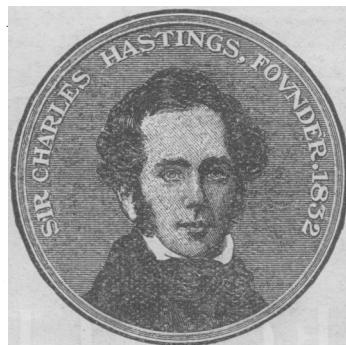


The

# British Medical Journal

THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



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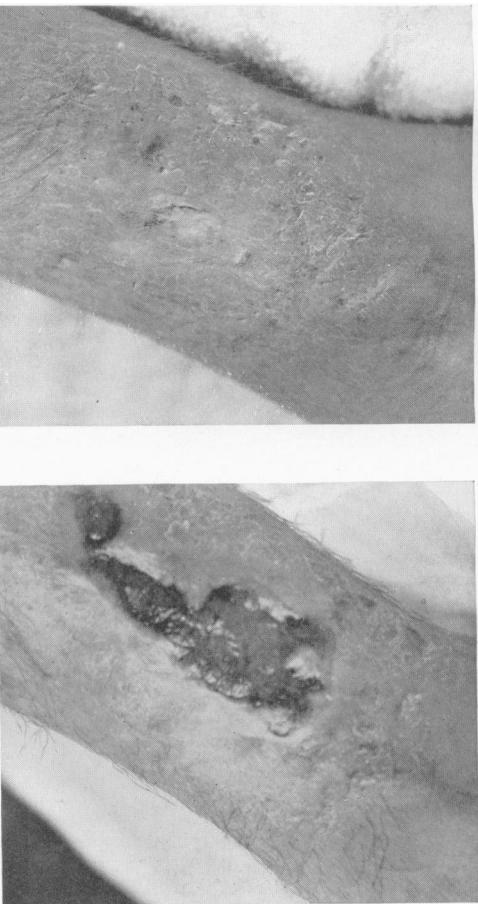
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C. J. CELLAN-JONES AND KATHERINE M. CELLAN-JONES: A NEW PASTE BANDAGE FOR VARICOSE ULCERATION AND PHLEBITIS (See p. 560).



Stages of healing of ulcer during a period of twelve weeks.  
Deep varicose ulcer situated over the malleolus healed over by injection of veins and application of bandage, a portion of which is seen in the second photograph. This is an example of a true varicose ulcer unaccompanied by phlebitis. Healing process occupied only three months.



Large varicose ulcer in a very unusual situation. The second photograph was taken only nine weeks after the commencement of treatment, and shows the ulcer practically healed.

H. MARTIN GREY: FRACTURE OF THE FRONTAL BONE INVOLVING THE FRONTAL SINUS (See p. 562).

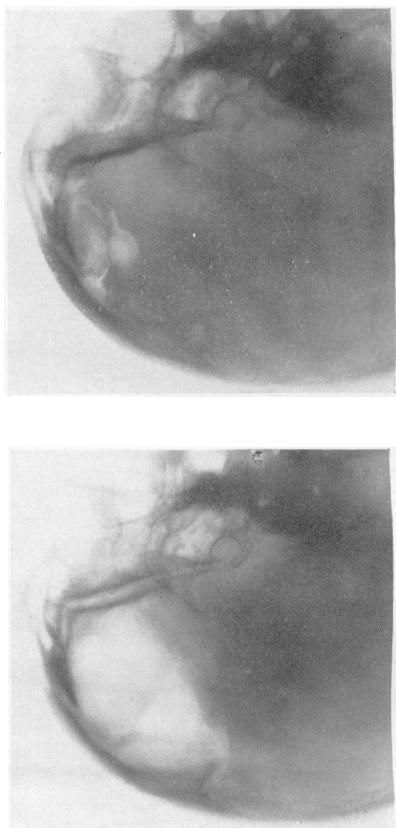


FIG. 1.  
FIG. 2.

*Comment.*

The paste bandage has now been in use for a period of three years, during which time it has successfully healed some hundreds of ulcers of a chronicity ranging from three months to fifteen years. One of us has had the opportunity of gauging its efficiency in a large hospital clinic and in consulting practice; the other has tested it thoroughly in a charitable dispensary where assistance is distinctly restricted, and where patients during treatment are bound by circumstances to carry on their full daily work in a variety of laborious occupations.

