

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Implantation or enrichment of aciduric organisms (*B. acidophilus* type) in the intestine occurs in the human subject as a result of feeding with cultures—for example, in milk; this result is facilitated by administration of lactose and diet rich in carbohydrate, but these alone are not so effective.

2. The organisms rapidly disappear when feeding with cultures is stopped. But they may persist in some cases as a result of continued ingestion of lactose.

3. Implantation of foreign types of *B. coli* may succeed provided that vaccination with the organism is practised along with feeding with cultures (in confirmation of Raubitschek).

4. The predominance of *B. acidophilus* in the intestinal flora as a result of ingestion of cultures seems to relieve constipation, but does not notably affect the reaction of the faeces.

5. The excretion of typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli in the faeces by chronic carriers was not influenced, although *B. coli* was to a great extent suppressed by feeding with *B. acidophilus* milk.

REFERENCES.

- ¹ Rettger and Cheplin: Treatise on the Transformation of the Intestinal Flora, with special reference to the implantation of *B. acidophilus*. New Haven, 1921. ² Gompertz and Vorhaus: *Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 1922, 83, p. 90. ³ Bass: *Southern Med. Journ.*, Birmingham, Ala., 26, p. 1; *ref. Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 1923, 80, p. 563. ⁴ Kopeloff and Cheney: *Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 1922, 79, p. 609. ⁵ Moro: *Jahrb. f. Kinderh.*, 1900, 52, pp. 38-55. ⁶ Rettger and Horton: *Centralbl. f. Bakt., Abt. I (orig.)*, 1914, 75, pp. 362-372. ⁷ Torrey: *Journ. of Bact.*, 1917, 2, p. 435. ⁸ Cohendy: *Compt. rend. Soc. de Biol.*, 1906, 60, pp. 602-4. ⁹ Belonowsky: *Ann. de l'Institut Pasteur*, 1907, 21, pp. 891-1004. ¹⁰ Leva: *Berl. klin. Woch.*, 1908, 45, p. 922. ¹¹ Luerrsen and Kühn: *Centralbl. f. Bakt., Abt. II*, 1908, 20, pp. 234-248. ¹² Herter and Kendall: *Journ. Biol. Chem.*, 1908, vii, pp. 203-236. ¹³ Distaso and Schiller: *Compt. rend. Soc. de Biol.*, 1914, 86, p. 242. ¹⁴ Rahe: *Journ. Infect. Dis.*, 1915, 16, pp. 210-221. ¹⁵ Hull and Rettger: *Journ. of Bact.*, 1917, 2, p. 47. ¹⁶ Raubitschek, *Virchow's Arch.*, 1912, 209, pp. 209-220.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

PULMONARY EMBOLISM.

IN reference to Mr. Lockhart-Mummery's paper on the above subject, published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 8th (p. 850), the following case of death from pulmonary embolism following reduction of a hip dislocation is of interest.

A collier, aged 39, early in the morning of March 22nd, 1923, was injured underground by a fall of stone, weighing several hundredweights, on the back of the right thigh. He was taken to the local hospital, where, under an anaesthetic, an attempt was made to reduce a dislocation of the right hip. This failed, and on the same day he was sent to the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, and admitted at 5 p.m. An obturator dislocation of the right hip was found, and an anaesthetic given immediately. First attempts at reduction resulted in the movement of the head of the femur to the back of the acetabulum; a further attempt produced reduction. The patient was put to bed with the legs tied together. The condition and reduction were confirmed by radiographs.

On March 23rd the patient had much pain in the right hip and difficulty in passing water. The following day the right ankle was very swollen and blue; there was general swelling of the right limb. On March 27th the pain was less, and the ankle swelling was going down.

On April 1st, at 3 p.m., he had sudden pain in the right side of the chest, with marked cyanosis and dyspnoea, and blood-stained, frothy, fluid expectoration; the pulse was weak and rapid. At 6 p.m. the breathing was more laboured and the pulse weaker. He died at 7.30 p.m.

