

THE MEDICAL BULLETIN

Roy Hunt

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THE MEDICAL BULLETIN is issued quarterly for Doctor Watson's Neglected Patients, a scion society of the Baker Street Irregulars.

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Cover: HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES. From
The Something Hunt, a Sherlockian port-
folio of 10 prints. Privately printed by
Luther Norris, 1967. (c) Roy Hunt

*Wanted: Information, hunches, in-
sights, etc. concerning G. Le Strade.*

*From Baskerville Hall
by Charles F. Hansen*

Those of our membership who missed attending our Silver Blaze race this year missed a very pleasant activity. Fortune, that lovely but fickle jade favored a new winner this time. Last year the Dorns went home in triumph and yours truly was also a modest winner. This year the lovely dame Fortune ignored the Dorns and gave me the cold shoulder but smiled broadly at our august Bursar, John Stephenson, who probably established a new record for winnings among the Patients.

It was, presumably, our last Silver Blaze at Centennial. After the closing of this year's racing season the place is supposed to come down. But worry not, the folks who run Centennial are already building a new track out Aurora way which is supposed to be ready for the beginning of next year's racing season.

The Doctor Watson's Birthday Celebration on September 11th looks like another big success. Once more it is held at the home of the long-suffering Sally and Jim Kurtzman. Last year, for the first time, it was a wet day and the pot-luck was consumed indoors and the famed Croquet contest was abandoned by all but the absolute die-hards, Debbie Laubach, Ron Lies and myself. The other patients enjoyed watching the game from safe and dry quarters indoors while we carried out our traditional game rivalry in the rain. Nutty those Patients! If you don't make it to Watson's birthday you will miss one of our best parties and will miss your chance for some of Roy Hunt's Chili which has quickly become a favorite at this event.

An Exposure by Holmes, Exposed by Lt. Col. Morency R. Dame, BSI

"A man may write at any time if he set himself doggedly to it."

-- Samuel Johnson --

In July of 1982 I and five other members of the Colorado Scion, Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients, journeyed to Kansas City, Missouri to attend a seminar on Sherlock Holmes. Held at Rockhurst College and led by John Bennett Shaw, BSI, the occasion brought together almost one hundred Sherlockians, including a large number of Baker Street Irregulars. It is not my purpose here to critique the seminar, however, I would be remiss if I did not make some comment.. JBS (Big Brother) prepared a fine agenda and kept everything pretty much on schedule. There was a fine mixture of lectures, panels, films and social events. John's presentations were, as always, knowledgeable, thought provoking and frequently humorous.

Dorothy Shaw presented a slide lecture on "Sherlock Holmes in Miniature", featuring the small scale 221B house she had built and furnished. Too bad it was not possible to transport the tiny house to the seminar. The other guest speakers and panelists were all most interesting and presented a great variety of material. It is unfortunate that the list of speakers and their diverse subjects is too long to record here. I am sure Holmes would have granted each a shilling for their efforts. The staff of Rockhurst College were very capable and friendly, their acceptance of a very irregular group contributed to the success of the event.

The seminar schedule was most full, yet Big Brother elected to add a literary contest to the list of events. Entries in the contest were limited to 300 words, selected from a prepared list of subjects. The papers were to be written during free time, of which there was darn little. One night after the scheduled adjournment, at 10:30 p.m., I joined about twenty other stouthearted

individuals in Dorothy and John's suite for some libations and Holmesian musings. At about 2:30 a.m., we vacated the Shaw's smoke filled rooms and headed for our own beds. I was about to retire when I remembered the literary contest, if only to support the concept of full participation. After a few minutes of reflection on the list of topics I selected one and developed the paper that follows.

I noted when I finished the paper that it was just over 200 words, so I did some tailoring and finalized a paper of 221(Basic) words. I made a footnote on my paper, pointing out that it was written in the middle of the night and had a fortuitous number of words, suitable to the theme of the seminar. I was most pleasantly pleased and surprised the next day to have my little paper selected for third prize, out of four awards. The judges commented that although they had read my footnote, they felt that nocturnal activities for Holmes and his followers were quite to be expected, and that 221 words were no more than appropriate. They stated that the footnotes were ignored and the paper judged solely on its content.

And so we have as written that night: (next page) →

Fellow Sherlockians, I ask you to raise your glasses to a lady. This lady was long suffering, a much put upon woman who loved her tenants despite their obvious shortcomings.

She put up with strange visitors at all hours; street arabs running in and out, chemical stinks, bullet holes in the plaster and various other alarms and incursions.

Holmes at one point praised her with the statement, "She has as good an idea of breakfast as any Scots-woman."

To Mrs. Hudson - landlady extraordinaire.

Toast given by Charles Ford Hansen

Wilson, the Notorious Canary-trainer

by Lt. Col. Morency R. Dame

(Colonel Lysander Stark)

In BLAC, speaking of some of Holmes's cases, Watson wrote, "---to his arrest of Wilson, the notorious canary-trainer,---". This is another Watsonian slip of the pen, Holmes did not cause the arrest of Wilson, he only exposed Wilson's clever duplicity.

Holmes produced evidence that Wilson had perpetrated a sham of a most unusual and perverse nature, which when revealed would make Wilson a notorious figure.

It seems Wilson was a recognized and successful producer of animal acts for the music halls of London. He was particularly known for an act featuring a singing canary and a piano playing mouse. Perched on a miniature grand piano the canary sang, but alas, not with chirps, or trills, but with words! At the keyboard sat a lively grey mouse, also endowed with unusual musical talent, the ability to play almost any piece requested from the audience.

