

## Memoranda :

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### EXTRAGENITAL CHANCRE.

THE situation of the chancre seems to make the following case worthy of record.

A Chinese woman of the farmer class, 23 years of age, married for four years, but without children, came to hospital complaining of considerable swelling and pain in the right eye of twenty days' duration.

On examination the whole of the conjunctiva of the right eye was found to be oedematous and chemotic. The cornea was clear. A hard mass occupied the bulbar conjunctiva below and to the inner side of the cornea. This mass had a very definitely cartilaginous feel, was well circumscribed, and was slightly concave forwards.

It was ulcerated in the centre, leaving a raw area with a thin serous crust, which on removal produced a free serous discharge and a few fine points of haemorrhage. The whole mass could be dislocated outwards by making the patient look upwards and by drawing down the lower lid. The submaxillary gland on the same side was enormously enlarged and very hard, but the pre-auricular gland had escaped, and no other glands were palpable.

After a preliminary washing with saline, smears were made from the sore, and were stained by Noguchi's method. The slides showed *Treponema pallidum* to be present in very large numbers. The blood serum of both the patient and her husband were at this time negative to a modified Sachs-Georgi precipitation test. The husband

and the father of the patient were seen at the same time, and no signs of a recent or old syphilitic infection could be found. Active syphilis in other members of the family was denied.

It is not possible to trace the source of infection in this case. Syphilis is very rife in this town (a large garrison town just outside the Great Wall of China), and a very large number of extragenital chancres are seen. In the course of two years' work in this place, extragenital chancres have been seen in the following situations: lips (several), tongue (fraenum and body), tonsil, mammae, abdominal wall, and rectum.

GILES A. M. HALL, M.B., B.S.

Mosse Memorial Hospital, Tatungfu,  
Shan, North China.

#### BISMUTH SODIUM POTASSIUM TARTRATE IN THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.

IN this Territory there are many cases of epilepsy, and one meets numerous cases of epileptic insanity. In some of these cases I have found *post mortem* pachymeningitis with adhesions between the dura and the pia arachnoid. Considering that syphilis was the cause of this, I treated similar cases with weekly injections of the compound bismuth salt, in 3-grain doses intramuscularly. This treatment was begun in October, 1923. A report was sent to the P.M.O. of this Territory in December of that year, to be incorporated in his annual report. The acting P.M.O. has now suggested that I publish some notes of the cases treated.

*Case A.*—Admitted in October, 1923, suffering from epileptic insanity. Just after a severe fit this man broke the arm of another native with a stick. He was given 3 grains of the bismuth salt weekly, for six weeks. No fit occurred for nine months, and he appeared normal. On August 21st, 1924, he had three fits. He is now receiving 3-grain injections every four days, and there has been no further recurrence of the fits.

*Case F.*—Admitted in March, 1923, suffering from epileptic insanity. This man had, I understand, been sick for some years in his own village, but, as he had become very noisy and obstreperous, the chief of his village brought him to the administrative officer. In the mental hospital he could, with difficulty, be controlled, and had from time to time to be forcibly restrained, as he threatened to kill attendants and other patients. One curious symptom was noted: when an attack was about to come on he spoke and sang in a falsetto voice. The chief attendant observed that this always preceded a fit, or an attack of noisy obstreperousness. From October to December, 1923, he received ten injections of the bismuth tartrate. Since January he has been quiet and amenable, gives no trouble, and is quite rational.

*Case K.*—An epileptic maniac, aged 18, had had epileptic fits for at least three years. He was admitted because he killed his

mother after an acute attack of epilepsy. Treatment by injection was started in October, 1923; the fits, which had been of almost daily occurrence, ceased after one week, and he became quite rational. Ten injections were given. This man received no injections after January, 1924. He was quite well till August, 1924, when he had a fit. Injections have again been started.

*Case N.*—A female, aged about 30, admitted under magistrate's order to the lunatic asylum on August 10th, 1924, suffering from symptoms of acute mania. She talked or shouted incessantly, slept very little, refused to wear any garments, and would not answer when spoken to. On August 12th she was disturbing the white and native staff to such an extent that she was given a 3-grain injection of the bismuth salt. The result was marvellous; she slept on that night, and has been quiet and fairly rational ever since. The injections are being repeated every four days, till ten have been given.

