

toes become drawn back towards the heel, the arch of the foot is increased, and the high arch is fixed by secondary contraction of the soft parts in the sole.

When at all marked, the deformity causes considerable disability and suffering. The treatment consists in straightening out the sole by operation. To prevent relapse the soft parts must be completely detached from the under surface and sides of the os calcis and the deformity is then forcibly corrected, either with the hands or a wrench (Steindler's operation). Afterwards the patient must wear shoes with reasonably flat soles, and any tendency to walk on the outer border of the foot must be corrected by raising the outer side of the sole, if necessary. On the whole, the results of this treatment are very satisfactory.

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## THE CINEMATOGRAPH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

SPEAKING in New York, Dr. J. F. Montague discussed the possibilities of moving pictures, and said that the textbooks of the next generation may be printed on celluloid instead of paper.

Anatomical dissections, physiological experiments, technique in clinical examination or surgical operation, may be well demonstrated by the film, and there is no doubt that this method of demonstration will be more used in the future. We have seen some excellent films showing clinical examinations. For example, the routine examination of a case of nervous disease. Here the student gets an excellent idea of method and routine. And we have seen some very interesting films showing technique in such procedures as lumbar puncture, artificial pneumothorax, &c.

Teaching by means of pictures can never replace the ordinary training at the bedside. The student who sees a physician examine

a patient, and then under the supervision and criticism of the physician makes an examination himself, will learn considerably more than one whose knowledge is obtained from seeing a film demonstration. The cinematograph can at the most be an aid in the teaching of students, and useful as it may become, we feel that the student will waste valuable time and opportunities if he neglects bedside training in order to attend long courses of film demonstrations.

Dr. Montague points out that the films may also be used as an aid to public health, and here their value is more appreciated at the present time. Films have already been found of great value in teaching the public the importance of campaigns against disease and instructing them in the art of personal hygiene. Some of those films must strike terror in the stoutest heart, but as time passes and improvements occur, it will be possible to produce many films which are both interesting and instructive to the public without being too alarming or unpleasant.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Cancer Conference which was held in London this month brought together a large number of delegates from all over the world.

The mornings were devoted to discussions, which were held at the Royal Society of Medicine and the College of Nursing, on the various aspects of malignant disease; and the afternoons were given up to visits to the Radium Institute, the Lister Institute, the Royal College of Surgeons, and various hospitals. During the Conference exhibits were to be seen at the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Wellcome Museum of medical science.

The importance of cancer research is well recognized by the public, and a conference of this sort will be welcomed by the lay as well as the medical population, for there has been a growing feeling that, unlike other

diseases, cancer is not being checked but, on the contrary, is becoming more frequent. One must remember that, owing to the diminished mortality, there are many more people living at the cancer age than in former years, and this may to some extent account for the apparent increase in the disease. Again, modern methods of diagnosis have probably enabled many cases to be diagnosed as cancer which formerly would have been considered as cases of some other disease. There can be no doubt, however, that the incidence of cancer is still very great, and although many modern methods of treatment show promising results, there is still no really satisfactory method of dealing with the disease when once it is well established, and very little is known about its prevention.

We consider that a conference of this sort is of the greatest importance, for by bringing together experts from all countries, there may be an exchange of views which may be most helpful in conducting the campaign against cancer.

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The Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association, which was held at Cardiff, was a great success and favoured by the weather.

In his Presidential Address, Sir Ewen Maclean laid stress on the great progress that has been made in medical and surgical knowledge since 1885, when the Association last met at Cardiff. He said that the results came from steady research and were not the product of knowledge acquired haphazardly. Our knowledge of endocrine glands, of vitamins, of the function of the liver and spleen, of bacteriology and biochemistry is now in a very different position to that of forty years ago. Sir Ewen Maclean said that the advances made in recent years are so stupendous that he could not survey them even in outline in his address. Referring to maternal mortality, the President said it was urged that this had not shared the greatly reduced mortality from other causes, but the fall in mortality from puerperal sepsis

has been considerable. The British Medical Association has played a large part in the various improvements that have been made for the public to receive better medical services and during the last twenty years enormous strides have been made in public health administration.

