

addition, *plus* mist. ferri et quinae, thrice a day. They are encouraged to get out of bed as soon as they feel fit to do so, as drainage is assured while standing, sitting, walking, or lying. Considering the rapidity with which these patients convalesce it is reasonable to hope that, in future, the opportunities for practising an "Estlander" or a decortication of pleura will be few and far between.

APPENDIX.

Since the above was sent for publication I have had various opportunities of confirming the statements therein contained. I wish now to add my most recent experience.

J. H. Q., aged 45, clerk, suffering from right "encysted" empyema—a diagnosis established by exploring needle striking pus in the tenth right intercostal space in the posterior scapular line.

On August 15th, 1922, a light dose of "open" ether was administered to the patient, who had been placed on an operating table (heated by electricity as previously mentioned by me in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, February 4th, 1922). With needle puncture as centre a 3-inch incision was made, and over a pint of pus evacuated from a cavity bounded in the axillary border by the eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs, which were distinctly visible through the wound, roofed over by the inferior border of the non-collapsing right lung, which was seen adherent, in the axillary area, to the parietal pleura about the level of the lower border of the seventh rib, the diaphragm, with its dome in obvious perspective, forming the floor, and what was described above as a potential sulcus—namely, the posterior angle formed by the parieto-diaphragmatic pleural reflection—was palpably converted into an actual dependent pus fossa.

As the opening by incision seemed to provide ample room for drainage, resection of rib was omitted—a welcome coincidence as the patient was in a weak toxic condition. Temperature 102°, pulse 110.

Two large wisps of silkworm gut were inserted, transfixed by safety-pins, and dry dressing applied. The operation was completed in one minute.

Third Morning.—Free discharge had taken place since operation. One wisp removed; no pent-up pus followed its extraction. Temperature remaining at normal. Full diet given.

Seventh Day.—The vista, per wound, of "axillary" ribs had completely disappeared—the lung having visibly and audibly (auscultation) expanded downwards along the axillary border, completely obliterating the outer segment of the cavity.

Fourteenth Day.—Marked contraction had taken place—the track of wisp solely remained, the probe passing inwards and slightly upwards and forwards, between the dome of diaphragm and expanding lung, towards the spine. Air heard entering right base in a normal manner and through a normal extent in the axillary line.

Twenty-first Day.—Wisp had to be reduced to a few doubled strands. Sinus daily closing in without any internal flask pocket. Slight discharge. The patient was allowed out of bed.

Twenty-sixth Day.—Wisp omitted; discharge practically nil. Had gained 12 lb. since date of operation. Discharged cured four days later.

In order to avoid ambiguity I wish, finally, to stress a few obvious practical facts, which I can personally vouch for, as observed in this and all the other cases operated on by me through this posterior route.

1. Drainage at the posterior inferior pleural angle is aided by gravity—no rush, indeed not a drop of pent-up pus, has ever followed removal of wisp for the purpose of changing or cleansing same, even when the forcible cough test has been applied in the sitting or other posture. The dressings were continuously impregnated with discharge until the sinus closed. These two factors—as far as empyema is concerned—in my opinion constitute the term "free dependent drainage."

2. The lung in all cases first expanded downwards along the "axillary" wall, and invariably commenced its beneficent work by obliterating the outer segment of the cavity; from thence gradually continued its downward and inward expansion until the remaining sinus, which *always* passed inwards towards the spine, was occluded.

3. A wisp of silkworm gut, while maintaining perfect drainage, does not cause any necrosis or pyogenic lining along its track irrespective of the one retained *in situ*. (After the third day wisps are daily removed for cleansing.)

4. The result in the last case (45 years of age) suggests that excision of rib may be an unnecessary adjunct when posterior gravity drainage is provided.

The third Italian congress of war tuberculosis will be held at Trieste from May 13th to 17th.

DURING the present year the following well known Italian professors will have reached the age limit of 75 years: Leonardo Bianchi of Naples, Edoardo Maragliano of Genoa, Vittorio Grazi of Pisa, Domenico Majocchi, Alfonso Poggi and Pietro Albertoni of Bologna, Pio Foa and Luigi Pagliani of Turin, Francesco Falchi of Pavia, and Luca de Rocco of Catania.

