulsion than choice; it was thrust on him at lectures, and in talk and in reading, and by every 'head-case' in the hospital. All that was intellectual in him urged him to care more for the seat of the intellect than for any other organ in the body; it offered him problems and rewards that nothing else could offer; it was the kingdom intended for him, and he for it." Of his brilliant success in the difficult, practically unexplored realm of the surgery of the brain and spinal cord all the world knows.

(To be concluded.) M. B.

An inmate of the Hospital for Incurables at Putney has died at the age of 97 years. She had been a beneficiary of the institution 56 years.

## SCOTTISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Nurses' Association was held on Saturday, April 10th, in the Scottish Nurses' Club, 205, Bath Street, Glasgow. In the absence of the President, Mrs. Strong, Dr. McGregor Robertson presided, and after the Minutes were read and confirmed, the Chairman in opening the meeting mentioned the loss sustained by the death of Sir Robert Morant, K.C.B., and after paying a high personal tribute to the deceased, moved the following resolution, the audience meanwhile remaining standing:—

#### RESOLUTION.

By the untimely death of Sir Robert Morant, the First Secretary of the Ministry of Health for England and Wales, the Nation has lost a great public servant, who, after many years of devoted service to the State, sought to crown his life's work by the reorganisation of the Health Service of the Country.

The representatives of the Scottish Nurses' Association treasure ineffaceable memories of their interviews with him, of the swift intellect which probed their difficulties, the keen, yet friendly criticism of their arguments, the frank admission of fair pleas, the responsive sympathy with their ideals, the charm of his personality, and the abounding courtesy of his manner.

The Association records and seeks very respectfully to offer to Lady Morant the expression of their sympathy in her personal loss and to the Minister of Health their sense of the calamity to the State.

The report submitted by Miss Stewart, the Hon. Secretary, referred to the forming of the club, which had now a membership of over 700. The association was founded primarily for political objects—the statutory regulation of the training, examination, and registration of nurses—but the club had no political objects; it existed to provide nurses with something of the comforts and pleasures of a domestic life, and where they may discuss freely whatever opinions they may hold. Reference was made to the passing of the Nurses' Registration Act in December last, and to the help which the association could be to its members in regard to registration. The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, which was approved, said that the first register under the Act ought to include every bona fide nurse in the country, and it would be the nurses' own fault if it were not so inclusive. The health services of the country were in course of reconstruction, and there were risks that to meet the exigencies of the time and the difficulties of the moment short cuts would be taken to secure without undue expense further help in that reconstruction. Their association would require to be exceedingly vigilant, not only in the interests of the nurses, but also for the welfare of the community. Dr. Robertson was appointed President; Miss Stewart, Hon. Secretary; Miss Cowie, Acting Secretary; and Mrs. Virtue, Hon. Treasurer; and to fill vacancies on the committee the meeting appointed Miss M'L. Walker, Miss Fraser, Miss Dow, Miss Downie and Miss N. Campbell. A r. D. M. Cowan, M.P.,

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