

experiments on the factors concerned in the production of pulmonary oedema. By means of the heart-lung preparation, the use of saline injections, and estimating the extent of effusion into the lung tissues by measuring the increase of electrical conductivity the course of the development of pulmonary oedema was followed. It was possible to rule out such factors as the rise of pulmonary pressure, the dissociation of the outputs of the ventricles, and affirm that the real cause of oedema lay in the changes which occur in the endothelium of the capillaries. This experimental conclusion seems to be in agreement with the results derived from clinical observation.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

SCURVY SIMULATING ACUTE INTUSSUSCEPTION.

THE following case, being one of scurvy in a somewhat atypical form, presents certain features of interest.

A male child, aged 2½ years, had for three weeks been peevish and shown a disinclination for food. Two hours previously the child had vomited, and had suffered spasms of abdominal pain recurring every twenty minutes. Streaks of blood had been passed twice with normal motions. He was fat and slightly pale, but otherwise healthy in appearance. Abdominal pains of a colicky nature were obviously present. Physical examination revealed nothing abnormal, but the temperature was 101°.

Rectal examination showed no abnormality, and urine was normal. The symptoms of abdominal colic with passage of blood in a healthy-looking boy led to a tentative diagnosis of intussusception. It was decided to wait a few hours, however. Six hours later a very marked purpuric eruption was present over the abdomen and buttocks. This was followed within an hour by a large boggy swelling over the right side of the head and orbit. Shortly afterwards a similar tender swelling occurred over the lower end of the left femur. The gums were not affected. Scurvy was diagnosed and antiscorbutic treatment instituted. Within twelve hours the rash faded, and within forty-eight hours a great reduction in the size of the swelling occurred. Inquiry into the previous feeding of the child showed that there had been a vitamin deficiency in the foodstuffs given.

The chief points of interest in this case are: (1) that the child is older than is usual for this disease; (2) haemorrhage from the bowel is not a very common symptom in scurvy, and in this case made the clinical picture approximate to that of acute intussusception; (3) the purpuric rash, taken in conjunction with the abdominal pain, simulated Henoch's purpura, and it was not until the large haemorrhages occurred elsewhere that this diagnosis was abandoned.

ROBERT R. FOOTE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond.

Maidenhead.

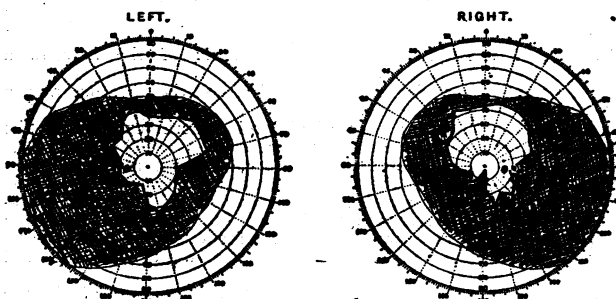
A CLINICAL OBSERVATION BEARING UPON THE CORTICAL LOCALIZATION OF VISION.

THE visual centre is situated in the cerebral cortex, around the calcarine fissure, on the mesial aspect of the occipital lobe. Each occipital centre corresponds to the homolateral half of each retina and to the contralateral half of each visual field. Hence destruction of one occipital cortex results in loss of the field of vision on the opposite side—homonymous hemianopia. The calcarine fissure divides the half-vision centre into an upper and a lower part, which correspond to the upper and lower quadrants of the related half-retina. A lesion of one of these parts causes a condition of quadrant hemianopia, a lesion above the fissure resulting in a loss of lower quadrants in the visual fields, a lesion below the fissure, of upper quadrants.

Special reference to the localization of central and peripheral vision has been made by Gordon Holmes in his Montgomery Lectures. From his cases of war injury he drew the conclusion that the macular and perimacular regions of the retinae are represented at or near the occipital poles of the hemispheres, and assumed that the centre for peripheral vision lies in the anterior portion of the visual area. He quotes a case of Riddoch's in support of this latter view. A missile and fragments of bone had inflicted injury on the mesial aspects of the occipital lobes, probably in the anterior portions of the visual centres; there resulted a contraction in the peripheral field of vision of each eye.

The case here put on record is a parallel one.