At a full necropsy, carried out by Dr. H. A. Haig on April 2nd, the following conditions were found: Embolus in the form of a "riding clot"—that is, astride the bifurcation and blocking both branches of the pulmonary artery; thrombosis adjacent; marked congestion and oedema of both lungs; heart enlarged, both ventricles dilated; subperitoneal tissue, in region of sacrum and right iliac fossa, oedematous; ante-mortem clot in right external iliac vein. The pulmonary specimen is in the pathological museum at the Royal Infirmary.

The primary injury and the two manipulations under anaesthesia bruised the adjacent femoral vein, and this and the subsequent immobility produced stasis and thrombosis there, these spreading to the external iliac vein. On the tenth day after the injury a portion of the clot in the external iliac vein was detached and carried to the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery, blocking both its branches.

The resulting strain on the heart from obstruction to the circulation between its right and left sides caused death in four and a half hours.

Sepsis is ruled out as a causative factor in this case.

Royal Infirmary, Cardiff.

A. W. SHEEN.

DERMATITIS CAUSED BY PEDICULOIDES VENTRICOSUS.

THE general manager of the Docks recently reported to the Medical Officer of Health of Bristol the occurrence of a highly irritating rash among dock labourers engaged in unloading barley from Morocco, which was attributed to spicules penetrating the skin.

On visiting the ss. *River Lagan*, one of the ships concerned, a number of labourers were found to have a closely-set but discrete papular rash on the arms, neck, and face. The back, chest, and abdomen were also affected, but to a lesser degree, and here the rash was more widely distributed. In no case were the legs affected. No constitutional effects had ensued among the patients examined.

The barley was of excellent quality, and to the naked eye very clean. Some of it was screened, and the dust was found on microscopic examination to contain the mite *Pediculoides ventricosus*,¹ which appears to be a parasite of the caterpillar of the cotton moth. In some samples only one or two were discovered after a long search, while in others mites were present in practically every field. For an unknown reason, only females were found, no males or gravid females being present in these specimens. A long and careful search is necessary, as many negative samples may be followed by one containing large numbers of mites.

The disease shows little tendency to spread from one person to another, although the labourer's family may become infected apparently if much dust is carried home on the clothes. The mite does not burrow under the skin, and does not persist for long on the human body. Soothing ointments and bathing with warm water containing soda were recommended, and as a prophylactic measure smearing the exposed parts with grease was advised, followed by a bath after work, a procedure which is reported to have produced good results in America.

Dust blown from the barley will apparently carry the mite and so cause the disease. We are informed that in another port the inhabitants of some cottages quite close to the dock where Moroccan barley was being unloaded developed the disease, although not in contact with the grain. The captain and the mate of the *River Lagan* were affected, although they had not actually handled the barley. This is readily intelligible when one sees the great numbers of mites present in small quantities of the dust.

The name "barley itch" is to be deprecated: it gives patients the impression that they are suffering from the much more serious ailment to which the name "itch" properly belongs, and of which the pathology is essentially different, although it is also caused by a mite. In addition the parasite is found on other vegetable substances, giving rise to a similar dermatitis—for example, cotton seed, as reported by Nixon,² to whose paper I would refer those who wish to see some of the best illustrations published of the mite.

Although of little harm beyond the annoyance caused by the itching and the consequent loss of sleep, the disease is of considerable economic importance. Dock labourers require up to 10s. a day extra pay when handling this grain, and certain port authorities are even considering whether they shall refuse to allow it into their docks at all. The majority of labourers who handle the grain develop the disease, but a few exceptional individuals seem to be immune. The problem is also of some interest owing to the fact that recently there has been a large increase in the amount of barley imported from Morocco.

We are indebted to Dr. Henderson, of the Department of Zoology in Bristol University, for confirming our opinion as to the identity of the mite.

R. A. ASKINS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Bristol.

REFERENCES.

- ¹ Stelwagon: *Diseases of the Skin*, W. B. Saunders and Co., 1921, p. 1242. ² Nixon: *Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal*, June, 1915.

