

way to the majority of his battalion. He was again badly wounded, sent to England, and got back in time for Pozieres. Finally killed at, or somewhere near, Bullecourt.

Yelf, James Harbridge, Private, Canadian Infantry, youngest son of the late Dr. L. K. Yelf, of Moreton-in-Marsh, killed August 21st, aged 35.

Dr. L. A. Francis, of Uxbridge, writes to inform us that the good news has reached him that his son, Second Lieutenant W. F. Francis, who had been officially reported killed and of whom a brief obituary notice appeared in this column, is a wounded prisoner in Germany.

#### MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Barry, William Roche Brereton, Second Lieutenant Royal Dublin Fusiliers, reported wounded and missing since August 16th, 1916, is the second son of Judge Brereton Barry, of Glenageary, co. Dublin. He was a second year medical student at Trinity College, Dublin, when he got his commission in February, 1916.

Hatte, Edward Stokes, Second Lieutenant Royal Irish Rifles, killed recently, was for two years a medical student at Dublin University. He was the son of Mr. W. M. Hatte, of Kington, Cowper Road, Dublin. After leaving college he went to Ceylon as a planter, and went to Egypt with the Ceylon Planters Corps, serving in the fight with the Turks on the Suez Canal, and at Gallipoli from the first landing to the evacuation. He went to France in March, 1916, and soon after got a commission in the Royal Irish Rifles, was severely wounded in September, 1916, and rejoined in May, 1917.

[We shall be indebted to relatives of those who are killed in action or die in the war for information which will enable us to make these notes as complete and accurate as possible.]

## Scotland.

#### HOSPITALS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

In Edinburgh it has been decided to found three new hospitals for the care of discharged soldiers suffering from special diseases and disabilities caused by war service. The Edinburgh and South-Eastern District Pensions Committee, one of the four Scottish districts set up by the Ministry of Pensions, has in hand plans for the conversion of Craig End, Liberton, into a hospital for neurasthenia. At Muriston, near Calder, the Committee intend to set up a hospital for epileptics on the colony system. For orthopaedic cases a building in Edinburgh has been secured in the neighbourhood of an existing institution for technical instruction. The cost of these undertakings is being borne partly by the Treasury and partly by the Red Cross Society.

#### SANITARY CONGRESS AT GLASGOW.

The forty-third annual congress of the Incorporated Sanitary Association of Scotland was held on September 5th and 6th in the Masonic Hall, Glasgow. The subject of a proposed Ministry of Health was introduced early in the session, and was discussed at some length. The general principle of the setting up of such a central department was approved, but the view was expressed that Scotland should have its own head quarters. The president of the congress, Mr. F. G. Holmes, C.E., delivered his address on the practical application of modern sanitation. A brisk discussion took place on the question of the sterilization of the flesh of tuberculous carcasses, from the hygienic and economic standpoints. Mr. A. M. Trotter maintained that tuberculous meat adequately cooked by steam under pressure could be rendered harmless to the consumer, but the selection, preparation, sterilization, and distribution ought to be supervised and controlled by an official of the local authority or of the Government. In Glasgow sterilization of tuberculous flesh would provide meat sufficient for two million meals per annum. Professor Sims Woodhead and Professor Matthew Hay wrote in support of these views. Professor Noel Paton, in a letter, said that if bacteriologists found that the process of sterilization killed the bacilli it was manifest that the flesh should be used as food, especially at the present time. Professor Hunter Stewart also wrote concurring in Mr. Trotter's views, and Professor Glaister and Dr. C. Templeman, M.O.H. for Dundee, spoke to the same effect. Dr. A. K. Chalmers, M.O.H. for Glasgow City, opposed the sale of sterilized meat. On the second day of the congress the housing problem was the main topic of discussion.

## Ireland.

#### BENEFIT SOCIETIES AND DISABLED SOLDIERS.

DR. MAGUIRE, of the Irish Insurance Commission, has awarded two soldiers, discharged as unfit for service from the army, the balances of money claimed by them in sickness and disablement insurance benefits from the Irish Trade and Labour Society, Enniscorthy, of which they were members. The society had refused to continue the payment of benefits on the grounds that the army authorities had decided that the two men were only entitled to partial disablement pensions, and were not incapable of doing light work. It was contended on behalf of the men that, while not incapable of doing certain classes of work, they were still unfitted, as the result of the injuries they received in the war, to undertake the work of farm labourers, upon which they had been engaged before joining the army.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND DOCTORS OF MILITARY AGE.

In reply to a communication from the North Dublin guardians, to the effect that the Local Government Board refused to sanction the appointments of Drs. Lowe and Curran to act during the absence of Drs. Donnelly and Dolan, on vacation, on the ground that the gentlemen in question are eligible for military service, Mr. T. G. Green, the guardians' solicitor, quoted orders showing that the appointment of substitutes is subject to the approval of, and revocation by, the Local Government Board, who have vested in them the power of veto; and expressed the opinion that the guardians would not be well advised to test the validity of the Local Government Board's refusal to sanction the appointments made, as, undoubtedly, the courts would hold that the Local Government Board were within their rights and powers in exercising their veto. As there had been no legal decision on that particular point the guardians might, if they wished, submit a case to counsel on it.

## Correspondence.

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY X-RAY WORK.

SIR,—I have before me the July number of the *American Journal of Roentgenology*. It contains a statement on the action of the U.S.A. military authorities in the organization of x-ray work for army purposes. As this is in such striking contrast to the methods adopted in this country, I venture to call your attention to it.

On June 11th the Surgeon-General convened a meeting of prominent radiologists with some of his medical officers. This conference sat in session for two weeks. As a result—

1. A number of schools for the teaching of military radiographic work were established in charge of experts in different parts of the country, and were directly controlled by the Surgeon-General.

2. Medical officers intending to do x-ray work have to attend for three months' instruction, and then are accepted or declined according to the ability shown.

3. Arrangements for the x-ray examination of recruits—especially from the point of view of the condition of the chest—were made.

4. The numerous methods for the localization of foreign bodies were considered, and it was decided that three methods should be taught thoroughly, and only these three.

The Government is defraying the expense of this organization and teaching, and officers taking the course of instruction draw, during this period, the pay of their respective ranks.

This action of the American authorities in their recognition of the importance of expert medical men controlling the radiographic work shows great foresight.—I am, etc.,

C. THURSTAN HOLLAND,

President of the Röntgen Society of London.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.