

The
British Medical Journal

THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



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trauma is completely absent, the Wassermann reaction is negative, and, so far as can be ascertained, no endocrine disturbance exists. S. T. Irwin, at a meeting of the Section of Surgery of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland on December 7th, 1928, stated that tubercle was not a causal agent in separation of the upper epiphysis of the femur. In the case described, though it is at present impossible to be dogmatic as to the cause, it seems equally impossible to eliminate the tubercle bacillus as a factor. The strong family tendency to this infection, and the behaviour of the lesion under treatment, are factors too suggestive to be lightly set aside in considering the cause of the condition and its prognosis.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

CARCINOMA OF LOWER END OF ILEUM.

THIS case seems worthy of record for the following reasons: (1) the rarity of carcinoma of the ileum; (2) the difficulty of accurate preoperative diagnosis; (3) the difficulty of deciding the nature of the tumour in the small intestine by the naked eye at the time of operation; (4) the apparent absence of recurrence following only local excision of the growth and lateral anastomosis.

History.—The patient, a man aged 45 years, was admitted to the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital on May 3rd, 1926. For six months prior to admission he had been under observation suffering from indigestion and fullness in the epigastrium, worse after food. During this time he had been very constipated, his bowels only acting with purgatives. His general condition was deteriorating, and he had been losing weight steadily. About three months prior to admission he began to complain of pruritus ani. On several occasions he had been treated for "gastritis," but on none of these had he vomited or suffered acute abdominal pain.

Examination.—The patient was spare and in poor condition. His colour was slightly sallow, and his tongue covered with brown fur. His abdomen was slightly distended, and the abdominal muscles were soft and flabby. Palpation on several occasions revealed tenderness on deep pressure over the right iliac fossa, with maximum tenderness over McBurney's point. No thickening was felt in the right iliac region, and there was no epigastric tenderness. Percussion revealed no abnormality of the liver and spleen. A provisional diagnosis of chronic appendicitis with reflex dyspepsia was made.

Operation.—On May 4th, 1926, the abdomen was opened through a right rectal incision, displacing the rectus inwards. There was a small amount of free fluid in the abdomen. The appendix, foetal in type, and acutely kinked on itself, was removed. Palpation of the duodenum, liver, and gall-bladder revealed nothing abnormal, but within the terminal portion of the ileum, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the ileo-caecal valve, was felt a round mass about the size of a walnut. The mass was apparently fixed to the posterior wall of the ileum, but there was no dimpling of the serous coat at the site of attachment. The ileum was opened longitudinally, over the site of the tumour, and a small sessile growth evaginated. The growth was excised locally, and the longitudinal incision on the ileum was closed in the transverse axis of the bowel. The whole ileo-caecal region was turned upwards, and the incision on the posterior aspect of ileum, to which the tumour had been attached, was sutured in a similar manner. This suturing narrowed the lumen of the ileum so much that a lateral anastomosis of the ileum to the caecum was made. The after-treatment was uneventful and the patient was discharged on May 14th, 1926.

Histological Examination.—Dr. J. W. Dawson, Royal College of Physicians Laboratory, Edinburgh, reported as follows: "Section shows the presence of a diffusely infiltrating small-celled carcinoma. Further sections show a very marked thickening of serosa and subserosa with tumour cells."

After-History.—On June 4th, 1926, the patient had put on 1 lb. in weight, his bowels moving more regularly than they did prior to operation; pruritus ani had disappeared. On January 18th, 1927, he was again examined. He was still gaining weight, the abdomen was slightly tumid, the liver was not enlarged, and there were no abdominal symptoms. He is now doing full work and has put on 1 st. in weight.

