

hypodermically and then replaced by corpus luteum given by the mouth; it was continued for two months. She menstruated for the first time within a month of the administration of ovarian extract, and this coincided with improvement mentally. She was discharged home cured in the seventh month after she broke down.

CASE III.

Mrs. C., aged 24, was admitted in October, 1923, with five months' history of mental breakdown following on the birth of a first child in May. She was in a stuporose condition, confused, and took no interest in her surroundings. She was observed for a week and there was no change. Eight injections were given at intervals of up to seven days, and at the end of that time she was up and going about, sociable, and able to tell us about herself. She was discharged as recovered on January 12th, 1924. I have no notes regarding her menstruation, as I was not then fully alive to the importance of that function in this connexion.

CASE IV.

Mrs. D., aged 40, admitted in June, 1923, was restless, agitated, almost violent, and incoherent. There was history of ten months' mental hospital treatment in 1919. The child, which was not her first, was born in the summer of 1921; since then she had never been well, but no actual mental breakdown occurred until five months afterwards, when she lost control, but was not sent to hospital. She got better, but broke down again in the summer, 1923. It was noted that on admission the mammae were lactating, and a vaginal discharge was present, which cleared up on douching. In September and October a course of thirteen injections was given. Improvement was marked, she put on weight, and was discharged in January, 1924. Menstruation had begun again before she left.

CASE V.

Miss E., aged 32, was admitted in December, 1922, in a state of chronic mania. There was no history of pregnancy and no striae gravidarum. She had to be fed by tube for a time. She would hurdle over beds, tables, and chairs, and was very strong for her small physique. There was no change during eight months. The first injection of ovarian extract made her sleep like a log for thirty hours, during which time she hardly moved, nor had she any nutriment. This was in contrast to her usual extreme restlessness and insomnia, which even hyoscine failed to control. Twelve injections were given in nine weeks. She menstruated within a week of the first injection, the first since she was admitted. In three months she gained 21 lb. in weight. Improvement was marked, and she became a useful member of the hospital laundry staff. She was discharged to the care of a relative in February, 1924. For over a year now she has been in service, and keeps well.

I include this last case with the others because it is similar to puerperal insanity, and, I think, must be considered along with it. Criticism of the above cases will be directed to the fact that puerperal insanity often spontaneously clears up within nine months of its onset. Many authorities stress the point that sanity returns with the return of menstruation. The first case gives an uninterrupted period of nineteen months' mania, which cleared up with the return of menstruation. The rationale of giving ovarian extract (I write now with the advantage of two years' theorizing subsequent to the experiment) depends on its undoubted action as a promoter of menstruation. Granted that the administration of the injections may have coincided with a spontaneous recovery, especially in those cases with a short history, I would yet maintain, especially from Cases I and V, that the ovarian extract was the deciding factor. From a general survey of these cases and of others I would advance the following suggestions.

1. If the patient can be got to menstruate her difficulties are over.

2. This can be done by giving ovarian extract in sufficient quantity straight into the blood, as nature gives it.

3. The mental breakdown is due to a temporary deficiency in ovarian secretion, a deficiency which can be made up.

In conclusion, I should like to ask a question. The extract was given to other patients of different types experimentally. It had the effect of stimulating obesity. Are there any data available giving in figures the effect of ovarian extract on basal metabolism, in contradistinction to the action of thyroid?

II.—By DR. T. CHRISTIE.

I heartily concur with the observations made by Dr. Wilson on the treatment with ovarian extract of patients suffering from acute confusional insanity where pregnancy is the exciting factor. In my experience, however, I have found that these patients stand very well more intensive treatment than he advises. My method is as follows. For the first week a dose corresponding to 30 grains of fresh gland is given thrice daily; for the second week twice daily; for the third week once daily; and thereafter every

third day until the onset of menstruation; then once weekly till the next menstrual period.

I have also found ovarian extract useful in cases of confusional insanity coming on at the climacteric period. In these cases I have found the above dose every second day of great benefit—I record an example below. In two cases I have noticed signs of a toxic effect. The outstanding symptoms were a macular rash, chiefly over the chest, abdomen, and arms, inclination to become comatose, obstinate constipation, and in one case vomiting. Free purgation and cessation of administration saw both patients well in a week, and resumption of treatment saw no recurrence of toxic signs.

