

## Scotland.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.]

### NURSING HOMES FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS.

IN connexion with the proposal for the establishment of a private nursing home in Edinburgh adapted for patients from whom only a small sum can be asked in the way of charges for maintenance and nursing, a conference has been held under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society. It was attended by delegates from the Edinburgh Branch of the British Medical Association, from the Edinburgh and Leith Medical Practitioners' Association, from the Board of Management of the Royal Infirmary, and from the Charity Organization Society. Professor Lodge, vice-president of the Charity Organization Society, presided. The scheme submitted was one for the establishment of a self-supporting private nursing home of approximately fifty beds, in which the charges would range from one to three guineas a week for maintenance and nursing, the initial expenses to be raised by subscription from the public and from the profession. A full general notice of the scheme was published in these columns on February 19th.

It was arranged that the delegates of the British Medical Association and of the Edinburgh and Leith Medical Practitioners' Association should remit the memorandum for the further consideration of the two bodies which they represented.

### ODONTO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

The annual general meeting of the Odonto-Chirurgical Society of Scotland was held in Edinburgh on March 11th, Mr. J. Morris Stewart, President, in the chair. The society was founded in 1865, and has now a membership of 110. Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, after which Professor F. M. Caird read a paper on epithelioma of the jaw.

In the evening the annual dinner took place in the Princes Street Station Hotel, when fifty-six members and guests were present. After the President, who was in the chair, had given the toast of "The King," Mr. C. F. Sutcliffe, L.D.S. (South Shields), gave the toast of "The Imperial Forces," and Mr. Gordon Campbell (Dundee) replied; Mr. Thomas Wallace, F.F.A., F.I.A., gave "The Odonto-Chirurgical Society," and the President replied; Professor Caird gave "The Edinburgh Dental School," and the Dean (Dr. Guy), who replied, said that both as a philanthropic and as an educational institution, the Dental Hospital and School were making great forward strides every year. Mr. R. Lindsay, L.D.S., in giving the toast of "The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons," said that he looked forward to a time when the dental profession would be more closely linked with the College of Surgeons than now, and even to a time when dentists might become Fellows of the College; the two Presidents replied. Mr. Cotterill referred to the defects of the teaching of dental students, and pointed out that any dentist could come up for the Fellowship of the College now if he were prepared to face the examination, and also that dentistry was one of the special departments of surgery for that Fellowship. Mr. J. Douglas Logan, L.D.S., gave the toast of "The Guests," and Mr. W. M. Cuthbertson replied. Mr. T. E. Johnston gave the toast of "The Chairman," and Mr. Gordon Campbell that of the Secretary. Music, instrumental and vocal, stories, etc., helped to make a pleasant evening.

### THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES IN EDINBURGH.

A public health subcommittee of the Edinburgh Town Council agreed on March 3rd to recommend to the full committee that an arrangement should be entered into whereby the information collected by the dispensary of the Royal Victoria Hospital for Consumption as to the conditions of different persons affected should be placed at the disposal of the medical officer of health, the corporation in return contributing £450 per annum. The other proposal, that a limited number of beds in the hospital should

be placed at the disposal of the medical officer of health for the treatment of early cases of consumption which came under his observation, at a cost not exceeding £1,000 per annum, was deferred.

### THE PROPOSED SCHEME FOR NEW LECTURERS AT GLASGOW.

At the last meeting of the University Court the proposal sent from the General Council, that distinguished graduates who, on application to the Court, should be deemed fitted should be appointed lecturers in the university, was finally thrown out on the ground that, after carefully considering the recommendation of the Council, the Court was of opinion that effect could not be given to it under the ordinances. The nature of the Council's proposal was recently described in these columns, when it was pointed out that the suggested scheme entailed what amounted to the establishment of intramural competitive lecturer-ships.

### PROFESSOR JOHN CLELAND.

The executive committee in charge of the movement for recognizing the long and distinguished services of Professor Cleland to the University of Glasgow, has decided to present his portrait to the university, and a replica to Mrs. Cleland. The work will be undertaken by Sir George Reid, R.S.A., and will be facilitated by the fact that both artist and sitter are now permanently settled in Somerset within a few miles of each other.