In my opinion, in the majority of insane natives in this Territory the insanity is related to syphilis. As a routine treatment now all patients receive injections of the bismuth salt. In cases where no improvement results I take it that the disease is not syphilitic in origin.

I add short notes of a case seen in the civil hospital.

A girl, aged 6, was admitted with epilepsy complicated with incontinence of urine each night. From October to December, 1923, she received weekly injections of 1 grain of the bismuth salt. After the first injection the fits, which had been of almost daily occurrence, ceased; so did the nocturnal incontinence. She was discharged in March, 1924, apparently cured. She was sent back to hospital in June because of a recurrence of the fits. She received other ten injections, and, so far, there have been no further fits. The incontinence of urine did not recur.

Whether the cure or relief of patients treated in this way will be permanent or not it is not yet possible to say; but when one considers the improvement in the condition of the patients themselves and the increased comfort of the attendants and other patients, and as long as one sees no bad results from the injections, I think it is well worth while to continue this treatment.

The bismuth sodium potassium tartrate used is that made at Nairobi by the Kenya Medical Department.

J. G. McNAUGHTON, M.D.

Tanganyika Territory, East Africa.

#### ACUTE TORSION OF THE APPENDIX.

As I can find no record of this condition in the literature at my disposal I venture to record the case in the hope that it may be of interest.

The patient, a man aged 43, sent for me on October 5th, 1924, as he had severe cramping pains in his right side. He had felt pains for two or three days previously, but had been able to go about his work—selling butcher-meat from his cart in the streets. He had never had any previous illness that he could remember.

On examination, I found a hard, firm swelling over the appendix area and considerable tenderness on deep pressure. There was little rigidity of the abdominal muscles. The pulse rate was 100 and the temperature 98.2°. The tongue was dry and coated, and the breath offensive. He was removed to Hawick Cottage Hospital for operation.

*Operation.*—When I opened the abdomen some clear fluid escaped. A deep purple patch of fat presented at the ileo-caecal region. This was adherent to the parietes by recent adhesions, which were easily separated. The mass was then delivered. It was found to contain the appendix, which was acutely twisted near its base—like the pedicle of an ovarian tumour with twisted pedicle—and the fat was the mesentery of the appendix rolled round and round. The centre of the mass was quite black. The mass was removed in the usual way; it measured about 3 in. long and 1 in. broad. The abdomen was then closed. Recovery was uneventful, and the patient was discharged from the hospital on October 24th.

There was an excessive amount of subcutaneous fat, and the mesenteric fat was also increased in amount. I imagine that this unusual amount of fat in the mesentery of the appendix may have determined a torsion.

Hawick.

A. C. MALLACE, M.C., M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

#### POST-OPERATIVE THIRST.

THE boracic acid spray suggested by Dr. T. D. Harries (October 18th, p. 717) for this distressing condition seems to be quite efficient, but the prevention of it is even more desirable. This is carried out in abdominal operations by pouring into the peritoneal cavity, just prior to closure of the wound, a quantity of warm normal saline. A pint of fluid may safely be administered by this route. There is rapid absorption and no untoward effects. This treatment is not to be recommended in septic cases.

Dumfries.