*Case of Acute Confusional Insanity with Pregnancy the
Exciting Factor.*

Mrs. W., aged 28. Mental symptoms had begun four days after the birth of her child; she was admitted to the poorhouse, and stayed there one month. After a fortnight at home she was readmitted there; she came eventually under my care in the tenth week of her illness. She was moderately well nourished. Mentally she was confused, lacked cerebral control, was shouting and singing, and unable to sustain a simple conversation. She had no memory, she refused food, and slept poorly. Intensive ovarian treatment was begun on the fourth day after admission, and within four days she was sleeping well. Three days later the restlessness diminished, and soon she was taking her food herself. During the month that followed her mental condition varied: sometimes she was noisy and confused, at other times quiet and rational. The spells of confusion became less and occurred at greater intervals; she gained weight and slept naturally. After two months' treatment she began to menstruate, and a remarkable change was noticed within four days from its onset. She became quiet and behaved in a rational manner, and her memory returned. She was discharged cured.

Onset of Menopause the Exciting Factor.

Mrs. F., aged 56. From the history received it was gathered that the menopause began about three and a half years before admission. She was stated to be light-headed, extremely talkative, asking senseless questions, and being sometimes delirious, at others stuporose. On admission she was depressed and stuporose and incoherent, and was treated on general principles. It was noticed after a time that she had spells of confusion at regular intervals. She would be acutely confused for about a week, then apparently recover, and act in every way as a rational woman, taking an interest in everything and working well. Her spells of mental confusion occurred regularly every three weeks, and inquiry elicited the fact that her menstrual periods had been at intervals of twenty-one days. One week before the next attack was due I gave her an injection every second day. She never had another attack, as I anticipated when each spell was due. And so for three spells. Then I omitted injection for two spells and she was discharged. No further attacks have been recorded.

We are indebted to Dr. William Tuach-Mackenzie, the superintendent of Dundee Mental Hospital, for permission to publish these notes.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

POISONING BY COPPER SALTS IN BREAD.

I was recently called to see a boy who had had a severe attack of vomiting followed by pyrexia. His mother showed me portions of a loaf of bread, in the centre of which was an irregular area of a light green colour about an inch in diameter. This, at first sight, I took to be "mould," but on further examination small fine metallic particles could be seen.

The loaf was bought from a high-class bakery where the bread is made by machinery, and delivered wrapped in damp-proof paper. It was bought on Saturday and cut on Sunday, the green colour being immediately noticed. As it was the only white bread in the house, it was cut down until no further green colour (which was thought to be "mould") could be seen, and the remaining portion was then partaken of by all the members of the family.

The boy, aged 5 years, the youngest member of the family, became violently sick two hours afterwards, when in bed and asleep. He vomited twice during the night, complained of discomfort in the stomach but had no severe abdominal pain. He suffers from habitual constipation, and had no diarrhoea. He was very sick again the next day, and became feverish, his temperature rising to 103° on the following day. When seen by me he was pale, and had a furred tongue, but his temperature had fallen to 97°, and he had no signs of any severe abdominal condition. He was well in a few days.

The boy's father stated that after eating the bread at tea-time, he did not feel any ill effects immediately, but did not want any supper. He had no vomiting, but diarrhoea began about noon on the following day, continued the next day, became very severe

(about twenty times) on the third day, subsiding under treatment the following day. He had no acute abdominal pain, but complained of a "dead feeling in the stomach." He had pains in his joints, particularly in the knees and ankles, elbows and wrists. He also was well in a few days.

The mother had diarrhoea but no vomiting. She ate very little of the bread and the ill effects were less pronounced.

A son, aged 9 years, came home from school at noon on the following day, crying with pain in the abdomen, which was relieved after an action of the bowels. He had no vomiting but frequent motions for two days.

Another boy, aged 12 years, who came to tea with his cousin on the Sunday, had similar symptoms.

Finally the dog, which had some of the bread mixed with his food, was evidently in pain, and had diarrhoea for two days.

At my request samples of the bread were submitted by the father to the research chemist and metallurgist of the works where he is employed. The report sent to me states that the green colouring matter was undoubtedly due to copper salts, resulting from the action of the products of fermentation, during the baking of the bread, on the particles of the metal seen in the loaf. During the process of fermentation carbonic acid and acetic acid are produced, and these, acting on the particles of copper, form (1) basic copper carbonate, and (2) basic copper acetate (verdigris).