Holmes, however, was able to expose Wilson as the master mind behind a despicable deception. Wilson was not a canary-trainer! The canary could not sing, not even warble, let alone sing words. Wilson was a mouse-trainer, teaching the mouse to play many pieces with accomplishment. But he also trained the mouse to do the singing. The subtle perversion being that the mouse was a ventriloquist!

When exposed Wilson fled to America and became a very successful meat paker.

(Note: 221 Basic words written at 3:00 a.m. 11 July 1982, after a most happy gathering in Dorothy and Big Brother's digs.)

Four Concordances Compared

by Charles Hansen

To my knowledge, which is admittedly incomplete, there exist in this country, now, four works intended as more or less complete and definitive concordances, or encyclopedias, of the complete Sherlockian Canon. The earliest of these is one by the late, great Sherlockian, Jan Finley Christ. This rare item, An Irregular Guide to Sherlock of Baker Street, was published in the form of small pamphlets, and is long out of print. Unfortunately, this is lacking from my collection, and it cannot be included in this evaluation. Years ago, I did examine it, and in bulk alone, it cannot compare with the more recent volumes. Wordage is a poor tool for comparison, but the little pamphlets could not possibly contain the number of subjects contained in the others.

The other three which I will evaluate are, in order of their publication:

Sherlock Holmes, ESQ. and John H. Watson, M.D. An Encyclopaedia of Their Affairs, by Orlando Park, Northwestern University Press, 1962;

The Encyclopaedia Sherlockiana, by Jack Tracy, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York, 1977;

Who's Who in Sherlock Holmes, by Scott R. Bullard and Michael Leo Collins. Taplinger Publishing Company, New York, 1980.

In an effort to make this evaluation as objective as possible, I have chosen six words, names of people, places or things, and to enable the reader to evaluate for himself, I will state that no pre-scanning was done with the article in mind, and the references were not chosen to give any advantage to one or another. The subjects chosen might be improved upon, I make no claims to being either scholarly or scientific, but too careful a selection might lead to favoring one book over the others.

Certain subjects, including Holmes and Watson, were deliberately eliminated as the authors would have much to say of them, and I do not intend for this treatise to resemble a book.

The reference words selected for this comparison were: Irene Adler, Cocaine, K.K.K., Poison, Snake and Tapanuli Fever. The last was chosen because none could logically, have much to say about it. I was curious to know what they would say. We will take the references in the order given and the books in the order of publication: Park, Tracy, and Bullard/Collins.

Adler, Irene,

Park - To H she was always the woman. Born in New Jersey in 1858. A contralto with experience at La Scala, and Prima Donna of the Warsaw Imperial Opera. Met King of Bohemia at Warsaw and once a photograph was taken with them together. Retiring from her Operatic career, she came to Briony Lodge, Serpentine Avenue in St. John's Wood, London. The King wanted the photograph but Irene would not give it to him. By a ruse H trapped her into revealing where she had hidden the photograph. She disguised herself as a boy and accosted H later. She married Godfrey Norton with H present as a disguised witness. When the Nortons departed England, she left H a letter and the King a photograph of herself. The latter H asked for and received from the King (Scandal in Bohemia).

Tracy - (1858-? 1890), the well-known operatic contralto and adventuress, born in New Jersey. She sang at La Scala and was prima donna of the Imperial Opera of Warsaw before retiring from the operatic stage. In Warsaw she became involved with the King of Bohemia, received several indiscreet letters, and was photographed with him. She threatened to use the photo to create a scandal which would end the King's wedding plans, and Sherlock Holmes was then engaged to procure it. She fled London with her newly-wed husband Godfrey Norton, leaving a promise not to make use of the photograph (SCAN).

A precious snuff box, given him by the King, served Holmes as a souvenir of the case, the only one in which Watson had known Holmes to fail (IDEN). Watson observed that the case had been free of legal crime (BLUE). Holmes identified himself to Von Bork as he who brought about the "separation" between Irene Adler and the King of Bohemia (LAST). He claimed to have been beaten four times by 1887 -- "three times by men and once by a woman" (FIVE). To Sherlock Holmes Irene Adler was always the woman (SCAN).

Bullard/Collins - She had become romantically involved with the King of Bohemia in Warsaw. They grew apart, but prior to his marriage to the second daughter of the King of Scandinavia, Adler refused to give up a compromising photograph of them both. She endured burglary and assault at the hands of the King's agents, but yielded up nothing. Eventually the King sought Holmes's aid in recovering the picture. Adler was able to best Holmes in a battle of wits, thus winning his everlasting esteem. She married Mr. Godfrey Norton. Holmes had the following information concerning her in his massive index: "Born in New Jersey in the year 1858. Contralto-hum! La Scala, hum! Prima Donna Imperial Opera of Warsaw-Yes! Retired from operatic stage-ha! Living in London -quite so!" Still, of all the accolades she ever received, it must be thought that one in particular held special significance: "To Sherlock Holmes she is always the woman. I have seldom heard him mention her under any other name. In his eyes she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex." At the time of A Scandal in Bohemia, her address in London was Briony Lodge, Serpentine Avenue, St. John's Wood. A Scandal in Bohemia I, 346, 354; see also A Case of Identity, I, 405; His Last Bow, II, 802. (Note: these page references in Bullard/Collins are to the two volume Annotated Sherlock Holmes by Baring-Gould).

