

periods, the illuminated addresses presented to him together with the freedoms of the cities of London and Dublin, also medals, and other documents of special interest.

Concerning the history of anesthesia, many interesting relics are to be exhibited beginning with the original autograph journal and manuscripts of Henry Hill Hickman, F.R.C.S., the discoverer of the application of the principle of anesthesia by inhalation for surgical operations, which he proved by actual experiments on animals in 1823. Personal relics of Sir James Simpson, and some of the earliest forms of apparatus for administering chloroform and ether will constitute an exhibit of more than usual interest.

Those who may possess any objects of a similar character connected with the history of medicine and the allied sciences, and who would be willing to loan the same, should communicate with the Secretary, 54A, Wigmore Street, London W., who will be pleased to forward a complete illustrated catalogue to anyone interested.

ELECTIONEERING SPEECH ON VACCINATION BY SIR VICTOR HORSLEY

The *Leicester Daily Mercury*, February 1st, gives an extended report of a speech delivered on December 31st by Sir Victor Horsley, at Wigston. The report contains this reference to his remarks on vaccination. Needless to add, Sir Victor is candidate for Parliament in the division in which Wigston is situated:—

“Sir Victor proceeded to deal with the question of smallpox. Smallpox was personally communicated: it could not be carried in the air. The system of vaccination had been handicapped from the first, because it did not include re-vaccination. But a large proportion of the population now was not vaccinated. Yet smallpox was dying out. Why? Because they had such an efficient public medical service. Of half a million people who died, only 10 died of smallpox. So that the disease practically did not exist. Perhaps Dr. Millard’s work in Leicester had been more striking than anyone else’s. (Hear, hear.) If a case occurred all the medical officers were communicated with in the vicinity, and the disease was thus prevented from spreading. Each sanitary authority arranged that possible subjects should be medically visited at home. Now, as soon as a man felt unwell he would call in his medical man. The doctor would recognize the symptoms and then the disease would be kept from spreading. No vaccination method of protec-