

General Notes

the properties of artificial diaphragms capable of picking up sound waves generated by the voice, and, when transmitted along the electric wire, retranslating them into the terms of human speech at distances far beyond the range at which the voice was able to carry. Success attended his labours, and, in 1876, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, the telephone was on view; it is interesting to record that the late Lord Kelvin was present and witnessed the first public demonstration of its use.

“Amongst the achievements of modern science none is more wonderful or beneficent than the removal of the barriers which disease and distance alike present to the transmission of human speech; it is a two-fold triumph.” In these words, which briefly summarise Graham Bell’s most brilliant results, the Dean of the Faculty of Law presented him, in 1906, for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws of the University of his native city. Science has progressed since 1876, and the electric wire is no longer a necessary link in the chain of telephonic communication, but this in no sense minimises the discovery of Bell.

Amongst his other inventions he produced the photophone, and he was in part responsible for the introduction of the gramophone. During the War he directed his attention and applied his genius in other directions, designing a submarine chaser capable of attaining great speed while under water.

Graham Bell was the recipient of many honours, but his greatest reward lay in the knowledge that he had been able to give humanity one of the most valuable and beneficent inventions of science. He is buried at Cape Breton upon a mountain top, his tomb blasted out of solid rock.

A. L. T.

GENERAL NOTES

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE,

1 Wimpole Street, London, W. 1.

Section of Otology—*President*, Mr Hunter F. Tod, F.R.C.S. *Hon. Secretaries*, Mr F. J. Cleminson, M.Ch., and Mr Archer Ryland, F.R.C.S.E.

The First Meeting of the Section will be held at 1 Wimpole Street, on Friday, 20th October, at 5 P.M.

Members who propose to show patients, specimens, etc., should communicate with the Senior Secretary, Mr F. J. Cleminson, 32 Harley Street, London, W.1, at least twelve days before the Meeting.

Section of Laryngology—*President*, Mr Charles A. Parker, F.R.C.S.Ed. *Hon. Secretaries*, Mr T. B. Layton, D.S.O., M.S., and Mr J. F. O’Malley, F.R.C.S.

The First Meeting of the Section will be held at 1 Wimpole Street, on Friday, 3rd November, at 4.45 P.M.

General Notes

Members desirous of showing patients or specimens should communicate with the Senior Secretary, Mr T. B. Layton, M.S., 10 Welbeck Street, London, W.1., at least twelve days before the Meeting.

* * *

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association, which was held in Glasgow from 25th to 29th July, the Sections of Otolaryngology and of Laryngology attracted large attendances.

The subject of discussion at the *Section of Otolaryngology* on 27th July (President, Dr Albert A. Gray) was Septic Sinus Thrombosis.

Introducing the subject, Sir William Milligan urged the importance of early diagnosis, and gave an outline of the present-day treatment.

Mr Lionel Colledge referred in his paper to difficulties of diagnosis, and mentioned examples from his experience.

Professor Holger Mygind, C.B.E., gave statistics of 144 cases, and sought to prove that ligature of the jugular vein had little effect on the prognosis. This statement was, however, challenged by subsequent speakers, the majority of whom advised that the jugular be tied in every case.

Sir James Dundas-Grant did not practise ligature as a routine method; the cases must be selected.

Mr Francis Muecke mentioned the value of anti-streptococcal serum, and Dr Andrew Wylie advised intravenous injections of corrosive sublimate solution.

Other speakers were Dr Dan M'Kenzie, Dr Syme, Dr Albert Gray, Dr Douglas Guthrie, and Dr Ritchie Rodger.

Another interesting discussion followed the paper by Drs J. S. Fraser and Stephen Young—"Is it worth while to remove aural polypi?"

Professor Mygind (Copenhagen) then read his contribution on "Otogenic Meningitis," based on a personal study of 210 cases. The paper will be published *in extenso* in a future number of the Journal.

The *Section of Laryngology* met on the following day (President, Dr John Macintyre).

A discussion on the Symptoms and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Oesophagus was opened by Mr Walter Howarth and Dr D. R. Paterson.

Dr Brown Kelly described his observations on "Cardiospasm"; Dr William Hill stated that primary spasm was "extra-metropolitan," and was never seen in London. Sir St Clair Thomson agreed with Dr Hill, and deplored the impossibility in this country of teaching œsophagoscopy upon the dog.

Sir William Milligan related experiments to show that cardiospasm was due to spastic contraction of the left crus of the diaphragm.

Dr James Adam had observed a case of cancer of the hypopharynx of fifteen years' duration, and suggested that some cases of spasm might at a later date prove to be malignant growth.

Dr Syme had noted œsophageal spasm above the diaphragmatic level.

Dr A. J. Wright's paper on "Congenital Occlusion of the Choanæ," in two members of one family, was discussed by Sir St Clair Thomson, Dr Hutchison, Dr Young, and Dr Syme.

General Notes

Dr H. H. Forbes (New York) related his experiences with radium in the treatment of cancer of the larynx and œsophagus, and indicated the scope and limitations of the method.

The Presidents of the two Sections gave a dinner on the evening of Thursday, 27th July, at which were present Sir St Clair Thomson, Sir William Milligan, Professor Holger Mygind, C.B.E., Sir James Dundas-Grant, Dr Peter M'Bride, Dr William Hill, and many others. Members will entertain happy memories of this and other social functions at which they enjoyed the delightful hospitality of their Glasgow colleagues. D. G.

* * *

In Sir St Clair Thomson's article on "Oto-Laryngology in France," which appeared in the July number of the Journal, a list was given of the public and private clinics on Diseases of the Ear and Throat, in Paris. The following additional clinics were inadvertently omitted, viz., that of Prof. Reverchon and Prof. Agrégé Worms, Military Specialists, Val de Grâce, and the Private Clinic of Dr Caboche, 11 Rue Leboutoux, Paris.

* * *

Dr D. J. Gibb Wishart has resigned his appointment as Professor of Oto-Laryngology in the University of Toronto. Since his graduation at McGill University, Montreal, in 1885, Dr Wishart has had a long and distinguished professional career, and we regret that he has found it necessary to resign his teaching appointment. Professor Wishart, as Chairman, took an active part in the deliberations of the Committee which conducted an inquiry into the best method of educating the specialist in diseases of the Ear and Throat.

* * *

Dr Perry Goldsmith has been appointed Professor of Oto-Laryngology in succession to Professor Wishart, resigned. Dr Goldsmith is well known in this country. He is an active contributor to the Abstracts Section of the Journal, and we trust that his new duties will not interfere with his activities in that direction. We wish him all success in his new post.

* * *

BATH EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT HOSPITAL.

The President of the Bath Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital writes as follows: I am instructed by the Board of Management of this Hospital to inform you, that, at the request of the Secretaries of the Section of Laryngology of the Royal Society of Medicine, they considered at their last meeting the suggestions of that Section with regard to tonsil and adenoid operations, and found themselves in entire agreement.

It is thought it might be of interest to readers of the Journal to know that this Hospital has, for the past two years, been carrying out these suggestions. The Authorities of the Hospital have been enabled to do this since removal to their new premises in 1920, where they have accommodation for fifty in-patients. The Board has always regarded it as a matter of the utmost importance that all patients requiring tonsil and adenoid operations should be treated as in-patients.

General Notes

Our attention has been drawn to a new publication, entitled "Osmics, the Science of Smell," from the pen of Mr John H. Kenneth, M.A., University of Edinburgh, and published by Messrs Oliver & Boyd. The first number of this periodical, which will appear at intervals, contains a bibliography of 500 papers dealing with the anatomy, physiology, pathology, and psychology of olfaction. The references are not confined to papers which deal merely with the sense of smell in man, but comparative anatomy bulks largely in the list.

"The applications of osmics to everyday human life are manifold, in the testing of food and drugs, in gardening, in the industry of perfumery, in clinical diagnosis, in psycho-analysis and psycho-therapeusis, in education, particularly of the blind and deaf-mutes, to enumerate a few instances." Mr Kenneth has obviously given much time and labour to the production of the first number of his journal, and we look forward to future issues. The subject of olfaction is full of interest.

* * *

AMERICAN LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the July number of the Journal, the name of Dr Emil Mayer, M.D., New York, was inadvertently omitted from the list of Office-bearers of the American Laryngological Association for 1923. The names should read as follows:—*President*, Emil Mayer, M.D., New York; *First Vice-President*, Dr George Fetterolf, Philadelphia; *Second Vice-President*, Dr Lorenzo B. Lockard, Denver, Colorado; *Secretary*, Dr George M. Coates, Philadelphia; *Librarian*, Dr Joseph H. Bryan, Washington, D.C.; *Treasurer*, Dr J. Payson Clark, Boston, Mass.

* * *

In the *Times* of 19th September, under the heading "Golden Weddings," we notice the following:—

PRITCHARD : PALLISTER.—On the 19th Sept., 1872, at St. James's Church, Gravesend, by the Rev. John Joynes, M.A., URBAN PRITCHARD, M.D., the youngest son of Andrew Pritchard, Esq., of Canonbury, London, to CHARLOTTE (LOTTIE), eldest daughter of BLADES PALLISTER, Esq., of Gravesend. Present address, "St Teresa," Chesham Bois, Bucks.

On behalf of our readers, we offer our warmest congratulations to Mrs Urban Pritchard and to our *cher Maître*, the *doyen* of British Otology.

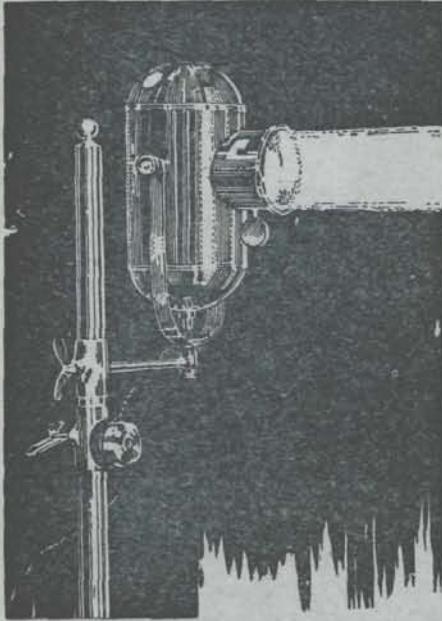
* * *

THE LATE DR JAMES DONELAN.

We regret to have to record the death of Dr James Donelan, which occurred suddenly in London on August 25th. Dr Donelan was one of the party of British Otologists who attended the recent Meeting of Congress in Paris, where he appeared to be in the enjoyment of good health. An obituary notice of the deceased will appear in our next number.

Mayer & Phelps

CHIRON HOUSE
59-61 New Cavendish St.
London, W. 1

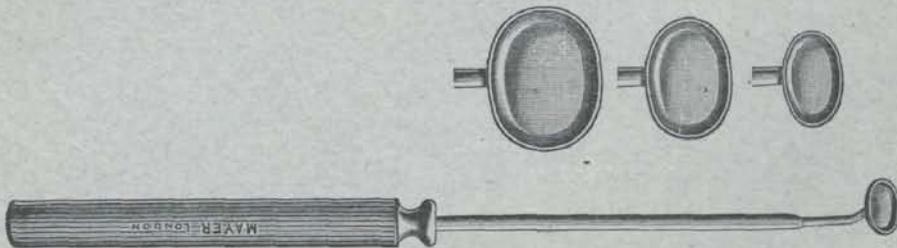


Chiron Examination Lamp (Regd.)

The Chiron Lamp has been approved by many leading Specialists, and we have no hesitation in recommending it as superior to any lamp yet produced. The Burner of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -Watt type, of special design, gives a brilliant illumination of about 200 candle-power.

Tonsil Paste Applicator

Devised by IRWIN MOORE, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), Surgeon to
the Throat Hospital, Golden Square



Vide "The Treatment of Enlarged or Diseased Tonsils in Cases where Surgical Procedures are Contra-indicated" (*Journal of Laryngology*, October 1919).