RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONG PROFESSIONAL LIFE—1844 TO 1904.

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(Continued from page 89.)

THE monotony of my professional life, consisting as it did for many years in a struggle to make the two ends meet, was unexpectedly broken in 1868 by my being invited to join the staff of the Adelaide Hospital, to be allotted a small ward containing five beds, for the treatment of "diseases peculiar to women." I had no idea that such an appointment was contemplated, as such a post as gynaecologist to a general hospital was unheard of previously in Dublin. I of course jumped at the offer, which, as it proved, had a marked effect on my future. From the first my five beds were filled, and I had not infrequently to trespass on the kindness of my colleagues, who would lend me a bed for some interesting case. Although it never was directly stated to me, I believe the invitation to join the staff was due to the kindness of the two physicians to the hospital, Dr. James Little and Dr. Henry Head, to whom I know I owe much besides. I soon had a large extern clinic, and at once commenced giving clinical lectures, which were much appreciated by the class. They were attended by pupils from other hospitals also. After a time some of the class asked me to publish these, which, though I had only very rough notes to guide me, I did. They appeared in the *Medical Press*, at that time edited by the late Dr. Arthur Jacob, and I had an edition of 500 copies reprinted from this, every one of which, to my great surprise, was sold in a few months. A second and third enlarged editions followed, the latter of which was reprinted in America and translated into French. Altogether there were seven large editions published in Great Britain. Then, though pressed by the publishers to issue another, I decided not to do so, for so great had been the advance in the knowledge and methods of treating those "diseases which are peculiar to women" that I felt I could not do so without virtually rewriting the whole book, which I had neither time nor inclination to do. I realized altogether by the sales of that small book a clear profit of over £1,000. I believe the success of the book was due to two rules which I laid down for myself when writing it: One, to use the simplest language possible, avoiding abstruse terms; the other, that, while being just to other teachers, to state clearly my own views and the results of my own experience rather than embodying that recommended by others.

I was rather surprised at the warmth shown by some reviewers. Dr. Matthews Duncan fell foul of me for advocating the use of fuming nitric acid in the treatment of certain conditions of the intrauterine mucous membrane, stating finally "that it might cure the affection, but that if so there would be no uterus left." One of my pupils who went to Edinburgh with the view of obtaining the licences of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons there, amused us much by relating what occurred at the *viva voce* examinations in midwifery, etc., conducted by Dr. Matthews Duncan. He was asked a question which led him to say that he would treat the unhealthy condition of the cavity of the uterus by the application of nitric acid. Dr. Duncan immediately asked him, rather angrily, where he had been taught to do that, and was told that it was in Dublin; then further being asked had he ever seen it done, "Oh, yes, hundreds of times by Dr. Atthill"; and when asked what was the result, replied that all the cases were cured! Whether Dr. Duncan believed this amazing percentage of cures to be true may well be doubted, but, at any rate, he passed the candidate and ceased to publish any comments on my practice.

Ovariectomy was, in 1868, in its infancy. Sir Spencer Wells had no doubt performed a large number of

operations with considerable success, and his example was being followed by others in England and Scotland, but in Ireland only one or two surgeons had the courage to attempt it, and their results were discouraging. Among these few operators was the then senior surgeon of the Adelaide Hospital. He had operated three or four times, two patients dying, and he became an opponent of the operation. Bear in mind that at this time the clamp was used for securing the pedicle, that antiseptics were virtually unknown, for Lister had not as yet enunciated his views, he being still far from sure that he was right, and hesitated to publish them prematurely.

I was but a few months attached to the hospital when a young woman came under my care, with a well marked ovarian tumour. The little knowledge I had of the operation was discouraging; personally I did not know of a successful case, though of course I was aware of Spencer Wells's results. Our senior surgeon set his face against it, and the other surgeons on the staff had not attempted it, but the patient was young, and was anxious that it should be performed, so I decided to operate. The operation began most inauspiciously, for on dividing the integuments I found adhesions so dense that, in my efforts to break them down, the wall of the cyst gave way, and with the rapid escape of its contents collapsed. Inexperienced as I was, this unexpected difficulty perplexed me, nor was I reassured by the senior surgeon exclaiming aloud, "Atthill, give up the operation, close your incision, and perhaps the girl will live till to-morrow." Remember I was the junior of the whole staff, that I had only once seen the operation attempted, and that as it proved in an altogether unsuitable case. I hesitated, turned round and looked at him without speaking, and as I did so my friend Dr. George Kidd, who was at my side, whispered to me, "Don't mind him, plunge your hand into the cyst, and try if you can turn it inside out." I promptly took the hint, enlarged the opening, seized the wall at the bottom of the cyst, and out it came through the opening, for fortunately there were no adhesions posteriorly. The anterior adhesions were then easily broken down from behind, and the pedicle secured outside with the clamp. The patient made a speedy recovery.

