

so thorough both as affecting employers and certifying surgeons, it is inconceivable that there could be many, if any, lapses in the notification of industrial poisoning. During 1907 there were twenty-six deaths from industrial lead poisoning. Some new topics have been introduced into Dr. Legge's report, among which glass-workers' cataract alone may be mentioned. The malady is stated to be more frequent in the glass workers in the county of Durham than those employed elsewhere. There is a special report by Mr. K. W. Goadby on the amount and character of the dental work accomplished in lucifer match factories. Should Mr. Gladstone's bill become law, the necessity of appointing dentists to lucifer match works will disappear.

Taking the annual report for 1907 as a whole, it quite fulfils all expectations. We can predict for it an honourable place in the literature connected with industrial legislation in this or any other country.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE demand for Dr. Bulstrode's report to the Local Government Board on *Sanatoriums for Consumption and certain other Aspects of the Tuberculosis Question* has been so large that the supply is exhausted. A second edition will shortly be issued at a reduced price.

We are glad to see that the vexed question of the London University is attracting the attention of the lay press. The *Standard* has recently published some articles on the London University as it is and as it might be, which we understand are the first of a series. The last article is entitled "The Future of the London Medical Schools." After an historical introduction the suggestion is made that the first two and a half years of medical training could be most adequately carried out by some central body such as the London University. It is urged that such a scheme must shortly become inevitable owing to lack of funds to carry on all the medical schools in London. It is urged that the larger schools with their scientific equipment should be absorbed by some central body such as the university, while the smaller schools should forego preliminary teaching and concentrate their attention on post-graduate study. These suggestions bring us back very nearly to the concentration scheme which was recommended by the Royal Commissioners of 1892, and led to the plan, now abandoned, for establishing an institute for the preliminary and intermediate sciences at South Kensington. The article goes on to suggest that the university might slowly and almost imperceptibly secure the required control if it could gain possession of the necessary funds and endow one school after another in return for reforms carried out in the manner to be prescribed by the university. No doubt if this could be done many of the difficulties would vanish, and the university would be able to exercise a great influence in moulding the development of medical teaching. It is to be hoped that those interested in the future of the University of London will take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the *Standard* to awaken the public to the importance of the subject.

Messrs. W. B. Saunders Company have in the press for immediate publication a new work on pulmonary tuberculosis by Dr. Sherman G. Bonney, Professor of Medicine, Denver and Gross College of Medicine, Denver. Dr. Bonney's work embodies the results of wide personal experience in observing and treating tuberculous patients, especially those suffering from the pulmonary form. The book will include a discussion of complications, and will be illustrated by some 200 original pictures, of which twenty are in colours, while about sixty are x-ray photographs.

To the *Annals of Psychological Science* for June-July, Dr. Henry Fotherby contributes an interesting article on music and emotion. He refers to the therapeutic use of music, and reproduces some extraordinary photographs taken by Dr. Baraduc, of Paris, which are put forward as representing human radiations under certain contrasted human emotional conditions. Thus we are offered what purport to be photographs of "sad and violent thoughts," of "a good thought caught in the act" (!), of "the descent of curative benedictions," etc. If we only knew

how to catch them as they descend! Dr. Fotherby seems to be on more solid ground when he says that the psychic power of music springs from two at least, if not three, sources. The first is the somnambulist influence of musical cadence and rhythm; the second the suggestive power of musical movement to call up sensations or ideas of physical movement with their emotional association, or in some cases of pictorial suggestion; thirdly, there is a possibility that there may be some actual relation either directly physical or indirectly emotional, between music and colour. The two former influences are, says Dr. Fotherby, indissolubly bound together, and have their parallel in ordinary hypnosis. He suggests that the cadence and rhythm of music induce a condition of light hypnosis similar to that which may be produced by other means, "such as the light hypnosis now often used in medical treatment for nervous ailments, during which the patient, though retaining his consciousness, is in a condition of mental passiveness, or daydream, in which state the slightest suggestion from without may take effect." In music he believes that the time and rhythm induce a similar light hypnotic state, in which the musical movement is the means of suggestion, whilst the operator is the author's mind in his work. The article is well worth reading.

Medical News.

THE epidemic of cholera in South-Eastern Russia, to which we referred recently, appears to be spreading. According to a Reuter's telegram, 30 fresh cases occurred on August 3rd in the Government of Saratoff, of which 15 ended fatally. At Tzaritzyn, on the lower waters of the Volga, there have been 18 fresh cases and 13 deaths. One case has occurred as far north as Nijni Novgorod.

"MILLIONS" AND MALARIA.—Mr. C. Kenrick Gibbons has presented to the London Zoological Gardens a large number of the small fresh-water fish from Barbados known as "Millions" (*Girardinus poecilloides*). These little fish, which have been placed in a tank in the tortoise house, are of special interest because of their supposed action in preventing malaria. Malaria is very much less common in Barbados than in other West Indian Islands, and it has been suggested that this freedom is due to the presence of enormous quantities of the "Millions" in the fresh-water pools. The little fish are very voracious, and destroy large numbers of the larvae of mosquitos that spread malaria. The males are about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with brilliant iridescent colours, and large black spots on the sides. The females are considerably larger and less highly coloured. It is understood that experiments are going to be made with the introduction of these fish into tropical countries where malaria is prevalent. It is stated that on the initiative of the King of Italy, large numbers of "Millions" are being introduced into Italy, and their effect in destroying malaria-bearing mosquitos is to be carefully tested.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL.—The premises adjoining the hospital in Barwick Street, hitherto owned by the Girls' Friendly Society, have been acquired for the provision of more suitable accommodation for the nurses and servants and for general extension purposes. The cost of the new building, £6,500, has been paid out of the deposit account of the hospital. Possession will be obtained at the commencement of 1909, when the building will have to be equipped and a further considerable sum provided. Towards defraying the initial cost of this addition, special donations are asked for. To meet the increased cost of maintenance, loss of interest, and ground rent, it is estimated that an additional income of at least £800 will be required. The ordinary income of the hospital in 1907 was £7,189, as compared with £7,360 in the previous year. The total expenditure was £7,826. Last year 29,413 patients applied for treatment, an increase of 3,691 on the previous year. The number of in-patients was 1,335. The average number of beds occupied was 75, and the average length of stay in the hospital 26.4 days. The operations performed on in-patients numbered 784, and of these 378 were for removal of cataract, 243 iridectomies, and 85 removal of eyes. Spectacles were supplied in 8,474 cases, and foreign bodies were removed from the ocular surface in 9,984 cases.