Hospital, the remainder by motor ambulance to their homes or elsewhere. Ambulance cars were at work day and night throughout the period of the exhibition, and the mileage covered by them amounted to 10,625. The Stadium casualties of various kinds numbered 850. A medical officer and first-aid attendants were on duty in the arena and at the special ambulance station during all ceremonies and performances. A portable x-ray apparatus was specially procured for the rodeo performances, and was found very useful. In our columns of May 24th (p. 927) and August 9th (p. 242) we described the systematic hygienic supervision of the whole exhibition, and it is satisfactory to note that the general health was very good. The difficult problem of preserving the health of natives coming from climates very different from that of the summer of 1924 was satisfactorily solved.

THE FUNCTION OF STATISTICAL METHOD.

THERE are plenty of statistical textbooks and plenty of people who advise medical men and students to learn statistics. In fact, the plan of the School of Hygiene, drawn up some years ago, made some provision for this science, applied science, or art—the learned differ as to the correct designation. Short practical expositions of the utility of statistical methods are, however, less common, and the Fatigue Research Board has done well to publish Mr. Udy Yule's lecture on the function of statistical method in scientific investigation.¹ The claims Mr. Yule makes on behalf of the, let us say, *method* of which he is so great a master are by no means excessive. Some statisticians would dissent from the suggestion that even the most perfect experimental investigation can be fully appraised without recourse to a statistical method. But even if the use of the statistical method is strictly confined within the limits Mr. Yule suggests, there will be more than enough work for all the statisticians America can train or hire during the next hundred years. Thus, Mr. Yule writes: "The expert in public health, for example, must take the records of deaths as they occur, and endeavour as best he can to interpret, say, the varying incidence of death on different districts. Clearly this is a very difficult matter. The proportion of deaths to population in a district is affected not only by its sanitary condition—however broadly we interpret that term—but by all kinds of other circumstances; not only by such definite circumstances as the age of the population (if there are many of the old this will tend to throw up the number of deaths) and the proportion of the sexes (age for age, the mortality amongst women is usually less than amongst men), but also by that medley of circumstances which differentiates any chance sample of individuals from any other. The purpose of *experiment* is to replace these highly complex tangles of causation which confront the unfortunate investigator who is limited to pure observation, by quite simple systems in which only one causal circumstance is permitted to vary at a time. When this is done the effects of changes in the one factor stand out clearly by themselves. When it cannot be done, the effect of changes in the one factor is overlaid by the effects of all kinds of other causes, 'disturbing causes,' as they may be called, for they are causes the operation of which we wish to exclude, and they disturb the simple effect of the one factor the influence of which we wish to note. Statistical methods are methods for handling and elucidating the meaning of data affected in this way by 'disturbing causes,' or generally by a multiplicity of causes. Hence their very wide applicability." Mr. Yule demonstrates the utility of the method on a series of problems chosen from different fields. He points out how certain algebraical results, which at first sight might

seem of purely academic interest, are found to be useful tools in seemingly unrelated practical researches. Thus a result in statistical algebra first obtained by Poisson was employed (in two cases independently rediscovered) in a research on the emission of radio-active particles, in a study of haemocytometric counts, in an investigation of industrial accidents, and in a paper on the bacteriology of water. Mr. Yule conveys a great deal of information in an attractive style. Although primarily intended for the field investigators of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, this report deserves a wide circulation and should appeal to medical readers.

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

ON November 10th a London surgeon, Mr. D. C. L. Fitzwilliams, sent to a number of medical practitioners (we have no idea how many) a stencilled letter, beginning: "Within the next few days there will be an election of four representatives on the General Medical Council. I see that the B.M.A. are putting up four panel practitioners. As the whole of the profession is not panel, there is no reason why all our representatives should be panel doctors, and therefore I am asking you to vote for—" Here follow the names, with brief commendations, of Dr. R. Fielding-Ould and Mr. F. H. Westmacott, who are standing as independent candidates in the election of four direct representatives for England and Wales. One of the recipients of this circular letter forwarded it on November 16th to the Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, who wrote next day to Mr. Fitzwilliams informing him that two of the Association's candidates are panel practitioners, and two—Dr. Bolam and Sir Jenner Verrall—are not. Dr. Cox added: "I suppose it is too late for you to undo the possible mischief you have done, but one can only hope that the members of the profession generally have taken more trouble than you evidently have done to know what is going on in the medical world." Mr. Fitzwilliams replied on November 18th that his attention had already been drawn to his error, which he only realized when he got the voting papers. He added: "As I am afraid I have mixed up four gentlemen proposed by some other institute with the four that were being proposed by the B.M.A., I am extremely sorry for my error, which I am afraid it is too late at the present moment to undo." The election will be over before this issue of the JOURNAL appears, but we think it right to place the facts on record.

