

An example was given of non-recurrence of cancer of the tongue in which the growth, involving the right tonsil and pillars, had been excised seven years ago, and the palpable cervical glands had been treated by x rays.

A case of endothelioma of the right nostril and maxillary sinus was treated by 50 millicuries of radium salt in the antrum and 40 millicuries in needles of 2 millicuries each in the right ethmoid for twenty-four hours. There was remarkable stimulation of the growth by the radium, followed in three months by its complete disappearance. This case illustrated Hastings Gilford's view that radium destroys cancer cells by stimulating their growth beyond their viability—that is, by shortening their life cycle.

The views expressed on an example of rhinotalia apperta drew attention to the necessity of excluding such a condition before removing tonsils or adenoids.

An instance of left temporo-sphenoidal abscess causing contralateral paralysis of the right arm and leg, together with aphasia, aroused much interest. Meningitis complicated the issue, and during the illness the cerebro-spinal fluid was turbid, contained polymorphonuclears and organisms, and was deficient in chlorides. The abscess was opened, and recovery was uneventful. Such findings as the above in the cerebro-spinal fluid would appear to have stamped the meningitis as the malignant variety. (See report on combined discussion of the Sections of Medicine, Otology, Neurology, and Laryngology of the Royal Society of Medicine, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.*, vol. xviii, Part 3).

Opinions were invited in a case of extensive epithelioma of the hard palate as to whether diathermy was indicated. Mr. NORMAN PATTERSON considered the primary growth amenable to such treatment in spite of the bone involvement, and suggested x rays for the associated glands.

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### MIGRAINE AND ACETONURIA.

THE negative result of a careful search throughout the extremely interesting discussion on migraine, reported in the *JOURNAL* of October 30th, and the editorial under "Sick headache" on a subsequent page, for any mention of the association of migraine and acetonuria prompts me to put forward a plea for the routine examination of the urine for acetone, in addition to ophthalmic and other investigations, in all cases of sick headache.

In the pursuit of a busy country practice on the northern slopes of the South Downs examination for acetonuria of all cases of headache and vomiting coming under observation has elicited the presence of acetone bodies in far too big a proportion of cases for the possibility of mere coincidence.

The following case, recently under observation, would appear to be of sufficient interest to be reported in detail.

A professional man, aged 42, physically fit, with no previous history of migraine, had a sudden attack while walking in his garden. Giddiness, headache, and a visual disturbance, described by the patient as partial blindness, came on so quickly that he experienced difficulty in staggering back into the house, where he collapsed on a bed without undressing. Vomiting supervened, and giddiness was so distressing that he was unable to sit up unaided. The possibility of hyperpnea was considered, but the maximum systolic blood pressure proved to be 130 mm. The temperature was subnormal, and examination of the heart, lungs, and abdomen failed to elicit any abnormal physical sign.

Routine bedside examination of the urine for albumin, sugar, acetone, and diacetic acid, by means of capillary tubes containing appropriate reagents, revealed the presence of excess of acetone as the only abnormality.

While this examination was being made the patient complained that the least movement of his head produced nausea resembling sea-sickness, both the bed and walls of the room appearing to move as if in a seaway.

An alkaline mixture and later glucose were given by the mouth, but as both were vomited, an enema was administered containing two heaped-up teaspoonfuls each of sodium bicarbonate and glucose. Much to the surprise of the nurse who gave the enema a pint and a half was completely retained, the patient passing a semiformed motion some seven hours later. In the meantime improvement was very gratifying, the patient slept and dozed

alternately, and was then able to get up without nausea or giddiness to go to stool. Glucose, alkalis, and then light food were given by the mouth; in twenty-four hours the urine was free from acetone, and the patient felt himself again.

Routine examination of the urine for acetone of all children attended since resuming civil practice after the war has revealed many cases of vomiting associated with acetonuria. These attacks appear to be due to excitement, indiscretions of diet, and intestinal stasis; and can actually be prevented or controlled by careful dieting and a course of alkalis. The attack itself is best relieved by administration of glucose. Some of these children, now well on in adolescence, suffer from sick headaches without vomiting. These attacks are also associated with acetonuria, appear to have the same etiology, and to be relieved by the same treatment as the periodic attacks of vomiting of early childhood.

Routine examination for acetonuria in these cases over a period of years has afforded me a most fascinating problem for speculation, study, and possible further research.

MARMADUKE FAWKES, O.B.E.,  
Midhurst, Sussex. M.B., B.S.Lond.

#### ADRENALINE AND THE STOPPED HEART.

So much interest has recently been evoked as to the effect of adrenaline in reviving the heart in moribund cases that we are prompted to add our testimony as to its efficacy in the following case.

A Chinese farmer, aged 36, was admitted on September 20th complaining of distension of the abdomen and swelling of the legs, which had been going on for about a month. He lived a quiet and sober life and denied any venereal infection.