The rarity of carcinoma of the ileum is shown by the following figures from the *Encyclopaedia Medica*: of 1,148 cases of malignant disease of the intestine (large and small) 26 cases occurred in the ileum. W. J. Mayo, in 1912, reported that of 1,498 operations for carcinoma of the gastro-intestinal tract, only 5 were for carcinoma of the ileum. The difficulty of diagnosing the condition

accurately before operation is well brought out by Bland-Sutton, who, in *Tumours, Innocent and Malignant*, writes: "Cancer of the ileum gives rise to no signs which render the localization of the disease a matter of certainty." He also draws attention to the difficulty of deciding the nature of the tumour at the time of operation. In this case the diagnosis of a chronic appendix with reflex dyspepsia was made prior to operation, and it was only after the appendix had been removed and the terminal ileum had been palpated that the growth was discovered. At the time of operation there was no evidence of enlarged ileo-caecal or other glands, and the tumour, though sessile and hard, was so well defined that one formed the impression that it was adenomatous. The after-history bears out McK. Craig of Mayo Clinic, who, reviewing 36 cases of cancer of the ileum, wrote that, "although resection of the bowel with associated glands is the operation of choice, yet anastomosis round the lesion results in a high percentage of longevity."

I am indebted to Dr. A. L. S. Tuke for his advice in this case during the operation.

J. M. BLACK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.Ed.,
Honorary Surgeon, Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital.

PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED WITH DIABETES MELLITUS.

WITH reference to the hospital case reported by Dr. Shirley Smith and Mr. Roques in the *Journal* of January 12th (p. 66) the following details of a case treated in the ordinary course of a country general practice may be of interest.

A paretic patient, aged 20, arrived at evening surgery on April 12th, 1927, having walked a distance of about a mile up a steep hill. She looked and complained of feeling acutely ill, and gave a history of polyuria, constipation, marked thirst, air-hunger, and rapid loss of weight. Up to five days previously she had been carrying on her duties as a domestic servant. She was sent to bed, and a specimen of urine obtained on the following morning was found to be loaded with sugar; the specific gravity was 1038, and Gerhard's test was strongly positive.

She was put on a diet consisting mainly of boiled cabbage, butter, eggs, and fish, with as little carbohydrate as we could persuade her to take. On April 13th an injection of 20 units of insulin was given with apparently little benefit; this was followed on April 14th by one of 50 units, and on April 15th by 80 units, with marked improvement in the quantity of sugar excreted. On April 16th 95 units was given, when the urine became sugar-free and Gerhard's test negative. For the next three days she received 60 units daily, but sugar reappeared, and this was followed by the daily administration of 80 units for five days, which again caused the sugar to disappear. At this stage she was admitted to hospital for examination of the blood sugar content, but insisted on returning home on the fourth day, before a complete test had been performed. From April 30th she had 60 units of insulin daily, and gained steadily in weight, the sugar being diminished in quantity and occasionally absent. The insulin was gradually reduced, and by October she had gained upwards of a stone in weight and was taking 30 units of insulin daily.

She married in February, 1928, and in August gave birth to an apparently healthy, full-time male infant. The morning sickness was troublesome, but otherwise the pregnancy was uneventful, as was also the labour, which lasted less than twelve hours. During the early part of her pregnancy she had 20 units of insulin daily, but this had to be increased to 45 units towards the end of pregnancy; this dose was continued for eighteen days after delivery, when some mild attacks of hypoglycaemia caused us to reduce it to 30 units daily. She nursed her child, as she had an abundant supply of milk, and continues in excellent health, though the sugar is seldom completely absent. Owing to some slight recent loss in weight she has now returned to taking 40 units daily.

This case shows:

1. The successful treatment of a severe diabetic patient in general practice.
2. Agreement with the suggestion of Dr. Shirley Smith and Mr. Roques that the dangers associated with pregnancy and labour in diabetic women no longer exist.
3. Like them we had to increase the amount of insulin during pregnancy.
4. We found no necessity to reduce the amount of insulin until eighteen days after delivery.
5. The successful treatment of this case without the aid of blood sugar estimations.

