

Mr. Maurice Caro represented Mr. O'Brien, the district attorney of Suffolk County, and gave an interesting discourse on medical matters from the legal standpoint. About 250 members were present. The meeting was an especially interesting occasion. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

INSTRUCTIVE DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION, BABY HYGIENE ASSOCIATION.

The month of November was characterized by a pronounced and general increase in sickness.

Twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six visits were made by the nurses to 7,720 patients, 2,909 of whom were newly admitted.

This is an increase of 24% in new work over that of November, 1921, a phenomenal jump due not to excessive prevalence of any one disease, but to a notable increase in many.

One of the chief features of the month was the increase in the respiratory diseases, new cases of which rose to 50% more than those of November of last year, the figures being 180 new cases of bronchitis; 135 of pneumonia; 93 of other respiratory diseases. There were also 29 new cases of grippe and 79 of tonsillitis.

Measles also showed an increase, 79 new cases, and whooping cough, 67.

Tuberculosis alone among the chronic diseases showed a slight drop, all the others showing some increase.

Prenatal work has continued to increase, 497 pregnant women being admitted, while more deliveries were attended than during November of last year.

The total number of children now under Baby Hygiene care is 9,366. During the month of November 413 new cases were admitted—an increase of 9% over those of November of last year. Forty-four children were readmitted either at their old stations or at stations in other parts of the city. One hundred and fourteen conferences were held during the month, with a total attendance of 5,010—an average of 44. There was an attendance of 265 at the various classes—posture, nutrition, cooking, etc. Ten thousand two hundred and fifty-six visits were made by nurses and dietitians, and 60 demonstrations were given by the dietitians to individual mothers.

Obituary.

HENRY WHITMAN KILBURN, M.D.

Dr. Henry W. Kilburn, Boston ophthalmologist, died suddenly at Los Angeles, California, December 3, 1922, aged sixty-five.

The son of John and Amanda Maria (Whitman) Kilburn, he was born at Lonsdale, R. I., April 15, 1857. He was a descendant of Thomas Kilburn, who came to this country from Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1645, and settled in Glastonbury, Conn. Dr. Kilburn was graduated from Harvard in 1880 and from Harvard Medical School in 1884, supplementing his medical course by a year's study of ophthalmology in Berlin, Germany. On his return he was house officer at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary until the spring of 1887. He was ophthalmic surgeon at the Lowell Corporation Hospital for two years, then assistant ophthalmic surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, and finally ophthalmologist-in-chief to the Carney Hospital from 1897 to 1907. His reputation was of the highest, being known as one of the best refractionists in the community. He was a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the New England Ophthalmological Society, of which he was president for a year, the Boston Society of the Medical Sciences, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He belonged also to the Harvard Musical Association and the University, Progressive and Episcopalian Clubs. For many years he lived in West Medford. In 1889 he married Miss Harriet Mason Plumer of Boston.

Dr. Kilburn gave up practice in 1916 and had lived much of the time since in Switzerland, returning to Boston every now and then. His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

Miscellany.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

Frederick Müller, Professor of Medicine in Munich, has been called by many the greatest teacher of medicine in the world. He has done much laboratory work during his career; in fact, his first years were spent in the laboratory of Voit, an older German scientist. Just now, when the Germans (and many Americans) are being criticised widely for lack of humanitarianism in the practice of medicine, the following inspired letter from Munich, signed by Dr. Müller, is distinctly timely:

Dear Dr. Lusk:

You write in a recent letter that Benedict [S. R.] holds it to be an anomaly that I, as a clinician, should concern myself with these physiologic problems. The responsibility for this belongs not alone to my training in Voit's laboratory but also and especially to the circumstance that, as physician at the sick bed, my attention is constantly called to the significance of problems of metabolism, and because