THE next Australasian Medical Congress will be held in Dunedin, New Zealand, early in 1927, under the presidency of Dr. L. E. Barnett, who is retiring from the professorship of surgery in the medical school of Otago University, Dunedin. The general secretary of the Congress is Dr. W. P. Gowland; the associate secretary, Professor A. M. Drennan; and the treasurer, Professor D. W. Carmalt-Jones.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir William Prout, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B., late Lieut.-Colonel R.A.M.C., to be senior medical adviser to the Colonial Office in London, in succession to Sir John Rose Bradford, resigned. Dr. A. E. Horn, C.M.G., has been appointed junior medical adviser, in succession to Sir William Prout.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE result of the election for three representatives of the combined Scottish Universities in the House of Commons was announced on Thursday, November 13th. The figures were as follows:

Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B. (C.)	...	...	7,189
D. M. Cowan (L.)	...	...	5,010
Sir George Berry, F.R.C.S. (C.)	...	...	3,781
The Rev. J. M. Munro (Lab.)	...	...	1,638

¹ Report No. 28, Industrial Fatigue Research Board. London: H.M. Stationery Office. 1924. Pp. 14. Price 6d. net.

He was at one time a member of the parish council; he also acted as instructor to ambulance classes. During the war he was on the staff of the Farncombe and Abbey Manor Hospitals, and was also medical officer for the Belgian refugees. Dr. Standing was a great sportsman and took an active part in most games; he was founder of the Broadway Golf Club started in 1896, of which he was first secretary, and continued to hold that post till 1921. He was a member of the Worcestershire Division of the British Medical Association. In the words of a colleague: "He was a cheery soul and made an extraordinary number of friends." He is survived by a daughter. There was a large gathering of friends and patients at the memorial service.

Dr. ROBERT RUSSELL HARPER, who died at the beginning of October, in his 71st year, was educated at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and L.S.A. in 1875. He practised first at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, and later at Hampstead. During the war he was attached to No. 1 Birmingham War Hospital, and later became medical superintendent of the Pensioners Hospital in that city. Whilst a student he helped to organize the first inter-hospital Rugby competition.

We regret to record the death, on October 30th, of Dr. HENRY CHRISTOPHER LAMPORT. Dr. Lamport obtained the degrees of M.B. and C.M. at Edinburgh, and was in private practice for many years subsequently, until ill health caused his retirement. He was for twenty years one of the honorary medical staff of the Royal Lancaster Infirmary. He had been a member of the 5th Lancaster Volunteer Artillery from 1890, and during the war served with the R.A.M.C.(T.F.), having charge of several hospitals and attaining to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Since the war he had acted as honorary surgeon to the St. John Ambulance movement, becoming an honorary associate of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. The funeral was attended by many friends and by representatives of the public bodies with which Dr. Lamport was associated. He was held in high esteem by all who came in contact with him, and those who knew him best will remember his unfailing cheerfulness and patience through a long and trying illness.

Dr. PETER THOMSON, medical superintendent of the Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Kinross-shire, died on October 30th. He was a native of Dumbarton, and received his medical education at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. in 1887, B.Sc. in 1900, and M.B., C.M. in 1893; he took the D.P.H. Edin. in 1918. After practising for a time on the south side of Glasgow he became assistant to the professor of anatomy at the Anderson College of Medicine, Professor A. M. Buchanan, who in the third edition of his *Manual of Anatomy* acknowledges with gratitude the valuable assistance rendered by his demonstrator, Dr. Peter Thomson, in preparing the edition for the press. He was formerly assistant tuberculosis officer for Glasgow, and was appointed to be superintendent of the Ochil Hills Sanatorium three years ago.

