

Memoranda: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

MEAT POISONING IN JERUSALEM.

DURING the period January 5th to 11th, 1923, five families, comprising in all fourteen persons, were attacked with what appeared to be symptoms of food poisoning. The symptoms in each case were practically identical—initial chill, fever, gastro-intestinal disturbance, vomiting, colic, and diarrhoea, while in one or two of those affected nervous symptoms and collapse occurred.

The investigations made by Dr. MacQueen, A.P.M.O. Jerusalem, finally revealed the origin. He prepared a list of those suffering, and a list of the articles of food eaten by them during the three days prior to the onset of symptoms. It was found that each one of the patients had partaken of one thing in common—pork sausage—and, further, that each of the families had purchased portions of the same sausage at the same shop, but on different dates.

The ages of those affected ranged from 5 to 53. The time elapsing between the eating of the sausage and the appearance of the symptoms varied from four to seventeen hours; the average interval was seven hours.

In the case of a woman, aged 55, death supervened; she partook of the sausage on January 11th at 12 midday, showed first symptoms at 2 a.m. the next day, fourteen hours later, and died at 8 p.m. on that day, eighteen hours after the onset of symptoms. *Post-mortem* examination was not allowed.

On January 12th two samples of pork sausage were submitted to me from the District Health Office. One sample was taken from the portion left over from the sausage partaken of by a family then suffering, the other from the portion of sausage still remaining unsold in the shop where all the affected families had made their purchase.

Portions of the suspected sausages were removed, and after suitable treatment and preliminary enrichment in dulcitate peptone water, the growth resulting was transferred to plates of MacConkey's bile salt lactose neutral red agar. Colourless colonies picked off after twenty-four hours were transferred to agar slopes. Fermentation reactions of the organism isolated showed it to belong to the *Salmonella* group; the splitting of dulcitate was, however, considerably protracted. There was no indol production.

Tests were then made with the agglutinating serums made from *B. paratyphosus* B, *B. supestifer* (*aertrycke*), and *B. enteritidis* Gaertner, prepared by the Lister Institute. The organism under investigation was strongly agglutinated in high dilution by the Gaertner agglutinating serum.

Inoculations of guinea-pigs with an emulsion of the organisms caused death, and *post-mortem* examination showed the presence of haemorrhagic enteritis.

The biochemical and agglutination reactions of the organism recovered from the spleen, liver, and lungs were those of *B. enteritidis* Gaertner.

In my opinion, despite the fact that I was unable to investigate the condition of the patients themselves from the bacteriological point of view, this small outbreak owed its origin to the toxin of *B. enteritidis* Gaertner.

G. STUART,
Assistant Director of Health (L),
Government of Palestine;
Director Public Health Laboratories.

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS TREATED BY HYSTERECTOMY.

A WOMAN, aged 27, admitted to the Jersey General Dispensary on July 7th, 1920, stated that she had begun to menstruate at the age of 15 and that the periods recurred fortnightly and were excessive; she was treated for anaemia, and after a year the function became normal. She had a bad attack of influenza in 1918, but no other illnesses.

On January 25th, 1920, she was delivered by forceps under chloroform; pains were very slight before the birth, but much more severe afterwards; there was not much haemorrhage. On the fifth day after confinement she had retention of urine, and on examination the uterus was found to be inverted, and was replaced without difficulty by the medical attendant. She had attacks of fever and faintness during the six weeks she remained in bed, but no haemorrhage. On rising from her bed she vomited and fainted twice. Two

weeks later haemorrhage began; it was slight at first but increased with time until large clots were passed.

I first saw the patient on July 1st, when she complained of metrorrhagia; a soft mass was felt projecting from the os uteri which was taken for a placental polypus.

On July 8th examination under an anaesthetic revealed the true nature of the case; manual replacement was attempted but was found to be impossible. On July 10th laparotomy was performed, and even with the belly open it was found to be impossible to replace the uterine body; amputation was, therefore, performed through the neck of the uterus. The uterus was not enlarged.

On admission to the hospital, on July 7th, the temperature was 100° F., and remained constant till the time of operation. On July 12th it rose to 101° F., and remained at this level, with slight daily remissions, till July 21st, when it rose to 103° F. On July 22nd the temperature reached 104.8° F., and the patient was very exhausted.

On July 24th 30 c.cm. of polyvalent antistreptococcus serum was injected; the temperature rose to 106.4° F., but fell in four hours to 99° F.

For the following four days doses of 20 c.cm. of the serum were injected, the temperature varying between 104° and 98° F.; at the end of this period the temperature became approximately normal and remained so until her discharge on August 15th.

The remarkable features of the case are the absence of uterine enlargement, which was possibly due to the strenuous use of ergot before she came under my observation, and the absence of any marked anaemia.

Jersey.

J. J. W. EVANS, F.R.C.S.

THE TREATMENT OF DENTAL CASES.

I VENTURE to publish this short account of two dental cases because medical students are taught very little about dental diseases or inflammatory conditions of the mouth and jaws due to dental trouble, yet dental surgery is a branch of general surgery in the same way as otology or ophthalmology.

CASE I.

A girl, aged 17, complained of swelling and tenderness on the right side of the mandible. The swelling was inflammatory and the doctor she consulted advised poulticing. The swelling burst and a purulent discharge lasted for some time, but eventually healing took place; the scar, however, broke down again in a short time. A dentist who was then consulted came to the conclusion that the girl had originally had an acute alveolar abscess; a considerable area of bone had necrosed and fracture of the jaw had ensued. It took a dental surgeon and a general surgeon over eighteen months to get the patient's chin into correct alignment, and the girl was left with a considerable amount of facial disfigurement.

The mistake here was the applying of fomentations to the outside of the patient's cheek. This practice is mistaken, and invariably leads to a certain amount of disfigurement, and sometimes to even more serious results. Dental students are taught to apply fomentations to the outside of the jaws only in exceptional circumstances. In the above case, if the doctor had had the tooth extracted at once and ordered hot mouth-washes every few hours, the necrosis and disfigurement would not have occurred. It is a sound principle to treat practically all inflammatory swellings of the jaws due to dental sepsis by hot frequent mouth-washes, after, of course, treating the cause. By this method the pus, if any, is drawn into the mouth, and so facial disfigurement is prevented. The exceptional circumstances I refer to are those cases in which the patient is obviously very ill from toxic absorption and drainage is needed at once. In these cases it is better to incise the swellings from the outside.

CASE II.

A woman, aged 50, had been treated for about twelve months for gastritis and intermittent swelling of the joints. In six months her weight fell from 15 st. 2 lb. to 11 st. When I saw her the mouth was extraordinarily clean and healthy for a woman of her age; one or two teeth were missing, but the remaining teeth were clean, strong, and free from caries, and the gums were very healthy. There were three roots present which appeared healthy; the gum was tight and healthy round them, there was no pocket, and the root canal had calcified. I extracted these three roots and found that each of them had a chronic abscess sac at the apex. I prescribed a hydrogen peroxide mouth-wash and told her to return in a month. She was then a different woman; she was cheerful, was putting on weight rapidly, and had had no swellings of the joint since the date of the extractions.

This case is quoted because more harm is caused to the general health by such chronic abscesses than by chronic infection around the necks of the teeth, the pus from which

drains into the mouth. The chronic abscess being under pressure, infection gets directly into the blood stream, and so lowers the patient's whole vitality. This patient's mouth looked quite clean except for these roots, and admittedly even the roots appeared healthy. Her doctor might have suggested that she should have the roots extracted, simply because he knew it is the general rule to get rid of roots, but he would not be likely to think that the whole trouble could be due to the presence of the roots.

J. JAMES, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.,
Dental Surgeon to Rotherhithe Hospital;
Late Demonstrator, London Hospital Dental School.

SPONTANEOUS RUPTURE OF THE UTERUS.

A NATIVE woman, aged 29 years, was admitted to hospital in a very weak state, having been in labour for twenty-four hours at her home; she was in a state almost of collapse, and had intense abdominal pain. The appearance of her abdomen was quite abnormal—the outline of the child was easily felt and could be moved about, but this caused great pain, and the case appeared to be either extrauterine pregnancy which had gone to full term, or a ruptured uterus. As her condition was so bad I decided to wait until she rallied. On September 3rd, 1922, I opened the abdomen and found that it was a case of ruptured uterus; the child—full term and well developed—was lying dead in the abdominal cavity amongst the intestines, the placenta partially extruded from a transverse rupture of the uterus. The uterus was sutured and the abdomen closed; I brought the uterus forward and sutured the uterine wound to the abdominal incision for fear of accidents. The patient recovered very slowly, and I discovered that she was suffering from ankylostomiasis; the uraemia and general weakness rapidly cleared up after giving her chenopodium oil, and she was discharged well on October 17th.

Antigua, B.W.I.

C. M. ROLSTON, F.R.C.S. Edin.

British Medical Association.

CLINICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROCEEDINGS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—WESTERN PROVINCE BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Cape of Good Hope—Western Province Branch was held at the New Somerset Hospital, Cape Town, on April 13th, with the President, Dr. CHARLES M. MURRAY, in the chair. He announced that two demonstration rooms would be conducted simultaneously, the one medical and the other surgical. Mr. C. C. ELLIOTT took charge of the surgical room and Professor A. W. FALCONER of the medical room.

Professor Falconer conducted the medical section to his wards, where he demonstrated cases of amoebiasis, gummatous meningitis, and cerebellar tumour. Dr. D. P. MARAIS showed a case of Addison's disease. Dr. A. REITH FRASER showed a case of granuloma inguinale and one of digital chancre. Mr. D. J. WOOD showed an interesting series of eye conditions, including trachoma, spring catarrh, tubercle of the conjunctiva, chalazion, and an unusual example of glaucoma in a child aged 7.

Mr. C. C. ELLIOTT demonstrated cases of depressed fracture of the skull, depressed fracture of the supra-orbital ridge, malignant growth of the lower eyelid with the operation result, and an operated case of excision of the Gasserian ganglion. Mr. H. A. MOFFAT showed an old dislocation of the head of the radius, a tuberculous elbow, a fracture of head of the radius, and a fractured carpal scaphoid. Mr. C. F. M. SAINT showed an unusual case of psoas abscess with superimposed pneumococcal infection, a duodenal ulcer which presented a difficult diagnostic problem, and a tuberculous shoulder-joint. Radiographs were exhibited by Dr. H. W. REYNOLDS, including several interesting fractures, bone grafts, and cervical ribs. Professor E. C. CRICHTON demonstrated pathological specimens.

The PRESIDENT thanked Dr. A. Carrington Seale and the hospital staff for organizing the meeting and for entertaining the Branch.

Reports of Societies.

ULCERATIVE COLITIS.

A MEETING of the Subsection of Proctology of the Royal Society of Medicine was held on May 9th, under the presidency of Sir CHARTERS SYMONDS. Ulcerative colitis was the subject of discussion.

Sir HUMPHRY ROLLESTON, after referring to Sir William Hale-White's early description of the disease, asked what the term "ulcerative colitis" might mean. Ulceration due to amoebic or bacillary dysentery, to parasites, to known poisons, and so-called asylum colitis (which was often epidemic and appeared to be bacillary dysentery) should be excluded. Ulcerative colitis did not appear to be a disease in the strict sense of the term, but a syndrome with fairly constant structural changes and clinical manifestations. Bacteriologically it was not a specific disease, for it might be due to a colon organism, to *B. pyocyaneus*, to the pneumococcus, streptococcus, or other organism. Some cases beginning as dysentery might cease to show the characteristic organisms in the faeces and become chronic ulcerative colitis. After death, as shown in a case of Dr. McNee's, the organism was still present in the wall of the colon. The opportunities for secondary infection of the colon were most favourable, and various organisms, especially of the colon group and streptococci, might appear to be the responsible factors for the condition. Bacteriological diagnosis of an acute colitis, such as the haemorrhagic type of pneumococcal origin, was less difficult than that of chronic ulcerative colitis. It was possible that a devitaminized diet, as suggested by McCarrison's and Findlay's experiments, might so lower the resistance of the patient, or change the type of organism, as to favour the onset of the disease. There was no proof that ulcerative colitis was related to swine fever. Was the type of the disease changing? It seemed to the speaker that perforation was less frequent now than thirty years ago. Stricture of the colon was rare. Leucocytosis appeared to be inconstant and inquiry as to a relative lymphocytosis was desirable. Sir Humphry Rolleston referred to the diagnosis of the ulceration, which was indistinguishable from that of amoebic dysentery, by the sigmoidoscope and x rays. For treatment a sufficient diet should be given. Drugs were not very successful; neither kaolin nor paraffin was completely satisfactory. Injections from below did not clear out the colon as did irrigation by means of appendicostomy. The relative values of appendicostomy, valvular caecostomy, colotomy, ileo-sigmoidostomy, ileostomy, and ileostomy with a separate appendicostomy, were briefly discussed. Vaccines had not enjoyed a very pronounced success. The use of anti-dysenteric serum, advocated by H. P. Hawkins in 1909, had been dramatically successful when given intravenously by A. F. Hurst, but, as evidence that the patients had bacillary dysentery was not forthcoming, it would be interesting to speculate if normal horse serum would not have been equally efficient.

Sir THOMAS HORDER remarked that he might have made more dogmatic statements with regard to this condition ten years ago. In his experience ulcerative colitis was found more commonly in women. Of ten recent cases eight were in the female sex; of five hospital cases only one was a male. The disease favoured young middle age—25 to 35. Among etiological factors he would mention enteroptosis, circulatory factors, and infections. Some of the patients would be found to have a cardiac lesion dating from an infection. With regard to bacteriology he would have said that streptococcal infection—not only *Streptococcus faecalis* or *viridans*, but also long-chained streptococci—should have come first, with the colon bacillus much later. He would mention certain clinical points. There was often an intense degree of anaemia. The spleen was sometimes enlarged, and this might be due to an infarct that did not suppurate. The liver might be enlarged. In one case in which he had had the opportunity of seeing the organ during caecostomy it was pale and fatty and reached nearly to the umbilicus. Within two months of the operation it had gone back to its normal level. The condition tended to recur. The doctor was often called in after there had occurred many attacks. Quite a number of people having normal-looking stools

this trait and few men in Newcastle-on-Tyne have ever enjoyed such implicit confidence. As a teacher he was gifted with a lucid style and fluent speech; drawing from his rich experience he held the close attention of his students. Outside of professional matters his balanced judgement made him a trusted adviser and friend. He was a refined, scholarly man, a great student of history and a brilliant conversationalist. His *History of Newcastle Infirmary* is a worthy monument to his literary ability and love of historical research. Of a retiring disposition, he never sought public notoriety, but to those who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship he was a charming companion.

A strong family man, his later years were darkened by the death of his wife and the loss of his youngest son, who was killed in the great war. These were blows which he felt deeply, but he bore them with the same unflinching courage that he displayed when his own health failed. His last two years proved a severe trial; conscious of his steady decline, with mind clear even to the last week of his life, he neither complained nor repined but faced the inevitable with sublime heroism.

ARTHUR LOOSS, Ph.D.,

Formerly Professor of Parasitology, Cairo.

We learn with regret that the distinguished helminthologist, Dr. Arthur Looss, died after a long illness on May 4th, at Giessen. Dr. Looss was born on March 16th, 1861, at Chemnitz, where his father was a works director. He received his early education in his native town and at Lodz in Poland. In 1880 he matriculated at the University of Leipzig as a student of natural science, and attended the lectures of Professors Credner, Haeckel, and Hoffmann, and worked in the laboratories of Professors Leuckart, Schenk, Wiedemann, and Dr. Fraiine. In 1885 he received the doctorate of philosophy for a thesis on the Trematodes.

For some years he lectured in Leipzig, and later on was sent by Leuckart to Egypt to investigate the transmission of bilharzia. Failing to implicate the molluscan fauna in the spread of the disease he arrived at the conclusion that infection took place directly from man to man through the skin. During the inquiry Looss studied also the development of *Ankylostoma duodenale*, and accidentally infected himself. This led to his remarkable series of observations which demonstrated for the first time that infection takes place through the skin, and that the larvae there are carried to the heart and lungs, finally reaching the alimentary canal from the trachea. The two volumes on the anatomy and life history of the hookworm published by Looss in the records of the Government School of Medicine show him at his best as a most detailed and accurate observer, as well as a highly skilled artist. His other contributions to medical helminthology comprise briefer but equally masterly descriptions and illustrations of *Heterophyes heterophyes*, *Trichostrongylus subtilis*, *Filaria loa*, and *Schistosoma japonicum*. His monograph on the *Sclerostomidae* of horses has proved to be one of the most important helminthological contributions to veterinary science. Looss's predilection lay, however, with the trematodes, and the series of monographs on the classification of the distomes, beginning in 1899, completely revolutionized the basis of classification of this group. For many years Looss was professor of parasitology and biology at the School of Medicine in Cairo, where he lectured with remarkable lucidity and earnestness to the Egyptian students in their first year of medical studies. It was not until some time after the outbreak of the world war that his professorial duties were suspended. With the entry of Turkey as an ally of Germany he was permitted to retire from his chair and return to Germany. Separation from his library and collections, and the crushing sorrows which fell upon his friends and country overcast the last years of his life, which were quietly spent in teaching at the University of Giessen. In spite of a peculiarly dogmatic manner and an acrid controversial style which brought him into conflict in turn with Railliet, Stiles, Manson, Leiper, and Sambon, Looss was in private life a man of simple and lovable character, and one who had many friends of many nationalities, for he was an accomplished linguist.

Helminthology and philately were his hobbies. Twice he visited England, on the first occasion to receive the Mary Kingsley medal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. His second visit took him to Cambridge, where an extended tour of the colleges was arranged for him. After viewing three he pathetically appealed to his host with the remark, "Ach, they are all the same, now show me some worms." This single-minded absorption in a field of study which at one time many considered to be exhausted has won for Looss an imperishable name, and placed upon humanity a debt which posterity must eventually acknowledge.

We regret to record the premature death, on April 21st, after an operation, of Dr. S. JERVOIS AARONS, of 17, Harley Street. Dr. Aarons was Australian by birth, and was educated at the Universities of Sydney and Edinburgh; he was a popular president of the Union at Edinburgh. He graduated M.B., C.M. Edin. in 1895, and M.D. in 1897, and became M.R.C.P. Lond. in 1904. After having been house-surgeon in the gynaecological wards of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and tutor in midwifery and gynaecology at the Edinburgh Extra-Mural School, he settled in London, and held the appointments of pathologist and registrar at the Hospital for Women, Soho Square. At the time of his death he was gynaecologist to St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam. Dr. Aarons was a man of brilliant personality and kindly nature; he was perhaps best known for his work on sterility, on which subject he wrote in the *Index of Treatment*. He was the author of a small book on *Gynaecological Therapeutics*, a volume of modest aims but of real practical value, and he also contributed many articles to the literature of gynaecology.

Universities and Colleges.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

THE Earl of Crawford and Balcarres has been nominated Chancellor of the University, in succession to Viscount Morley, who has resigned on the ground of advancing years. Lord Crawford is the head of the house of Lindsay, has been a Cabinet Minister, and is trustee of the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery.

Professor J. S. B. Stopford has been appointed Dean of the Medical School as from September next, in succession to Professor R. B. Wild.

A ceremony for the conferment of medical degrees will be held on Saturday, July 14th.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

MR. ERNEST FINCH, M.D., M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., has been appointed to a lectureship in surgery.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

AN extraordinary comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London was held on Thursday, May 10th, at 5 p.m., the President, Sir Humphry Rolleston, being in the chair.

The following gentlemen, elected to the Fellowship at the last comitia, were admitted as Fellows:

Richard Hingston Fox, M.D. Brussels, John Porter Parkinson, M.D. Lond., Donald George Hall, M.D. Camb., Wilfrid Stephen Fox, M.D. Camb., Frank Edward Tylecote, M.D. Manch., John Owen, M.D. Lond., Leonard Gregory Parsons, M.D. Lond., John Parkinson, M.D. Lond., Alfred Hope Gosse, M.D. Camb., Philip Henry Manson-Bahr, D.S.O., M.D. Camb., Sir Hugh Kerr Anderson, M.D. Camb., Byrom Bramwell, M.D. Edin.

A communication was received from Dr. J. J. Perkins, resigning his examinership in medicine as from July next.

A report was received from Dr. Drewitt, who represented the College at the bicentenary of the death of Sir Christopher Wren. The thanks of the College were conveyed to Dr. Drewitt by the President.

Dr. Edwin Goodall was appointed a representative of the College at the University of Wales, vice Dr. H. W. G. Mackenzie, resigned. A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Mackenzie for his services.

An address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the occasion of the 800th anniversary of its foundation, was sealed.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary Council was held on May 10th, when Sir Anthony Bowlby, President, was in the chair. Diplomas of Membership were issued to 150 candidates recently found qualified. Twenty candidates were found qualified for the Diploma in Public Health, in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians. (The names were published in the report of the comitia of the Royal College of

Physicians, May 5th, p. 792.) Ten candidates were found qualified, in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians, for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. (The names were published in the report of the comitia of the Royal College of Physicians, May 5th, p. 792.)

Mr. Hugh Lett was elected a Member of the Court of Examiners.

A letter was read from the Clerk of the Barbers' Company stating that, subject to the consent of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Thomas Vicary lecture should be continued for a further period of five years.

Medical News.

THE subject selected for Sir John Bland-Sutton's Emeritus lecture at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, on June 5th, is the choroid plexus and ventricles of the brain as a secreting organ.

THE Cavendish lecture of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society will be delivered by Dr. Henry Head on "Speech and cerebral localization" on June 22nd, at 8.15 p.m., at Kensington Town Hall. The annual dinner of the society will be held at the Monaco Restaurant on June 19th at 7.45 p.m., with Dr. A. G. Wells, President, in the chair. Further particulars and tickets may be obtained from Dr. Guy Chambers, 101, Goldhawk Road, W.12.

THE twelfth biennial Huxley lecture, on recent advances in science and their bearing on medicine and surgery, will be given at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School by Professor Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., on Wednesday, June 27th, at 3 p.m. The chair will be taken by Dr. William Hunter, C.B., and admission will be free without ticket.

A GENERAL meeting of the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W.1, on Friday, May 25th, at 8.30 p.m. Sir Thomas Horder will give an introductory address on metastatic gonorrhoea, and Sir William Willcox will open a discussion on gonococcal arthritis.

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES, M.D., will deliver the Gresham lectures on physic at the Gresham College, E.C., on May 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th, at 6 p.m. each evening. The subject will be medical hydrology and hydropathy, with special regard to the climate of health resorts in England and Wales. The lectures are free to the public.

WE are asked to state, with reference to the special course of medical hydrology arranged by the University of London Extension Board (see JOURNAL, April 28th, p. 735), that medical students are invited, without fee, to attend the whole course, and medical practitioners to attend the two opening lectures, on May 29th, at the University of London, South Kensington.

A MEETING of the Medical Officers of Schools Association will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W.1, on Tuesday, May 29th, at 5 p.m., when Dr. Alice E. Sanderson Clow will read a paper on the effect of physical exercise on menstruation.

THE University of Glasgow proposes to confer its honorary degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Graham Lusk, professor of physiology in Cornell University, and not as previously announced.

THE Llandrindod Wells Open Medical Golf Challenge Cup was played off on May 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. In the semi-finals Dr. J. C. Hunot (8) beat Dr. D. Evans (10) 3 and 1; Dr. D. Saunders Jones (9) beat Dr. A. Davies (6) 5 and 4. In the finals Dr. D. Saunders Jones beat Dr. J. C. Hunot (the winner last year) 6 and 5. Lady Mayo Robson presented the cup and replica. The competitors were entertained to luncheon at the Golf House by the local committee. Toasts were proposed and responded to by Dr. Evans (Pennard), Dr. Baird (St. Leonards), and others, who all spoke highly of Llandrindod Wells and its facilities for various treatments.

THE examination of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland, held simultaneously in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, has just concluded. Out of 95 candidates who appeared for the examination 87 passed. Of the successful candidates 27 were trained at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh; 20 at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow; 3 at the Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen; 9 at the Maternity Hospital, Dundee; 7 at the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, Edinburgh; 4 at the Cottage Nurses Training Home, Govan, Glasgow; and the remainder at various recognized institutions.

THE annual summer meeting of the Medical Golfing Society will be held at Addington (by kind permission of the Addington Golf Club) on Thursday, June 14th. Entries, with lowest handicap, must be sent to the honorary secretary, Dr. Rolf Creasy, jun., 25, Devonshire Place, W., on or before Monday, June 11th. The entry must be accompanied by the annual subscription of 10s., if due. All medical men on the *Medical Register* are eligible for membership of this society.

THE Fellowship of Medicine have arranged a further series of post-graduate lectures, open to members of the profession, to be given by kind permission of the Royal Society of Medicine, at 1, Wimpole Street, W.1. The opening lecture on Wednesday, May 30th, at 5.30, will be given by Mr. Ernest Clarke on tips in ophthalmology for the general practitioner, and others will follow by Mr. R. A. Hendry, Mr. James Berry, Sir Sydney Russell-Wells, Sir Henry Gauvain, Mr. Harold Chapple, and Mr. H. S. Souttar. Copies of the complete programme will be forwarded on application to the Secretary to the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1. A course of eight practical lecture-demonstrations on gastro-intestinal diseases of children will be given by Professor Sir William Bayliss, Dr. Bernard Myers, and Mr. E. T. O. Milligan at the Children's Clinic, Western General Dispensary, Cosway Street, N.W.1, from Monday, June 11th, to Thursday, July 5th. The fee for the course is £1 ls., or lectures can be taken singly, if desired. Copies of the syllabus can be obtained from the Secretary to the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1. The lectures will be delivered at 5 p.m. on each day.

THE societies engaged in the educational health and food campaign organized by the Bread and Food Reform League, in association with other scientific and sociological societies, have asked the Minister of Health to receive a deputation which desires to direct attention to the importance of introducing legislation to notify and limit the presence of preservatives in food, and to urge the necessity of publishing educational leaflets giving information about healthy and economical foods.

AT the solemnity in the hospital square on Tuesday, June 5th, during the celebration of the 800th anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the musical arrangements will be under the supervision of Lieut.-Colonel J. Mackenzie Rogan, C.V.O., who has composed fanfares for trumpets and drums specially for the occasion; these will be played by the Coldstream Guards band. The band of the Welsh Guards will play a selection of music.

A COURSE of eight lectures on surgery will be given by members of the staff in the London Hospital Medical College, commencing on May 25th at 4.15 p.m., when Mr. Russell Howard will lecture on the testicle. The course is intended for senior students and post-graduates.

THE eighth French Congress of Legal Medicine will be held in Paris from May 24th to 26th under the presidency of Dr. Pierre Parisot. MM. Courtols-Suffit and Giroux will introduce a discussion on the international regulation of the sale of cocaine. There will be discussions also on industrial diseases, on the identification of blood, and on injuries to the vertebral column. A special meeting of the French Society of Legal Medicine will be held on May 26th, and a discussion will take place on the declaration of deaths in France.

A CRICKET match will be played at Brentwood on June 20th, at 2.30 p.m., between the Essex Doctors and the Southend Doctors. Any Essex medical man who would like to take part in the match should communicate with Dr. Horace E. Haynes, Littleton Hall, Brentwood, Essex.

DR. T. S. HIGGINS, M.O.H. St. Pancras, and Dr. J. SPENCER LOW, a medical officer of health of the Ministry of Health, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

THE next examination of the Dental Board, which will be held in Edinburgh on July 6th and 7th, in Manchester on July 18th and 19th, and in London on July 26th and 27th, affords the last opportunity for those persons entered under Section 3 (2) of the Dentists Act, 1921, to present themselves, unless they be entered as war service candidates. Notices have been addressed to persons whose names are entered on the list. Any eligible person who has not received such a notice should communicate with the Secretary for Examinations, Dental Board, 44, Hallam Street, London, W.1.

THE annual medical dinner for Southampton and District, the fourth of the series, was held on the night of Wednesday, May 9th, at the South-Western Hotel, Southampton, and was well attended by the doctors residing in the town, and even from so far afield as Botley and Romsey. After the toast of "The King," the chairman, Dr. Farquharson, made a reference to the late Dr. Purvis, whose memory was honoured, standing and in silence, by the company. A musical programme was supplied by Mr. Leonard Munn, who kept the audience interested and amused for over an hour with a varied programme of songs, stories, and piano. Several items were also given by Dr. Hamilton, whose splendid voice was very much appreciated, and a very entertaining evening was brought to a close at 10.45 p.m. by the singing of "God Save the King."

MESSRS. WILLIAM HEINEMANN (Medical Books) LTD., have in the press *Aromatics and the Soul*, by Dr. Dan McKenzie, M.D., and *The Hygiene of Marriage*, by Mrs. Hutton, M.D., with a preface by Professor A. L. McIlroy.