Cocaine,

Park - H gave himself an injection of a .7 % solution, and W remonstrated (Sign of Four). An occasional dose was used (Yellow Face).

Tracy - Cocaine, a white crystalline drug prepared from the leaves of the South American coca plant. It has a stimulating and exhilarating effect upon the user which is followed later by depression, and its use tends to breed a dangerous habit.

During their early association, Watson dismissed the suspicion that Holmes was addicted to the use of some narcotic (STUD), but for many years Holmes was a habitué of cocaine (FIVE, SCAN, SIGN, TWIS, YELL), alternating between "drowsiness" of the drug and "the fierce energy of his own keen nature" (SCAN). Watson often favored him with his medical views of the taking of cocaine (TWIS), calling him a "self-poisoner" (FIVE), and Holmes admitted that the influence of the drug was physically a bad one (SIGN). A litter of syringes was scattered over the mantelpiece in his bedroom (DYI for he took it subcutaneously (SIGN). For years Watson weaned him from the drug mania, but he was well aware that the fiend was not dead but sleeping; and that the sleep was a light one, and the waking near during periods of idleness (MISS).

Watson writes that in 1897 Holmes's constitution showed signs of giving away in the face of constant hard work and "occasional indiscretions of his own" (DEVI), and that he was himself an institution in Holmes's life like the violin, the shag tobacco, the index books, "and others perhaps less excusable" (CREE). See also MORPHINE; also HOLMES, SHERLOCK subheaded character.

Bullard/Collins

"Sherlock Holmes took his bottle from the corner of the mantelpiece, and his hypodermic needle from its neat morocco case. With his long, white, nervous fingers he adjusted the delicate needle, and rolled back his left shirt-cuff. For some little time his eyes rested thoughtfully on the sinewy forearm and wrist, all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture

marks. Finally, he thrust the sharp point home, pressed down the tiny piston, and sank back into the velvet-lined arm-chair with a sigh of satisfaction.

"Three times a day for many months I had witnessed this performance, but custom had not reconciled my mind to it. On the contrary, from day to day I had become more irritable at the sight, and my conscience swelled nightly within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest....

"Which is it today', I asked 'morphine or cocaine'?"

"It is cocaine,' he said, 'A seven-per cent solution. Would you care to try it'?" The Sign of Four, I, 610; see also The Yellow Face, I, 575.

K. K. K.

Park - Ku Klux Klan sent five orange pips with its initials on the envelope to Elias Openshaw March 10, 1883, and after his death they sent the same with a message to Joseph Openshaw January 5, 1885, and after his death they sent the same to John Openshaw in September 1887. John met his death at their hands as well. Cf. Captain James Calhoun (Five Orange Pips).

Tracy - Ku Klux Klan, a secret society found in the southern part of the United States about 1866. The primary object of the society was social improvement, but its political purpose was to intimidate Negroes and those who favored the government's reconstruction measures, and thus to prevent them from voting. Many outrages were committed by them, and in 1871 the government took active steps to break up the organization. The description found in Holmes American Encyclopaedia is almost wholly false (FIVE).

Bullard/Collins - Holmes traced to the Ku Klux Klan the series of mysterious letters that had foreshadowed death for two generations of Openshaws. Holmes referred to his American encyclopedia for specific information about the Klan; "A name derived from a fanciful resemblance to the sound produced by cocking a rifle. This terrible secret society was formed by some ex-Confederate soldiers in the Southern States after the Civil War, and it rapidly formed local branches in different parts of the country, notably Tennessee, Louis-

iana, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Its power was used for political purposes principally for the terrorizing of the negro voters, and the murdering or driving from the country those who opposed its views." The Five Pips. I 400.

Poison

Park - H said that E. J. Drebber was poisoned. Le-strade found two pills in Strangerson's room at Halliday's Private Hotel. H used a long-sick terrier which his landlady wanted put away, to demonstrate that one pill was harmless and one was poison. Cf. dog: also Dolsky (Study in Scarlett). Bartholomew Sholto was killed by a poisoned dart shot by Tonga at Pondicherry Lodge, and later a police inspector was similarly dealt with on the Thames (Sign of Four). Anna took poison when she was about to be arrested for the murder of Willoughby Smith (Pince-Nez). Carlo, a spaniel, was experimentally poisoned (Vampire).

Tracy - any substance which, introduced into the body, produces dangerous or deadly effects.

Watson observed that Holmes was "well up" in his knowledge of BELLADONNA, OPIUM, and poisons generally, and Holmes confessed that he dabbled with them a good deal (STUD).

Watson called him a "self-poisoner" by cocaine and tobacco (FIVE), and characterized opium as such (YWIS). Young Stamford declared that Holmes would give a friend a pinch of ALKALOID just to observe its effects (STUD).

The Tregennis family were all poisoned with DEVIL'S FOOT ROOT (DEVI), and Paul Kratides died of charcoal poisoning (GREE). Bartholomew Sholto was killed with a substance resembling STRYCHNINE (SIGN), Enoch Drebber with an alkaloid extracted from a South American Arrow poison (STUD). Holmes investigated the Camberwell Poisoning case (FIVE) and remarked that the most winning woman he ever knew was hanged for poisoning three little children for their insurance money (SIGN). He said

that the forceable administration of poison was by no means a new thing in criminal annals (STUD).

