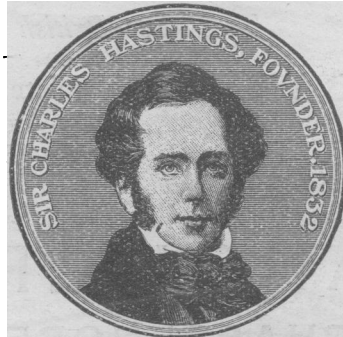


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British Medical Journal

THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



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slight delirium. The white blood cell count was 12,800 per c.cm. On the third day after the operation delirium was well established, and the pulse became imperceptible. On the advice of Dr. F. M. Milne, dermatologist to the Infirmary, sodium thiosulphate in 5 per cent. aqueous solution was applied to the affected area, with the result that the erythema disappeared in a few hours. The patient died seventy-two hours after the operation with cardiac failure and delirium as the terminal features.

Since the certificate of death stated that the cause was "iodine poisoning," the case had to be reported to the Procurator Fiscal for inquiry. The authorities accepted our medical report as fully explaining the reason for the patient's death, and did not order a post-mortem examination, and, as we were unable to obtain permission from the relatives, the exact pathological changes could not be determined.

Comment.

It comes as a shock to a surgeon when any commonly practised procedure has an unexpected fatal issue, and a careful investigation followed into the circumstances of the case. Inquiry was made as to possible idiosyncrasy, and it appeared that there were grounds for suspecting this, in that, when on holiday in Aberdeen at one time, the patient had been supplied by a chemist with iodine (in what strength of solution we could not ascertain) for the treatment of an abrasion on the toe, and that its application was followed by a severe local reaction. The actual solutions used in the preparation of this patient were used for other patients without ill effect, and there was no departure from the routine preparation already described. It was possible that the strength of iodine solution standing

in an open vessel in the warm atmosphere of an operating theatre might have been increased by evaporation. This had been guarded against by the use in each case of a supply freshly poured from a stoppered bottle. Milder forms of dermatitis appear sometimes to be caused by the use of water to cleanse blood from the skin surrounding the area of the wound after the completion of the operation. Aqueous solutions of iodine are more irritant to the tissues than alcoholic solutions, this being noted when catgut prepared in aqueous iodine solution is used for ligatures, as it seems to favour the production of serum in the wounds. Should any cleansing of the skin round the wound be required after operation spirit or ether should be employed.

It would appear, therefore, that in this case there was a definite and pronounced individual idiosyncrasy to iodine. The actual cause of death was apparently analogous to that in superficial burns from the absorption of toxic products of skin destruction. An interesting feature of the case was the immediate relief to the irritation given by the application of sodium thiosulphate.

Even an exceptional case like this has caused me to review the method of skin preparation preliminary to operation, and I have adopted with success a 1 per cent. solution of iodine in carbon tetrachloride. Over a period of some months only one patient has shown any trace of skin irritation. For many years I used a 3 per cent. solution of picric acid in spirit, and its penetrating power appeared to be great, but the occurrence of dermatitis in a series of cases led me to abandon it.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

EMBOLISM OF THE ABDOMINAL AORTA.

In view of a case recently published in the *British Medical Journal* (November 30th, 1929, p. 1002) I think the following one of a very similar nature is worthy of publication.

A widow, aged 54, had suffered from chorea at the age of 10. Beyond this no other details are available. For many years she had suffered from "rheumatism," but had had no acute attacks. In time she complained of shortness of breath, and had been treated for auricular fibrillation and myocarditis for some years. For the past six months she had had attacks of acute pain over the precordium, radiating to the left shoulder and arm. With treatment these attacks gradually subsided, and I did not see her for about two months. She then sent for me, complaining of acute pain in the lower central abdomen, radiating down both thighs to a little below the knees. The onset had been sudden, and was associated with loss of power and coldness in both lower extremities. When I saw her, three hours after the onset, she was sitting up in bed, very distressed, cyanosed, gasping for breath, and continually clutching at her legs. Her heart was fibrillating, with an apical rate of 110 per minute, and there was a systolic apical murmur. Her feet were cold, but the legs were still warm, and very pale, as were also the thighs. No peripheral pulse could be felt. She could then bend her knees, but had no movement at the ankle-joint. Power at the hip-joint was still present, and she could raise her knees off the bed. The plantar reflexes and knee-jerks were feebly elicited, but no ankle reflexes could be obtained.

