

which, although there is healing as regards the growth, the clinical termination is still unsatisfactory. A. E. Boycott and G. C. C. Damant record Some Lesions of the Spinal Cord produced by Experimental Caisson Disease; they discuss the manner of the production of "bends" and show how the rate of escape of gas bubbles from the blood in certain tissues may account for the conditions presented. J. P. McGowan, from a series of "*In Vivo* Experiments with Complement," concludes that the intravenous injection of "unsensitised, sensitised, or saturated ox-blood corpuscles into fresh rabbits produces no diminution of complement, whereas the injection intravenously of unsensitised or sensitised ox-blood corpuscles into immune rabbits (v. ox-blood corpuscles) produces a marked diminution in complement." W. Geoffrey Harvey describes some of the Pathological Effects of Roentgen Rays on Animal Tissues, and A. C. Hudson gives an account of Some Cases of Thyroid Carcinoma, in which he points out that this disease is not so rare as is generally supposed, and that it is more amenable to surgical treatment than is usually realised. John A. G. Macewen describes an Unusual Type of Breast Tumour, which he is inclined to look upon as being the result of the action of a parasite. A full index of subjects and authors, a table of contents, and a card index complete a very useful number.

The Medical Chronicle.—The concluding part of the paper on the Value of Opsonic Methods in Diagnosis and Treatment by Dr. G. E. Loveday and Dr. Albert Ramsbottom appears in the July number of this journal. Cases of tuberculous disease of the genito-urinary system, and of the skin, glands, and joints are recorded, as well as instances of staphylococcal infection; and an account is given of a certain number of cases in which estimation of the opsonic index was used for diagnostic purposes. The authors conclude that treatment by opsonic methods is highly satisfactory in tuberculous adenitis, and that considerable improvement may occur in tuberculous cystitis, though progress here is usually slow. Tuberculous bones and joints also undergo improvement.

New Inventions.

A NEW CUPPING INSTRUMENT FOR THE CERVIX UTERI.

THE operation of cupping the cervix uteri is not one which is often called for, although in some cases of chronic con-



gestion of that organ it is of some value. The artificial leech, of which an illustration is appended, presents some novelties in that it can be boiled, and is further provided with a slot so that the degree of suction can be regulated. It should prove useful in the comparatively rare cases in which such a form of treatment is desirable. The instrument is manufactured by Messrs. C. J. Hewlett and Son, 35 to 42, 'Charlotte-street, London, E.C.

A. DUKE.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

A MEETING of the Central Midwives Board was held at Caxton House, Westminster, on July 23rd, Dr. F. H. CHAMPNEYS being in the chair.

A letter was received from the secretary of the Manchester branch of the National Union of Women Workers inclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the branch urging the Board to memorialise the Local Government Board with the object of obtaining Government recognition and subsidy of

midwives. It was decided to refer the letter to the standing committee.

A letter was considered inquiring as to the interpretation of the words "personally delivering" in Rule C.1 (1). The Board decided to send the following reply:—

No case can be counted in which the pupil has not made abdominal and vaginal examinations (that is more than one) and has also personally delivered the head and body of the child and the placenta and membranes. This excludes all cases known as "B.B.A." (born before arrival), and also all cases in which the labour is too far advanced on arrival to make (repeated) abdominal and vaginal examinations possible. It also forbids the same case being counted to more than one person. The fact that medical help becomes necessary to apply forceps or otherwise assist delivery does not prevent the case being counted to the pupil.

The question as to how the information contained in this reply should be circulated was referred to the standing committee.

A letter was considered from the medical officer of health of Manchester, inclosing a resolution of the local supervising authority suggesting the amendment of the Midwives Act so as to bring monthly nurses within the scope of the Act. The Board decided as follows:—

That it is inexpedient to extend the provisions of the Midwives Act to nurses who act under the direction of a medical practitioner responsible for the case.

A letter was received from the clerk of the Council, transmitting a copy of a correspondence in regard to the payment by the guardians of the West Derby Union of medical men called in on the advice of a midwife.

A letter was considered from a pupil midwife complaining of the methods of training adopted in a cottage hospital the medical officer of which is a recognised teacher, and the matron of which is approved for the purpose of signing Forms III. and IV. The Board decided to ask the medical officer of the cottage hospital to furnish his explanation of the matters complained about.

A letter was considered from the secretary of the Association for Promoting the Training and Supply of Midwives as to the distribution of the leaflet on cancer of the womb. The Board decided to supply the leaflet as follows: at the price of 1s. per 100, post free.

The following motions proposed by Mr. J. W. FORDHAM and seconded by Dr. CHAMPNEYS were carried:—

That it is desirable that Section 5 of the Midwives Act, 1902, be amended so as to provide for the apportionment of the balance of the annual expenditure of the Board, not met by fees and other receipts, on the areas of the several local supervising authorities on the basis of the population at the last census for the time being.

That the draft Bill for the amendment of Section 5 of the Midwives Act, 1902, prepared by Mr. Fordham be approved, and that the Privy Council be asked to arrange for the introduction of the Bill in the present session of Parliament.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—

Courses of instruction will be given at this hospital during October and November as follows. On Tuesdays and Fridays, from Oct. 6th to 16th inclusive, at 10 A.M., Mr. C. D. Marshall will give demonstrations on the Examination of the Eye; on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from Oct. 13th to Nov. 26th, at 7.30 P.M., there will be a series of lectures and demonstrations on the Use of the Ophthalmoscope by various members of the staff; and on Mondays, from Oct. 12th to Nov. 9th, also at 7.30 P.M., Mr. Marshall will deal with Errors of Refraction. The fee for each of these courses is £1 1s. On Fridays, Oct. 9th to 30th, on Nov. 6th, and on Thursdays, Nov. 12th to 26th, at 1 P.M., various members of the staff will lecture on External Diseases of the Eye. The fee for the series is £2 2s. On Wednesdays, Oct. 7th, 14th, and 21st, at 8 P.M., Mr. E. Treacher Collins will give lectures with lantern slide demonstrations on the Surgical Anatomy of the Eye; on Thursdays and Mondays, from Oct. 22nd to Nov. 5th, at 1 P.M., Mr. Claud Worth will lecture on Motor Anomalies; and on Fridays and Wednesdays, from Oct. 16th to Nov. 11th, at 8 P.M., Mr. J. Herbert Parsons will lecture on the Pathology of the Eye, the fee for each course being £1 1s. Courses in Practical Pathology and Bacteriology are also announced, as is also a course of Practical Operative Surgery, under the direction of Mr. Arnold Lawson on Wednesdays at 4 P.M., and under Mr. Parsons on Saturdays at 2 P.M. The fee for this latter course is £3 3s. Clinical lectures open to all qualified practitioners are given at 1 P.M. on various dates during October and November. Full particulars can be obtained from the secretary at the hospital.