Memoranda: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

TWO CASES OF "KNUCKLE PADS."

KNUCKLE pads are not very commonly met with and are very liable to be confused with other nodular excrescences found in the neighbourhood of the finger-joints. They are quite distinct from the osteophytes of rheumatoid arthritis, for which they are often mistaken, and though believed to be gouty in origin by Garrod¹ they are distinct from the deposits of sodium urate which are characteristic of that disease.

The nodules, which are about the size of a split pea, are situated on the dorsal surface of the fingers, most frequently at the first interphalangeal joint, though they may be present in other situations. The skin over them is normal in colour, and when the joints are extended they are slightly movable, but become fixed and often very painful on flexion. Pain in the nodules is not a constant factor; Case 1 had almost continuous pain, while Case 2 had no pain of any kind in the hands.

The nodules, once they have appeared, are permanent, but may enlarge and become painful, especially in wet weather. Dupuytren's contracture of the palm of the hand is often present and was well marked in one of the cases. Hale-White² considers the nodules to be a pure new growth of fibrous tissue, with some thickening of the stratum corneum with no evidence of inflammatory change.

Case 1.—Male, aged 39, a motor driver. He commenced with rheumatic pains in the hands seven years ago, and first noticed the nodules a year later. The nodules, which appeared in successive intervals of about two months, are situated on the middle, ring, and little fingers of both hands. They are very painful and tender to touch, especially in wet weather, and each one took about three months to reach full size. Dupuytren's contracture is well marked in the right hand. No other members of the family are similarly affected. The only evidence of rheumatism is slight creaking in both knee-joints.

Case 2.—Male, aged 42, schoolmaster. He has had slight rheumatic pains in the right shoulder for a number of years, but no pain in the hands. There is slight creaking in both knees with tipping of the iliac crests, but no other evidence of rheumatism. The nodules commenced to appear about three years ago; they are situated at the first interphalangeal joints of both hands, but are specially marked on the middle and ring fingers of both hands.

H. WALLACE JONES, M.D., M.Sc., M.R.C.P.,
Honorary Assistant Physician, Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

POSTURAL TREATMENT IN LUNG DISEASE.

THE note in the *Epitome* of February 17th (139) on postural treatment for congestion of the lungs leads me to state that some twenty years ago, when acting as a locumtenent, I was given charge of a middle-aged woman who, I was told, was dying. She certainly looked very ill. Lung trouble had followed the extraction of a tooth, and she was bringing up purulent material, the smell of which permeated the whole house. Having read that bronchiectatic cavities could be emptied by posturing, I suggested that the foot of the bed should be raised and the patient made to lie without pillows. The patient objected, but the nurse persuaded her. The next day on entering the house I was struck by the fact that the smell was absent. I was shown half a chamber of putrid pus which the nurse told me ran out of the patient's mouth when the bed was tilted. The temperature, which had been raised for three weeks, fell to normal, and the patient was up and out three weeks later. At my first visit the patient was sitting up in bed propped up with pillows. The posturing was carried out in three-hour stages for a week.

During the war I had charge of the tuberculous ward in a native hospital. Having read of cavities being emptied by posturing, I tilted up the foot of the bed in one case. The ward master noted that not only was the patient better, but that he coughed much less, and asked if we might try posturing in all cases with cough. This was done; the bottles of sedative cough mixture lay untouched, and the ward was quiet in place of being disturbed by a cough here and a cough there as before.

In another hospital a European, who had lain for weeks in bed with a running temperature and signs in the lung of phthisis, was tilted up, and immediately his temperature fell and kept normal. He was going to be discharged, when the

¹ Garrod, A. E.: *St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Reports*, Vol. 29, p. 157; and *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, 1904, ii, p. 8.

² Hale-White, W.: *Quart. Journ. Med.*, Vol. 1, p. 479.

temperature rose suddenly. His bed was tilted, and soon after the temperature fell. The tilting was carried out in three-hour stages for a week, and a week later as he felt well he left the hospital and I lost trace of him.

The patients liked the treatment and would ask to have their beds tilted. I have suggested this treatment in private practice, but an objection raised is that the bed may break.

CHARLES J. HILL AITKEN, M.D.

Kilnhurst, near Rotherham.

British Medical Association.

CLINICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROCEEDINGS.

WESTMINSTER AND HOLBORN DIVISION.

Sterilization of the Unfit.

At the annual meeting of the Westminster and Holborn Division of the Association, which took place, preceded by a dinner, at the Criterion Restaurant on April 12th, Dr. KENNETH HAY presiding, a paper was read by Dr. R. A. GIBBONS on the subject of a State certificate of marriage and the sterilization of the unfit. The paper is printed at page 754 this week.

In the discussion that followed Dr. B. DUNLOP declared himself entirely in agreement with Dr. Gibbons, although he approached the end which Dr. Gibbons had in view by a different route—namely, that of birth control propaganda. Syphilis was, perhaps, the chief factor in causing mental deficiency, and birth control advocates held strongly that the incidence of venereal infection would be largely diminished if celibacy or postponement of marriage no longer widely prevailed. A large proportion of people, especially amongst the better educated classes, were deterred from marriage by the fear of subsequent economic struggle. A rise in the marriage rate would be a very important factor in arresting syphilis. He had been interested in Dr. Gibbons's reference to the relative frequency of deficiency in the case of the first-born; he had discussed this subject with Major Leonard Darwin, who as a eugenicist attributed the higher proportion of defectives—not necessarily mental defectives—among first-born to the risks to which they had been exposed at parturition. With regard to the operations described by Dr. Gibbons, it had been shown by recent investigations that such operations actually resulted in an improvement of the health of the individual, so that the objection on the ground of hardship was thereby met.

Dr. F. HOWARD HUMPHRIS noted that Dr. Gibbons had said that the operations he described did not interfere with the functions of the interstitial cells, either in the testicle or the ovary, whereas x rays did so interfere. The fact seemed to be, however, that x rays could bring about sterility while at the same time increasing potency. He quoted a foreign x -ray worker who had declared that while other tissues were affected by x rays to the point of actual degeneration, interstitial tissue more or less escaped. This same worker had practised temporary sterilization of husband and wife in alternate months by means of x rays, and according to the report this appeared to be as practicable a method of sterilization as surgical operation, while it had the advantage that afterwards it could be abandoned if it was thought that, after all, there was no harm in conception being allowed to take place.

Mr. C. E. WALLIS, as one who had been associated for twelve years with one of the largest industrial clinics for the treatment of imbeciles of both sexes, said that it was necessary to distinguish between the confirmed and hopeless imbecile and the improvable imbeciles. He could not imagine anything in the nature of operation upon these latter being tolerated in this country. Even such a trifling operation as vaccination aroused intense opposition in some quarters. But while operation would not be tolerated, it was possible that x -ray applications, especially if they caused only a temporary sterilization, might be regarded with more tolerance.

Dr. KENNETH DICKSON said that it was very important for medical men to take an interest in these sociological subjects. The bulk of the profession needed converting to the duty of having and expressing an opinion on these matters. An ex-superintendent of the Indian police had told him that on such a subject as the reform of the criminal classes in India the medical men out there had nothing to say, regarding it as a question beyond their concern. But the medical profession was the only united body of men whose opinions on such subjects

were likely to be adopted by the community if they were supported by reasonable arguments. It seemed strange that the greatest propagandist in these sociological fields should be a highly distinguished churchman. Dean Inge would go down into history as one of the philosophers of the present day—one who was judged to be a pessimist only because he refused to prophesy smooth things—and the medical profession would do well to follow such a man in his efforts to educate public opinion.

Mr. A. L. W. WHITEHOUSE reminded the meeting of the various instances of genius allied to insanity or mental instability, and urged that the point of view of the ordinary citizen might be that sterilization would have a regrettable consequence in stopping the supply of Byrons and Samuel Johnsons.

Dr. GIBBONS, in reply, made it clear that his paper had nothing to do with birth control. The object he had in view was to secure the bringing into the world of healthy children, that all about to be married should have a State certificate of health, and if such could not be given marriage should be postponed for the time being. The raising of the age of marriage, of course, lessened fertility. The average number of children to a marriage, supposing the marriage to be fertile for the full child-bearing period, should be ten. Four children to a marriage were necessary to continue the State in view of the fact that some would die before maturity and some would not marry. But the results of the voluntary confidential census among intellectuals showed that the average number of children to a marriage was less than two. This would do away in time with the need for birth control propaganda. Already in France the seriousness of the position was realized and strong action was taken with regard to contraceptives. With regard to the first-born the frequency of defect might be due to difficult labour. He had often found also that the last child of five or six was deficient, apparently because the nutrition of the mother had run down. With regard to x rays he had been of opinion that powerful x rays must certainly affect the interstitial cells, though about that, of course, only an x -ray expert could speak.

Reports of Societies.

OSTEO-ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.

A GENERAL meeting of Fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine was held on April 23rd, with the President, Sir WILLIAM HALE-WHITE, in the chair. The meeting discussed the question of osteo-arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.

Sir ARCHIBALD E. GARROD opened the discussion. After a gracious and graceful allusion to the pioneers of the past, he said that these chronic articular diseases formed a very obscure part of medicine. We had lost our way in a fog. Cross-classifications and multiple nomenclatures were sure signs of ignorance. The osteo-arthritic lesions developed insidiously in old people. Often there was no antecedent acute or subacute arthritis; but osteo-arthritic changes might develop from any prolonged or recurrent inflammatory lesion—witness the arthritis of haemophilia. All were familiar with the knee joint trouble of middle-aged women. These lesions were quite distinct from infective troubles—these he preferred to class under the heading of rheumatoid arthritis. Immense changes had taken place during the last thirty-five years in their conception both of rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis. They were, however, not much advanced in relieving the conditions; indeed, there were still some who did not believe in the difference between the two conditions. There was a decided difference in distribution. Osteo-arthritis attacked frequently the end-joints of the hands—joints little affected by the more acute disease. The carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb was frequently the site of osteo-arthritic changes, but was little liable to damage by infective rheumatoid troubles. Sir Arbuthnot Lane had many years ago insisted on wear and tear as an important factor in the cause of osteo-arthritis. The speaker believed that it was an important contributory factor, but there must be a predisposing cause. He would call attention to the very rare condition of alkaptonuria. In those cases associated with ochronosis the cartilages of the ear became stiff and black. These patients showed a very special liability to develop osteo-arthritis. Two German observers had described a family with an alkaptonuric father. Four of the children

Association. He was for a number of years sidesman at St. Paul's Church and one of the managers of St. Paul's Day Schools. The interment, which was preceded by a service at St. Paul's Church, took place at Edgerton Cemetery on April 18th.

Dr. JOHN KILPATRICK STEWART died suddenly at Randalstown, co. Antrim, on April 15th, aged 30. The son of the late Mr. John Smith Stewart of Grange, he was educated at Ballymena College and Queen's University, Belfast, and graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., with honours, in 1915. Shortly after graduation he was granted a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. and while serving as medical officer to a battalion of the Durham Light Infantry in France was severely wounded. On demobilization he was appointed medical officer of the Randalstown dispensary district and in that office won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Dr. Stewart was a member of the Ballymoney, North Antrim and South Derry Division of the British Medical Association. He is survived by his widow and three young children. His younger brother is Dr. Hall Stewart of Ballymena. The funeral took place on April 17th and was attended by many medical colleagues.

The Services.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Walter Reid, M.D., R.N., has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £100 a year in the vacancy created by the death of Inspector-General William H. Lloyd, M.D., R.N., on April 2nd.

TERRITORIAL DECORATION.

THE Territorial Decoration has been conferred upon the following officers:

R.A.M.C., T.A.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Miller, D.S.O., M.C., Major W. Y. Martin (ret.), Major J. A. H. Aitken, O.B.E. (ret.), Major J. R. Menzies.

R.A.M.C., T.A.R.—Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Barling, C.M.G.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

At the congregation held on April 27th a congratulatory address to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, written by the Public Orator, was ordered to be engrossed and sealed and presented by the representative of the University at the celebration next month of the octocentenary of the foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Priory. Approval was also given to an address to the Universities of Paris and Strasbourg, to be presented by the representative of the University at the Pasteur centenary celebrations this month.

The following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—E. St. G. S. Goodwin, *L. A. P. Anderson, L. S. Gathergood. M.B., B.Ch.—F. H. Robbins.

*Admitted by proxy.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

THE following resignations have been accepted by the Council:—Professor A. V. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S., from the Brackenbury Chair of Physiology, on his appointment to the Jodrell Chair of Physiology, in the University of London. Dr. J. G. Clegg, from the Lectureship in Ophthalmology.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

An ordinary Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London was held on Thursday, April 26th, at 5 p.m., the President, Sir Humphry Rolleston, being in the chair.

Membership.

The following candidates, having passed the recognized examination, were admitted as Members:

Charles Wm. Buckley, M.D.Lond. (Buxton), Robert Coope, M.D.Liverpool (Liverpool), Leslie Cunningham, M.B.Camb. (Liverpool), Stanley Edward Denyer, M.D.Camb. (Hull), John Douglas Hope Freshwater, M.D.Camb. (London), Sylvia Kena Hickson, M.B.Manc. (Manchester), Reginald Hilton, M.B.Camb. (London), Peter Knight McCowan, M.D.Edin. (Mental Hospital, Coulsdon, Surrey), Abdel Razik, I.R.C.P. (London), Maurice Elgie Shaw, M.B.Ox. (London), John Stokes, M.D.Durham (Sheffield), Gavin Burce White, M.B.Syd. (London), Victor Richmond Woodhill, M.B.Syd., Fredk. Hugh Young, M.B.Camb. (London).

Applications, attributed to the recent alteration of the by-laws relating to members, for the restoration of the Membership by Drs. E. A. Gates, Reginald Pratt, A. Gregson Williams, William McCallin, and M. K. Robertson were acceded to.

Licence.

Licences to practise Physic were granted to the following 159 candidates, who had conformed to the by-laws and regulations and passed the necessary examinations.

C. Abbu, J. W. Alden, F. G. Allen, D. D. Anderson, *Constance E. Appleton, G. R. M. Apsey, E. W. Arndt, N. Asherson, *Lucy T. Badcock, W. H. Baile, D. N. Balter, V. H. Barker, M. K. Barnett, *Jessie H. Baxter, A. H. Bennett, H. W. Bland, B. Bourke, C. G. Bowen, J. F. Brailsford, O. Brenner, T. F. Briggs, F. Broadbent, F. Brockington, W. A. Brown, *Dorothy E. B. Buckmaster, *Helen Bumstead, J. T. Burrell, *Viola C. Cameron, J. M. Clarke, *Olive G. Clouston, E. Cohen, R. S. Coldrey, P. Connan, W. F. Cooper, *Florence E. Cowlin, D. W. Crombie, S. J. Davies, M. Denman, V. P. de Zoysa, H. T. Edmunds, D. G. M. Edwards, R. S. Ellis, *Lucy M. Elsom, *Gwladys Evans, M. W. H. Evans, V. F. Farr, *Emmie D. Fenwick, *Margaret Findlay, A. L. Finiefs, G. H. Fitzgerald, *Annie Foner, K. V. Francis, *Margery Freeborough, F. W. Furniss, P. O. C. Garnham, *Una O. Garvin, Lena B. Gayer, L. Ghabrial, *Marjory A. Godfrey, S. J. Golden, *Louisa P. Gordon, *Marion Greaves, J. R. Hamerton, L. W. Hamp, N. G. Harries, J. S. Hawes, *Katherine M. Hick, E. A. Highmore, D. B. Hitchings, J. Holroyd, D. D. Hoskins, D. H. Hubbs, *Audrey M. Hughes, L. D. A. Hussey, R. Jackson, T. James, M. Jayakar, A. Jephcott, F. Lawrence, *Ruth A. M. Leak, F. H. Leekam, P. Leftwich, E. Linfoot, A. R. Lister, N. L. Lloyd, L. P. Lockhart, Marian Lones, C. A. Lupton, C. R. McClure, *Phyllis O. Mackenzie, *Kate Madders, C. O. W. Maguire, J. Marley, *Edith T. Marshall, *Edith W. W. Marshall, W. H. Marston, L. Mather, *Kathleen F. Matthews, M. Mitman, V. S. Monie, A. J. Morland, N. R. Mucadam, E. B. Murrell, H. W. Needham, F. W. Pare, C. M. Pearce, T. V. Pearce, J. P. Peel, A. F. Percy, J. W. Perkins, J. H. Pidcock, L. R. W. Price, *Gertrude E. Pugmire, *Margaret A. Quine, R. P. Rees, *Phyllis M. Rex, M. M. Reid, D. Riding, C. E. Roach-Smith, J. A. W. Robertson, G. T. Robinson, H. N. Rose, *May K. Ruddy, Anis Salama, *Edna M. Sanders, D. H. Sarafian, *Margaret V. Saul, B. E. Schlesinger, A. T. Schofield, G. D. Shaw, A. W. L. Smith, C. N. Smith, N. R. Smith, C. F. V. Smout, E. G. Snaith, J. V. Sparks, A. L. B. Stevens, *Ella M. Stratton, H. H. Sumption, S. S. Suzman, E. J. Targett, E. Thorpe, K. W. Todd, *Olga F. Tregelles, *Gladys M. Tullidge, C. F. Turner, A. S. H. Walford, *Marjory W. Warren, *Constance C. M. Watson, M. Weinbren, L. E. H. Whitby, D. B. Whitlock, M. O. Wilkinson, L. G. Williams, L. A. Willmott, J. G. Wilson, *Lina M. O. Wingfield, J. L. Woodhouse, M. I. Zimmerman.

* Under the Medical Act, 1876.

Diplomas in Public Health and in Tropical Medicine.

Jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons, Diplomas in Public Health were granted to 20 candidates, and Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene to 10 candidates.

D.P.H.—E. B. Allnutt, Ursula P. Blackwell, H. Carpenter, Ursula B. Cox, R. T. Edwards, D. M. Jones, D. G. Karandikar, H. T. Le Vieux, E. K. Macdonald, E. O. Morphy, W. W. Morrison, G. G. Naeleker, H. A. Osborn, A. E. Quine, J. L. Rebello, Eleanor M. Reece, F. A. Robinson, K. K. Shenai, K. Singh, G. Tate, Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.—B. Bricliffe, C. Cook, H. S. de Boer, M. L. Dhawan, C. H. Han, A. G. Harsant, C. de C. Martin, A. C. Rebello, R. H. Simpson, E. Tagoe.

Fellowship.

The following were elected Fellows on the nomination of the Council:

Richard Hingston Fox, M.D.Brussels (London), John Porter Parkinson, M.D.Lond. (London), David Waters Sutherland, C.I.E., M.D.Edin. (Indian Medical Service), Donald George Hall, M.D.Camb. (Brighton), Wilfrid Stephen Fox, M.D.Camb. (London), John Cyril Holdich Leicester, M.D.Lond. (Indian Medical Service), Frank Edward Tylecote, M.D.Manc. (Manchester), John Owen, M.D.Lond. (Liverpool), Leonard Gregory Parsons, M.D.Lond. (Birmingham), John Parkinson, M.D.Lond. (London), Alfred Hope Gosse, M.D.Camb. (London), Philip Henry Manson-Bahr, D.S.O., M.D.Camb. (London).

Nominated by the Council under By-law XLI (b):

Sir Hugh Kerr Anderson, M.D.Camb. (Master of Caius College, Cambridge), Byrom Bramwell, M.D.Edin. (Edinburgh).

A Gift.

An offer was accepted from Mr. H. Wilson Holman of the memorial to the late Dr. William Musgrave, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., formerly in St. Leonard's Church, Exeter, in which city he practised.

Appointments.

Dr. Herbert Morley Fletcher was appointed to represent the College at the centenary celebration of the birth of Pasteur to be held in Paris on May 24th-28th, and in Strasbourg from May 31st-June 1st. Dr. Fawcett was reappointed a representative of the College on the Senate of the University of London.

Resignation of Treasurer.

A letter was received from the Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, dated March 25th, and addressed to the President, expressing his intention of resigning his office in July next. The resignation was accepted with regret, all the Fellows standing, after eloquent tributes to the Treasurer expressing appreciation of his great services to the College during the 39 years he has held the post had been made by Dr. Sidney Phillips, Dr. Raymond Crawford, and the Registrar. Sir Dyce Duckworth was appointed Emeritus Treasurer.

LONDON INTER-COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD.

FIFTEEN medical entrance scholarships and exhibitions of an aggregate total value of about £1,530, tenable in the Faculty of Medical Sciences of University College and King's College, and in the medical schools of Westminster Hospital, King's College Hospital, University College Hospital, the London Hospital, and the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, will be offered for competition on Tuesday, June 26th, 1923. Full particulars and entry forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board, S. O. Ranno, M.A., the Medical School, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated :

SURGERY.—R. Caplan, L. A. Daly.
MEDICINE.—W. E. Farnham, B. Hart, L. D. A. Hussey, W. J. Jameson.
FORENSIC MEDICINE.—B. Hart, L. D. A. Hussey, W. J. Jameson, I. Lipman, S. Thompson.
MIDWIFERY.—C. M. John, I. Lipman, M. McW. Lopez, H. MacLachlan, O. Sinanides, S. Thompson, R. A. Walker.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to Messrs. L. A. Daly, L. D. A. Hussey, M. McW. Lopez, and R. A. Walker.

Medical News.

THE dinner of the Medical Society of London to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation by Lettsom in 1773 will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on May 15th. Lord Dawson of Penn, President of the Society, will be in the chair, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has signified his intention of being present. Arrangements have been made to seat 350 persons, and a large and representative gathering is expected.

As we announced lately, a feature of the celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the founding of St. Bartholomew's Hospital will be the revival after nearly one hundred years of the great City Fair of London, Bartholomew Fair. The fair originated in the permission given to Rahere by Henry I to hold a cloth fair to assist the erection and maintenance of the hospital he was building on the site where it now stands in Smithfield. The students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to-day have selected the Tudor period as being the one which perhaps illustrates Bartholomew Fair at its zenith, and the revels, contests, and sports which characterized the fair at that period will be reproduced this year. The Lord Mayor of London, in conformity with ancient custom, will open the fair, and the old ceremonies connected with this civic event will be reproduced. It is thought that many would like to contribute goods to be sold at this revival of an old scene, and gifts will be welcomed; they should be addressed to the Matron, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1, and marked "Bartholomew Fair."

SIR THOMAS BARLOW will preside at the annual meeting of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund to be held at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East, S.W.1, on Monday next at 4 p.m. The chairman will be supported by Sir Humphry Rolleston, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Anthony Bowlby, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Sir William Hale-White, President of the Royal Society of Medicine. Addresses will be given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Sumner.

AMONG the honorary degrees which Glasgow University proposes to confer at the graduation ceremony next month is the LL.D. upon Sir Walter Fletcher, M.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Medical Research Council, and Dr. W. C. Lusk, Professor of Clinical Surgery in New York University.

WE have received a copy of the first number of a new quarterly magazine entitled *Ambulance*, which is intended to be a link between people at home and abroad who are interested in such subjects as first aid, hygiene, and the national health. The first number contains several interesting short articles, including one on the origin of ambulance work, by Sir James Cantlie, and another on the use and abuse of tourniquets, by Dr. W. Salisbury Sharpe. The periodical is well printed and has an effective cover design. It is published at the College of Ambulance, 56, Queen Anne Street, W.1; the annual subscription is 2s. 6d., post free, and single copies cost 6d., post free 8d.

THE next session of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom will be held on Wednesday, May 9th. At the opening of the business at 2 p.m. the Chairman, the Right Hon. Francis Dyke Acland, will deliver an address.

THE forthcoming reprint of the *British Pharmacopoeia*, 1914, will contain a slip showing the corrections made in this sixth issue.

THE sixth session of the Health Committee of the League of Nations was attended among others by the new member, Dr. Nocht of the Hamburg Institute of Tropical Diseases, Dr. Cummings, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. Semyasho, Health Commissary of Soviet Russia. Nineteen countries were invited to take part in an exchange of sanitary staff—namely, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

PROFESSOR GEORGE R. MURRAY, D.L., M.D., has been appointed to represent the Victoria University of Manchester at the ceremonies connected with the centenary of the birth of Pasteur which will shortly be held in Paris and in Strasbourg.