Trooper S. was thrown from his horse on September 15th, 1915. His head struck a sharp point of rock, which penetrated the skull at a point 5 cm. anterior to theinion, and exactly in the middle line. A gap of 2 cm. diameter was made in the skull, the superior longitudinal sinus was torn across, and fragments of bone were driven between the occipital lobes. A small amount of brain tissue was escaping. The bone fragments were removed,



and the sinus was plugged. The man made an easy recovery, but complained that he seemed to be looking through two tubes. Examination of his visual fields showed extensive and remarkably symmetrical loss in the peripheral portions (see figure). I have seen this man again after an interval of ten years. He had no disability from his injury other than the narrowed vision, which remains unchanged.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, M.D., Ch.M.Ed.,

Auckland, New Zealand.

F.R.C.S.Eng.

British Medical Association.

CLINICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROCEEDINGS.

OXFORD DIVISION.

A MEETING of the Oxford Division was held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on May 26th, when Dr. CHEATLE presided over a gathering of thirty-six members.

Mr. WAGSTAFFE related the surgical results of a rather unique motor accident, in which one car crashed into another (a three-seater) at right angles. The car was not overturned, and no one was thrown out. Two of the three occupants in the second car, both young women, received fractured pelves; while the male companion who was on the side distant from the blow escaped injury. The patients were able to walk after two and a half and three and a half months respectively.

Mr. HUGH WHITELOCKE showed a case of a man aged 61, who had had difficulty in swallowing since 1910, gradually becoming worse. In 1918 x-ray examination showed a pharyngeal pouch, and gastrostomy was performed. The question of removal of the diverticulum was discussed. He also showed a woman, aged 51, with a spontaneous fracture of the humerus. Malignant disease as a cause appeared to be excluded, but it was uncertain whether the break resulted from a simple cyst, a blood cyst, or a condition of fibromatosis.

Mr. BEVERS showed a specimen of the complete sac and ovum in a case of tubal gestation, and also a fine example of a uterine cast from the same patient, whose recovery after operation was uneventful.

Mr. MAX PAGE gave a valuable address on the treatment of some common fractures, illustrated with lantern slides. His paper was subsequently discussed by several members.

ULSTER BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Ulster Branch of the British Medical Association was held in the King Edward Memorial Hall of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, on May 27th; the President, Dr. GAUSSEN (Dunmurry), occupied the chair.

Clinical and Pathological Demonstrations.

The following demonstrations were given:

Professor MACLWAIN showed three cases of endocarditis—one of specific origin, one rheumatic, and one of subacute endocarditis.

Dr. MORROW showed a case of splenic anaemia, and one of specific enlargement of the liver.

Dr. G. G. LITTLE and Professor THOMSON showed a case of achalasia of the cardia.

the funds invested for medical education and research at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School now amount to about £130,000.

Sir Henry Morris was the editor of a well known *System of Anatomy* and the author of a book on the *Anatomy of the Joints of Man*, and of an article on injuries to the lower extremities in Holmes's *Surgery*. He had always given special attention to the surgical diseases of the urinary organs, and was the author of a book on *Surgical Diseases of Kidneys and Ureter*, which reached its second edition in 1901. Another book from his pen was on the injuries and diseases of the genital and urinary organs. His Hunterian Lectures before the Royal College of Surgeons, which were devoted to the surgery of the kidney, were published in the first volume of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* for 1898. The operation for nephro-lithotomy, or the removal of a calculus from an undilated kidney, was performed for the first time by Sir Henry Morris at the Middlesex Hospital. The diagnosis was made by Dr. Sidney Coupland; the case was reported to the Clinical Society on October 22nd, 1880, and is recorded in the society's *Transactions*, vol. 14. The stone is preserved in the museum of the Middlesex Hospital, as well as a very large collection of urinary calculi which had been removed by Sir Henry Morris by operation.

Sir Henry Morris was a member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England from 1893 to 1914, and represented the College on the General Medical Council from 1904 to 1917. From 1907 to 1917 he was treasurer of the General Medical Council. Sir Henry was President of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1906 to 1908. He gave the Bradshaw Lecture in 1903, choosing cancer and its origin as his subject. He gave also the Hunterian Oration, on John Hunter as a philosopher, in 1909. For six years he was chairman of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was also examiner in surgery at the University of London, and in anatomy at Durham University. He was president of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1910 to 1912.

