General Notes

entire letterpress, might be printed in several languages. When complete the plates could be arranged and bound.

The scheme suggested should make no undue demands on our time or purse. A more ambitious one involving, for instance, the production of an encyclopædic work on our specialty, although highly desirable, is scarcely practicable at present.

This project is submitted to the readers of the Journal of Laryngology in the hope that it will meet with their approval, and that the Directors of the Journal of Laryngology and Otology, Ltd., in association if possible with the Laryngological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine will, after due consideration, see fit to supervise, and if necessary subsidise the proposed undertaking.

British laryngologists are a united brotherhood. There are no rival factions to view one another with suspicion and jealousy. The time, therefore, is opportune for a joint national effort.—Yours faithfully, A. BROWN KELLY.

GENERAL NOTES

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE,

1 Wimpole Street, W. 1.

Section of Laryngology—President, Sir William Milligan, M.D. Hon. Secretaries, Walter G. Howarth, F.R.C.S., and T. B. Layton, D.S.O., M.S. The first Meeting of the Section will be held on Friday, 4th November, at 4.45 o'clock.

Section of Otology — President, Dr A. Logan Turner. Hon. Secretaries, Norman Patterson, F.R.C.S., and F. J. Cleminson, M.Ch. The next Meeting of the Section will be held on Friday, 18th November, at 5 o'clock. Members proposing to show patients or specimens, etc., should send notice along with a short written description to the Senior Hon. Secretary, Norman Patterson, F.R.C.S., 16 Devonshire Place, London, W. 1, at least twelve days before the Meeting. Papers, complete and ready for printing, must be sent at least twenty-one days in advance.

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TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF OTOLOGY.

As already announced the Congress will be held in Paris next year. The date was originally fixed for the 26th to the 30th July, but we are very pleased to hear that our French colleagues are

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General Notes

endeavouring to settle on another date which would not interfere with the Meeting of the British Medical Association in Glasgow and which, at the same time, would be convenient to other foreign countries.

Although the Congress only bears the title of Otology, we are informed that it will practically be a Congress of Oto-Laryngology. We are also particularly glad to hear that the practical side of the Congress will be increased by visits to hospitals, operations, and exhibitions of patients. The services of surgeons who specialise on the surgery of the head will give demonstrations, and there will be visits to the Institut Curie.

The President of the Congress is Professor Sébileau and the Secretary General, Dr A. Hautant, 28 rue Marbeuf.

All who have joined the Committee of Organisation for Great Britain and Ireland can obtain further particulars from the Hon. Secretaries, Lionel Colledge, F.R.C.S. (22 Queen Anne Street, London, W. 1), or Dr J. S. Fraser (50 Melville Street, Edinburgh).

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ÔNODI COLLECTION.

The following paragraphs, which will interest our readers, are extracted from Sir Arthur Keith's Annual Report upon the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England :—

"The most important gift to the Museum during the year is the series of specimens illustrating the anatomy of the nose and of its accessory sinuses, and known as the Onodi Collection. The history of this valuable addition is as follows. Professor Adolf Ónodi of Budapest, known in his earlier years by his researches in Embryology, attained a world-wide reputation by his writings on the anatomy of the nose, particularly of the variations and relationships of the accessory nasal air-sinuses. He formed the most complete collection of preparations ever made to illustrate the anatomy of the nose-the preparations on which his atlas and other writings are based. His Atlas on the Anatomy of the Nasal Cavity was translated into English by Sir St Clair Thomson in 1895; all the specimens used to illustrate this atlas were and are in his collection. Professor Ónodi died 18th November 1919, and in the following summer his son, Dr Ladislaus Onodi, brought the collection to England with a view to selling it. As there was a danger of the collection going abroad again, Sir St Clair Thomson and Mr Philip Franklin very patriotically came forward, and at their own risk bought the collection for £250, with the view of its being purchased and presented to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons -a scheme which appealed to Dr Ladislaus Onodi. A committee was formed and the purchase money was raised by subscription-largely owing to the personal efforts of Mr Philip Franklin, a Fellow of the College. The collection was offered to the College by the Committee, and was accepted by the Council at its meeting, 6th January 1921. Subsequently the Committee was in a position to give a sum of £32, 5s. 8d., which it suggested

should be used to help in defraying the expense of printing a descriptive catalogue of the collection.

"In accepting this valuable gift the Council of the College was well aware of the financial responsibility it had undertaken. The Conservator had reported that it would cost at least £650 to mount and display the specimens, to make no mention of the annual outlay in upkeep. In the condition in which they were received the specimens were unfit for exhibition, being still in a rough undissected state, but with all the possibilities of being made into finished preparations. On being presented to the College, the Prosector, Mr Henry Wilson, settled down to give the specimens a finished form-a laborious undertaking which will occupy the greater part of two years; but that the result will be commensurate with the labour involved may be seen by anyone who will visit the exhibition to be given in October next. Altogether there are 400 specimens in the collection, half of which are dried macerated preparations, the other and more valuable half 'wet' specimens, preserved in alcohol. With the consent of the President and of the Museum Committee, the Conservator has invited Mr T. B. Layton, F.R.C.S., to help him in preparing a descriptive catalogue. The collection in its finished form will be placed in the upper gallery of Room II., adjacent to the Cheatle Collection illustrating the anatomy of the middle ear and mastoid."

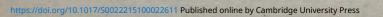
Dr Hermann Krause, a prominent exponent of Laryngology in Germany in the latter part of the nineteenth century, died on the 8th August last in his seventy-third year.

For a considerable period prior to his death, he had taken no active part in the work of his profession, consequently his personality is less known to the younger members in the specialty than to those now occupying senior positions. As the result of his experimental researches, Krause was able to define the area in each cerebral cortex which represents the adductor movements of the vocal cords. Working as he did, during a period when active interference in tubercular lesions of the larynx was more orthodox than it is to-day, his name became associated with the treatment of tubercular ulceration by the local application of lactic acid and with the use of the double curettes which he introduced for the removal of laryngeal infiltrations. In his researches in connection with ozena, he was the first to draw attention to the appearance of fatty degeneration in the glandular tissues of the nasal mucous membrane.

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The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh has awarded the Quadrennial Liston Victoria Jubilee Prize to Dr John Smith Fraser for his work upon the Pathology of the Labyrinth.

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

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