

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

At a congregation held on August 3rd the following medical degrees were conferred:

B.M.—A. H. Hunt, T. W. H. Porter, A. Fearnley, K. C. Royes, N. E. R. Archer.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The John Lucas Walker Studentship for original research in pathology, valued at £300 a year for three years, has been awarded to Mrs. Muriel Elaine Adair, Ph.D., of Girton College. The Gwynaeth Pretty Studentship for the encouragement of research in the aetiology, pathology, or treatment of disease, valued at £200 a year for three years, has been awarded to R. Passmore, B.M., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to whom also the Nita King Research Scholarship for original research in the aetiology, pathology, and prevention of fevers, valued at £58 a year for three years, has been awarded.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following have been recognized as teachers of the University in the subjects indicated in parentheses:

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College: Dr. E. P. Cumberbatch (Physical Medicine).

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School: Dr. D. H. Brinton (Neurology); Dr. W. D. W. Brooks (Medicine); Dr. G. B. M. Heggs (Dermatology).

At a meeting of the Senate on July 17th it was reported that Professor A. E. Boycott had resigned the Graham Chair of Pathology at University College Hospital Medical School owing to ill-health.

A grant of £25 has been made out of the Thomas Smythe Hughes Medical Research Fund and the Beaverbrook Fund for the year 1935-6 to Dr. H. F. Rosenberg for apparatus and animals for an oscillographic investigation of electrotonic and action potentials in nerve, the research to be carried out at the Physiology Department of London Hospital Medical College.

The Senate resolved that the list of subjects in which teachers in the Faculty of Medicine may be recognized be amended by the addition of the subject "Physical Medicine."

The regulations regarding exemption from the second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I, for internal students (*Red Book*, 1934-5, p. 203), were amended by the substitution for paragraph 3 (ii) of the following:

Students who have passed as internal students the B.Sc. (Special) Examination in Chemistry, or the B.Sc. (General) Examination with Chemistry, will be exempted from the course of study for the Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I, and from that Examination.

The regulations for the M.D. Examination, Branch V (Hygiene), for internal students (*Red Book*, 1934-5, p. 225), were amended as follows:

(1) By the addition of the words "unless specially exempted under Clause A below" after the word "previously" in the second paragraph under the heading "Branch V, Hygiene."

(2) By the addition of the following after the third paragraph under the heading "Branch V, Hygiene":

A. Candidates who have either

(i) Taken the M.B., B.S. degrees with honours in medicine, pathology, or forensic medicine and hygiene; or

(ii) Subsequently to taking the M.B., B.S. degrees conducted a piece of original work approved for the purpose by the University; or

(iii) Subsequently to taking the M.B., B.S. degrees had such exceptional experience in the branch in which they present themselves as may be approved by the University;

may present themselves for the M.D. Examination after an interval of one year only from the time of taking the M.B., B.S. degrees, provided that they comply in other respects with the conditions stated in the preceding paragraphs.

It was resolved that in and after 1936 the regulations regarding admission to the Third Examination for Medical Degrees (*Red Book*, 1934-5, p. 216; *Blue Book*, September, 1934, p. 259) be amended by the addition of the following footnote:

"Candidates who pass the Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part II, in July of any year will be permitted to enter for the Third Examination for Medical Degrees in May three years later, provided that they have completed the required hospital and clinical appointments."

The regulations relating to exemption from the Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I (*Blue Book*, September, 1934, p. 246) were amended for examinations in and after 1936 by the deletion of paragraph 3 and the substitution thereof of the following:

External Students who have passed the B.Sc. Special Examination in Chemistry, the B.Sc. Special Examination with Chemistry as their subsidiary subject, or the B.Sc. General Examination with Chemistry, will be exempted from the Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I.

M. P. Ellis, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been re-elected to the Duveen Studentship for a further year.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

A. C. Fisher has been approved by the Board of Examiners for the degree of M.D.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT]

In the House of Lords on Friday, August 2nd, the Royal Assent was given to ninety-three Acts. These included the India Bill, the University of Durham Bill, the Housing Bill, the Scottish Housing Bill, the British Sugar (Subsidy) Bill, the National Health Insurance Bill, the Restriction of Ribbon Development Bill, four Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation Bills relating to various hospitals, the West Riding of Yorkshire Mental Hospitals Board (Superannuation) Bill, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital Bill.