Apart from his surgical achievements, Sir Henry will be most remembered for his work in connexion with Epsom College, in which he took a lifelong interest. For many years he was treasurer to that institution, and guided its finances in a most capable manner. The present position of the school is largely due to the energy, the sustained interest, and the business capacity of Sir Henry Morris, and those who sat with him on the council know the enormous amount of time he spent in the interests of the school. In his later years Sir Henry, as was natural in one who had long been surgeon to the cancer wards of the Middlesex Hospital, took a great interest in the activities of bodies formed to direct public attention to cancer. He was treasurer and vice-president of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, which was started in his house.

Sir Henry Morris's connexion with the British Medical Association was chiefly before the reorganization. In 1877 he was secretary of the Section of Surgery when the Association held its annual meeting in Manchester; in 1889 he was vice-president of the Section of Surgery when the meeting took place at Leeds; in 1895 he was president of the Section of Anatomy and Histology at the annual meeting in London. He was a member of the council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch in 1888. The honour of a baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1909; he leaves no heir.

Sir Henry was a man of imposing presence, with very firm convictions and considerable ability in inducing others to accept them. As a speaker he was fluent, and often impressive.

Dr. JOHN HEDLEY CROCKER, who died suddenly in Brighton on May 17th, at the age of 67, received his medical education at Charing Cross Hospital and Owen's College, Manchester; he obtained the diplomas L.S.A. in 1883, and M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1884. After holding the posts of assistant demonstrator in anatomy, house-surgeon, and house-physician at Charing Cross Hospital, he graduated M.B., Ch.B. Vict. in 1892, proceeding M.D. in 1894, in which year he obtained the D.P.H. and started practice at Eccles, Lancashire. Soon afterwards he was

appointed medical officer of health for the borough of Eccles and the port of Manchester. In 1900 he was appointed medical officer of health for Richmond, Surrey, and held the post until 1919, when he retired to live in Brighton. He held the rank of captain in the Sanitary Service, R.A.M.C.(T.F.), and published several articles on public health. He was a member of the British Medical Association. A colleague writes: Dr. Crocker's retirement simply meant for him change of occupation, not cessation. He was soon elected chairman of the Patcham Parish Council, and similar honours came to him unsought. He was a most popular man; his kind heart and his smile, which always gave confidence, made him friends wherever he went.

Dr. R. G. BELL of Sunderland, who died on June 4th in his 66th year, was educated at Glasgow University, where he won the Lorimer Scholarship in anatomy, botany, and chemistry. He graduated M.B., C.M. in 1890, and M.D. with commendation in 1898. In 1904 he took the diploma of F.R.C.S.Ed. At one time he took a prominent part in societies connected with the university, and was chairman of the Joint Committee of Conservative and Liberal Unionists, which supported the election of Mr. (now Lord) Balfour for the Rectorship in 1889. For a time he held the appointments of demonstrator and assistant lecturer at the university; but in 1891 he entered private practice in Sunderland, subsequently becoming assistant surgeon to the Throat, Ear, and Nose Hospital, Rye Hill, Newcastle, surgeon to the Sunderland Northside Hospital, to the Monkwearmouth and Southwick Hospital, and to the Sunderland Maternity Home, and Admiralty surgeon and agent for Sunderland. For a long period Dr. Bell was a member of the Sunderland Town Council, and in 1917 became an alderman of the borough. He took a great interest in educational and health matters, especially in technical education. He was a member of a committee which persuaded the council to use the "whisky money," awarded to local authorities under the Local Taxation and Customs Excise Act of 1890, for technical education purposes. This led to the establishment of a technical college in Sunderland. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Higher Education Subcommittee and the representative of the authority on the council of the Durham Colleges in the University of Durham. He had been a borough magistrate since 1901. He was an active member of the Sunderland Division of the British Medical Association, and its chairman in 1920. He had been a member of the council of the North of England Branch, and was vice-president of the Section of Oto-rhino-laryngology at the Newcastle meeting of the Association in 1921. Dr. Bell leaves a widow, but no family.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ESSAYS for the Paul Reitlinger Prize, awarded for the best essay embodying the result of some research work on a medical subject carried out by the candidate, must reach the University by October 1st. Regulations for the award of the prize can be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE following appointments are announced: *Lecturer in Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat*, E. Musgrave Woodman, M.S., F.R.C.S.; *Lecturer in Orthopaedic Surgery*, Naughton Dunn, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.; *Honorary Assistant Curator (Surgery Section)*, W. Stirk Adams, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B., PART I (including *Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*).—E. C. Bernard, J. M. Camps-Campins, A. J. McD. Grimston, T. M. White. PART I (only): D. E. C. Andrew, H. E. C. Bentley. PART II: S. P. Taylor (with second-class honours and distinction in *Pathology*), R. E. Satchwell, (Completing Examination): J. F. O. Bodman, Muriel E. Drew, F. J. Farr, Mildred B. Harvey, A. A. B. Vincent. Group I (Completing Examination): Cecily France-Hayhurst. Group I only: E. May, E. S. Rogers.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE University Court has appointed Dr. David Shannon to the Royal Samaritan Lectureship in Gynaecology, which has been founded through a gift of £5,000 from an anonymous donor.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary Council meeting was held on June 10th, when the President, Sir John Bland-Sutton, was in the chair.