A visit was then made to the bakery to determine how the copper particles got into the bread. It was found that the flour was carried from one building to another by a "conveyor," which, owing to the distance, was in two sections. At the junction of these two sections was a "bronze bearing," and it is highly probable that when this bearing became hot from lack of grease at any time, the grinding of the dry metallic surfaces produced fine particles of bronze, which became mixed with the flour, and were carried on to the mixing machine.

Considering the small amount of bread eaten, the symptoms produced were sufficiently alarming. There was evidently more copper in the loaf than at first met the eye, for after being kept for a few days, and dry, the greater part of one slice became light green in colour.

It is obviously of importance that if a bearing is necessary in a machine used in the baking of bread, it should be made of some metal not acted on by the products of fermentation during baking.

Streatham Hill, S.W.

T. H. GARDNER, M.B.Lond.

PREGNANCY AFTER THREADING BOTH FALLOPIAN TUBES WITH CATGUT.

THE following notes may be of interest to those who have not yet performed this operation.

A woman, aged 24, married in November, 1920, aborted early in 1921, and was attended by a "handy-woman"; after that she complained of constant backache and dysmenorrhoea.

To cure this condition I opened her abdomen in February, 1924, at Hopefield Cottage Hospital, Portrush. The uterus was retroverted and adherent; both tubes were twisted and were held by adhesions in Douglas's cul-de-sac. The uterus and tubes were liberated, and an effort was made to force air through the latter by means of a syringe placed in their fimbriated extremities. This manipulation showed that both tubes were occluded. A long fine piano-wire probe, eyed at one end, was passed down one tube until its further progress was arrested within a couple of inches of the uterus. At this point the tube was divided and a portion of the uterine end resected. This procedure enabled me to pass the probe through the remaining portion of the tube, and into the cavity of the uterus. The probe was now threaded with chromicized catgut; its point was forced through the anterior wall of the uterus and withdrawn, bringing the catgut out with it. The needle was removed and a knot placed on the catgut to prevent it slipping back. The portion which protruded through the Fallopian opening was again threaded, and by means of the needle was made to pierce the ovary. After the latter had been brought into proximity with the tube a further knot was placed on the catgut where it emerged. The divided ends of the tube were now stitched together around the central catgut core. The Fallopian probe was made to pass with some difficulty through the other tube. The probe was brought through the wall of the uterus, and the catgut which it carried was knotted in two places as before. The uterus was then fastened to the lower peritoneum by two fine silk sutures, the vermiform appendix was removed, and the abdomen closed in the ordinary way.

The patient made an uninterrupted recovery, has been cured of all pain, and was safely delivered by me of a normal and living female child on July 22nd, 1925.

In performing this operation I closely followed Professor Tweedy's technique, which I had observed while acting as his resident in Dr. Stevens's Hospital, Dublin. It is sometimes very difficult or impossible to pass the probe through the interstitial portion of the tube. To do so it may be

necessary to cut the tube flush with the cornu of the uterus, and then gradually dilate it by employing fine wire (as used for cleaning acetylene lamp burners) in the first instance; the calibre is gradually increased by the employment of ordinary sewing needles of different sizes.

Portrush.

J. C. MANT MARTIN, L.R.C.P. and S.I.

Reports of Societies.

BRITISH ORTHOPAEDIC ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting of the British Orthopaedic Association held at the University Medical School, Manchester, at the end of last week (October 23rd and 24th) was well attended, and in every respect most successful. Mr. Fairbank was elected President and Sir Robert Jones was elected to the newly created position of Emeritus President. The following is an abstract of his valedictory address at the termination of his tenure of office as president.

THE TRAINING AND ACTIVITIES OF THE ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