Those who have no experience of the extraperitoneal treatment of the stump in these cases, entailing as it did the leaving the clamp *in situ* for days, can have little idea of the anxiety with which the patient was watched till the pedicle sloughed through, and the clamp came away, which, if the pedicle was thick, was sometimes delayed for many days. Nor even then was the patient safe, for in not a few cases did septicæmia subsequently result from the gangrenous state of the parts. The intraperitoneal method did not come into vogue till much later.

I had another successful case before my connexion with the Adelaide was severed, and as two consecutively successful ovariectomies were then quite an event in Dublin, I was warmly congratulated. Indeed, one worthy old physician begged of me "never to operate again," saying if I did not do so, I could always say that every one of my operations had been successful, which no one else could say! Unfortunately his implied prophecy that I would have deaths was verified. My operations while Master of the Rotunda were numerous; but for some years, and till we thoroughly understood not alone the value but also proper methods of using antiseptics, and all the precautions needful to be adopted to ensure true and absolute asepticism, the deaths following on abdominal sections were numerous. Mine were for a long time quite one in every three cases. Looking back now on this intermediate period between the first public promulgation of the value of antiseptics by Lister in November, 1869, and the bringing the system to almost perfection many years later, I feel surprised and humiliated at the slowness with which Listerism was accepted by us, and the astonishing blindness of many who, while approving and adopting it, failed to realize how easy it was to nullify all the precautions taken by some stupid forgetfulness on our own part, or of our assistants. Thus, on one occasion

I was present when ovariectomy was performed by a sincere believer in the value of antiseptics. His instruments had been carefully sterilized, as were his hands and those of his assistants; yet, just as he was commencing to make the first incision, observing that the patient's limbs seemed very cold, he called for a blanket. I saw that the one brought was hurriedly pulled off a bed in the adjoining ward and flung over the lower limbs of the patient. A moment or two later the operator laid down his knife on this blanket, took it up, and proceeded to use it freely. No wonder discredit was brought on "Listerism," as it was then termed, by such carelessness; that night after night it was openly sneered at at meetings of the Surgical Society; not a few were found to say that nothing was needed but the plentiful use of water, and that statistics could be produced to prove that the results were equally good.

Several hospital surgeons at this time, and, indeed, for some years later, used to wear invariably an old, much-soiled coat when operating. One specially, I remember, would never permit the blood or any soil which might splash on this coat to be washed off, or the coat to be in any way cleansed. He was proud of the blood clots which covered it! Listerism for long was a thing to be abhorred by him, and very reluctant was he when at last, compelled by his colleagues, he adopted it and got rid of his filthy coat. In one matter Lister certainly was mistaken—that was the introduction of the spray which filled the apartment in which the operation was performed with the pungent fumes of carbolic acid. I, of course, on his authority, used it in my practice. I suppose I may have been specially obnoxious to its effect, for I always suffered from headache after its use, indeed, feeling quite unwell. Then, too, I found that the steam condensing during a tedious operation made the patient so cold as to endanger life from collapse; for this reason I gave up its use long before Lister himself became convinced that he had over-estimated its value.

My connexion with the Adelaide Hospital terminated on my being elected Master of the Rotunda Hospital in November, 1875.

Twenty-one years had elapsed since I had left it when my term as assistant expired, and I found it almost unaltered. No doubt the oak bedsteads were gone and replaced by iron ones with wire mattresses, over which felt was spread. The straw beds had given place to these. The curtains, too, which used to be drawn round the beds had disappeared. These were decided improvements, but otherwise things were unchanged. Extensive repairs, too, were needed and many improvements urgently required, while there was no money, the hospital being some £800 in debt. But there were two matters most urgently needed which could not be postponed—namely, the bringing into the wards an ample supply of water, the making arrangements to enable pupils and attendants thoroughly to cleanse their hands, which hitherto was absolutely impossible; and, secondly, to improve the position of the nurses and to put them and the female pupils into uniforms made of washable materials. This last proved the most difficult to effect of the two; the former was a mere question of money, the latter was to upset old-established customs.

