

# The Harvey Tercentenary.

## BANQUET AT LONDON GUILDHALL.

THE Harveian celebrations in London concluded with a Banquet given by the Royal College of Physicians at the Guildhall on Wednesday evening, May 16th. The reception by the President of the College, Sir John Rose Bradford, took place in the art gallery, and the company of nearly 500 Fellows and guests proceeded to tables in the great hall.

The President had beside him the German Ambassador and on his left the French Ambassador; other members of the Diplomatic Corps present were the Italian and Belgian Ambassadors, and the Austrian, Greek, and Finnish Ministers. The Government was represented by the Minister of Health and the Under Secretary for Scotland; the religious life of the nation by the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Wales, the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of St. Paul's, Cardinal Bourne, and the Chief Rabbi; law by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Hailsham), Viscount Sumner, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Blanesborough, Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Mr. Justice Maugham, Sir Ernest Wild, and Sir Thomas R. Hughes; industry and industrial science by Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Robert Hadfield, and Sir Charles Parsons; and the arts by Sir Frank Dicksee, Sir Reginald Bloomfield, and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. The University of London was represented by Sir William Beveridge (the Vice-Chancellor) and Sir Gregory Foster; Edinburgh, by Sir Edward Sharpey-Schafer; Oxford, by Sir Farquhar Buzzard; and Cambridge, by Sir Humphry Rolleston. The three new Honorary Fellows who were able to be present (Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor Pavlov, and Professor Wenckebach) were grouped near the President. Others at the principal table were Viscount Knutsford, Lord Somerleyton, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Viscount Chelmsford, Lord Stanmore, Lord Riddell, and the High Commissioner for New Zealand. The great majority of the others present were medical men, including Lord Dawson of Penn; Sir Berkeley Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Sir James Berry, President of the Royal Society of Medicine; Mr. H. W. Carson, President of the Medical Society of London; Sir Robert Philip, President, Sir Ewen Maclean, President-Elect, and Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, Chairman of the Representative Body of the British Medical Association; Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health; Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Francis Champneys, Sir Anthony Bowlby, Sir John Bland-Sutton, Sir Wilmot Herringham, Sir James Fowler, Sir William Hale-White, Sir Thomas Horder, Sir Maurice Craig, Sir James Purves-Stewart, Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, Sir William Willcox, Sir Holburt Waring, Dr. Graham Little, M.P., and Dr. F. E. Fremantle, M.P.

### "The Memory of William Harvey."

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the PRESIDENT, in few words, called upon those present to drink to "The Memory of William Harvey," and the toast was honoured in silence.

### "The Delegates."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, proposing the toast of "The Delegates," said that all would agree as to the greatness of the occasion which brought together so distinguished a body of men, including representatives from the universities and the learned societies of this country, of the British Dominions beyond the seas, and of numerous foreign nations. Many bore names which were held in honour throughout the whole of the scientific world. He noticed with particular pleasure the presence of Professor Castiglioni, representative of that University of Padua in which Harvey took his medical degree in 1602. Surely there could be no greater tribute to the influence of that wonderful treatise by Harvey than the fact that 300 years after its publication men of science should come together from all parts of the world to do him honour and acknowledge the debt they owed to him. Harvey's work was more than a discovery, it was a demonstration. So clearly did he state his problems, so skilfully did he marshal the evidence against the theories then current, so aptly did he illustrate by the results of his experiments the new theory which he put forward, that at one single blow he carried conviction to all his readers. Like another great scientist, Charles Darwin, he changed the whole current of men's thoughts. The present company had during the last two days listened to many appreciations of the work of Harvey from different aspects. The speaker was present that evening as the Minister for the time being responsible for the Department of Public Health, whose duty it was to prevent and avoid disease. Looking at Harvey's work from that point of view,