SIR ROBERT JONES began by thanking the association for the honour it had done him in asking him to preside over it for the last six years. The branch of surgery the members practised had, he said, made very encouraging progress since the war. It was now generally recognized that no single brain was sufficiently capacious to deal safely with every department of general surgery. Speaking in general terms, they devoted their energies as a body to the surgery of the spine and extremities, and also to certain paralyses affecting the arms and limbs. This of necessity comprised a very large section of general surgery, and if their work was to be progressive it demanded that they should undergo a thorough training in the other branches of general surgery. The problems met with in the war could only be solved by those whose training embraced a sound knowledge of the fundamental principles of general surgery. Orthopaedic surgery of the future would demand a no less efficient standard, and for this reason attention should be directed to the adequate training and equipment of their successors. When he looked back upon his own life he sometimes reflected what he would do if his surgical career were beginning afresh. Of one thing he was quite sure—he would select the surgery of joints and bones as his future field of activities. He would therefore endeavour to make his education sufficiently comprehensive to enable him to appreciate the scientific basis of any new advance, and he would pay a specialized attention to anatomy and physiology. With this end in view he would try to obtain a post in the anatomy rooms. He would also make a point of striving for the highest surgical qualification. Nothing, he said, had served him so well as his experience as a general surgeon. A very close relationship existed between neurology and their own work, and he strongly urged all young surgeons, about to take up orthopaedic work, to acquire familiar knowledge with the chief types of neurological disease. His advice was not to specialize too early. Facility in operative technique was best attained in youth.

If a surgeon could obtain an orthopaedic post after a few years in general surgery he was fortunate. If there was no orthopaedic department he could become full surgeon and work chiefly on the spine and extremities. As soon as possible after qualification he should endeavour to travel, not necessarily abroad. A surgeon, whether young or old, who ceased to imbibe information should be put aside to rest: his activities would never be missed. When the time arrived to specialize, Sir Robert said, he would endeavour to become attached to a country open-air hospital in a visiting capacity. To keep abreast of modern surgical literature should be almost an obsession. And the writings of the ancients should not be neglected. If he had been well acquainted with the works of Hippocrates he would have known that the treatment of club-foot two thousand years ago differed very little from his own, and that open-air wards—very much on the lines of the Heswall Hospital—were attached to the Temple of Aesculapius. Such knowledge was a useful check to the arrogant spirit.

At the present time the average officer has no time for research, not only on account of overwork, but because he has a sword of Damocles constantly hanging over his head in the form of the eternal uncertainty of his stay in any one station in which he may happen to be. The lot of the present-day officer is "here to-day and gone to-morrow."

There is the added uncertainty of his future as regards promotion, pay, and pension. He has seen regulations, expressly framed to accelerate promotion, flagrantly violated. His pay and pension are still unstabilized, and are liable to reduction at fixed intervals.

These are not the conditions, nor is this the atmosphere, best suited for the encouragement of private study or original research. The above facts may be, in the words of Sir William Leishman, only "a temporary phase of depression," but the sooner steps are taken to remove the depression the better. If we are honest with ourselves we must realize that, so long as the "depression" lasts, the "further outlook" for original research in the R.A.M.C. is, in the words of the weather forecast, extremely "uncertain," to say the least of it.—I am, etc.,

October 21st.

SCRUTATOR.

Obituary.

DR. A. G. JENNER, medical officer of health for Stockport, died suddenly on October 5th, aged 40. He received his medical education at the University of Liverpool, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1907 and the D.P.H.Liverp. in 1911. After serving as house-surgeon and senior house-physician to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, he became resident medical officer to the West Derby Union Infirmary, and for two years subsequently served as resident medical officer to the Park Hill Fever Hospital of the Liverpool Corporation. In 1912 he became assistant medical officer, assistant tuberculosis officer, and assistant school medical officer for Burton-on-Trent, where he remained till his appointment in 1913 to be district tuberculosis officer to the Harrogate area. Early in August, 1914, he proceeded to Stockport to take up the duties of tuberculosis officer, and was appointed deputy medical officer of health in 1915. On the departure of Dr. Smeeth, the then chairman of the health committee, and Dr. Corbin, medical officer of health, for active service with the forces Dr. Jenner had charge of the health of Stockport under the health committee. In 1917 Dr. Jenner joined the R.A.M.C. with a temporary commission, and for two years served on the administrative staff of the Salonica Army and had charge of the 98th and 131st Sanitary Sections with the rank of captain. On his return to Stockport in May, 1919, he was appointed special disease officer, and in February, 1922, succeeded the late Dr. Corbin as medical officer of health for the borough. He was a member of the Stockport, Macclesfield, and East Cheshire Division of the British Medical Association.

We regret to record the death of Dr. THOMAS CARRUTHERS of Kilbarchan, as the result of a street accident in Paisley on October 20th. Dr. Carruthers received his medical education in Glasgow, London, and Dublin, obtaining the M.B., Ch.B. degrees of Glasgow University in 1900. After holding appointments in the fever hospitals in Glasgow and the Maternity Hospital, Dublin, he began general practice in Kilbarchan in 1906; he was appointed medical officer to the parish council three years ago. Dr. Carruthers took an active interest in National Health Insurance and was a member of the Renfrewshire Panel Committee from its origin. In 1921 he became medical secretary to the Committee, which appointment he held until his death. On several occasions he represented the Committee at panel conferences in London. In 1920 he was appointed by the Scottish Board of Health as a member of the County Insurance Committee. He was a member of the British Medical Association.

Dr. AUGUSTE LUTAUD, who founded the *Journal de Médecine de Paris* in 1880, has recently died, at the age of 76, as the result of an automobile accident.

Universities and Colleges.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

MR. C. J. POLSON, M.B., Ch.B.Birm., has been appointed demonstrator in pathology.

Entrance scholarships in medicine have been awarded to G. L. Brown and L. Foulds.

Travelling Fellowship in Psychological Medicine.

Through the generosity of Mr. Ernest A. Knight, honorary treasurer of the University of Manchester, a selected medical graduate will be enabled this winter to visit the United States. His mission will be to study and eventually to report upon the methods used in approved institutions, to investigate the part played by mental factors in the development, treatment, and cure of mental disorders. Should the University so desire, he will be required on his return to deliver an address on the subject of his investigation. The competition was open to those who had obtained or had entered upon a course for the diploma in psychological medicine of the University. It is hoped to announce the award at an early date. The purpose of the fellowship is that of the Knight Prize, which is offered annually in the University: to encourage the study of psychological factors in the causation and cure of mental disturbances.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE Senate, at its yearly meeting on October 23rd, made the following awards:—*Travelling Studentships* (Pathology): E. McDermott (studentship), J. C. Flood (special prize). *The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships*: (1) Anatomy, (2) Physiology: Patrick Keane. *The Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Browne Gold Medal and Prize*: Gold medal, Ellen Power; prize not awarded.

Dr. Robert P. Farnan was appointed to the professorship of midwifery and gynaecology at University College, Dublin.

The Senate decided that a special final medical examination should be held in January, 1926, in the University Colleges of Dublin, Cork, and Galway, provided that not fewer than seventy-five candidates enter and pay the special entry fee of £5 on or before November 12th, 1925.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

At the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh held on October 21st Dr. Arthur Logan Turner was elected president for the ensuing year, Sir David Wallace, C.M.G., vice-president, and Mr. Alexander Miles, LL.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., secretary and treasurer.

Mr. David Middleton Greig, F.R.C.S.Ed., Edinburgh, was awarded the Liston Victoria Jubilee Prize of £100 in recognition of his contributions to practical surgery and surgical pathology.

The following 28 successful candidates, out of 61 entered at the Fellowship examination between July 6th and 13th, were admitted Fellows:

J. C. Anderson, J. R. S. G. Beard, J. M. Black, C. R. Childs, B. M. Dick, C. S. Fraser, R. L. Galloway, I. Goldberg, R. Grant, J. D. Grierson, Dorothy W. Hall, F. J. S. Hall, O. M. Irwin, H. W. Johnston, Matilda John, P. C. Livingston, W. J. Macdonald, H. J. Malkin, S. Mitra, J. S. Moore, C. H. Primlani, A. R. Richards, J. H. Robertson, R. G. Shackleton, J. H. Shaw, M. Sourasky, D. B. Whitlock, A. C. K. Yates.

The diploma of licentiate was granted to E. W. Johnson.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

At the annual meeting of the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland held on October 19th the following officers were elected:—*President*: Dr. Thomas Henry Wilson; *Vice-President*: Dr. W. A. Winter; *Treasurer*: Dr. Bewlay; *Registrar*: Dr. T. P. C. Kirkpatrick; *Censors* (medicine) Drs. Nesbitt and Rowlette, (medical jurisprudence and hygiene) Dr. Winter, (midwifery) Dr. FitzGibbon.

Dr. Jane Elizabeth Waterston was elected a Fellow of the College.

Sir John Moore was re-elected the representative of the College on the General Medical Council.

The Services.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Selim Myer Salaman, Bombay Medical Service (ret.), died in London on September 19th, aged 81. He was born on October 7th, 1843, the son of Morris Salaman of Dublin, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as B.A. in 1865, as M.B. and Ch.B. in 1866, and as M.D. in 1869. Entering the Indian Medical Service as assistant surgeon on April 1st, 1869, he became brigade surgeon lieutenant-colonel on April 16th, 1893, and retired on March 31st, 1896.

Brigade Surgeon Richard Hamilton Batty, Bombay Medical Service (ret.), died at Newnham on September 1st, aged 84. He was born in July, 1841, at Leeds, the son of the late Arthur H. Batty of Rogerstown House, Ardee, Ireland. After taking the L.R.C.S.I. in 1863 and the L.S.A. in 1866, he entered the Indian Medical Service as assistant surgeon on April 1st, 1867, and became surgeon major after twelve years' service, retiring with a step of honorary rank on June 24th, 1887. He served in the Abyssinian war in 1867-68 (medal), in Afghanistan in 1878-80 (medal), and in Burma in 1886-87 (medal with clasp).

Medical News.

THE Schorstein Memorial Lecture will be delivered in the Anatomical Theatre of the London Hospital by Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., F.R.C.P., on Friday, December 4th, at 4.15 p.m.; the subject selected is lymphadenoma. Members of the medical profession are cordially invited.

PROFESSOR E. P. CATHCART will deliver Chadwick Public Lectures at Reading on October 30th and 31st, his subject being the nature and composition of food and its relation to the energy needs of the body. Dr. William J. Howarth will lecture for the Chadwick Trust in London on October 30th and November 6th on the control of the food supply. The remaining Chadwick Lectures in London deal with insects in relation to public health, by Sir Wilfred Beveridge, at the Royal Society of Medicine, on November 18th; sanitary provisions of the new Public Health Act, 1925, by Mr. Alexander Macmorran, K.C., at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on November 26th; and encephalitis lethargica in England, by Dr. A. S. MacNalty, at the Royal Society of Medicine, on December 9th.

AT the meeting of the Medical Officers of Schools Association to be held at 11, Chandos Street, London, W.1, on Friday, November 6th, at 4.45 p.m., Dr. A. I. Simey will read a paper on the prophylaxis of the common cold and febrile catarrhs.

AS already announced, the annual dinner of Fellows and Members of Sections of the Royal Society of Medicine will be held on Thursday, November 19th, at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue. The Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, will be present, and during the evening the Jenner medal will be presented to Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, F.R.S.

THE annual dinner of the Cambridge Graduates' Club of St. Bartholomew's Hospital will take place on Tuesday, November 24th, at 7.30 p.m., in the King Edward VII Rooms, Hotel Victoria, with Mr. L. Bathe Rawling (Cairns) in the chair. The price of the dinner is 12s. 6d.; the honorary secretaries are Dr. H. N. Burroughes and Mr. Reginald M. Vick.

THE West Riding Association of Graduates of the Edinburgh University will hold its annual dinner at the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday, November 18th, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. Alexander Miles will be the guest of the association. The dinner will be preceded by a general meeting at 6.30. Any graduate desiring information is asked to apply to the Honorary Secretary, 33, Manor Row, Bradford.

TWO post-graduate courses were arranged during September by the Joint Tuberculosis Council in consultation with the Ministry of Health. A course of two weeks in the pathology and bacteriology of tuberculosis was held by Dr. Roodhouse Gloyne, at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, and another course in non-pulmonary tuberculosis, lasting one week, included demonstrations at various hospitals. The courses were well attended, and the council intends to arrange post-graduate courses in 1926, the syllabus of which will be issued in January.

THE programme of lectures and discussions to be held during the coming session of the Child-Study Society of London has now been received. Among the papers to be read are one by Mr. Macleod Yearsley, F.R.C.S., on "The development of speech in the normal child," on November 12th; and another on "The teaching of shorthand as part of a general education," by Dr. R. Langdon-Down, on December 10th. Ordinary meetings are held at the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., at 6 p.m. On January 4th, 1926, a conference of educational associations will be held at University College, Gower Street, at 5 p.m.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that Dr. Campbell McClure will lecture for it on November 2nd, at 5.30 p.m., in the lecture hall of the Medical Society of London, on the climatic treatment of tuberculosis; all members of the medical profession will be welcome. Throughout November the London Lock Hospital will hold a course in venereal disease if there is a sufficient entry. There will be a three weeks' course in gynaecology at the Chelsea Hospital for Women from November 2nd to 21st, and from November 3rd to 23rd Dr. Porter Phillips and Dr. T. Beaton will give twice weekly lecture demonstrations on psychological medicine at the Bethlem Hospital. At the Victoria Park Hospital a course will be held in diseases of the chest from November 9th to 21st. From November 23rd to December 12th the Royal Waterloo Hospital will hold a course in the diseases of women and children. A late afternoon course (4.30 to 6) will be held at the London Temperance Hospital from November 23rd to December 4th for the benefit of general practitioners. Copies of each syllabus of these courses and of the general programme may be obtained from the Secretary, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE Royal Society of Arts begins its 172nd session on Wednesday, November 4th, at 8.30 p.m., when Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S., chairman of the council, will give an inaugural address on the organization of scientific research throughout the Empire.

THE Chelsea Clinical Society held its annual dinner on October 20th, when the president, Dr. Seymour Price, who was in the chair, was supported by the presidents of the Medical Society of London, the Hunterian Society, the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the Master of the Society of Apothecaries. Sir Holburt Waring, president of the Medical Society of London, proposing the toast of "The Chelsea Clinical Society," referred briefly to its long history and its great present value. He urged the necessity of medical practitioners taking more interest in municipal affairs as well as in legislation. More medical members of the House of Commons were required, because health should receive greater attention in the future than had been the case previously. Dr. Seymour Price, in replying, announced that future meetings of the society would be held in the board room of St. George's Hospital, and two of the meetings would each be preceded by a dinner. The subjects to be dealt with during the coming year included treatment by insulin, deep x-ray and radium, heliotherapy, spas, endocrine extracts, and the treatment of late syphilis. Mr. Ivor Back proposed the health of "The Visitors" in a witty speech, and Dr. T. Vincent Dickinson, Master of the Society of Apothecaries, in his reply alluded to the quarrels at the end of the seventeenth century between his society and the Royal College of Physicians with regard to the dispensing of prescriptions, which were brought to an end by the Apothecaries Act of 1815. The toast of "The President" was proposed by the treasurer, Dr. K. E. Eckenstein.

DR. FRANCIS HARE has resigned the office of medical superintendent of the Beckenham branch of the Norwood Sanatorium for the Treatment of Inebriety and Drug Addiction owing to ill health. His place at The Mansion, Beckenham Park, will be taken by Dr. A. W. George, who has been acting as assistant. At Rendlesham Hall, the Suffolk branch of the sanatorium, patients receive similar treatment, and have the advantages of a park of 450 acres.

THE library of the Royal Society of Medicine will, on and after November 3rd, be open on two evenings of the week (Tuesdays and Fridays) until 10 p.m.

A CONFERENCE on social insurance in its national and international aspects is to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations Union from November 23rd to 26th at the London School of Economics. The following aspects of the problem will be discussed: the Government pensions scheme; the unification of social insurance; health insurance; workmen's compensation and accident prevention; unemployment insurance; family insurance; and the international aspects of social insurance. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

A CONGRESS of odontology will be held from November 24th to 30th in Moscow, and both medical practitioners and dentists are invited. Further particulars may be obtained from the organizing bureau, Narkomsdrav, Zubchast, Moscow.

A COURSE in pulmonary radiology with practical demonstrations will be held at Leysin from November 3rd to 7th, under the direction of Dr. Jaquerod and M. Lauffenburger, radiologist to the climatic station of Leysin. Further information can be obtained from M. Lucien Emery, Grand Hôtel, Leysin.

A STUDENTSHIP in cancer research, on either the physiological or the chemical side, has been founded at the University of London by Miss L. S. Gibbs in memory of her mother. It will be called the Laura de Saliceto Studentship and will be of the annual value of £150.

THE recent Esperanto Congress at Geneva included a medical section which was well attended by medical practitioners from various countries. It was decided to found an international medical journal under the editorship of Professor Vanverts of Lille.

DR. PIERRE NOLF, professor at the University of Liège, has succeeded the late Dr. Depage as president of the Belgian Red Cross.

A CHAIR of oto-rhino-laryngology has been founded at the Toulouse Faculty of Medicine, with Dr. Escat as its first occupant.

THE nineteenth international post-graduate course at Vienna, from November 23rd to December 6th, will deal with syphilis and dermatology, with special reference to treatment. It will be followed by a practical course in internal medicine, lasting for twelve days, from December 7th. Tickets for the course may be obtained from Professor Richard Wasicky, Bureau der Wiener Aerztekurse, Schlüsselgasse 22, Wien VIII.