M. GRAHAM DILL, M.D.,
ALFRED V. DILL, M.D., D.P.H.

Chalford, Glos.

1912 appointed medical superintendent of the County Sanatorium, Stonehouse. Following a period of war service in France he returned to tuberculosis work, and after a long struggle helped to make the County of Lanark Orthopaedic Hospital one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the country. Sutherland possessed a retentive memory and an alert analytical mind, and his wide and varied knowledge of English literature and art made him a delightful companion. He was a fine yachtsman, and used to spend his vacations exploring the lochs of the West Highlands. His funeral, attended by representatives of all classes of the community, was evidence of the affection and esteem in which he was held.

A colleague writes: The passing of Dr. Joseph Sutherland is a sad event for those whose privilege it was to know him personally. His death, at the comparatively early age of 46, when, it might be said, only half his useful life had been spent, creates a gap in the ranks of the skilled orthopaedic surgeon which it will be difficult to fill. During his tenure of office at Stonehouse, Dr. Sutherland applied himself devotedly to the care of the cripple from surgical tuberculosis, and sometimes from very unpromising human material obtained very good results. He had a genius for "construction," and this was shown in plaster and celluloid work of the highest order. Not infrequently he spent his holidays visiting English and Continental centres in order to keep himself abreast of the times, and he followed the literature closely. Stonehouse was a resort to which fellow workers came to see Sutherland's methods. He was adored by his patients, and relatives put implicit and well-founded faith in him.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Professor DOMENICO BARDUZZI, formerly director of the clinic of dermatology and syphilology at Sion; Professor DOMENICO MAJOCCHI formerly director of the clinic of dermatology and syphilis at Bologna; Professor ERNESTO TRICOMI, director of the surgical clinic at Bologna, aged 70; Dr. VALENTINO GRANDIS, professor of physiology at Genoa; Professor H. DRESEMANN, a Düsseldorf surgeon; Dr. MAXIMOW, professor of normal anatomy at Chicago and an eminent histologist, aged 54; and Dr. MANUEL QUINTELA, professor of oto-rhino-laryngology in the University of Montevideo, aged 63.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. COURSE IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

A COURSE of lectures for medical practitioners on mental deficiency and other mental conditions closely allied to it, supplemented by a course of clinical instruction, has been arranged by the University Extension Board in co-operation with the Central Association for Mental Welfare. The course is divided into Parts I and II, the first starting on May 27th and closing on June 1st and the second commencing on June 3rd and terminating on June 8th. The whole course may be taken, or the two parts taken separately. There is a registration fee of 10s. 6d.; the fee for the whole course is £5 5s., or £3 3s. for each part. The course is based on the requirements for the University of London diploma in psychological medicine, and is intended for qualified practitioners, more especially for those engaged as school medical officers, certifying officers to local authorities under the Mental Deficiency Acts, or as medical officers of institutions. All communications with reference to the course should be addressed to Miss Evelyn Fox, care of University Extension Department, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

At the convocation held on March 22nd the following degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.S.—A. Davis, Katharine M. Girling, J. A. Lennox, D. C. Livingston, W. Mair, J. H. F. Pankhurst, J. H. Pool, J. W. M. Stevenson, H. Willcox.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

D.P.H.—Part II: A. Anderson, Helen G. M. Bennett, Mary Evans, J. J. O'Reilly, Mary I. Prentice, Marjorie Reekie, Kathleen Sheehan.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—F. B. Anderson, Ida E. Ashby, P. Barr, Jean M. Barrowman, R. S. P. Begg, R. P. Boyd, W. P. Brown, A. M. Campbell,