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following twenty-nine candidates:

C. H. Thomas (St. Bart's), L. M. Ingle (Camb. and Lond.), F. C. Ormerod (Manch. and Westm.), J. J. Savage (Oxford and St. Bart's), H. Barbash (Camb. and St. Bart's), S. R. Joglekar (Bombay, Univ. Coll. and Guy's), *Geraldine M. Barry (Royal Free), *Erna H. Jebens (St. Mary's), F. W. M. Pratt (St. George's), D. A. Davies (St. Thomas's), F. Louis (Univ. Coll.), C. A. Lupton (Camb. and St. Thomas's), R. Brooke (Guy's), H. C. Edwards (King's College), G. G. Penman (Camb. and St. Thomas's), B. H. Burns (Camb. and St. George's), F. Langford (Bristol, Lond., and Guy's), W. R. Spurrell (Guy's), R. P. S. Kellman (Otago and Guy's), G. King (London), D. P. Marks (Camb. and St. Thomas's), J. N. Sankey (Birmingham), K. H. Hadley (Melbourne and Guy's), J. L. Diggle (Melbourne and Guy's), A. L. McGregor (Edinburgh), J. D. McLaggan (Aberdeen and St. Bart's), D. S. Middleton (Edinburgh), D. W. G. Murray (Toronto and Lond.), H. J. Taggart (Belfast and Lond.).

* Under the Medical Act, 1876.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to two candidates who have now complied with the regulations.

Mr. L. B. Rawling was reappointed a member of the Court of Examiners. Mr. Fagge, Mr. Rawling, Mr. Clogg, and Mr. Legg were re-elected members of the Board of Examiners in dental surgery for the year ending June 30th, 1927.

Sir Cuthbert Wallace and Professor Bulloch were elected to conduct the examination in pathology which candidates for the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. will be required to pass under the new regulations. A physician and pathologist will also be appointed by the Royal College of Physicians.

The following were elected examiners for the Fellowship for the ensuing year:—*Anatomy*: William Wright, Frederick Gymer Parsons, Wilfrid Edward Le Gros Clark, Cecil Pembrey Grey Wakeley. *Physiology*: David Henriques de Souza, Ffrangcon Roberts, John Beresford Leathes, Herbert Eldon Roaf.

The following were elected examiners for the Conjoint Examining Board for the ensuing year:—*Elementary Biology*: Thomas William Shore, James P. Hill. *Anatomy*: Henry Albert Harris, Oscar Stanley Hillman, John Basil Hume. *Physiology*: Charles Arthur Lovatt Evans, George Alfred Buckmaster. *Midwifery*: Eardley Lancelot Holland, Donald Whatley Roy, Harold Beckwith Whitehouse, Clifford White. *Diploma in Public Health*: Part I, Richard Tanner Hewlett; Part II, Francis Joseph Stevens. *Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*: Pathology and Tropical Hygiene, William Porter MacArthur; Tropical Medicine and Surgery, Philip Henry Manson-Bahr. *Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery*: Part I, Charles Bernard Goulden, Herbert Willoughby Lyle; Part II, Malcolm Langton Hepburn. *Diploma in Psychological Medicine*: Frederick Lucien Golla. *Diploma in Laryngology and Otology*: Part I, Herbert Tilley, Arthur Henry Cheate; Part II, Sydney Richard Scott.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

An extraordinary meeting of the College was held on June 8th, when the President, Dr. G. M. Robertson, was in the chair.