The Voluntary Hospitals (Paying Patients) Bill was read a second time without debate in the House of Commons on July 31st. It has been sent to Standing Committee C, and there is a strong expectation that it will pass into law after the recess. It has already passed the House of Lords.

The Hours of Employment (Conventions) Bill was brought from the Lords on July 25th and received a first reading in the Commons. It proposes to implement draft International Conventions relating to the employment of women during the night and to hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works, and to amend the law relating to the hours of employment of women holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work. The Bill will apply, with modifications, to Northern Ireland. The Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, which the Bill is to implement, provides (Article 3) that: "Women without distinction of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are engaged." The competent authority in each country is to define the line which separates industry from commerce and agriculture. This convention does not apply to women in responsible positions as defined above.

A Bill to make provision for the employment of women and young persons in factories and workshops on a system of shifts was presented by Sir John Simon in the Commons on July 31st, and was read a first time.

The Voluntary Hospitals (Paying Patients) Bill had been on the order paper of the House of Commons for some time awaiting second reading after passing the House of Lords. Up to July 30th progress had not been made with it. A Lobby report asserted that the British Medical Association desired a further drafting amendment in the Bill.

B.M.A. Report on Alcohol and Road Accidents

On July 31st Sir FRANCIS FREMANTLE asked whether the Minister of Transport had considered the report of the committee of the British Medical Association on the influence of

alcohol on motor driving; whether he would issue the report for the use of Members of Parliament; and what action he proposed to take in the matter. Mr. HORE-BELISHA replied that this report was issued in the *British Medical Journal* for July 27th, and was therefore generally available. The report did not itself suggest to him any definite line of action, but the public would be grateful to the British Medical Association for the time and trouble it had taken in carrying out this inquiry, and for the interesting material which the report contained. Mr. ISAAC FOOT asked, in view of the fact that the Minister of Transport obtained this report following upon a promise which he gave in the House, if he did not now think that it should be generally available. Mr. HORE-BELISHA said the report was published in the *Journal*, and could be obtained by anybody. If there were any general demand for it in the House, and members had not found it possible to obtain a copy, he would willingly reconsider the question.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons on Friday (August 2nd), Mr. FOOT again raised the question of the British Medical Association Committee's report on the effects of alcohol on car drivers. Mr. FOOT's chief point was that the facts disclosed by the report should be made known to as wide a public as possible. He argued that they should be made known to every judge, magistrate, and police officer and every driver of a car. "The report," declared Mr. FOOT, "was intended to be published by those who gave their time to it. They themselves drew attention to the necessity of public attention being aroused. The report was not meant for doctors. Probably the one class in this country who need this report less than the rest are the doctors, because they are best qualified to know about these things. It is not a report written by doctors for doctors. It is a report affecting practically every family in this land inasmuch as everyone has to use the roads, and it is generally the pedestrian who suffers, and seeing that the report has so far been only issued in the *British Medical Journal* I suggest that it should be more widely published." Mr. FOOT added that he was sure the British Medical Association had not expected that their report would be put on one side. It was not the way to express thanks to them.

Mr. LOVAT FRASER said that last year in Great Britain 2,016 drivers of motor vehicles were certified by doctors to be under the influence of drink. There must have been many others who were not certified. To reduce that large number ought to be the object of the Minister of Transport.

Captain AUSTIN HUDSON, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Transport, at once agreed that the more publicity the report obtained the better the effect would be. He reminded Mr. FOOT that the Highway Code, which had a circulation of 14,000,000, contained a special warning about alcohol. Rejecting the proposal that the Government should publish the B.M.A. Report, Captain HUDSON said: "The report has been issued in the *British Medical Journal*, which is the official journal of the British Medical Association. That report is on sale, and reprints can be obtained by anybody interested if they wish for them. Generally speaking, a Government Department does not issue reports of this kind unless there is a general demand from the House, and we have seen no such demand. We really fail to see, when a report is published from one source and can be obtained from that source, why we should ask the taxpayers of this country to publish it again." He added that the Ministry had done its best to get the report publicity in the daily press. Turning to the report itself Captain HUDSON said it had been studied with great care. Did Mr. FOOT suggest that only a certified teetotaler should be allowed to drive? He himself did not think that total prohibition would ever commend itself to this country, particularly after certain experiments in that direction in other countries. But the Ministry was studying the problem, and might have to take action, as it had to take action in regard to fatigue in the case of drivers of heavy motor vehicles. Much the same effect in the direction of blunting the faculties took place from fatigue as from too much alcohol. People in this country were becoming more sober by education and by the force of public opinion, and that was the right line on which to go. The report suggested no line of action. If the committee had felt that they could usefully make any such suggestion nothing in the terms of reference would have prevented them from doing so.