Q. CARLYLE, F.R.C.S. Edin.

gums, palate, fauces, and pharynx, where the case ratio per 1,000 in 1915 was 23.3, and in 1921 had fallen to 10.5, a similar decrease to that shown in rheumatic fever. In the Navy increasing attention had been given during the years under review to oral hygiene and dental treatment, and although the causal agent of rheumatic fever had not yet been determined, it seemed likely that oral hygiene played an important part in prevention. Greater attention was also given to environmental conditions; the men were protected as far as possible from damp and from exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and this again might account in part for the decrease in the number of cases of rheumatic fever. In the case of boys particularly every effort should be made to maintain the tonsils in a healthy condition, and affections of the throat should be regarded more seriously than in the past. Youths who complained of growing pains should not be dismissed too lightly; they should at least be excused all drills and exercises and ordered complete rest in bed. Colonel J. C. Kennedy followed with some comparative figures for the Army. Here also there has been a distinct fall in the rheumatic fever incidence. For the period 1908-12 the case ratio per 1,000 was 5.9; in 1913 it was 4.3, and in 1921 it had fallen to 2.1. These were statistics for the whole Army, at home and abroad, but the drop was more striking if the United Kingdom alone were taken. In 1913 the incidence of rheumatic fever per 1,000 in the United Kingdom was 5, and in 1921 it was 1.6. Of the home commands in the latter year London showed the highest incidence (5.4), the Eastern Command was next (2.4), the Southern, Western, Aldershot, Scottish, and Irish Commands ranged from 1.7 to 1, and the Northern Command was 0.8. The bad eminence of London might be put down to the old-fashioned barracks accommodation, and fog might be a contributing factor. Among garrisons abroad the highest incidence in 1921 was on the Rhine and in Silesia (3.6), next came India (3.1), and Egypt and Mesopotamia (1.9). The figure for India was only slightly less than the figure in 1913 (3.8), although in the years 1904-7 rheumatic fever was comparatively rare in the Indian garrison—something like 0.8 per 1,000. The case ratio of tonsillitis had actually increased in the Army from 22 in 1913 to 32 in 1921. Squadron Leader E. W. Craig gave some figures for the Royal Air Force, which showed that the case incidence rate of acute rheumatism in 1921 was 0.9 per 1,000; in 1922 it was 1.1, and in 1923 it was 0.8. Tonsillitis had shown a downward tendency during these years, and so had diseases of the teeth and gums.

#### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES IN NEW YORK.

THE *Year Book* for 1922 and 1923 of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics of Greater New York records that in the year 1908, when the association came into being, the population of the city was 4,469,248, and there were 10,157 deaths due to tuberculosis. In 1923 the population had increased to 5,927,617, but the deaths from tuberculosis had dropped to 5,673. Apart from improved conditions of life, the work performed by the Association must be largely credited with this satisfactory achievement. In the period 1908-23 no fewer than 314,210 patients, including 106,268 children, have been advised and treated, 43,455 tuberculous patients were placed in hospitals and sanatoriums, and trained nurses paid 1,193,172 visits. The association at present comprises thirty-one dispensaries, with districts covering the entire city area. Nineteen of these dispensaries are conducted by the Department of Health, nine by hospitals, two as part of a general dispensary service, and one as part of a health centre service. This active and close co-operation between municipal departments and private institutions leads to uniformity of procedure, prevents overlapping, and co-ordinates clinical and research

work. Monthly reports are sent by the dispensaries to the association, which, in its turn, sends back to them quarterly statements of the progress of the campaign throughout the city, including a comparative analysis of the dispensary attendances and studies of the current tuberculosis morbidity and mortality. Approximately one-third of all cases of this disease reported annually in New York are treated at the dispensaries, where also supervision is arranged for some thirty thousand relatives of these patients.

#### RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY.

THE ninth annual issue of the *Fight Against Disease*, the publication of the Research Defence Society, contains, under the heading "Old stories re-told," notes of certain physiological discoveries made as the result of animal experiments. The discovery of the lacteals by Asellius in 1662, Sir Charles Bell's experiments on the nervous system at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and Claude Bernard's discovery of the function of the sympathetic nerve in the rabbit's ear, were important achievements on which, subsequently, valuable researches were based. Attention is drawn to the Home Office report published last July, which showed that during the year 14,081 experiments were performed by fifteen investigators in the course of cancer investigations. Nearly 39,000 experiments were performed for public authorities by 139 holders of licences, and twenty-eight research workers performed nearly 48,000 experiments for the preparation and testing of antitoxic serums and vaccines, and for the testing and standardizing of drugs. The annual subscription for membership of the Research Defence Society is 10s.; associate members pay 5s.; undergraduates and students of medicine are eligible for membership on subscription of 2s. 6d. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society on December 1st it will be proposed to re-elect Sir Charles Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D., as President, and Sir David Prain, C.M.G., M.B., as treasurer. Among the members proposed to be elected to the Council are Sir Frederick Andrewes, M.D., Dr. H. H. Dale, and Professor J. B. Leathes, M.B. The Copley Medal has been awarded to Sir E. Sharpey-Schafer for his valuable work in physiology and histology, and a Royal Medal to Dr. Dale for his researches in pharmacology and physiology.

