attention." The reply being on "Form 1" was sufficient to indicate that the matter had been shelved. Like Bret Harte, in "That Heathen Chinee," I wish but to state the facts and to have them recorded.

This treatment of malaria, and of many other things, is founded on the soundest science, and an unchallengeable scientific reason can be assigned for every step involved in it, which, by the way, is more than can be said of almost any other treatment in medicine. The treatment was not "made in Germany," which I quite admit is a very grave defect in the eyes of the medical profession. Had it been made there, patented, and issued under some fancy name are number it might have passed muster and have found. or number, it might have passed muster, and have found

extensive use among the troops now in France.

Ten years ago I used to say that I had no desire to teach embryology to any pathologist, and now I have come to feel the futility of trying to teach embryology or elementary biology to the medical profession in general. Quite apart from the loss of efficiency among the Indian troops, there is the further danger of introducing malignant malaria into Western Europe. In summer mosquitos (Anopheles), which only require an infected patient in order to communicate malaria, occur even in some parts of Edinburgh, and doubtless they are abundant in many portions of France. But this is another story, which at the moment is not of practical importance. The question at the moment is whether a certain regiment shall have its strength diminished by as much as 25 per cent. in order to bolster up an antiquated regulation treatment by means of quinine, which is non-curative, or whether we shall show the Germans that in some matters scientific we are far in front of them-whether relapse cases of malaria shall be given a treatment which is scientific, quick in action, cheap, and highly efficacious.—I am, etc.,

EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. SIR,-May I suggest that an examination of the blood is of importance, as the disease is, in my opinion, essentially a coccaemia, and, in addition to the presence of the diplococcus in the blood, a marked polynuclear leucocytosis is present.

This view is based upon the examination of 80 cases, with 30 controls, made in 1899.

In the recent lecture by Sir William Osler (JOURNAL, January 30th) mention is made of the presence of the germ in the blood.—I am, etc.,

Colwall, Feb. 28th.

Edinburgh, Feb. 15th.

MARY F. WILLIAMS.

J. BEARD.

## STATUES TO WOMEN IN LONDON.

SIR,-Our BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL makes history, so may I correct a little error in the last issue where it is stated that the statue to Florence Nightingale is the first one erected in London to a woman (except to royalty)? Mrs. Siddons has that honour, her statue on Paddington Green, opposite the Children's Hospital, having been crected more than ten years ago.—I am, etc.,

London, W., Feb. 27th.

HERBERT E. FRIEND.

## Gbituary.

SAMUEL HERBERT HABERSHON, M.A. M.D.CANTAB., F.R.C.P.,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN, BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL. WE regret to record the death of Dr. S. H. Habershon, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton. Dr. Habershon, who was a distinguished student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, graduated M.A.Camb. in 1883, M.B. 1885, and M.D. 1887. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1891.

He followed in the steps of his father, Dr. S. O. Habershon, Physician to Guy's Hospital, by paying very considerable attention to the study of digestive disorders, and had built up for himself an important practice, and it is a matter of great regret to his friends that his career of usefulness had been cut short at the comparatively early age of 57. There can be little doubt that his health, which had failed considerably during the last few years, had suffered from the zeal with which he discharged his duties as chairman of the Medical Committee of the Brompton Hospital, duties which synchronized with the advent of the new Act dealing with the treatment of tuberculosis amongst the insured and uninsured. He proved himself a most capable chairman and accepted duties which exacted more time than he ought to have

spared.

Despite ill health, duty was his first consideration, and the interest of the Brompton Hospital always secured first place. Dr. Habershon was a first-rate clinician, and his work in the out-patient room and in the wards of the hospital was a model which had been followed by more than one of his colleagues. Indeed, it is a matter of regret that he did not write on the subject of chest disease, for he had much experience, and his studies were both full and illuminating. He was a fluent speaker and combined a facile use of language with a persuasiveness which always commanded attention. It should be known to those for whom his pen had its terrors that his somewhat irritable and perhaps punctilious criticism was a development of recent years only, when he had become the victim of more than one malady. To a less determined character any one of these would have proved a complete deterrent to useful work; with Dr. Habershon each added malady was but a further incentive to stick to his work and duty. Despite the warnings of his friends, an attack of severe bronchitis and asthma at the end of last year had hardly been recovered from when he determined to resume duty, and he died from a recurrence which found him in

Probably he was never seen more at his best than when, after a return from his beloved holidays in Wales, he would recount the pleasures of his researches on Bardsey Island; he was a close student of natural history and had

accumulated considerable knowledge of cephalopods.

Amongst his most distinguished patients was the late
W. E. Gladstone, and a very considerable intimacy sprung up between the patient and his doctor, and the closing period of the great statesman's life was rendered more bearable by the ministrations of his faithful physician.

It may be truly said that Dr. Habershon, besides suffering in the last weeks of life from his determination to die at his post, had a great longing to stay in London, so as to be near his wife and their sons, all three of the latter of whom held commissions in the army. No more striking picture can be imagined than the "laving at rest of this gentle physician to the salute of his three stalwart

DONALD C. A. MCALLUM, M.B., C.M.EDIN,

INSTRUCTOR IN ANAESTHESIA, ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH.
ON February 26th Dr. D. C. A. McAllum passed away at
the comparatively early age of 51. He was born in India
in 1864, and was the eldest son of Dr. D. C. A. McAllum of the Indian Army. He received his education in the Royal High School of Edinburgh, and proceeded to the university of that city for his training in medicine. After his graduation as M.B., C.M in 1886, he spent some time in study at Vienna and London, and engaged in medical practice for three years in Ardrossan. He then came to Edinburgh as a specialist in anaesthetics, and resided first in Alva Street, and later in Greenhill Gardens. He soon acquired a large practice in his speciality, and contributed articles on chloroform and abstracts dealing with annesthetics and anaesthesia to the Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal. His practical skill and theoretical knowledge of this branch of medicine led soon to his appointment to the post of anaesthetist to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, to the corresponding post in the Chalmers Hospital, and to that of instructor in anaesthesia in the Royal Infirmary. For some time Dr. McAllum had been suffering from digestive disturbance, but his death in a nursing home on February 26th came as a shock to his many friends in the profession and among the public of Edinburgh. He was greatly respected by his professional brethren, and was held in high esteem by his patients. He was always ready to administer chloroform, and it may be said that, without being in the least degree blind to the risks of that anaesthetic, he was sympathetic to its employment, and took good care that in his hands it was given never recklessly, but constantly in Alva Street, and later in Greenhill Gardens. He soon his hands it was given never recklessly, but constantly with sane and sufficient precautions. At the time of his death Dr. McAllum was engaged upon an article on chloroform as an anaesthetic for the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Medica,