it seemed to him that the whole system of preventive medicine was based and founded upon his discovery. For what was preventive medicine? Was it not the science and art of providing for the population the food, warmth, exercise, and recreation that were necessary to maintain a normal healthy circulation, and on the other hand to remove and avoid those factors which favoured the onset of disease and impaired the resisting power of the body, which was itself dependent upon the same circulation? Harvey's pre-eminent place in medicine was given to him because he was the founder of modern physiology, and all the services which were carried on in the name of public health in this country, through the local authorities, medical officers, sanitary inspectors, health visitors, maternity and child welfare centres, clinics and hospitals, the health insurance system, even the housing programmes, were just various methods of securing and safeguarding the physiological balance of the life of man. Mr. Chamberlain concluded by saying that of the various factors which were working to-day for the peace of the world there was none which was more potent than the brotherhood of the healing art. Diseases knew no frontiers, took no account of nationalities, and those who were fighting in this great warfare knew full well that if they were to win the battle they had to pool their resources and to regard medical men and sanitarians of all nationalities as their comrades in arms. It was in this spirit that he welcomed the delegates.

Professor A. CASTIGLIONI said that the period during which, as a young man, Harvey listened with so much earnestness to the teaching of the greatest anatomist of the time, Fabrizio d'Acquapendente, was the greatest and most glorious in the history of the University. Galileo Galilei had laid the foundations of experimental science with his immortal words. Through the intelligence and foresight of the Venetian Republic the entire University, enjoying complete freedom in matters of education, was influenced by the spirit of this earliest and greatest of experimental philosophers. At the same university Andreas Vesalius, student and afterwards Professor, had established modern anatomy, and for more than forty years Padua was the centre of anatomical research in Europe. It was into this environment that William Harvey brought his high intelligence and profound powers of observation, and here he came to know of the discoveries of Realdo Colombo and Andrea Cesalpino. Italy could with pride testify that while England had the glory of being the country of William Harvey's birth, it was the ancient University of Padua which afforded this famous man his course of instruction in physiological thinking which prepared him for his great discoveries. The glorious Italy of the Renaissance, which in letters and arts carried high the torch of beauty and truth to illuminate mankind, remembered to-day with pride the work of William Harvey as that of a beloved pupil. The speaker said that he was giving voice also to the feeling of all Italians who were tied to England in a bond of long-standing friendship. They did not forget the opportune assistance rendered to their land at all times by a country which they loved and admired. In commemorating the work of William Harvey of immortal fame he took the opportunity to emphasize those ties of friendship and unity of purpose, and to recall all those brilliant men, at one time students at Padua, who had held prominent positions in the Royal College of Physicians of London. He also brought greetings and good wishes from this ancient school, which followed with pride and affection the successes of its sons in another land, and in the name of the University of Padua, and also in the name of all those Italians who followed with such interest the progress and glory of British science, he greeted the President and members of the Royal College with the words "*Vivat, crescat, floreat!*"

Professor W. H. WELCH of Johns Hopkins University also responded to the toast, saying that it was difficult for him to follow the eloquent address of Professor Castiglioni, who represented something very significant in the life of Harvey. He himself could put forward no such claim, but he did desire to express what he felt to be the good fortune of the delegates and guests in being allowed to participate in that commemora-

