

out by medical commissions and by competent sanitary engineers.

But what has already been done in the matter of public health is worthy of mention. One of the most fruitful causes of mortality which existed in the inhabited Andean region of the country was, without doubt, smallpox, which also figured largely in the mortality register of the coastal population. Now, with the establishment of a Vaccination Institute, the enactment of a law making vaccination and re-vaccination obligatory, and the creation of a corps of vaccinators, distributed throughout the territory, this endemic disease scarcely ever appears as a cause of death in coast cities and has also lost its importance as a factor of depopulation in the mountain region.

Sanitary campaigns have also been undertaken in zones where malaria was very prevalent and destructive to life, and have been distinctly successful. The establishment of isolation hospitals and of public disinfection stations in the principal cities and towns has constituted an important step towards combating infectious endemic diseases in the country.

The protection of children, which up to the present has been attended to only by the charitable societies and private institutions, has derived considerable impulse from the fact that the Government has assumed the supervision of these establishments and is supporting them financially, undertaking at the same time to frame the legislative dispositions necessary to facilitate the task of combating infantile mortality.

Sufficient has perhaps been said here to demonstrate that in the Peru of to-day the subject of public health receives the special consideration which it merits, another proof, if proof be needed, of the degree of civilization and culture to which the country has attained.

Advance Notices, Alphatebical.

British Medical Association, Liverpool, England, July 14th to 23rd, 1912.

Congress of the Universities of the Empire, London, England, July 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1912. Fifty-one universities have arranged to send representatives; and among the questions proposed to be discussed by them are the following: University Organization; Universities in Their Rela-

tion to Teachers and Undergraduate Students; Universities in Their Relation to Post-graduate Research Work; Universities in Their Relation to Schools and to Agencies for Higher Education. Other subjects for discussion will probably be: Whether any Common Understanding Will Be Possible Among the Universities of the Empire as to the Extent to Which They Could Recognize Each Other's Entrance Examinations; The Desirability of Increased Facilities for Post-Graduate Study; The Possibility of Some Plan of Interchange of Professors; What Could be Done by Universities in Regard to After Careers of Students, and the whole question of the Financial Support Given from Public Sources to Universities. Inquiries with regard to the Congress should be addressed to Dr. R. D. Roberts, at the Congress Office, University of London, South Kensington, London, England. *Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations, London, England, July 12-16, 1912.*

Royal Institute of Public Health.—The Council of the Royal Institute of Public Health have accepted an invitation from the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin to hold their 1912 Congress in that city, from Thursday, July 25th, to Sunday, July 28th, inclusive. A Local General Arrangement Committee has been formed, consisting of representatives of the Royal Ministry of the Interior, the Imperial Board of Health, the City of Berlin, the medical officers of the Headquarters Staffs of the Army and Navy, the University of Berlin, the medical and hygienic societies of Berlin, and other societies, to promote the success of the meeting. The Congress will be under the presidency of Lord Beauchamp, his Majesty's First Commissioner of Works, and will be conducted in the following sections: State Medicine, President, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge; Bacteriology and Comparative Pathology, President, Professor G. Sims Woodhead, Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge; Child Study and School Hygiene, President, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy; Military, Colonial and Naval, President, Sir Donald Ross, Professor of Tropical Medicine in the University of Liverpool; Municipal Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning, President, Mr. P. C. Cowan, Chief Engineer of the Local Government Board, Ireland. Facilities will be afforded for visits to be made to the various public health and educational institutions in Boston and other places.

Royal Sanitary Institute, Congress and Exhibition, York, England, July 29th to August 3rd, 1912. President, Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York; E. White Wallis, Secretary, 90 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, England.

The Royal Sanitary Institute, Henry Saxon Snell Prize.—This prize, consisting of 50 guineas and the silver medal of the Royal Sanitary Institute is offered, 1912, for an essay on "Suggestions for Improvements in the Ventilating, Lighting, Heating and Water Supply Appliances for an Operating Room and Its Accessory Rooms of 400 Beds" (No Students). For conditions of the competition applications should be made to the Secretary of the Secretary of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Road, London, S. W., England.

British Medical Association, Liverpool, England, July 19th to 23rd, 1912.