

By-Laws, to have my membership changed to the above named district from the
 District, where I have a legal residence.

Signed

BOSTON DEATH RATE.—During the week ending April 22, 1922, the number of deaths reported was 223 against 215 last year, with a rate of 15.18. There were 32 deaths under one year of age against 30 last year.

The number of cases of principal reportable diseases were: diphtheria, 57; scarlet fever, 42; measles, 256; whooping-cough, 8; typhoid fever, 2; tuberculosis, 79.

Included in the above were the following cases of non-residents: diphtheria, 8; scarlet fever, 5; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 47. The 47 tuberculosis cases were reported by U. S. P. H. S. Hospital, Parker Hill, Boston.

Total deaths from these diseases were: diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 2; whooping-cough, 1; tuberculosis, 16.

Included in the above were the following cases of non-residents: diphtheria, 1; tuberculosis, 1.

HAMPDEN DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society was held at Hotel Nonotuck, in Holyoke, on Tuesday, April 25, 1922, at 4 P.M. Dr. Henry Christian of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, read a paper on "Digitalis Usage." Discussion by members followed. Dinner was served at 5.45 P.M., at the expense of the Society.

The Censors will meet at Springfield Academy of Medicine, 137½ State Street, Springfield, on Thursday, May 4, at 4 P.M., for the examination of candidates for admission to the Society.
 HERVEY L. SMITH, *Secretary*.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRISTOL NORTH DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY was held on April 20, 1922. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sumner Coolidge; Vice-President, William O. Hewitt; Secretary, A. R. Crandell; Treasurer, Ralph D. Dean; Commissioner of Trials, Charles S. Holden; Censors, Harry B. Baker, T. F. Clark, A. R. Crandell, F. A. Hubbard, T. J. Robinson; Supervising Censor, F. A. Hubbard; Councillors: William A. Allen, F. A. Hubbard, Joseph B. Gerould; Nominating Councillor, F. A. Hubbard; Alternate Nominating Councillor, William A. Allen. Action was taken on the death of Dr. Joseph Battleshaw.

After lunch was served, Dr. Bartol spoke briefly on the aims of the Society. Dr. P. E. Truesdale of Fall River then gave the paper of the evening on "Uterine Fibroids."

Miscellany.

EMINENT SCIENTISTS STARVING IN RUSSIA.

PATHTIC stories of the sufferings of eminent scientists in Soviet Russia have reached the Russian academic group in the United States, whose members, including Russians who formerly taught in the universities in their native land, are now attempting to enlist the sympathy of Americans to contribute food drafts through the American Relief Administration.

Dr. Vera Danchakoff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has made public letters and other data showing the plight of internationally known Russian scientists.

Here is an abstract from a letter written by Boris Sokoloff, Professor of Biology, concerning his visit to Professor Federoff, a crystallophysicist:

"It was painful to see the sufferings of Professor Federoff. Aged, with hair all white, emaciated from starvation. I brought him a piece of bread. He bit it greedily, then all at once he stopped and said, 'You are young. You need it more than I. It is time for me to die.' His last words before his death were, 'I will soon die, and before dying I want to say to you, dear friends, dear students, more courage. Russian science is covered with wounds received during the past years, received in vain, because science was outside of politics. The wounds are deep, but not mortal. Russian science will recover from them . . . More courage. . . .'"

Here is part of a letter to Dr. Danchakoff from Professor Maximoff of the Medical Academy in Petrograd:

"With every day life becomes more intolerable. People die like flies. If not for the hope of escaping I would have committed suicide.

"Let me know whether I can count on any position anywhere in America or anywhere. It is impossible for me to leave Russia now, but I hope in time it will become easier.

"Do you know and all other civilized people in America know what is going on here? The reality excels all hearsay. We were proclaimed parasites and idlers. We were deprived even of that ration which is given to soldiers and workmen. Those of us who had in reserve clothes or other things sold them gradually, in order to continue existence. Those who had no clothes or anything else to sell, sold their books. This was pathetic."