tion. There was something stirring in the thought that they assembled at the invitation and under the auspices of the Royal College of Physicians to celebrate an event unexampled in the history of human thought. The celebration had been in every way worthy of the event which it celebrated. The delegates had been received by the King, they had participated in some highly impressive and interesting ceremonies, they had visited not only the Royal College of Physicians, but Harvey's old hospital, St. Bartholomew's, and on the following days they were going to Cambridge and to Oxford. But he thought he was voicing probably the sentiments of very many of the delegates when he said that on the previous day, during the demonstrations at University College, they had felt themselves most vividly in the presence of the living Harvey. It was one thing to read about the fact that Harvey made this direct appeal to nature, that he really introduced independent scientific inquiry into the biological sciences, that he stood for biology in the same position as Galileo stood for the physical sciences, but to have this brought before the eye by demonstration was a singularly impressive experience. He thought that the prolonged applause with which the delegates endorsed the tribute paid by the President to Sir Thomas Lewis and Dr. Dale was more than ordinarily significant; they felt that they were applauding really the *persona propria*, as if Harvey had been before them and had conducted the demonstration. The delegates had also enjoyed the delightfully plain and simple and yet eloquent talk at Harvey's hospital by Sir Wilmot Herringham about Harvey the man. They realized what a man he was, a gentleman in every sense of the word, one who did not love to overthrow the spell of ancient authority, who did his work in a somewhat reluctant, slightly regretful way, one who was not altogether free himself from the trammels of mediaeval thought, one who was not engaged in vituperation and did not light-heartedly abandon the old authorities. The speaker desired only to add how grateful he and his fellow delegates were to the Royal College of Physicians for having provided in so adequate a way this presentation of Harvey the investigator and Harvey the man. This visit would be one of the great experiences of their lives and an inspiration to them in future work.

*"The Honorary Fellows."*

The PRESIDENT next proposed the health of the newly installed Honorary Fellows, and repeated in substance the statement he had made at the reception at the College two days previously, which was reported in the *Journal* last week (page 867), explaining that the College had never had a roll of Honorary Fellows, though in history there were one or two who might by a stretch of language have been said to bear that title. Four most appropriate names had now been chosen for this honour: the Earl of Balfour, who in many directions had given great encouragement to medicine, Sir Ernest Rutherford, the distinguished physicist, Professor Pavlov, the doyen of physiology, and Professor Wenckebach, a man distinguished for the kind of work peculiarly associated with the genius of Harvey.

Professor WENCKEBACH addressed a few remarks in reply, modestly disclaiming any ability to speak for his great colleague Pavlov, but saying that Professor Pavlov's presence at that gathering was sufficient without any words. For his own part Professor Wenckebach felt himself singled out merely as one of a great army of practitioners in whose ranks he had served, and that the honour done him was really intended for them all. He was one of the hundreds of thousands of physicians who stood indebted to William Harvey, and not to William Harvey alone, but to the profession of medicine in Britain past and present.

SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD also acknowledged the toast in graceful terms, saying that it was an idiosyncrasy of human nature that it appreciated most those marks of distinction which were least deserved. He felt, however, that his admission to the Fellowship of the College was attended by certain drawbacks, one being that he could no longer express his opinion of the merits of the medical profession with the same candour as heretofore. Harvey, he went on, was the first man to apply physics to medicine. It was true, as others had said, that all the essential facts on which Harvey based his great discovery were known before him. It was known that the blood flowed outwards in one direction, and inwards in another; but what he did, like Newton and others of whom the same was true, was to make a great generalization. All honour to the man who had the vision to do that! Harvey visualized the application of dynamics to the circulatory system. Sir Ernest Rutherford ended by asking his hearers what new scientific achievement they would most desire to see in their lifetime. A former generation would have made varied replies, but now, with so many conquests made—flight, and wireless, accomplished, and television on the way—what remained but the achievement of the health of the community, and who could doubt that the disciples of Harvey would gain this also?

*Royal College of Physicians  
of London*



*Fellow 1607-1657  
Censor 1613-1625-1629  
Treasurer 1628-1629  
Lumleian Lecturer 1615-1656.*