She was given 15 grains of potassium bromide and 15 minims of digitalis every four hours, while the legs were well wrapped up in warm coverings. The next morning she felt more comfortable, but still complained of pain in the thighs, and had lost all power below the knees as well as all reflexes and sensation. Three days from the onset she had an anginal attack, and her breathing became "rattly," while the chest was filled with moist sounds. She was given morphine 1/4 grain, atropine 1/100 grain, and digitaline 1/50 grain. Two hours later she felt much more comfortable. By this time she had lost all power in her legs and thighs, the skin of which had assumed the blue mottling seen post mortem, and no reflexes or sensation could be elicited, apart from a small area on both thighs extending downwards for about two inches below Poupart's ligament, and running round the thigh, rising somewhat posteriorly.

The morning after the anginal attack, following a restless night, her colour had much improved, though the heart was still

fibrillating. Her legs were in the same condition, and micturition had by now become automatic. She remained in this state till the same evening (four days from the onset), when she had some severe convulsions in both arms. Her bronchi became choked with mucus, and she died. No post-mortem examination could be obtained.

The diagnosis appeared obvious at the first visit—embolism of the abdominal aorta—and, apart from palliative treatment, nothing could be done, as the patient would not consider removal to hospital.

Two points are of interest: (1) The reflexes and sensation, as also the muscular power, did not disappear for about fifteen hours from the onset. (2) The small area where there was still warmth and sensation, the skin of which must have obtained blood from a collateral source.

Hull.

T. STIRLING EDDIE, M.B., B.S. Melb.

TAENIA SAGINATA INFECTION.

INFECTION by tapeworm does not appear to be very common in these days of strict control of slaughterhouses and meat inspection, so that the following case, which presented some unusual features, may be of interest.

A Jewess, aged 56, had complained of severe pain in the epigastrium for over six weeks, with occasional vomiting after meals. The usual gastric sedatives had no effect. An examination of the stools for occult blood revealed the ova of *T. saginata*, but no history of the passage of proglottides could be obtained. A drachm and a half dose of the extract of male fern was given on an empty stomach the morning after the discovery of the ova. Within ten minutes the patient collapsed and fell into coma, with twitching of the muscles of the face. Ether was injected intravenously, and the patient vomited some of the drug shortly afterwards. She remained, however, in a stuporous condition for about two hours. The bowels then moved, and she gradually recovered consciousness. A fully matured specimen of *T. saginata* was passed later and the patient made an uninterrupted recovery. No castor oil was taken by the patient for the expulsion of the worm, but I learnt later that she was in the habit of taking a dose of olive oil every night before retiring.

I have to thank Professor R. T. Leiper for his kindness in identifying the species of tapeworm in this case.

Nottingham.

A. A. DENHAM, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Preservatives in Cream.—Mr. GREENWOOD told Mr. Richard Russell, on July 10th, that he had carefully considered representations made to him by those engaged in the production and distribution of cream as to the effect of the Order prohibiting the use of preservatives in cream upon the industry, but was not prepared to suspend or modify them. A large number of efficient firms had adapted themselves to the new regulations, and it was possible for others to do so.

Spectacles for Insured Persons.—Mr. GREENWOOD told Mr. Middleton, on July 10th, that the fixing of a scale of charges for the supply of optical appliances to insured persons was a matter for agreement and negotiation between approved societies and opticians. Negotiations had been in progress between the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians and representatives of societies, and a scale of charges had been agreed upon. The societies were alive to the importance of protecting their members against unreasonable charges on the part of opticians, and under the regulations governing administration of benefit they had full power to do so.

Inspection of Factories.—Mr. SHORT, replying to Mr. Gould on July 14th, said that the standard of inspection now aimed at under the Factory and Workshops Act was that recommended by the recent departmental committee on the factory inspectorate. It recommended, further, that works coming under certain codes of regulations should be visited every quarter. This standard could not be secured with the present staff, but it should be possible to conform to it when the large increase recently sanctioned by the Government had been recruited.

Blind Persons.—Mr. GREENWOOD told Sir N. Grattan-Doyle, on July 14th, that complete figures were not available of the total cost of administering the Blind Persons Act, 1920, up to March 31st last. The total number of registered blind persons in England and Wales was 52,727 on March 31st, 1929. On the same date there were 258 blind persons up to the age of 5 in England and Wales; 2,438 from 5 to 16; 1,623 from 16 to 21; 3,288 from 21 to 30; 4,716 from 30 to 40; and 5,897 from 40 to 50; and 20,149 between the ages of 50 and 70.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The following awards have been made in the Faculty of Medical Sciences:

Entrance Scholarship: H. A. Oatley. **Bayliss-Starling Memorial Scholarship:** R. A. Kekwick. **Sharpey Scholarship (physiology):** F. G. Young.

Anatomy and Embryology: Senior Class (prize equivalent to gold medal), G. Qvist; Junior Class (silver medal), J. H. Kellgren; Junior Class (histology and embryology—prize equivalent to silver medal), K. C. Eden.

Physiology: Senior Class (gold medal), A. d'Souza; Junior Class (prize equivalent to silver medal), K. C. Eden.

Organic and Applied Chemistry: General Course (prize equivalent to silver medal), A. G. Houslow.

Pharmacology: Prize equivalent to silver medal, G. Qvist.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

ACADEMIC DIPLOMA IN BACTERIOLOGY.—Y. B. Abdoosh, H. R. Aggarwal, C. G. Anerson, J. G. C. Campbell, J. Camichael, F. P. Coyne, S. R. Pandit, R. S. Twigg.

Division of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The following have successfully passed the school examination at the termination of the eighty-eighth term (February-July):

* A. B. Cook (Duncan medal), *T. F. Arderson, *W. K. Connell, *D. R. McPherson, *E. N. O'Neill, *C. E. Roberts, *R. G. Spink, *D. E. Stewart, *M. V. N. Sudds, *H. G. Timbres, C. A. Alvarado, E. Burton, G. Q. Chance, P. J. Cowin, R. P. Dutt, M. A. Gaffar, D. R. Griffith, L. R. Khan, A. H. H. El Kordi, E. M. Louie, F. H. McCay, F. Marsh, E. C. W. Maxwell, D. Murray, T. H. Nolan, P. K. Rao, R. Shelley, H. M. Soar, T. W. Stephens, B. A. Taylor, W. P. O. Taylor, S. E. Theis, G. M. Tullidge, H. B. C. Wallace, E. M. Wijerama, W. H. Willis, E. D. B. Wolfe, K. Wood-Martin.

* Passed with distinction.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

A DEGREE ceremony took place in St. George's Hall on July 5th. The following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—W. E. A. Burton, R. L. Corlett, Gwyneth Griffith, Muriel B. Hall, A. J. Hawe, E. W. Jones, Edna E. Mawson.
M.B., Ch.B.—¹⁸⁴G. W. Causey, ²³Marjorie E. Birch, ²³Honora J. Twomey.

The following have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.B., Ch.B.—*Part III (1929 Regulations):* A. L. Beresford, I. Kossew, E. H. Williams; *Part I, M. L. Kaufman; Part II, R. Fairhurst, R. Kossew. Part B (1924 Regulations):* L. G. Anderson, A. Blumfield, W. N. Chalmers, J. W. Cheetham, D. H. Collins, A. Curtis, W. Dodd, P. P. Fox, M. Glynn-Morris, D. O. Hughes, V. S. Hughes-Davies, A. T. Jones, R. P. Kemp, F. R. Kitchin, J. L. Mayton, J. Polonsky, W. J. Poole, M. Solomon, T. P. Twomey, R. Wright; *Part A, F. J. Burke, H. T. Cank, ⁶⁷W. J. Chisnall, L. M. Crooks, ⁶⁸W. S. Diggle, H. G. Evans, ⁶¹I. Harris, J. H. Hughes, ⁷¹T. L. Hughes, E. R. Jammy, ⁷¹J. A. Jones, O. V. Jones, ⁷¹W. W. Laughland, ⁶⁷T. E. Lennon, ⁷¹H. F. Loewenthal, ⁷¹A. J. Martinez, ⁷¹D. F. Morgan, P. B. Moroney, A. L. Potter, ⁷¹J. Sytner, R. H. Thewlis, J. V. Tollington, Winifred Wals, A. R. Williams, A. Wynroe. Passed in separate subjects: F. C. Angior (forensic medicine and toxicology, pharmacology and general therapeutics), Mary F. Lacey (pharmacology and general therapeutics).*

D.P.H.—*Part I:* A. Ashworth, Elizabeth M. Harding, R. Krishna.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.—K. C. McKenzie.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL HYGIENE.—G. R. Baxter, T. T. M. Chen, J. H. Dobbin, R. A. Heatley, G. B. Hutchison, E. S. R. Menon, C. K. Row, T. Wilson.

¹ First-class honours.

² Second-class honours.

³ Distinction in surgery.

⁴ Distinction in obstetrics and gynaecology.

⁵ Distinction in forensic medicine and toxicology.

⁶ Distinction in public health.

⁷ Distinction in pharmacology and general therapeutics.

The following awards have been approved by the Senate:

Ethel Boyce Fellowship in Gynaecology, Dr. T. N. A. Jeffcoat; John W. Garrett International Fellowship in Bacteriology, Dr. R. Krishna; John Rankin Fellowships in Anatomy (for one year), Dr. J. A. Martinez and Dr. N. W. Roberts; Robert Gee Fellowship in Human Anatomy, Dr. M. J. Bennett-Jones; Holt Fellowship in Pathology, Dr. J. Lilman; Holt Fellowship in Physiology, Dr. R. Doyle; Johnston Colonial Fellowship in Biochemistry, Dr. R. W. Brookfield; Thelwall Thomas Fellowship in Surgical Pathology, Dr. L. Findlay; University Graduate Scholarship, W. S. Diggle; Samuels Memorial Scholarship (in Medicine), Dr. E. W. Jones; Samuels Memorial Scholarship (in Surgery), Dr. J. C. Ross; Samuels Memorial Scholarship (in Obstetrics and Gynaecology), Dr. M. M. Datnow; John Rankin Exhibition in Practical Anatomy, divided between Freda B. Bannister and C. H. Stewart-Hess; Margaret Bruce Smith Scholarship (renewal for a fourth year), A. S. Kerr; Clinical School Exhibition, G. W. Causey; Derby Exhibition, G. W. Causey; *proxime accessit*, Marjorie E. Birch.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

DR. JOHN KENNIE, D.P.H., medical officer of health for the city of Sheffield, has been appointed Professor of Public Health, in place of the late Professor F. E. Wynne.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—K. G. A. Barlow, M. B. Hallam, F. Hudson, Constance N. Jenkinson, W. H. B. Moore, Ethel H. Waddy.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE Senatus of St. Andrews University proposes to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on Emeritus Professor J. A. Kynoch in October. He was vice-president of the Obstetrical Section of the British Medical Association meetings in 1910 and 1914.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—C. Bastible, J. O'Connor, H. Quinlan.
FINAL M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.—T. C. J. O'Connell, *M. J. Mullen, *Patricia M. J. Daly, *P. J. Sinnott, *J. P. Fergusson, M. J. Cotter, M. F. Daly, J. J. Godson, C. A. Macken, P. J. McManus, A. P. Madigan, P. J. Murphy, J. G. O'Brien.
D.P.H.—*Part I:* Bridget Crawford, J. C. Liddy. *Part II:* *C. Bastible, M. Kirby, Mary F. Moloney, J. H. O'Neill.

* First-class honours. † Second-class honours.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

A QUARTERLY Council meeting was held on July 10th, when the President, Lord Moynihan, was in the chair.

Election to Council.

The President stated that at the recent election of three Fellows into the Council in the vacancies occasioned by the retirement in rotation of Mr. R. P. Rowlands, Sir Percy Sargent, and Mr. Victor Bonney, the three retiring members were re-elected.

Sir Percy Sargent, Mr. Victor Bonney, and Mr. R. P. Rowlands were introduced and took their seats in the Council.

The late Sir Anthony Bowlby.

Mr. L. B. Rawling, accompanied by Lady Bowlby and Sir Anthony H. N. Bowlby and Miss Bowlby, presented, on behalf of the medical staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a copy by Dorofield Hardy of Sir William Llewellyn's portrait of the late Sir Anthony Bowlby. The Council accepted the portrait with appreciative thanks. The President also stated that a silver tablet in memory of the late Sir Anthony Bowlby, presented by some American surgeons who had been associated with him during the war, was unveiled in the position assigned it in the Inner Hall.

Diplomas.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to two candidates and the diploma of Fellowship was granted to Mr. Donald Spiers Montague Barlow, these candidates having complied with the by-laws of the College.

Licences in Dental Surgery were granted to 33 candidates. Diplomas were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians: In Psychological Medicine to 10 candidates. In Laryngology and Otology to 17 candidates.

Fellowship Examination.

A report was read from the Board of Examiners in Anatomy and Physiology for the Fellowship stating that at the examination concluded on June 14th, 158 candidates were examined, of whom 54 were approved and 104 rejected. The report from the Board also announced the award of the Hallett Prize for the examination concluded on June 14th to George Qvist of University College Hospital Medical School.

Primary Fellowship Examination in Canada.

The Council appointed the following Assessors, nominated by the Canadian Medical Association for the primary examination for the Fellowship to be held at Montreal on September 2nd, 3rd, and 5th next: Assessor for Anatomy, Professor S. E. Whitnall (McGill University, Montreal); Assessor for Physiology, Professor John Tait (McGill University, Montreal). The examiners sent by the Royal College of Surgeons will be Professor W. Wright and Professor J. Mellanby.

Mr. Edward Grainger Muir, M.R.C.S., of the Middlesex Hospital, who passed the Final Fellowship in June, 1929, but has not reached the age qualification for the diploma, was appointed Bernhard Baron Research Scholar, the subject of his research to be the pathology of the prostate.

Appointment of Librarian.

Mr. W. R. Le Fanu, M.A., was appointed Librarian from October 1st next.

Plarr's Lives of the Fellows.

Sir D'Arcy Power, the honorary librarian, presented the two volumes of Plarr's *Lives of the Fellows*. The best thanks of the Council were given to Sir D'Arcy Power, Mr. W. G. Spencer, and Mr. G. E. Gask for their services in revising and preparing this work for publication. The volumes can be purchased from Messrs. John Wright & Sons for two guineas (cloth) or three guineas (leather).

Lister Memorial Lecture.

The President reported that the Lister Memorial Lecture on "Neuro-hypophyseal Mechanisms from the Clinical Standpoint" was delivered by Professor Harvey Cushing on July 9th, and that he had presented to him the Lister Medal.

Lecturers.

The Council elected the following Professors and Lecturers for the ensuing year;

Hunterian Professors.—Sir Arthur Keith (six lectures on recent advances in human embryology); Victor Bonaey (one lecture on the conservative surgery of uterine fibroids (myomectomy)); Harold Robert Dew (one lecture on hydatid disease—some interesting complications); John Basil Hume (one lecture on the pathology of diaphragmatic hernia); James Paterson Ross (one lecture on the treatment of cerebral tumours with radium, with an account of experiments made to study the effects of radium upon cerebral tissue); David Howard Patey (one lecture on the pathological basis of the treatment of varicose veins by injections, and its bearing on the problems of thrombosis); James William Tudor Thomas (one lecture on successful grafting of the cornea in rabbits).

Arris and Gale Lecturers.—Thomas Peel Dunhill, C.M.G. (one lecture on malignant disease of the thyroid gland—the relation of the incidence and spread to its embryology and prognosis); Donald Hunter (one lecture on metabolic diseases of bone); Herbert Henry Woollard (one lecture on the potency of the pharyngeal endoderm).

Frazer Wilson Lecturers.—Clement Edward Shattock (two demonstrations on pathology); Cecil Pembrey Grey Wakeley (two demonstrations on pathology); David Howard Patey (one demonstration on pathology); Reginald Theobald Payne (one demonstration on pathology).

Arnott Demonstrator.—Sir Arthur Keith (six demonstrations on the contents of the Museum).

Gilbert Blane Medal.

The Secretary reported that the Sir Gilbert Blane Gold Medal for 1930 had been awarded to Surgeon Lieutenant Commander James F. H. Gausson, M.B., Ch.B., R.N., in respect of the promotion examination, 1930.

Appointment of Representative.

The President was appointed as delegate to the celebration on October 13th, 1933, of the Jubiles of the foundation of Mason Science College and the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the University of Birmingham charter.

Buckston Browne Dinner.

The Buckston Browne Annual Dinner of Fellows and Members will be held on Thursday, November 13th.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lord Moynihan; Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. H. Fagge and Mr. R. P. Rowlands; Physiological Curator, Mr. R. H. Burne; Pathological Curator, Mr. C. F. Beadles; Honorary Curator of Odontological Collection, Sir Frank Colyer; Honorary Curator of Historical Collection, Mr. C. J. S. Thompson.

Obituary.

FRANK E. TAYLOR, M.A., M.Sc., M.D.,
F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

DR. FRANK EDWARD TAYLOR, whose death occurred suddenly on July 1st, was born in Leeds in 1872. He was educated at the Leeds Boys' Modern School and at the Yorkshire College (Victoria University), Leeds, taking the B.A. degree in 1891, after which he entered the medical department of the same college. In 1897 he graduated M.B., Ch.B. (Vict.), and obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.R.C.P. Lond. He held the post of house-surgeon at the Leeds General Infirmary, and then, deciding to specialize in obstetrics and gynaecology, he obtained resident appointments in these branches in Leeds and London, after which

he matriculated at the University of Berlin in 1899. Since the Boer war was in progress he joined the South African Field Force as civil surgeon, and was awarded the medal and three clasps for his services. On his return from this campaign Dr. Taylor further studied his chosen specialty and added to his qualifications, taking the F.R.C.S. Eng. in 1903, graduating M.B., B.S. Lond. in 1904, and becoming M.R.C.P. Lond. in 1905. In 1906 he proceeded M.D. Lond., obtained the diploma D.P.H. Camb., and graduated M.A. and M.Sc. at Leeds. He was then appointed gynaecologist to the North-West London and Hampstead General Hospital, the St. Marylebone General Hospital, and the Eastern Dispensary.

Dr. Taylor's career seemed now assured, but a period of ill-health followed, compelling him to relinquish his gynaecological work in 1912 and maintaining its hold upon him for the remainder of his life. Nevertheless he refused to give in, and having been appointed lecturer in bacteriology at King's College, London, in 1907, thereafter devoted himself to teaching and research in bacteriology and pathology. In addition to his King's College appointment, he acted for some years as pathologist to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, and, during the war, to the Lewisham War Hospital; he had recently been in charge of the vaccine laboratory of the Royal Herbert Hospital.

Frank Taylor was an excellent teacher; he possessed considerable literary ability and originality, and was the author of numerous papers. These in the earlier part of his career were mainly gynaecological, but later on he turned to pathological subjects, and published numerous investigations on the Arneth blood count, vaccines, the absorption test, mycological tests for sugars, Vincent's angina and fusospirochillal periodontal gingivitis, the *Diplobacillus liquefaciens* of Petit, and many other subjects. For many years he was an examiner on the Central Midwives Board and an occasional contributor to the *British Medical Journal*. He leaves a widow, but no family.

The sudden and untimely death of Dr. ALEXANDER NICHOLAS ROSS, on July 5th, came as a great shock to the members of the medical profession on Tees-side. Born in Ross-shire in 1880, he received his early education at the Royal Academy, Tain. His first interest was engineering, but after about a year of study in Glasgow he forsook this subject for medicine, and graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Aberdeen in 1904. He then assisted his brother, who was in practice in West Hartlepool; after two years there he spent a year in South Africa as an assistant. In 1908 he settled in Stockton-on-Tees, and built up a very large practice. He was an honorary physician on the staff of the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital, and a member of the British Medical Association, being chairman of the Stockton Division for two years. He was also a member of the Rotary Club.

A colleague writes: Ross was one of the most straightforward of men and of high ideals. Of most kindly and cheerful disposition, he was held in the greatest esteem by all his colleagues. He never spared himself in his work, and brought great comfort and cheer to his many patients. He gave the same self-sacrificing care to everybody. Undoubtedly he overworked himself; he left his surgery on the evening of July 1st to go home to bed with pneumonia, from which he died on the following Saturday morning. His was, in truth, a life devoted to his fellow men. The deepest sympathy is felt for his widow and two sons, the elder of whom enters Cambridge this year to study medicine.

Dr. GAVIN B. CLARK, who died at Hampstead on July 5th at the age of 83, was a prominent political figure in the eighties and nineties. After taking the M.D. and F.R.C.S. Ed., he travelled for some years and then settled in practice in South London. But socialistic ideals early attracted him, and in 1885 he was elected M.P. for Caithness as an independent member, though he practically always voted with the radical wing of the Liberal party. Home Rule for Ireland and the Crofters Acts were at this time the measures which most particularly claimed his attention, and he was an ardent supporter

of women's suffrage, progressive self-government for India, and international peace. Dr. Clark was early associated with South Africa, and in the eighties was appointed Consul-General for the South African Republic, a post he resigned some two years before the South African war. With Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberals he took the unpopular view of the war, and was one of the most bitterly attacked "Pro-Boers" in the country. After the loss of his seat in the General Election of 1900 he did not endeavour again to enter Parliament, though he was persuaded to fight in the interests of Labour against Sir John Pratt at Glasgow in 1918. He found a more effective outlet for his energies in the numerous societies and organizations of which he was a member. Despite his lifelong advocacy of peace Dr. Clark was convinced that the cause of Britain in the great war was just. At the commencement of hostilities he interested himself in the Belgian relief movement, and he played an active part in the Wounded Allies Relief Committee, which established hospitals in France and Serbia. For these services he received the Belgian Order of the Crown and the Serbian Order of St. Sava. Dr. Clark was a man of great force of character and wide interests. His sympathies were always with those needing help, and he never lacked courage in espousing an unpopular cause. The Prime Minister writes of him: "He has had a long and very useful life, and his name will always be associated with two great causes, which he served with singular devotion—the Highlands and Peace." Dr. Clark leaves a widow and one son and a daughter (Mrs. W. A. Brend). A younger son, Captain W. B. Clark, R.A.M.C., was killed in the war.

Medical News.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR J. HALL has accepted an invitation from the Medical Association of South Africa (British Medical Association) to read a paper on epidemic encephalitis, before the South Transvaal Branch, during his visit to Johannesburg as the representative of Great Britain at the International Conference on Silicosis.

PRINCE GEORGE will open the new cabinet-making workshop at Papworth Village Settlement on Wednesday, July 23rd, at 2.30 p.m., and subsequently the West Cambridgeshire flower show will be held in the grounds of Papworth Hall.

THE Duke of Connaught, on July 15th, unveiled a bust of the late Mr. Bernhard Baron in the main hall of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. His Royal Highness recalled that Mr. Baron, during the years he spent in England, his adopted country, gave over £2,000,000 to charity.

THE Home Secretary announces that in accordance with a recommendation of the Health Committee of the League of Nations communicated to His Majesty's Government by the Council of the League, an Order in Council has been issued under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, extending Part III of that Act, which provides for the control of morphine, heroin, and cocaine, to di-hydro-morphinone, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of di-hydro-morphinone. The effect of the Order is that this drug (the trade name for which is dilaudide), its salts, preparations, etc., may not be imported into or exported from the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland without a licence issued by the Secretary of State under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and, as regards internal control, the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928, will apply. Dilaudide is not manufactured in this country.

THE Royal Society announces in our advertisement columns that it is prepared to receive applications for a Lawrence Research Studentship to be awarded for one year for research in some subject related to the cause and cure of disease in man and animals. The sum available will not be more than £200, but the Council will be prepared to consider an award to the holder of a stipend from some other source; the total emolument will not exceed £350. Applications must be sent in by October 11th, on forms to be obtained from the assistant secretary, Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that from July 21st to August 2nd there will be a special course in diseases of infants at the Infants Hospital, Vincent Square, S.W.1, each afternoon from 2 o'clock. In addition to lectures and demonstrations there will be special visits to the United Dairies Pasteurizing Plant, Willesden, and the V.D. Centre,

Thavies Inn. From August 5th to 31st a special course in urology will be held at the All Saints' Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge Road, during the afternoons and early evenings, and comprising clinical and cystoscopic demonstrations. From August 11th to 16th a special course in diseases of the chest at the Brompton Hospital will occupy the whole of each day, with demonstrations, lectures, and operations. The general course of the Fellowship continues throughout the month, consisting of attendance at the clinical practice of fifty London special and general hospitals. Programme, tickets, and further details may be obtained from the secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

AN international post-graduate course will be held in Vienna from September 29th to October 12th, occupying the whole of each day, and including lectures and demonstrations on the more important new therapeutic preparations and lines of treatment. Further information may be obtained from the secretary of the International Post-graduate Courses, Dr. A. Kronfeld, Porzellangasse 22, Vienna IX.

At a quarterly court of the directors of the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men held on July 9th a total sum of £2,151 5s. was voted in grants to the widows and orphans who are receiving relief for the half-year July 1st to December 31st. Widows over 65 years of age received £37 10s. each, those under 65 £35, and the orphans £25 each. At the present time there are 51 widows and 12 orphans on the books. Relief is only granted to the necessitous widows and orphans of deceased members of the society. Any widow of a member who is left with an income of £125 or under is eligible to such relief as the court of directors think fit to grant her. Membership is open to any registered medical practitioner who at the time of his election is residing within a twenty-mile radius of Charing Cross. The secretary will be pleased to send further particulars to any medical man within that radius who may be desirous of joining the society.

THE first International Congress of Neurology will be held at Berne from August 31st to September 4th, 1931, when the following four subjects will be discussed: (1) diagnosis and treatment of cerebral tumours; (2) anatomy, physiology, and pathology of muscular tone; (3) acute suppurative infections of the nervous system; (4) the role of trauma in the production of nervous symptoms.

THE ninth Roumanian Congress of Oto-rhino-laryngology will be held at the Coltea Hospital, Bucarest, under the presidency of Dr. A. Costiniu, on October 25th and 26th, when the subject for discussion will be radiography in oto-rhino-laryngology, introduced by Drs. I. Tetu, Jovin, and Andreescu. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. Lazar-Mayersohn, Calea Mosilor 81, Bucarest.

THE first Congress of the International Society of Experimental Phonetics, held at Bonn last month, was attended by nearly 100 persons. A prominent feature of the proceedings was a demonstration of x-ray films of the vocal organs during speech by Dr. H. Gutzmann (Berlin); the movements of lips, tongue, uvula, hyoid bone, and larynx were seen with striking clearness. Professor M. Isserlin (Munich) spoke on problems of aphasia, Dr. Kaiser (Amsterdam) described the registration of pathologically altered voices, and Dr. Berger (Münster) described investigations of the Lombard test. Among the exhibits was one from the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases (London) showing voice records in nervous diseases. Professor Schilling (Freiburg) described an electric method of registering tongue and palate conditions, and Dr. Zwirner (Berlin) showed speech curves from cases of depression. Several papers and demonstrations were concerned with registration by the oscillograph, and the nature of the vowels. Professor E. W. Scripture (Vienna) explained his theory of speech atoms and speech molecules, and Mr. F. Janvrin (London) presented an experimental analysis of a record of verse spoken by John Galsworthy himself. Nearly a dozen papers presented the results of experimental phonetics in linguistic problems. The proceedings of the congress will be published in a volume of about 128 pages, costing 10s. At a meeting of the council it was decided that the membership fee should be 10s. a year, to be sent to the Secretarial Bureau, 73, Welbeck Street, W.1. It was also decided that the following publications should be sent free of charge to the members: *Zeitschrift für Experimentalphonetik*, *Bulletin of the International Society of Experimental Phonetics*, *Bulletin de la Société Internationale de Phonétique Experimentale*, and *Sprachneurologische Mitteilungen*.

THE fifth Congress of French-speaking Psycho-analysts was recently held at the Asyle Ste. Anne, Paris, when papers were read by MM. Hesnard and Laforgue on the psychological mechanism of auto-punishment in the psychology of neuroses and psychoses, criminal psychology, and general pathology; by Mme Bonaparte on the prophylaxis of neuroses in children; and by Mme Morgenstern on the place of psycho-analysis in mental hygiene.