Money for food drafts may be sent to the American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, and should be marked, "For the educational institutions in Russia." It is promised that every institution will get its share.—N. Y. *Times*.

MEDICAL WORK IN NEAR EAST.

CHARLES V. VICKERY, Secretary of the Near East Relief, reports to Congress that 38 hospitals, besides clinics and special dispensaries, are being maintained in addition to sanitary work for refugees and emigrants in this area. There were 80,401 patients cared for, according to the last monthly report. In the Alexandropol orphanges there are more than 3,000 children suffering from trachoma.

Food, quinine and anti-smallpox vaccine, in addition to standard remedies, are urgently needed. American doctors are directing the work of native physicians. The suffering is great. The opportunity for charity is beyond ordinary comprehension. Physicians should call these facts to the attention of philanthropists.

A BOGUS CANCER CURE.

THE Department of Health of New York City reports the investigation of the claim for a cure of cancer. This preparation consisted of clay with a small amount of sulphur which was contained in a bag. The "cure" consisted in applying this compound, hot, to the affected part. Although testimony was given before a Federal judge to the effect that witnesses had been cured of cancer, registration was denied.

ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

It is reported that the Rockefeller Foundation has given £62,000 to endow chairs of medicine and surgery in Hong Kong University. The evidence of interest in Far Eastern medical education by this great organization is inspiring.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION IN KENTUCKY.

THE *Journal of the Kentucky Medical Association* reports that "everything the organized profession was back of, including every dollar asked for to carry on all of our health and medical activities, was passed with little opposition."

Either the profession was modest in its requests or the legislature of Kentucky has more confidence in the wisdom of the medical profession than is apparent in many other states.

It is reported that the opposition employed slanderous circular matter "mailed by the thousands," which helped rather than hindered favorable action. Kentucky and its medical profession are to be congratulated.

RESENTS CRITICISM.

DR. ALBERT ABRAMS of San Francisco has resigned from the American Medical Association and the San Francisco Medical Society because his claim for original work has been repudiated by these societies. He propounded a theory of the radioactivity of disease. If all the claimants for recognition who have been criticized should have exhibited ill temper upon learning of adverse judgment of the quality of work done, a great many good men would have gone off in a huff. Even a doctor must exhibit courage and loyalty to his convictions if he wishes to be respected.

OPPOSITION OF ANTIVACCINATIONISTS.

THE antivaccinationists, of Tacoma, recently held a mass meeting in which they protested against the appointment of Dr. Hubert Work as Postmaster General. The resolution setting forth why the doctor was not acceptable to the league was sent to President Harding and U. S. Senators.—*Northwest Medicine*.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

IN addition to the "List of Publications" issued by the International Labour Office, the Industrial Health Section intends shortly to begin issuing at regular intervals lists containing information regarding publications dealing with *Industrial Hygiene*. Although the International Labour Office cannot receive all medical and industrial periodicals, the Industrial Health Section is able to examine the most important publications dealing with industrial hygiene.

The International Labour Office therefore requests all scientists, and members of the medical profession who are interested in social and industrial medicine, to be good enough to furnish its Health Section (Industrial Health Section, International Labour Office, Geneva) with detailed bibliographical notes on their recent publications (the author's name, the title of the article and the date and number of the periodical in which it appeared); and they are also requested to forward, if possible, an offprint of such articles. In return, the International Labour Office will be pleased to supply its correspondents regularly with its bibliographical lists on Industrial Hygiene.

MASSACHUSETTS TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

THE eighth annual conference of the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League began its sessions on the afternoon of April 20 with a meeting of the board of directors, President Edward O. Otis, M.D., in the chair. Two leading items of business were the election of officers for the coming year and the initiation of proceedings for incorporation of the League. The election resulted in the following list of officers:

President, Edward O. Otis, M.D., Boston; vice-president, Henry S. Dennison, Framingham; honorary vice-presidents, Eugene R. Kelley, M.D., Brookline, and Walter P. Bowers, M.D., Clinton; treasurer, Arthur Drinkwater, Cambridge; executive committee, to serve for three years, Francis A. Bagnall, Adams, and Louisa P. Loring, Beverly; to serve for one year, Arthur K. Stone, M.D., Framingham; directors at large, Mildred F. Ashley, R.N., Brookline; Henry D. Chadwick, M.D., Westfield; Merrill E. Champion, M.D., Cambridge; Mrs. Sumner Coolidge, Lakeville; Sumner H. Remich, M.D., Reading; Robert W. Kelso, Boston; Mrs. Henry C. Mason, Winchester; Gertrude Peabody, Cambridge; Francis G. Curtis, M.D., Newton; Cleveland Floyd, M.D., Boston.

The President was authorized by the meeting to appoint a committee to care for the details of incorporation, provision being made for turning over to the corporation papers and records now in the possession of the League.

The exercises on the 21st and 22nd were largely attended by representatives of local organizations throughout the State, health workers and many others interested in the subjects under discussion. Several of the papers will be published.

Charles J. Hatfield, M.D., Director of the National Tuberculosis League, gave an interesting historical account of the formation of the various societies engaged in health work and explained the coalition of the various organizations making up the National Health Council. He spoke of plans which are being studied which are designed to coordinate the activities of the various health organizations, with the hope that unnecessary duplication of effort may be eliminated.

The report of the committee on nursing education follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NURSING EDUCATION.

During the summer of 1921 the following group of people met for the discussion of the possibilities of improving the tuberculosis side of nursing education in the training schools in Massachusetts. Miss Billings and Miss Gardner represented the National Organization

for Public Health Nursing, Miss Anne Strong and Miss Sally Johnson the League for Nursing Education, Dr. Merrill E. Champion, State Department of Health, Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, Tuberculosis Institutions, and Mr. Spencer the Secretary, the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League.

This committee was later recognized by the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League as its Committee on Nursing Education. Under the auspices of the committee the State League Office sent out a questionnaire to the 96 nurses' training schools of the State, asking them about their present training which they are giving in tuberculosis and preventive work and if they would be able to accept more free lecture service on tuberculosis work if it were offered and if they would be interested in sending their students for observation to tuberculosis hospitals. Seventy-six replies were received to this questionnaire, a summary of which is as follows: 34 hospitals replied that they had some form of instruction in tuberculosis nursing; 16 said this was given in general courses incidentally and the rest gave from one to 20 hours' work. Three hospitals gave a short period of practice on a tuberculosis ward. Thirty-two hospitals replied that they gave some attention to preventive work, ranging from three to 12 lectures, and 17 of the 32 said that instruction was given incidentally in connection with general courses. Fifty-two hospitals replied that they would be able to devote more time to the subject of tuberculosis if additional free lectures were offered. Eighteen hospitals said that they would be glad to send their students to tuberculosis hospitals for observation and 11 said they would attempt to do so.

Following the receipt and summary of this questionnaire another questionnaire was sent out to the 52 hospitals which had replied that they would be able to accept more free lecture service, asking them if they would take one lecture each on clinical tuberculosis, tuberculosis nursing, and a lecture on the sociological aspects of tuberculosis. To date of report 31 hospitals have applied for such service, 18 of which have asked for all three lectures. The lectures so far scheduled on clinical tuberculosis are being given by Dr. Edward O. Otis and Dr. Bradford Kent of Boston, Dr. Harry S. Wagner of Pocasset, Dr. Olin S. Pettengill of the Essex County Sanatorium, Dr. Alley of Rutland and Dr. Chadwick of Westfield; the lectures on tuberculosis nursing by Miss Bernice Billings of the Boston Association, and Miss Margaret Weir of Beverly; the lectures on the organized fight against tuberculosis, its history, aims, standards and methods of work by Mr. Spencer, outside of Cambridge, where lectures are being given by Mrs. Mabel Greeley Smith of the Cambridge Anti-Tuberculosis Association.