There was not a trained nurse in the house except the "head midwife" whose main business was to supervise the female pupils who were trained in midwifery only; they picked up from the ward nurses such knowledge of the nursing of lying-in women as the nurses were willing or able to impart. The ward nurses were always respectable elderly women of good character, selected by the matron, and put in charge of a ward when a vacancy occurred, without any previous training. Some of these I found could neither read nor write. Their wages too, were but £10 a year. They provided their own clothing, and as their laundry expenses were not provided for they were in the habit of washing their underclothing, etc., in their wards, during the interval between the discharge of one batch of patients and the admission of the next. Their dresses, being black, were never washed, and

were worn till they could no longer be held together; not that you ever saw a nurse in rags, they always looked respectable.

As I could not think of discharging these women, some of whom, indeed, were worthy of trust, I made the following suggestions to the governors, which they approved of: First, that the nurses should be divided into three classes. Two selected by me to receive £20 a year each, the second class to receive £16, and the third £14; all to be provided with uniform, and laundry expenses paid. No washing to be permitted in the wards.

All were pleased at the prospect of better pay. Some objected to the division into classes, and most of them to being obliged to wear uniform. Indeed, the head midwife was much opposed to this innovation, specially as it applied equally to the pupil midwives; and she gravely protested against "the poor things being obliged to wear calico dresses in winter." Yet she was a most intelligent, and, in other respects, most trustworthy, woman; but she was a great conservative, and considered wearing uniform derogatory to her pupils. As to herself, she was not asked to wear it I knew she would have resigned sooner than do so.

The new rules worked very well. Some of the oldest and least efficient nurses being disgusted at not being selected for the first class, said that if they were given a gratuity they would resign. Their application was granted, and so I got rid of one or two inefficients without causing trouble; and before my term as Master expired I could not have wished for a better staff than I had.

The matron was a nice old lady, a widow, who had formerly been in a good social position. She wished to do right, but had not had any previous training, and had no idea of what the duties of a hospital matron should be. She walked through the wards once daily to see if they were clean, etc., but with this exception her duties were really those of a housekeeper. It remained for my then assistant, Dr. (now Sir William) Smyly, to again reorganize the nursing staff. Acting on his advice when, some years later (in 1889), he was elected Master, the board abolished the office of head midwife and appointed, as lady superintendent, a trained nurse, with sisters, nurses, and probationers, under her, as in other hospitals. I, being then a member of the board of governors, was able to support him in this and other improvements, for the carrying out of which he deserves the greatest credit.

The introduction into the wards of a proper supply of water and proper lavatory arrangements was speedily carried out. A notice was also affixed in every ward that no pupil was permitted to examine a patient without previously washing his hands and dipping them into a solution of carbolic acid supplied for the purpose. This was the first attempt ever made to introduce the use of antiseptics into the hospital; it was no doubt most inefficient, but their use was at that time little understood, disbelieved, and openly scoffed at by many, and I found it very difficult to make the pupils obey this rule.

By means of appeals to the public, and by a bazaar, a considerable sum of money was raised, and many improvements were effected. The most difficult task was to try and improve the basement story, which was, and I fear must ever remain, very dark, and was at that time also ill-ventilated, but we succeeded in letting in a good deal of light and air. All those matters were willingly sanctioned by the governors, but when it came to providing suitable premises for the treatment of extern patients, of whom a large number daily presented themselves, and the organizing the extern maternity, opposition came, and I regret to say that it was led by the medical members of the board.

The Master for the time being is an *ex-officio* governor, but ceases to be so at the expiration of his term of office, but is usually re-elected a governor subsequently. There were four *ex-Masters* governors at the date of my election. One, Dr. Evory Kennedy, never attended the meetings of the board. I had the misfortune to have failed to gain at my election the

support of any one of the others, but we were nevertheless very good friends, and from Dr. Alfred McClintock I received the heartiest support in the carrying out of the various improvements I have referred to; but when it was proposed to erect a small building for the use of extern patients, he opposed it on the grounds of want of funds. Another of the ex-Masters opposed it, and also the extension of the extern maternity department, as unnecessary, and as calculated to induce patients to remain at their homes for their confinements instead of seeking admission into the hospital. This the result has proved to have had quite the opposite effect, for as the numbers attended in their own homes increased, more patients sought admission to the lying-in wards.