AFTER the ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, on Tuesday, November 11th, Colonel J. W. H. Houghton, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Eastern Command, laid a wreath on the Royal Army Medical Corps memorial in Westminster Abbey.

DR. WALTER E. ELLIOT, M.C., M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for Health for Scotland in the new Conservative Ministry. Dr. Elliot held the same office in Mr. Baldwin's last Government.

#### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

To the list of successful medical candidates at the recent parliamentary general election, published in our issue of last week, the following two names should be added:

DR. ARTHUR VERNON DAVIES, O.B.E., was returned as a Conservative for the Royton Division of Lancaster with a majority of 2,426. Dr. Davies formerly practised at Crompton, Lancs, where he was medical officer of health from 1919 to 1922. On retiring he went to live at Woking, and is chairman of the Woking Central Conservative and Unionist Association.

DR. HENRY COBDEN HASLAM of Cambridge was returned as a Conservative for the Horncastle Division of Lindsey with a majority of 1,169. He took the degrees of M.A., M.B., B.Ch.Camb. in 1897 and the D.Sc. in 1914.

given by Dr. Friend which resulted in its recovery. It was just as likely that the treatment given by Dr. Logan, and approved by the specialists, was the effective treatment in the case, because apparently it was usual for some time to elapse before improvement was noted. It could only be a matter of opinion, and there could be no possible evidence either way.

Dr. Logan's case was undertaken on his behalf by the London and Counties Medical Protection Society.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

SCHOLARSHIPS and Exhibitions in Natural Science are announced for competition as under: December 9th, 1924, at University, Balliol, Oriel, Lincoln, and Magdalen Colleges, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, and Hertford Colleges; March 17th, 1925, at Merton, Exeter, New, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, and Wadham Colleges.

The University has granted, by a decree of congregation, a sum of £3,000 towards the expense of providing a joint lecture room, library, and workshop for the departments of physiology and bio-chemistry.

At a recent congregation the degrees of B.M., B.Ch. were conferred on J. W. Alden.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

DR. E. MAPOTHER has been recognized as a teacher of mental diseases at King's College Hospital Medical School and Mr. Gerald R. Lynch as a teacher of forensic medicine at Westminster Hospital Medical School.

Mr. H. J. Waring has been appointed to represent the University and King's College at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the School of Technology of the University of Brussels this month.

The University Medal in Branch I (Medicine) of the M.D. examination for internal and external students, July, 1924, has been awarded to John Norman Kerr, B.S., an external student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the University Medal in Branch IV (Laryngology, Otology, and Rhinology) of the M.S. examination for internal and external students, July, 1924, has been awarded to Victor Ewings Negus, an internal student of King's College Hospital.

### UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE Council of the University of Birmingham has decided to confer the title of Emeritus Professor upon Dr. Thomas Wilson, late Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

### NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE following degrees and diplomas were conferred on November 3rd:

M.D.—Kathleen B. White.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—M. J. Bryson, J. D. Hourihane, J. C. Flood, A. W. Spain, T. Plunkett, J. P. Collins, J. J. Silke, J. Donovan, M. J. Cooke, A. L. Butler, L. H. Garland, A. Kirby, W. D. O'Donoghue, Honoria Aughey, F. R. Bourke, M. J. Boye, P. F. Browne, A. J. Cantwell, P. J. Conwell, Kathleen M. Cunningham, W. J. Doody, K. Egan, P. R. Fanning, Agnes C. Farrell, T. W. FitzGerald, Mary B. Flynn, E. Gallagher, R. Gardiner, R. E. Gordon, J. Hardy, N. J. Hardy, M. S. Honan, C. F. Keane, J. L. Kearns, Maggie J. McColgan, T. G. A. McElhinney, F. B. McEvoy, G. F. McGahan, P. A. McGarvey, J. P. McGorry, P. W. McGowan, S. P. McGrath, Annie M. T. McGreen, Hilda K. McKernan, D. Mulcahy, Eileen J. O'Brien, J. S. O'Brien, J. O'Connor, M. O'Leary, J. A. Pierce, Catherine Portley, Mary M. B. Reavy, W. Shortis, Anne M. Stafford, J. J. J. Sweeney, R. H. Taylor, J. C. A. Woods.