Morgan was known as a poisoner (EMPT). Julia Stoner's body was examined for poison, but without effect (SPEC), and Holmes suspected Holy Peters would use it to kill Lady Frances Carfax (LADY); see CHLOROFORM. The Daily Telegraph alluded airily to AQUA TOFANA in its editorial about the Drebber affair (STUD).

The woman Anna committed suicide by poison (GOLD), and Josiah Amberley attempted it (RETI). Holmes remarked that the rejuvenescent serum Professor Presbury was taking had "a passing but highly poisonous effect" (REE). Inspector Gregory said that Ned Hunter had been poisoned (SILV), meaning the boy had been drugged with opium, for in all likelihood there was no intent to do permanent harm.

Culverton Smith attempted to kill Holmes by bacterial poisoning (DYIN). Young Jack Ferguson poisoned his infant half-brother, through not fatally, for the baby's mother sucked out the poison in imitation of the legend of Eleanor of Castile (d. 1290), wife of Edward I, who sucked a wound in her husband's arm to draw poison from it (SUSS); see CURARE. Eugenia Ronder sent Holmes a bottle of PRUSSIC ACID as a pledge not to take her own life (VEIL).

Bullard/Collins - Poison is not listed

Snake

Park - Snake is not listed

Tracy - Dr. Grimsby Roylott committed a murder through the agency of a SWAMP ADDER (SPEC). Henry Wood called his mongoose Teddy a "snakecatcher" (CROO). The box sent Holmes by Culverton Smith contained a poisoned spring like a viper's tooth (DYIN). Charles Augustus Milverton impressed Holmes the same way the serpents in the Zoo did (CHAR), and John Openshaw confessed he felt like a rabbit being approached by a snake (FIVE). See COBRA; VIPER; also SLOW-WORM.

Bullard/Collins - Snake is not listed

Book Review

Dracula's Diary by Michael Geare and Michael Corby,
Beaufort Books, New York,

This is a book you would probably miss on the shelves, and unless you read the bottom right hand corner of the dust jacket, you would not relate the edition to Sherlock Holmes. Up to that point you would have been very fortunate indeed.

If you do as I did, and purchase the book, it would be the same as rising from your bed to let the bat scratching at your window into your room. A terrible ordeal would befall you. In this case, the reading of the book.

Perhaps if one was to wear a rope of garlic around the neck, sit in front of a mirror, have handy a stake and a mallet, a crucifix, a vial of holy water, and only read during the daylight, then, and only then, this book might reach the lowest of expectations.

Dracula's Diary, the book explains, was found in a hen house covered with "the natural functions of Roumanian roosters." Obviously, they had read the book.

J.E.S.



From the Bottom of the Bag by John E. Stephenson

An urgent call went out to all members of the Out-Patients: "We have an author in town and he will be at Chuck Hansen's at 7:00 P.M. tonight!" It is Jack Tracy, author of the Encyclopaedia Sherlociana, Subcutaneously My Dear Watson among others, and founder and publisher of Gaslight Press.

The Bag was pulled from the shelf, dusted off, and quickly filled with over a dozen books for Jack to autograph.

At Chuck's, Jack was most gracious, and signed each volume with a personal touch that pleased this neglected book collector. Then another treat - off to Pizza Heaven to have dinner with Jack and to listen to many delightful stories about Sherlock Holmes subjects.

What a lovely evening and a rare Sherlockian treat! Thanks to Chuck for the call, and thanks to Jack Tracy for a memorable evening.



PHRENOLOGY.

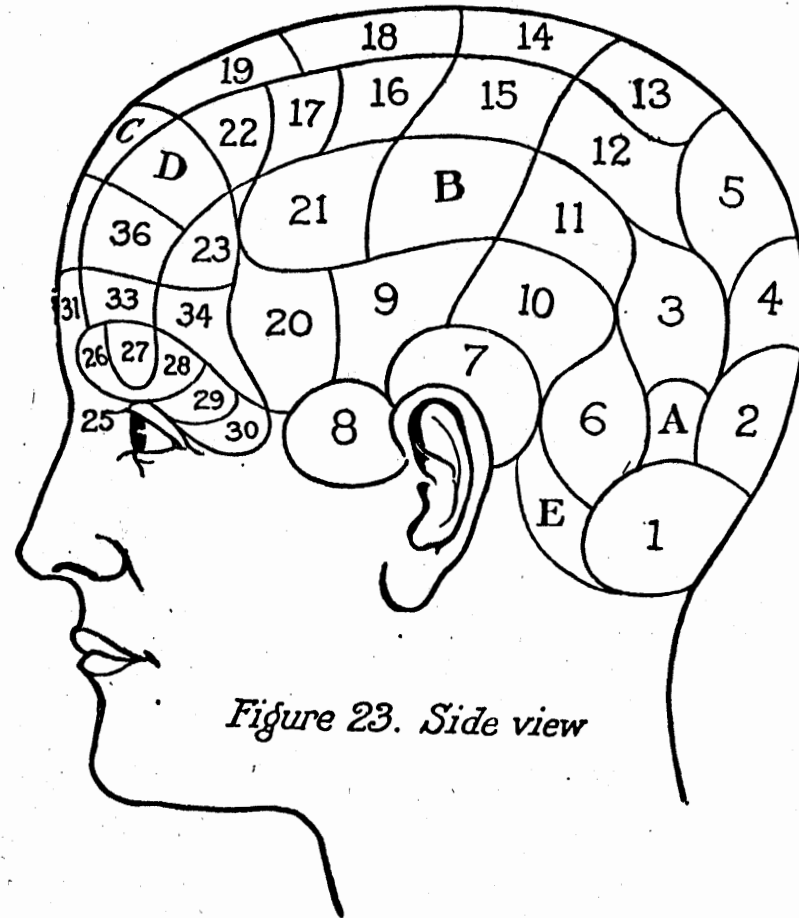
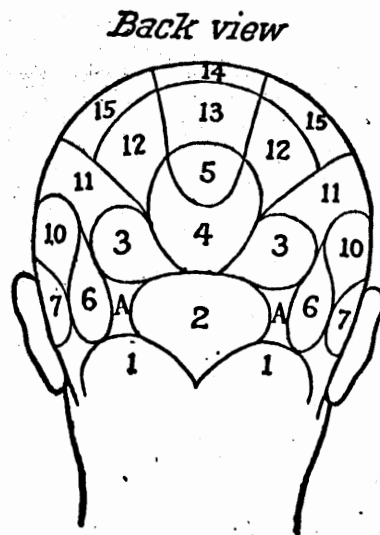
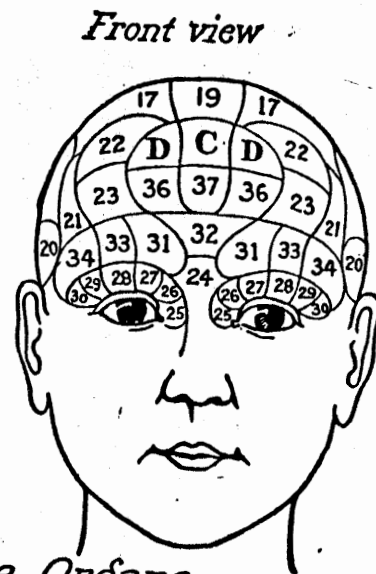


