

THE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT AT THE CLEVELAND MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE Scientific Exhibit at the Cleveland meeting of the American Medical Association, as reported in the *Journal* of the association, was the largest in its history. All fifteen sections of the Scientific Assembly participated through special section exhibit committees appointed for the purpose, while sixty-three individuals reading papers before the various sections had exhibits on the same subjects.

There were three special exhibits authorized by the Board of Trustees. The exhibit on encephalitis, a cooperative undertaking by the Committee on Scientific Exhibit, with the United States Public Health Service, placed special stress on certain features of the 1933 outbreak; a pamphlet prepared by Theodore C. Hempelmann, St. Louis, was distributed. The committee in charge consisted of James P. Leake, Washington, D. C., Ralph S. Muckenfuss, St. Louis, and Ralph C. Williams, chairman, Washington, D. C.

The exhibit on nutrition was conducted in conjunction with the session on nutrition in the Section on Miscellaneous Topics. The exhibit, presented under the joint auspices of the Committee on Scientific Exhibit, the Committee on Foods and *Hygeia*, was under the direction of a committee composed of Walter C. Alvarez, Rochester, Minn., Reginald Fitz, Boston, and P. C. Jeans, Iowa City, assisted by a competent corps of demonstrators. A pamphlet on nutrition, prepared for the occasion, was distributed at the exhibit.

The special demonstrations in pathology were presented under the direction of Benjamin S. Kline, Cleveland, assisted by a group of local pathologists. In addition to the continuous demonstrations in the booth, practical talks were given at stated intervals.

Among the section exhibits there were several special features. The Section on Ophthalmology presented a comprehensive display on first aid in eye injuries and distributed a pamphlet on the same subject to supplement the exhibit; the Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery had an exhibit on home delivery technic and also showed motion pictures in an area adjoining the exhibit; the Section on Dermatology and Syphilology presented a symposium on cutaneous allergy; the Section on Practise of Medicine showed motion pictures on a prearranged schedule.

There were several symposiums to which exhibitors from different sections contributed. The symposium on the treatment of burns was a cooperative undertaking sponsored by the Section on Surgery, General and Abdominal, the Section on Practise of Medicine, and the Section on Pathology and Physiology. Besides nine exhibits dealing with various phases of the

subject there was a motion-picture program shown in an adjoining area.

The symposium on amebiasis included contributions from the Section on Gastro-Enterology and Proctology, the Section on Pathology and Physiology, the Section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics, and the Section on Preventive and Industrial Medicine and Public Health.

The group of exhibits on thyroid diseases was presented through the cooperation of the Section on Practise of Medicine, the Section on Surgery, General and Abdominal, the Section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics and the Section on Pathology and Physiology.

There were 162 individual exhibits open to medal awards, nineteen educational exhibits and five special exhibits sponsored by the Committee on Scientific Exhibit or by section exhibit committees, making 186 exhibits in all. There were 364 persons identified with the various exhibits.

The awards in Class I, made for exhibits of individual investigations, which are judged on the basis of originality and excellence of presentation, were as follows:

The gold medal to Gregory Shwartzman, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, for original investigations of skin reactivity to bacterial filtrates, its rôle in immunology and its practical applications.

The silver medal to Timothy Leary, Boston, for original work on the relation of cholesterol to atherosclerosis.

The bronze medal to Charles C. Higgins, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, for original work on experimental production and solution of urinary calculi.

MEMORIAL TO SIR WALTER FLETCHER

AN appeal for funds for a memorial to Sir Walter Fletcher, made in a letter signed by an influential committee, appears in English journals. The letter follows:

The public life of this country suffered a loss of more than common magnitude through the death of Sir Walter Morley Fletcher, first secretary of the Medical Research Council, on June 7, 1933. He was then in his sixtieth year and in the height of those powers which he had used without stint in the service of science and of mankind.

The ideal that he held before him, in words which were frequently upon his lips, was the advancement of knowledge for the relief of human suffering. He strove ever towards this, both in his years at Cambridge as a brilliant investigator and an influential teacher of youth, and later in the administration of the public support provided for medical research, and in measures for bringing the results of scientific work more effectively to the assistance of the state.

Walter Fletcher gave richly to the common weal, and it is proper that some worthy tribute of an enduring