B.Sc. IN PUBLIC HEALTH—Annie Scully.

D.P.H.—N. A. Canton, Marie S. Moore, J. C. Troy, Kathleen G. McColgan, J. Phelan.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE annual meeting of Fellows and members will be held on November 20th at 3 p.m. at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

We are informed that the following resolution will be moved by Dr. W. E. A. Worley and seconded by Dr. M. I. Finucane on behalf of the Society of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England:

That this thirty-seventh annual meeting of Fellows and members again affirms the desirability of admitting members to direct representation upon the Council of the College; moreover, this meeting requests that the President shall hereupon reply in detail to the two resolutions passed at the last annual meeting, and that he shall also state whether his Council has seriously considered any means whatever whereby the collective views of members of the College may be ascertained on matters affecting their interests as members.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

THE following candidates have, after examination, been duly admitted Members and Licentiates in Medicine of the College: A. H. Davidson, C. J. C. Earl, R. H. Micks.

V. A. Newton, having passed the required examination, has been admitted to the Licence in Midwifery of the College.

### ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

AT the annual meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on November 3rd the following officers were appointed: *President*, Dr. T. K. Monro; *Visitor*, Mr. J. H. Pringle; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. H. MacDonald; *Honorary Librarian*, Dr. E. H. L. Oliphant.

## Obituary.

ALFRED JASPER ANDERSON, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.,  
Formerly M.O.H. Capetown.

THE death of Dr. Jasper Anderson, late medical officer of health of Capetown, which occurred on October 2nd, is deeply regretted throughout South Africa, and particularly by members of the British Medical Association, of which he had been for many years one of the ablest and most loyal supporters.

Alfred Jasper Anderson was born at Manchester in 1858. From Manchester Grammar School he went to Oxford, and studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1882, and graduated M.B.Oxon in 1883. He received the D.P.H.Camb. in 1888. He won the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship at Oxford, and spent much time in Leipzig and Vienna. After a period of general practice in Salford, he took up Public Health work and became medical officer of health for Blackpool. In 1901 he became the first whole-time medical officer of health of Capetown, and was responsible for the organization of the Health Department and its administration until his retirement, owing to ill health, at the end of 1922. Until last year he had held the professorship of hygiene at Capetown University. He devoted himself enthusiastically to work in connexion with the British Medical Association, both in England and in South Africa, and, after holding various offices in the Cape of Good Hope—Western Province Branch, he became its president in 1909. He was a member of the Branch Council from 1909 to 1920, and represented the Branch at the Overseas Conference held in London in July, 1921. Dr. Anderson was one of the original members of the South African Committee from 1911, and succeeded the late Sir Kendal Franks as president. Until prevented by impaired health in 1922, he had been a regular attendant at the medical congresses. In 1919 he was elected to the Colonial Medical Council, and remained a member of it until his death.

He is survived by a widow, one son, who is a Major in the Indian Medical Service, and a daughter.

Dr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS THOMPSON of Darwen died from pneumonia on October 29th, aged 48. He was the son of the late Mr. James Thompson, for twenty-five years head master of Holy Trinity School, Darwen, and was educated at St. Mungo's College, Glasgow. He took the triple Scottish qualification in 1899, and had been in practice in Darwen for the past twenty years. He was a member of the Blackburn Division of the British Medical Association and of the Darwen Medical Society, of which he had been president and secretary. During the war he served with a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C., and was attached as medical officer to the Royal Field Artillery. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Dr. OLIVER H. A. MAGGS of Haworth died on October 19th, aged 72. He was a native of Bourton, Dorsetshire, was educated at Uppingham School, and subsequently became a student at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School. He took the diploma of L.S.A. in 1892 and that of L.M.S.S.A. in 1908. After practising in London and at Horbury he went to Haworth, where he continued to practise for twenty-four years, until ill health caused his retirement. He took much interest in public affairs, and was for eighteen years a member of the Haworth District Council, during which time he served on many committees. He was second in command of the Keighley Volunteer Training Corps in 1915, and captain and second in command of the West Riding Volunteers. From 1916-18 he was chairman of the Haworth Military Service Tribunal, and was visiting radiographer at the Keighley and Bingley War Hospital. Dr. Maggs, who was honorary anaesthetist to the Victoria Hospital, Keighley, was appointed a justice of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire some three or four years ago. He was a member of the Bradford Division of the British Medical Association. He is survived by his widow and a son.