The board met one morning to consider the architect's report. It was divided into two parts. The first part related to many matters I have spoken of and to alterations in what was known as the "auxiliary hospital," and which I urged the board to convert into one for the treatment of the diseases peculiar to women, instead of using the wards in it for lying-in patients. All these matters were approved, and the work ordered to be proceeded with. The second part related to a new building of very moderate dimensions, mainly for dispensary work, which has long given place to the fine hospital erected subsequently, mainly, indeed nearly altogether, through the exertions of Dr. (now Sir William) Smyly, during his Mastership.

Dr. McClintock, who was present at the meeting of the board, approved of the first part of the report, but when the second part was reached he pushed back his chair, and rising, moved the adjournment of the meeting. I begged the governors to wait and consider the rest of the report, and as there was further opposition, I asked them at least to walk round and see the apartment in which those patients were being treated. This they agreed to do.

It happened to be a very cold, raw morning in February. Now the only place where these extern patients could be seen was in a small room off the porter's lodge. About 10 ft. by 8 ft. in size, there was no fireplace in it, and the assistant on duty, in order to have some warmth for himself and the poor patients, used to have a small petroleum stove burning, which always smoked horridly. Then there was no waiting-room for the patients, and they had to stand in a narrow, dark passage leading to the little room.

The governors, some eight or nine in number, followed me into this dark passage, and found themselves wedged in amongst some twenty poor, and certainly not very cleanly, women, who were watching for the door to open and admit the one nearest to it. With some difficulty I got through the crowd, opened the door, and introduced the governor nearest to me, who happened to be the late Mr. C. Uniacke Townshend. He stepped in and saw the then assistant sitting enveloped in an overcoat near the petroleum stove, the room being filled with the pungent fumes therefrom. Mr. Townshend stepped back more quickly than he had entered, saying, "That's enough; let us go back to the board-room." I believe one or two more governors looked in, withdrawing speedily. This bringing of the governors to see the place was quite unpremeditated, but it answered the purpose admirably. The architect's plans were approved, Dr. McClintock contenting himself by merely having a resolution passed that the new work was not to be undertaken till the money for the purpose was provided. The board then adjourned for a month. Before that time elapsed we had succeeded in collecting some more—not a sufficient sum of money to meet the intended outlay, but I was determined that the new building should be put in hand at once; so to meet the difficulty caused by the resolution referred to, I got the bank to agree to advance if needed any sum up to £1,000 to the governors on my sole guarantee, the governors neither personally nor collectively to be responsible for such advances. I laid a letter from the bank to this effect before the board, and they then at once

ordered the work to be put in hand. As a matter of fact, the whole sum needed was raised by one means or another, without the bank being called on to make any advance. It remained for Sir William J. Smyly to carry much further what I very imperfectly began, and to make the Rotunda by far the most complete and perfect hospital for women in the kingdom. Without doubt, second only to the founder, Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, the public and the profession alike owe to him a great debt of gratitude.

The remainder of my professional career was absolutely uneventful. Then, having been for over half a century engaged in active practice, I retired altogether from it, though I still continued to take an active part in College matters. I was elected President in 1888, and subsequently represented the College on the General Medical Council for nearly fourteen years, which office I relinquished in November, 1903. So ended my professional career, which, counting from the day I was bound an apprentice, had extended over nearly sixty years.

Looking back over that long space of time, it seems to me impossible for any one to convey to the student of the present day an adequate idea of the revolution in the practice of medicine and surgery which has followed the great discoveries made in all branches of medical science within little more than half a century. Although insensibility had been produced previously by the inhalation of sulphuric ether, anaesthetics as we now understand them were unknown. Though water was known to swarm with animalcules, bacteria as a cause of disease was not dreamt of. Cholera and the allied diseases were looked upon as scourges to be combated as each man best could by the exhibition of drugs, etc., but no one thought it possible to prevent the epidemic, when it occurred, from spreading except by the crude method of quarantine, or of tracing the cause of the original outbreak to its source. Patients suffering from all forms of fever, including small-pox, scarlatina, etc., were shut up in closely curtained rooms from which fresh air and light were excluded. Consumptives, in like manner, were kept indoors in close, warm, ill-ventilated rooms. Any old woman was deemed good enough for a nurse, and cleanliness, as regarded the utensils in the sick room, little thought of. Bleeding, though going out, was still practised, and the application of leeches frequent. Perhaps, in this respect, the reaction against any form of blood-letting is being carried too far.

