

of business in Parliament they could not report any progress with the Registration Bill for nurses. The cause of registration was, however, advancing both in the British Colonies and in foreign countries, and sooner or later Great Britain and Ireland must fall into line. Sir William Macewen, who presided, said that the question had been put aside for the time being, and he was afraid that the bill could not be brought forward this year. Everything was, however, ready, and with some slight modifications he had no doubt the bill would get through whenever they had an opportunity of bringing it before Parliament. They wanted a proper standard for nursing, and they wished that to be registered, so that nobody could become a nurse by simply putting on a cap and apron.

A new medical society, established for the study of medical history, has been formed as a section of the British Royal Society of Medicine, and will hold its first meeting on the 20th inst. The membership is already over a hundred. Two special features of the society's work are to be the holding of exhibitions in connection with each of their meetings and the delivery of one or more lectures in the course of the year on some historical aspects of medicine. At the forthcoming meeting there will be a paper on epidemic diseases and an account of some early medical portraits. The exhibits will include a number of these portraits and a series of medical manuscripts. The society is believed to be the first of its kind in England, though similar societies have long been in existence in the United States, in Germany, and in France.

Dr. R. T. Leiper, the helminthologist of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has been sent to the Cameroons, there to investigate the mode of transmission of various blood worms to man, especially filariae. He will on his way stay at Lagos to conduct an inquiry, at the request of the Colonial Office, into the alleged occurrence of ankylostomes in the town wells. The funds for the expedition are defrayed from the Wandsworth Trust lately placed by Sir William Bennett at the disposal of

the London School of Tropical Medicine for purposes of research.

The Royal Society of England has recognized the sanitary administration of the works of the Panama Canal by awarding its Buchanan medal to Col. William G. Georgas, U.S.A., chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal zone.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Berlin in November, Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann announced the discovery of a cure for all forms of tuberculosis, including tuberculosis of the lungs and bones and lupus. Six hundred and eighty-two patients, he said, had been treated with the remedy, including 250 consumptives, and the results had been so favourable that Dr. Friedmann claims practically a hundred per cent. of cures. A number of prominent physicians testified to the success of the remedy from their own experience. The nature of Dr. Friedmann's specific is withheld, but it consists of a preparation of living, non-virulent bacilli, administered by subcutaneous, intravenous injection. Over a thousand human beings have been inoculated without the least harmful results. The bacillus employed is the tuberculosis bacillus rendered innocuous.

French experimenters believe that the pneumonia microbe becomes extremely virulent in the blood of a mouse, and that if a sick person came in contact with a mouse microbe he will be gravely attacked by the disease. The physicians state that the hospitals of Paris, especially the old ones, are alive with rodents. Their conclusion is, therefore, that the pneumonia microbe exists, and in conditions calculated to increase its virulence and its power of destruction.

Advance Notices, Alphabetical.

Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, Toronto, Ontario, in 1915

Sanitary Institute Congress at Exeter, 1913.—The Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute have issued an invitation from the City Council at Exeter to hold the next Congress and Exhibition of the Institute in Exeter from July 7 to 12, 1913.