*Banquet at the Guildhall  
Wednesday 16th May 1928*

*"The Royal College of  
Physicians."*

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, in proposing the last toast, that of "The Royal College of Physicians," declared himself on that occasion to be a layman of laymen, who had had probably less to do with doctors professionally than anybody else in that hall. Yet, after all, he might on that occasion represent the highest and most altruistic ideal to which the medical profession could possibly rise—that of a humanity so healthy that the occupation of the Royal College of Physicians would have gone. He had one link with the Royal College which he greatly valued. The principal founder and first President of the College, Thomas Linacre, became 440 years ago what he was happy to say he (the speaker) still was, a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and he hoped he might without presumption be regarded

as standing in the relation of founder's kin. That first President was indeed the precursor of the great man whose name was in all their hearts. It was but one hundred years before William Harvey began the experimental method of which he was the greatest illustrator, and Linacre as well as Harvey had the honour of graduating in medicine in the University of Padua, which had been represented with so much eloquence that evening. Linacre represented the union of medical science with letters and scholarship. He was the friend of Erasmus, Colet, and Thomas More. It was to be hoped that the connexion between the physician and scholarship and letters might be maintained. The study of humanities did give a unique distinction; he trusted that that old association between medicine and letters, that old succession of medical humanists who had done so much to give distinction to English life, would not be broken. Linacre also reminded him of the union between medical science and the Church, for he was during the last fifteen years of his life a clerk in holy orders. Then, as now and always, Theology was the queen of the sciences, and, like other queens, was apt to be somewhat jealous and dictatorial; for a considerable time she held Medicine under a somewhat painful constraint. But those days were passed; Medicine was now free, though he hoped that as there had been no divorce there would not even be any separation between the Church and Medicine, but a new comradeship based on freedom. They ought to be working together as fellow students in the spirit of science, with minds furnished as



became disciples of truth, and he could wish that the Royal College of Physicians would take the lead in a new scientific and independent inquiry on the subject of spiritual healing. He did not think there was any profession in the world where the connexion between science and humanity was more close than in the great profession of which the College was the head. There research, teaching, and practice were all fused together in one common enthusiasm, and he liked to think that at that very moment there might be, under the College auspices, some man, having the spirit of Harvey, on the very brink of some great new discovery. No sooner would any such discovery be made than it would be taken up by the great body of practitioners and applied in every cottage throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The PRESIDENT contented himself with but a few words in reply. He thought that those who had witnessed the demonstrations arranged at the College during that commemorative week would agree that this ancient foundation was not proving unworthy of the trust which evidently Harvey in his time reposed in her; the Fellowship of the College included many men on whom the mantle of Harvey obviously had descended.

[Our illustration is reproduced from the cover of the dinner programme, designed and executed by Mr. Emery Walker. This bust of Harvey overlooks the main staircase of the College.]

#### DELEGATES' VISIT TO OXFORD.

A large number of the delegates visited the University of Oxford on Thursday, May 17th, and were entertained at luncheon in Harvey's college by the Warden and Fellows of Merton. The party reached Oxford by train and were met at the station by the Regius Professor of Medicine (Sir Farquhar Buzzard), the Dean of the Faculty (Dr. Ainley Walker), and a number of other members of the University. They were conducted in cars to different centres, and the morning was spent in visiting the Bodleian Library, the Old Ashmolean Museum, the Lewis Evans collection, Magdalen College (hall, chapel, cloisters, and gardens), and Christ Church (hall, library, kitchens, and quadrangles). At the Old Ashmolean Museum Mr. R. T. Gunther, curator of the Lewis Evans collection, spoke of Harvey's work with Bathurst at Trinity College, where they studied the development of chicks in incubated eggs. At 1.15 p.m. the different parties re-united at Merton College, where they were met by the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine, and were received by the Warden and Fellows of the College. Luncheon was served in the College Hall to about one hundred guests. On a small table in the centre of the Hall were displayed some of the College books relating to the period of Harvey's wardenship, and a bursarial account showing his signature was exhibited. After the loyal toast had been honoured the Warden (Mr. Thomas Bowman) expressed in felicitous terms the pleasure felt by the College in welcoming and entertaining the delegates. Sir John Rose Bradford (President of the Royal College of Physicians) replied on behalf of the guests, emphasizing the important part played by Oxford and Oxford men in the early history of scientific and medical investigation in England. Subsequently the visitors had the opportunity of seeing the College library and gardens, and proceeded in small parties to spend the afternoon in seeing some of the other colleges and University institutions. A short account of Harvey's connexion with Merton, drawn up by Professor H. W. Garrod, Fellow of the College, was presented to each of the guests at luncheon. This recalled that Harvey went to Oxford with the King after the battle of Edgehill, and was incorporated M.D. in the University on December 7th, 1642. He was appointed Warden of Merton on April 7th, 1645, but in the following June, when Oxford surrendered to Fairfax, Harvey ceased to be Warden. Merton possesses very few records of Harvey's wardenship beyond two autographs, but the College Register contains a fairly full account of his appointment as Warden and of the circumstances leading to it, together with a copy of the letter of appointment. Four days after his appointment Harvey called the Fellows together in the Hall and delivered a speech, exhorting them to friendship and good-

