

WILLIAM MACKENZIE.
Editor, 1828-1829.

CENTENARY NUMBER.

THE
GLASGOW MEDICAL JOURNAL.

No. II. FEBRUARY, 1928

THE "GLASGOW MEDICAL JOURNAL" AND ITS
EDITORS.

WE have been unable to discover information about any organisation which, in 1828, brought the *Glasgow Medical Journal* into being. In the first number of the first volume there is no editorial note, no prospectus, no indication of the proposed scope of the *Journal*, no appeal to subscribers, and no hint of price. All that must have been settled before the publication of the first number. Dr. Alexander Duncan, in his notable work on the early history of Glasgow medical affairs, the *Memorials of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons*, refers to the first published list of subscribers as numbering "nearly three hundred, not a few of them necessarily outside Glasgow," but his researches have apparently yielded otherwise barren results. He dismisses the birth of the *Journal* by saying that there was "no Medical Journal published in Glasgow till February, 1828, when the first number of the *Glasgow Medical Journal* appeared." Even Dr. Andrew Buchanan, in an address to readers of the *Journal*, does not "attempt at present to give a sketch of the origin of this *Journal*, of the various revolutions which have taken place in its management, and of the motives which have actuated those who have supported it and those who have opposed it." He contents himself with claiming the *Journal*, in the midst of a short-lived generation of literary ventures, to be a "prodigy of longevity," though only seventeen numbers were issued.

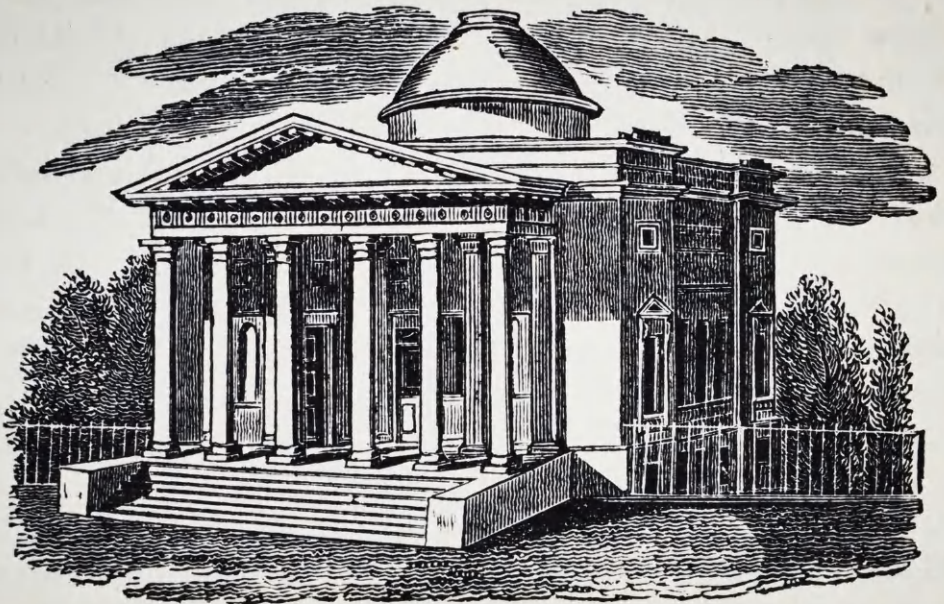
THE
GLASGOW
MEDICAL JOURNAL;

EDITED

BY WILLIAM MACKENZIE,

ANDERSONIAN PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY, ONE OF THE SURGEONS TO THE
GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF
LONDON, OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW,
AND OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, AND
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL
SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

VOLUME FIRST.



GLASGOW:
PUBLISHED BY DAVID ALLAN & CO.
M. DCCC. XXVIII.

Fac-simile of the title-page of the first volume of
The Glasgow Medical Journal,

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, FIRST EDITOR.

There is less difficulty in explaining the selection of Dr. William Mackenzie as first Editor. Mackenzie, after receiving his licence from the Faculty in 1815, studied for nearly three years on the Continent, under Roux and Orfila in Paris, and Beer in Vienna. He began practice in London, but, chagrined at want of immediate success, and certainly disappointed in failing to be elected to a Lectureship in Anatomy, came back to Glasgow in 1819—a reversal of the usual route attributed to Scotsmen. He rapidly became extremely active in his profession, and though always with a leaning towards ophthalmology, lectured on anatomy, surgery, materia medica, and medical jurisprudence. In 1824, along with Dr. G. C. Monteath, he founded the Eye Infirmary. He became Oculist to the King in Scotland. Wielding a facile and cultured pen, well informed in English, French, and German medical literature, it can be readily understood that he was eminently suitable for the public duty of the Editorship of Glasgow's first medical journal. Indeed, the structure of the title-page of the first volume raises the question as to whether the *Journal* were not possibly a private venture of Mackenzie's. Editors in all times have kept carefully in the background reference to their own attainments and position, sheltering themselves behind the first person plural in their writings. But Mackenzie "wisna blate," to use a Scotticism, and on the title-page, which we are glad to reproduce, all his appointments, qualifications, and society memberships are duly set forth in an imposing inverted pyramid of print.

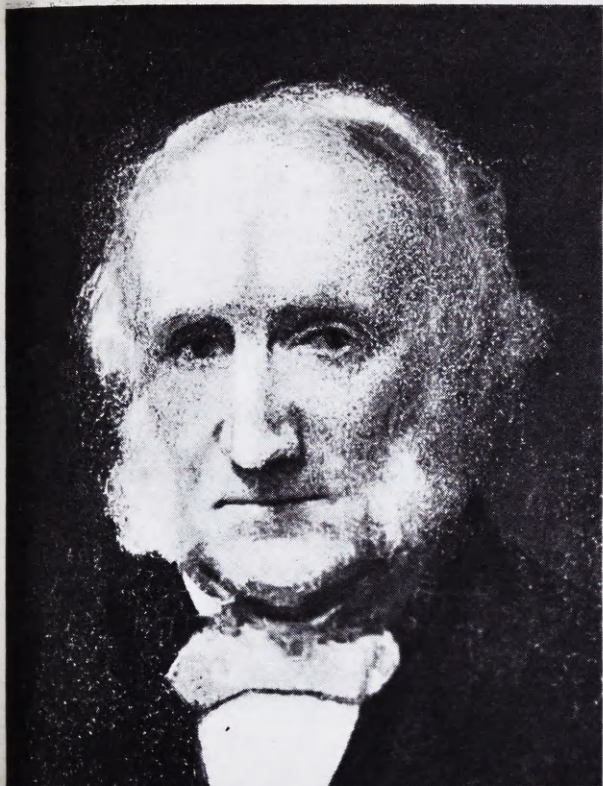
THE "JOURNAL" IN 1828.

Whatever and however its origin, the *Journal* made a good start a century ago. The Editor and the promoters enlisted the services of a varied group of contributors. In the first volume there are the following:—James Jeffray, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, and Thomas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the College of Glasgow; James Sym, M.D., Kilmarnock; James Morton, M.D., of Huntingdon; Thomas Christian, consulting surgeon to the Liverpool

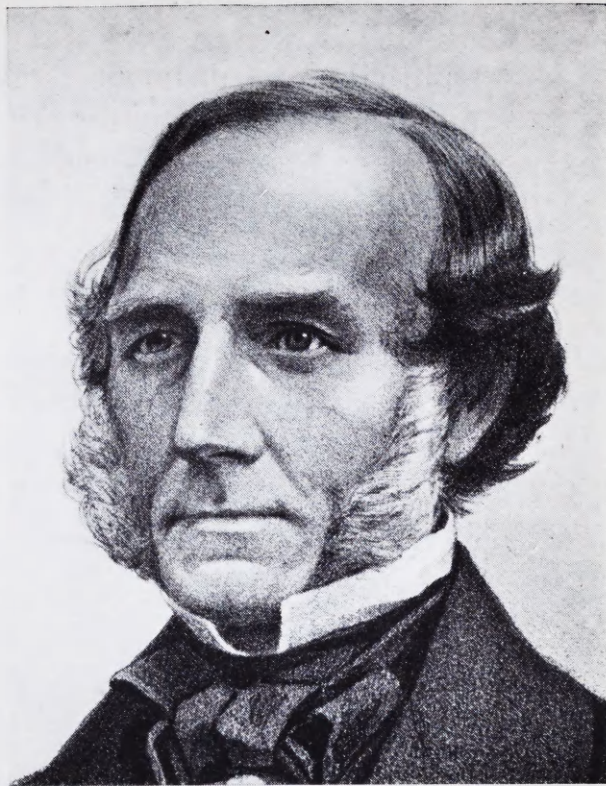
Ophthalmic Infirmary; James Wilson and James Brown, members of the Faculty of Glasgow; William Auchincloss and G. M. McLachlan, surgeons, Glasgow Royal Infirmary; and, of course, Mackenzie himself, a frequent and voluminous contributor, both in ophthalmology and general medicine. The subjects of the papers appealed both to the local interest of the profession and to their purely scientific taste. Professor Jeffray described "A Singular Distribution of the Venous System" in a body in the dissecting rooms; Professor Thomson discussed the "Mineral Waters of Scotland"; the Editor wrote on "Auscultation and Percussion"; and another author dealt with the "Epidemic Dysentery which prevailed in Glasgow in 1827." The epidemic of cholera in 1831-32 was a prolific source of papers and discussions, and many pages of the *Journal* of that and the following year are devoted to the disease.