Dr. PERCY SLACK died at his residence in Rotherham on November 6th. He was the son of a Wesleyan Methodist minister, and received his education at Sheffield and St. Mary's Hospital. He took the diploma of L.S.A. in 1893 and the Scottish triple qualification in 1894. He was honorary radiologist to the Rotherham Hospital, honorary secretary of the Local Medical and Panel Committee, and a member of the Rotherham Division of the British Medical Association.

We much regret to announce the death of Dr. W. B. CRAWFORD TREASURE of Cardiff, until recently a member of the Council of the British Medical Association, formerly President of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch, and Representative and Chairman of the Cardiff Division. We hope to publish an obituary notice in an early issue.

Medico-Legal.

THE DISPENSING OF A PRESCRIPTION.

The jury failed to agree in a case before Lord Darling in the King's Bench Division on November 17th, when negligence in compounding a medical prescription was alleged by Mr. Russell Boyd and his son, Geoffrey Russell Boyd, of Roehampton, against Messrs. Savory and Moore, Ltd., chemists, of New Bond Street.

The plaintiffs said that Mr. Geoffrey Boyd, who was now 22 years of age, was subject to epileptic fits, and Dr. Henry Head, on May 30th, 1922, prescribed for him a medicine to contain one grain and a half of luminal sodium. The defendants made up the medicine from the prescription on various dates between May 30th, 1922, and March, 1923, but instead of putting in one grain and a half of the luminal sodium they used only half a grain.

Dr. Head, asked by counsel: Can you say that the absence of one grain of luminal sodium each night for ten months has had any material effect on the course and progress of epilepsy?—replied, No, certainly not.

Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell agreed, adding that half a grain was quite a common dose to prescribe.

Sir William Willcox answered two questions put by the jury: Is there any cure for epilepsy recognized by the medical profession?—No cure.

Would continued use of drugs produce cerebral softening?—The continued use of a drug like luminal sodium in large doses certainly does cause mental degeneration.

Defendants denied negligence and said they acted reasonably in reading the prescription. They also said that the younger plaintiff suffered no damage.

Lord Darling held that there was no evidence which would justify the jury in returning a verdict for the plaintiffs, for the reason that the evidence called for the plaintiffs themselves was that it was impossible to say that the absence of the one grain of luminal sodium had produced any ill effects whatever. Therefore he considered it his duty to enter judgement for the defendants, with costs.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following degrees were conferred on November 15th:

M.D.—*Katherine O. Robertson, A. Anderson, Alice Cox (*in absentia*).
M.B., Ch.B.—Isidore R. Taylor.
B.Sc. (*in Public Health*)—J. Wyllie (*in absentia*).

* With commendation.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary Council was held on November 13th, with the President, Sir John Bland Sutton, in the chair. The death of Mr. J. Hammond Morgan, C.V.O., past member of the Council, was reported and a vote of condolence was passed. Diplomas of Membership were granted to 245 candidates. (The list was printed with report of the comitia of the Royal College of Physicians, November 8th, p. 879). Mr. W. G. Spencer was re-elected a member of the Committee of Management.

A report, transmitted from the Royal College of Physicians, of the Committee of Management regarding institutions recognized for courses of instruction for the several special diplomas was received and adopted.

The Services.

COMMISSIONS IN THE R.A.M.C.

THE War Office announces that not fewer than twenty commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps will be granted to successful candidates in an examination to be held in London on January 28th next. Applications to compete must be made not later than January 18th, and in the meantime a full statement of the duties and emoluments of the service can be had on written application to the Under Secretary of State (A.M.D.I.), the War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Colonel William Lewis Gray, C.M.G., Army Medical Service (ret.), died of pneumonia at North Holt, Hythe, on November 3rd, aged 60. He was born in London on July 17th, 1864, the second son of the late Alexander Gray, M.D., of Selby, and was educated at Glasgow, where he graduated as M.B. and C.M., with commendation, in 1885, and at Edinburgh, where he took the B.Sc. in Public Health in 1888. Entering the army as surgeon on February 5th, 1887, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel on August 2nd, 1911, and colonel in the long promotion list of March 1st, 1915, retiring on August 10th, 1919. He served on the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission of 1889-90; on the Kieunglung-Chienghai mission of 1890-91; in the Chitral campaign on the North-West Frontier of India in 1895, when he took part in the relief of Chitral (medal and clasp); in South Africa in 1900-01, in operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony (mentioned in dispatches, *London Gazette*, April 16th, 1901, Queen's medal with four clasps); and in the war of 1914-18 (mentioned in dispatches, *London Gazette*, June 15th, 1916, and January 4th, 1917), and received the C.M.G. in 1917. In 1897 he married Janet, daughter of Thomas Orr, accountant, London, but leaves no children.