Ellen J. R. Campbell, I. S. Campbell, D. T. Clark, W. A. Clark, J. S. Craig, T. Dunlop, J. Fahey, R. Forrest, Isobel C. Fraser, P. A. Gallen, W. S. Gardner, Annie R. Greig, T. M. Haughie, D. L. Henderson, H. W. Laing, J. W. Laird, L. W. Laurensen, R. H. Leishman, D. C. Liddle, J. H. M'Broom, D. R. M'Calman, W. D. C. M'Corrie, J. M'Michael, W. J. M'Neish, Georgina A. M'Neil, A. F. Maguire, J. L. Mayer, T. R. Murray, A. J. Nairn, Mary S. Nicholson, J. P. O'Hear, Jean B. Parker, T. F. Rodger, M. M. Scott, J. G. Slimon, W. Smith, J. Stewart, J. Taylor, H. R. Weir, A. T. Wilson, H. Wyers, A. M. Wyllie.

* Distinction in surgery.

† Distinction in medicine.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

A MEETING of the Royal College of Physicians of London was held on March 25th.

Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., was re-elected President.

Dr. J. W. Carr was appointed a representative of the College on the Professional Classes Aid Council.

Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery were granted jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons to 44 and 25 candidates respectively. (The names of the successful candidates were published in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England printed in our issue of March 23rd, page 581.)

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—K. Girgis (Section II), D. H. Haler, H. H. Lakin, A. W. Tam. MEDICINE.—A. Clark, J. M. Connor, R. W. Goldsbrough, R. W. Scanlon. FORENSIC MEDICINE.—R. W. Goldsbrough, R. K. Nandal, K. M. Seedat. MIDWIFERY.—I. M. Iddai, V. R. D. Lahanmi, J. E. Moody, Z. Risk, A. W. Tam, E. O. Watson.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to Messrs. J. M. Connor, K. Girgis, D. H. Haler, and R. W. Scanlon.

The Services.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Fleet Surgeon James William Hambly Hawton, R.N. (ret.), died at Plymouth on March 19th, aged 78. After qualifying M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1873, he entered the navy as surgeon on March 31st, 1874, became staff surgeon in 1886, and fleet surgeon in 1894, retiring in the following year. His last ship was H.M.S. *Edgar*, in China, in 1893-95.

Colonel Bernard James Newmarch, C.M.G., C.B.E., Australian Army Medical Corps (ret.), died recently at Sydney, aged 72. He was educated at King's College Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1877, L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1881, and took the F.R.C.S.I. in 1908. After qualifying he held posts as house-surgeon and surgical registrar to King's College Hospital, and as medical superintendent of the Royal Free Hospital. After some ten years in London he went to Australia, and settled at Sydney, where he held the appointments of surgeon to the Sydney Hospital and to the Royal Neath Shore Hospital at Sydney. He served as a subaltern in the New South Wales contingent in the South African war, and rose to the rank of captain. At the beginning of the great war he was lieutenant-colonel commanding the 1st Field Ambulance of the Australian Army Medical Corps, and came to Europe with that unit. Later he commanded the 1st, and afterwards the 3rd, Australian General Hospital; he was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1917, and served at headquarters in London in 1917-19.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Samuel Lloyd-Barrow, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Weymouth in February, aged 86. He was born in London, on May 17th, 1842, the son of Inspector-General T. W. Barrow, A.M.D., was educated at St. George's, taking the M.D. at St. Andrews in 1862, and the M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1863, and entered the army as assistant surgeon on March 31st, 1864. In the old regimental days he served in the 23rd Foot, now the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He became surgeon major on April 28th, 1876, and retired, with an honorary step, as brigade surgeon, on April 23rd, 1884. He took the additional name of Lloyd in 1881. He saw his first active service in the Kafir war of 1851-52, at the early age of 9. He had accompanied his parents to the Cape, and was beleaguered in a frontier fort, garrisoned by the 2nd Foot, the Queen's West Surrey Regiment, with his father, for nine months. He again saw foreign, though not active, service with his father in Canada, in 1859-60. While in the army he served in the Egyptian war of 1882, was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and received the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's bronze star. He also received the thanks of the general commanding at Gibraltar, and of the director-general, A.M.D., for his services in a cholera epidemic at Gibraltar in 1865. He was a J.P. for Brecknock county. His family have contributed many officers to the A.M.D. and R.A.M.C. Besides his father and himself, his younger brothers, Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Barrow and Colonel H. J. W. Barrow, served in the R.A.M.C., and the last was the father of Major-General H. P. W. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S. He married Miss Bevan of Brecon, who died in 1911, leaving two sons.