will. He is believed to have spent most of his time at Oxford studying the incubation of fowls.

On Saturday, May 19th, by the invitation of Bodley's Librarian, the members of the Oxford Bibliographical Society viewed a collection of books exhibited to commemorate the tercentenary, at the Radcliffe (Science) Library, University Museum, and were addressed by Sir Farquhar Buzzard on Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood.

#### DELEGATES' VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

The last event of the week was a visit of the delegates to Cambridge on Friday, May 18th, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Master and Fellows in the Hall of Gonville and Caius College, of which Harvey was a member, graduating B.A. in 1597. The guests were received by the Master, Sir Hugh Anderson, M.D., F.R.S., who welcomed them in the name of the College, and recalled that its second founder, John Caius, was President of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1555-61, 1562-64, and again in 1571-72. The thanks of the delegates and other visitors were conveyed to the Master and Fellows by John Caius's successor in the presidency, Sir John Rose Bradford. Some of those who travelled to Cambridge by motor car turned off by way of Saffron Walden to Hempstead, Essex, in order to visit Harvey's sarcophagus and memorial in the parish church, of which an account appeared in our issue of May 12th (p. 816), from the pen of the late Sir Dawson Williams. On the Saturday the Physiological Society met in Cambridge and held a luncheon party in the Hall of Downing College, in commemoration of the Harvey Tercentenary. Many of the delegates attended, and afterwards took part in the scientific proceedings held in the large Botanical Theatre and adjoining laboratories. Professor Joseph Barcroft presided at the luncheon with Professor O. Frank of the University of Munich on his right, Sir John Rose Bradford on his left, and Professor Ivan Pavlov facing him. The large company present included also Sir Humphry Rolleston, Regius Professor of Physic, Sir Archibald Garrod, Sir Charles Sherrington, Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, Professor H. R. Dean, Dr. W. E. Dixon, and Mr. J. H. Widdicombe, Senior Tutor of Downing. Professor Barcroft reminded the visitors that the Physiological Society was an informal and friendly body, whose members met chiefly to discuss work not yet ripe for publication. On this happy occasion, to celebrate the memory of the founder of modern physiology, the members welcomed their distinguished colleagues from abroad, and were delighted to have an opportunity of saying how much their writings and discoveries were appreciated in this country. After Professor A. V. Hill had given an account of the arrangements proposed for the Physiological Congress at Boston in August, 1929, the serious business of the afternoon began.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY CONVERSAZIONE.

The rooms of the Royal Society at Burlington House were filled with some interesting scientific exhibits for the usual spring conversazione on May 17th, when Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., Hon. F.R.C.P., President of the Society, received the guests, among whom were many of the delegates to the Harvey tercentenary celebration. Although there were many novelties to be seen, the repetition of some old experiments also drew interested groups; for example, there were some experiments in stereoscopic vision which were described in Dr. Robert Smith's *Opticks* in 1738, and again Faraday's studies of the crispations formed on liquids lying on vibrating surfaces were repeated by Sir William Bragg. The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew sent for exhibition specimens of the plants yielding chaulmoogra oil, which is used in the treatment of leprosy. This oil is obtained from the seed of species of *Taraktogenos* and *Hydnocarpus*, tall trees occurring in the dense forests of India, Burma, and Siam. The British Mosquito Control Institute demonstrated the life-histories of various species of British mosquitos and the methods employed for controlling them. The Rothamsted Experimental Station