The case of William Lloyd, a licentiate of the College, registered as of 58, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, came up for determination. It was resolved that he be censured for having acted in an unbecoming and unprofessional manner.

Final arrangements were made for holding a dinner to celebrate the bicentenary of the Faculty of Medicine of Edinburgh University.

The College voted a donation of 100 guineas to the Scottish National Memorial to Queen Alexandra, and a sum of 100 guineas to the extension fund of the Incorporated Edinburgh Dental Hospital and School.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow held on June 7th, Sir Hector Clare Cameron, C.B.E., M.D., LL.D., and Dr. George Stevenson Middleton, LL.D., were admitted as honorary Fellows of the Faculty.

The following were admitted after examination as Fellows of the Faculty: J. M. Damany, G. B. Fleming, M.B.E., T. Jackson, R. A. Lennie, J. K. Reunie, C. Rudd, W. S. Syme, jun., J. N. Tennent.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

The following have been admitted to the Membership of the College: G. Bewley, R. W. Nesbitt, F. J. O'Meara, K. R. Patil, H. M. Trilokekar.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

THE following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Andrew Fullerton, F.R.C.S.I.; *Vice-President*, Thomas E. Gordon, F.R.C.S.I.; *Secretary*, Sir F. Conway Dwyer, F.R.C.S.I.

The newly elected President has served for many years as an examiner in surgery, as a member of Council, and for the past two years as Vice-President. Mr. Fullerton is surgeon to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and to the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, and is Professor of Surgery, Queen's University, Belfast. He served during the war for over three and a half years as consulting surgeon to the British Expeditionary Force in France, with the rank of colonel. He was thrice mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the C.B. and the C.M.G. He is an honorary Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Medical Notes in Parliament.

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.]

THE House of Commons this week considered the Finance Bill, the Estimate for the Mines Department, and the Scottish Estimates. It approved the clauses in the Finance Bill which abolish the system of assessing profits under Schedule D on the income on an average of three years, and substitute, with certain reservations, assessment on the full amount of the income of the year preceding the year of assessment. During the discussion on the Mines Department Estimates the Prime Minister announced that the Government proposed to introduce a bill authorizing an optional return to the eight hours' working day in coal-mines, and another bill increasing the provision for the miners' welfare fund, and taking other steps towards the reorganization of the mining industry.

The Parliamentary Medical Committee, at its meeting on June 9th, passed a resolution welcoming the appointment of a layman as a member of the General Medical Council. It also resolved, on the motion of Dr. Drummond Shiels, that revision of the definition in the Mental Deficiency Act was urgently needed, and should be obtained as early as possible. Dr. Tredgold, chairman of the Medical Committee, Central Association for Mental Welfare, addressed the Committee on the need for redefining mental deficiency and on the distinctions between different types of deficiency.

The Parliamentary Medical Committee agreed that the Society of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons had made out a prima-facie case for representation on the Council of the College, and that this matter should be considered with the application of the Council for a supplemental charter. Subsequently Dr. Fremantle informed the Earl of Balfour, Lord President of the Council, that this was the view of the Parliamentary Medical Committee.

Medical Branches of the Fighting Services.

On June 15th Dr. Fremantle asked the Prime Minister if the Government had arrived at any decision as to the recruiting of medical officers for the Navy, Army, and Air Force. Mr. Baldwin replied as follows: Yes, sir. The Government has considered the report of the committee appointed last autumn to consider questions relating to pay and other matters affecting recruitment of officers and nurses to the medical branches of the fighting services, and has decided to give effect to its recommendations as from July 1st next. Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: Is the Government contemplating amalgamation of the three medical services? Mr. Baldwin: No, not that I am aware of. Dr. Fremantle: When shall we get details of this decision? Mr. Baldwin: The necessary orders, I understand, are to be published forthwith.

Midwives and Maternity Homes.

The Midwives and Maternity Homes Bill was considered on the report stage in the House of Lords on June 15th.