Figure 23. Side view



Back view



Front view

Location of the Organs.

If **Self-Knowledge** be, as wise men in all ages have considered it, the most important and useful of all learning, then Phrenology, which furnishes the key to this knowledge, is the most important and useful of all sciences. It enables us to measure our own capacity, to ascertain our strong and our weak points, how to cultivate the faculties which are deficient or inactive, and how to restrain or control excessive or perverted action. Knowing ourselves aright, we can set about the work of self-improvement understandingly and with the best prospects of full success.

Next to a knowledge of ourselves is that of our fellow-men, and especially of those with whom we live in close relations of love, friendship, or business, and with whom we are brought into daily and hourly contact. Much of our happiness and of our success in life depends upon the character of our intercourse with them. To make that intercourse pleasant and profitable we must understand their characters. Phrenology enables us to do this, and thus makes us masters of the situation.

Invaluable as to the Education of the Child.—The parent and the teacher will find Phrenology an invaluable guide in the training of the young. What folly can be greater than that of applying the same sort of discipline and mode of culture to all children alike; yet the teacher or the parent who knows nothing of Phrenology is almost sure to fall into this error. On the other hand, those who have taken Phrenology as a guide, adapt their teachings to the peculiar mental organization of each pupil, and in governing him are not at a loss to what faculties to appeal when he needs to be restrained or brought back from any wrong course. They do not strive to suppress any faculty, knowing that all are God-given and bestowed for a good purpose; but they aim to educate and discipline them, bringing, if possible, the lower into due subordination to the higher. No one is well fitted to become a teacher or a parent who does not understand the science of the mind and the art of character reading.

Choice of a Pursuit.—In choosing a pursuit Phrenology is of the utmost value. Some persons are fitted for one thing and some for another. A few are found who can do almost anything—are nearly

as well fitted for one branch of business as another. Phrenology enables us to decide what pursuit to choose for a child. We consult his organization and find out what his natural tendencies, tastes, and capacities are, and instead of making a poor preacher, an indifferent lawyer, or a blundering doctor of a youth whom nature intended for a first-rate mechanic, engineer, or business man, we allow the boy's own natural predilections to be our guide in choosing a calling for him. Therefore take time and make yourself perfectly familiar with this very important science; it will make your life a success as well as that of your children.

The Groups and Their Functions.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. DOMESTIC. | 4. MORAL. |
| 2. ANNUAL. | 5. SELF-PERFECTING. |
| 3. ASPIRING. | 6. REFLECTIVE. |
| 7. PERCEPTIVE. | |

How to Find the Organs.—The locations of the perceptive organs and most of the others lying at the base of the brain are readily determined by means of our diagram (fig. 23) and descriptions; the eyes, the eyebrows, the ears, or the occipital protuberance, as the case may be, furnishing a convenient point of departure from which each may be reached with little chance for error. The exact situations of those lying farther from these fixed points are less easily determined by the beginner.

Draw a line perpendicularly upward from the opening of the ear; you first cross Destructiveness, which lies above and partly behind the ear. When large, there will be great width of brain between the ears, and a swelling out of the organ just over the orifice of the ear; when small, the head will be narrow between the ears, with no protuberance at the point designated. Next above this, and three-quarters of an inch from the top of the ear, you come upon the fore part of Secretiveness. Extending this line upward, you pass over Sublimity and Conscientiousness, and at the top of the head strike the fore part of Firmness, which, when large, gives a fullness to the crown. Taking this as another fixed point, you can readily determine the location of the other organs on the median line, and each side of it. Between Self-Esteem and Inhabitiveness, on this central line, is Continuity, which, being generally small, is usually marked by a depression at that point, and is thus easy to find.