### GLASGOW AND CANCER RESEARCH.

In the report submitted at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Glasgow Cancer Hospital, held on the 9th inst., it was stated that a commencement had been made with the work of the research department. The accommodation for this work in the new wing of the hospital included a room for the director of research, a microscopical room, a chemical laboratory, a sterilizing and working room, and a museum, which also served as a lecture room. The expense of such a research department had been heavy, but the directors were hopeful that the public would contribute generously to the upkeep of the department. Already about £1,500 had been subscribed, but at least £5,000 would be needed.

## England and Wales.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.]

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

#### EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY GRADUATES' CLUB.

The annual dinner of the North of England Edinburgh University Graduates' Club, at which Professor Alexis Thomson was the guest, was attended by about 70 members and friends. The chair was occupied by Dr. Robert Anderson, to whom was entrusted the toast of the evening, "Alma Mater." In a speech marked at times by considerable eloquence, the Chairman reminded those present of his early association with Edinburgh University fifty years ago, and also recalled the names of several of the distinguished professors who had been his teachers, as well as of many fellow students now holding high positions in the world of medicine. Professor Thomson made a masterly reply, his speech being much appreciated. The toast of "Sister Universities" was proposed by Professor Rutherford Morison and responded to by Sir Thomas Oliver. By his old friend, Dr. G. H. Hume, was fittingly proposed the health of the President. Much of the success of the evening was due to the excellent arrangements made by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. Gowans.

#### THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Last week the Northumberland and Durham Medical Society received as its guest Mr. C. B. Lockwood, F.R.C.S., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the afternoon of March 10th Mr. Lockwood lectured in the

College of Medicine on amputations at the hip-joint and shoulder-joint, advocating the ligation of the main vessels in all amputations. In the evening a banquet was held in the large hall of the College of Medicine, and was well attended. The President, Dr. E. H. Davis, of West Hartlepool, occupied the chair. After submitting the Royal toast, the President invited Professor Rutherford Morison to propose the health of "Our Guests." This was done with special reference to Mr. Lockwood, who feelingly acknowledged the kindness of which he had been the recipient that day, paid a high compliment to the surgery of, and to the medical instruction given in, the North of England, and also spoke in appreciative terms of the beauty and equipment of the Royal Victoria Infirmary. Professor G. R. Murray, in rising to propose the toast of the Northumberland and Durham Medical Society, met with a most cordial reception. The toast was acknowledged by the President. An excellent dinner and most enjoyable music were provided by the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. W. E. Hume and Mr. Willan.

#### LECTURE ON MENDELISM.

On March 9th Mr. W. H. Young delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the Natural History Society, at the Hancock Museum, Newcastle, on Mendelism: The Experimental Study of Heredity. After describing the results of Mendel's well known experiments on garden peas, carried out for eight years in the garden of the monastery in Moravia, of which he was Abbot, Mr. Young said that since that time the theory had been applied to great numbers of plants and animals by Bateson, Lock, Punnett, Biffen, and others, and in a surprisingly large number of cases the law had been found to hold good. One result of Biffen's experiments had been to produce a strain of wheat which was found to be immune to attacks of "rust." This was placed on the market last autumn, and the results of its cultivation were being awaited with interest. The Egyptian Government had granted £2,000 for experiments on cotton on Mendelian lines. In the case of human beings, of course, experimental methods were out of the question, and, therefore, reliance must be placed on pedigrees. Some few diseases or defects, such as eye-colour and colour-blindness seemed to indicate Mendelian succession; but there was as yet no proof of its occurrence in tuberculosis, cancer, insanity, or epilepsy. The study of Mendelian inheritance had reawakened interest in the problems of heredity, and the production of species, which, from an experimental point of view, had languished since Darwin first swept the field. Mr. Young then discussed the mutation theory of de Vries, which seemed to indicate that Nature did not await the slow and imperceptible aggregation of characters going to form a fixed species, but proceeded in leaps.

