

ANNALES DE L'INSTITUT PASTEUR.

Vol. XXVIII. No. 7. JULY, 1914.

1. PETTIT, A. *Action of Diphtheria Toxin Upon the Rat.*
2. OZAWA. *Morphological and Biological Study Upon the Trypanosome Pcaudi.*
3. FERNBACH, A., AND SCHOEN, M. *Some Products of the Decomposition of Dextrose in an Alkaline Medium.*
4. ROSENBLATT, M. AND MME. *Action of Acid Upon Alcoholic Fermentation.*
5. *CHAUSSÉ, P. *Can the Tubercle Bacilli Be Thrown Out in Moist Respiratory Particles?*
6. KIESEL, A. *The Influence of the Reaction of the Media Upon the Action of Inulase of Aspergillus Niger.*

5. Chaussé has carried on a series of experiments, chiefly with guinea-pigs as the animal for study, in order to see if the moist particles expelled from the mouth of a tuberculous patient are capable of producing infection in another without first drying and becoming pulverized. He controls his experiments apparently quite carefully with other experimental studies. His results are quite consistent.

In conclusion he feels that tuberculosis is passed from one person to another only by means of moist particles directly inhaled in very rare cases. The bronchial muco-pus acts as an agent of defense for the rest of the lung and digestive tube and also adjoining mucous membrane. Mucus in the saliva increases this protective property of rolling up the bacilli and helping in their expulsion. To emphasize the difficulty of infection by direct contamination with moist particles one should compare his results with the experiments in which dried bacilli were exposed to the animals. [C. F., Jr.]

REVUE DE MÉDECINE.

JULY, 1914.

1. *LABBÉ, M. *The Treatment of Diabetes by the "Dry Vegetable" Regimen.*
2. BENON, R. *Traumatic Shock of Asthenia.*
3. LE DAMANY, P. *Hepatic Edema.*
4. DOBROKHOTOW, M. *"Sciatique Radiculaire"—A Study of the Distribution of Segmental Sensibility of the Inferior Extremities.*

1. Labbé recommends a regimen of dry legumens as a substitute for the "oatmeal diet" and "milk cure" during the course of treatment of diabetes. The diet consists of dried legumens, butter, eggs and gluten bread. This diet is better digested and more palatable than the oatmeal and milk cures. It contains a high percentage of nitrogen, which appears to be more easily assimilated than that of cereals or milk. This treatment is of great value in cases of mild and moderately severe diabetes, but is of greatest importance in severe cases, preventing nitrogenous malnutrition and acidosis. It tends to reduce glycosuria and combat coma. The treatment generally lasts three to four days at intervals of ten days to two weeks; but may, if tolerated by the patient, be prolonged for two weeks or more. [L. H. S.]

THE SEI-I-KWAI MEDICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST, 1914.

1. *TAKAKI, Y. *Some Facts of Acute Appendicitis.*
2. SEWAKI, H. *The Poison of Earthworms.*
3. OGA, F. *Epidemic Typhus in Yokohama in 1914.*

1. Takaki discusses post-operative complications.

the condition of the field of operation, and the diagnosis of appendicitis. The principal conditions to be differentiated he considers are trauma, tuberculous peritonitis, pneumonia, cholecystitis, typhoid, and salpingitis. He believes the pulse-rate to be a valuable diagnostic sign. [R. M. G.]

Miscellany.

DR. HASKET DERBY.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE.

WHEN Dr. DERBY began practice in Boston, fifty-two years ago, specialties were so infrequent as to be singular, even questionable. The name oculist could not be attached to the usual affix of M.D. The eye was the only recognized single organ; and as we still hold, was influenced by the brain and the kidney. The oculists in the community had been evolved from general practitioners.

Doctor Derby never practiced medicine. He was a pure specialist from his beginning; and being one of the earliest to divert his business from his family and home, he occupied an office in another street. This was novel and unusual.

Social connections and business tact combined to give his real merits an earlier recognition and success than usually befalls the young doctor. It was true that two and a half years of special study of the eye in Germany and Holland had given him unusual opportunity for completed knowledge. But he was successful from the beginning, soon had a good practice and income, and kept it for forty-eight years.

Dr. Derby was a man of very strong religious convictions; and he gave unquestioning faith to the assurances of his church. This influenced his professional character and practice. He was conscientious; his medical dicta were conservative, but unyielding. What he knew, he knew he knew; and there was no latitude allowed. The effect of positive statement to the patient is great; and the sufferer who accepts is happier and better off than he who doubts, questions or changes.

Dr. Derby was considerate of the poor, and gave long years of gratuitous hospital service; but he also was eminently just, and this made him firm in claiming his dues when the patient could afford them. He was a bold and earnest assailant of the abuse of medical charity. He often questioned the applicant for free treatment at the Eye and Ear Infirmary as to his means, and sometimes refused him as a free patient. This vast abuse, which impoverished the doctor, would be lessened were other practitioners as firm in claiming what they believed was right. No such inquisitorial duty should ever be imposed on the hospital doctor, but it should be taken up by a special officer of each hospital.