From the patient's point of view the paste bandage appears to be a very satisfactory application; the remark which most of them make after the initial dressing is that they have had their first night of sound sleep for some months, or that they already feel fit to recommence their employment. While we have found that the paste bandage constitutes a definite improvement upon the methods so far available, both in convenience of application and in the results obtained, we do not pretend that it is a panacea for all varicose ulcers. In some cases, for example, where the ulceration has existed for many years and is accompanied by massive oedema and deeply seated phlebitis, the ultimate prognosis remains somewhat gloomy. The primary cause of the trouble cannot be eradicated, and even when healing occurs, unless the bandages are permanently worn, recurrences are more than likely to present themselves.

The self-explanatory illustrations shown in the Plate are chosen from a series of photographs of ulcers before and after treatment.

The thanks of the authors are due in a great measure to Miss R. E. Jones, chief pharmacist to the Swansea General Hospital, for her assistance in compounding the formula for the paste bandage, and to Sister Golden of the Shooters Hill Hospital, London, for her invaluable help in elaborating the technique of ulcer treatment.

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### HENOCH'S PURPURA IN AN ADULT.

IN the *British Medical Journal* of August 16th (p. 249) Mr. F. W. Widgery reports a case of Henoch's purpura in a man aged 23, and states that at first the diagnosis was doubtful on account of the patient's age. It may be interesting, therefore, to place on record another case of what I believe was Henoch's purpura in an adult.

On September 17th, 1929, I saw a grocer's assistant, aged 36, who complained of headache, aching pains in his limbs, and general malaise. He had a slight cough; his temperature was 99° F., and his pulse 80. There were no other physical signs. Next day he had pain round the umbilicus; there was some tenderness in that region and in the right iliac fossa. The stools were normal. On September 20th there appeared a profuse petechial rash scattered over the trunk and limbs; it was purple in colour, the spots ranging in size from that of a pin's head to a split pea. The abdominal pain was severe and the tenderness greater. On September 21st the stools were frequent, loose, and black, but there was no vomiting; the abdomen was swollen and tympanitic. On the next day the stools were still dark, but becoming lighter; there were many more purpuric spots. During all this period the temperature ranged from 99° to 100.5° F.

On September 22nd the stools were normal in colour, soft, but becoming formed; the diarrhoea had ceased. There was still a good deal of abdominal pain and tenderness, though it was less severe. On September 26th the pain had subsided and the rash was fading; there were no more fresh spots. On October 9th the patient had improved generally, but was still very weak and looked anaemic. The temperature was 99°, and the pulse 80. He was slightly constipated, the abdomen was distended, and he still complained of slight pain and tenderness in the umbilical and right iliac regions. The spleen was not palpable. The apex beat was in the fifth interspace, the cardiac dullness had not increased, and there were no adventitious sounds. The urine contained a slight haze of albumin. An examination for *B. typhosus* was negative.

On October 11th a blood examination resulted as follows: Red blood cells 4,900,000 per c.mm.; white cells 14,000 per c.mm.; haemoglobin 100 per cent. A differential count showed polymorphonuclears 88 per cent., large mononuclears 4 per cent., and lymphocytes 8 per cent. On October 24th the faeces were reported negative for *B. typhosus*. Three days later he complained of pain in his right leg and thigh, and there was some oedema. The

urine was negative to *B. typhosus*. On October 29th the white corpuscles numbered 20,000 per c.mm., the polymorphs 84 per cent., large mononuclears 12 per cent., and the lymphocytes 4 per cent.

From then onwards convalescence proceeded steadily but very slowly. The oedema of the right leg persisted, and on August 5th, 1930, when he resumed work, was still in evidence in the evening of each day.

Alfreton.

H. W. POOLER, M.B.

#### FRACTURE OF THE FRONTAL BONE INVOLVING THE FRONTAL SINUS, WITH FORMATION OF AN INTRACRANIAL PNEUMOCOELE.

(With Special Plate.)

THE following account of a case, accompanied by radiographs, may be of some interest.

The patient, a man between the ages of 20 and 30, met with a motor-cycle accident on April 25th, 1929; he was removed to a local hospital, and remained unconscious for four or five days. On recovering consciousness he suffered considerably and intermittently from headaches. In June, 1929, he was discharged from the hospital, and on July 26th he was admitted to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, suffering from headaches, intermittent weakness of left arm and left leg, and blurring of the vision of the right eye.