#### COLLEGE OF MEDICINE LECTURESHIPS IN SURGERY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

It is now publicly announced that Mr. H. B. Angus and Dr. Thomas Beattie have been nominated by the College of Medicine for the vacant lectureships in surgery and materia medica. Both appointments are most popular, and have given great satisfaction.

### MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

#### MEDICAL REPRESENTATION ON PUBLIC BODIES.

NEXT to representation of the medical profession in Parliament, it is felt in Manchester to be most essential that the City Council and the Boards of Guardians should contain members of the profession who can advise on medical matters directly within the province of the medical officer of health, which often seriously affect the interests of general practitioners. It is quite certain that on several occasions in the past, action has been taken by Manchester authorities through sheer ignorance of the damaging effect on the profession, and in no sense from intentional opposition to it. Fortunately, however, during the last few years there have been medical men on the council, general practitioners

themselves, well able, and what is more, always ready to voice the opinions of their fellow practitioners. An instance of this occurred in the City Council at its meeting on March 2nd, when Councillor Dr. Skinner complained that the Watch Committee had made a medical appointment without advertising it in the medical press; he thought that just as in advertising for an engineer, the advertisement would certainly be put into the engineering journals, so advertisements for medical appointments ought to appear at any rate in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL and the *Lancet*; he moved that the appointment be referred back to the Watch Committee for further consideration; though this proposal was lost, the Chairman of the Watch Committee gave an undertaking that future appointments should be advertised in the medical press. The same feeling that medical representation on public bodies is essential actuated the Joint Committee of the Manchester and Salford Divisions in its recent recommendation that two medical men should be nominated as candidates at the next election for the Manchester Board of Guardians.

#### THE NORTH MANCHESTER MEDICAL UNION.

The annual dinner of the North Manchester Medical Union was held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, on March 8th, Dr. W. G. Booth, president of the union, presiding. The union consists of about forty medical men of the North Manchester district, many of whom are members of the British Medical Association, and it was formed, several years ago, partly for social and partly for medico-political purposes, largely because North Manchester is a district of itself, with special local interests. In a large city like Manchester, though there are four Divisions of the British Medical Association, each comprises numerous districts with their own distinctive interests, and unions like that of North Manchester may serve a useful purpose in bringing medical men into closer social contact while in no sense being opposed to the Divisions. Suggestions have from time to time been made that the whole of Manchester should form one Division, and there are some undoubted advantages in the proposal, especially when united action in city affairs is under consideration. But if such a union of the present Divisions took place, there would certainly be some necessity for quite a number of local committees to deal with local interests which vary very considerably over so large an area.

About thirty members and guests sat down to dinner, and, after the usual loyal toasts, the President, in a few well-chosen words, proposed the "North Manchester Medical Union," which was responded to by Dr. Lee and Dr. Skinner. Dr. Fraser next proposed "The Visitors," and the toast was acknowledged by Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Taylor, and Dr. Fletcher. The evening was enlivened with a number of songs and recitations and by some remarkable conjuring tricks by one of the medical men present. The health of the President (Dr. Booth), proposed by Dr. Coutts, was most heartily received.

#### RINGWORM IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Medical Officer of Health for Salford has sent out a circular describing the steps taken by the authorities to diagnose ringworm in children before excluding them from school. It is stated that the school nurses examine the heads of all children and obvious cases of tinea tonsurans are submitted to the school medical officer for diagnosis before the children are excluded. In suspicious cases, hairs are removed and submitted to Professor Delépine for microscopic examination, and on his certificate that the fungus or its spores are present the children are excluded, so that every case is either diagnosed by the school medical officer or by Professor Delépine; full information respecting any case will be given to the medical attendant on his inquiring personally or by post. It is further stated that all cases will be examined by the school medical officer before the children are readmitted to school. The Education Committee has made arrangements for the treatment of ringworm in school children by the *x*-ray apparatus at a fee of 2s. 6d. a case, irrespective of the number of

applications required, and the medical officer of health announces that any practitioner desiring this treatment for any of his cases is requested to acquaint the medical officer, who will make the necessary arrangements.