Medico-Legal.

ACQUITTAL OF MEDICAL MAN ON MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

At the Central Criminal Court, on March 27th, the jury, without leaving the box, found Dr. Daniel Evans Powell of High Street, Tooting, not guilty on an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Mrs. Doris Ruth Simmons, and with intent to procure her miscarriage by an instrument or other means.

Mrs. Simmons died in St. James's Hospital on December 13th, and a *post-mortem* examination was made next day by Sir Bernard Spilsbury, in whose opinion an instrument had been used by a skilled person on or about November 23rd, leading to a septic abortion followed by inflammation of the kidneys and general septicaemia.

Dr. Powell, who pleaded not guilty and gave evidence on his own behalf, was defended by Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. St. John Hutchinson, and Mr. John Maude. Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. Gerald Dodson represented the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Dr. F. J. McCann and Dr. Donald Roy, giving evidence for the defence, expressed the view that the circumstances leading to Mrs. Simmons's death were as consistent with natural causes as with the use of an instrument.

Mr. Justice Hawke, in his summing-up, referred to a complaint made by the defence that Dr. Powell had not been given an opportunity of being represented at the *post-mortem* examination; Sir Bernard Spilsbury's statement suggested to his lordship, however, that the coroner and not the police was responsible for this.

Medical News.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has accepted the invitation of the president, Sir Arthur Stanley, to become patron of the British Hospitals Association.

THE annual meeting of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W.1, on April 18th at 5 p.m., when the annual report and financial statement will be presented and the officers and committee elected for the current year.

THE following Chadwick Public Lectures have been arranged for this month and next. On Thursday, April 11th, at 5.30 p.m., Dr. J. F. C. Haslam will lecture at the Royal Sanitary Institute on "Health in British Guiana and the West Indies." On Tuesday, April 23rd, at 8 p.m., Mr. C. E. Stromeyer will lecture at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on "What health and civilization owe to engineering." On Thursday, May 16th, at 5.15 p.m., at the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Norman Walker will give the Malcolm Morris Memorial Lecture on "The progress of dermatology over 50 years." On Thursday, May 30th, at 5 p.m., Mr. H. V. Taylor will lecture at the Chelsea Physic Garden on "Supplies from the vegetable kingdom and the public health." Admission to these lectures is free and no tickets are required.

DR. HARRY CAMPBELL will give a lecture, under the auspices of the Food Education Society, on "Common errors in diet" on Wednesday, April 10th, at 3 p.m., at 29, Gordon Square, W.C.

A SPECIAL course of lectures and demonstrations in infants' diseases, for medical officers of welfare centres and others, will be held daily from 2 to 5 o'clock at the Infants Hospital, Vincent Square, Westminster, from May 27th to June 9th. The number attending the course will be limited to fifteen, and the fee will be three guineas. Further particulars can be obtained from the secretary of the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE University College Committee will award in June, 1929, a Bayliss-Starling memorial scholarship of the value of about £120 (with exemption from tuition fees). The scholarship will be tenable for the session October, 1929, to July, 1930; it may be renewed by the College Committee for a second and for a third year in exceptional circumstances. Candidates must be graduates or undergraduates of the University of London or any other university approved by the College Committee for the purpose, and of suitable standing in science or medicine. The scholar will be required to follow a course of study approved by the Jodrell Professor of Physiology involving a training in the principles and methods of research in physiology and/or biochemistry. He will be exempted from tuition fees in following such a course of study, but he will be required to pay a registration fee, the Union Society subscription, and, if required by the College Committee, the cost of special apparatus and materials. Each candidate must submit to the Secretary of University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, on or before

May 15th, a statement giving full particulars of his educational career and of his qualifications for entering on a course of training in the principles and methods of research.

