

London by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin (1s. 6d. net.), gives a brief account of the doings of the Greek army during the Balkan offensive, which culminated in the capitulation of Bulgaria. It consists of a series of official communiqués, speeches, telegrams, and press comments, including summaries of the campaign. It is well illustrated by numerous photographs, and has a map of the front.

## CORRECTION.

In mentioning the conferment of the honour of K.C.M.G. on Major-General W. W. Pike, A.M.S., we fell into error in stating that he had been D.M.S. East Africa. After holding the appointment of D.M.S. First Army, France, he went to East Africa on a special commission for the War Office for ten months in 1917-18.

## England and Wales.

### INSTITUTE OF MASSAGE AND REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS.

In the autumn of 1916 a society was formed in Manchester under the name of the Institute of Massage and Remedial Gymnastics, with the intention of improving the training and status of persons engaged in medical gymnastics, massage, electro-therapeutics, and kindred subjects. Shortly afterwards it issued a syllabus of training, outlining a course to last thirty weeks. A year ago it was announced that negotiations had been opened with the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, and that an agreement had been come to between the two bodies. At the recent annual meeting of the Institute in Manchester Sir William Milligan stated that a charter had been drafted in consultation with the Incorporated Society, expressing the settled views of the two bodies. It would shortly be submitted to the Privy Council, and if approved would become the charter of a new society. The amalgamation would, it was anticipated, yield a strong body, financially and otherwise sound, with a council elected by postal ballot of all the members, and therefore representative of all those engaged in massage throughout the country. The scheme provides for the admission of male certificate holders to membership and representation.

### MEDICAL DEMOBILIZATION AND INSURANCE PRACTICE IN LONDON.

At the meeting of the London Insurance Committee, on January 23rd, Sir Kingsley Wood stated that the number of doctors on the London panel list on January 1st was 1,249, and that since the armistice 47 London panel doctors had been demobilized and 178 were still serving. He pleaded for a rigorous examination of the whole medical service in London. The present arrangement by which a doctor could have an unlimited number of persons on his list was unsatisfactory. The Committee should take power in future contracts to limit the lists. Dr. Richmond stated that the number of doctors on the panel was not sufficient for the one and a half million insured persons in London; and, in reply to an interrupter who said that for the proper distribution of doctor power over the area a system of State service was needed, said that before the exhaustive review contemplated had been completed such a service might be upon them. Mrs. Handel Booth said that in her experience doctors who had the largest panel lists gave the best service, because, as a rule, they had fewer private patients. Mr. David Davis, chairman of the Medical Service Subcommittee, said that, in spite of the vastness of the insured population, the number of complaints against doctors which were investigated by his subcommittee was less than 100 in a year. It was reported that the Commissioners had suggested that the time had arrived to consider the question of re-establishing, at the earliest date at which military exigencies permitted, an adequate service throughout each area as measured by a normal rather than a war standard of efficiency. In response to this suggestion, the Insurance Committee set up a special section to confer at once with representatives of the Panel Committee on the question of demobilization and to review the medical situation district by district. All doctors now carrying on insurance practice in London are being communicated with.

### PRESENTATION TO DR. STACEY WILSON.

Dr. T. Stacey Wilson, who has retired from the office of honorary physician to the Birmingham General Hospital after twenty-nine years' service, was presented on January

22nd, in the board room of the hospital, with an illuminated and bound address, signed on behalf of the subscribers by the president, the chairmen of committees, and the senior physician and senior surgeon of the hospital. A portrait of Dr. Stacey Wilson was at the same time presented to the hospital. He became assistant physician in 1889, and full physician three years later; he served subsequently as chairman of the medical committee. He has given special attention to diseases of the circulation, and is the author of a work on the early diagnosis of heart failure. At the end of his term of office in 1917, he voluntarily continued work in order to help the hospital through the time of stress caused by the war, and was visiting physician to the 1st Birmingham Hospital at Rubery.

### DIETARY TABLES.

The Local Government Board for England and Wales has issued a circular letter (January 24th) informing Poor Law authorities that they may now revert to the use of the dietary tables in force before the introduction of rationing. Pork, and all kinds of meat and meat articles other than butcher's meat, including tinned and preserved meat, are now outside the ration. Authorities will be required to keep within the Food Ministry's scales of rationed articles (butcher's meat, sugar, fats, and jam), and the present allowance of milk and cheese should not be increased without the concurrence of the local Food Control Committee. Further, it is notified that supplies of fish, poultry, lard, syrup, and eggs are limited at the present time. If the limitations indicated prevent the full restoration of the former dietary tables, any deficiency may be remedied either by a temporary revision of the tables or by the use of alternative articles as authorized on February 28th, 1917. In view of the changing food conditions, the Board has waived until September 30th the direction permitting a new or revised dietary table to come into operation only on one of the usual quarter days. The instruction of December 12th, 1917, permitting rations of potatoes and vegetables to be issued "according to appetite" in the same way as bread, is maintained.

### CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

At a penal session of the Central Midwives Board, on January 23rd, Sir Francis Champneys in the chair, three fresh cases were heard. Two of the women were struck off the roll. Neglect in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and general breaches of the rules were the chief charges. The final report concerning another midwife was satisfactory, and no action will be taken.

At the ordinary monthly meeting which followed, the following amended form of Draft Rule E 12 A was adopted:

A midwife must forthwith notify the local supervising authority of each case in which it is proposed to substitute artificial feeding for breast feeding.

Arrangements were made for the appointment of an assistant secretary to the board. It was resolved to make a representation to the Privy Council with regard to the expediency of modifying the constitution of the board, in accordance with a memorandum approved by it, and to forward to the same body copies of the branch rules framed by the board, including the rules deciding the conditions under which midwives may be suspended from practice in penal cases. The names of seventeen women were removed from the roll on their own application.

## Scotland.

### SCOTTISH POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Poor Law Medical Officers' Association was held in Glasgow on January 24th. It was reported that a circular had been sent to each parish council asking for an increase of 25 per cent. in salaries. Most of the replies were quite sympathetic, and only a few parish councils resented what they considered to be interference. The number of medical officers who have received an increase has not been ascertained, but it is known that in about 55 cases increases of from 25 to 50 per cent. were granted. It had not been necessary to issue advertisements warning medical men not to take appointments; the number of vacancies advertised was small, and the conditions were in all respects satisfactory.