### WEST YORKSHIRE.

#### THE BRADFORD SCHOOL CLINIC.

A LARGE meeting of medical men and dentists took place under the auspices of the Bradford Division of the British Medical Association on March 8th, to consider the school clinic. Dr. Metcalfe, Chairman of the Division, after welcoming the attendance of the dentists of Bradford, who, he said, were looked on as professional brothers by the medical profession, pointed out that it was the intention of the Education Committee to appoint a dentist in connexion with the school clinic, and the dentists were interested in endeavouring to see that if such an appointment took place the professional abuses which the medical practitioners in the city had found to their cost were associated with the medical portion of the work were not introduced into the dental. The position of the medical men in Bradford was rather difficult, as the school clinic was originated and medical inspectors who also undertook treatment were appointed before the British Medical Association had taken any action in the matter. If the policy of inspection separated from treatment had been adopted, as advised by the British Medical Association, friction would not have arisen. The Bradford Division had on repeated occasions considered the question. Special committees, watching committees, and deputations to the Education Committee, had been appointed. It was felt that the treatment of the minor ailments, such as verminous heads, running ears, sore eyes, and some skin diseases, especially ring-worm, must in the last resort be left to the school clinic, but the contention of the medical men was that patients should always be first recommended to see their own doctor, and only if they were not in a position to pay for medical treatment relegated to the school clinic. The doctors held that although in theory the Education Committee said that this was done, as a matter of fact children whose parents were well able to pay for medical treatment were being constantly treated at the public expense. The certificates, too, of the medical practitioners were not accepted as sufficient evidence of the child's fitness to return to school without further examination by the school medical officers. Dr. Wherry Willson gave numerous examples of cases which ought not to have been treated at the school clinic. He urged that the way in which the clinic was managed was a great injury to them, both as medical men and as citizens. Mr. Matthews, Mr. Thew, and other well-known dentists said that they were in favour of the appointment of a school dentist, but hoped no abuses would arise in connexion with the appointment. Mr. North, chairman of the education subcommittee of the Bradford City Council, who was present, and Dr. Williams, medical superintendent of the Bradford schools, controverted some of the statements put forward. They, however, laid stress on the desire of the authorities to work harmoniously with the medical profession of Bradford. If any cases of abuse were laid before them they would investigate them thoroughly, and do all in their power to meet the wishes of the doctors.

The long and animated discussion will undoubtedly do good, and the members of the medical profession of Bradford are quite willing to wait and see if matters improve. It is sincerely hoped that they will; but if they do not, there is no doubt that some more drastic steps must be taken to prevent the further progress of what is assuredly becoming a serious evil.

#### BRADFORD ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The report presented to the eighty-fifth annual meeting of the Royal Infirmary drew attention to the fact that the number of patients was continually increasing, and that the infirmary was no longer able to

cope with the demands made upon it. The site for a new infirmary had already been acquired—one of the best and most suitable in the country; £67,000 had already been raised, and when the total reached £100,000 operations would begin. The great difficulty appears to be to raise an adequate amount in annual subscriptions. When the new hospital has been built these must be largely increased, and it is hoped that the presence of a modern infirmary may stimulate the generosity of the undoubtedly rich citizens of Bradford.

### LONDON.

#### THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lady Mayoress, on March 10th, for the purpose of forming a City of London branch of the British Red Cross Society. In opening the proceedings Lady Knill said that the object of the British Red Cross Society was to furnish aid to the sick and wounded by providing additional comfort and help, to complete during peace the necessary organization throughout the country for that purpose, so as to secure the best results; and to undertake the formation of voluntary aid detachments in conformity with the requirements of the Army Council and the Territorial Force Associations. Sir Frederick Treves described the nature of the work, and the necessity of preliminary organization to prevent confusion, waste, and suffering. During the Boer war the society expended £162,000 in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors; but as there were four or five different organizations there had been some overlapping and bungling, and the British Red Cross Society desired to perfect the organization during peace by forming branches in every district, so that the women of each could minister to the sick and wounded of their own counties. Those who were willing to give their personal assistance must undergo practical and thorough preliminary training in order to do properly the valuable work that voluntary aid detachments were capable of doing. A formal resolution appointing a committee under the presidency of the Lady Mayoress was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded by Sir Melvill Beachcroft, and carried unanimously. The meeting ended in votes of thanks to Sir Frederick Treves and the Lady Mayoress.