The meetings of the Section were held in the mornings, and were well attended as usual, members coming from all over the country to give or listen to addresses.

The social side of the meeting was very pleasant. Cardiff is a good centre for excursions, which included visits to coal mines and the many interesting places in South Wales. Caerphilly Castle was visited by invitation of the Marquis of Bute, and a garden party at Cardiff Castle was attended by a large number of members. Altogether the meeting must be counted as one of the most successful of the ninety-six which the Association has now held.

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We publish to-day an article on "Sanatorium Treatment," by Dr. Vere Pearson, and it is interesting to compare the rôle of a sanatorium with that of a village settlement, such as Papworth, an account of which also appears in this number.

Because many people fail to recover after a period in a sanatorium the public, and even some medical men, are apt to underrate its value. One is apt to forget how many patients after sanatorium treatment return to full work and live to old age without any further breakdown, but for those who are only patched up the possibilities of a village settlement, such as Papworth, are enormous.

A visit to Papworth is most impressive, and it is well worth while to anyone who is interested in the tuberculosis problem.

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whilst a member of Papworth community has contracted tuberculosis in any known clinical form and those who have left the settlement to seek employment elsewhere are all free from disease.

The workshops themselves are full of interest and the workmanship is of high standard. Goods are bought by large firms and individual customers, not from compassion but because of their quality. The industries include furniture and cabinet making and a variety of other occupations. These industries are growing rapidly, and the sales, which in 1919 were £3,935, rose to £51,400 in 1927, so it is obvious that very genuine work is being done.

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## ROUND THE WARDS.

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A GIRL of 13 was doing her school work, playing games and apparently in perfect health until May 6, when on returning from school she complained of headache and was found to have a temperature of 100. On May 8 she had a sore throat with some painful glands in the neck and her temperature rose to 105. By May 15, the throat was no longer sore and the glands of the neck had subsided but the child was acutely ill with a continuous temperature of 105-103. The tongue was dry and there were some hæmorrhages from the lips and gums, the spleen was palpable and a few rhonchi were heard over both lungs. The possibilities of typhoid or miliary tuberculosis were considered, but the Widal reaction was negative and the acuteness and severity of her condition seemed against tuberculosis. A blood-count was made on May 19, and showed R.B.C. 1,750,000; hæmoglobin, 39 per cent.; W.B.C., 4,200; myelocytes, 66 per cent.

She died on May 23, after an illness of seventeen days. Post-mortem showed extreme hyperplasia of the red marrow.

The blood-count suggests that the case was one of acute myelocytic leukæmia, which is very rare. The small white-cell count was probably a terminal condition.

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## POST-GRADUATE NEWS.

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OWING to vacation it is not possible to arrange for many Special Courses to be held during the month of August. The Fellowship of Medicine has organized courses in three different subjects, and a few remarks concerning each will be, perhaps, of help to our readers. From August 8 to September 1 the Staff at the All Saints' Hospital will provide a course of instruction in genito-urinary diseases, consisting of clinical and cystoscopic demonstrations. •Fee £2 12s. 6d. Those engaged in welfare centres will have an opportunity of taking a special course under Dr. Eric Pritchard and his staff at the Infants Hospital from August 13 to August 25. Instruction is by demonstration or by lecture, and interesting visits are arranged to be made to other centres, such as to the Blind Babies' Home at Chorley Wood, the Nursery Training School at Hampstead, &c. Fee £3 3s.

For those desiring a "brush-up" in medicine, in surgery and the specialities, there will be an all-day course at the Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, E. 15, from August 27 to September 8. The work provided will consist of demonstrations in general medicine, general surgery, orthopædics, laryngology, genito-urinary surgery, &c. This hospital possesses a fine pathological department, and there are opportunities provided for attending antenatal clinics and maternity wards (in the latter forty beds are available). Arrangements are made for obtaining luncheon in the neighbourhood, and tea is provided at the hospital. This course should make a strong appeal

to medical practitioners on the insurance panels.

Attention is directed to the facilities afforded for post-graduate instruction under the General Course scheme by the Fellowship of Medicine at the affiliated hospitals. Although many of the seniors among the hospital teachers are on leave, in most, or all cases, deputies are appointed to take their place, and it is thus possible for visitors to London to see something of the valuable clinical work that is being carried on. Visitors should therefore either write or call at the office of the Fellowship of Medicine for current particulars of this general course for which comprehensive tickets varying from one week to one year (£2 2s. to £21) are issued enabling the holder to make out his own time-table and attend any, or all, of the clinics at the associated hospitals for such subjects as may be of interest.

For those free to take up post-graduate work in September a variety of special courses are available. At the Bethlem Royal Hospital, from September 11 to October 5, a series of lecture-demonstrations on Psychological Medicine, will be given by Dr. Porter Phillips and members of his staff. These demonstrations are given on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m. Fee £1 1s. There are four courses, beginning on September 17 and continuing for two weeks each. These are: Medicine, Surgery, and the Specialities at the Westminster Hospital—another course which is suitable for the panel practitioner. Fee £3 3s. Ophthalmology at the Royal Eye Hospital, afternoons only. Fee £1 1s. Orthopædics at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital. Fee £2 2s. Diseases of Children at the Queen's Hospital. Fee £3 3s. From September 26 to October 17, on successive Wednesdays, a series of lecture-

demonstrations on electrotherapy will be given by Dr. Heald at the Royal Free Hospital. Fee £1 1s.

We would also call our readers' attention to the fact that the Staff of the Hospital for Sick Children will undertake their first special course under the ægis of the Fellowship of Medicine from October 15 to October 27. This course will be an all-day course, and the fee is fixed at £3 3s.

Copies of all syllabuses will be sent on application to the office of the Fellowship of Medicine at 1, Wimpole Street, London, W. 1.

The Fellowship of Medicine is arranging an autumn series of lectures on "Gynæcology, Diseases of Children and Minor Surgery." These lectures will be delivered on successive Mondays, beginning October 15, at 5 o'clock, in the lecture hall of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1. These lectures will be open to the medical profession, without fee.

The series of demonstrations, also arranged by the Fellowship in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Ophthalmology, will not be resumed until October.

We are asked to announce that a series of lectures on "Abnormal Psychological States in Childhood" will be delivered by Dr. E. A. Hamilton-Pearson, Senior Physician to the Tavistock Square Clinic, Children's Department, beginning Monday, September 3, at 6.30 p.m. Fee for the course of six lectures one guinea.

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## SPECIAL COURSES

### OCTOBER

44. Ante-Natal. Oct. 26 to Nov. 16. Royal Free Hospital. Fridays at 5.0 p.m. Fee £1 1s. 0d. (limited to 10).
45. Cardiology. Oct. 8 to Oct. 19. National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart. All day. Fee £7 7s. 0d. (limited to 20).
46. Diseases of Children. Oct. 15 to Oct. 27. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.
47. Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear. Oct. 8 to Oct. 27. Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital. All day. Fee £5 5s. 0d. (Operative Class £7 7s. 0d.) (Endoscopy and Pathology Classes).
48. Gynaecology. Oct. 8 to Oct. 20. Chelsea Hospital for Women. Morning and/or afternoons. Fee £5 5s. 0d.
49. Tropical Medicine. Oct. 9 to Nov. 1. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Fee £3 2s. 0d.
50. Neurology. Oct./Nov. The National Hospital, Queen Square (8 weeks).
51. Practitioners' Course. Oct. 29 to Nov. 10. Hampstead General Hospital. Late afternoons 1½ hrs. Fee £1 1s. 0d.

### NOVEMBER

52. Medicine, Surgery, and Gynaecology. Nov. 12 to Dec. 1. Royal Waterloo Hospital. Afternoons and some mornings. Fee £3 3s. 0d.

Copies of the Syllabuses of above Courses and tickets of admission can be obtained from the Secretary to the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W. 1.



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