illustrated the biological control of insect pests and noxious plants. Something was shown of the attempt now being made to control the European earwig in New Zealand by the introduction in that country of its European parasitic foes, and the destruction of noxious plants by insects which attack them. Another exhibit of interest consisted of marine animals and bottom deposits obtained by the *Discovery* expedition. These were a collection of squids; crustaceans, and fish illustrating the development of luminous organs in pelagic animals, also the cores of deep-sea oozes, obtained with a new form of bottom-sampling apparatus, and preserved in the tubes in which they were collected. The Marine Biological Association showed a submarine photometer apparatus which has been used on its trawler to a depth of 70 metres. The Department of Zoology of the British Museum contributed some very interesting natural history exhibits. One of these showed a portion of the intestinal wall of a whale heavily infected with acanthocephalan worms. It was mentioned that of a school of killer whales recently stranded in Scotland, every individual was found to be infected with this parasite, but even when the intestine was almost blocked by the worms the whales appeared to be in good condition. Other specimens were the giant shipworm (*Kuphus arenarius*), which was obtained in the Solomon Islands, and anatomical preparations of the ostrich and allied birds to illustrate the structure of the feathers and the arrangement of bones and muscles of the wing, and to show that this family of birds are derived from ancestors that had not acquired the power of flight. Lord Rayleigh demonstrated how the peacock's feather fades if exposed to ultraviolet light, the green changing to blue, and the colour disappearing altogether with long-continued exposure, and Dr. L. J. Spencer showed the brilliant fluorescence of fluor spar and certain other minerals when exposed to this radiation. Dr. R. J. Ludford brought from the laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund a number of microscope exhibits to illustrate cell structure and intravital staining in tumour-bearing animals. He stated that mice given 1 c.cm. injections subcutaneously of 1 per cent. trypan blue at intervals of a few days could be kept alive for several weeks. Within some of the cells, such as those of the kidney and liver, the dye collected in the form of droplets in that part of the cytoplasm which coincided with the position of the Golgi apparatus. Areas of necrosis in transplanted tumours stained readily. There was a slight accumulation of dye in living sarcoma cells, but not in living carcinoma cells. Finally, there was a remarkable exhibit from the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, consisting of specimens of the animal materia medica of the seventeenth century. At that time entire animals, as well as parts and excretions of animals, were largely used medicinally. In the *London Pharmacopoeia* of 1627 the bloods of fourteen animals, including that of man, were included. The Pharmaceutical Society recently came into possession of a number of these specimens, and some of the rarest and most interesting were shown. These included powdered mummy, which was supposed to resist gangrene; human skin, probably employed as a ligature; powdered shark's teeth, used for scorpion bites; the ends of tails of scorpions, given as a diuretic; callosities on the knees of horses, used for epilepsy; human blood, given as a sudorific and diaphoretic; calculi from the human bladder, given for stomach trouble; and human skull, powdered, considered good for epilepsy. During the evening Dr. Stanley Kemp gave an account of whaling in the Antarctic, with lantern illustrations of the methods used and of the scenery in the dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