To find Cautiousness, another important point to fix correctly in the mind, draw a line perpendicularly upward from the back part of the ear, and just where the head begins to round off to form the top, you will come upon that organ. Forward of Cautiousness, and in a line with it, are Sublimity, Ideality, and Mirthfulness.

Between Firmness and Benevolence is Veneration, in the center of the top-head. When this middle part rounds out and rises above the parts next before and behind it, Veneration is larger than Firmness and Benevolence. Below Veneration are the two organs of Hope and Spirituality.

Above Alimentiveness, and the fore part of Destructiveness, is Acquisitiveness.

A horizontal line drawn backward from the outer angle of the eye strikes at the center of the back-head the upper part of the organ of Parental Love. An inch or a little less below this point is the occipital protuberance, which denotes by its degree of development the power of endurance, and activity of the muscular system. It is large in great walkers. On each side of this, and just below, is the organ of Amativeness, giving thickness to the neck below and between the ears.

With these points fixed in the mind, you will be enabled to find the organs; but must learn to distinguish the *form* of each and its *appearance* when developed in different proportions to the others.

We have referred to our diagrams, symbolical head, and bust, but these can only show the situation of the organs on some particular head, taken as a model, and it is impossible by means of them to convey more information than we have thus conveyed. The different appearances in all the varieties of relative size must be discovered by inspecting numbers of heads and comparing one with another.

Definition of the Organs.

1. Amativeness.—Love between the sexes, desire to marry. This organ is situated in the base of the back-head as shown (No. 1, fig. 23). A large cerebellum or hump is usually accompanied by a massive chin indicative of strength, vital stamina and ardor of passion.

RESTRAINT.—The excesses to which this propensity often leads are not always referable to the excessive development of the organ in the brain. The true cause is often gastric irritation and an inflamed state of the blood. A too stimulating diet; liquors, coffee, and tobacco, and the excitements of sensational life, are the principal causes of this unhealthy condition. The first step is to remove these causes. Abandon the stimulants, withdraw from social excitements and cultivate the society of people living a quieter and more sober and natural life. Bathing and exercise in the open air, with a rather spare and cooling diet, will aid in restoring the system to a healthy tone.

A. Conjugality.—Matrimony, love of one, union for life.

LOCATION.—This organ is situated in the lower part of the back-head (A, fig. 23), just above Amativeness. It does not admit of pictorial illustration, except merely to indicate its place.

CULTIVATION.—To develop this organ strive to center all hopes, interests and plans for life in the one already beloved, and not let new faces awaken new loves.

2. Parental Love.—Regard for offspring, pets, etc.

LOCATION.—The organ of Parental Love, or Philoprogenitiveness, is situated above the middle part of the cerebellum (2, fig. 23).

CULTIVATION.—To cultivate this organ one should court the society of children, play with them and enter into their sports and games, sympathize with them in their joys and griefs, being tender and indulgent toward them. Those who have no children should adopt one or more, or provide some suitable pets.

3. Friendship.—Adhesiveness, sociability, love of society.

LOCATION.—This organ is situated at the posterior edge of the parietal bone (3, fig. 23).

CULTIVATION.—Friendship may be cultivated by associating freely with those around us, going into society, keeping the heart open to all social influences.

4. Inhabitiveness.—Love of home and country.

LOCATION.—Inhabitiveness is located between Parental Love and Continuity, on the back part of the head (4, fig. 23).

CULTIVATION.—Make home attractive and cultivate a love of it by planting trees and shrubs, and by dwelling on the associations connected with it. Reading history of one's country and cherishing just pride in its greatness and glory.

5. Continuity.—One thing at a time, consecutiveness.

LOCATION.—Continuity is situated next above Inhabitiveness and below Self-Esteem (5, fig. 23).

CULTIVATION.—Have an arrangement of work or business as will compel continuous attention to one thing, or a steady adherence to one line of conduct. Let it be "one thing at a time."

E. Vitativeness.—Love and tenacity of life, dread of death.

LOCATION.—(E, fig. 23).

CULTIVATION.—The constant contemplation of the pleasures and advantages of life in the largest possible measure, or to do good by living will increase this organ.

RESTRAINT.—A morbid love of this life should be held in check by cultivating faith in God and in a better life to come.

6. Combativeness.—Resistance, defense, courage, opposition.

LOCATION.—This lies behind and above the ears (fig. 23) at 6. Its office is to give the will and ability to overcome obstacles, contend for rights. If it be necessary to fight for these objects, it gives the pluck to do it.

CULTIVATION.—To cultivate, one should rather court encounters with whatever has a tendency to call out a spirit of opposition.

RESTRAINT.—To restrain Combativeness requires the controlling power of the intellect and the moral sentiments, which should be

placed as guards over it before it bursts into flame, the rising spirit of anger and contention.

7. Destructiveness.—Executiveness, force, energy.

LOCATION.—Destructiveness (7, fig. 23) is situated immediately above the ear.

RESTRAINT.—To restrain, cultivate Benevolence, a mild and forgiving spirit, avoid killing anything, and take but little animal food and no alcoholic liquors.

8. Alimentiveness.—Appetite, hunger, love of eating.

LOCATION.—It is situated (fig. 23), immediately in front of the upper part of the ear.

RESTRAINT.—To restrain this is difficult. It requires the exercise of the higher organs, whose action will hold the appetites in check. The temptations of rich, highly seasoned food should be avoided. "Eat to live, rather than live to eat."

