

lated with dropped arches of the foot disappeared, but the dropped arches rose.

In other cases, under the like process, there seemed to be a distinct betterment in cases of angina pectoris, of asthma, of epilepsy, of tremor, of spinal curvature, and of difficulty of walking from locomotor ataxy, and from infantile paralysis. In short, I have seen, during the application of an educative process not directed to cure of disease, the manifestations of disease disappear, so that I personally am convinced that Alexander is at least largely right when he says that disease is the result of wrong functioning. And further, I am beginning to wonder whether there are manifestations of any forms of chronic disease which may not disappear under a process of re-education on these lines, and whether McDonagh may not be right when he states in his great book that all disease is one; and whether the origin of that one disease does not lie in wrong functioning, and its different manifestations depend on different variations in functioning.

In conclusion, let me remind you again of my object in speaking to you. It is not, primarily, to communicate knowledge to you, but to endeavour to arrest the attention of some members of the medical profession to what I consider to be a most important development in connexion with medicine. I am in hope that I have made out a *prima-facie* case for investigation by competent observers.

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### FOETAL TUMOUR OBSTRUCTING DELIVERY.

The following instance of what I assume to be a very rare complication of labour seems to be of sufficient interest to be placed on record.

A primipara, aged 27, commenced labour on November 20th at 4 p.m., being attended by a midwife. On the evening of November 21st the head of a full-time male child was delivered (left occipito-anterior), and as after many strong pains the body was not delivered, the midwife, at 8.30 p.m., sent for a doctor, and then the latter sent for an anaesthetist.

Examination showed an enormous tumour in the abdomen of the infant, making delivery impossible. Thinking this might be ascitic fluid the finger was introduced into the abdomen, but only a rubber-like mass was felt amongst the intestines. Finding it impossible to deliver the foetus, the doctor sent the case to the Kettering General Hospital. On examination in the lithotomy position his diagnosis was confirmed. After a consultation with my colleagues I decided to do the only possible thing—to deliver the dead foetus by Caesarean section. The head and arms, which were hanging outside the vulva, were amputated, the stumps disinfected, and the body of the child delivered in the usual way through the uterine wall.

The tumour proved to be a very large horseshoe polycystic kidney with two distended ureters attached; it was twice as big as the foetus, and occupied the whole of the abdomen. There was no other kidney, and both suprarenal bodies were found. There were a very large number of cysts varying in size.

On November 28th the patient was making good progress, with normal temperature. Two days later, however, she had a severe haematemesis followed by copious melaena; the haemorrhage continued in spite of treatment and she died on December 3rd.

At the *post-mortem* examination four duodenal ulcers were found, one adherent to the liver, and another, a large one, attached to the pancreas. The haemorrhage which caused her death came from a large vessel in the ulcer adherent to the pancreas.

LESLIE W. DRYLAND,

Honorary Surgeon, Kettering General Hospital.

#### RESUSCITATION BY INTRACARDIAC INJECTION OF ADRENALINE.

INTRAVENOUS injection of solution of adrenaline chloride in cases of collapse at operation is known to have given satisfactory results. In the case here reported the intracardiac route was used, in a patient apparently moribund, with most dramatic and satisfactory results.

A man, aged 63, was admitted to Greenbank Hospital with strangulated right inguinal hernia. It had been strangulated three years previously and relieved by operation. The patient was in poor condition with bronchial signs and a bad pulse and albuminuria. It was decided to operate under intraspinal stovaine anaesthesia, preceded by a hypodermic injection of morphine and

atropine. He was placed in the recumbent position, and before the operation was begun seemed more listless and drowsy than customary, and the pulse was feeble. A hypodermic injection of 1 c.cm. of pituitary extract did not improve matters, nor brandy by the mouth. The pulse was absent at the wrist, he had Cheyne-Stokes breathing, and auscultation of the heart revealed no audible cardiac sounds. The patient seemed to have passed rapidly into a moribund condition.

Intracardiac injection of 10 minims of 1 in 1,000 solution of adrenaline chloride was ordered, the injection being given in the fourth interspace. The effect was magical. Before the needle could be withdrawn the heart was already beating vigorously, and the carotids were pulsating visibly. The patient then remarked that he was quite comfortable and felt no pain.

The operation was rapidly completed, attention being paid chiefly to relief of the strangulation, as the pulse began to fall away again after about twenty minutes. On returning to bed brandy and coffee were given by the rectum, and in a short time the pulse had again become normal. Apart from retention of urine the day following, nothing further of note occurred.

What the sudden collapse with Cheyne-Stokes breathing could have been caused by is not certain. Several possible explanations suggest themselves: (a) heart-block with Stokes-Adams syndrome; (b) drop in arterial pressure from spinal injection; (c) action of morphine on impaired kidney, causing uraemic manifestations; (d) gravitation of anaesthetic to medullary centres in spite of the rigid technique observed.

The rapid response to adrenaline suggests some profound vagal inhibition or heart-block with Stokes-Adams syndrome as being the probable explanation.

R. CHALMERS, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.,

Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Greenbank Hospital, Darlington.

#### TORSION OF THE MESO-APPENDIX ASSOCIATED WITH GANGRENE OF THE APPENDIX.

A COMPLETE twist of the meso-appendix is of some rarity; the following case is reported on this account.

A young adult male was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, suffering from abdominal pain. He had had no previous attacks of pain nor any previous illness. The attack came on in the night, two days before admission. It began with heavy crampy pains which awakened him from sleep. The pain was referred to the umbilicus. About noon on the following day he vomited and continued to vomit for some time. In the evening the pain eased somewhat and he slept at intervals through the night. On the following morning, however, the pain was worse; it had settled now in the right iliac fossa, and was so severe that he could not get up. It was constant during the day. At night it prevented him from sleeping, and at this stage affected him when he lifted the right leg. On the following day he was admitted to hospital. He was slightly flushed, the tongue was red and coated, and his breath malodorous. The right lower quadrant of the abdomen did not move freely on respiration. In this position a mass was to be felt, roughly the size of a hen's egg, lying beneath an area extending from McBurney's point to the lateral edge of the right rectus. It seemed to be lying directly beneath the anterior abdominal wall. There was no hyper-aesthetic area. On rectal examination tenderness was found towards the right iliac fossa. His pulse was 94 and temperature 100.2° F. There was nothing to suggest that the case was of a type other than the usual one of acute appendicitis with a phlegmon.

At operation the appendix, surrounded by omentum, was found lying close up to the anterior abdominal wall. When the omentum was separated the appendix rotated itself in a clockwise direction through 180 degrees. It was then found that the mesentery of the appendix had still got a half-twist. The appendix itself, about 5 inches in length, was a necrotic mass from its tip to within a quarter of an inch of its base. It had not actually perforated, and considering its state there was less surrounding inflammation than is usually found. A drain of corrugated rubber, extending down to the ileo-caecal angle, was left for forty-eight hours. The wound was healed ten days later.

It is owing to the courtesy of Mr. S. T. Irwin, to whose ward the patient was admitted, that I have been able to publish this report.

The appendix in this case had rotated in an anticlockwise direction through a complete circle. This may have been secondary to inflammation with its resulting distension; but the fact that the omentum held the appendix rotated against its inclination shows that the appendix had become fixed to it when fully rotated. This suggests that the acute inflammation did not begin until the appendix was in the fully rotated position and that the torsion of the meso-appendix was the cause and not the result of the inflammation.

GEORGE D. F. McFADDEN, M.Ch.Belf.,

F.R.C.S. Eng.,

Assistant Surgeon, Ulster Hospital for Children.

## Universities and Colleges.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

At a congregation held on December 17th the degree of Doctor of Medicine (D.M.) was conferred on D. T. Barnes.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on December 18th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.Chir.—J. M. Dobie, H. H. Fisher.  
M.B.—G. W. S. de Jersey, H. M. Woodman.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on December 15th. The Vice-Chancellor stated that an offer had been received from a lady, who desired to remain anonymous, of £10,000 towards the establishment of a Chair of Dietetics.

An offer by Lady Godlee of a sum of money (to be held in trust for University College and University College Hospital Medical School) to found a Rickman Godlee Lectureship in memory of her husband, the late Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bt., F.R.C.S., was accepted, and Lady Godlee thanked for her gift.

Percival Hartley, D.Sc., was awarded the William Julius Mickle Fellowship for 1927 (of the value of about £280) in respect of the work which he has carried out during the past five years on special problems in connexion with diphtheria and other problems of a more general character in connexion with serology and immunity.

## UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

At a congregation held on December 17th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—Gilbert Henly, Dorothy Jeyes.  
M.B., Ch.B.—Edna E. Adams, Florence I. Beech, N. Gindi, N. Iskander, Louise A. Johnson, C. Mani, R. Nicklin, G. R. Orchard, H. A. Pickett, Hilda H. Reeves, K. Rophael, F. J. Swinton-Esher, P. Symons.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

At a meeting of the Leeds University Council held on December 15th it was announced that the Leeds City Council had decided to renew its grant to the University for the academic year ending July 31st, 1927, of a sum equivalent to the product of 1d. in the £.

## Sir Berkeley Moynihan.

A letter was received from Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Bt., P.R.C.S., resigning the Professorship of Surgery, on his retirement from the full staff of the Leeds General Infirmary. The following resolution was passed:

The Council records with great regret the retirement of Professor Sir Berkeley Moynihan from the Chair of Surgery. It would take this opportunity of expressing its warm appreciation of the great services which he has rendered in the advancement of the science and art of surgery. It will always be a matter of gratification to the University that so distinguished a representative of this great profession received his early training for his life's work at the Medical School at Leeds. After a brilliant career as student in the Yorkshire College, with which the Leeds Medical School became incorporated, he served in the General Infirmary as house-surgeon, resident surgical officer, honorary assistant surgeon, and honorary surgeon, and in the academic offices of honorary demonstrator of anatomy, professor of clinical surgery, and professor of surgery. Throughout his career he has followed the tradition of the Leeds Medical School in bringing all scientific knowledge into the service of surgery. With this he has associated a consummate skill in the art of surgery, thereby contributing substantially to the efficacy of surgical methods and the accuracy of diagnosis. The value of his labours to the institution has been augmented by his ready loyalty to it as his Alma Mater. The Council desires to offer its best wishes for his happiness and success in the distinguished office which now engages his energies.

## Cancer Research.

Miss D. M. B. Gross, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed part-time assistant in experimental pathology and cancer research.

## UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—A. R. D. Adams, C. Cookson, F. Earlam, T. Hare.  
M.Ch.Orth.—R. W. Jones, B. L. McFarland, M. M. Riad.  
FINAL M.B. AND CH.B.—Part III: H. W. Altschul, H. E. Barrow, G. S. Clouston, W. A. Davies, C. Edmundson, R. W. Eldridge, A. B. Follows, E. E. Glaston, Catherine E. I. Greenshields, J. Hallam, Elizabeth M. Harding, W. E. Hargreaves, Mary Hope-Hampson, E. Hulme, J. Kazz, M. A. Lomas, G. A. Massey-Lynch, S. A. Walker, Joan Watkins. Part I: S. Alstead, E. T. Bates, C. Canter, H. F. Cohen, T. B. Davis, Ariel, R. S. Deacon, T. L. Dowell, R. J. Doyle, Ruth M. Fennell, J. H. Follows, Agnes G. Gillespie, R. G. Gornall, J. J. Graham, G. T. Harris, W. E. J. Jones, T. Lasker, N. R. Lawrie, J. M. Leggate, H. Leiper, C. T. Mercer, Doris Morrison, Winifred O'Callaghan, J. Pavolsky, H. Paterson, E. E. Prebble, E. L. Rubin, M. Silverstone, H. W. Smith, G. G. Warburton. Part II: A. E. Adams, Gladys A. Coventry, A. W. Green, J. G. Hattingh, R. E. Jackson, Edna Morris, G. W. Phillips, J. L. Walker, J. Williamson.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.—T. A. Austin, W. W. Besson, J. J. McP. Campbell, H. A. A. Ooherty, J. C. St. G. Earl, Beatrice N. Fletcher, J. Hamilton, J. H. Kennedy, L. D. Khatri, C. F. McConn, K. L. Malhotra, S. L. A. Manuwa, Winifred H. Mitchell, W. S. Ormiston, F. L. Paterson, V. Puri, A. Robertson, J. G. S. Turner, C. Voigt, S. N. Wasti.

\* With distinction.

† Recommended for Milne medal.

## VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—Helen G. M. Bennett, P. Bester, H. V. Crabtree, Margaret Egan, E. Firth, E. Heard, J. Hunt, G. W. Jones, J. Parness, H. Pigott, R. H. Poyser, Mary I. Prentice, L. Rosenthal, B. R. Sandiford, W. S. Slater, D. Starr, Florence V. Stephen. Forensic Medicine: S. Bernstein, Vera Urnson, G. R. Walker. Medicine: G. R. Walker. Hygiene and Preventive Medicine: R. H. Barnes, S. Bernstein, R. Edmondson, Dorothy Guest, J. Kemp, G. L. Normington, L. C. Perinquey, I. M. Preston, Nora Ridehalgh, R. F. Sheppard, R. H. Tootill, Vera Urnson. Obstetrics and Surgery: R. S. Abraham, Dorothy Arning, H. Arstall, A. H. Baker, Doris Bernard, Dorothy M. Bradley, Muriel M. Edwards, A. Hancock, G. D. Hithersay, J. H. Jones, J. Kemp, H. E. Martin, R. Newton, R. P. Osborne, H. A. Palmer, G. H. Racklyeft, Norah Regan, M. Robinson, L. Rosenthal, Eleanor B. Schill, H. Townley, F. F. Waddy, Josephine Walmsley, K. H. Watkins. Obstetrics: S. K. Appleton, H. J. Brennan, S. L. Rowley, A. Thomas.

## UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—G. H. Arnison, Edna M. Stedeford.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

At the graduation ceremonial held in the Upper Library Hall on Friday, December 17th, the following degrees were conferred:

M.D.—\*Jessie Gordon, Margaret H. Gordon, Flight Lieutenant R. T. F. Grace, R.A.F.M.S., Major W. T. Graham, R.A.M.C., A. A. Hamilton, \*Captain K. B. K. Ivengar, I.M.S., E. W. Kirk, J. H. D. Lawrie, Lieut. Colonel J. R. Lord, C.B.E., R.A.M.C., J. S. MacGill, D. Macmillan, Dorothea J. Mann, P. S. Meiring, W. G. Patterson, †E. H. Ponder, W. A. Simpson, A. F. Smith, G. Somerville, J. P. Steel, \*Isabel G. H. Wilson.  
M.B., Ch.B.—H. El S. Abaza, J. D. Ackermann, A. Ahmed, J. B. Anson, T. W. Banks, F. W. Clark, A. B. Cowan, I. R. Duthie, V. Dyrean, W. D. Forsyth, E. H. Griffiths, Euphemia T. Guild, Janet W. Jackson, Eva G. John, I. Abella M. Marshall, Eugene P. L. L. Masson, W. H. Moore, Katherine M. Muirhead, K. B. Mukerjee, G. Nahapiet, J. G. Pau, M. R. J. Peters, F. W. Pringle, W. H. Rees, Janet C. Ronaldson, Roma M. Ross, G. A. Ryrrie, J. Singh, Marie Steven, F. Sutherland, Winifred E. Wall, Marjorie S. Waterston.

\* Commended for Thesis.

† Awarded Gold Medal for Thesis.

## UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

A MEETING of the Aberdeen University Court was held on December 14th.

Intimation was received from the Senatus that Professor Marnoch had been appointed as Assessor to the Court, in succession to Professor Matthew Hay, for the period to November, 1928, and that Professor Ashley W. Mackintosh had been reappointed for the period to November, 1930.

Dr. Robert Richards was appointed to take charge of the Department of Forensic Medicine for 1926-27.

Professor Hugh Maclean, M.D., of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, was appointed additional Examiner in Physiology for three years from February 1st, 1927.

Dr. H. J. Rae, M.O.H. Aberdeenshire, was appointed interim additional examiner for a special examination in Part II of the Diploma in Public Health.

The resignation was accepted of Dr. Allan W. Downie as Georgina M. Robert Research Lecturer on Malignant Disease on his appointment as Assistant Lecturer in Bacteriology at the Victoria University, Manchester.

Emeritus Professor R. W. Reid was appointed a member of the Museum Committee.

Mr. Theodore Watt was, on the recommendation of a special subcommittee, appointed honorary editor of the Supplementary Roll of Graduates.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University, Belfast, was held on December 15th when the Pro-Chancellor, Sir William Whitla, M.D., presided.

Dr. N. C. Graham was, on the recommendation of the Board of Curators, appointed to the J. C. White Lectureship in Bacteriology.

Professor W. St. C. Symmers, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Mr. Andrew Fullerton, C.B., Professor of Surgery in the University, were appointed to represent the University on the Irish Cancer Research Committee.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

At a meeting of the College, held on December 15th, when Dr. A. Logan Turner, President, was in the chair, the following 30 successful candidates, out of 59 entered, who passed the requisite examinations, were admitted Fellows:

D. Band, C. G. H. Blakemore, W. S. Burr, P. V. Cherian, G. R. Davidson, J. K. Davidson, R. Dick, H. H. Fisher, Ada Furniss, J. J. Gearin, C. de W. Gibb, I. S. Hall, A. Hopkins, J. S. Howell, D. Hyslop, D. S. M. Jones, C. D. Kennedy, F. Kennedy, H. S. Kenrick, H. A. Khin, I. T. Kunnaratnam, R. H. Lucas, A. W. McCay, J. I. Noble, R. D. Owen, J. R. Paterson, C. E. Scott, C. H. Swanton, A. A. Tennent, R. Thursz, J. W. Dawson.

## The Services.

THE attention of medical officers, R.N., is drawn to Admiralty Fleet Orders 575-23 regarding the institution of the North Persian Memorial Medal. Intending competitors should communicate with the Department of the Medical Director-General before the end of the month.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Major Richard James Meredith, R.A.M.C., died suddenly at Wiesbaden on December 6th, aged 45. He was the eldest son of the late Captain Richard Meredith, 6th Foot (Warwickshire Regiment). He was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B., and B.A.O. in 1904; he had taken the L.A.H. in the previous year. After filling the post of resident medical officer of the Government Lock Hospital, Dublin, he entered the army as lieutenant on January 31st, 1905, and became major on October 15th, 1915. He served throughout the recent great war.

## Medical News.

MEMBERS of the British Medical Association are reminded that subscriptions fall due on January 1st in each year, and that if each member who receives an application for his or her subscription from the Head Office will send the amount to the Financial Secretary within the first week of the New Year the work of the office will be very considerably lightened. Members are also reminded of the claims of charity, to which reference is made elsewhere. The amounts at the disposal of those who administer medical benevolence are altogether insufficient to meet the appeals that are received, and the British Medical Association Charities Fund was formed in order to assist. Subscriptions or donations are urgently needed, and every member of the Association is asked to add to his next payment a sum for the credit of the B.M.A. Charities Fund.

DR. RUSSELL J. REYNOLDS, physician in charge of the Department of Radiology and Electro-Therapeutics at Charing Cross Hospital, who had been engaged for several years in the production of rapid serial skiagrams of the internal organs of the human body in motion on a cinematograph film, submitted a thesis on this subject in September, 1925, for the D.M.R.E. of the University of Cambridge, and received that diploma in March, 1926. He has since continued his experiments, and intends to read a paper on this work before the Röntgen Society on January 11th next. From paragraphs published this week in the newspapers it appears that experiments along similar lines have been in progress in the Anatomical Department at University College, London, and that a demonstration of them will shortly be given in London.

WE mentioned a few weeks ago that Dr. Lily Baker had been appointed to the honorary staff of the Bristol Royal Infirmary in charge of the ante-natal department. This is believed to be the first occasion on which a woman has been made a member of the full staff of a teaching hospital in the British Isles, except in connexion with the Royal Free Hospital, London. Other medical women connected with the Royal Infirmary have decided to entertain Dr. Lily Baker at dinner in order to afford her some public recognition of the distinction she has won. The department began in 1921 with the establishment of an ante-natal clinic under the general direction of the late Dr. W. C. Swayne, the professor of obstetrics. Dr. Lily Baker, who was then obstetric registrar, was responsible for the administration, and the results have been most satisfactory, the incidence of difficult and dangerous cases in the obstetric department having fallen by almost 50 per cent. The dinner will take place in Bristol on Friday, February 4th, 1927, under the chairmanship of Miss Frances G. Robinson, and among those who have promised to attend are Lady Barrett, M.D., Professor Winifred Cullis, D.Sc., Dr. Letitia Fairfield, and Sir Ewen J. Maclean of Cardiff. Tickets (price 10s. 6d. exclusive of wine) can be obtained from Miss F. G. Robinson, "The Towers," Sneyd Park, Bristol. It is hoped that many persons outside the medical profession who are interested in the higher education of, and professional careers for, women will attend.

THE Post-Graduate Hostel opens its new session at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C.1, on Tuesday, January 4th, 1927, at 9 p.m., when Dr. Charles E. Goddard will give an address entitled "Lord Lister: by one who knew him." On Thursday, January 6th, at the same hour, Mr. Philip Turner will discuss imperfect descent of the testis. Dinner at 8 p.m. (5s.) and coffee and biscuits can be obtained at 10 p.m. (6d.). All medical practitioners are welcome. Ladies and friends of medical men are also invited to Dr. Goddard's address on January 4th.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that the Prince of Wales's General Hospital will hold an intensive course from January 10th to 22nd, 1927, in general medicine, surgery, and the specialties. The daily sessions from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. will include demonstrations, operations, general hospital clinics, clinical lectures, and laboratory methods. The formal lectures at 4.30 p.m. are open to members of the Fellowship. Beginning also on January 10th there will be a two weeks' course in diseases of children at the Royal Free Hospital, and the Children's Clinic. At the Bethlem Royal Hospital, from January 11th to February 5th, a series of lecture demonstrations on psychological medicine will be given on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 11 a.m. The National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart will hold a course in cardiology from January 17th to 29th, limited to an entry of 20. For courses in obstetrics at Queen Charlotte's Hospital and the City of London Maternity Hospital personal application must be made to the Fellowship, which can also make arrangements for the appointing of clinical assistants at the Samaritan Hospital for Women. On January 27th the series of lectures arranged by the Fellowship on emergencies in medicine and surgery will be resumed. Clinical demonstrations in surgery and ophthalmology will start in January. Copies of all syllabuses of the special courses, the programme of the general course of work, and the *Post-Graduate Medical Journal* can be obtained from the Secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

DR. GEORGE JONES, lecturer on forensic medicine and hygiene, London Hospital Medical School, and Dr. G. C. Taylor, M.O.H. Berkshire, have been elected life Fellows, and Dr. R. K. Brown, M.O.H. Bermondsey, Dr. W. A. Daley, M.O.H. Hull, Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, M.O.H. to the London County Council, and Dr. G. C. Hancock, a medical officer of the Ministry of Health, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

THE National Temperance League has removed to 33, Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE Minister of Health has issued a circular (No. 751) giving the dates on which the amended regulations, 1925, with reference to preservatives in food will come into operation. Arrangements are being made for the printing of the principal regulations as amended, and copies will be obtainable in due course through any bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office.

THE Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, which aims at preventing lead poisoning in the painting of buildings, will come into force on January 1st, 1927. On and after that date every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, a patient whom he believes to be suffering from lead poisoning contracted in or in connexion with the work of painting buildings, is required to send to the Chief Inspector of Factories, at the Home Office, London, S.W.1, a notice stating the name and full postal address of the patient. He is entitled, in respect of every such notice, to a fee of 2s. 6d. Any medical practitioner failing to send such notice is liable to a fine not exceeding 40s.

DR. FROMENT, the well known neurologist of Lyons and joint author of a work on hysteria with Dr. Babinski, was recently stabbed in the lung by one of his patients during a visit to the hospital and lies in a precarious condition.

THE restrictions imposed on the movements of the cadets and staff of the Royal Military Academy, owing to the occurrence there of cases of poliomyelitis, were withdrawn on December 15th; but all public entertainments in Woolwich were placed out of bounds for the remainder of the term, and the careful medical inspection of the cadets, already described, was maintained. The restrictions on the movements of the cadets and staff of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which had been imposed by the War Office owing to the occurrence of cases of poliomyelitis at Camberley, were withdrawn on December 11th, but the village of Camberley remained out of bounds until the end of term. Owing to the occurrence of a case of infantile paralysis in the family of one of the staff the restrictions had to be reimposed. The term has, however, now come to an end at both institutions and the cadets have dispersed to their homes.

UNDER the will of the late Mr. A. B. Boshier of Tunbridge Wells one-half of the residue of his real and personal estate, amounting to between £80,000 and £100,000, is left to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London for distribution among such hospitals in the administrative County of London as they may select.

THE German Museum of Hygiene at Dresden has recently been made the seat of an Academy of Hygiene under the direction of Professor Weisbach.

PROFESSOR FERDINAND SAUERBRUCH of Munich has succeeded Professor Otto Hildebrand in the chair of surgery at Berlin University, and Professor Stepp has succeeded Professor Minkowski as director of the medical clinic at Breslau.