My recollections of the leading men of the day at the time I joined it, and of the kindness I received from some of these, are amongst the pleasantest memories of my old age. Crampton, Marsh, Stokes, Corrigan, and Graves, were medical men second to none in their day, and had raised the reputation of the Dublin School of Medicine high in public esteem.

Sir Philip Crampton, though still on the staff of the Meath Hospital, was wellnigh past work, only coming occasionally to see an operation or as a consultant. He was a handsome old man with a fine presence, and was in the habit of driving himself about in a high mail phaeton, well horsed. In it he nearly ended my career during my first year, for as I was leaving Trinity College one morning he turned so suddenly out of Nassau Street into Grafton Street as I was in the act of crossing, that I barely had time to save myself by throwing my hands against the near horse's chest; fortunately the horses, though high steppers, were not going fast, and I got off with a shaking.

Graves and Carmichael were both still living; of the former great physician I knew but little. He had ceased to be connected with the Meath before I was apprenticed. Carmichael met his death by drowning in a sad way; riding across the strand at Sutton to reach his country house, he was overtaken by the tide, which was running in strongly, and mistaking his course his horse stumbled; he was thrown into deep water and drowned. He was a very charitable man, and to his donation of a large sum of money the success of the Medical Benevolent Society of Ireland is mainly due. He was a good surgeon, though not so well known as others I have mentioned.

Stokes I was fortunate to have as a teacher, and to count as a kind friend in after-life—a man of great ability, but of various moods. At one time he would be a genial and delightful companion, full of anecdote, and then, again, he would be quite the reverse remaining, even in genial company, quite silent. He has kept me for half an hour chatting in his study, though I told him his waiting-room was full of patients. He was indifferent, too, about making money, and died a comparatively poor man. He was a most reliable consultant, though occasionally he would give his opinion in a way that astonished the regular attendant. Thus, being called in to see an old lady, whose relatives had been told by the attending physician that her case was hopeless, he surprised the latter by saying, "I think that old lady will pull through." "Why," was the rejoinder, "has she not so and so?" entering fully into his views of the case. "Yes," replied Stokes, "you are quite right, but I know all about her; her life is no use to anybody, and I think she will recover." And I believe his prognosis proved true.

(To be concluded.)

THE HOME OFFICE AND PRISON DOCTORS.

In a leaflet issued by the Women's Social and Political Union, it is stated that on December 20th Miss Selina Martin and Miss Leslie Hall were arrested in Liverpool and remanded for a week. They were sent to Walton Green Gaol. There, on the ground that they were unconvicted prisoners, they refused to submit to the prison discipline or to take the prison food. Forceful feeding was threatened, and Miss Martin barricaded her cell. An entrance was, however, effected, and she was taken to the punishment cell. We quote the following narrative from the leaflet: "All that night she was kept in irons. Next day her cell was entered, she was seized, thrown down, rolled over with her face upon the floor. In this position, face downwards, her arms and legs were dragged up behind her till she was lifted from the ground. Her hair was seized by another wardress. In this way she was 'frog-marched' up the steps to the doctor's room, her head bumping on the stone stairs. In the doctor's room the operation of forcible feeding was performed—causing intense suffering—and then this tortured girl, in a terrible state of physical and mental distress, was handcuffed again, flung down the steps and pushed and dragged back into her cell."

It is further stated that "bail was arbitrarily refused." The further allegation is made that "prison officials, encouraged by the Government, have cast aside both law and humanity in dealing with women political prisoners."

This statement is amplified in *Votes for Women* of January 7th. There we read:

"Great indignation has been aroused by the story of the brutality inflicted upon Selina Martin in Walton Green Gaol, Liverpool. This has been heightened by the fact that at the time of the occurrence Miss Martin was an unconvicted prisoner detained in the prison on remand."