9. Acquisitiveness.—Accumulation, frugality, economy.

LOCATION.—This organ is situated on the side of the head next above Alimentiveness (9, fig. 23).

CULTIVATION.—Some plan must be made to compel a more prudent and saving course. Keeping a strict account of personal expenses, balancing cash accounts frequently, will remind one how the money goes and wherein much of it might be saved.

RESTRAINT.—The only way to restrain this is by cultivating the higher faculties and sentiments; bringing their influence to bear upon them; keeping them in due subjection.

10. Secretiveness.—Discretion, reserve, policy, management.

LOCATION.—The organ of this propensity is situated at the inferior edge of the parietal bone (10, fig. 23).

CULTIVATION.—There must be a constant effort to suppress injudicious out-gushings of feeling. Impulse must be kept in check by Cautiousness and reason.

RESTRAINT.—A more frank, open and straightforward manner should be cultivated, and constant effort be made to give hearty expression to thought and feeling.

11. Cautiousness.—Prudent, provision, watchfulness.

LOCATION.—The place of this organ is on the upper, lateral and posterior part of the head (11, fig. 23).

CULTIVATION.—By intellectual effort one may arouse Cautiousness and promote its development. The disastrous results of indiscretion, carelessness and recklessness should be kept before the mind, and a more prudent and watchful policy resolved upon.

RESTRAINT.—Reason should tell us that excessive Cautiousness inclines us to magnify dangers, and to be over-anxious; we should therefore adopt a bold and decided course of action and promote a more daring spirit.

(To be continued)

Tapanuli Fever

Park - W had never heard of it (Dying Detective).

Tracy - a disease Watson confesses he had never heard of (DYIN). Tapanuli is a region of northwest Sumatra.

Bullard/Collins - Said Holmes to Watson, "What do you know, pray, of Tapanuli Fever? What do you know of the Black Formosa Corruption"?

"I have never heard of either," replied the good doctor The Adventure of the Dying Detective, I, 441.

The passages selected for comparison being completed, let us analyze the results. We will begin by comparing the wordage of each authority for each subject chosen:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Park</u>	<u>Tracy</u>	<u>Bullard/Collins</u>
Irene Adler	135	190	217
Cocaine	23	242	177
K.K.K.	66	77	122
Poison	82	310	00
Snake	0	74	0
Tapanuli Fever	8	17	39
Totals:	<u>314</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>555</u>

While in volume of wordage, Tracy has the obvious edge, this is not the best tool for evaluation. What the words say is more important than how many. Let us examine what they tell us about the woman. Bullard/Collins have the most to say, Park the least, but all three seem to give us the essential facts. When and where she was born, who and what she was, and her function in the story are given by all three, as well as the fact of Holmes's deep respect for her. The score seems to be about equal. We could give Bullard/Collins a slight edge for including pagination references, but Tracy gives more references.

On the subject of cocaine, Park tells us only that Holmes at times used a 7% solution and that Watson objected. Tracy tells us what the substance is, what are its effects and after effects as well as telling of Holmes use of the drug and Watson's distress and long fight to wean him from the drug.

Bullard/Collins give us a long quote from Watson, but actually no more pertinent information than Park gave, I think all honor for the subject of cocaine go to Tracy.

In the next subject, the Ku Klux Klan, Park gives a satisfactory skeletal framework of the story, but no additional information about the society.

Tracy, on the other hand, does not bother to tell us the story, to which he refers, but does give us accurate information on the organization at the time, and informs us that the information given from Holmes's American encyclopedia is almost entirely false and misleading.

Bullard/Collins give us, again, a summary of the story and then quote the false information from Holmes's American encyclopedia. Bullard/Collins give us the greatest wordage, but Tracy gives us the most information. Cheers for Tracy!

On the subject of poison, Park mentions the case of Drebber, Sholto, the woman Anna, and the spaniel, Carlo.

Tracy mentions these, plus discussing Holmes's knowledge of the subject, the cases of Tregennis, Kratides, Stoner, Carfax, Amberley, Presbury, Hunter, Culverton Smith, Freguson, and Ronder, plus references to various poisons, to history, and a definition of poison.

Bullard/Collins do not list poison as a subject, and looking up the poisons referred to in Tracy, each of which he treats individually, only opium is listed in our third treatise. All the roses definitely go to Tracy.

Snake is not listed in either Park or Bullard/Collins. Tracy gives us the references wherever snakes are mentioned, or personal snakelike reactions of characters plus references to swamp adder, cobra, viper and slow-

worm, as well as the stories. Again, Tracy gets all of the honors.

On the subject of Tapanuli Fever, snatched out of thin air on the belief that none of our sources would have much to say about it, and that it might help separate the men from the boys, we find that, in a way, such proved to be the case. Park gives us the reference to the story and that Watson had never heard of it - probably nobody else but Sherlockians have either - but that is it. Tracy does this too, but goes further: he supplies the to me fascinating information that Tapanuli is a region in the northwestern portion of the Island of Sumatra. Bullard/Collins refer us to the quotes from the Dying Detective, and the page reference, but that is all. Once more, the kudos are awarded to Tracy.

By this time the reader will understand and, may even approve of my bias toward Jack Tracy's Encyclopaedia Sherlockiana. I selected the subjects, to be compared "off the top of my head" so to speak, so I could not accuse myself of favoritism. All are remarkable works, undoubted works of love, and their production exacting and time-consuming. All are good, however, if one wishes to purchase only one such reference work, the choice should be an easy one.