Medical News.

THE half-yearly dinner of the Australian and New Zealand Medical Association in England will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, on Friday, December 12th, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. All Australians and New Zealanders are invited to attend. The honorary secretaries are Mr. E. T. O. Milligan and Mr. H. Bedford Russell, 86, Harley Street, W.1.

THE Glasgow University Club, London, will dine at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, on Thursday, December 11th, at 7.30 p.m., with Mr. D. M. Cowan, M.A., M.P., in the chair. Any Glasgow University men who, though not members of the club, desire to attend, are requested to communicate with the honorary secretaries, 1, Harley Place, N.W.1.

THE autumn gathering and dinner of the Irish Medical Schools' and Graduates' Association will be held at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., on Tuesday, November 25th, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets (10s.) may be obtained from Dr. Holmes Meyrick, 48, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7. The chair will be occupied by the President, Dr. William J. Corbett.

THE annual dinner of the University College Hospital Medical Society will be held on Thursday, December 11th, at Gatti's Restaurant, at 7.15 for 7.45 o'clock. Tickets (price 10s.) may be obtained from Mr. I. H. K. Stevens at the hospital.

THE winter livery dinner of the Society of Apothecaries of London will be held at Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, on Tuesday, December 9th, at 7 o'clock.

A MEDICAL missions meeting, organized by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on November 12th. Speeches were delivered by the chairman, Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., the Bishop in North China, Bishop Montgomery, acting secretary of the society, and the Rev. W. J. Simmons, chaplain of Westminster Hospital, who had organized the meeting. Sir Leonard Rogers in his address gave his personal experience of the great value of the medical missionary work in India. With reference to leprosy treatment, he added that though there were over 500,000 lepers in the British Empire, 210,000 in India alone, yet the new treatment was removing from early cases their symptoms and infectivity. Within twenty years the disease should become a negligible matter in those places where the treatment could be given on a large scale. The urgent need now was for more accommodation for treatment and for more medical missionaries. An organ recital was given before the meeting by Mr. E. Stanley Roper, F.R.C.O.

THE eighth course of lectures on psychological medicine will commence early in January at the Maudsley Hospital. Eight lectures will be delivered on Tuesday afternoons, commencing on January 6th, by Sir Frederick Mott, on the anatomy of the nervous system. Practical instruction will be given in microscopical examination and the preparation of permanent specimens. On Friday afternoons, commencing January 9th, eight lectures will be delivered by Dr. F. Golla on the physiology of the nervous system, including practical instruction in physiological chemistry. Dr. H. Devine will give a course of eight lectures on psychology on Thursday afternoons, commencing January 8th, with practical instruction and demonstrations. Part II of this course will follow in April, 1925, and include lectures and demonstrations on the diagnosis and treatment of mental diseases, mental defect and crime, pathology, and the practical aspect of mental deficiency.

AT a meeting of the Harveian Society of London held on November 13th, with the President, Dr. Reginald Duffield, in the chair, a resolution was adopted thanking Mr. G. Buckston Browne for his generous gift of £1,000 for a prize in memory of his only son, Lieut.-Colonel Buckston Browne, D.S.O., lost in the great war. The council has invested the capital sum, and the interest will be used biennially, after deductions for expenses, for the prize. The full draft of the regulations governing the Buckston Browne Prize will be submitted to members at the annual general meeting on January 15th, 1925.