A similar meeting was held in Kensington on March 14th, under the chairmanship of the Mayor, Sir Walter Phillimore, who said that four voluntary aid detachments had already been started. Sir Frederick Treves explained the organization, and Colonel Valentine Matthews, V.D., late London Counties R.A.M.C., the London County Director of the Society, expressed the hope that each of the twenty-eight boroughs in London would take part in the movement. A resolution approving of the scheme was adopted on the motion of the Bishop of Kensington, seconded by Major-General Sir Coleridge Grove, and an executive committee was appointed on the proposal of Lord Justice Buckley.

#### FEEDING OF NECESSITOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Education Committee submitted to the London County Council on March 1st a supplemental estimate of £10,000 in respect of the cost of feeding necessitous children. The sum was withheld in December last by the Finance Committee, which reported unfavourably on the Education Committee's administration of the Act, expressed alarm at the fact that the number of meals provided had increased from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}$  millions, and, in calling attention to an item of £26 as the sum recovered from parents in one year, expressed the view that recovery of cost should be "the rule, and not the exception." The Education Committee took the opportunity of defending itself, pointing out that it had not availed itself to any extent of the power to feed non-necessitous children, on prepayment. Only really necessitous children were being fed, and therefore the recovery of anything more than a comparatively small amount could hardly be hoped for. As to the larger number of meals provided, the committee

stated that this only meant that individual children had received more meals a week; only about 2,000 more children had been fed weekly than last year. The committee reported various modifications in the procedure for selecting the recipients of meals, made in order to meet the suggestions of the Finance Committee. The estimate was approved.

## Special Correspondence.

### PARIS.

*Académie de Médecine: Sir Dyce Duckworth on the Peculiarities of the Gouty Diathesis.*

SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH, Bart., before a very full meeting of the Académie de Médecine, has just made a communication on The Peculiarities of the Gouty Diathesis, the fruit of forty years of clinical work and teaching.

The doctrines of the diatheses, which were established early in the last century, especially in the Paris Medical School, had, he said, been gradually neglected in recent years, and even Laycock of Edinburgh, who adopted them many years ago, was ridiculed for doing so. The institutes of pathological histology, and the extended use of the microscope did much to draw away the attention of teachers and students alike from the individual patient, and to fix it rather on the particular tissues involved by morbid processes. Minute researches in organic chemistry still further enlisted the devotion of clinical observers, and so patients became cases rather than individuals with distinct habits of body and special tendencies. At the present moment the study of bacteriology occupied a still larger share of attention, so that the specific microbe had almost become the unit of all medicine—the seed became all-important; the soil was of no importance. Sir Dyce Duckworth emphasized the supreme importance of particular habits of body pertaining to individuals, the study of which he considered fundamental, and absolutely essential for the best clinical practice, for each individual possessed a special tissue endowment with specific proclivities, and the personal equation had to be taken into consideration in each case. The soil was therefore quite as important as the seed. He recognized four distinct diatheses:

1. The *strumous* or *scrofulous*.
2. The *arthritic*, with proclivity, especially in early life, to rheumatic infection, and to gouty manifestations in later life.
3. The *nervous*, with instability of nerve centres; and
4. The *bilious*.

Owing to heredity, blends of these diatheses were met with, and were easily found, if carefully studied, in various families. He recognized that rheumatism (proper) was a distinctly infective disorder, therefore exogenous in origin; but true gout was an endogenous malady, arising from errors of metabolism in those arthritically disposed, but also dependent in some of its phases on nervous disturbance. He then described in detail the various manifestations of the gouty diathesis in the different periods of life in both sexes, and concluded by expressing the hope that the doctrine of the diatheses might never cease to be taught in the French schools of medicine, and that with continued research they might ever aid in the advance of our art for the benefit of suffering humanity.