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES, has promised to present the prizes and certificates to the students of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women on Saturday, June 2nd. The school has scholarships of the annual value of £1,010, which in the next session will be awarded. Full particulars and forms of entry can be obtained from the Warden and Secretary of the school, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.

THE annual meeting and dinner of the Metropolitan Police Surgeons' Association were held at the Holborn Restaurant on April 26th, with Dr. Kennedy, the retiring president, in the chair. Amongst the guests present were the Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., Home Secretary, Sir Charles A. Ballance, K.C.M.G., chief surgeon to the Metropolitan Police, Sir Bernard H. Spilsbury, Dr. Cassidy, physician to the Metropolitan Police, Dr. Sanders, M.O.H. for West Ham, and Mr. Forrester Clayton, alderman of the Middlesex County Council. An enjoyable musical programme was given after dinner by Mr. Herbert Cave, Miss Edythe Barnard, and Mr. Webb.

THE Aberdeen University Club, London, is holding its sixty-ninth half-yearly dinner at Gatti's Restaurant on Thursday, May 17th, when Professor J. Arthur Thomson will take the chair. The honorary secretary is Dr. W. A. Milligan, 11, Upper Brook Street, W.1.

A MEETING of the West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society will be held at the Miller General Hospital, Greenwich, on Friday, May 11th, at 8.45 p.m. The President, Dr. W. H. Payne, will deliver his presidential address. A smoking concert will follow, to which lady guests are invited.

THE North-East London Post-Graduate College has arranged an intensive course at the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, beginning on June 11th and lasting fourteen days. It will include lectures and demonstrations on clinical methods and cases, and work in the wards and special departments.

THE annual dinner of the Federation of Medical and Allied Services will be held at the Langham Hotel, Portland Place, W.1, on Wednesday, May 23rd, at 7.15 p.m., with the President, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Bt., K.C.M.G., in the chair.

THE St. Bartholomew's Old Students dinner will be held on Wednesday, June 6th, at 7.30 p.m., in the Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle Street, with Mr. H. J. Waring in the chair. The honorary secretary is Sir C. Gordon-Watson.

At a meeting of the Central Midwives Board for England and Wales on April 26th, Sir Francis Champneys presiding, two penal cases were heard, judgement being suspended for reports in three and six months. The principal business dealt with subsequently included the appointment of the Approvals Subcommittee and the reading of a letter from the Ministry of Health stating that the Minister approved for the purposes of the apportionment of contributions from local supervising authorities the balance of £5,280 11s. shown against the Board in the financial statement for the year 1922. The lists of lecturers and of institutions, homes, and midwives at which and under whom pupil midwives may be trained were submitted by the secretary, and approved for the year ending March 31st, 1924.

NORWOOD SANATORIUM for the treatment of inebriety and drug addiction has succeeded so well that its directorate has been compelled to seek elsewhere to found a second institution for the same purpose and to be run on similar lines. After much search a suitable mansion was discovered near Wickham Market in Suffolk. Rendlesham Hall, with its surrounding park of 270 acres, was bought, and on May 1st was opened as a home for patients suffering from inebriety or addicted to drugs. The resident medical officer is Dr. Walter Astlen. On April 27th the Hall was inspected by a party of medical men and women and others interested in the subject. The mansion is magnificently situated in the midst of wooded country. Its own gardens are unusually beautiful. Every modern convenience necessary for the cure of the disease and the pleasure of the guests has been installed. Much credit should be given to Miss Dunn, the lady superintendent, for the very tasteful way in which the house has been furnished. Inquiries should be addressed to the resident medical officer, Rendlesham Hall, Woodbridge, Suffolk. At the conclusion of the visit Sir Sydney Russell-Wells, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Dr. Jane Walker, Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, and others expressed their keen appreciation of the new institution and of the work of its directorate.

MESSRS. ADAM HILGER, LTD., have produced a modification of their optical sonometer and have applied to it the name Low-Hilger audiometer. It is a sensitive optical hystograph designed to record the pressure variation caused by sound waves.

THE Lord Mayor will preside at the 113th annual festival of the City of London Truss Society, which will be held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday next, May 8th, at 7 p.m. The Society is a useful institution, and the trusses it supplies are prescribed by the surgeons who give their services to it.