Hertfordshire County Council Bill

Scrutiny of the Hertfordshire County Council Bill, as passed by the Commons, shows that the provisions regarding inspection and control of medical practitioners, masseurs, and chiropodists, to which Dr. O'Donovan lately took exception, have been withdrawn.

Work of the Mines Department

Presenting the Estimates for the Mines Department on July 24th, Captain CROOKSHANK said that department and the Home Office were co-operating to get the best respirator for factories and mines, and also to ascertain the efficiency of a method of laying dust after shot firing. For silicosis the Medical Research Council had a research committee which dealt with causation and diagnosis. The Home Office dealt with compensation problems, and the Mines Department with prevention. Last October the statutory scheme for compensation for silicosis was extended to all mine-workers underground, and in March to cover all underground workers in the haematite mines. One official of the Mines Department spent his whole time on the problem of preventing silicosis, a baffling problem, particularly in South Wales. In that district silicosis appeared on the increase, although there was no history of abnormal exposure to silica dust. Both the Mines Department and the Home Office were represented on the inquiry by the Committee of the Privy Council about research into silicosis. With regard to nystagmus, the number of new cases dropped every year. Between 1929 and 1933 the drop was 40 per cent. The average number of men employed underground decreased 19 per cent. Nystagmus had been considered due largely to bad lighting. Lighting regulations issued last year prescribed that workers at the coal face must have lamps with a minimum standard of lighting performance. Use of these lamps started on September 1st last, and a complete change-over had to take place by the end of 1936. Excuses for delay thereafter would not be accepted. From last July the area in mines in which mains lighting was permissible was extended, subject to safety precautions. He was disappointed that little had been done. Whitewashing had been rapidly dealt with, and would help to solve the nystagmus problem and to avert accidents. Last year 2,123 mines were at work in the United Kingdom. There were 17,566 inspections underground and 5,601 on the surface. Fatal accidents for the year 1934, including 265 at Gresford, were 1,073, and "three-day" accidents were 132,859. In the first six months of 1935 there were 399 fatal accidents. Many of these accidents might have been avoided. Scratches were ignored which led to septicaemia. Momentary lack of concentration by men accustomed to doing a dangerous job was another cause against which it might be possible to guard. Safety propaganda addressed to boys had begun in 1931 and spread enormously. Last year instruction was given at 261 centres. The response in South Wales was bad, and the classes had to be discontinued. Most of the time of one divisional inspector of mines and all the time of a junior inspector was devoted to work on the avoidance of accidents. Recent regulations required that in every safety-lamp mine the management must provide sufficient fire-damp detectors of approved type. Provision of these was not to be a substitute for the statutory examinations.

Mr. TOM SMITH suggested that less speed and rush at the coal face would reduce the accident rate underground. Good protective equipment—caps and boots—was now available, and the colliery owners should provide it to all men and lads who required it.

After debate the Estimate was carried by 332 to 55.

Compulsory Vaccination

Mr. GROVES asked on July 25th if the Minister of Health was prepared to introduce legislation repealing the present Act of Parliament imposing compulsory vaccination upon infants provided the Minister retained or obtained power to order vaccination or revaccination in times of emergency, as recommended on numerous occasions by members of the British Medical Association. Sir KINGSLEY WOOD, in reply,

said he could not give any undertaking at present as to introduction of legislation on the subject of vaccination. In a supplementary question Mr. GROVES asserted that 60 per cent. of parents made formal application for exemption from vaccination. Sir FRANCIS FREMANTLE asked whether Sir Kingsley Wood had initiated investigations, especially by bodies like the Medical Research Council, into the possibility of an alternative to the present vaccination law.