## Medical News.

THE next session of the General Medical Council will commence on Tuesday, November 25th, when the president, Sir Donald MacAlister, Bt., K.C.B., M.D., will take the chair at 2 p.m. and give an address.

THE twentieth South African Medical Congress will open on July 6th, 1925, at Pietermaritzburg. The president is Dr. D. Campbell Watt, the treasurer Dr. A. W. H. Cheyne, and the general secretary Dr. C. G. Kay Sharp, Education Department, Pietermaritzburg. The secretaries of the sections are as follows: Medicine and Mental Hygiene, Dr. W. J. May; Surgery, Dr. H. T. Rymer; Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dr. H. E. Allanson; Public Health, Dr. Nellie Wall-Mesham; Special Subjects, Dr. E. W. Ingle. Early notification of intention to read papers should be sent to the secretary of the appropriate section.

THE annual dinner of past and present students of the Royal Dental Hospital of London will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday, November 22nd, at 7 o'clock, with Mr. W. Warwick James, O.B.E., in the chair.

THE staff of the Royal Dental Hospital of London will hold their annual clinical "At Home" at the hospital, Leicester Square, W.C.2, on Saturday, November 22nd, at 2 p.m. Cases of special clinical interest which have come under observation and treatment during the past year will be shown and demonstrations given. The various departments of the hospital will also be open for inspection. The medical committee extends a cordial invitation to any medical practitioners who may like to attend. Tea will be provided.

LORD DAWSON OF PENN, G.C.V.O., M.D., will read a paper before the Insurance Institute of London on Monday, November 17th, on the need for extended sickness insurance. The place of meeting is the lecture theatre of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, and the time 5.30 p.m.

THE Institute for Clinical Research at St. Andrews, Fife, has arranged for a series of papers on renal efficiency to be read on Tuesday afternoons at 4 o'clock. The first was on Tuesday last, when Professor Herring dealt with the physiology of the kidney; he will continue his discussion of this subject on November 18th. Dr. Hynd will discuss the chemical constitution of the urine and blood in health and disease on November 25th and December 2nd, and Dr. Maclellan the clinical pathology of the urine on December 9th and the pathology of the kidney on December 16th. All practitioners are cordially invited to the lectures.

AT the meeting of the Hunterian Society to be held at the Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Monday next, November 17th, at 8.45 p.m., a discussion on the medical witness will be opened by Mr. Justice Horridge and Sir William Willcox, K.C.I.E. The following are expected to take part: Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C., Sir E. Marshall-Hall, K.C., Sir Bernard Spilsbury, Mr. J. A. Cairns (Magistrate, Thames Police Court), Mr. Freke Palmer, and Dr. Spurgin.

A CHADWICK public lecture on "Smoke: cause, nature, effects, and methods of prevention" (illustrated by lantern slides) will be given by Professor J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S., on Wednesday, November 19th, at 8 p.m., at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, London, W.

THE annual general meeting of the Medical Officers of Schools Association will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W.1, on Friday, November 21st, at 5 p.m. (tea, 4.30 p.m.), when the president, Dr. L. R. Lempriere, will read a paper on preventive hygiene in public schools, based on twenty years' experience.

THE first meeting of the session of the Yorkshire Tuberculosis Society was held at the Sheffield Tuberculosis Dispensary on October 25th. Dr. Rennie took the chair, and a paper on surgery in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis was read by Dr. H. Morriston Davies, superintendent of the Vale of Clwyd Sanatorium.

THE Langley Memorial Prize of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has this year been awarded to Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, M.C., D.P.H., of the West African Medical Service, for his monograph on small-pox in the negro and negroid tribes of British West Africa, with special reference to the Gold Coast Colony. The prize was founded by the friends of the late Dr. W. H. Langley, C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer of Southern Nigeria, to commemorate his work, and this is the first year of award.

THE Harben Lectures, which were to have been given on November 24th, 25th, and 27th by Professor Edgar L. Collis, M.D., on phthisis and industrialism (national and occupational), with reference to other infectious diseases, have unavoidably been postponed.