The terminal portion of each number is entitled "Analecta." In this section, under the personal care of the Editor, there are Clinical Memoranda, Obituary Notices, couched as ever in the kindest language, Correspondence, always dignified and seldom or never dealing with acrimonious dissensions, and Excerpts from other medical journals, chiefly French, Reports of the two infirmaries then in existence—the Royal Infirmary and the Eye Infirmary. The surgeons and physicians of the Royal Infirmary made the *Journal* their vehicle for conveying to the profession their notes and records of cases.

Mackenzie was succeeded in the Editorship by William Weir, M.D. Dr. Weir was Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary in 1829, and Physician in 1840. He was for many years Treasurer of the Faculty, and President in 1847-49. One of his activities was Lecturer in Phrenology in the Andersonian Institution. Weir appears to have been sole Editor for one year, and then his name appears along with that of Dr. Andrew Buchanan for one year, and after that with Dr. James Adair Lawrie. The *Journal* bore on its title-page that it was "conducted," not "edited," by Dr. Weir and Dr. Lawrie, though no other change was apparent. Lawrie's is a well-known name. He was Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Professor of Surgery in the Andersonian Institution, and later Regius Professor of Surgery in the University. He was the first representative of the Universities of Glasgow and St,



WILLIAM WEIR.
Editor and Joint Editor, 1830-1856.



JAMES ADAIR LAWRIE.
Joint Editor, 1832-1833.



ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Joint Editor, 1831.

Andrews—the two were bracketed in those days—on the newly constituted General Medical Council in 1858. Dr. Lawrie himself wrote many surgical papers, both under his own Editorship and later.

ANDREW BUCHANAN AS EDITOR.

The name of Dr. Andrew Buchanan will for all time be renowned in the medical history of Glasgow. The late Dr. Wallace Anderson, once Physician to the Royal Infirmary, and a good friend of this *Journal*, published in 1914 a delightful monograph on Andrew Buchanan—one of his "Four Chiefs of the G.R.I." Some of Dr. Wallace Anderson's remarks are worthy of quotation. Buchanan had, like Mackenzie, studied in Paris for two years, enjoying with Harry Rainy the friendship of Dupuytren. "Of his [Buchanan's] fitness or unfitness for the work of editor we can judge from one or two extracts from the address to the readers of the *Journal* in 1832. 'Those who read the works of the Coan sage will find there an admirable account of the Epidemics of Greece; those who peruse the writings of Dr. Cleghorn or of Dr. Ainsley will find a history of the Endemics of Minorca, and of India; but those who study the pages of the *Glasgow Medical Journal* will find there what they can find nowhere else, a full delineation of the diseases that occur in the city of Glasgow and the surrounding country, diseases with which the individuals we have referred to must be practically conversant, and which are, therefore, to them of far more interest than the diseases of Greece, of Minorca, or of India.' To the principle of beginning at home, so shrewdly set forth in the above paragraph, he, as Editor, assiduously adhered. Well and good, if he had only stopped there, but he went for the backbiters, apparently not a few, and the totally indifferent, who were evidently many. He had piped to them, and piped well, but they had not danced. So he calls them the 'dwellers in this Bœotian region so fatal to letters'—not a likely way, one would think, to make them dance, unless, indeed, with rage." "The time not occupied" (Dr. Anderson is quoting again) "in the active discharge of professional duties is too often wasted in idleness and dissipation. Now we have supplied the inducement which was wanting. We have held out to

the practitioners in this city and around it, an object of honourable ambition in the cultivation of medicine and the kindred sciences: and we have furnished the public with a more certain standard by which to estimate the qualifications of medical men than the solemnity of their aspect, the gravity of their demeanour, their insinuating address, or their convivial endowments." Dr. Anderson suggests that it was this kind of writing as a whole which led to his retirement as Editor. "He wanted the tact, the discretion, the worldly wisdom of the successful editor."

In the first six years of the life of the *Journal* there were many ups and downs. The publishers, as well as the editors, were frequently changed. In the address by Dr. Andrew Buchanan in 1832, from which Dr. Wallace Anderson quotes, we find the writer railing at the obstacles placed in his way, the petty personal interests and private animosities of those who should have supported him; he lashes his opponents when they circulated whispers that the *Journal* was moribund, and recommends his country subscribers to pay no attention to the lying innuendoes of the men in the city but to look for their *Journal* each quarter at the usual time.

Dr. Buchanan refers to the system of exchanges, which had a very early beginning: "We have had the satisfaction to see our articles reprinted in the principal periodical works, both in this country, in France, and on the other side of the Atlantic." He goes on to observe that the example of Glasgow in establishing a medical journal had been followed in other parts of the country. He claims that the *Glasgow Medical Journal* was the first provincial medical journal in the Kingdom. But it is right to point out that Dr. Buchanan was in error. The *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* appeared for the first time in 1805, and continued uninterruptedly to appear under that title till 1855, when it was amalgamated with the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science* (the third title of another journal which had been in existence in Edinburgh and London for fifteen years) and became the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

THE "GLASGOW MEDICAL EXAMINER."

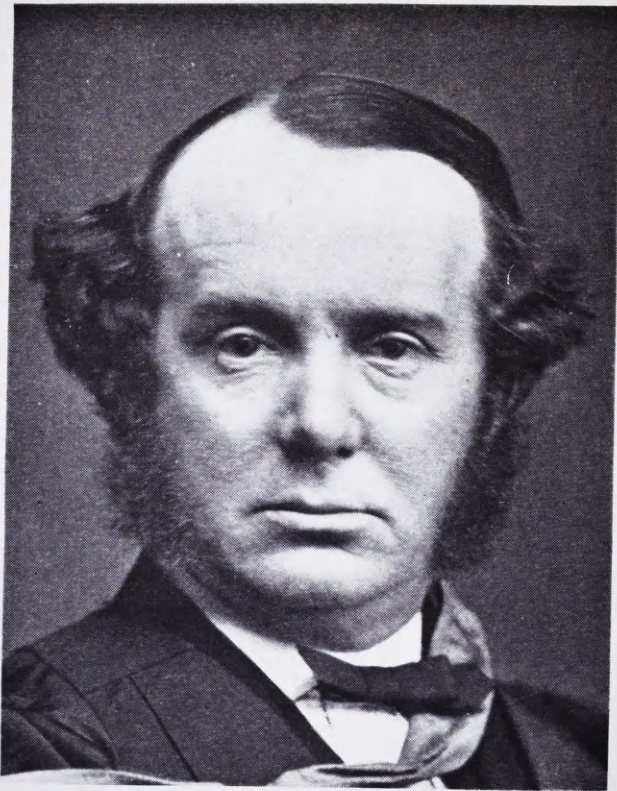
In the address of February, 1832, already quoted from, Dr. Buchanan refers in a magnanimous way to the *Glasgow*

Medical Examiner, wishing it success "not the less sincerely that it has been established so near ourselves." It is very likely that in spite of Dr. Buchanan's magnanimity this journal was supported by many of his own opponents. This periodical was a polemic, and often bitterly written, production. It set itself the task of assailing the Faculty in the matter of the Widows' Fund, the appointment of lecturers in the Andersonian Institution, and the methods of conducting examinations, both in the Faculty and in the University. The Editor was J. P. Glen, Esq., surgeon, and eleven numbers were issued from July, 1831, till September, 1832. There were contributions on all sorts of medical and surgical subjects, reports from the Royal Infirmary, and papers on cholera. Indeed, the amount of writing on cholera in all the medical journals of the period is enormous. Here are some extracts which show that the writing is full of flavour and spicy, and that the *Glasgow Medical Journal* really held the chief place as the medical journal of Glasgow. In an address to his readers the Editor says: "Measures and not men have been the objects of our censure: yet had we felt disposed to have blemished our pages with personal reflection there are many among our opponents whose private acts would have afforded sufficient matter for criticism. Had we felt inclined to have pursued some of the most inveterate of our opponents into the conduct of private life—had we tracked them to their lecture rooms—or had we dogged them through many a scene of blood in our hospitals, we might have held up more than one victim to writhe in all the torture of a hideous notoriety—but we have refrained."