ON November 24th, at 5.30 p.m., at 1, Wimpole Street, Mr. Victor Bonney will lecture on cancer of the uterus. This lecture is the tenth of the series of twelve on cancer arranged by the Fellowship of Medicine for medical practitioners. On November 21st and 24th respectively two special courses start, one in gynaecology at the Chelsea Hospital for Women, and the other in medicine, surgery, and gynaecology, at the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women. The Royal Northern Hospital and the Royal Chest Hospital have arranged an intensive course in medicine, surgery, and the

special departments from December 1st to 13th. The programme will include work in the out-patient department and wards from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. each day, and special lectures and demonstrations at 4.30 p.m. are open to medical practitioners generally. On December 1st, at the Infants Hospital, a special two weeks' course will commence, including clinical demonstrations, "round table" consultations, and lectures. A short course in dermatology and venereal diseases will be held at the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, during the first fortnight in December. Details of these courses and also the programme for the early part of 1925 can be obtained from the Secretary to the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

A MEETING of the Medical Prayer Union will be held, by kind invitation of Dr. Mary Scharlieb, at 143, Harley Street, W.1, on Wednesday, December 3rd, at 8 p.m. An address will be given by the Rev. R. Calder Gillie, M.A., D.C.L., on "Personality: God's chosen channel of self-revelation." An intimation of intention to be present will be welcomed by the honorary secretary, Dr. Tom Jays, Livingstone College, Leyton, E.10.

THE next Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, on the joint invitation of the Corporations of Brighton and Hove, will be held in those boroughs from Wednesday, May 27th, to Monday, June 1st, 1925 (Whitsuntide).

THE late Dr. W. Harrap Mason, who practised at Leeds, has bequeathed £1,000 each to the Leeds General Infirmary and Dr. Barnardo's Home, and £500 each to the Leeds Public Dispensary and the Hospital for Women and Children, Leeds. Subject to a few legacies the residue of the estate is left for such Leeds charities as the executors should select and the West Riding Medical Charity, the British Medical Benevolent Fund, and four other institutions mentioned in such proportions as the executors might think fit. The value of the estate is £19,115, with net personality £13,163.

IN some new regulations for its staff the London County Council directs that if a case of infectious disease other than small-pox occurs in a house in which a school attendance officer is living discontinuance of his work is unnecessary unless he himself shows the slightest indication of indisposition, when work must be discontinued at once and medical advice be sought without delay. In the case of diphtheria, however, a special rule is laid down, that any officer who has been in intimate contact with a case must cease work and not resume until a medical certificate has been furnished that he is free from infection, and this certificate is not valid unless based upon a bacteriological examination.

THE next Congress of Thalassotherapy will be held at Arcachon on April 15th, 1925, under the presidency of Professor Gilbert of Paris.

MR. ARTHUR F. MACCALLAN, C.B.E., formerly Director of Ophthalmic Hospitals, Egyptian Department of Public Health, has received the King's permission to wear the insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Nile conferred upon him in recognition of valuable services rendered.

DR. LAURENCE O. FULLER of Gray's Inn, medical superintendent of the Three Counties Mental Hospital, Arlesey, has been called to the Bar.

THE Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, has published a scale of fees chargeable in the pathological laboratory and the x-ray and Swedish remedial exercises departments. It is stated that, in accordance with the principles of the hospital, these payments will be voluntary, and may be reduced on the recommendation of a practitioner to meet the needs of individual patients.

THE P.L.M. Railway Company has issued a new edition of its attractively illustrated pamphlet, *Winter on the French Riviera*. The various places are described, and useful information with regard to the journey, the programme of winter events, and suggested excursions are included.

THE Chelsea Hospital for Women has received from the executors of the late W. B. Hextall £1,000 towards the £20,000 needed for completion of the nurses' home and opening of additional wards.

DR. H. L. ROCHER has been elected successor of the late Professor Denucé in the chair of the surgery of children and orthopaedics in the medical faculty of Bordeaux.

THE centenary of the birth of Joseph Rollet of Lyons, well known for his work on syphilis and soft chancre, will be celebrated at the Lyons Faculty of Medicine on November 30th. The ceremony will be attended by representatives from the Institut de France, Académie de Médecine, Société française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie, French and foreign hospitals and universities. An address on Rollet's work will be delivered by Dr. Thibierge, honorary physician to the St. Louis Hospital, Paris.