A few days after admission x-ray photographs were taken of the patient's skull, and a comminuted fracture of the right half of the frontal bone, leading into the frontal sinus, with the formation of a large intracranial pneumocoele, was discovered. Following this an operation was performed under local anaesthesia; a small piece of the right half of the frontal bone was removed, a small tear in the dura mater found and sutured, and the channel which led into the frontal sinus plugged with wax.

At the finish of the operation, almost at once did the patient volunteer the statement that the headaches were better. He was again x-rayed about four days later, and it will be noticed that the intracranial pneumocoele has disappeared.

Fig. 1 is a lateral view taken with the head lying on the occiput. This shows how the pneumocoele has risen to the top, also the fracture leading into the frontal sinus. A radiograph was taken with the head in the reverse position, but the alteration to the pneumocoele was not very marked, owing to absence of any large quantity of cerebro-spinal fluid. Fig. 2 was taken in the same position as Fig. 1. It shows the appearances after operation.

I desire to thank Dr. D. McAlpine for permission to use the clinical notes.

H. MARTIN GREY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
Radiologist, Hertford County Hospital; late  
Radiologist, Maida Vale Hospital for  
Epilepsy and Paralysis.

#### SECONDARY ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY.

THE following case presented interesting points in diagnosis and treatment.

A married woman, aged 32, with three children, the youngest of whom is 5 years old, had been under prolonged treatment for pelvic inflammatory trouble, which originated with a vaginal discharge and painful micturition. Her condition had gradually become worse, and pain in the right iliac fossa caused her to seek admission to hospital.

On examination the signs and symptoms suggested pelvic cellulitis. Vaginal examination revealed a tender mass occupying the pouch of Douglas; micturition and defaecation were painful. On palpation the lower right rectus muscle was guarded, and deep pressure caused much pain. Abscess formation was suspected. General and local treatment was instituted, and two days later a brownish mucous discharge appeared from the vagina. On close questioning it was found that this had also occurred on one or two previous occasions; otherwise the menstrual history was uninterrupted. The pain continued, and shreds of decidua membrane were passed; the probability of ectopic gestation was considered, and a laparotomy was decided on.

The abdomen was opened in the middle line, and a secondary gestation sac was found, which consisted of a mass of adhesions of the parietal peritoneum, omentum, and intestine. On separation of these a foetus of about four months' gestation was found and delivered. The cord was traced downwards, and the placenta separated from its attachments in the pelvis. The haemorrhage was profuse, but soon ceased on pressure with hot towels. The large sac was drained, and for several days clots and fragments of membrane were discharged from the tube, and, later, purulent matter escaped from the wound; the convalescence was otherwise satisfactory and uneventful.

I wish to thank Dr. Livingston for his co-operation in the management of this case.

HERBERT F. BLACKLEE, M.B., F.R.F.P.S.,  
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, North Lonsdale  
Hospital, Barrow-in-Furness.

June 6th, 1930.—Haemoglobin 86 per cent., colour index 1, red corpuscles 4,984,000 per c.mm., white corpuscles 5,800 per c.mm.

After this report the amount of ventriculin was reduced to 20 grams a day.

On July 18th, 1930, the laboratory report was:

Haemoglobin 92 per cent., colour index 1, red corpuscles 5,040,000 per c.mm., white corpuscles 6,400. Differential count: Polymorphs 70 per cent., lymphocytes 20 per cent., large mononuclears 7 per cent., eosinophils 1 per cent. Practically no variation in size or shape of red cells. No nucleated red cells seen.

He was then advised to reduce his ventriculin to 10 grams a day. He seems quite well, and has resumed his usual occupation. There is no doubt that the change from liver treatment to ventriculin was a great factor in hastening his recovery.—I am, etc.,

Exeter, Sept. 22nd.

C. E. STOKES.

#### HARVEY'S DE MOTU.

SIR.—In the issue of the *British Medical Journal* for September 20th, there is an article (p. 491) entitled "Dr. William Harvey," which deals with the catalogue of "Old Medical, Botanical, Chemical, and Alchemical Books," lately issued by the Internationaal Antiquariaat at Amsterdam. In the article we are asked, "Why did he [Harvey] . . . send the manuscript of the *De Motu* to be printed at Leipzig . . . ?" But Harvey sent it to Frankfort (on-the-Main), for we read on the title-page of the first edition—"Francofurti, Sumptibus Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXVIII."—I am, etc.,

London, Sept. 27th.

D. FRASER-HARRIS.

\*\* The learned Harveian who contributed the article writes: When the Rev. Dr. Burdon asked advice of Dr. Routh, the old, old, very old President of Magdalen College, Oxford, as to the best course for him to pursue in literature, the venerable President—no doubt with a twinkle in his eye, for Burdon's slapdash methods were well known in the University—replied, "Sir, verify your references." Dr. Fraser-Harris does well to point out that I omitted to do so, but the mistake is so glaring that it is clearly a mere slip of the pen. No Harveian would attribute the Fitzers to Leipzig, but the question still awaits an answer.

#### Obituary.

PHOEBE MILDRED BIGLAND, M.D., M.R.C.P., Consulting Physician, Liverpool Dispensary for Women.

THE all too early death of Dr. Phoebe Bigland on September 24th, at Rodney Street, Liverpool, removes from medical circles in that city one whose place will be hard to fill.

Obtaining the M.D. degree of the University of Liverpool at a comparatively early age, she became M.R.C.P. Lond. in 1919, and her record includes appointments in both cities. She had been house-surgeon at the Royal Free Hospital, London, and she held a similar appointment in the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool, where during the war she became acting physician. She was successively medical tutor and registrar and temporary honorary assistant physician at Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and honorary assistant physician at the Liverpool Chest Hospital. On the academic side she held successively the appointments of John W. Garrett Fellow in Pathology, demonstrator in pathology, and assistant lecturer in the same subject. Turning to another field she became assistant school medical officer. The appointments she held at the time of her death reflect her special interest in the diseases of women and children, including as they did honorary physician, Crofton Convalescent Hospital; honorary consulting physician, Liverpool Dispensary for Women and Children; medical officer, Infant Welfare Clinics; assistant, Venereal Diseases Department, Royal Infirmary; and medical officer in charge, Mothers' Welfare Clinic.

Her contributions to medical literature began in association with the late Dr. O. T. Williams in 1912. The subject in which she specially interested herself in later years is shown by her contribution in 1922 to the ninth

annual report of the Board of Control (with Watson and Bigland) on the influence of syphilis in mental cases, followed by an article in the *Lancet* in 1924, with the same collaborators, on the relation between general paralysis and somatic syphilis; the effect of treatment on the Wassermann reaction of syphilitic patients, contributed to the Medical Research Council Report of 1926 (with E. E. Glynn); and studies connected with the same subject which appeared in the *British Journal for Venereal Diseases* in April, 1927. Her sympathy with students and her insight into their special difficulties will be gratefully remembered by numbers of ex-students of Liverpool University. Her fellow practitioners marked their appreciation of her loyalty to the interests of medical women and her strenuous work on their behalf by making her president of the Liverpool Association of the Federation of Medical Women, and her ready wit and quick grasp of essentials will be remembered by the council of the Federation of Medical Women, of which she was for many years a member.

She married Dr. Douglas Bigland in 1917, and her charming hospitality and the happiness of her home life will be a grateful memory to a very wide circle of friends. Those among whom she worked will appreciate her loss most acutely. For the husband and two children whom she leaves behind her premature death is a tragedy.

Dr. ARTHUR HOLT of Chingford died on September 16th at St. Leonards-on-Sea, at the age of 67. His medical education was obtained in the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1895. He then practised for some time in Heywood, where he took a special interest in puerperal septicæmia, and strongly supported a movement among medical practitioners for the instruction of midwives in the use of antiseptics. He was also largely concerned in introducing bimanual compression for post-partum haemorrhage. Failure in health then necessitated his taking a sea voyage, after which he undertook general practice in London. During the war Dr. Holt's house in Lewisham was struck by a bomb; the whole family escaped, but the shock to him was so severe that he never fully recovered. He retired from practice four years ago, but subsequently resumed at Chingford. A colleague writes: Dr. Holt endeared himself to his patients by his conscientiousness and by the deep interest he took in the nature of their illnesses. As a friend he was sincere and faithful. In company he was genial and full of humour; no one could tell a story better, and no one could do it the same way. He was buried at Cheshunt on September 22nd, where his wife had been laid two years earlier. He leaves one daughter and two sons.

Mr. WALTER EDMUNDS of Putney, who died at Worthing on September 23rd, at the age of 80, received his medical education at Cambridge and St. Thomas's Hospital. He graduated M.B.Camb. in 1875, and proceeded M.Ch. in 1877; in this year also he received the diploma F.R.C.S.Eng. by examination. He took part in the Turko-Russian war of 1877-78 as surgeon, and was later appointed surgeon to the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, being subsequently elected consulting surgeon. He had been a member of the British Medical Association and of the Ophthalmological Society. In 1901 he delivered the Erasmus Wilson Lecture to the Royal College of Surgeons. He took a special interest in diseases of the thyroid gland, and published many contributions on this subject.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Professor DEODATO DE CARLI, professor of oto-rhino-laryngology at Naples, aged 55; Professor HJALMAR FORSSNER, a Swedish gynaecologist, aged 57; Dr. KARL BAYER, professor of surgery at the German University at Prague, aged 76; Dr. N. JANSKO, professor of internal medicine at Czeged, aged 61; Dr. PAUL PRYM, extraordinary professor of pathology and morbid anatomy at Bonn, aged 48; and Professor JOHANN FABRY, a dermatologist of Dortmund, aged 69.

## The Services.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Surgeon Captain Douglas Duke Turner, R.N. (ret.), died in the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, on August 4th, aged 53. He was educated at St. Thomas's, took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1900, and, after filling the posts of house-surgeon and house-physician of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, and of assistant medical officer of Paddington Infirmary, entered the navy as surgeon on May 23rd, 1904. He was promoted to staff surgeon after eight years' service, and to surgeon commander in June, 1917, and retired with an honorary step of rank as surgeon captain in March, 1927. During the war he served as medical officer of the cruisers *Sappho* and *Devonshire*, and after the war in the cruiser *Concord*, in the battleship *Resolution*, and in H.M.S. *Defiance*, torpedo school ship at Devonport.

Colonel George James Hamilton Bell, C.I.E., Bengal Medical Service (ret.), died in Edinburgh on July 9th, aged 61. He was born on February 28th, 1861, the son of Robert Bell, Sheriff Substitute of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy and at the University in that city, where he graduated as M.B. and C.M. in 1882. Entering the I.M.S. as surgeon on April 1st, 1886, he became colonel on June 16th, 1915, and retired on August 20th, 1920. He served in the Burmese war in 1887-89, receiving the Frontier medal with a clasp, and in the Lushai expedition on the Eastern Frontier in 1899 (clasp). He then got civil employment in Bengal, but before long was transferred to Burma for service in the Jail Department there, of which he became inspector-general. In June, 1915, he was appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Burma, but towards the close of that year was transferred to the same post in Bihar and Orissa on the death of Colonel F. J. Drury. He received the C.I.E. on June 2nd, 1914. In 1890 he married Violet Helen Mary, daughter of Lestock Reid Forbes, Esq., and had a son and two daughters.

Captain Edward Chandler, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Aberystwyth on June 14th, aged 85. He was born at Alston, Cumberland, on October 14th, 1841, was educated at Charing Cross Hospital, and took the L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1862 and the M.R.C.S. in 1863. He entered the A.M.D. as surgeon on April 14th, 1863, became surgeon major on April 1st, 1873, and retired on half-pay on February 4th, 1875, his designation being changed to surgeon captain in 1893 and captain in 1898. In the old regimental days he served in the Royal Artillery, and after retirement was employed for some years as medical officer of the military prison at Gosport. He served in the New Zealand war of 1864-66, receiving the medal. He must have been one of the oldest retired medical officers, if not actually the oldest.

### Universities and Colleges.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Geoffrey E. Duveen Travelling Studentship in Oto-rhino-laryngology, of the value of £450, will be awarded annually. The tenure of the studentship shall be, in the first instance, for one year, part of which will be spent in study abroad, in accordance with a scheme to be approved by the Board. The tenure may be extended for one or two years, and during such extended period the student may be allowed to undertake research at the Royal Eye Hospital or some other laboratory approved for the purpose. Grants for promotion of research in oto-rhino-laryngology, or in any part thereof, may also be made from the trust fund of the benefaction. No person shall be qualified for election to the studentship or to receive grants from the fund until he or she has obtained the degree of M.B. and B.S. in the University. Applications should be made on the prescribed form, obtainable from the Academic Registrar of the University, London, S.W.7, to whom they should be sent by December 21st, 1930, together with a statement of the nature of the research proposed and a scheme of study.

A Paul Reitlinger Prize of £30 for the best essay embodying the result of some research work on a medical subject carried out by the candidate will be awarded on December 3rd, 1930, provided there be a candidate of sufficient merit. Candidates must be matriculated students who, on June 1st preceding the award, were studying in one of the schools of the University in the Faculty of Medicine, or graduates of the University who, on the same date, were of not more than five years' standing from the date of taking their first degree, and who are or were students in such school. Regulations of the award of the prize may be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar.

The next award of the Rogers Prize of £100 will be made in 1931. The subject selected is "Filterable viruses as a cause of disease in man." The prize is open for competition to all persons whose names appear on the *Medical Register* of the United Kingdom. Copies of the regulations, including information regarding the date in April by which entries must be received, and any further information, may be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar.

#### KING'S COLLEGE.

Four lectures on metabolism of the carbohydrates and fats will be given by Dr. J. A. Hewitt on Thursdays, October 16th, 23rd, 30th, and November 6th, at 5 p.m. Admission is free without ticket.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The session 1930-31 opens at University College on Monday, October 6th. First year students of the Faculty of Medical Sciences will be received between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.; those of later years between 2.15 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Mr. J. C. R. Hindenach, M.B., Ch.B., and Mr. C. P. Bryan, M.B., B.Ch., have been appointed demonstrators in the department of anatomy and embryology.

Among the public lectures arranged for the first term are the following: "Introduction to the theory and practice of experimental embryology" (two lectures), by Professor H. Spemann of the University of Freiburg; "The reticulo-endothelial system" (four lectures), by Dr. H. P. Gilding; "The respiratory functions of the blood" (four lectures), by Dr. L. E. Bayliss. The complete programme, giving particulars of these and other lectures open to the public without fee or ticket, may be had on application to the secretary of the College. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed.

#### WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The following prizes have been awarded:

Chadwick Prize for Clinical Surgery, J. G. Stewart and Miss E. T. Davies, equal; Class Prize in Surgery, D. H. H. Thomas; Chadwick Prize, G. J. Griffiths; Abrahams Prize, W. P. Jenson; Sturges Prize, E. S. Lee; Frederick Bird Medal and Prize, G. J. Griffiths; Hanbury Prize, E. S. Lee; Class Prize in Midwifery, D. G. Gower; Class Prize in Medicine, Miss E. Curphey; Class Prize in Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, W. Dean; Class Prize in Public Health, Miss E. Curphey; Class Prize in Bacteriology (Dr. Hicks's Prize), Miss G. E. Matthews.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—I. Berenblum, Elsie G. M. Ford, Bessie Goodson, D. Perk. Ch.M.—D. W. Currie.

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—Part I: B. W. A. Fleming, L. Glick, F. C. Leach, N. W. Roberts, R. E. Tunbridge, Lilian I. Walker. Part II and Part III (New Regulations): G. M. Holliday, I. J. Keidan, J. Shernovitch, S. Silman. Part II (Old Regulations): \*B. S. Platt. Part III (Old Regulations): M. Goodman, J. N. Hill, G. J. Hirst, G. J. Marks, B. S. Platt.

D.P.M.—J. J. Graham, G. C. Morris.

D.P.H.—Rosie R. Becker, E. J. S. Bonnett, A. R. Doyle, J. L. M. Wood, Hester E. de C. Woodcock.

\* Awarded second-class honours.

The West Riding Panel Practitioners Prize for proficiency in medicine was awarded to J. Shernovitch.

## Medical News.

THE annual reunion dinner of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday, December 4th, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. The honorary secretary of the dinner committee is Miss Sibyl T. Widows.

THE annual dinner of the staff and past and present students of the Royal Dental Hospital of London will be held at 7 p.m. on Saturday, November 22nd, at the Trocadero, with Dr. Harvey Hilliard, C.B.E., in the chair. The Medical Committee will be "at home" to all past and present students of the hospital on the same day from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. In the morning demonstrations will be given by members of the staff and lecturers. In the afternoon orthodontic and other cases of special interest from the clinic of the hospital will be shown; the various departments of the hospital and school will be open for inspection. All medical practitioners are cordially invited.

THE twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Birmingham and District Edinburgh University Club will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday, October 23rd, at 7 p.m. The chair will be taken by Professor J. C. Brash, and Professor John Fraser of Edinburgh has consented to be the guest of the club. Membership of the club is open to all male graduates of the university, and any who would like to attend the dinner and have not received details of it are requested to write to the honorary secretary, Dr. Ernest Bulmer, 87, Cornwall Street, Birmingham.

THE Annual Dinner of the Chelsea Clinical Society will be held on Tuesday, October 28th, at 7.30 p.m., at the Rembrandt Hotel.

THE opening meeting of the Torquay and District Medical Society for the session 1930-31 will be held at the Torbay Hospital on October 16th, when a paper will be read by Dr. W. Langdon Brown on the present position of endocrinology.

A MEETING of the Biochemical Society will be held in the Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge, to-day (Saturday, October 4th), at 3 p.m., when papers will be read and demonstrations given.

AT the opening meeting of the St. Pancras Division, to be held in the British Medical Association's House, Tavistock Square, on Tuesday, October 14th, at 9 p.m.; Sir Harold Gillies will give a lantern demonstration of methods and results in plastic surgery.

THE Grenfell Association of Great Britain and Ireland has arranged a meeting to be held at the Mansion House, on Thursday, October 16th, at 3 p.m., under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of London. Sir Wilfred Grenfell, K.C.M.G., M.D., will give an account of his work in Labrador, and Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby will also address the meeting.

A MEETING of the Illuminating Engineering Society will be held at 15, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.1, at 6.30 p.m., on Wednesday, October 8th, when a report on progress in illuminating engineering, prepared by the Technical Committee, will be presented, and exhibits illustrating recent developments will be displayed.

THE French Society of Orthopaedics will hold its annual meeting in Paris on October 10th, when the following subjects will be discussed: coxa vara of adolescents, introduced by Dr. Huc of Paris, and obstetrical paralysis of the upper limb, introduced by Dr. André Rendu of Lyons.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that there is still one week of the intensive course in medicine, surgery, and the special departments at the Metropolitan Hospital. From October 6th to 25th there will be a special course in ear, nose, and throat diseases at the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, consisting of a clinical course, an operative class (limited), and a pathology class. At the Chelsea Hospital a course in gynaecology will continue from October 13th to 24th. The Fellowship of Medicine has arranged an evening course of seventeen lectures suitable for (though not confined to) candidates for the M.R.C.P. examination. The first lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, October 7th, by Dr. L. J. Witts, who will describe recent work on the liver; the second lecture, also given by Dr. Witts, on October 10th, will deal with blood diseases. The lectures will be given at the Medical Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. At the same place a course of evening demonstrations for the F.R.C.S. (final) will be given one day a week for six weeks at 8.30 p.m., beginning on October 8th, and consisting of demonstrations in clinical surgery and pathology. Four demonstrators will attend each evening, and will provide two cases each. The fee for the course is £5 5s., and, contrary to the statement made on the syllabus itself, it must be paid in advance; tickets cannot be issued at the lecture hall. Particulars and syllabuses of all courses may be obtained from the secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

A POST-GRADUATE course has been arranged at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital under the auspices of the Fellowship of Medicine, and will be held from October 27th to November 8th. Daily lecture-demonstrations will be given by the staff at 11.30 a.m., except on the two Saturdays, when visits will be paid to the Brockley Hill Country Hospital. Those taking part in the course are specially invited to attend the operative and out-patient practice of the hospital each day. The fee for the course is 3 guineas, and applications should be sent to the secretary of the hospital, 234, Great Portland Street, W.1, or to the secretary of the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, in either case by October 20th. The minimum entry is ten.

A COURSE on diseases of the heart and vessels will be held at the Hôpital Broussais, Paris, under the direction of Dr. Laubry from October 13th to 25th. The fee is 150 francs, which should be sent to Dr. Mevel, Hôpital Broussais, Rue Didot 96, Paris XIV.

A COURSE of ten lectures on the prevention of accidents, disorders, and disease will be delivered in the lecture hall of the Royal Institute of Public Health, Russell Square, W.C.1, on Wednesday afternoons, at 4 o'clock, from October 15th to December 17th. In the first lecture Dr. E. Graham Little will discuss the prevention of accidents, disorders, and disease in members of the medical and nursing professions. Professor Lazarus-Barlow will deal with the prevention of precancerous states and the arrest of cancer in the second lecture; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. A. Pickard will give the third lecture, on the prevention of street accidents, and will illustrate the subjects with lantern slides. The remaining lectures in the series will relate to the preventive aspects of tuberculosis, venereal disease, accidents in workshops, tropical disorders, mental illness, and industrial diseases. The lectures are free to medical practitioners. The Harben Lectures will be delivered at the Institute on October 6th, 7th, and 8th, at 4 p.m., by Professor W. H. Park, director of the Bureau of Laboratories, New York City; his subject will be pneumonia. The annual congress of the Institute in 1931 will be held in Frankfort during Whitsuntide. Further particulars may be obtained from the honorary secretary of the Institute, 37, Russell Square, W.C.1.

A COURSE of twenty-four lectures for general practitioners on psychological types and mechanisms opened on October 1st at the Tavistock Square Clinic for Functional Nervous Diseases, 51, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. The remaining lectures of the course will be given by Dr. Crichton Miller and Dr. Graham Howe on Wednesdays at 3 and 4.30 p.m. from October 8th to December 17th inclusive. The fee for either series is £1 11s. 6d., and for both £2 2s.

THE seventeenth annual French Congress of Hygiene will be held at the Institut Pasteur, Paris, from October 20th to 23rd, under the presidency of Professor Delépine, member of the Académie de Médecine. The following subjects will be discussed: successive changes in French pharmacopoeias, introduced by Professor Delépine; comparative statistics of infantile mortality, introduced by Dr. Lesage; study of the reports of health offices, by MM. Aublant and Prunet and MM. Brocqin-Lacombe and Bonnet; and hygiene and reconstruction in the inundated districts in the South of France. Lectures will be given on psittacosis by Professor Sacquéfée, and on Lavoisier as hygienist by Dr. Dujarric de la Rivière. Further information about the congress can be obtained from Dr. Dufaure, Institut Pasteur, 28, Rue Dutot, Paris XV.

THE thirty-seventh Congress of the Italian Society of Surgery will be held in Rome from October 13th to 16th, when the following subjects will be discussed: treatment of cranio-cerebral trauma apart from gunshot wounds, introduced by Egidi and Giacobbe of Rome and Alberti of Brescia; and the diagnosis and treatment of haematuria, introduced by Lasio of Milan and Ferrata of Padua.

MR. K. J. ACTON DAVIS, consulting orthopaedic surgeon to the London County Council, gave a lecture on the treatment of the modern cripple child at a meeting of the cripple superintendents and helpers of the Shaftesbury Society which was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 24th. He warmly commended the action of this society in establishing residential homes and schools for cripple children between the ages of 2 and 16, and as a result of his own experience was satisfied that such treatment enabled patients to return benefited to their homes and then to continue to improve. The voluntary workers of the society had proved particularly useful in ensuring the co-operation of the parents, and instructing them how the best results could be obtained. Emphasis was laid by the superintendent of the society's cripple department on the importance of discovering early cases of crippling defect, so that children could receive surgical attention before the disability had progressed too far.

THE Save the Children International Union, Geneva, has decided to form a section for preventive paediatrics. This will be composed entirely of physicians, and will deal with the scientific study of the prophylaxis of children's diseases and related questions of organization and instruction. Its headquarters will serve as an information and liaison centre for physicians and others who are interested in child hygiene and who may wish to make interstaff exchanges or undertake studies in other countries. The lines upon which this new section is to be conducted have been fixed by a number of well-known paediatricians, including Professors Lereboullet (Paris), Parsons (Birmingham), Valagussa (Rome), Schlossmann (Düsseldorf), Hamburger (Vienna), and G. Scheltema (Groningen, Holland). Professor Scheltema has undertaken the work of organizing the section and is temporarily in charge of its secretariat; further information may be obtained from him.

DR. F. FELIX JONES, on his retirement after fifty years of practice at Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, has been presented by the inhabitants of the borough of Llanfyllin with a silver tray suitably inscribed; by the Llanfyllin Board of Guardians with a framed illuminated address and album of subscribers' names; by the indoor staff of the Llanfyllin Poor Law Institution with a silver cigarette case; and by the inmates with a silver flask.

DR. J. R. LORD, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.Ed., medical superintendent of Horton Mental Hospital, Epsom, and lecturer in clinical psychiatry, London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, has been appointed by the Minister of Health a member of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

WE have received the first issue, dated September, 1930, of *Kinderärztliche Praxis*, a quarterly journal edited by Professor St. Engel of Dortmund and Dr. E. Nassau of Berlin, and published by Georg Thieme of Leipzig at the price of 7 marks. Its aim is to provide the general practitioner, paediatrician, and hygienist with information as to recent progress in all branches of paediatrics.

THE Minister of Health, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., has appointed Miss E. M. R. Russell Smith to be his assistant private secretary; and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, Miss Susau Lawrence, M.P., has appointed Mr. S. F. S. Hearder to be her private secretary.