The writer of this notice, being retired by age, and thinking himself in a position to judge im-

partially, wishes to call attention to the circumstance, that every doctor connected with a hospital makes his charity practice primary and his paying practice secondary. He gives up the fresh energy of his morning hours to his charity work, and has only the later and tired hours to give to those who pay him for his services and support him.

The subject of this sketch was a man of polished manners and genial conversation. He was a pleasant companion. He made warm friends and kept them. He had a cultivated taste for English literature, and he collected a fine library of such classics. He was familiar with German and French, and read both with ease. He was fond of nature, and developed the scenic features of Mt. Desert. There he was also instrumental in building a rural church, which he named Saint Sylvia. He paid scrupulous attention to bodily exercise, and was for years a regular attendant of a class in gymnastics. His exact habit of mind led him to keep and preserve copious notes of each one of his patients.

Dr. Derby was born in June, 1835, and died in August, 1914. He had entered upon his eightieth year. He led a serviceable life up to old age, and had little illness. About four years before his death, infirmities settled on him which obliged him to retire from practice.

Dr. Derby was graduated from Amherst College in 1855; he entered the Harvard Medical School and received the degree of M.D. in 1858. During the last year of his medical studies, he served as house surgeon of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He then at once sailed for Europe as ship's doctor of a sailing craft, and had a voyage of twenty-eight days.

He studied general medicine for eighteen months, and then took up the eye first in Vienna under von Arlt and Jaeger; then in Berlin under von Graefe; in London, Bowman and Critchett, Greenfield and Hutchinson; in Utrecht, Donders; and Paris under Dismares and Sichel. To these studies of the eye he devoted two years and a half.

While in Europe the Civil War broke out, and he wished to come home to enter the military service; but his parents wished him to complete his studies. When he returned, he volunteered and served under the Sanitary Commission at Fortress Munroe.

He settled in Boston in 1862. He was one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary for thirty years. He founded the Eye Department of the Carney Hospital in 1877, and retained his connection there thirty-seven years.

Dr. Derby was one of the founders and later chairman of the New England Ophthalmological Society. The American Ophthalmological Society was originated by Dr. Derby and Dr. Henry D. Noyes, of New York. Dr. Derby was later its president. He was many years a member of the Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft.

Dr. Derby was a lecturer on the eye at the Harvard Medical School for a short period. Clinically, he taught for years in hospitals. He filled many public offices: for ten years a trustee of the Children's Institutions Department; he was one of the original board of visiting physicians of the Danvers Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Derby went often to Europe, whence he brought home the newer ideas in his specialty and novelties in his armamentarium. He was especially fertile in employing new machinery.

In 1868, he was married to Sarah Mason, of Boston, who survives him. They had eight children, of whom six are living; namely, Eloise and Dr. George S., of Boston; S. Hasket, of San Francisco; Robert M. and Augustin, of New York; and Arthur L., of New Orleans.

DAVID W. CHEEVER.

APPOINTMENTS.

DR. WILLARD J. DENNO and CHARLES W. BERRY of New York have been appointed sanitary supervisors, and Dr. WILLIAM T. POWER of New York, lecturer on diseases and disorders of the eye, in the State Department of Health.

DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, first assistant physician, Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, has been appointed executive secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene.

RECENT DEATHS.

DR. GEORGE IVISON ROSS, a registered physician of Canton, Mass., died in that town, September 13, aged 67 years. After practising medicine at Canterbury, Conn., he removed in 1885 to Canton, where he had since practised. He is survived by two daughters and a sister.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Medical Education and the Municipal Hospital, by August Schachner, M.D. Reprint.

A Manual of Practical Hygiene, by Charles Harrington, M.D. Lea & Febiger. 1914.

Diseases of the Skin, by Frank Crozer Knowles, M.D. Lea & Febiger. 1914.

Local Anesthesia, by Prof. Dr. Heinrich Braun. Lea & Febiger. 1914.

On the Classification of the Streptococci. Observations on Hemolysin Production by the Streptococci, by Harold W. Lyall. Reprint.

A Septic Sore Throat Epidemic in Cortland and Homer, N. Y., by Charles E. North, Benjamin White, and Oswald T. Avery. Reprint.

Some Experiments in Anaphylaxis with the Lipoids of the Tubercle Bacillus, by Benjamin White. Reprint.

The Clinics of John B. Murphy, M.D. February, 1914. W. B. Saunders Company.

The practice of Pediatrics, by Charles Gilmore Kerley. W. B. Saunders Company. 1914.

Medical Gynecology, by Samuel Wyllis Bandler, M.D. W. B. Saunders Co., 1914.