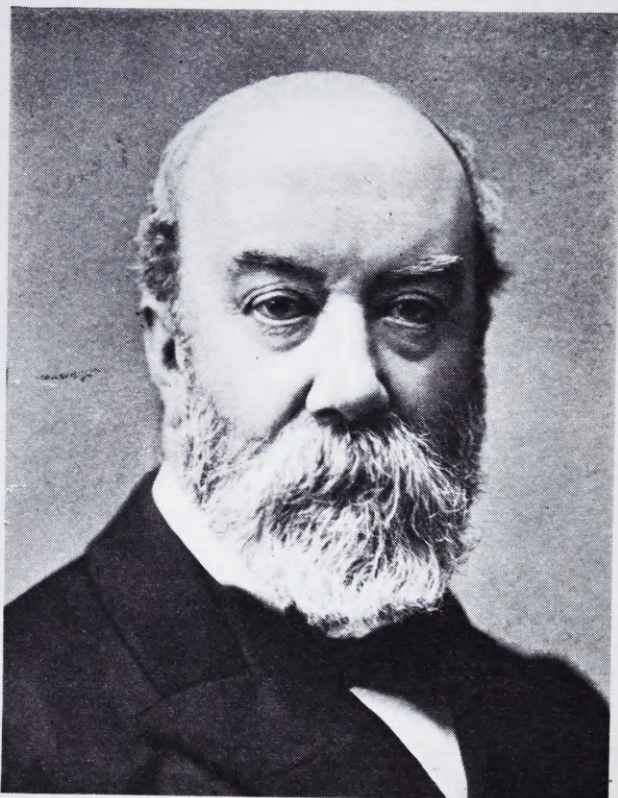
Here is comment on a case reported in No. XVII of the *Glasgow Medical Journal* by Dr. Moses S. Buchanan, the historian of the Royal Infirmary:—"We have risen from the perusal of this paper with feelings of shame and disgust not unmingled with surprise that our very respectable contemporary—a quarterly journal and the representative of medical science in the West of Scotland—should be under the necessity of transferring to its pages such a vast quantity of purely elementary matter, crude pabulum of the students attending the Glasgow Royal Infirmary."

RESUSCITATION OF THE "JOURNAL" AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

The chequered career of the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, the medical literary "prodigy of longevity" of Andrew Buchanan, came to an untimely but temporary end in October, 1833, and the *Journal* lapsed for twenty years. The desire for the revival of the *Journal* was born in the Medico-Chirurgical Society. In the session 1851-52 a committee of the Society was appointed to take steps for the establishment of a periodical under the auspices of that body. At the conclusion of session 1852 Dr. Andrew Buchanan, President, said that he was convinced that nothing could, or at least would, be done by the Society, and that unless someone had the public spirit to start a journal as a private speculation it would never be got up; at the same time he was sure that the profession would encourage and support it most liberally, and that it might be a source of pecuniary benefit. Drs. George Buchanan and J. B. Cowan agreed to offer their conjoint services to some senior member of the profession, and they approached this individual, but difficulties presented themselves and he declined. They discovered that Dr. James Steven had obtained the names of persons willing to subscribe in the event of a journal being started. These three gentlemen agreed to unite their efforts, and it was arranged that Dr. William Weir should again take the post of Editor, and should have the assistance of these three gentlemen. A number of prominent members of the profession agreed to guarantee £10 each—Drs. Wilson, MacFarlane, M. S. Buchanan, Fleming, Lawrie, Hunter, Watson, Pagan, Bell, Weir, Steven, George Buchanan, and J. B. Cowan. On the first year's working there was a considerable deficit, and a meeting of guarantors was called and some changes were made, details of which will be found on a later page. An offer was made to Mr. William MacKenzie, publisher, to hand the concern over to him, and he agreed, binding himself to continue it with the help of the Editors (Dr. Weir and the three Assistant Editors, Drs. Steven, George Buchanan, and J. B. Cowan) for two years. He thus became the proprietor of the *Journal*, and apparently pushed it and took facilities for making it known. The *Journal* continued under the same management till April, 1855, when Drs.



JOHN BLACK COWAN.
Joint Editor, 1856 to 1861.



GEORGE BUCHANAN.
Joint Editor, 1856-1861.

George Buchanan and Cowan, having accepted appointments in Turkey, withdrew. They returned in November of the same year, and Dr. Weir, having resigned his connection with the *Journal*, the Editorship devolved upon them from 1st January, 1856.

After this resuscitation of the *Journal*, in the first three volumes the names of the Editors did not appear on the title-page. But after Drs. George Buchanan and J. B. Cowan took over the Editorship they wrote an article strongly criticising the draft of a new Medical Bill to be brought before Parliament, emanating, it was understood, from the University of Edinburgh. This Bill proposed that a licence or title from any Medical Board or University at present in existence should be considered a qualification for general practice; and it was said further that the Royal Colleges and the Faculty would be robbed of the right which they alone possessed to license surgeons, and in return get nothing. At the first meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society this editorial on the monopoly of University teaching for graduation was attacked by Dr. Lawrie, Professor of Surgery, in a vindictive speech in which he denounced the anonymous article by two "unfledged editors." As the Editors were nearly twenty years younger than the wrathful professor—who had himself been Editor—there may be some excuse for the speech. In any case, in the next number the names of the Editors appeared on the title-page. The revived *Journal* appeared as a quarterly, and continued so till 1866, when for two years it was published monthly. The literary quality is of high order. The original articles are by men of note in the city, and as formerly there are reports on cases in the wards of the Royal Infirmary. The reviews and biographical notices are much fuller; the reviews seem to be written with little regard for the feelings of the author; at all events, there is no smoothing of the language, no attempt to hide the real thoughts of the reviewer when they are adverse, just as praise is not withheld when worthily earned.

Dr. James Steven was a Hamilton man, graduating M.D. with Honours in the University. He was Physician to the Royal Infirmary in 1865. The memory of Dr. George Buchanan ("Wee Geordie") is still fresh in Glasgow. He was the son of Dr. Moses S. Buchanan, and made an early

reputation as a teacher of anatomy and a fearless operator. He was the first Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University. His graphic method of demonstrating the differences in mode of growth of innocent and malignant tumours, and the descent of the testicle when he used to say, "Suppose I am a tumour, a fatty tumour," or when he slipped out from behind a screen saying, "Suppose I am the testicle," was a little crude and amusing, but it impressed the student.

Dr. John Black Cowan, whose editorial activities in connection with the *Journal* extended from the resuscitation in 1853 till 1861, became a Physician to the Royal Infirmary, like his father before him and his son after him, and Professor of Materia Medica in the University. An ardent supporter of the *Journal*, he was a frequent contributor on subjects in general medicine and in materia medica. His paper on "Strychnine Poisoning," and his part in the debate in the Medico-Chirurgical Society in relation to the Palmer trial, are informative both to the toxicologist and to the criminologist. Another paper gives an account of his travels and work in the Crimea. Incidentally there is a little note in July, 1856, which says: "The great majority of the Civil Surgeons attached to the hospitals in the East have returned to this country. A small portion of the staff will remain at Renkioi till the whole of the troops have left Turkey." Less than a year ago the last link with that so-far-off time was broken by the death of Dr. J. D. MacLaren, who reminded the Royal Faculty in his letter of thanks for the Honorary Fellowship that he was the last survivor of the Crimean Civil Surgeons of Renkioi. Before we part company with Dr. Cowan and his work for the *Journal* it is fitting to call attention to the famous medical genealogical tree which will be found on page 246 of Dr. Duncan's *Memorials* of the Faculty, showing a direct descent from Patrick Marshall, surgeon, Kilsyth (1631-1697) through eight generations all members of the medical profession but one, a lady who married the first Robert Cowan, merchant, Glasgow, down to the present representative of the family, the Honorary Physician to the King in Scotland, and Physician to the Royal Infirmary, John Marshall Cowan.

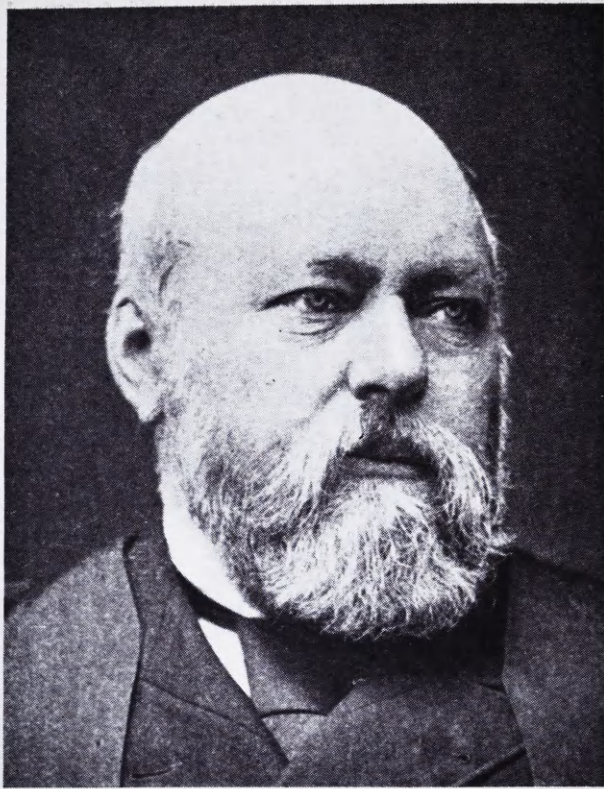
Of Dr. James McGhie, joint-Editor with Buchanan and Cowan from April, 1856, till January, 1861, there is little

information to be obtained except that he was Superintendent of the Royal Infirmary. The Managers commended his work during the erection of the new hospital, and credited him with the Infirmary's rise to great eminence as a school of instruction. He died in 1862. He seems to have been a keen and accurate clinical observer and a good writer. There are three contributions from his pen in 1859. One article, "On Oiled Paper as a Substitute for Oiled Silk and Gutta Percha in Surgical Dressings," shows the economical administrator and the watchful clinician. It is remarkable how near he gets to the principles of Listerism, which in a few years was to revolutionise surgery in the same infirmary. He points out how oiled silk repeatedly used sometimes for a succession of patients became contaminated and remained so in spite of repeated washing, carrying infection from patient to patient. He speaks of deficient ventilation and overcrowding of cases of hospitalism, and goes on to say: "The hands of nurses, dressers, and surgeons if not purified by frequent ablutions carry contagion from bed to bed." Dr. McCormac, whose book on *Consumption* is reviewed in 1856, was another whose clinical excursions were reaching out to present principles. Here is an extract from the review:— "Pure air is the beginning and the end—the Alpha and Omega—of our author's theory. He does not believe in wire respirators, codfish oil, regulated temperature, hydrocyanic acid even—to have any influence on the malady which is occasioned by respiration of foul air."