The abdomen was much enlarged and palpation elicited well marked fluid thrill. The distension was so great and with venous engorgement that the colour of the abdominal skin was purpuric. Before paracentesis abdominis could be performed at 5 p.m. on the same day, he suddenly became breathless and lost consciousness. He was found pulseless and no heart sounds could be heard on auscultation; 10 minims of a 1 in 1,000 adrenaline solution were injected into the heart and artificial respiration begun; after about five minutes the heart sounds became audible again, the pulse returned, and he regained consciousness. He died a second time at 12 midnight—that is, five hours after the adrenaline was given. We rather regretted we did not give him another injection and watch whether the heart would respond again to that stimulant. As the relatives refused a *post-mortem* examination the cause of the ascites still remains obscure.

P. K. LIANG, F.R.C.S.Ed.  
C. H. LEE, M.D.  
P. T. LIANG, M.B.

Mackenzie Memorial Hospital,  
Tientsin, N. China.

#### ACUTE SUFFOCATIVE PULMONARY OEDEMA.

THE following case may be added to those which have recently been published in the *JOURNAL*.

A married woman, aged 54 years, has been under my care for over five years on account of myocardial degeneration and arteriosclerosis. During the last five months she has had twelve attacks of acute suffocative pulmonary oedema. The attacks always come on at about 9 p.m., soon after she has retired to bed. They are very typical. She sits in bed looking desperately ill, and with a vessel in her lap, into which she coughs frothy, blood-stained fluid. She is grey and pallid, with a cold sweat on her face and chest. The pulse is regular, rapid, and feeble. Râles are heard all over the lungs.

Each time I have given a hypodermic injection of 1/4 grain of morphine and 1/100 grain of atropine sulphate. In about half an hour she is breathing easily, the cough has stopped, the pulse is slower and stronger, and in about two hours she is asleep. The next morning she feels practically none the worse for what she has gone through the night before.

My experience is the same as that of Dr. W. W. MacNaught (*BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, October 30th, p. 780) in that the onset is very sudden and without warning symptoms, that there is no loss of consciousness and no general oedema, and that morphine and atropine given hypodermically control the attacks.

W. BRYARS, M.D.Belf.,  
Honorary Physician, Berkeley Hospital, Glos.

Miss Adendorff of Kimberley, and remained in Johannesburg until 1906. He then returned to England, and settled down at Bath, but after four years he migrated to Canada, and took up farming on a large scale in Alberta. In 1921 he again returned to England, and engaged in practice at Irchester, where he was very much beloved and respected by all who came in contact with him. He was a Fellow of the Geographical Society, a member of the British Medical Association, and had just attained the office of president of the Wellingborough Medical Society when he died. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters, with whom sincere sympathy is felt.

Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE NOBLE, who died on December 2nd, was probably the oldest medical practitioner in Westmorland. He belonged to a family connected with the medical profession in Westmorland for three generations, and was the son of Dr. James Noble of Kendal. He was born in June, 1837, and received his education at the Kendal Grammar School, Christ's Hospital, and the Middlesex Hospital. He took the diplomas of M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.S.A. in 1859. He carried on his father's practice till 1889, with the exception of some seven years, when he temporarily retired through ill health. Upon the restoration of his health he resumed practice till his final retirement in 1899. Dr. Noble was one of the first members of the staff of the Kendal Hospital, now the Westmorland County Hospital, and was for some years surgeon to the Kendal Prison. He was surgeon major of the 2nd Border Regiment (Volunteers), and during the great war, although nearly 80 years of age, he undertook without remuneration the medical examination of all military recruits in Westmorland. He was a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of the county of Westmorland, and a member of the Kendal Division of the British Medical Association.

The following well known foreign medical men have recently died: Professor LUIGI LUCATELLO, rector of the University and director of the medical clinic at Padua; Professor LEO VON LIEBERMANN, professor of hygiene at Budapest; Dr. VIDAL of Hyères, member of the Académie de Médecine and a writer on climatology and infant welfare; Professor BABES, professor of pathology in the Bucarest Faculty of Medicine and director of the anti-rabic institute of Rumania; Professor LE DENTU, honorary professor of surgery at the Paris Faculty of Medicine and member of the Académie de Médecine, aged 85; Dr. CORNELIS DE MOOY, formerly lieutenant-general of the Dutch army medical corps, and inventor of a suture needle and automatic dismountable trephine, aged 72; and Professor H. FRANZ, a Berlin gynaecologist.

## Medico-Legal.

### PROCEEDINGS UNDER AN ACT NOT YET IN FORCE.

THE Court of Criminal Appeal (consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, with Salter and Talbot, JJ.) on December 14th allowed the appeal of John Kynaston, retired Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.M.C., against his conviction at the Old Bailey of aiding, abetting, and procuring Rowland Pawsey, whom he was treating for catarrh, to obtain powdered opium, contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925, on the ground that a section of that Act provided that it should "come into operation on such date as his Majesty may by Order in Council appoint," and as there had been no such Order the Act had not come into force.

The accused first appeared at the Marlborough Street Police Court on two charges, the second charge being that of falsely describing himself as a recognized licentiate in medicine and surgery by the use of the descriptions "M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond.," contrary to the Medical Act, 1858, and the stipendiary magistrate adjourned the case on this charge *sine die*, committing him for trial at the Old Bailey on the first charge under the Dangerous Drugs Act. At the Old Bailey the jury, on the direction of the Common Serjeant, found the accused guilty, and a nominal fine of £10 was imposed.

The proceedings at the Marlborough Street Police Court and at the Old Bailey were reported in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of October 16th (p. 716) and of November 20th (p. 964).

The appellant, who appeared in person, complained that the prosecution arose as a result of the wrongful removal of his

name from the *Medical Register* by order of the General Medical Council for advertising in 1922—"an offence which has been copied by a number of distinguished men much more than I have ever done."

The Lord Chief Justice said that the point that the appellant's name ought still to be on the *Medical Register* was not open to him. The case started with the fact that he was an unregistered medical man.

The appellant said it was a disgrace for anyone to have a conviction under this Act recorded against him. It was particularly important for him, not only because he was a member of the medical profession in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but also because the Secretary of State had power, on a conviction under the Act, to take away a right he still had to keep a shop and sell medicines and poisons under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. There was nothing in the Dangerous Drugs Acts to prevent an unregistered medical practitioner from properly carrying on his ordinary practice. The object of the Acts was to prevent the improper use of the drugs which came within their regulations. When Section 34 of the Medical Act, 1858, provided that words in any Act of Parliament which imported persons recognized by law as medical practitioners should be construed to mean registered medical practitioners, it was not apprehended that the General Medical Council would assume powers to which it was not entitled.

### An Appeal with no Real Merits.

Mr. H. D. Roome (who appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions) here intimated to the court that it had only just been brought to his attention that the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925, under which all the proceedings had progressed, had never been brought into operation by Order in Council, as it had to be.

The Lord Chief Justice: If you had known that this pleasant method of legislation by a hypothetical and contingent Order in Council had been adopted, your conduct of the case would have been somewhat different.

His Lordship, giving the judgement of the court, said the appeal had no real merits, but they were compelled to quash the conviction. By one of those devices referred to in that phrase of Hallam's, which told them that they must "venerate what we cannot presently comprehend in the British Constitution," the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925, by Section 7, Sub-section 3, provided that the Act "shall come into operation on such date as his Majesty may by Order in Council appoint." There had been no Order in Council, and the Act had therefore not come into force. That prosecution was conducted on the assumption that it had. It thus resembled nothing so much as pulling a bell handle without a bell at the other end.

The appeal was allowed, as stated, and the conviction quashed.

## The Services.

### No. 14 STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

THE annual dinner of the No. 14 Stationary Hospital was held at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, on December 10th. Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Harper, C.B.E., who was in the chair, contributed numerous reminiscences, and many of those present added others. The pleasure of the evening was considerably enhanced by fuller information than usual being available about the present activities of officers who had been on the hospital staff, and in this connexion special thanks were extended to Dr. H. L. Tidy, the organizer of the dinner.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Colonel Edmund John Erskine Risk, A.M.S., who died on December 7th, aged 68, received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he won two scholarships and distinguished himself in rowing. In 1880 he obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S.Eng. and the L.R.C.P. and L.M.Edin. He joined the Army Medical Service in the following year, and served throughout the Egyptian campaign, being present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was then sent to India, but in 1891 was invalided home with dysentery and malaria; subsequently he served in the Aldershot Command for three years, and in the West Indies for nearly six years. During the Boer war he was in charge of the surgical division at Elandsfontein. After a period of service at Southampton and in Ireland he became senior medical officer at Bultfontein, Orange River Colony; in 1910 he was appointed assistant medical officer to the Northern Command in Ireland, and in the following January commandant and director of studies of the R.A.M. College, Millbank; at the end of the following year his health failed, and in 1913 he retired. He received the medal for Egypt, 1882; the Khedive's star, 1882; and the Victoria medal for the South African war. At his funeral on December 11th the War Office and the Director-General, R.A.M.C., were represented. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Alexander Chambers, O.B.E., Indian Medical Service, died of pneumonia at Lahore on November 8th. He was born on October 1st, 1881, and was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B., with second class honours, in 1904. He entered the I.M.S. as lieutenant in September, 1906, and became lieutenant-colonel on March 1st, 1926. Most of his service had been spent in civil employ in the Punjab, where he was for some years civil surgeon of Amritsar, and principal of the medical

the same case, Sir K. Wood said that the vaccination of a young man of 19, who recently died about fourteen days after vaccination, was not performed with Government lymph. The case had not been reported to the Committee on Vaccination now sitting.

**Crippled and Physically Defective Children.**—The President of the Board of Education told Mr. R. Morrison, on December 9th, that provision is made for the education of physically defective children at special schools in 263 areas of England and Wales, and in about 140 for the treatment of crippled children by orthopaedic or similar schemes. In about 40 areas no provision had been made, and he would press local authorities to carry out their duties. In 1925 the number of children returned as physically defective within the meaning of the Education Act, 1921, was 142,889. They included those suffering from tuberculosis, and those classed as cripples or as "delicate." Of these, 25,769 attended special schools, 94,332 were at public elementary schools, and 3,857 at other institutions, while 18,931 were not attending any school. Most of the delicate children only required a relatively short period at an open-air school, while the majority of the cripples could be so far benefited by orthopaedic treatment as to make them fit to profit from instruction in ordinary schools. Lord Eustace Percy did not think the figures alarming. The country needed better ascertainment and orthopaedic treatment, but it was out of harmony with the tendency of medical opinion to suppose that all physically defective children should be taken to special schools.

**Insurance Benefits.**—In a reply, on December 9th, to Mr. Rhys Davies, Mr. Chamberlain said he was aware that a few approved societies in Lancashire and elsewhere were still reluctant to adopt the new scale of fees and conditions of service for dental benefit. The opposition to the new scale was, however, daily growing less as the advantages of the new arrangements drawn up by the Dental Benefit Joint Committee became more fully appreciated. The Public Dental Service Association had called the attention of dentists to a warning notice issued by the Dental Board against anything in the nature of canvassing by or on behalf of dentists with a view to securing work by an offer to accept fees below those of the new agreed scale. Mr. Chamberlain added that he saw no need to take action, as an agreement had already been reached. Answering Mr. Thurtle on the same day, Mr. Chamberlain said the money paid by way of contributions to the health insurance scheme in England and Wales for the seven years from January 1st, 1919, to December 31st, 1925, was £154,000,000. Of £143,000,000 spent on benefits in England and Wales during the same period, £86,000,000 represented amounts actually paid out to insured persons by way of benefits, and £57,000,000 the cost of medical benefit provided for them through insurance committees.

**Spahlinger Treatment of Cattle.**—On December 13th Mr. Hurd asked the Minister of Agriculture if his department had received a copy of the report of the Geneva State veterinary surgeons recording the success, which they stated to be beyond all hopes, of the Spahlinger tests, now completed there, with antituberculosis vaccine on cattle, and whether he contemplated any further steps to estimate the value of these reported results. Mr. Guinness replied that the Ministry's knowledge of the tests of M. Spahlinger's vaccine which had recently taken place in Switzerland was limited to accounts published in the press. In 1924 a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Commander Bayley, R.N., which included prominent agriculturists, doctors, and veterinary surgeons. This committee had formed complete plans for experimental trial of the vaccine, but was unable to obtain any vaccine from M. Spahlinger, and therefore the matter dropped. He understood that the committee was still in being, but he was unable to say whether it would be prepared again to undertake the trial of this vaccine.

**Research in East Africa.**—In the debate on the second reading of the Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guarantee) Bill on December 7th, Dr. Haden Guest said that the House should have more particulars concerning the proposed expenditure of £100,000 on research into native welfare. Every time railways were built or public health improved in Africa native habits were uprooted and native traditions upset. Statistics showed that from 1901 to 1921 there had been a decrease in the population of Uganda and Kenya, a slight increase in Somaliland, considerable increase in the Sudan, and a steady increase in Nigeria. Where the Government had been best the social conditions were best, and there was a steady increase in population. This bill would bring on a state of things in which the population of tropical Africa might largely increase. Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that in some areas of Africa the British had stopped the tribal wars, had broken up the old customs, but the males were doing absolutely nothing. The sooner that came to an end the better. Mr. Ormsby-Gore added that the Colonial Secretary and he would get every penny they could to promote scientific research within the Empire. He himself had found glaring instances of the shortcomings of his fellow-countrymen in research. He had to preach to very unconverted people, and would continue to do so. Research meant not merely investigation of the diseases of plants, animals, and human beings, but more fundamental research into economic and social relations. A much larger staff for research was needed. The bill was read a second time. It passed through Committee on December 9th, and through Report stage on December 10th. The bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on December 13th, and was afterwards read the first time in the House of Lords.

**Experiments on Dogs.**—Captain Hacking informed Sir R. Gower, on December 13th, that 1,147 dogs had been used for experimental purposes at University College, London, during 1925 and 1926. Of these, 21 were used for demonstrations before students.

Section 3 of the Act laid it down that experiments for this purpose could only be performed if a certificate was given by two of the scientific authorities specified in the Act that the experiments were absolutely necessary for the due instruction of the students with a view to their acquiring physiological knowledge or knowledge which would be useful to them for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering. Such experiments were required to be performed under anaesthetics, and the animals must be killed before recovering consciousness. All but 28 of the total number of animals were kept under anaesthetics during the whole of the experiment and destroyed before recovering from the anaesthetic. On December 14th Captain Hacking told Sir R. Gower that since January 1st, sixteen dogs had been used for experiment at University College, and five at the Brown Institution. He could not undertake to give details of individual experiments, but the object of the experiments was in seven cases the investigation of dental diseases, in five insulin research, in four investigation of diseases of the tonsils, and in five investigation of the relation of the gall bladder to intestinal diseases. The Act required that before any experiment could be performed which involved keeping the animal alive after it recovered from the anaesthetic, a certificate must be given by two of the scientific authorities mentioned in the Act to the effect that killing the animal before it so recovered would necessarily frustrate the object of the experiment; and further, that before any such experiment was performed on a cat or dog an additional certificate must be given by two of the same scientific authorities that for specified reasons the object of the experiment would be necessarily frustrated unless it was performed on an animal similar in constitution and habits to a cat or dog and that no other animal was available for such experiment. These certificates were duly given in each of the cases mentioned above.

#### Notes in Brief.

A proposal for the compulsory registration of charities on the principle of the War Charities Act is being considered by an inter-departmental committee.

In 1925 five persons in the pottery trade died from lead poisoning; their average age was 58. Corresponding figures for 1924 were 18 and 52.

The Minister of Health suggests that local authorities during the first part of 1927 should abstain from proceeding under the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations where reasonable attempts had been made to dispose of old stocks of canned foodstuffs.

Of 2,000 steel houses in Scotland for which Parliament has made a special grant, 1,086 had been completed at the end of November, and 908 were building. Favourable reports had been received from tenants who had lived in steel houses both summer and winter.

The Government is considering the co-ordination of the research work carried on by or under it in this country.

The Minister of Health doubts whether there is sufficient agreement on facts or conclusions to justify the introduction of legislation making it a punishable offence to marry or cohabit with the marriage of any person certified as a mental defective.

The total number of applications for old age pensions received in the six months to November 1st, 1926, in England, Wales, and Scotland was 216,814.

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Research Committee has presented a second progress report, which is being printed.

No milk is being brought from Ireland into England and Wales.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DR. W. E. DIXON, F.R.S., has been re-elected assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic for the current academical year.

At a congregation held on December 10th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—J. Holmes, E. W. P. Thomas, W. Richards.  
M.B.—C. J. P. Grosvenor, C. G. Taylor.  
B.CHIR.—W. S. Hunt.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD M.B., B.S.—\*†A. C. Dalzell, \*†L. Hartston, \*†M. Mitman, \*†G. H. Steele (*University Medical*), Dorothy R. Adams, C. E. Allen, H. Avrounin, S. C. Bakhie, J. R. Beagley, S. A. Beards, L. F. Beeble, E. H. J. Berry, E. Ith D. Bowie, R. J. Cann, Rose A. Carter, Evangeline A. Clark, J. S. Coleman, H. A. Cooper, A. O. Counsell, Anne A. Craig, S. S. Cruden, H. J. Davies, Muriel Davies, Doris L. Delittle, J. C. G. Dickinson, J. D. Duranc, Elaine E. H. Earengay, D. C. Fairbairn, M. Fishman, W. Fletcher-Barrett, W. F. Gaisford, S. C. Gawne, P. L. Goitein, Minnie Gosden, C. R. M. Greenfield, J. I. Griffiths, R. D. Gross, L. W. Hale, J. G. Hamilton, K. P. Hare, R. B. Hawes, W. E. Heath, Frances M. Heaton, J. C. Hewitson, N. G. Hill, F. D. M. Hocking, D. P. Holmes, B. B. Hosford, D. V. Hubble, Amelia M. Ison, C. James, H. N. James, Iorwerth H. Jones, R. O. Jones, Isabel M. Jordan, Gladys Kay, Greta M. Langdon, R. H. Leigh, R. H. Little, G. K. Loveday, Elsie

Lyon, Margaret B. MacDonald, N. W. MacKeith, Evelyn T. D. MacLagan, D. H. MacLeod, I. McPherson, Dorothy B. Marling, Mary A. Marshall, S. K. Montgomery, J. G. Morgan, Dorothy L. Neate, G. J. V. Nelken, G. A. H. Norman, H. L. O'dershaw, Catherine E. Orr-Ewing, Evelyn M. Pakeman, W. E. Parry, C. E. Pearsons, A. D. Pegg, G. E. G. Peirce, L. M. J. R. Pilot, I. Price, Henrietta Procter, Muriel F. Prout, D. M. Pryce, Bertine M. Rix, L. H. Savin, J. W. Schabert, J. A. Screech, E. C. Seward, Mary M. Sillito, A. S. Simpson, A. J. D. Smith, W. E. Snell, I. P. Spurrell, E. F. Stead, Edith A. Straker, S. V. Strong, D. E. Thomas, J. D. S. Thomas, O. G. Tippet, J. R. Tree, Betty C. Waters, Edith M. Webb, A. S. Wesson, Violet M. Weston, E. A. White, Doris Williams, Jane C. Williams, Emily A. C. Wilson, H. F. Wilson, J. T. Wybourn.

\* Honours. † Distinguished in Medicine. ‡ Distinguished in Pathology. § Distinguished in Surgery. || Distinguished in Midwifery.

The following students have passed in one of the two groups of subjects:

**Group I.**—D. E. Barton, Doris D. Brown, Isabella M. G. Butler, Irene F. Callender, T. E. Davies, A. E. de Chazal, Jean M. Dollar, J. Gabe, A. C. Hancock, Lynette Hemmant, Mary H. McC. Huggett, R. M. Jones, Eileen M. King, Miriam A. Lawson, W. Leslie, A. H. Levers, M. F. B. Lynch, Barbara H. Mitchell, Doris Reynolds, Sibyl D. Rodgers, E. S. Rudazky, Margaret V. Saul, H. S. Townsend.

**Group II.**—W. A. Ball, A. L. Banks, R. E. Barrett, Hilda M. P. Bond, D. G. Bown, D. A. Brigg, Helen M. Browne, M. R. Burke, A. L. Canby, D. C. MacC. Estles, J. Evans, Leonora S. Evans, B. W. Goldstone, D. P. Gray, H. F. Hiscocks, L. Holmes, J. G. Kingsbury, E. D. Lawrence, Joan L. Lush, A. C. MacLeod, C. W. Marshall, H. M. Mikhail, Anna P. Montgomery, R. T. Payne, Alice L. Robson, E. H. Roche, M. Sendak, K. S. Smith, J. E. Swyer, Mary C. Tugman, Mary M. Tulloch, J. S. Whitton, Beatrice A. Wilkinson, H. K. Williams, E. Worum.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

MAJOR W. SCOTT PATTON, I.M.S.(ret.), lecturer in medical entomology in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the Dutton Memorial Chair of Entomology in the School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Liverpool, in succession to Professor Robert Newstead, F.R.S., retired.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

A MEETING of the University Court was held on December 3rd. The court concurred with the University of Edinburgh in nominating Dr. R. W. Johnstone (Professor of Midwifery, University of Edinburgh) to be the representative of the two universities on the Central Council of the Midwives Board for Scotland, in succession to Professor Watson.

The appointment of Dr. Annie Fulton as an instructor in relation to the advanced medical school (in succession to Dr. Andrewina Laird) was agreed to.

Principal Mackay was reappointed the representative on the General Medical Council for five years from January 7th next.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

At the first winter commencements in Michaelmas term held in the theatre of Trinity College, on December 10th, the following degrees and licences in medicine were conferred:

M.D.—J. A. Acheson, M. Bewley, J. C. J. M'Entee.  
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—E. W. Bingham, A. J. Conlin, Gladys L. Craig, Margaret E. S. Deane-Oliver, Margaret H. Donaldson, E. P. N. M. Early, H. A. Ferguson, E. H. Harte, R. A. J. Holmes-Jevers, V. G. Horan, J. Johnston, M. L. M'Cauley, E. G. Montgomery, A. E. A. O'Byrne, J. B. Patrick, Rachel E. Porter, J. Quigley, D. A. O'C. Quinlan, Stella C. Ross, A. Sachs, J. C. T. Sanctuary, Norah M. Smith, L. B. Somerville-Large, V. St. G. Vaughan, C. F. M. Wilson, Annette K. Wood-Martin.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND OBSTETRICS.—A. N. B. Odbert.

#### NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Senate on December 10th Dr. Alexander Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D., President of University College, Galway, was elected Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Denis J. Coffey, LL.D., M.B., President of University College, Dublin, was elected one of the three pro-Vice-Chancellors of the University. The Senate decided that the degree of D.Sc.(Public Health) should be awarded to William D. O'Kelly, M.D., D.P.H., University College, Dublin, upon published works lodged by him. A report from the outgoing Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Denis Coffey, as representative of the University on the General Medical Council was approved.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

THE following appointments are announced by the Senate:

*Professor of Psychiatry:* William S. Dawson, M.A., M.D.Oxf., M.R.C.P.Lond., senior assistant, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, vice Professor Sir John Macpherson. *Lecturer in Pharmacy:* Mr. Horace Finemore, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., of Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, vice Mr. S. H. Stroud. *Lecturer in Chemistry:* Dr. Thomas Iredale, of Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, vice Associate Professor J. A. Schofield.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary Council meeting was held on December 9th, when the President, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Bt., was in the chair.

#### Representation of Members.

The resolution carried at the annual meeting of Fellows and Members asking the Council to take a postal vote of Fellows and

Members on the question of admitting Members to direct representation on the Council of the College was referred to a committee for consideration.

#### Court of Examiners.

Mr. E. Rock Carling, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson, surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and Mr. C. Frankau, surgeon to St. George's Hospital, were elected members of the Court of Examiners.

Mr. C. H. Howkins, dental surgeon to the Birmingham Dental Hospital, was elected a member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery.

#### Diplomas and Licences.

The report of the Court of Examiners stated that of the 101 candidates at the Fellowship Examination 70 were rejected and 31 passed. Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following 27 candidates; the other four successful candidates (R. A. Brews, C. I. N. Morgan, F. T. Ridley, and A. J. Wrigley) have not yet complied with the regulations.

J. S. Rowlands, P. B. Kittel, R. C. Brown, E. A. Coldrey, P. R. Howe, S. I. Levy, A. L. P. Jeffery, N. Asherson, W. E. Barrie-Adshedd, L. H. Savin, V. W. Dix, K. W. Heritage, M. F. Nicholls, A. C. King, K. O. Parsons, S. J. H. Griffiths, W. I. Daggett, G. D. Robb, P. Malpas, T. S. M. Barnett, A. J. C. Hamilton, C. W. Harris, P. Kiely, E. D'A. McCrea, F. A. MacLaughlin, J. M. D. Mitchell, I. G. Sacks.

Diplomas of membership were conferred upon A. C. Jepsou, P. N. Lahiri, and L. A. Richardson.

Licences in Dental Surgery were conferred upon 83 candidates.

#### Appointment of Representatives.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan was reappointed a representative of the College on the Court of Governors of the University of Birmingham.

Mr. Victor Bonney was appointed a representative of the College on the Central Council for District Nursing in London.

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

THE following have been admitted Fellows of the Faculty:

W. C. Gray, I.M.S., R. G. Lal, I.M.S., A. S. M. Macgregor, O.B.E., B. T. Rae, J. Rutherford.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

At a special business meeting of the Fellows, held on December 10th, the President admitted to the licences in medicine and midwifery of the College the undermentioned candidates who had been successful at the winter final examination under the conjoint scheme with the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland:

T. A. Caraher, W. Monnelly, Patricia O'Kane, D. L. Trant, T. Walshe.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

MR. ADAMS A. M'CONNELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed Professor of Surgery.

## Medical News.

THE proposed pension scheme for hospital officers and nurses, to which we referred on August 14th (p. 321), has now been accepted by eighty-eight London hospitals, comprising 11,579 beds. Steps are being taken to obtain quotations from insurance companies for the various benefits contemplated. It is expected that these will have been received by the end of the first month or six weeks of next year, and that the scheme will be ready for starting shortly afterwards. A memorandum dealing with the present position of the scheme has been issued by the provisional council, and may be obtained from the printer, G. Barber, 23, Farnival Street, E.C.4.

THE Livery dinner of the Society of Apothecaries of London was held at Apothecaries' Hall on December 14th under the chairmanship of the Master, Dr. Alfred Hepburn, and was made the occasion of the presentation to Professor W. E. Dixon, M.D., F.R.S., of the first award of the Society of Apothecaries' gold medal. On the obverse of this medal is a finely moulded bust of Galen, and on the reverse Science, represented by a female figure, is shown instructing a youth in the right use of herbs; an apothecary's oven is also indicated, and the insignia of Aesculapius. The toast of the Royal Colleges was proposed by the senior warden, Dr. R. Whiteside Statham, and was acknowledged by Sir John Rose Bradford and Sir D'Arcy Power. The junior warden, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Samman, R.A.M.C.(ret.), proposed the health of the guests, and Mr. Arthur Denman, clerk of assize for the South-Eastern Circuit, responded.

THE Prince of Wales presided, on December 14th, at the distribution meeting of the general council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. It was announced that the sum for distribution was £284,750, including a special grant of £39,750 from the Wells estate. Further particulars will appear in a later issue.

THE house and library of the Royal Society of Medicine will be closed from Thursday, December 23rd, to Tuesday, December 28th, both days inclusive.

THE Royal Society of Medicine will hold its next social evening at 1, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, on Monday, January 17th. At 8.30 p.m. the guests will be received by the President and Lady Berry, and at 9.30 Professor A. W. Sheen, C.B.E., M.S., will give a short address, entitled "Medicine in Ancient Greece," with lantern illustrations. The library will be open, and various objects of interest will be exhibited. Music and light refreshments.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that from January 10th to 22nd the Prince of Wales's General Hospital will hold an intensive course in medicine, surgery, and the specialties. A fortnight's course in diseases of children by the Royal Free Hospital and the Children's Clinic will start on January 10th. From January 11th to February 5th there will be a series of lecture demonstrations on psychological medicine, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 11 a.m., at the Bethlem Royal Hospital. From January 17th to 29th an intensive course in cardiology (limited to 20) will be held at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart. Courses in practical obstetrics can be arranged at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to last two weeks or a month. Each week the City of London Maternity Hospital holds a course in obstetrics and child welfare, personal application for which must be made to the office of the Fellowship of Medicine. The Fellowship can also arrange for clinical assistantships at the Samaritan Hospital. The series of lectures on emergencies in medicine and surgery will be continued from January 27th; demonstrations in clinical surgery and ophthalmology will also be resumed in January. Copies of all syllabuses of the special courses and the programme of the general course of work can be obtained from the Secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

A DISCUSSION on the inebriate woman will be opened by Commissioner Adelaide Cox, C.B.E., of the Women's Social Service Department of the Salvation Army, at the meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety to be held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., on Tuesday, January 11th, at 4 p.m.

TWO sets of post-graduate courses have been arranged at the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N. 7. The first course is open to all medical practitioners free of charge, and will consist of weekly lectures or demonstrations by members of the staff on Tuesdays, at 3.15 p.m., commencing January 4th, 1927, and intensive courses, each of one week's duration, to be held in February, May, and October. The second course on recent advances in medicine is suitable for the M.R.C.P. and other higher examinations. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Dr. E. G. B. Calvert, Dean, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N. 7.

THE Old Epsomian Club held its forty-seventh annual meeting and dinner on December 9th at the Trocadero Restaurant, the President, Mr. H. A. T. Fairbank, in the chair. In reply to the toast, "Floreat Epsomia," proposed by him, the headmaster gave an account of the successes of the College during the year in all departments. He referred particularly to the success in obtaining guarantors and subscribers towards the £3,000 required to build a new cricket pavilion. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by the Right Hon. Sir H. J. Mackinder in a humorous speech, and Dr. G. E. Waugh, proposing the health of the chairman, referred particularly to Mr. Fairbank's distinguished services during the war.

THE seventh Latin-American Medical Congress will be held at Mexico on March 15th, 1927.

THE Papworth Press, Cambridge, announces the forthcoming publication of *The Significance of Temperature Variations in Tuberculous Disease*, which is, to quote the sub-title, "a study in continuous and quasi-continuous temperature records of man and animals in health and disease." This is a reissue of papers by the late Sir German Sims Woodhead and Dr. P. C. Varrier-Jones, together with the results of Dr. Varrier-Jones's further experiences at Papworth. It has been printed and bound, and will be published by the consumptive expatiates in the printing department of the Papworth Village Settlement.

LORD D'ABERNON, G.C.M.G., has accepted the chairmanship of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, to which he has been appointed by the Medical Research Council. Mr. William Graham, M.P., has relinquished the chairmanship under the pressure of other public work, but will remain a member.

THE Canadian Department of Health at Ottawa has issued in pamphlet form a list of the public, private, and Red Cross hospitals of Canada. The institutions are arranged according to the various provinces, and the number of general and maternity beds is given in each case. A map of the Dominion is appended showing the distribution of hospitals in each province. Copies of the pamphlet are obtainable from the department.

THE Bureau of the Far East at Singapore reports that during the week ending October 30th there were 9 cases of plague with 5 deaths, 6 cases of cholera with 2 deaths, and 33 cases of small-pox with 5 deaths; during the week ending November 6th there were 18 cases of plague with 10 deaths, 32 cases of cholera with 22 deaths, and 26 cases of small-pox with 6 deaths; and during the week ending November 13th 76 cases of cholera with 38 deaths and 26 cases of small-pox with 6 deaths.

THE centenary of the Ludwig Maximilian University at Munich, which counted among its members Liebig, Pettenkofer, and Röntgen, was celebrated last month.

UNDER the will of the late Mr. George Paterson Walker the Kilmarnock Infirmary received £2,000. The late Captain Athelstane Robert Price has bequeathed £1,000 each to the Royal Salep Infirmary and to the Shrewsbury Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital for Shropshire and Wales.

THAT small-pox is still occasionally as virulent as ever is shown by the fact that out of 1,908 cases at Rio de Janeiro from January 1st to August 14th 945 died—a mortality of 44.2 per cent.

THE Health Organization of the League of Nations has published in two volumes the Public Health Code of the Kingdom of Belgium, printed throughout in French. The first volume, of 388 pages, comprises the laws and regulations concerning hygiene and public health, the second, of 132 pages, those relating to the practice of medicine.

PROFESSOR GALLEMAERTS of Brussels has been nominated president for 1927 of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, with Professors Léon Frédéricq and Malvoz of Liège as vice-presidents.

BY a recent enactment the use of alcoholic liquors has been forbidden to persons under 18 years of age in all the colleges and educational establishments throughout Italy.

DR. CHAGAS, professor at the faculty of medicine of Rio de Janeiro, and Dr. Medin, professor at the faculty of medicine of Stockholm, have recently been made doctors *honoris causa* of the Paris faculty of medicine.

THE first congress of the Latin medical press, which was to have been held at Paris in October, has been postponed to April. The chairman of the executive committee is Dr. M. Loeper, president of the Association of the French Medical Press. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. L. M. Pierra, 12 Rue de Babylone, Paris VII<sup>e</sup>.

THE subjects to be discussed at the eighteenth congress of the Italian Society of Psychiatry, which is to be held at Trent next year, will include endocranial tension and its relation to neuroses and psychoses, changes in the structure of the cortical cells in mental disease, and the civil capacity of mental patients and abnormal persons according to present legislation.

IN reply to a request for information from the Union of School Hygiene Societies of Japan the London Education Committee has expressed its opinion that it would be advantageous if the International Congress of School Hygiene were revived and arrangements made for a meeting at as early a date as practicable. The congress has met four times since 1904; arrangements made for a fifth meeting in Brussels in 1916 were broken off on account of the war.

WE have received a copy of *Boletín del Departamento de Salubridad Pública*, a quarterly publication issued by the Mexican Department of Public Health. In addition to an account of the work of the department and the various services under its control, the bulletin contains statistics of deaths from all causes in the City of Mexico, with separate tables for infectious diseases and the causes of intrauterine death.

UNDER the title *Dust of Gold* an account of the work of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society among the blind and deaf of India, China, and Ceylon has been written by Mrs. M. E. Hume Griffith. A list is given of five schools for the deaf and blind which are supported by the society, and accommodate 489 children. The booklet is well illustrated, and may be obtained from the society, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, price 1s.

WE have received the twelfth and thirteenth volumes of the *Archivio Italiano di Chirurgia*, which contain eighty papers on various subjects of surgical interest, dedicated to the Senator Professor Antonio Carle of Turin by his friends and pupils in commemoration of his thirty years of teaching.