### BERLIN.

*The Organization of Relief and Preventive Agencies.—The Prevention of Venereal Disease.*

At a meeting convened by the central committee of the Berlin Assistance and Advice Bureaux for consumptive, alcoholic, and cancerous patients (*Fürsorgestellen für Lungen, Alkohol, und Krebskranke*), Geheimrath Puetter, chief manager of the Charité and President of the Bureaux Committee, submitted a plan for centralizing the work of twenty-four different organizations for combating alcoholism, and reported on measures already taken. The meeting was attended by delegates from the chief police commissioners of Berlin and its suburbs, from the Berlin and Charlottenburg municipalities, from the State Insurance Department (*Landesversicherungsanstalt*), from the Society against the Abuse of Alcohol, and the Salvation Army. The Prussian Cultusministry and the chief lunatic asylums

likewise sent representatives. Herr Puetter's plan is to make the Advice and Assistance Bureaux, with their permanent staff—spread over the city and suburbs as they are—into the centre and meeting-point of the various crusades. Thus he proposes that the nurses and "sisters" who work for the bureaux among the consumptive poor, should in future give a share of their attention to the unhappy families of dipsomaniacs, and wherever they find children touched with the hereditary taint, should bring these for examination and treatment to the out-patient department for nervous diseases at the Charité. It must be remembered that in Germany *female* inebriety is practically non-existent. The State Insurance Department has already begun to pass on the habitual drunkards and dipsomaniacs on their lists to the bureaux. Early and comparatively hopeful cases are sent to the Good Templars' organization, while advanced cases with delirium, total loss of energy, etc., are transferred to the Salvation Army, to the Blue Cross Society, or to Herr von Bodelschwing's work colonies. The Salvation Army has declared itself willing to gather up and bring home, or temporarily house, persons found drunk in the streets, and this will no doubt materially lighten the work of the city ambulances. All such arrangements—and Puetter's plan contains many more than can be enumerated in a short letter—are comparatively easy to put in force, and are bound to have a certain measure of success. Far more difficult, however, as well as infinitely more important from the national hygiene point of view, will it be to get into touch with the initial stages of alcoholic disease. The Poor Law guardians and the large sick clubs have been approached, and some of the latter have already directed their doctors to notify early stages to the committee, which will then do its best to induce these persons to place themselves under the care of the bureaux. By treating the craving for alcohol, not as a vice, but as a disease admitting of cure, it is hoped that other inebriates may gradually come forward voluntarily. Obstinate resistance may be met by the threat of interdiction. Only where there is real danger to life and limb will police aid be resorted to. In order to carry out this huge organization efficiently considerable funds will be required, and the State Insurance Department, the Poor Law Guardians, and other authorities—the various sick clubs, charitable organizations, private subscribers—will all be laid under contribution.

The German Society for Combating Venereal Disease held its annual meeting last week in the hall of the Empress Frederick House, Professor Neisser (Breslau), presiding. Professor Blaschko (Berlin) read the report and commented on the society's work during the past year. The touring exhibition of wax models, statistical tables, and hanging boards with pictures and explanatory text had, he said, aroused much interest in the various towns. Efforts to make teachers acquainted with important facts connected with the work were steadily continued. The ways and means for arriving at a correct computation of the actual extent of sexual disease in Germany were being actively studied. Professor Neisser was able to inform the meeting that in the forthcoming Dresden Hygiene Exhibition in 1911, the department for venereal disease would be put in the hands of their society. He hoped this would prove a splendid opportunity for propaganda on a large scale. Professor Blaschko then read a paper on the supervision of prostitution as sketched in the first draft of the new Imperial Penal Code. He commended the position taken in the draft towards prostitution as towards an existing evil that cannot be stamped out by prohibitive measures, but must be met by wider and wider dissemination of a knowledge of hygiene. So long as punitive measures against prostitution exist, he said, they served only to increase its hygienic evils; nor can State registration and close medical supervision be commended as having given good results. In England and in Scandinavia official regularization had been abolished, and, nevertheless, venereal disease had materially decreased in both countries. Finally, the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The German Society for Combating Venereal Disease welcomes the changes in the First Draft of the Imperial Penal Code, and determines on calling a conference of experts to exchange views on the principles for the supervision of prostitutes, and to submit the result of its considerations to the Imperial Government for its use.