REVIEWS IN THE PERIOD 1853-1861.

We have pointed out that in the first period of the *Journal*, 1828-1832, reviews occupied a comparatively small place in the *Analecta* at the end of each number. In the second period their importance and value are considerably increased, as also are the vigour and trenchancy of the writing. The Editors used them legitimately as a means of conveying to their readers the latest advances in medical science. Not uncommonly a review occupied eight to twelve pages—the review of the *Report on the Pathology of the Diseases of the Army in the Crimea* is twenty pages long, is, in fact, a *résumé* of the work. Syme's dogmatism and self-confidence met with severe

comment. In the review of the fourth edition of his *Principles of Surgery*, referring to Syme's boast that his principles of surgery have stood the test of thirty years' experience and have not changed, it is pointed out that a good many parts of the book bear evidence of actual changes in Syme's opinion; nevertheless "his toryism of opinion, his unyielding disposition, has kept him far behind the present state of knowledge, especially in regard to the elementary principles of surgery which are so essential to the right understanding of those more directly particular principles to the gradual improvement of which Mr. Syme's extensive clinical experience has naturally and almost unconsciously impelled him." Reviewing the third edition of Syme's book *On Diseases of the Rectum*, published in 1853, the writer simply goes for Syme. "*Veni, vidi, vici*, ought to be the motto of the author of this work. There are certain animals of the feathered tribe whose plumage we admire, whose gait we stare at, but whose vocal organs are most repulsive. So it is with the production of this author. . . . The unsparing abuse which the author heaps upon all who may chance to differ from him, either in theory or practice, presents to the mind of the philanthropist a specimen of inordinate self-esteem." And so on the review goes, actually reminding Syme of individual patients whom he had failed to cure. Referring to the various quack medicines in vogue at the time, Syme is accused of similar objectionable practices. "For a well-informed and well-educated Professor of Surgery in such a learned body as the University of Edinburgh to descend to such shifts is in our opinion so unprofessional that it well explains all that has taken place in the history of the author from his early quarrels with Liston and others down to those of more recent date." Nor was the *Journal* afraid to speak its mind about the Government. In the notice of Dr. George H. B. MacLeod's book on the *Surgery of the War in the Crimea* the reviewer begins by saying, "We believe that there are few Englishmen who do not agree that the Crimean Campaign was a succession of blunders and failures from beginning to end. The British Generalship was bad—the British Commissariat arrangements were bad, and nothing could be worse than the arrangements made—in the early part of the War, at all events—for the conveyance and for the treatment of the sick and wounded," and then goes



WILLIAM LEISHMAN.
Editor and Joint Editor, 1861-1865.



PIERCE ADOLPHUS SIMPSON.
Editor and Joint Editor, 1864 to 1868.

on to commend Dr. MacLeod as having borne off "the literary laurels such as they were of the Crimean War."

THE "JOURNAL" UNDER BELL, LEISHMAN, AND SIMPSON.

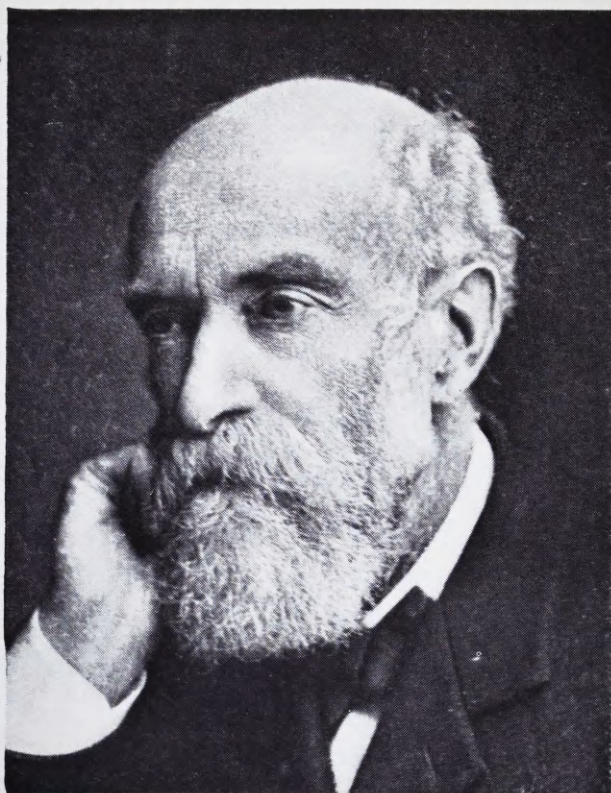
In 1861 the Editorship passed into the hands of Joseph Bell and William Leishman. Dr. Bell was M.D. St. Andrews and Licentiate of the Faculty. He was appointed Physician to the Royal Infirmary in 1853, and Professor of Botany in Anderson's College from 1847 till his death, in 1863. He was a liberal contributor to periodical medical literature. Bell's Editorship was a short one, and terminated with the number of January, 1863. Dr. Leishman conducted the *Journal* alone for a year, and then became associated with Dr. Pierce Adolphus Simpson. Dr. Leishman wrote copiously for the *Journal*, mainly on cases and observations in obstetrics and gynaecology. He has other claims to honour than his Editorship. The senior men of to-day remember him well as the author of a *Text-book on Midwifery*, written in most graceful, flowing language, with an aggravatingly excessive use of commas. If he does not live for himself his name endures honourably in that of his distinguished son, the late Sir William Leishman, Director-General of the Medical Services of the Army.

Dr. P. A. Simpson, the "Paddy" Simpson of the irreverent student of thirty-five years ago, was a well-groomed bewhiskered gentleman of many professional interests—general physician, certifying factory surgeon, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, first in Anderson's College and later in the University. He made no original contributions to the *Journal*, but he undertook its Editorship alone from April, 1865, till April, 1868. For the last two years of that time the *Journal* was for the first time published monthly. The life of the *Journal* in these two years seems to have been precarious, in spite of names like these in its list of contributors—William Mitchell Banks, J. Warburton Begbie, George Buchanan, Andrew Fergus, W. T. Gairdner, J. D. McLaren, S. J. Moore, J. B. Russell, A. R. Simpson, James Morton, Alexander Robertson, and in spite of the continued excellent reports of the work of the Royal Infirmary and of the discussions in the Medical Society and the Medico-Chirurgical Society (they were

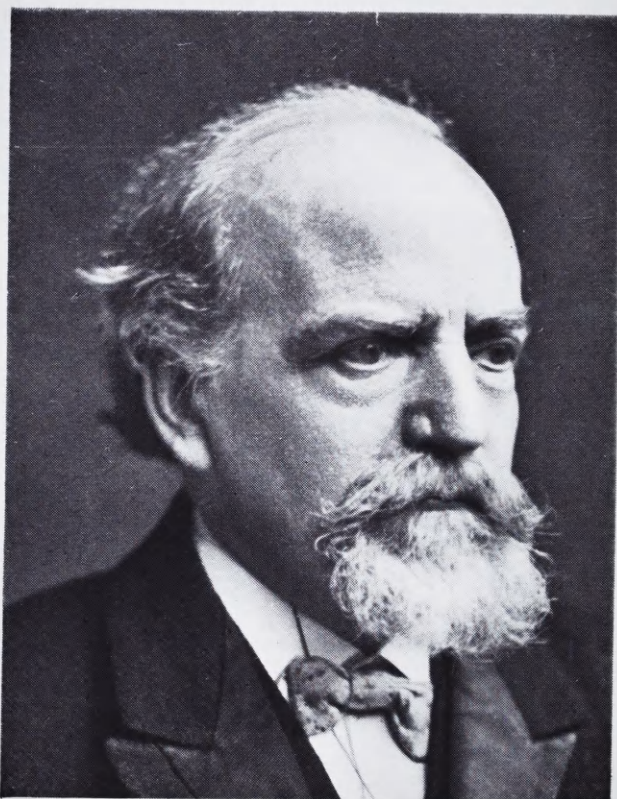
united under the name of the latter in 1866). Criticisms of the *Journal* at this time were directed against the sameness and heaviness in the articles and an absence of leading articles dealing with current, that is controversial, medical topics. It was evident that the vitality of the *Journal* was indifferent, and serious consultations were held to consider its present and future.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