"Miss Martin, it will be remembered, was arrested on December 21st and brought before the magistrate, who in remanding her for a week refused to allow her bail, though she was prepared to give an undertaking that she would engage in no militant work during the period. She was taken to the prison, and offered a rigorous (*sic*) resistance to being subjected to prison discipline; nevertheless, she was not only forcibly fed on refusing to eat prison food, but she was subjected to the utmost brutality. Her own account of the proceedings is as follows:—

"The wardress pulled me off the bed and threw me on the floor. Then the doctor came and told me he would not let me go without food, but would feed me right away. He then ordered me to be dressed in my own wet clothes, and I was taken to a cold damp cell without ventilation, and was handcuffed behind and left on the floor. At night I was taken to a larger cell and kept in irons. Thursday night I was thrown down, and frog-marched up some steps, letting my head bump on the steps as I was carried. I was then forcibly fed, after which I was dragged to the top of the steps and thrown down. I have had a frightful struggle every time they have come with the instruments of torture, which the doctor does not hesitate to sneer about because I ask for a woman doctor."

"Perhaps the cruellest part of the feeding process is the

* In the leaflet the date of arrest is given as December 20th.

vicious manner in which the doctor forces the gag into my mouth, and coolly remarks, 'Does that hurt you?' Yet he knows I cannot answer."

In *Votes for Women* it is added:

"For those who do not understand the meaning of the frog march we may add that Miss Martin was seized by the arms and legs and carried head downwards from her cell to the doctor's room."

The attention of the Home Secretary having been drawn to the leaflet to which reference has been made, he has sent the following letter to his correspondent:

Home Office, Whitehall,

January 10, 1910.

MADAM,—Your letter of the 6th inst. draws attention to a matter which had already been under my notice. The allegations contained in the leaflet, No. 64, issued by the Women's Social and Political Union, and headed "Atrocities in an English Prison," have been thoroughly investigated by the Visiting Justices for His Majesty's Prison, Liverpool, with the result that they prove to be entirely without foundation.

The two prisoners to whom the leaflet refers were, while on remand, treated in strict accordance with the rules for untried prisoners. In particular, they were told they could have food sent in to them from outside prison if they desired. As they refused to avail themselves of this permission and also refused to take the food provided for them by the prison authorities, there was no alternative but to feed them compulsorily. Their conduct was so violent and destructive that it became necessary to put them both under restraint, but for this they have only themselves to blame. Selina Martin on Saturday last herself made the following statement to the Visiting Justices:

I have no complaint to make against the officials except for forcibly feeding me. There was no persecution of me.

She had not previously made any complaint to the medical officer of the prison about any injuries to her head, or other parts of her body, such as must have resulted if she had been treated in the manner alleged in the leaflet, and the justices are satisfied by the evidence before them that no force was used towards her beyond what was rendered necessary by the violence of her conduct. Leslie Hall, when asked by the justices on Saturday if she wished to say anything about her treatment, replied that she had no complaints whatever to make to them.

Every fair-minded man must, I think, condemn electioneering tactics which lead to prison officials, and especially female officials, who have been doing their duty in circumstances of exceptional difficulty being made the subject of such outrageous and unfounded charges as those contained in the leaflet circulated by the Women's Social and Political Union, and it has been brought to my knowledge that other statements to a similar effect, though varying in details, have been published by the same agency. I believe that it will be generally agreed that persons making such statements for the purpose of political propaganda do much to damage the cause which they seek to promote.—I remain, Madam, your obedient servant,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

At present we are only concerned with the matter as it affects the prison doctors. It is satisfactory that Mr. Gladstone implicitly admits his ultimate responsibility for the manner in which food was administered to the prisoners by the doctors, as he says "there was no alternative but to feed them compulsorily."

DR. JAN HORBACZEWSKI, Professor of Medical Chemistry in the Czech district of Prague, has been created a member of the Austrian House of Lords.

THE first meeting of the General Committee to organize the seventeenth International Medical Congress, which is to be held in London in 1913, will be held at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine, 20, Hanover Square, W., on Monday, February 7th, at 5.30 p.m. The committee will decide the date of the Congress, nominate a president, an honorary general secretary or secretaries, and an honorary treasurer, and nominate an executive committee, with power to add to its numbers. All inquiries should be addressed to the Acting Secretaries of the Congress, 10A, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.