No answer was returned.

Health Services in the Colonies

The Colonial Estimates were debated on report on July 25th. In his general survey Mr. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that during the worst time of the economic depression the development had to be severely restricted in the medical and health services for the peoples of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories. Now budgets were more balanced the Colonial Office was able and must develop those services. Improvement had not gone far enough, but in the estimates for medical and health services on the Gold Coast for 1935 there was an increase of 4 per cent. over the vote for 1934. In Uganda the increase was 7 per cent., and in Palestine 25 per cent. There was need for improved maternity and child welfare services in many Colonies, and improvements had already taken place. In the Gold Coast, with the help of the local branch of the Red Cross Society, the administration had been able to establish more clinics. The maternal hospital at Accra had been extended. In Nigeria during the last twelve months new welfare centres had been started and new dispensaries and hospitals established, partly with native staffs. Hong-Kong and Uganda had been able to establish new welfare centres for treatment of maternal and child cases. One of the most effective ways of bringing the medical services into contact with large native populations was to enlist the help of natives who themselves were trained to take a part in the medical and health services. That training took place in medical training institutions, and there had been an expansion of some of these institutions during the last twelve months. In the institution which had existed for some time in Ceylon expansion had taken place by the recruitment of additional numbers to the staff, so that they could train at any given time an increased number of medical students. In Nigeria they had not got an old-established institution, but were developing these services for training natives in medical work by expanding the medical course given there. Arrangements had now been made in Nigeria whereby natives would get full professional qualifications.

The Ministry was spending more money on medical research into yellow fever, malaria, sleeping sickness, and other diseases where they were endemic.

The report of the vote was carried by 310 to 76.

Grants for Medical Research

Sir KINGSLEY WOOD, answering Mr. Mabane on July 25th, said he had no general responsibility for allocation and administration of Government grants in aid of medical research. He learnt from the Medical Research Council that research into the cause and prevention of the common cold was proceeding in a number of directions, and was not hampered by lack of financial resources.

Nystagmus and Workmen's Compensation Act: Inquiry Committee

Sir JOHN SIMON announced, on August 1st, that Judge Stewart had consented to act as chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act in relation to miners' nystagmus; the position of the medical referees under the Act, and the arrangements generally for dealing with medical issues; and certain important questions arising in connexion with the settlement of claims by payment of lump sums.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the inquiry are:

(i) To inquire into the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Acts (including any Orders or Regulations made thereunder) in relation to workmen affected by miners' nystagmus, and to make any recommendations whether by way of amendment of the law

or otherwise as, having regard to the special character or effects of the disease or any special circumstances connected therewith, they may think desirable.

(ii) To inquire into the system of medical examination and certification by the medical referees and the certifying surgeons in force under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and generally into the present procedure and arrangements, in cases of injury by accident or through one of the scheduled diseases, for ascertaining and supervising the physical condition of the injured workman and his fitness for employment, and to make any recommendation for alteration of such procedure or arrangements as they may think fit.

(iii) To inquire into and report on the working of the provisions and practice relating to the settlement of workmen's compensation claims by agreements for the payment of lump sums and to advise on the following points in particular:

(a) As to the effects of such provisions and practice in promoting or retarding the recovery of the injured workman and as to whether any alteration therein is desirable;

(b) As to the manner in which the amount of the lump sum is calculated and as to whether rules could not usefully be formulated, whether for guidance only or for compulsory application, for the purpose of fixing or assisting to fix the amount in cases of serious and permanent injury;

(c) As to the extent to which the workman derives the full benefit of the compensation when paid in a lump sum and as to whether it would be desirable that any, and if so what, further powers should be conferred on the county court to control the use of the compensation in all or any class of such cases.