On 30th March, 1868, a meeting of the medical profession resident in Glasgow and its neighbourhood was summoned by the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, in obedience to a requisition signed by several of the teachers in the Medical School, and of the medical and surgical staff of the Royal Infirmary. The object of the meeting was "to consider the present position and prospects of the *Glasgow Medical Journal*." Resolutions were passed advocating the maintenance of a journal in Glasgow, calling for the co-operation of the professors and teachers of the Medical School and of private practitioners, and deciding that an association be formed, to be called the "Glasgow and West of Scotland Medical Association," whose principal object should be the promotion of medical science by the publication of a journal, to be called the *Glasgow Medical Journal*. There were to be two classes of members, guaranteeing and non-guaranteeing; the former joined in a guarantee limited to £5 per member, and both classes paid an annual subscription of twelve shillings. The guaranteeing members formed the managing body of the Association. The office-bearers of the first year were:—President, Professor Allen Thomson; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Weir and Dr. J. G. Fleming; the Treasurer, Dr. James Steven; the Secretary, Dr. J. B. Russell; and the Committee included the officers, with Drs. Scott Orr, Dunlop, W. T. Gairdner, George Rainy, Professor Lister, Drs. Leishman, McCall Anderson, Ebenezer Watson. The appeal for support was made to the whole body of the profession, and a special word was written for the private practitioners: "We trust then that the practitioners of Glasgow and the West will feel that their honour is engaged in this undertaking, that their relation to the *Journal* is not merely that of the critic, as of something written



J. B. RUSSELL.
Editor, 1868-1874.



HENRY E. CLARK.
Editor, 1875 to 1877.

and published for them, but more that of the collaborateur in the production of something whose prosperity is in their interest and whose good name involves theirs"—an appeal which can be heartily endorsed by the Editors of the present day. The *Journal* reverted to quarterly issues, and apparently Dr. J. B. Russell took the chief share in the editorial work, though the title-page says "Edited by a Committee." At the end of the first volume of this series the Editorial Committee took the privilege of saying a few words "looking before and after." They are on the whole satisfied with their work. Here is the human touch which will reach the hearts of all Editors: "for various reasons the appearance of our first number was greatly delayed, and though subsequently more punctual we shall strive to improve." And a word of assurance on the financial question was given to guaranteeing members of the Association.

The Association thus inaugurated has acted as proprietors of the *Journal* ever since, and under its *régime* the *Journal* has continued a steady, more or less healthful existence. The first list of office-bearers represents the leading members of the profession of sixty years ago, and throughout its subsequent history the Association has always been officered by men of the first rank.

J. B. RUSSELL'S EDITORSHIP.

Dr. J. B. Russell held office as Editor, or at all events as Secretary of the Association, and later as Editorial Secretary. His name never appeared on the title-page, the "Editorial Committee" accepting the responsibility for the editorial work. This designation on the title-page continued till 1878, when Dr. Joseph Coats became Editor. The guarantee, undertaken at the inception of the Association, expired in 1873, when the secretary of the Business Committee, Dr. Finlayson, congratulated the Association on the sum in hand, namely, £137, 3s. 0d. In this report Dr. Russell is definitely referred to as the Editor. He was thanked most heartily for its work, and as an encouragement was presented with a small honorarium of £25, deducted from the balance. Dr. Gavin P. Tennent took over the duties of general secretary, and the names of Joseph Coats, Alexander Robertson, H. E. Clark, and James Finlayson were added to the Committee,

Although the *Journal*, in the ten years' period 1868 till 1877, was conducted by an Editorial Committee for the first seven years, the dominating spirit as well as the active Editor was Dr. J. B. Russell. Dr. Russell was a discovery of Gairdner's. Transferred from the Medical Superintendship of Belvidere Fever Hospital to the post of Medical Officer of Health of the City of Glasgow in 1872, he built up on the foundations laid by Gairdner a Public Health administration which rapidly became, and still is, an example to the whole world. His papers contributed to the *Journal* were many, and they dealt both with his clinical observations on fevers and with statistics and administration. Probably he was a pioneer in the medical use of statistics. Such titles of papers as "Suggestions for the Logical Use of Hospital Statistics," "On the Influence of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, upon the Proportion of Uncertified Deaths in Glasgow," "Information on the Immediate Results of the Operations of the Glasgow Improvements Trust, as regards the Inhabitants Displaced," shew that here was a man of wide human interest, of acute mind. Dr. Russell ceased to be M.O.H. for Glasgow in 1898, when he became medical member of the Local Government Board. He sowed his statistical seed, we may call it, in fertile ground, as from his Department later emerged two eminent statisticians, his own personal successor, Dr. A. K. Chalmers, and the late Dr. John Brownlee, the first Medical Statistician under the Government Medical Research Committee. The high order of professional and administrative ability, combined with strength of mind and moral courage, required in guiding and counselling lay committees of a large Corporation like that of Glasgow, is still to be found in the officers of the Health Department.

Dr. Russell was succeeded in the Editorship by Henry E. Clark, though his name, as in the case of Dr. Russell, does not appear on the title-page. Mr. Clark had assisted Dr. Russell, as a member of the Editorial Committee, and for three years took over the whole duties of Editorial Secretary. Mr. Clark was successively a well-known teacher of anatomy, a Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary, and Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary. He was President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1904-05. He rendered distinguished service

in the South African War in command of a Scottish Field Hospital, and was awarded the C.M.G.

THE "MUSTARD PLASTER."

In the early years of this period of the *Journal's* history another medical journal appeared in Glasgow. We have told how in 1831 the *Glasgow Medical Examiner* flashed a brief stormy-petrel-like life in the medical world of the city, attacking abuses, tilting at privilege, and generally setting itself "agin the Government." In 1869 appeared—*longo intervallo*—the second volume, under the Editorship of Mr. John Reid, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. The Editor said it had been "called forth by professional defections, by increasing quackery, and by unseemly monopoly." The *Examiner* was published in yellow covers; its leading articles were stinging, vituperative, smart, often discourteous and unkind, and its popular nickname, the "Mustard Plaster," was apparently well deserved. The *Medical Examiner* gave plenty of opportunity and scope for the Glasgow medical dwellers in the cave of Adullam, led by Dr. Campbell Black, a controversialist of no mean capacity, to assail with bitter words personalities, and theories, and institutions. The attacks were directed chiefly against Gairdner and J. B. Russell for their activities in Public Health, Lister for his enunciation of the germ theory of sepsis, McCall Anderson for his association with the Dispensary for Skin Diseases, and J. R. Wolfe for his part in founding the Ophthalmic Institution. Hadden of Sauchiehall Street was the publisher, and the story goes that he lived in daily terror of actions for libel. The editorial leading articles claimed to be a very special feature—the absence of leading articles, that is, articles on controversial subjects, was the alleged cause of the *Glasgow Medical Journal's* want of success—and were on the whole very ably written, though embellished with irony and sarcasm, while the correspondence signed in the good old fashion by "Zeno," "Charon," "Candidus," and the Editor's answers to correspondents, remind the reader more of political pamphlets of the days of Charles James Fox and Dean Swift than the sober, sedate courtesies of a scientific journal. The *Examiner* appealed both to the public and to the profession for support, and the discerning,

if amused, public must have enjoyed to the full the plenteous public washing of medical dirty linen. The Editor in 1869 became very angry with *The Lancet* (which he refers to always with sarcasm as the "Leading Medical Journal") for its alleged interference with Scottish hospital appointments:—
 "Ever since the introduction of carbolic acid into surgical practice by Professor Lister, as based on the spurious sporule theory, the pages of *The Lancet* . . . have been open to the insertion of every communication of the Professor on the extraordinary facts of the antiseptic and atmospheric germ killer, and if there has not been an end of all hospital putrescence by this time the fault does not lie with the 'Leading Journal,' but no nostrum, as based on a false theory as to its therapeutical effects, was ever so puffed before."
 "Article after article appears in the 'Leading Journal' quite indisputably cut and dry, for Mr. Lister's getting the Clinical Surgery Chair in Edinburgh; which, we are happy to say in a Glasgow sense, he has now got, for our *Alma Mater* will no doubt be purified from even the smell of the quackish puffed nostrum, and the Chair of Burns and Lawrie be itself again."

Dr. McCall Anderson came in for much severe criticism. The Editor of the *Examiner*, in reviewing the *Glasgow Medical Journal* of July, 1869, says:—"The second paper is by Dr. McCall Anderson on German Spas, which is very like all other papers on that sort of thing. Spas and mud-baths we have had *usque ad nauseam*, and we leave it to the afflicted to show their cures in *propria persona*, and to Spa Doctors to congratulate both themselves and their patients on the beneficent natural sources from which so much good results with so very little trouble to the medico-scientific *attrapeur de mouches*, who, of course, delights more in catching fees than flies." Later in the volume we find this:—"On turning over the leaf instead of finding something either practical or scientific what do we find? Dr. McCall Anderson again on 'his visit to some of the German Spas.' The said visit seems to be kept as *stock* by our contemporary." And so on. The late Dr. Aikman, of Jersey, as a young man contributed an article to the *Glasgow Medical Journal* on "Obstetric Auscultation: Notes made in the Maternity Hospital in the Summer of 1868." The amiable Editor of the *Examiner*

writes an editorial entitled "Literary Padding from the *G.M.J.* :—" The Editorial Committee of the *Glasgow Medical Journal* seeing that they at all admitted this article did well to put it under 'Original Articles' for of a surety this is the most original article it has ever been our lot to peruse. We cannot afford to throw away *our* space; *our* object is to direct attention to it as a specimen of literary curiosity. It beats Dr. Gairdner and Mr. Lister out and out." We submit for the last quotation this choice morsel in reply to "Delta," a correspondent :—

"The first numbers of the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, if we remember well, were highly creditable productions and reflected honour upon Glasgow and the venerated names of Weir, Mackenzie, and Andrew Buchanan. Many of the reviews can be studied as excellent examples of chaste literature: the scientific articles are original and ingenious. In these days we had thinkers in our midst; the Germanization of Scotch brains was a thing unknown. But now, alas! What is the *Glasgow Medical Journal*? With the exception of a few articles which have been favourably noticed in these pages it is a mass of clotted nonsense. But can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Nothing is good nowadays unless the natural imbibition takes place through a German feeding bottle! The Herr von Humbug believes this, that, and the other thing, and the enlightened British public must be duly informed of this belief. This German suckling afflicts not a few of the fashionable practitioners in our midst."

This reply to "Delta" was the last sting of the "Mustard Plaster," for no more numbers appeared.

It is evident that the *Examiner* had plenty to say about the *Journal*, but the *Journal* had nothing whatever to say of the *Examiner*. The only reference we can find is in the Minute Book of the Business Committee of the Association controlling the *Journal*, and there we read that in October, 1869, a request from the Editor of the *Examiner* to exchange with the *Journal* was after consideration declined.

THE BUSINESS SECRETARIES.

The duties of the Editorial Secretary and Business Secretary were dissociated during the *régime* of Dr. J. B. Russell, the Association coming to the conclusion that a Business Secretary was necessary to make arrangements with publishers and

printers and to push the *Journal* generally. Dr. Gavin P. Tennent was appointed for a few years, and then on his resignation Dr. William Macewen took office, and held it from 1876 for four years. He was succeeded by Dr. Napier for ten years, who for most of the time acted as joint-Editor also. Then Dr. John Lindsay Steven held the office from 1890 till 1901, and Mr. Grant Andrew from 1901 till 1909. Since 1909 Dr. John Anderson, Pathologist to the Victoria Infirmary, has ably carried on the work of General Secretary to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Medical Association.

INCIDENTAL MATTERS.

Some incidental matters may be referred to here. It has of late years, when the financial position of the *Journal* justified, been the custom to grant to contributors the privilege of receiving a number of reprints of their articles *gratis*. The resolution that this privilege be instituted was passed in October, 1870. In 1880 the expense of photographs and blocks for illustration of articles was shared equally by the author and the *Journal*; that method prevailed till after the War, when, unfortunately, owing to lack of funds, the *Journal* could not bear its share. But now a proportional basis has been re-established.

In the early years of the *Journal's* existence considerable pressure was brought to bear on its promoters to publish leading articles unsigned on medico-political topics, many of which were certain to be controversial. It will be remembered that the *Medical Examiner*, the "Mustard Plaster," urged strongly the publication of such articles, and shewed how it should be done or at least one way of doing it. The *Journal*, however, has always maintained its position as a purely scientific journal, not concerned with any other form of controversy. In 1886 a strong movement was afoot to change the character of the *Journal* in this respect, and much variety of opinion expressed. After much discussion no definite decision was arrived at, except to leave the matter to the discretion of the Editors, Dr. Coats and Dr. Napier, which meant no departure from the *status quo*. It will not surprise many who knew him that the late Sir David MacVail, a particularly well-informed if dour and pertinacious man in argument, was strongly in favour of this movement.

The relationship of the medical societies of Glasgow and the *Journal* has been always of the most cordial description. The *Journal* has throughout its history been the vehicle of publication of their transactions. The Medico-Chirurgical Society is older than the *Journal*. The first medical society (excluding the University Medico-Chirurgical Society founded in 1802) was the Medical and Surgical Society, founded in 1814. Thirty years later it became the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and in 1866 it united with the Medical Society to form the present Society, which became "Royal" in 1920. From the very earliest days of the *Journal* these societies' discussions were fully reported, and papers read were accepted as original articles. The financial relationship of the two organisations were frequently entered into, until, at the present time, a very satisfactory arrangement exists acceptable to both the *Journal* and the Society. Reports from the Southern Medical Society, founded in 1840, and from the Eastern Medical Society, founded in 1893, have always found a welcome place in the pages of the *Journal*.

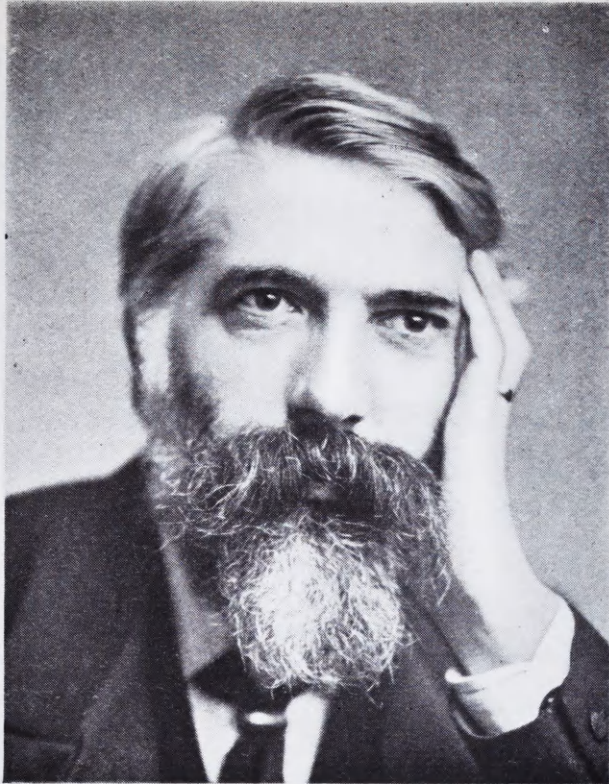
Another of these incidental matters is the question of exchanges. In the first volume Mackenzie remarked on the wisdom of promoting as many exchanges with other medical and scientific journals as possible, and he succeeded very well in establishing a satisfactory, if limited, exchange with about seven or eight journals. The system gradually extended itself till, in the early 'seventies, the exchanges numbered twenty-nine. With the growth of medical literature the exchanges have still more increased; a few years ago the number was actually sixty-two, but many of those were from the *Journal's* point of view unnecessary reduplications, and the number has been cut down to the present figure of forty-two. These exchanges are made with journals from Great Britain and Ireland, India and the British Dominions Overseas, United States of America, France, Germany, Spain, Greece, Belgium, Italy, Japan. It is also to be noted that the *Journal* is sent to the principal medical libraries of the world. This world-wide circulation has always appeared to the Editors a complete refutation of the oft-repeated suggestion that a good article is buried if it appears in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*.

The last of the incidental matters which we wish to note is the admirable General Index to the *Glasgow Medical Journal*

from 1828 till 1888, prepared by Mr. Malcolm McMurrich, M.A., M.B., under the auspices of a committee whose convener was Dr. James Finlayson, the late learned Librarian of the Royal Faculty. This has proved to be an invaluable piece of work and an excellent model.

THE JOSEPH COATS PERIOD.

The appointment of Dr. Joseph Coats as Editor in 1878 was the signal for a big series of changes and improvements in the *Journal*. The first of these was the issue of the *Journal* monthly, as it has been ever since. The second was the introduction of the section called "Current Topics," a very good phrase used to include all matters of medical interest arising in and around the city of Glasgow. The third was a considerable increase in the system of printing abstracts of the exchanged journals. This department was under the care of Dr. Coats, who, as an accomplished German scholar, was able to dip very widely and deeply into German medical literature; and this department of the *Journal* became rapidly a most valuable one. We are not quite sure, but we think that such a system of abstracts from current foreign literature had not been done before. It is, of course, now a most important branch of several general and special journals. Dr. Coats was the first Pathologist to the Western Infirmary, and first Professor of Pathology in the University of Glasgow. His influence on the medical school of Glasgow was profound and far-reaching, and it was he who laid the foundation, upon which his brilliant successor has erected so magnificent a superstructure, of the dominant position which the Glasgow School of Pathology holds in the medical world at the present time. Coats's somewhat rigid and dry style of speech and writing was hardly a true reflex of the man. He had gifts of affection and warmth of feeling and kindness of heart unexhibited to the public view. These gifts he lavished on the *Glasgow Medical Journal*. In the introduction of the volume of 1878 he says:—"We have individually entertained a feeling of almost personal affection for this *Journal*." And we venture to believe that that feeling has been, and is, in the mind of every Editor and worker for the *Journal*. Professor Coats (he became Professor in 1894) served the *Journal* in an



JOSEPH COATS.
Editor and Joint Editor, 1878 to 1898.



JOHN LINDSAY STEVEN.
Editor and Joint Editor, 1889-1901

official capacity for twenty-one years—for five years as sole Editor, then for six years in association with Dr. Alexander Napier, and then for ten years in association with Dr. John Lindsay Steven. During two of these years Dr. John Howie Carslaw also acted as co-Editor. The brief association of Dr. John Carslaw with Coats and Steven was terminated by Dr. Carslaw's lamented early death. We once heard it said that John Carslaw was the best Editorial Secretary that the Medico-Chirurgical Society ever had. Had he lived we may feel certain that the work he would have done for the *Journal* would have merited the same praise.

ALEX. NAPIER, BUSINESS SECRETARY AND EDITOR.

Of Dr. Napier we may not say as much as we desire, for, fortunately, he is still one of us. It is necessary to say, however, that his services to the *Journal* have been of immense value, as General Secretary to the Association and as joint-Editor with Dr. Coats, and as a frequent contributor. In May of this year it will be fifty years since Dr. Napier wrote his first minute of the Business Committee.

LINDSAY STEVEN.

Dr. Lindsay Steven served the *Journal* as Editor for thirteen years—along with Dr. Coats for ten years, as sole Editor for one year, and for two years with Dr. T. K. Monro. The early death of Dr. Lindsay Steven in 1909 deprived Glasgow of a most accomplished pathologist and physician. Dr. Steven was Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, then Physician to that institution, and later to the Western Infirmary. His communications to the Medico-Chirurgical Society and to the *Journal* were models of good speaking and writing. Good painters are said to paint with a full brush; Steven wrote, both figuratively and literally, with a full pen. A strong, forceful character, he left impressions on the Glasgow School of Medicine effaceable only in the long course of time.

T. K. MONRO AND G. H. EDINGTON.

Dr. T. K. Monro's association with the *Journal* is a long and honourable one. For two years he acted as co-Editor with Lindsay Steven, then for nearly twelve years carried

on the work with Mr. G. H. Edington as colleague. We have no doubt that it was only pressure of other duties which compelled him to retire from the rather time-consuming and exacting work of Editor. We are very glad to recognise Professor Monro's continued interest in the *Journal*, and we have frequently had opportunities of making use of his very extensive and detailed bibliographical knowledge, as well as welcoming contributions on purely medical subjects.

Mr. George Henry Edington's editorial connection with the *Journal* began in 1902, and continued till 1919. For nearly twelve years he was associated with Dr. Monro, then he was sole Editor for six months, and then for six years with Dr. W. R. Jack, though during the whole period of the War he was absent on active service. Mr. Edington's interest in the *Journal* has in quite recent years in no way abated, as is shewn by his frequent contributions and his work as reviewer, while during the past two years he has acted as President of the Association.

WILLIAM R. JACK.

Dr. W. R. Jack took office as Editor in 1914, and carried on the work till 1920. During the War, Dr. Jack conducted—it was more than mere editing—the *Journal*, with the assistance of Mr. Charles Bennett, the Treasurer of the Association, and he had the great merit of preserving the *Journal* at a time when many a journalistic edifice fell to pieces. One very difficult part of the work he set himself to do above all else was that of keeping an accurate record of the promotions and awards, and fields of service, of Glasgow graduates. If all his notes were collected into one, it would form a complete list and record of the movements of Glasgow members of the R.A.M.C. and the Red Cross at home and abroad. Dr. W. R. Jack's loss to the *Journal*, and to medicine in Glasgow, is very recent, and his memory is still fresh in the minds of readers of the *Journal*. An accomplished physician, a cultured and scholarly man, a master of English prose, both in speech and writing, his work as Editor will never be forgotten.

The last change in the outward appearance of the *Journal* was made in 1914, under the Editorship of Mr. G. H. Edington and Dr. W. R. Jack. The page was enlarged, the



JOHN HOWIE CARSLAW.
Joint Editor, 1893-1895.



WILLIAM R. JACK.
Joint Editor, 1914-1920.

type was wider-spaced, paper was selected to enable more perfect reproduction of photographic and other illustrations, and an Editorial Committee (a reversion to the old plan) was appointed to assist the Editors in the work of scrutinising the material sent for publication in the pages of the *Journal*.

EDITORIAL TENDENCIES.

It may be observed that to some extent the *Journal*, so far as matter is concerned, has taken on the complexion of the branch of professional work of its Editors. In the beginning, while there are many articles of general interest, Mackenzie, an ophthalmologist, contributed a very large number on his own subject, original communications and lectures to students.

In later periods, when physicians and surgeons were equally concerned in the welfare of the *Journal*, the papers were more equally divided, though, of course, in times of epidemic scourges and of war, these formed a fruitful source of material. When Dr. J. B. Russell was Editor, Public Health was much in the minds of the medical public, and both he and Gairdner wrote frequently about it, so that the tone of the *Journal* was largely that of public health.

Then came a period when the pathologists took charge, and it is noticeable how throughout the reign of Coats and Lindsay Steven pathology does so predominantly occupy its pages.

Since the colleagueship of Professor Monro and Mr. Edington in 1902 an effort has been made, though not in any immutable fashion, to see that a Physician and a Surgeon were jointly associated in the Editorship, and so far as possible that they should be members of the staff of different hospitals.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE "JOURNAL."

A word must be said of the publishers of the *Journal*. The first volume, 1828, under Mackenzie's Editorship, was published by David Allan & Co., the second to the fifth, 1829 till 1832, were published by the house of Richard Griffin & Co., Publishers to the University. This celebrated publishing house, whose name changed to Charles Griffin & Co., recently celebrated its centenary, and issued a most enviable volume, a delight to the bibliophile. For the year 1833 John Reid & Co. were the publishers. Nothing is known of any attempts to keep

the *Journal* going or to resuscitate it in the long interval of twenty years 1833 to 1853. With the revival of the *Journal* in 1853 some trouble was taken to find a good and interested publisher, and such an one was found in Mr. William MacKenzie, publisher, Glasgow and London, who became proprietor of the *Journal*. A short account of the restarting of the *Journal* was recently found by Dr. John M. Cowan in the handwriting of his father, Professor J. B. Cowan. The paper was discovered between leaves in the volume for 1854, and an extract from it is printed below.

We cannot discover how long the state of proprietorship lasted, but MacKenzie published the *Journal* till 1865. James MacLehose, now the University printer and publisher, undertook the work for two years, and was succeeded by Dunn & Wright, who carried out the work in a most satisfactory manner at a time when cheapness, consistent with efficiency, was a factor to be reckoned with. In 1880 the contract for printing and publishing was undertaken by Alexander Macdougall, in whose hands it has remained ever since. The present representative of the firm, Mr. Alex. M. Laidlaw, has proved himself to be keenly interested in the welfare of the *Journal*, and is abundantly energetic in working for its success. A word must be said of the devoted and loyal service to the *Journal* of two of Alexander Macdougall's staff—Miss Bella Richardson and Mr. Robert H. Hunter—the former till recently in the office, and the latter the foreman compositor. Mr. Hunter has worked on the printing of the *Journal* for not less than twenty-five years, and his acquaintance with Editors goes back to the early days of Lindsay Steven. Both present and recent Editors have often had occasion to thank him for wise counsel in technical matters and genial encouragement in times of difficulty when copy was scarce and corrected proofs slow in returning.

The Editors desire to express their indebtedness to Mr. Walter Hurst, J.P., Secretary of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, for his assistance in obtaining material for the compilation of this short history of the *Journal*. Their thanks are also due to the Royal Faculty for the loan of several blocks. The Editors regret that they have been unable to obtain portraits of James Steven, James McGhie, Joseph Bell, former Editors.

ADDENDUM—No. I.

THE GLASGOW MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Series I.—Quarterly.

VOLUMES.	DATES.	EDITORS.
Vols. I. and II. . . .	Feb. 1828—Nov. 1829. .	William Mackenzie.
Vol. III.	Feb. 1830—Nov. 1830. .	William Weir.
Vol. IV.	Feb. 1831—Nov. 1831. .	William Weir. Andrew Buchanan.
Vol. V.	Feb. 1832—Nov. 1832. .	William Weir. James Adair Lawrie.

Series II.—Quarterly.

Vol. I.	Jan. 1833—Oct. 1833. .	William Weir. James Adair Lawrie.
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(*Twenty years' hiatus.*)

Series III.—Quarterly.

Vols. I. to III. . . .	April 1853—Jan. 1856.	William Weir. James Steven.
Vols. IV. and V. . . .	April 1856—Jan. 1858.	George Buchanan. John Black Cowan.
Vols. VI. to VIII. . . .	April 1858—Jan. 1861.	George Buchanan. John Black Cowan. James McGhie.
Vols. IX. and X. . . .	April 1861—Jan. 1863.	Joseph Bell. William Leishman.
Vol. XI.	April 1863—Jan. 1864.	William Leishman.
Vol. XII.	April 1864—Jan. 1865.	William Leishman. Pierce Adolphus Simpson.
Vol. XIII.	April 1865—Jan. 1866.	Pierce Adolphus Simpson.

Series IV.—Monthly.

Vols. I. and II. . . .	May 1866—April 1868.	Pierce Adolphus Simpson.
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Series V.—Quarterly.

(*Glasgow and West of Scotland Medical Association.*)

Vols. I. to VI.	Nov. 1868—Oct. 1874. .	J. B. Russell.
Vols. VII. to IX. . . .	Jan. 1875—Oct. 1877. .	Henry E. Clark.

ADDENDUM—No. I. (*continued*)*Monthly.*

VOLUMES.	DATES.	EDITORS.
Vols. X. to XVI. . . .	Jan. 1878—Dec. 1881. . .	Joseph Coats.
Vols. XVII. to XXX. . .	Jan. 1882—Dec. 1888. . .	Joseph Coats. Alexander Napier.
Vols. XXXI. to XXXIX. .	Jan. 1889—June 1893. . .	Joseph Coats. John Lindsay Steven.
Vol. XL. to XLIII. . . .	July 1893—June 1895. . .	Joseph Coats. John Lindsay Steven. John Howie Carslaw.
Vols. XLIV. to L.	July 1895—Dec. 1898. . .	Joseph Coats. John Lindsay Steven.
Vols. LI. and LII.	Jan. 1899—Dec. 1899. . .	John Lindsay Steven.
Vols. LIII. to LVI.	Jan. 1900—Dec. 1901. . .	John Lindsay Steven. Thomas Kirkpatrick Monro.
Vols. LVII. to LXXIX. .	Jan. 1902—June 1913. . .	Thomas Kirkpatrick Monro. George Henry Edington.
Vol. LXXX.	July 1913—Dec. 1913. . .	George Henry Edington.

Series VI.—(New Series).

Vol. LXXXI.	Jan. 1914—June 1914. . .	George Henry Edington. William R. Jack.
Vols. LXXXII. to XCII.* (Series VI., Vols. I. to X.)	July. 1914—Dec. 1919. . .	George Henry Edington. William R. Jack.
Vol. XCIII. (Series VI., Vol. XI.)	Jan. 1920—June 1920. . .	William R. Jack. John Patrick.
Vols. XCIV. to CIX. . . . (Series VI., Vols. XII. to XXVII.)	July 1920 to date (1928). .	John Patrick. Geo. A. Allan.

* Vol. II. of Series VI. was inadvertently numbered Vol. I. The serial numbers are thus one less than the correct figure. This is being adjusted in the present issue, viz., February, 1928, Vol. CIX., Series VI., Vol. XXVIII.

ADDENDUM No. II.

NOTES BY PROFESSOR J. B. COWAN, 1854.

“ Having secured the proprietor or editor from loss, the four originators of the concern, Doctors Weir, George Buchanan, J. B. Cowan, James Steven, called the guarantors together and resigned their provisional offices. The guarantors re-appointed the following Editorial staff:—Dr. Weir, Editor, Drs. Buchanan,

Cowan, and Steven, Assistant Editors; Consulting Committee, the guarantors. Richard Griffin & Co. were appointed publishers, and Bell & Bain printers. At the end of the first year the following was the state of the exchequer:—

Expenses:—

Cost of prospectus and postages,	£14 2 4
Paper and sewing,	32 6 8
Printing,	86 10 10
Postages of Numbers,	11 12 10
Commission to Griffin,	14 13 6
Sundries and advertising,	2 19 2
Lithographing,	7 6 0
	<hr/>
	£169 11 4
Nett sum drawn,	106 19 0
	<hr/>
Deficit,	£62 12 4

“ Two or three pounds of arrears were afterwards got from Griffin, but taking all this into account it appears that the loss on the first year was between £50 and £60, exclusive of expenses for stationery and postages incurred by each of the Editors.”

“ Under these circumstances a meeting of guarantors was called and it was agreed to make some changes. Griffin, the Publisher, had rather impeded than advanced the sale and it was to be taken out of his hands. It was resolved to apply to the Medico-Chirurgical Society for a grant of money to cover the deficiency and enable the present staff to go on. In the meantime an offer was made to Mr. William MacKenzie, Publisher, to hand the concern over to him. The Medico-Chirurgical Society voted the sum of £50 in aid of the debt on condition that the Editors undertook that the publication would be continued for two years at least. Mr. MacKenzie took the publication into his own hands, binding himself to continue with the help of the present editors for two years. At the same time he very liberally gave £10 for the whole stock. He thus became proprietor of the *Journal*, and from the splendid way in which he has pushed it, and the facilities he has for making it extensively known it is hoped that in a short time the circulation may be increased so that at least he may not be a loser. The Editors bind themselves to do their utmost to render the work valuable, useful, and acceptable to the profession.”

ADDENDUM—No. III.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
(“GLASGOW MEDICAL JOURNAL”).*List of Office-Bearers Elected at Annual Meeting on 23rd January, 1928.*

<i>President,</i>	. . . . .	Dr. J. Wyllie Nicol.
<i>Vice-Presidents,</i>	. . . . .	{ Dr. W. J. Richard. Mr. Matthew White.
<i>Editors,</i>	. . . . .	{ Mr. John Patrick. Dr. Geo. A. Allan.
<i>Assistant Editors,</i>	. . . . .	{ Dr. J. N. Cruickshank (in charge of “Current Topics”). Mr. J. Scouler Buchanan (in charge of “Abstracts from Current Medical Literature”).
<i>Treasurer,</i>	. . . . .	Mr. G. H. Stevenson.
<i>Secretary,</i>	. . . . .	Dr. John Anderson.

Business Committee.

Dr. John Henderson.	Dr. W. B. Primrose.
Dr. John Gardner.	Dr. P. S. Buchanan.

Auditors.

Dr. J. G. McCutcheon.	Dr. Douglas Stevenson.
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ADDENDUM—No. IV.

THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

List of Office-Bearers, 1928.

<i>President,</i>	. . . . .	Mr. G. H. Edington.
<i>Visitor,</i>	. . . . .	Dr. John F. Fergus.
<i>Honorary Treasurer,</i>	. . . . .	Mr. J. H. MacDonald.
<i>Honorary Librarian,</i>	. . . . .	Dr. E. H. L. Oliphant.

*Council.*President, *ex-officio*.Visitor, *ex-officio*.Treasurer, *ex-officio*.Hon. Librarian, *ex-officio*.*Representative on General Medical Council*(Dr. James A. Adams), *ex-officio*.

Dr. John Henderson.
 Dr. H. L. G. Leask.
 Mr. R. Barclay Ness.
 Dr. T. K. Monro.
 Mr. J. Forbes Webster.

Dr. J. M. Munro Kerr.
 Mr. Thomas Kay.
 Mr. John Patrick.
 Mr. R. M. Buchanan.

ADDENDUM—No. VI.

It will be of interest to append here the numbers of the Visiting Staffs of the Voluntary Hospitals in 1828 and in 1928.

1828.

Royal Infirmary—Physicians, 2; Surgeons, 4.
 Eye Infirmary—Surgeons, 2.
 Lock Hospital—(probably), 1.

1928.

Royal Infirmary (including the Ophthalmic Institution),	94
Western Infirmary (including David Elder Infirmary),	62
Victoria Infirmary (including Bellahouston Dispensary),	60
Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital,	13
Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women,	17
Royal Hospital for Sick Children (including Country Branch),	51
Eye Infirmary,	27
Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital,	11
Royal Cancer Hospital,	12
Glasgow Hospital for Women,	6
Redlands Hospital for Women,	10
Lock Hospital,	3
Elder Cottage Hospital,	7

In addition, may be noted the numbers of the Staffs of the Municipal and Parish Council Hospitals.

1928.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

Ruchill Hospital,	8
Belvidere Hospital,	5
Knightswood Hospital,	3
Shieldhall Hospital,	1
Robroyston,	5
Bellefield Sanatorium,	1

On the Staff of the Municipal Hospitals there are also—

2 Aural Surgeons.
 1 Radiologist.
 1 Visiting Surgeon for Tuberculosis.
 1 Part-time Surgeon for Fever Hospitals.
 1 Eye Specialist for all hospitals..

PARISH COUNCIL HOSPITALS.

Southern General Hospital (Govan Parish),	5
Stobhill Hospital,	15
Western District Hospital,	4
Eastern District Hospital,	5