Quotations from the above books were made without permission of the authors or their publishers. Sherlockians are usually very kind in this regard, and none of the books contains the well-known prohibitions so often found in the front of books.

The author of this treatise begs the pardon of the four authors and their representatives and begs forgiveness for doing this without advance permission.

#

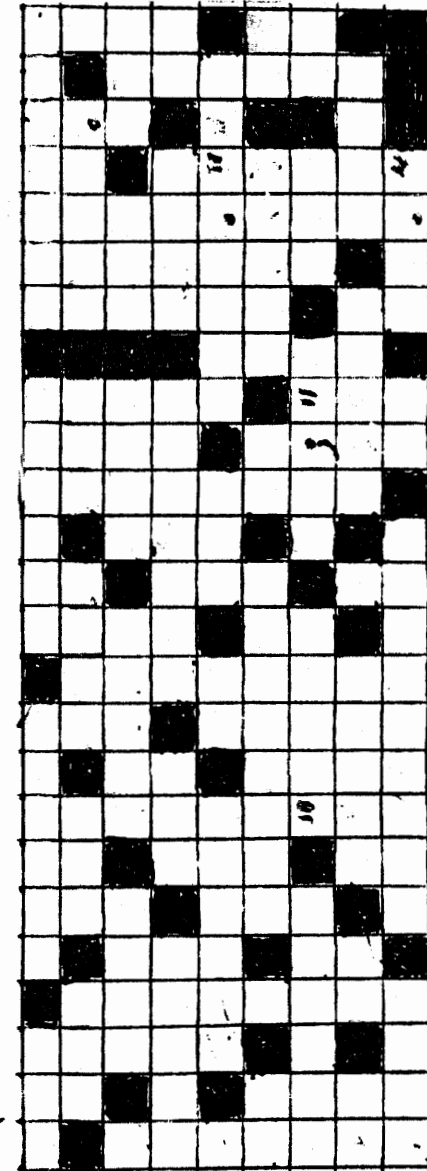
Thank you, Mr. and Mrs. Kurtzman, for again hosting Dr. Watson's birthday party. We all had a wonderful time.
The Patients

LETTER DROP PUZZLE

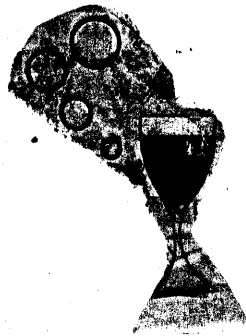
by d. ellis.

Letters for the words in the Canonical quote below are in their correct vertical rows, however, they are out of order. Rearrange them in the grid below the letters. Spaces between the words have been blacked out, and punctuation is included.

A	D	H	I	I	R		
C	E	O	T	T	W		
I	F	P	S				
C	D	N	N	P	U		
A	A	A	E	I	M	O	
B	E	E	H	L	M	P	T
C	H	I	N	S	T	U	U
A	C	I	O				
A	D	N	N	R	S	S	
E	E	E	F	I	I	R	S
B	E	H	L	M	O	S	V
G	H	I	L	O	T		
A	H	N	N	N	O	T	
D	E	H	I	O	O	T	
E	I	I	F	H	H	P	S
A	G	G	O	R	T	T	U
D	E	E	I	R	S	S	
A	E	E	M	N	R	T	W
A	A	G	L	O	S	U	
D	E	H	N	Q	S	Y	
A	D	I	M	O	T		
A	A	A	E	E	I	R	S
B	C	C	E	H	R	V	
A	A	H	H	O	S	T	
E	E	F	H	I	P	T	T



TOAST



I'd like to propose a toast:

Fortunate are we for the initial failures in life; those individuals whose chosen calling ends in failure. If it were not for an unsuccessful medical practice, we would not have had a highly successful literary agent.

Here's to that Literary Agent, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Toast given by Stan Moskal at Dr. Watson's birthday party 9-11-1983.

In THE SIGN OF THE FOUR, Holmes told Watson "Like all other arts, the Science of Deduction and Analysis is one which only can be acquired by long and patient study, nor is life long enough to allow any mortal to attain the highest possible perfection in it."

Let us salute the Master Detective, and toast his 130 years of study.

To the Master.

Toast written by Dorothy Ellis for Dr. Watson's birthday party 9-11-1983

Bulletin Board

Virginia Knight recently retired from Marathon Oil Company. This is important to Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients since Virginia very kindly types our Bulletin for years (1975-1978) at a price we could afford _ free.

Our group gave Virginia a \$25.00 gift certificate as a token of our gratitude. The following note was received from her which will please all of the Neglected Ones:

June 16, 1983

To Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients:

I too deduct that I owe you a big thank you. I had fun typing your publication and learning about all your goings on. What a pleasant surprise to receive your note and check. Your thoughtfulness was very much appreciated.

Here's to bigger and better deductions!

Virginia Knight

Tom Walker, the artist who drew the Medical Bulletin cover for the Autumn 1982 issue is a son-in-law of Roy Hunt, another fine artist.

The Walkers live in White Bear Lake, St. Paul, Minn. Tom works now for the Safety Division of Burlington-Northern in the art department doing safety posters and other artwork. He has worked for BN for 20 years and looks very likely now, to be transferred again to Kansas City.



Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients
2851 So. Reed Street
Denver CO 80227

To: