

of one type into those of another. In each single epidemic certain types predominated—for example, in one epidemic the lethargic ophthalmoplegic type prevailed, in another the bulbar paralytic, amyostatic, or hyperkinetic. These might seem to be different diseases were it not for their simultaneous appearance in one and the same epidemic. In spite of the protean aspect of encephalitis lethargica there was overwhelming evidence from the clinical, pathological, and epidemiological standpoints that it was an independent disease, and distinguishable from the other forms of epidemic encephalitis which were occurring and which were being identified.

The disease had been notifiable in England and Wales since 1919. The year of highest incidence was 1924, when 5,039 cases were notified with 1,407 deaths. Since that year the incidence had gradually declined, and from 1930 onwards the deaths as aftermaths of the severe epidemic incidence had exceeded the notifications. In 1936 269 cases were notified and there were 686 deaths. The epidemiologist could not dogmatize upon the future behaviour of this malady. He could only hope that the declining incidence meant that it would become rare enough again to disappear from the records.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF ADLER TO PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE

The Medical Society of Individual Psychology held its inaugural meeting of the session on October 14. The Society's programme for the winter includes a symposium on the contribution of Alfred Adler (who died last June) to psychological medicine. This will take the form of four papers, the first of which was read by Dr. H. C. Squires on October 14. The other three will be: "Organ Inferiority," by Dr. Cuthbert Dukes, on November 11; "The Contribution of Adler to General Medicine," by Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, on December 9; and "The Relation of the Sexes," by Dr. O. H. Woodcock on February 10, 1938.

In his address Dr. H. C. SQUIRES, after drawing a picture of Adler's impressive personality as an original thinker, an uncompromising fighter, a dominant leader, a wise and sympathetic teacher with a ready wit and a keen and discerning flair, referred briefly to the circumstances of his day and generation. Pre-war complacency in medicine had given way to many spectacular advances, especially in the domains of biochemistry and psychology, and in psychological medicine attempts were now being made to consolidate the positions won and to secure where necessary modifications in their alignment. Psychological medicine seemed to be aiming not so much at a correlation of the views of the founders of the three main schools of psychological thought as at an attempt to create a presentation that was more comprehensive than any one of them. Adler's contribution on the theoretical side was a study of the personality as a purposive, controlling activity. On the question of treatment Adler always stated that his objective was the increase of social interest in the individual. It was emphasized that the effective use of such a method was an art that could only be acquired by different individuals in different degrees. Adler regarded dreams as a symbolic representation of problems which the individual felt inadequate to solve in a realistic fashion, and he laid stress upon the importance of the effect or feeling that the dreams might generate. In respect to the prevention of neurosis and delinquency, Adler advocated co-operation with the teaching profession for the recognition of potentially neurotic and delinquent children, who could then by appropriate treatment be helped towards a socially adjusted life.

Adler had been adversely criticized for popularizing psychology. He certainly believed that the approach to life problems that he had to offer was in the nature of an educative process, in which many could participate—

especially members of those professions and callings which were concerned mainly with the human element. But he would have the medical profession, as the guardian of the public health, control medical treatment in all its forms, though at the same time it should not disdain the help that others outside the profession could give in an ordered and prescribed fashion.

HEALTH AND EXERCISE

At the first meeting of the session of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, held at the West London Hospital on October 8, Dr. D. G. RICE-OXLEY, in a presidential address on health and exercise, said that the object of physical culture was to maintain a high standard of physical and mental efficiency. To this end games were important, but they were, after all, only the specialized ends of physical training and the proper development of the body. The basis of physical education was to train the body to acquire correct carriage when standing or sitting, good style in running and walking, and the habit of correct breathing, while modern physical exercises aimed at producing normal mobility, strength, control, and agility. Dr. Rice-Oxley spoke in particular of the importance of maintaining the normal mobility of the back. Reduced mobility was the beginning of deformity which led to ill-health. The real strength lay in the muscles of the trunk, and not of the limbs, especially in the condition of the large muscles of the back and abdomen, and many of these deformities were due to the fact that in the past physical training tended to develop arms, shoulders, and legs at the expense of the development of the back, which had been injured by burdens to which the limbs subjected it.

Local News

ENGLAND AND WALES

Chelsea Clinical Society

The annual dinner of the Chelsea Clinical Society was held at the Rembrandt Hotel on October 19, under the presidency of Dr. T. A. Butcher. The toast of "The Society," with which was coupled the name of the president, was proposed by the guest of honour, the Earl of Athlone. Lord Athlone sketched briefly the history of the society, which was founded in 1897 by the general practitioners of Chelsea. Its meetings were held at a general dispensary and there were only thirty-four members. Since that time the influence and the prestige of the society had grown steadily, and its membership was now over 200. In replying to the toast Dr. Butcher pointed out that this was perhaps the first time in the history of the society that they had had the privilege of entertaining at one and the same time the Chancellor, the Principal, and the Member of Parliament for London University. He gave some account of the activities of the society at its monthly dinner-meetings, at which discussions were held on all aspects of medicine. The programme for the coming session included topics as diverse as medicine and surgery in ancient Egypt and modern methods of crime detection. Dr. Butcher paid tribute to the work of the two secretaries, Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn and Mr. H. Paxton Baylis, and to Dr. K. E. Eckenstein, who had been treasurer for a period of twenty-six years. He then presented Dr. Eckenstein with a silver cigarette box as a token of the society's esteem. Dr. Eckenstein responded briefly and thanked the president and the society for their good wishes. The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. F. J. McCann, who

referred to the distinguished career of Lord Athlone and particularly to the work he had done in South Africa during his long tenure of the office of Governor-General, and also as chairman of the council of the Middlesex Hospital and as Chancellor of the University of London. Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., Mr. J. E. H. Roberts, the president of the Medical Society of London, Mr. H. L. Eason, Principal of the University of London, and the presidents of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society and of the Hunterian Society were among the other distinguished guests present. In replying to this toast on behalf of the guests Sir Ernest Graham-Little pointed out that more and more students of the medical schools of London were entering for the University of London's examinations. The University was soon to have completed "a visible habitation," and it was to have the honour of conferring an honorary degree on Her Majesty the Queen.

The London Medical Exhibition

Although the Royal Horticultural Society's new hall at Westminster is one of the most spacious (and incidentally one of the most pleasing) exhibition interiors in London, it was taxed to capacity for the London Medical Exhibition which was held there during the third week in October. Many firms with a multitude of products had to learn the technique of compression. The exhibitors numbered 120, and between them staged a comprehensive display of medicinal preparations, foods, and instruments. It was a testimony to the thoroughness, skill, and ingenuity in laboratory, workshop, and showroom which are enlisted in the service of the medical profession. One felt increasing admiration for the way in which medical material and accessories are made to appear attractive, with pleasant colours, flavours, and scents. The general impression was of elegant pharmacy and highly polished and efficient instrumentation. Most of the stands were occupied with chemical and pharmaceutical products. The visitor was faced on entrance by five large stands of leading drug houses. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. gave evidence of their continual research, among their recently introduced products being sulphonamide-P for use in streptococcal and other infections, and their protamine insulin (with zinc) suspension. Parke, Davis and Co. had a comprehensive exhibit, prominent in which were highly potent concentrates of vitamins in convenient capsule form. British Drug Houses made a feature of anahaemin, sex hormone, and vitamin products, and a pleasantly flavoured preparation of calcium mandelate. Allen and Hanburys, among several new preparations, called attention to ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in bottles of twenty-five tablets, and Boots Pure Drug Co. had a range of preparations for the treatment of anaemias, and a similar range of antiseptics. At other stands, among the preparations which were stated to have been brought out since the exhibition was held in the same hall a year ago, were vitamin B₁ in pure form for injection purposes, by the Crookes Laboratories, and, from the same house, a new non-poisonous, non-irritant antiseptic, introducing the principle of "broadened specificity" and giving clear dilutions; and a liver extract, shown by Glaxo Laboratories, representing one of the highest concentrations ever achieved in large-scale manufacture. The British Oxygen Company had on view eleven models of portable gas-analgesia machines, with an inexpensive type of flow-meter and humidifier shown for the first time. The use of carbon dioxide in general practice and dental treatment was demonstrated by Sparklets Limited. A newly designed electrocardiograph was shown by the Victor X-Ray Corporation. Radiological apparatus was not greatly in evidence, but the Medical Supply Association had a portable machine with an output of 15 milliamperes at 90 kilovolts.

Among many neat devices was a "pocket laboratory" for complete blood and urine analysis, the contents being sufficient for 2,500 tests at a cost of one farthing a test.

A display of cosmetic artificial features—so-called "aesthetic prosthesis"—designed for sufferers from facial and other disfigurements, called attention to itself. Another stand proclaimed that it had the most comprehensive and varied range of contraceptives yet exhibited. First-aid dressings with a non-frayable edge were commended. There was a photographic outfit for automatically recording the blood-sedimentation rate. Another exhibitor demonstrated a moulding process for making replicas of skin diseases and wounds in order to facilitate study of the progress of healing and scar formation. Indeed, the list of interesting devices could be indefinitely extended. The stands of Bath, Buxton, and Harrogate, and those of half a dozen publishers, came as pleasant variants to the manufacturing side of the exhibition.

The Caldecott Community for Children

A meeting in aid of the Caldecott Community for children from abnormal homes was held at the Mansion House, London, on October 19, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Lytton as the principal speakers. The Caldecott Community is a new social experiment. It exists for the benefit of normal children from abnormal or broken homes, and its purpose is to ensure that such children shall not be permanently affected by the unhappy or unsuitable conditions of their home life but shall have the same chance as more fortunate children of growing up into good citizens. Under the term "broken home" are included homes in which severe friction exists between the parents, where the parents are separated or divorced, where one parent is dead and the other incapable of looking after the child, where there is chronic illness of a parent or a state of drunkenness or crime, where the child is illegitimate and therefore devalued, or where there is an unkind step-parent. In a large Georgian house named the Mote, in the middle of a park at Maidstone, Kent, the eighty-two children of this community, of ages ranging from 1 year to 16, are sheltered. The average payment made on behalf of each child by the parents or from other sources is £36 a year, but the cost per child, including everything—medical attention, education, and so forth—cannot be kept below £68; hence a public appeal for endowment for an institution such as society must ultimately recognize to be an essential part of its structure.

The Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the pathetic situation of children from homes—unhappily increasing in number—where one or other parent had been divorced, or from homes which for other reasons, moral or physical, were unstable. He said that the children and staff in the Caldecott Community worked together as members of one family, and every effort was made to discover, develop, and perfect the personality of the child. Lord Lytton quoted the remark of a six-year-old girl, a member of the community, who had never known a real home: "We like it here; we feel very safe." Miss L. M. Rendel, one of the honorary directors of the community, said that the children were of a very intelligent type, and with the serene background of the home an endeavour was made to ensure for them an atmosphere rich in culture, with discipline, hard work, good conditions of living, and good food. The children in the community are divided into five interdependent groups. There is first the nursery child, under 6 years of age; then—one of the most difficult and restless groups—the child just above nursery age; then the pre-grammar school child, from the mental age of 7 to 11 or 13; and then the senior. There is also a small group of children of varying ages—intelligent children presenting special difficulties, some of them sent by child guidance clinics. It is held to be very important to detect the earliest signs of instability and to see that the individual is readjusted to life. But the main purpose of this movement is preventive—to nip in the bud what might lead to juvenile delinquency or to nervous disorder in later life.

years passed he devoted more and more time to the manifold problems involved in the hazards of chemical industry, until in recent years he had practically abandoned private practice. In days when the study of industrial disease was still in its infancy he investigated many of the conditions which result from exposure to toxic substances, and was instrumental in bringing about the establishment of improvements in plant and the introduction of measures which rendered the working conditions of men in the chemical industry much safer. His endearing personality made him a *persona grata* among workers at a time when they regarded medical service in industry as a matter for suspicion, and his passing will be almost as keenly felt by them as by his more intimate associates. As a member of the later-established I.C.I. Medical Service he endeared himself to his colleagues, and his wealth of experience and knowledge of works organization and of men was of a sort not easily to be replaced.

Dr. HARRY SWIFT, well known as a physician in South Australia, died on September 30 at North Adelaide at the age of 79. He was a son of John Swift of Woodhouse, Ely, Cambridgeshire, and his elder brother, Dr. W. J. C. Swift, practised for many years in Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, and was medical officer to the Foundling Hospital. Harry Swift studied medicine at the University of Cambridge and St. George's Hospital, qualifying as M.R.C.S. in 1882 and taking his M.B. in the following year; he proceeded M.D. in 1887. In Adelaide he was for many years physician to the Children's Hospital and dean of the faculty of medicine in the University. He joined the British Medical Association in 1888 and served as Representative of South Australia at the Annual Meeting at Exeter in 1907 and at Aberdeen in 1914. It was in the latter year that his name came before the profession generally through his report on cases of "pink disease," which he described under the name of erythroedema.

Dr. THOMAS ARTHUR FRANK HOOD of Blairgowrie, Perthshire, who died on September 20 at his residence at Rattray, had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1895. Having received his medical education at Edinburgh, he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1884, and for fifty years had energetically conducted a large practice in East Perthshire. Dr. Hood was one of the earliest practitioners in the midlands of Scotland to take to motoring, his first car having been obtained in 1901. He was for many years parochial medical officer of Rattray, and joint medical superintendent of the Strathmore Infectious Diseases Hospital. During the war he was joint medical officer of the V.A.D. Hospital in Rattray, and in medical charge of the troops stationed at Blairgowrie. He was always a strong supporter of local philanthropic work, took an active part in the management of the cottage hospital, the Blairgowrie and Rattray Nursing Association, and the Strathardle and Glenshee Nursing Association. For a quarter of a century he was medical adviser to the Blairgowrie Lodge of Ancient Shepherds, this appointment terminating only with the introduction of the National Health Insurance Act. Dr. Hood is survived by his widow, his only son having died from wounds in France in 1916.

We much regret to announce the death of Dr. J. S. MANSON of Warrington, who was for many years an indefatigable worker for the British Medical Association, both in his own Division and at headquarters. We hope to publish an account of his career next week.

In the obituary notice of Sir John William Moore published last week it should have been mentioned that he was a member of the Council of the British Medical Association on two occasions—1899–1900, and again in 1902–3.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Dr. E. Mallam has been appointed Litchfield Lecturer in Medicine and Mr. R. H. Rose-Innes Litchfield Lecturer in Surgery.

In Convocation on October 19 the University decreed that there shall be established, until October 1, 1941, a second May Fellowship in Medicine tenable under the same conditions as the May Fellowship and Readership in Medicine established by Decree (1) of April 8, 1933, with the following exceptions: (1) The holder of the Fellowship shall be styled the Second May Reader in Medicine and shall not hold office later than October 1, 1941. (2) The stipend attached to the Fellowship shall be £300 a year.

The Curators of the University Chest were authorized to receive from the Rockefeller Foundation in the year beginning October 1, 1937, a sum not exceeding 3,000 dollars as a contribution towards scientific apparatus, laboratory material, and special cages for primates required for research in the Department of Human Anatomy.

Professor J. Boeke of Utrecht will deliver a lecture on "The Innervation of the Skin, Spinal and Sympathetic, in Degeneration and Regeneration" in the lecture theatre of the Physiology Department on Friday, November 5, at 12 noon.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Dr. C. M. Wilson has been appointed as a representative of the general medical schools on the Senate for the remainder of the period 1936–40 in place of Professor T. B. Johnstone, resigned.

A. R. Todd, D.Sc., D.Phil., has been appointed from October 1 to the University Readership in Biochemistry tenable at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

At a meeting of the Senate held on October 20, with the Vice-Chancellor in the chair, Dr. T. C. Stamp was appointed to the University Readership in Bacteriology tenable at the British Postgraduate Medical School.

An offer by Mr. A. Chester Beatty to provide a Scholarship in Radiology of £400 a year for two years was accepted with the cordial thanks of the University. This scholarship will enable a student of radiology, after obtaining the Academic Diploma in Medical Radiology, to spend a year in one of the great radiological clinics of the United States.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—J. A. Bentham, G. R. Griffith, S. M. Laird.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Dr. H. W. Dalton has been appointed Demonstrator in Pathology.

The resignation of Mr. H. B. May of the post of Assistant Lecturer in Bacteriology as from December 25 has been accepted.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the examination indicated:

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—Part II: W. J. M. Evans, G. E. Phillips, D. T. Richards, B. A. Thomas, D. A. O. Wilson.

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The following candidates for the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. have satisfied the examiners in the subject indicated:

HYGIENE.—D. W. Absé, O. D. Beresford, S. W. Beswick, R. T. Bevan, *D. C. Brown, Alice Davies, Miriam E. Davies, D. G. Evans, M. Lewis, W. G. Miles, A. H. Millard, Mary D. Owen, *Enid M. Powell, W. L. Ll. Rees, R. Tipple, *Emily K. Williams, H. O. C. Williams, Mary Williams.

* With distinction.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—Part I, *Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Pathology and Bacteriology*: *P. M. Goedvolk, *H. H. Balch, *G. O. Atkinson, †D. W. McCarthy, †P. H. Rubenstein, †S. Tennenbaum, †G. F. N. Anderson, W. E. Bamford, J. P. Condon, E. N. O. Sodeinde, R. F. G. Lyons, M. Shreider,

D. St. B. F. Nunan, J. H. Tyrrell, Moira M. Mallagh, E. R. Coetzee, H. J. F. Draffin, E. F. Keating, G. S. Sheill, T. N. Arthur, J. R. A. Martin, Miriam A. F. . . . , Annie Dowds, S. F. H. Haughton.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—J. N. Sengupta, S. Bandyopadhyay.

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

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh held on October 19, with Mr. Henry Wade, President, in the chair, the following successful candidates were admitted Fellows: P. C. Barkla, J. Benson, B. D. Best, M. D. Black, W. A. Browne, S. R. Chandra, P. N. Chaudhuri, J. V. Clark, A. Conway, W. C. J. Cooper, D. H. Craig, Lydia M. Duff, I. M. D. N. Farquharson, G. N. Findlay, B. P. Funder, H. W. Gordon, H. M. Grant, H. J. Green, P. W. Ingram, E. S. Lawrie, H. Macmillan, I. P. J. MacNaughton, H. C. Maling, H. V. Morgan, S. K. Sen, C. L. E. L. Sheppard, E. W. Thomas, N. J. Townsley, R. Walkingshaw, E. W. Watts, A. J. Webster, R. Whittaker, T. I. Wilson, J. G. Youngman.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, held on October 20, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. W. J. Stuart. *Vice-president*, Mr. Henry Wade. *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. J. W. Struthers. *Representative on the General Medical Council*, Mr. Alex. Miles. *Convener of Museum Committee*, Mr. A. Logan Turner. *Librarian*, Mr. H. M. Traquair. *Conservator of Museum*, Mr. C. F. W. Illingworth.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

The Bradshaw Lecture on "The Genetics of Transposition of the Viscera" will be delivered by Dr. E. A. Cockayne at the College, Pall Mall East, S.W., on Thursday, November 4, at 5 p.m., and the Fitzpatrick Lectures on "Conquest of Disease in the Tropics" by Dr. Harold Scott on Tuesday and Thursday, November 9 and 11, at 5 p.m.

Medical Notes in Parliament

The second session of the present Parliament was prologued on October 22 after the Lord Chancellor had read a King's Speech which reviewed the work done. The Speech hoped that the fullest possible use would be made of the Physical Training and Recreation Act. It went on: "The national health services have been further developed and improved. The rate of progress in the clearance and replacement of slums has been satisfactorily maintained, the abatement of overcrowding is proceeding, and house building has continued at a high rate." The Speech also referred to the Factories Act, whereby greatly improved provision had been made for securing the safety and health of factory workers and to the measure for the development and improvement of maternity services in Scotland.

The King opened the new session in the House of Lords on October 26. In the course of the King's Speech it was stated:

"My Ministers are anxious that energetic steps shall be taken to complete the measures for the protection of the civilian population against air raids. A Bill to put the necessary arrangements on a statutory basis will be brought forward for your consideration.

"My Government have announced their intention to assist the production and to increase the consumption of milk, and to facilitate the improvement of milk distribution. A Bill to this end and further proposals for the welfare of agriculture will be submitted to you.

"A comprehensive publicity campaign is being undertaken to ensure the fullest use of the public health services and to encourage their expansion. The policy of improving housing conditions will be energetically pursued.

"My Government will further develop their social policy by introducing legislation to enable meals to be supplied to boys and girls attending junior instruction centres; to provide medical care for young persons who have left school and entered employment; to reduce the age limit for the award of pensions to blind persons; to enable further information to be obtained for the study of the population problem; to amend the financial provision for slum clearance and the abatement of overcrowding; and to make further provision for the improvement of agricultural housing.

"A measure will be laid before you to amend the penal law and to enable improved arrangements to be made for dealing with offenders, including juveniles and those who commit repeated offences.

"Legislation on the subject of rural housing in Scotland and on other matters of Scottish interest will be submitted to you."

During the subsequent debate on the same day in the House of Commons Sir John Simon said that legislation would be introduced in due course for the assistance and development of the milk industry. The guiding principle would be that an increase in the consumption of liquid milk would result in advantage both to the national health and to the producers. This could best be secured by creating greater confidence in the safety and cleanliness of the milk supply. Measures designed to raise the standard of our dairy herds were also proposed.

League of Nations Nutrition Report

Asked by Mr. Keeling, on October 21, what action he proposed to give effect to the recommendation of the League of Nations Mixed Committee on Nutrition that every Government should conduct a vigorous policy of education on nutrition for the instruction of the general public, Sir KINGSLEY WOOD said Earl Stanhope and he recognized the importance of education on this subject. This would be dealt with in the course of the national health campaign now in progress.

Investigation into Incapacitating Sickness

Sir Kingsley Wood is considering the general question of a comprehensive investigation into the extent and incidence of various forms of incapacitating sickness among insured persons, but is not yet in a position to say in what form the results of any such investigation would be made generally available.

Vaccination Deaths.—Mr. T. GROVES asked, on October 21, whether, taking the averages for the last thirty years, although less than half the babies born in this country were vaccinated, the deaths caused by vaccination to children under 5 were more than twice as many as those caused by small-pox. Sir KINGSLEY WOOD, in reply, said Mr. Groves's conclusions seemed to have been arrived at by including among the deaths caused by vaccination all cases in which vaccination was mentioned on the death certificate, although in many of these the death was assigned by the Registrar-General to some other cause. Sir Kingsley further told Mr. Groves that he did not propose to take steps for the discontinuance of vaccination.

Inoculation against Influenza in the Army.—Mr. GROVES asked, on October 21, whether the arrangements made in December, 1936, to inoculate against influenza 500 men from five corps were carried out; if so, whether any of them, and how many, subsequently developed influenza; and what was the interval in each case between the inoculation and development of influenza? Mr. HORE-BELISHA replied that 678 men who volunteered were inoculated against influenza; of these eighteen developed illnesses diagnosed as "influenza," ten during the first, two during the second, and six more than two weeks after inoculation. The inoculations were carried out at the time when the influenza epidemic was at its height. Before any beneficial effects of inoculation could have had

time to operate the general influenza incidence had become so low that no conclusions as to the efficacy of the inoculations can be drawn.

Surgical Catgut.—Mr. RHYS DAVIES asked, on October 22, whether the Minister of Health was aware that at a recent inquest it was disclosed that the patient, operated upon in hospital, had died from tetanus brought about through the use of diseased gut, and he asked the Minister to take steps to ensure that in future all gut used in this way should be free from dangerous bacilli. Sir KINGSLEY WOOD replied that he did not know of the inquest to which Mr. Davies referred. Regulations had recently been issued with the object of securing the sterilization of surgical catgut.

The Services

HONORARY SURGEON TO THE VICEROY

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. S. Phillips, C.I.E., I.M.S., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieut.-Colonel ERIC EDWARD DOYLE, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, died at Torquay on September 29, aged 51. He was born on September 18, 1886, was educated in the Bombay Medical College, and joined the I.M.D. as an assistant surgeon on October 1, 1906. He resigned that service on November 10, 1909, and going to Europe took the triple qualification at Edinburgh in 1911, and entered the I.M.S. as lieutenant on July 29, 1911. He got a brevet majority for war services on June 3, 1919, became major on January 29, 1923, and lieutenant-colonel on January 29, 1931. He served in the war of 1914-18 and in Afghanistan in 1920, when he was mentioned in dispatches in the *London Gazette* of August 3, 1920, and received the D.S.O. on January 1, 1920. He also received the C.I.E. on January 1, 1931. His appointment in India was that of Inspector-General of Prisons in the Bombay Presidency.

Medical News

Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, opened on October 18 the Hammersmith Health Week and Exhibition. In the course of his address Sir Arthur referred to the work of the local authorities in producing a healthy environment and in providing facilities to secure so far as possible that the future citizen shall be a healthy individual. But progress in national health could not be made without public support, and without the co-operation of the medical practitioner, who should be in close touch with the medical officer of health and kept fully informed of the health services in his area.

Dr. W. A. Lethem will deliver the Benjamin Ward Richardson Lecture at the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., on Tuesday, November 9, at 5.30 p.m. His subject is "Slaughterhouse Practice at Home and Abroad." A sessional meeting of the Institute will be held at Grimsby Town Hall on Friday, November 12, at 5 p.m., when papers will be read by Mr. W. R. Barnaby on "Artesian Wells in North-East Lincolnshire" and by Mr. H. Parkinson on "Youth and Public Health: Career or Vocation?"

The next course of lectures on tropical hygiene for men and women outside the medical profession proceeding to the Tropics will be given by Dr. H. B. Newham, Professor R. T. Leiper, F.R.S., and Mr. H. H. Clay at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C., from Monday, November 29, to

Friday, December 10 (Saturday and Sunday excepted), from 4 to 5 p.m. Applications for admission to the course, the fee for which is £1 1s., should be made to the secretary of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

An Argentine Congress of School Hygiene will be held on November 19 and 20 at La Plata, under the presidency of Dr. Carlos S. Concetto, when the following subjects will be discussed: the campaign against tuberculosis in schools, defective nourishment in school children, holiday colonies, instruction of abnormal children during the school age, compulsory medical examination of teachers, and the means of securing medical and dental attention for school children in the country.

A meeting of the Hunterian Society will be held at Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, E.C., on Monday, November 1, at 9 p.m., when a discussion will take place on "That the General Practitioner should not be Excluded from the Practice of Midwifery," to be opened by Dame Louise McIlroy, Dr. W. H. F. Oxley, and Professor J. M. Munro Kerr.

The annual dinner of the Harrogate Medical Society on October 23 was attended by a large and representative gathering, with the president, Dr. Sinclair Miller, in the chair. The chief guest of the evening was Dr. Donald Hunter of the London Hospital, who earlier on had delivered the annual oration of the society, choosing as his subject diagnosis. Dr. W. Yeoman proposed the toast of the Mayor and Corporation of Harrogate. He reviewed the progress of the town and paid tribute to the wisdom of the corporation in embarking on the erection of the New Royal Baths. Dr. Curtis Bain proposed the health of the guests, and the coroner, Colonel Innes Ware, the Harrogate Medical Society.

The annual dinner of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at the Piccadilly Hotel on Friday, November 19, at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m.

Lieut.-General Sir Harold Fawcus, Director-General of the British Red Cross Society, left London on October 17 for Geneva to join the commission of experts, convened by the International Red Cross Committee, meeting there this week. The revision and extension of the Geneva Convention of 1929, made necessary by the increasing problems of aerial warfare, is the most important item on the agenda, which may also include discussion on Red Cross activities in China and Spain.

The bequests to medical institutions by the late Sir Frederick Gardiner, some of which are payable on the death of his wife and include an obligation to the University of Glasgow, are: £5,000 towards the building of the Gardiner Medical Institute, Glasgow University, and £2,000 towards the equipment of the institute, £3,000 to the Glasgow Cancer Hospital, for purposes of research, and £1,500 to the Western Infirmary.

Dr. Arthur Holdsworth Davis of Bournemouth, who died on July 28 leaving estate of the gross value of £27,485, bequeathed £1,000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to endow a bed in memory of his wife; £1,000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College in memory of his wife; his residence and effects to the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, and smaller legacies to other charitable institutions; and the residue of his property to the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund.

At its meeting in Paris last July the International Hospital Association decided to hold its 1939 congress at Toronto, the time and place to be decided later.

Professor P. Mühlens has been elected president, and Geheimrat Professor Nocht president of honour, of the German Society of Tropical Medicine.

Professor Charles Du Bois, director of the Dermatological Clinic at Geneva, has been elected president and Dr. E. H. Hermans of Rotterdam vice-president of the International Union against the Venereal Peril.