Part I of the bill amends the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918. Clause I provides that if any person, being either a male person or a woman not certified under the bill, attends a woman in childbirth otherwise than under the direction and personal supervision of a duly qualified medical practitioner, that person shall, unless he or she satisfies the court that the attention was given in sudden or urgent necessity, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10. During the committee stage of the bill, last week, the clause was amended by the addition of the following proviso: "Provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case of a person who, while undergoing training with a view to becoming a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, attends a woman in childbirth as part of a course in practical instruction in midwifery."

The Marquess of Salisbury (Lord Privy Seal) now moved to amend this proviso, so as to make it read, "a course in practical instruction in midwifery recognized by the General Medical Council or by the Central Midwives Board." In this, he said, the Government accepted a suggestion of Viscount Knutsford made during the discussion in committee. The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 11 of Part 3, which is the interpretation clause, enacts that a local supervising authority may grant exemption from the operation of Part 2 of the Act, which provides for the registration of maternity homes, of any hospital or other premises for the conduct of which a duly qualified medical practitioner resident therein is responsible, or any hospital or institution not carried on for profit and not mainly used as a maternity home. It also provides that any person aggrieved by the refusal of a local supervising authority to grant exemption under Part 2 in respect of any hospital, premises, or institution, or by the withdrawal of any such exemption previously granted by the authority, may appeal to the Minister of Health, who shall give such directions as he thinks proper, and that the authority shall comply with any directions so given.

On the motion of Lord Muir Mackenzie it was decided to transfer the provisions from Part 3 to Part 2 of the bill.

This concluded the report stage of the bill.

Poison Gas.—Sir L. Worthington-Evans informed Captain W. W. Benn, on June 14th, that experiments with animals were essential in order to obtain the necessary data for ensuring adequate defence against poison gas and for evolving efficient methods of treating gas casualties. The Government did not feel that the Washington Conference Treaty, 1922, and the Geneva Protocol, 1925, against the use of poison gas in warfare justified it omitting to take all possible precautionary measures to protect the Forces of the Crown and the inhabitants of the country against gas attacks in war. For this reason the experiments must continue.

Notes in Brief.

On June 9th, in committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. Hannon moved that vehicles belonging to charitable societies or institutions, when used solely for the purposes of those bodies, should be exempted from the motor taxes. Colonel Ashley (Minister of Transport) said a concession had been given by the Finance Act, 1920, in the case of ambulances. The amendment was rejected.

On June 14th Earl Winterton informed Sir R. Luce that the Secretary of State for India hoped very shortly to receive the Government of India's final proposals with regard to the future of the Indian Medical Service.

The Government of India has directed the attention of the provincial governments to the recommendation of the International Labour Conference of October, 1923, favouring the appointment of women for certain classes of factory inspection work.

On March 31st, 1925, the latest date for which complete returns are available, there were 148 spare places in day schools for the deaf and 251 in residential schools in England and Wales.

The Reading University Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on June 14th.

On June 15th Mr. Groves presented a bill to amend the law relating to compulsory vaccination, and Mr. Mackinder a bill to amend the Rag Flock Act, 1911. Both were read a first time.

THE TESTING OF THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES.

THE laboratories established by the Pharmaceutical Society to fulfil the conditions regarding the control of therapeutic substances the purity or potency of which cannot be adequately tested by chemical means, as laid down in the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, were opened by the Minister of Health on June 16th.

Mr. P. F. ROWSELL, who has recently vacated the chair of the society, said that work of this kind had only become necessary during the last twenty-five years, but the field seemed to be rapidly widening. Dr. J. H. BURN, formerly a member of the staff of the Department of Biochemistry and Pharmacology of the Medical Research Council's Institute at Hampstead, who has been appointed director, said that the success that had attended the use of thyroid extract, pituitary extract, and insulin, were examples of what might be expected to happen. Already pharmaceutical chemists and pharmacologists had an extensive field to investigate in co-operation.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in declaring the laboratories open, said that as knowledge increased new weapons for the unceasing warfare against disease were being forged and an army of investigators—doctors, pharmacists, chemists, engineers, and architects, as well as nurses—was working together in the interests of health. To the Pharmaceutical Society, which might be regarded as a training college, it was a source of pride that throughout its career it was constantly raising its standard. It was now entering on a new branch of activity, which promised to be of great value both to the medical profession who prescribed, and the manufacturers who produced, these new remedies. By post-graduate courses it was enabling members of the pharmaceutical profession to lift themselves above ordinary commercial considerations.