War Disability Claims

On July 29th Mr. MABANE asked the Minister of Pensions if he was aware that many soldiers of the great war were now beginning to suffer from ailments or were experiencing recurrences or after-effects of ailments or wounds sustained in the war, or were dying prematurely, and that in many cases it was not possible to establish an incontrovertible medical history to relate present ailments or premature death to war service. Mr. R. S. HUDSON replied that the late claims now being received, which were diminishing in number, were not determined on evidence amounting to legal proof or the absence of it, as Mr. Mabane would appear to imagine. Each case was decided on its merits in the light of all the evidence available, and frequently after consultation with outside specialists of eminence. The suggestion of Mr. Mabane that non-medical bodies of ordinary citizens should be appointed to decide on cases where there was a conflict of medical testimony was neither necessary nor practicable. Mr. R. S. HUDSON, on July 29th, informed Mr. Smedley Crooke that he could not consider recommending such alterations in the King's Royal Warrant as would abolish the seven years' time limit in cases where the disability of men who served in the war was proved to be due to war service. The Government was satisfied that the existing arrangements for the award of compensation due to the comparatively few cases of fresh claims for disablement now arising were preferable in the interests of ex-service men and of public administration.

Answering supplementary questions, Mr. HUDSON said six out of seven claims submitted had been granted. In any serious difficulty the case was submitted for the advice of an outside professional expert nominated by the President of the Royal College of Physicians or by the President of the Royal College of Surgeons. In every case the advice of that independent expert had been taken by the Ministry of Pensions. Mr. GUY asked whether more extended use would be made of independent medical experts, because in Scotland only two cases were so referred last year. Mr. Hudson did not answer this. Mr. PETHERICK asked if a case could be further considered when, after an appeal had been rejected, a piece of shrapnel had emerged from a man's head. Mr. HUDSON said the Department was always ready to consider new evidence brought on behalf of a man.

Respirators for Civilian Population

Mr. MORGAN JONES asked, on August 1st, whether the gas mask advised by the Government for use by the civilian population would be able to resist the action of suffocating vesicant and corrosive gases; for how long the masks would offer protection in use; and whether materials were available for the making of such gas masks in quantities for the whole civilian population, with quantities sufficient to allow for reserves and for deterioration and damage.

Captain EUAN WALLACE replied that the Government would only recommend the use of respirators that would afford protection against all known forms of gas which it would be practicable to use in war, for periods believed to be sufficient for the wearers to reach safety. Persons who might have to remain at work in gassed areas would need respirators giving a longer period of protection. It was not at present possible to quote precise figures of the duration of protection of different types of respirators. There was no reason to anticipate any difficulty in the supply of materials for the full number of respirators required.

Health Conditions in Hopfields

Sir KINGSLEY WOOD told Sir Percy Harris on August 1st that his attention had been called to the report of the medical officer who visited the West Kent hopfields last year and inspected the camps. He did not consider that there would be any advantage in publishing this report, and he was not aware that any extracts from it had been quoted in the report of the local medical officer of health. After consideration of the report of its medical officer the Ministry addressed appropriate communications to the local authorities concerned, with whom it rested to secure proper conditions for the hop-pickers. Sir Kingsley added that he had arranged for one of the medical officers of his Department to visit some of the hopfields in Kent again this year, both before and after the arrival of the hop-pickers. He was also arranging for another of the medical officers to visit some of the hopfields in Worcestershire and Herefordshire.

Health in Offices

Captain Wallace is not at present able to make a statement about legislation for amendment of the Factory Acts. The position of offices in relation to provisions of the existing Public Health Acts is under consideration, but Captain Wallace doubts whether legislation of the character of the Factory Acts would be appropriate to offices.

District Medical Officer Appointments.—On July 25th Dr. O'DONOVAN asked if the Minister of Health knew that the last appointment of a medical officer for the Accrington No. 2 district was not made in accordance with Section 160 of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, which governed the residential qualifications of the district medical officer appointed. Sir KINGSLEY WOOD replied that Article 160 of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, empowered the county council in any particular case to depart for special reasons from the requirement that a district medical officer should reside within the district assigned to him.

Sick Leave of Civil Servants.—On July 29th Mr. DUFF COOPER informed Mr. H. Williams that statistics relating to the sick absences of some 50,000 established non-industrial Civil Servants in certain large Government departments, other than the Post Office, indicated that the average number of days sick leave per annum taken by men and women during the years 1932, 1933, and 1934 was: men (disabled), 11.8; men (others), 8.6; women, 12.9. Corresponding figures for the Post Office, relating to about 160,000 established persons, were: men (disabled), 15.1; men (others), 10.7; women, 12.2.

Paratyphoid in Essex.—Answering Mr. Thorne on August 1st, Sir KINGSLEY WOOD said twenty-one cases of paratyphoid were notified in the urban districts of Grays Thurrock, Purfleet, and Tilbury, and the rural district of Orsett, in the six weeks ending July 27th. The outbreak had been under investigation by the medical officer of health, and a visit had been paid by a medical officer of the Ministry of Health. All cases were promptly isolated and routine disinfection carried out. The cause of the outbreak had not yet been determined, but investigations were in progress.

School Meals and the Means Test.—Replying, on August 1st, to a discussion about the provision of school children's meals, Colonel MUIRHEAD said since March only thirty cases had been reported of children being withdrawn from school meals because that provision was taken into consideration in assessing the means of their unemployed parents. The Unemployment Assistance Board and the Board of Education were consulting on the matter. Complete reports had been called for, but were not yet in hand.

Diphtheria in Liverpool.—Asked about diphtheria cases occurring in Liverpool during the last seven years, Sir KINGSLEY WOOD, on August 1st, circulated the following information supplied by the local authority: Number of children under 10 years inoculated from 1928 to 1934 inclusive, 19,504; number of cases of diphtheria occurring in those children, 60; number of fatal cases, 4.

District Welfare Organization.—The Miners' Welfare Committee is approaching the various district committees with a view to separate surveys being made of the welfare facilities available in each district. A welfare organizer has recently been appointed for Northumberland, who will begin a survey of that district shortly.

Medical News

Dr. Griffith Evans, the Welsh medical and veterinary centenarian, to whose pioneer work in tropical pathology reference is made at page 274, celebrated his hundredth birthday at Bryn Kynallt, Bangor, on Wednesday, August 7th. Telegrams of congratulation were received by him from the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales, and Sir Frederick Hobday brought a scroll from the Royal Veterinary College signed by its president the Duke of Gloucester. Dr. Evans has been a member of the British Medical Association since 1874.

The National Baby Week Council (117, Piccadilly, W.1) is offering challenge trophies for propaganda: (a) The "Astor (1931)" and "Kettering" shields for the best propaganda on the welfare of the child from 2 to 5 years of age; (b) The "William Hardy" Challenge Shield and the "Gwen Geffen" Rose Bowl to women's institutes for the best scheme of maternity and child welfare propaganda for a rural area.

The prize distribution and conversazione of the Royal Dental Hospital of London School of Dental Surgery will be held at the hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C., on Friday, October 4th, at 8 p.m., when Sir Francis Dyke Acland, chairman of the Dental Board, will preside.

The American Chemical Society will hold its Californian meeting from August 19th to 23rd at San Francisco. On August 20th the Division of Biological Chemistry will combine with the Divisions of Agricultural and Food Chemistry and of Medicinal Chemistry for two sessions, the first being on elements required in small amounts in animal nutrition, and the second on vitamins. A further symposium, on proteins and amino-acids, will be held on August 21st.

A series of post-graduate lectures on tuberculosis will be given in the lecture theatre at King's College Hospital Medical School, on Thursdays at 9 p.m., from October 3rd to December 12th, both dates inclusive. The following is a detailed list of the lectures: October 3rd, Dr. J. L. Livingstone, diagnosis of early tuberculosis; October 10th, Dr. Wilfrid Sheldon, tuberculosis in children; October 17th, Dr. R. R. Trail, sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis; October 24th, Mr. J. B. Hunter, surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis; October 31st, Dr. William Brand, the public health aspect of tuberculosis; November 7th, Dr. Hugh Davies, radiographic types of pulmonary tuberculosis; November 14th, Mr. St. J. D. Buxton, tubercle of bones and joints; November 21st, Mr. John Everidge, genito-urinary tuberculosis; November 28th, Mr. V. E. Negus, tuberculosis of ear, nose, and throat; December 5th, Mr. E. G. Muir, visceral tuberculosis; December 12th, Dr. E. Mapother, the psychology of the tuberculous patient. The lectures are free to all medical practitioners and to final-year students of King's College Hospital.

The forty-second Italian Congress of Surgery will be held at Bologna under the presidency of Professor Raffaele Paolucci from October 21st to 24th, when the following subjects will be discussed: cysts and tumours of the lung, and thrombosis, embolism, and mediastinitis, in conjunction with the Italian Society of Internal Medicine.