#### A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HARVEY.

THE tercentenary of the publication of Harvey's *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus* has been piously commemorated under the auspices of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of which, to quote from Munk's *Roll*, he was "the brightest ornament"; but bearing in mind the proverb "*litera scripta manet*," there is every reason to welcome the three volumes which have most appropriately appeared to render the celebrations com-

plete, and especially Mr. Geoffrey Keynes's beautifully printed *A Bibliography of the Writings of William Harvey, M.D., Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood*.<sup>1</sup> This fine product of the Cambridge University Press by a Cambridge graduate is so extraordinarily complete that some might like to imagine some inspiration from the late Sir William Osler, in whose study the first entry in the *Bibliography* was made on February 12th, 1927. There are five sections, giving detailed accounts of the Harveian writings, with interesting information about the actual resting places of the rare editions. As is only natural and right, nearly half the volume is occupied with the *De Motu Cordis*; then the *De Circulatione Sanguinis* (1649), or the two letters to John Riolan the younger, and the *De Generatione Animalium* (1651) are similarly described. The fourth section, *Omnia Opera*, deals with publications of his collected works, and the fifth section, *Miscellanea*, contains notices of the necropsy on the famous Thomas Parr, reputed to be 153 years old, Sir George Paget's publication of a letter from Harvey to Samuel Ward, the Master of Sidney College, Cambridge, letters subsequently made public by Dr. J. H. Aveling and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and the well-known *Protectiones*, or notes for his Lumeian Lectures of 1616, brought out as an autotype reproduction by the College of Physicians in 1886. There is, in addition, an index of the recorded copies, the British Museum, with 35 entries, leading the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, which has 31.

Each section is introduced by a bibliographical preface full of scholarly lore—for example, the details of the cancelled title-page of the *De Circulatione Sanguinis*—and there are a number of well-executed illustrations and reproductions of title-pages. The *De Motu* and the *De Generatione Animalium* were both translated into English for the first time in 1653, but the responsible hand is unknown, and the suggestion that it was that of Dr. Martin Llewelyn, whose dedicatory poem to Harvey appears at the beginning of the latter translation, has not any evidence in its favour. The first English translation of the *De Motu Cordis* has just been edited by Mr. Keynes and issued by the Nonesuch Press. Of the first edition of the *De Motu* 17 copies have been tracked down; its Latin text has been printed twenty times, the last occasion in ordinary type being in 1824; but the College of Physicians has now had 250 copies of a photographic facsimile of the original edition prepared to commemorate the tercentenary.

#### ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND.

AT a recent meeting of the committee forty-nine cases were considered and £659 voted to forty-one applicants. Since the beginning of the year £2,862 has been made in grants to urgent cases of distress. The demands for help increase; subscriptions are very urgently needed, and should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Charters Symonds, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1. The following are notes on a few of the cases relieved at the last meeting.

M.D.Durl., at the age of 76, with his wife blind and suffering from cancer, and without a penny saved, suddenly found himself out of employment. No provision had been made for old age, as since 1912 he had not been able to earn more than £200 a year. Before then he had educated two sons for the medical profession; one died during the war, and the other is delicate and is himself struggling to keep going. There were also two daughters to be educated. He will apply for the old age pension. The Fund voted £40.

Widow, aged 69, of L.R.C.P. and S.Ed. The applicant's husband died of cancer, leaving her penniless. He had been a salaried assistant, and on his decease the widow received only £35, the salary due to his death. The sale of furniture and a small gift of £20 has brought her total capital up to £150. The applicant is now living with a niece, the wife of a clergyman, who has only his stipend and is unable to support her. Voted £36.

Widow, aged 77, of M.R.C.S. Since her husband's death in 1884 the applicant has maintained herself as companion-housekeeper, but at 77 she is unfit for work, and her only income is the old age pension of £26 a year. Voted £36.

The Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Guild still receives many applications for clothing, especially for coats and skirts for ladies and girls holding secretarial posts, and suits for working boys. The Guild appeals for second-hand clothes and household articles. The gifts should be sent to the Secretary of the Guild, 58, Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

<sup>1</sup> *A Bibliography of the Writings of William Harvey, M.D., Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood, 1628-1928*. By Geoffrey Keynes, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. London: Cambridge University Press 1928. (8 x 10½, pp. xii + 67; 8 illustrations and 12 reproductions of title-pages. 2s. net.)