Afterwards the large company inspected the laboratories under the guidance of Dr. Burn. It will be remembered that under the Act a general committee was set up consisting of the Minister of Health, the Secretary for Scotland, and the Minister for Home Affairs for Northern Ireland. This committee has the assistance of an advisory committee consisting of eight members—one each being appointed by the Minister of Health, the Scottish Board of Health, the Home Minister for Northern Ireland, the Medical Research Council, the General Medical Council, the British Medical Association, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the Council of the Institute of Chemistry. On this committee the British Medical Association is represented by Dr. C. O. Hawthorne. The committee will make regulations as to the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the therapeutic substances

to which the Act applies; as to the tests for determining the standard; and as to fixing units of standardization; it will also have authority to add to the schedule therapeutic substances the purity or potency of which cannot be adequately tested by chemical means.

The laboratories have been set up in the premises of the Pharmaceutical Society at Bloomsbury Square.

Medical News.

PROFESSOR HUGH CABOT (professor of surgery in the University of Michigan) has recently for a fortnight taken charge of the teaching of surgery in Sir Holburt Waring's clinic at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Medical College. On June 9th Professor Cabot was admitted at a meeting of the council an honorary perpetual student of St. Bartholomew's Medical College—an honour conferred only once before, when Professor Harvey Cushing had charge of the teaching of surgery in Professor Gask's clinic at St. Bartholomew's in 1922.

As announced in our advertisement columns, the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland invites applications for a surgical scholarship of £350 a year. The scholarship, which is tenable in the first instance for one year, is to enable the holder to pursue a definite line of research or to study surgery in specified clinics at home or abroad. Full details can be obtained on application to Mr. C. H. S. Frankau, Honorary Secretary, 51, Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

THE Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association announces that on June 24th, at 2.30 p.m., Mr. H. Tyrrell Gray will give a special clinical demonstration in surgery at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and on June 25th, at 12.45 p.m., Mr. Goulden will give a clinical demonstration in ophthalmology at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. Both are open to the medical profession without fee. At the North-East London Post-Graduate College (Prince of Wales's General Hospital), Tottenham, there will be a course in medicine, surgery, and the specialties, lasting from July 19th to 31st, and occupying all day. From July 5th to 17th the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart will give an all-day course in cardiology, and between the same dates there will be a course in dermatology at the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars. On July 19th, at 5 p.m., a course consisting of lectures and clinical demonstrations upon selected cases will begin at the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and terminate on August 14th. A series of demonstrations on the treatment of diseases of the eye will take place at the Royal Eye Hospital from July 12th to 24th, at 3 p.m. Copies of all syllabuses and of the general course programme may be had on application to the Secretary of the Fellowship of Medicine, who will also supply copies of the *Post-Graduate Medical Journal*.

THE Tuberculosis Society will meet on Saturday, June 26th, at 3.30 p.m., at the Queen's Hospital, Sidecup. A visit to the ultra-violet ray department of the hospital will be followed by a lantern demonstration of radiograms. The commandant has kindly invited members to tea at the close of the meeting. If members intending to be present will notify the secretary, Dr. F. J. C. Blackmore, as early as possible, Colonel Colvin will endeavour to arrange transport for them from the station to the hospital.

THE chairman of the General Board of the National Physical Laboratory (the president of the Royal Society) will hold a reception within the grounds of the Laboratory on Tuesday, June 22nd, at 3 p.m.

THE annual meeting of the Research Defence Society, founded by Mr. Stephen Paget, whose death we have recently had to lament, will take place at the house of the Medical Society of London (11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.) on Friday next. Lord Lamington will take the chair at 3 p.m., and an address will be given by Dr. J. A. Murray, F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, on the experimental attack on cancer.

AT the annual meeting of the Brussels Medical Graduates' Association, held on June 9th, it was unanimously decided to change its name to the Brussels University Medical Graduates' Association. Dr. Fielden Briggs was elected president and Drs. Arthur Haydon and A. D. Woolf honorary secretaries. The annual dinner will take place in October.

THE KING has directed Dr. Joseph Anthony Ferriere to be appointed a nominated member of the Council of Government of the Colony of Mauritius.

WE are asked by the Honorary Secretary of the British Spa Federation to state that the coal shortage has not so far interfered with the service given by British spas.