

GLASGOW SOUTHERN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

SESSION 1901-1902.

MEETING XVI.—17TH APRIL, 1902.

The President, DR. JOHN STEWART, in the Chair.

I.—CASE OF COXA VARA.

BY DR. G. H. EDINGTON.

Dr. Edington showed a patient—a boy of 11 years—the subject of coxa vara. In a short statement, the history, symptoms, and treatment of this very uncommon complaint were in turn reviewed. Special reference was also made to the differential diagnosis from morbus coxæ.

II.—PROTEST AGAINST THE RECENT EDICT OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The committee appointed to draw up a protest against the recent edict of the General Medical Council, with reference to the keeping of open shops or medical halls and the sale of poisons, gave the result of their deliberations. The following protest was submitted and unanimously approved of by the meeting:—

“JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq.,

“Registrar of the Scottish Branch of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.”

“SIR,—We, the undersigned, in name and on behalf of the Glasgow Southern Medical Society, hereby protest against the notice of the General Medical Council to registered medical practitioners published in the *Glasgow Herald* of 14th December, 1901, as being unwarrantable, oppressive and vexatious.

(Signed)	“JOHN STEWART, <i>President.</i>
(„)	“DUNCAN MACGILVRAY, <i>Vice-President.</i>
(„)	“THOMAS FORREST, <i>Treasurer.</i>
(„)	“JOHN FRASER ORR, <i>Secretary.</i>
(„)	“ANDREW WAUCHOPE, <i>Editorial Secretary.</i>
(„)	“JAMES FORRESTER, <i>Member.</i>
(„)	“LACHLAN BURGESS, <i>Member.</i> ”

MEETING XVII.—1ST MAY, 1902.

*The President, DR. JOHN STEWART, in the Chair.*LIFE ASSURANCE EXAMINATION AND THE RELATION OF THE
MEDICAL EXAMINER TO THE COMPANY.

BY DR. CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS.

In introducing his subject, Dr. Douglas made reference to the different kinds of life assurance companies at present in existence, and gave a description of the method by which such important businesses are conducted. Speaking with special reference to the relationship of the medical examiner of the company to the person about to be assured, he remarked that any statements made during the examination were presumably confidential, and no action for damages could legitimately be brought against the medical practitioner.

Dr. Douglas then spoke of the want of proper remuneration of medical examiners by assurance companies, citing, during his remarks, some glaring examples of the kind.

Important points in the course of the examination itself were next alluded to, the speaker dealing first, in a general way, with the different systems of the body. The different organs were then in turn reviewed, and, lastly, the importance to be attached to the presence of syphilis, glycosuria, and albuminuria, was discussed.

The paper was favourably criticised by many members, and, on the motion of the *President*, Dr. Douglas received the thanks of the Society.

MEETING XVIII.—15TH MAY, 1902.

*The President, DR. JOHN STEWART, in the Chair.*VISIT TO SANATORIA AND ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND AT
BRIDGE OF WEIR.

Through the kindness of Mr. Quarrier, members had an opportunity of visiting the Consumption Sanatoria at Bridge

of Weir, Renfrewshire. There was a large attendance of the Society, and Mr. Quarrier personally conducted the party over the grounds and buildings. A close inspection was made of the more recently built sanatorium, given by friends in the East of Scotland, and which is appropriately named "The Door of Hope."

With regard to treatment at the sanatoria at Bridge of Weir, it was pointed out that the method employed was similar to that known as the "Nordrach" treatment, consisting of abundant supply of fresh air, generous diet, rest, and personal surveillance during residence. In all febrile cases rest in bed is strictly enjoined until the morning temperature is normal and the thermometer registers the evening temperature as less than a degree above the morning temperature.

The average residence for those discharged reached 141·9 days, and patients were admitted in all stages of the disease.

The results of treatment were most encouraging and satisfactory, 19 per cent being cured, 43·1 per cent relatively cured, 20 per cent greatly improved, 13·6 per cent improved, and 4·2 per cent being unchanged.

After having inspected the sanatoria, members also visited some of the orphan homes conducted by Mr. Quarrier, and were greatly interested, among other things, with the ship on land devised to train boys to be missionary seamen, and with the beauty and simplicity of the "Children's Cathedral." The sanatoria and orphan homes, which are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, are managed by Mr. Quarrier and an efficient staff, the sanatoria department being further approved of by a medical advisory board.

MEETING XIX.—29TH MAY, 1902.

The President, DR. JOHN STEWART, in the Chair.

A CIVILIAN SURGEON WITH THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA:
RECORD AND IMPRESSIONS OF A YEAR'S SURGICAL WORK.

BY DR. ARCHIBALD YOUNG.

Dr. Young, in the course of his address, gave a detailed account of numerous surgical cases that came under his treatment. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides.