

Dr. J. P. KINLOCH (M.O.H., Aberdeen) took the point of view of the health visitor, with especial reference to the instruction of parents and cooking facilities. A fundamental duty of the health visitor was the prevention of the incomplete conclusions of research workers, not infrequently recorded in the public press, being adopted by the housewives of the country, to the great prejudice of the population generally, and the infant population in particular. This point was illustrated by the attack made recently on the oatmeal diet, which, Dr. Kinloch remarked, when balanced with vegetables and milk, ensured normal growth without rickets. An important duty of the State, as represented by the local authority, was to convey through health visitors reliable information to housewives concerning the nature of the food that should be purchased and the manner in which the food should be prepared; they had also to teach mothers what was an adequate diet for a child and for an adult. There had been a large increase in milk consumption in the United States during the last two years, due to the efforts of health and education authorities. It seemed essential for the health of the community that information should be given, especially to mothers, on the kind of food required to maintain health, especially in cases of infants and children; on ways of keeping food to prevent contamination; on varieties of cooking; and on the method of serving and its psychological effect on appetite and digestion. Girls should be taught the elementary principles of dietetics as part of the school curriculum.

Dr. GERALD LEIGHTON (Scottish Board of Health) insisted that the production and distribution of food was a business; and the extent to which there should be interference with private enterprise was always difficult to define. The State should to some extent regulate (1) the raw material, whether animal or vegetable, from which food was derived; (2) the surroundings in which they were grown; (3) the handling of these materials by people who used hygienic processes; and (4) their distribution to consumers in a clean and sanitary way. The State had already done much on these lines in connexion with the protection of the milk supply, the limitation of preservatives in food, and the Meat Regulations. Dr. Leighton believed that there had been more progress in the improvement of the milk supply during the last five years than there had been in the previous fifty, and he was optimistic about the future. The regulations controlling preservatives in food had already caused a great improvement in many foodstuffs, and the inspection of meat was now better than it had ever been. All these were examples of State interference which had been more than justified.

Sir GEORGE NEWMAN (Ministry of Health) briefly described the action which the State already took in regard to the problems of nutrition. He agreed that nutrition lay at the foundation of the national health. There was abundant evidence that the nutrition of the people was improving; in fact, there was probably no greater recent social advance in any other sphere. He illustrated the activities of the State by five examples: (1) recent legislation for the safeguarding of food supplies; (2) the existence of a special food department at the Ministry of Health; (3) the co-ordination now existing between different central and local authorities; (4) the work of the Medical Research Council and other departments; and (5) the educational work in hygiene which was aided by the State. Much depended on the medical practitioner, who had the best opportunity of teaching the people to rely less on bottles of medicine and more upon suitable nutrition.

Dr. A. S. M. MACGREGOR (M.O.H., Glasgow) said it was difficult to extract from the conflicting views of the experts on nutrition any clearly ascertained facts for presentation to the public as to what constituted a well balanced diet. There were still differences of opinion, for instance, as to the best method of feeding young children, and he found it hard to believe that Professor Mellanby could be serious in his attack on oatmeal. It must, however, be agreed that great improvements in the food of the people had followed recent legislation. The reduction in the incidence

of abdominal and glandular tuberculosis in Glasgow was probably associated with the increasing freedom of the milk supply from tubercle bacilli.

Professor MELLANBY, in reply, said that his views were based on facts definitely ascertained by experiment. If people opposed to such facts their own predilections or preconceived opinions founded only on casual observation, he could not be much impressed. If anyone would demonstrate by a different or better series of experiments that his conclusions were false, he would be prepared to reconsider the whole of his previous work.

Memoranda : . MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

A COLOUR TEST FOR RADIO-SENSITIVE SUBSTANCES.

I THINK that a short preliminary note on a new colour test for radiated ergosterol and certain other radio-sensitive substances may be useful to other workers in this field.

A small quantity of crystalline ergosterol is rubbed with a heated glass rod on a previously warmed microscopic slide, on which a thin, translucent, and adherent band of the rubbed crystals is thus formed. Half the slide is then exposed to the rays from a mercury vapour lamp (Hanovia) for half an hour at 12 inches, the other half of the film being protected from the rays. The whole film is then covered with starch solution which has been boiled in water to which about 5 per cent. of potassium iodide has been added. The boiled starch and potassium iodide solution is then applied hot to the film. After a short incubation period, varying from ten minutes to three-quarters of an hour, depending on the amount of radiated sterol present, and the concentration of the potassium iodide in the starch solution, the film of ergosterol on the radiated half of the slide assumes a rich pink colour, in consequence of the dissociation of the potassium iodide and the fixation and retention of the iodine as a starch iodide on the radiated sterol smear. If the film so treated is then irrigated with distilled water the pinkish-brown colour will change into the characteristic blue colour of iodized starch.

The test is a delicate one, and may be used to reveal the presence of very small amounts of radiated ergosterol; thus it shows the different intensity of radiation in ergosterol radiated through water and in the air. Some samples of cholesterol fail to give the test.

A considerable number of films of different sterols and other fatty substances have, so far, been tested with this iodine-starch test. Among these the pink colour changing to blue on irrigation with water has been obtained in definite amounts on the radiated half of the film in samples of egg yolk, coco-nut stearin, cream, and certain other fatty substances.

In an address "On the effect of certain radiated sterols on the cellular constituents of the blood" to the Physiological Section at the Leeds meeting of the British Association, I described an *in vitro* physiological test which depends on the haemolytic effect produced on a suspension in normal saline solution of washed red cells by contact with radiated but not with non-radiated ergosterol. The starch-iodine colour test is a further development of this investigation, and will, I hope, prove useful in demonstrating the presence of certain radiated fatty substances without the necessity for resort in all cases to lengthy feeding experiments. The two tests afford mutual confirmation from different points of view.

Leicester.

C. J. BOND, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

FOREIGN BODY REMOVED FROM EAR AFTER THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

THE following record may be of some passing interest. A woman, aged 45, complained of deafness. On examination she was found to have wax in both ears. From one ear, as well as wax, a rounded hard black body was recovered, which had the appearance of a pea. She stated

that at the age of 12 (thirty-three years previously), when indulging with some other children in the sport of putting peas up her nostrils and in her ears, she found she was unable to retrieve one she had placed in her left ear. She was taken to a doctor on the following day, who discredited the story, but told her father to put warm oil drops into the meatus. From that time until now she had consulted no one about her ears, had not noticed any deafness, and had put the whole incident at the back of her mind. This story was confirmed and amplified by her father. On more minute examination no doubt existed in my mind as to the foreign body in question being a pea, its pericarp and cotyledons (if these be the correct botanical terms) being complete with the exception of one small area.

Banbury.

C. J. L. WELLS, B.M., B.Ch.Oxon.

SEVERE NEO-NATAL HAEMORRHAGE ARRESTED BY CALOMEL.

IN view of the recent correspondence on blood transfusion in haemorrhagic diseases of the newly born the following case is interesting, for it shows an extremely severe condition cured by a comparatively simple measure.

The wife of a miner gave birth to a son, her ninth child, on the afternoon of April 28th, 1927, after a normal labour lasting about six hours, a midwife being in charge. The baby was thin and rather undersized, but apparently normal and perfectly well until the next afternoon, when it suddenly vomited about two tablespoonfuls of bright red blood and almost immediately passed a similar quantity, also bright red, by the rectum. The child seemed very collapsed, and the midwife sent an urgent message for medical assistance.

On arrival the child was practically *in extremis*; the pulse was barely perceptible, the skin chilly and distinctly blue, small quantities of blood mixed with tiny clots were gushing frequently from the mouth, the child's clothes and napkin being pretty well saturated. So ill did the child seem that the parents were warned of a probable fatal termination.

Calomel 2 grains and sodium bicarbonate 5 grains were given immediately in a little water and 5 minims of brandy ordered every two hours. In twelve hours the bowels had been well opened, a large quantity of tarry material mixed with bright red clots having been passed. There was still a little oozing from the mouth, but it was not nearly so severe, and the general condition was better, the pulse being palpable and regular, though still feeble. Similar quantities of calomel and sodium bicarbonate were again given to the child, and a third quantity left for it to have the next day. The brandy was now stopped.

By the fourth day all bleeding had ceased, the motions were normal, but the skin was deeply jaundiced and the sclerotics were yellow. In addition the child's movements were very feeble, there was great difficulty in persuading it to suck the breast, and when disturbed it uttered only a weak, puny, protesting wail.

The jaundice lasted a fortnight, the condition of the child improving rapidly as it disappeared. The child, now aged 3 months, is still small and of poor physique, but takes its food quite well, and is normal in all other respects.

I wish to thank Dr. Mozunder of Craghead for permission to report this case.

The remarkable fact in the case is that although the child was so poor physically, and so ill that its life was given up, yet heroic doses of calomel (6 grains in three days) enabled it to survive.

ROBERTA I. HUTCHINSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Craghead, Durham.

PARTIAL RUPTURE OF UTERUS IN LABOUR.

PARTIAL rupture of the uterus is, I think, a sufficiently rare complication of labour to make it worth while to record the following case:

A young healthy woman was attended by a midwife in her second confinement. The child was born naturally at about 4.30 a.m. on April 26th, and at about 5 p.m. the same day I received a note from the midwife asking me to call as soon as possible to see the baby. When I arrived, about an hour later, the child was dying, and it died soon afterwards. Although the child was said to have cried well at birth it did not seem to have properly expanded its lungs.

While in the house the husband asked me to look at his wife, who was complaining of rather severe after-pains. She, however, refused to be examined, as she said she was too sore to be pulled about, and only had after-pains. She was rather pale, but otherwise did not look as if she was suffering from any serious trouble. Next day I received an urgent message about 11.30 a.m., and on arrival found her collapsed, and she died shortly afterwards.

Post mortem there was a longitudinal subperitoneal rupture of the uterus, on the left side, about 2 inches long and extending

about a third through the thickness of the uterine wall. The broad ligament and cellular tissue on the left side were filled with a mass of dark blood clot, and there was about a pint and a half of blood-stained fluid in the peritoneal cavity. The midwife stated that the waters broke twenty-four hours before pains commenced; otherwise the confinement was perfectly normal.

It is difficult to account for a partial rupture of this kind; possibly it might be due to a spontaneous rupture of some muscular fibres over an unusually large uterine sinus. Probably in this case it occurred some time before the child was born, and the loss of blood accounted for the weak state of the infant.

Carshalton.

ANGELO GOODING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Reports of Societies.

ARTHRODESIS.

At the meeting of the Section of Orthopaedics of the Royal Society of Medicine, on October 4th, Mr. W. ROWLEY BRISTOW delivered his presidential address on the subject of arthrodesis.

Looking back over the evolution of bone and joint surgery since 1912 or 1914, it seemed to him that the most marked change had been the frequent resort to arthrodesis or the fusion of joint surfaces. Recently, during a short visit to the clinics of the Atlantic seaboard of America, he had found that there also the attempt was being made to solve certain of the orthopaedic problems by a more frequent resort to joint stabilization. Mid-tarsal subastragaloïd fusion of the foot was now common practice in both countries, and so frequently was this procedure called for that the wonder was how it had ever been done without. Arthrodesis of the hip had a definite place in surgery; it was a modern method, practised little, if at all, in this country in the pre-war period. Arthrodesis was a destructive operation; the joint as a joint was destroyed, but it was in most instances preferable to amputation, which might be the only alternative, and by arthrodesis the disease might be cured or the symptoms abolished. The indications for arthrodesis were: (1) pain, and (2) loss of function, with or without deformity. Pain and loss of function most often resulted from arthritis, trauma, and paralysis. The contraindication most often met with was fixation or loss of control of a neighbouring or corresponding joint. As to the influence of the age of the patient as a contraindication, he suggested that fusion of the knee in tuberculosis of the joint was a reasonable procedure in children, and he did not believe that age played the part it was supposed to play as a contraindication to joint fusion. The whole question of the treatment of joint tuberculosis by operation must come under review. While the end-result of Pott's disease, treated by conservative means, was satisfactory, and also the end-result of tuberculosis of the small joints, it must be confessed that, on considering critically the true end-results of tuberculosis of the knee or hip, many of them were frankly bad. He would not have it thought that he was advocating wholesale operations on tuberculous joints in children, or affirming that conservative treatment by rest in country hospitals was a failure; but he did think that there was a type of joint—generally the knee or hip—which failed to respond to conservative methods. It was not well to be blind partisans of one form of treatment; the orthopaedic surgeon should keep an open mind and adopt what he believed to be the appropriate treatment for each patient. If this were done it would be found that in many cases a stage was reached when fusion of the affected joint would be the best treatment. Roughly speaking, there were two different procedures of arthrodesis—the intra- and extra-articular method; the latter was not truly outside the joint, and the capsule was opened. In the knee, the ankle, and most joints it sufficed to raw the bone ends and fix them in accurate contact. Certain technical points which he had found useful he explained in detail and with the help of slides. In the case of the hip the intra-articular method was liable to fail. Extra-articular

president of the local choral society and of the Street football club, and vice-president of the county football association and of the Street cricket club. He served as a magistrate for some years, and was an enthusiastic member of the Somerset Archaeological Society.

Dr. JOHN HAMILTON, who died on August 9th, was born in 1857, in Hamilton, Scotland, and received his medical education at Glasgow. He obtained the diplomas L.F.P.S.Glasg. in 1878 and the L.R.C.P.Ed. in 1882. He carried on medical practice in Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from 1881 to 1899, when he came to London, and subsequently removed to Edinburgh. After retiring from practice in 1921 he visited Australia, India, and South Africa. He was acting as surgeon in the s.s. *Goorka* when she brought home the survivors of the *Treveras* from Mauritius in the summer of 1923. For the last three years of his life he resided at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The death took place at Edinburgh on September 16th, at the age of 84, of Dr. C. G. MACKAY, who for many years practised at Lochcarron, Ross-shire. Dr. Mackay was born at Dornoch in 1843, graduated M.B., C.M. at Glasgow University in 1873, and had spent most of his life in practice at Lochcarron, where he acted as medical officer of health for the parish. He was a great enthusiast for the Gaelic language and literature, and in a very special measure enjoyed the confidence and affection of the Gaelic-speaking patients over a very wide area of the Western Highlands.

By the sudden death of Dr. WILLIAM NEWLANDS CLEMMEMY on September 27th the profession has lost one of its most energetic members. Born in Bootle in 1869, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and University College, Liverpool, he obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1891. After holding the appointments of junior and senior house-surgeon at the Bootle Borough Hospital, he commenced general practice locally; in 1896 he was appointed to the honorary surgical staff of this hospital. From that time to the day before his death his heart and soul were devoted to the work of the hospital, which he saw grow from year to year in extent and usefulness. He was a pioneer in x-ray photography and spent much time in developing this branch of the hospital work. During the war he served also as honorary surgeon to the Breeze Hill Auxiliary Hospital, and acted as chief medical officer to the venereal clinic at the Bootle Hospital. For some years he was a member of the borough council; he was also a member of the West Derby board of guardians. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1903 and sat on the Bench the day before his death. He was for many years an active member of the British Medical Association. The funeral was held at St. Luke's Church, Great Crosby, on September 30th, when a large assembly of patients and friends bore eloquent testimony to the esteem and regard in which he was held by all classes of the community. He is survived by two sons, the younger of whom is a member of the medical profession.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE degree days for the academic year 1927-28 are as follows, at 2.30 p.m. on each occasion:—*Michaelmas Term, 1927*: Thursday, October 20th; Saturday, November 26th; Saturday, December 17th. *Hilary Term, 1928*: Thursday, January 26th; Saturday, February 18th; Saturday, March 31st. *Trinity Term, 1928*: Thursday, May 3rd; Saturday, June 9th; Thursday, June 28th; Saturday, July 21st.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE following candidates have been approved in the examinations indicated:

D.P.H.—Part I: J. S. Smith. **Part II:** J. Cumming, Barbara M. Knight, M. V. Menon, and S. P. Wilson.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—F. Adams, J. Agnew, R. W. Agnew, Frances W. Anderson, W. W. Ballardie, H. Bankhead, J. Baxter, M. Bowman, J. M. Brewster, G. Bryden, R. M. Buchanan, J. S. G. Burnett, J. B. Cadas, J. M. Clow, T. Craig, *Margaret G. Crockett, Isabella M. Currie, J. Darling, H. M. Davie, I. M. C. Dewar, E. D. W. J. S. Drummond, J. E. Dunn, L. C. Durie, C. A. Ferguson, H. R. Ferguson, J. Fleming, A. W. Fraser, J. B. Fulton, *G. H. Gibson, B. D. Gilchrist, J. M. Gilston, P. Goldmann, J. S. Graham, J. C. Gunn, T. Hamilton, D. Hannah, A. Hart, A. K. Hill, W. S. Hodgeton, J. A. Houston, W. Hunter, L. L. Hurwicz, P. Jacobs, R. Jamieson, T. Johnstone, R. S. Kennedy, W. M. F. Ker, G. K. Kirkland, F. W. Kirkwood, W. B. Kyles, Annie Laird, M. Lakshmiamma, L. J. Lang, J. H. B. Livingston, A. McCrorie, A. Macdonald, J. Macdonald, W. Macdonald, C. M. McIntyre, T. C. McKay, *W. A. Mackay, S. A. Maclean, J. L. McNeill, R. McWhirter, H. D. Manderson, A. C. Morrison, Margaret Mulvein, Jessie W. Ogilvie, R. A. S. Peacock, Elizabeth M. Pollock, T. A. Pratt, A. R. Reid, J. B. Rennie, D. Robertson, J. K. Roger, R. B. Rosenheim, W. F. Sellar, A. R. Shaw, J. Simpson, H. S. Strachan, W. B. Sutherland, G. Swanson, Sean W. Symington, *Margaret W. Thomas, Annie R. Thompson, T. H. S. Tizard, M. Tyler, Isabella B. Wiese, W. H. Wilkie, A. D. Williamson, Elizabeth B. M. Wilson, J. W. Wilson, W. G. Wilson, Elizabeth N. Young.

*With distinction in Surgery. † With distinction in Medicine.

‡ With distinction in Midwifery.

The Services.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS.

SUBSTANTIAL progress continues to be made in the organization of Voluntary Aid Detachments as part of the voluntary reserve of the medical services by the Crown, under the scheme which was launched four years ago with the approval of the Army Council; 821 detachments have now received official recognition, and their members number 20,077. Of these, 3,180 have undertaken an obligation to serve at home or abroad in the event of a national emergency, while the others have agreed to do duty as they may be required within reach of their homes.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

SURGEON REAR-ADmirAL GEORGE ALBERT DREAPER, C.B., R.N. (ret.), died at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, on June 28th, aged 63. He was the son of R. H. Dreaper, of Finsborough House, Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny, and was educated at the Carmichael Medical School, Dublin; he took the L.R.C.S.I. in 1883, and the L.K.Q.C.P. in 1884. Entering the navy as surgeon in 1884, he became fleet surgeon in 1904, deputy surgeon-general in 1913, and surgeon rear-admiral in 1919; he retired in 1923. He served as staff surgeon of H.M.S. *Magicienne* during the South African war, and also in East Africa in the Jubaland expedition in 1900-1, when he received the appreciation of the Admiralty, and gained the South African medal and the General African medal with Jubaland clasp. In 1904 he served as fleet surgeon in H.M.S. *Fox* in the Somaliland campaign, including the capture of the Mullah's stronghold at Illig, on April 21st, 1904, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the East African medal, with a clasp. From 1908 to 1910 he was in charge of the surgical wards at Chatham naval hospital, in 1914-16 he filled the corresponding appointment at Plymouth, and from 1916 to 1919 was in command of the naval hospital at Hong-Kong. Subsequently he served till his retirement in command of Chatham naval hospital. He received the C.B. in 1920. In 1910 he married Constance Amy, daughter of Mr. Henry de Blaquiere of Fiddane, Gort, but leaves no children.

Lieut.-Colonel William Reed Murphy, D.S.O., Bengal Medical Service (ret.), died in London on August 7th, aged 77. He was educated at Clongoweswood College, co. Kildare, at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Meath Hospital, where he won many prizes. After taking the L.R.C.S.I. in 1871, and the L.K.Q.C.P.I. in 1872, he entered the I.M.S. as assistant surgeon in March, 1872, passing into the service second out of a very large batch (40). As the first man, the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Crombie, C.B., had already gone through the Netley course as a candidate for the Army Medical Department, in 1871, he went straight out to India, and Murphy headed the Netley list and gained the Herbert prize. He attained the rank of brigade surgeon lieutenant-colonel in October, 1896, and retired in July, 1899. His whole career was passed in military employment, and he had a very fine war record. In 1878 he served in the Indian contingent called to the Mediterranean by Lord Beaconsfield, when war with Russia seemed to be imminent, and served in Malta and Cyprus. The expected war, however, was avoided. His first active service was in the second Afghan war of 1878-80, when he took part in the action at Saifudin, the occupation of Kandahar, the actions of Ahmed Khel, Arzu, and Patkao Shama, was mentioned in dispatches in 1878, and received the Afghan medal with a clasp. He subsequently served in many frontier campaigns; the Hazara expedition of 1888, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the frontier medal with clasp; the Lushai campaign of 1889 (clasp); in the Chin-Lushai campaign (1889-90) he was principal medical officer, was mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the D.S.O. and another clasp. He was in the Chitral campaign of 1895, with the relief force (medal with clasp); the Tirah campaign of 1897-98, with the Kurram-Kohat force, and as principal medical officer of the Kurram movable column; he was twice mentioned in dispatches. Nearly twenty years after his retirement he was granted a good service pension, on July 6th, 1918.

Medical News.

SIR JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, president of the Royal College of Physicians, will deliver an introductory address on "The study of medicine" at the opening of the winter session of the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on October 11th.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOX will deliver his presidential address at the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society at the house of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, W.1, on Thursday, October 27th, at 8.30 p.m.

UNDER the auspices of the Child-Study Society, London, a course of lectures and discussions will be held at the Royal Sanitary Institute on Thursdays at 6 p.m. from October 13th to December 1st inclusive. The first lecture will be delivered by Dr. E. A. Hamilton-Pearson on the subject of the unadopted child. On January 4th a conference of educational associations will be held at University College, when the chairman will be the Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D., president of the Child-Study Society, and Dr. David Forsyth will speak on the subject of "Those first five years."

THE British Institute of Philosophical Studies will hold a meeting at the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday next at 8.15 p.m. to hear lectures on the standpoints of Freud and Jung by Drs. John Rickman and H. G. Baynes. Professor C. Spearman, F.R.S., will take the chair; tickets of admission can be obtained from Mr. Sydney E. Hooper, Director of Studies, at the offices of the Institute, 88, Kingsway, W.C.2.

DR. J. S. OWENS will deliver a lecture on atmospheric pollution, under the auspices of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on October 11th, at 6.45 p.m.

A LECTURE in German on Jewish health problems in Eastern Europe will be delivered by Dr. Julius Brutzkus, ex-Minister of the Lithuanian Government, at the Jews' College, Guilford Street, W.C.1, on October 9th, at 4.30 p.m. The chair will be taken by Mr. A. H. Levy, F.R.C.S.

THE Birmingham and District Edinburgh University Club will hold its twenty-third annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday, November 10th, at 7.30 p.m. The chair will be taken by Dr. E. A. Milner, and Sir Robert Philip, President of the British Medical Association, will be the guest of the evening. Membership of the club is open to all male graduates of the university, and it is hoped that gentlemen who desire to be present, but who have not received notice of the dinner, will communicate with the honorary secretary, Dr. Ernest Bulmer, 87, Cornwall Street, Birmingham, before November 3rd.

THE London Branch of the Bristol University Association of Alumni will hold its sixth annual dinner on Friday, October 28th, at 7.45 p.m., at the Criterion Restaurant. The Chancellor of the University, Viscount Haldane, will preside, and Professor Francis, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, will be the guest of the evening. The dinner (tickets 9s.) will be followed by dancing in the ballroom (3s. 6d. extra). Applications should be made to the honorary secretary, Dr. Elizabeth Casson, Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.

THE Caledonian Medical Society will hold its annual meeting at University College, Dundee, under the presidency of Dr. Angus MacGillivray, chief of the Dundee Highland Society, on Friday, October 14th. The annual dinner will follow at Kidds' Rooms, South Lindsay Street, Dundee. On the Saturday the members will pay a visit to St. Andrews, on the invitation of the University Court.

DURING the winter session a series of clinical meetings will be held at the Belgrave Hospital for Children, 1, Clapham Road, S.W.9, on the second Wednesday of the month at 4.30 p.m., beginning on October 12th. The meetings will be conducted by members of the staff, and medical practitioners are invited to attend.

MR. M. S. MAYOU will give a special demonstration for the Fellowship of Medicine at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital on October 11th, at 4 p.m., free to medical practitioners. A clinical course in progress at the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital will continue for two further weeks. On four successive Wednesdays, at 5.15 p.m., beginning October 12th, Dr. Heald will give a series of lecture-demonstrations to enable medical practitioners to familiarize themselves with recent advances in medical electrical treatment. An all-day course in diseases of children will be held by the Paddington Green Children's Hospital and the Victoria Hospital for Children from October 17th to 29th, and a two weeks' course in gynaecology will begin at the Chelsea Hospital for Women on October 17th. During October and November a compre-

hensive course will be held at the National Hospital, Queen Square, consisting of general neurology, pathology of the nervous system, methods of examination, and the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. A series of demonstrations on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye will be given at the Royal Eye Hospital on Mondays to Fridays, at 3 p.m., beginning October 24th and continuing until November 5th. On October 17th Sir Humphry Rolleston will give the opening lecture of the series of lectures arranged by the Fellowship of Medicine on practical hints on medicine, surgery, and the allied specialties; at the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, W., at 5 p.m., he will deal with the diagnosis and treatment of some endocrine disorders. Copies of syllabuses are obtainable from the Secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE annual Corporate Communion of the Guild of St. Luke will be held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, W.1, on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, at 8.15 a.m.; it will be followed by breakfast at Lipton's Café, 484, Oxford Street, if sufficient members signify their wish to attend. The annual general chapter will be held on the same day at King's College, Strand, at 5.30 p.m. The Bishop of Southwark will preach at the annual festival Evensong in Westminster Abbey, on October 23rd, at 6.30 p.m. Further information may be obtained from Miss J. S. Moore, King's College, Strand, W.C.2.

THE congress of French-speaking physicians will be held in Paris under the presidency of Professor Teissier from October 11th to 15th, when the following subjects will be discussed: (1) Symptomatology of septicaemia, introduced by P. Gastinel and J. Reilly of Paris. (2) Pathology of oedema, introduced by E. Aubert and P. Mauriac of Bordeaux. (3) Medical indications and therapeutic value of splenectomy, introduced by N. Fiessinger and P. L. Brodin of Paris.

THE following congresses will be held in Italy this month: The fifth congress of the Italian Association of Hygiene meets at Rome from October 12th to 16th, when papers will be read on hygiene and labour, by Professor A. Scavo of Sienna; the provision of milk, by Professor F. Abba of Turin; the prophylaxis of typhoid fever, by Professor G. Pecori of Rome; the disposal of rubbish, by Professor P. Pulgher and Engineer G. Rodella of Genoa; the rural school and the antimalarial campaign in the Agro Romano, by Dr. G. Escalar of Rome. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. Giovanni Palomba, via G. G. Belli 27, Rome. The twenty-third congress of the Italian Society of Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otology will be held in Parma from October 22nd to 24th inclusive. Details can be obtained from Professor F. Lassagna, Clinica Otoiatica Parma. The second Italian Congress for Combating Tuberculosis, to be held in Milan from October 23rd to 26th, will be under the presidency of Professor E. Belloni. The general secretary is Professor Andrea Scarpellini, via Palermo 6, Milan. The seventh Italian Congress of Industrial Medicine will be held at Parma, Modena, and Carpi, under the presidency of Professor G. Gabbi, from October 24th to 26th inclusive, when the following papers will be read: (1) Pathology of electricity and x rays, by Professors G. Arcello and E. Pugno Vanoni; (2) tuberculosis and emigration, by Professor G. Allevi.

THE Chief Justice, Saorstat Eireann, has appointed Dr. Edward E. Lennon to be one of his Medical Visitors in Lunacy, in succession to Sir William de Courcy Wheeler, M.D., resigned.

DR. H. P. NEWSHOLME, medical officer of health for Croydon, has been recommended as medical officer of health for Birmingham in succession to Sir John Robertson, who is retiring after twenty-five years' service. Dr. Newsholme received his medical education at Oxford and St. Thomas's Hospital, and has held appointments as assistant medical officer of health at Brighton, Southend, and on the Surrey and Wiltshire County Councils. Before going to Croydon he was medical officer of health for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

THE Board of Education has issued two further documents (price 2d. each) in its Physical Training Series, one on this training in secondary schools and the other envisaging a more extended education than that provided in the syllabus of the Board. It has also issued a supplement on physical training for older girls (price 4d.), and a reference book for gymnastic training for boys (price 3s. 6d.). These may all be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller.

DR. KARL SICK, professor of surgery at Hamburg University, has been nominated an honorary professor by the Turkish Government for his help in the organization of medical education in Turkey.

AT the International Dental Congress recently held at Copenhagen the executive committee awarded the Miller prize, founded in 1910, to Professor Wilhelm Dieck, director of the Dental Institute of Berlin University.