THE Hutchinson triennial prize (value £60), open to full students of the London Hospital of not more than ten years' standing since registration as such, will be awarded in 1932 for the best dissertation on remote consequences of fracture of the spinal column. Dissertations must be delivered at the hospital not later than March 31st, 1932, and the award will be made within six months of this date. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary, London Hospital Medical College, Whitechapel, E.

STEADY increase continues in the membership of the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory Assistants' Association, which now numbers over 500, and the annual report for 1927-28 points to a satisfactory extension of its activities in the form of lectures, demonstrations, and examinations. A new branch has been formed in Glasgow and a very successful conference was held at Cambridge last year. The lending library scheme enables members to borrow books at a nominal cost, and the employment bureau has again proved its usefulness, both to members desiring change of post and to employers requiring assistants. After three years as president Professor H. R. Dean has been succeeded by Professor W. W. C. Topley.

AMONG the medical congresses to be held during the year are: the third international congress of medicinal plants at Padua in the second half of June; the triennial congress of the International Society of Surgery at Warsaw, from July 22nd to 25th (further information can be obtained from the secretary, 72, Rue de la Loi, Brussels); the German orthopaedic congress at Munich on September 18th, when the chief subjects for discussion will be coxa vara and the end-results of congenital dislocation of the hip (further information can be obtained from the president, Professor Hoffmann, Karlstrasse 16, Munich); and the annual congress of the Italian Society of Hydrology and Climatology at Spezia from October 4th to 6th, under the presidency of Professor Devoto.

AN international medical congress on balneology and balneotherapeutics will be held in Carlsbad from September 15th to the 21st. Special facilities in connexion with railway travel and passport fees will be available. Further information may be obtained from Dr. Edgar Ganz, Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia.

WE have received the first issue of a new quarterly periodical entitled *Human Biology*, and described as a "record of research," which has been published in Baltimore under the editorial direction of Professor Raymond Pearl. The editorial board consists of distinguished scientists in European countries and Japan, as well as in the United States, and includes Professor Major Greenwood. The outlook of the new journal is indicated by the publication in its opening number of the first of a series of studies of the human constitution in its relation to disease, and articles on racial variations and mental capacity, the sex factor in infant mortality, biological philosophy and medicine, and persistent negro physical features. The journal may be obtained from Messrs. Warwick and York, East Centre Street, Baltimore, Maryland, the advance subscription price being 5 dollars a year.

THE March issue of the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie* has been dedicated to General Karl Ritter von Seydel, honorary professor in the medical faculty of Munich University and an eminent military surgeon.

THE opening of the tenth Salon des Médecins, which was to have taken place on April 21st (*Journal*, January 26th, p. 183), has been postponed till May 26th. Further information can be obtained from the secretary, Dr. Paul Rabier, 84, Rue Lecourbe, Paris XV.

IN the sixteenth annual report of St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill, N.W.2, which is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy and the trustees of the Diocese of Westminster, an appeal is made for assistance towards the cost of extension, estimated at £30,000, of which some £7,000 has already been received. Although the normal number of beds is fifty-two, the average number of patients resident daily throughout 1928 was fifty-nine, and many deserving cases had to be refused. A new ward pavilion is in course of erection; it will consist of two wards of twelve beds each and an operating theatre. The building of the nurses' home has also begun; when completed this building will release at least fifteen extra beds in small private rooms in the present hospital. Although there is no out-patients' department, it was necessary to deal with 304 accidents and other urgent cases during the year. Patients are received for treatment in the wards, cubicles, and private rooms without any distinction as regards nationality or creed.