THE seventh, eighth, and ninth lectures of the series on cancer, open to members of the profession, and arranged by the Fellowship of Medicine, will be delivered in the West Lecture Hall at 5.30 p.m., on Monday, November 17th, by Mr. Cyril A. R. Nitch, on "Cancer of the Intestines"; on Wednesday, November 19th, by Mr. W. Sampson Handley, "Cancer of the Breast"; and on Friday, November 21st, by Mr. H. S. Souttar, "Carcinoma of the Oesophagus." The Chelsea Hospital for Women has arranged a special course from November 21st to December 8th. A four weeks' course, starting on November 24th, will be given at the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, in medicine, surgery, and gynaecology, with special reference to diseases of the blood, nervous system, heart diseases, feeding of infants, etc. During the first fortnight in December the Royal Northern Hospital, in conjunction with the Royal Chest Hospital, will hold an intensive course in medicine, surgery, and the special departments; the Infants Hospital, a course on the study of infants; and the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (Blackfriars), a short course in dermatology, including venereal clinics. Copies of the syllabus of each of the above-mentioned courses may be obtained from the Secretary to the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

DR. GREVILLE MACDONALD will give a public lecture on "Octavia Hill: her personality and inspiration," at the Royal Society of Arts, 5, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., on Thursday, November 20th, at 5 p.m.

AT a meeting of the National Baby Week Council, on November 12th, a discussion on propaganda work in connexion with ante-natal care was opened by Dr. T. Watts Eden, who dealt with the relation of ante-natal care to maternity and child welfare. Miss Hester Viney, honorary secretary of the Public Health Section of the College of Nursing, spoke on propaganda among mothers, and Mr. E. B. Turner, F.R.C.S., raised the question of the fathers. Dr. Vincent Denne, dental surgeon of the Infants Hospital, Westminster, opened a discussion on propaganda in favour of extending dental clinics for nursing and expectant mothers and for children under 5. At the end of the meeting the council's new film, "The work of an infant welfare centre," was exhibited.

APPLICATIONS for the year 1925 for the Government grant for scientific investigations must be received at the offices of the Royal Society not later than January 1st. They must be made on printed forms obtainable from the clerk to the Government Grant Committee, Royal Society, Burlington House, W.1.

THE following are among the medical men elected on November 10th to the office of Mayor: Dr. G. R. Anderson (Southport), Alderman Dr. C. W. Buckley (Buxton), Alderman Dr. W. J. Caie (Bury St. Edmunds), re-elected, Dr. H. J. Campbell (Dartmouth), re-elected, Alderman Dr. J. W. Clegg (Burnley), re-elected, Alderman Dr. W. I. Fern, J.P. (Congleton), re-elected, Alderman Dr. O. W. Griffith, J.P. (Pwllheli), re-elected, Dr. E. J. Toye (Bideford). As already announced, Dr. G. S. Pope has been elected Lord Mayor of Norwich.

THE College of Physicians of Philadelphia announces that the next award of the Alvarenga Prize, amounting to about 300 dollars, will be made in 1925. Essays may be upon any subject in medicine, but cannot have been published; they must be typewritten and in English, and they must be received by the Secretary of the College, 19, South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., on or before May 1st, 1925. Each essay must be unsigned, but marked with a motto and accompanied by a sealed envelope having on its outside the motto and within the name and address of the author. The prize for 1924 has been awarded to Dr. Gordon Cameron of Victoria, Australia, for his essay on pancreatic anomalies.

DR. WILLIAM BUSBY COULTER, senior medical officer, has been appointed an official member of the executive council of the presidency of Montserrat.

THE Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Minister of Health, has appointed Mr. Douglas Veale to be his private secretary and Mr. A. Novil Rucker assistant private secretary.

WE have to announce, with deep regret, that Dr. G. E. HASLIP died on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 12th, after a long and painful illness. For eight years—from 1916 until last summer—Dr. Haslip held the office of Treasurer of the British Medical Association, and devoted his time and energy and his great abilities to the welfare of the Association. We hope to publish a memoir in our next issue. The first part of the funeral service will be held at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, to-day (Friday, November 14th), at 11 o'clock; the second part at Walton-on-the-Hill Church.