

adjuncts in treatment. I think that the future will demonstrate that the essential chemical basis of the disease is a derangement of calcium metabolism.

In conclusion, I would emphasize that, from the practical standpoint, in rheumatoid arthritis (1) the etiological basis is a septic focus, and (2) the most important factors in treatment are the removal of the focus and the correct diagnosis of the stage of the disease.

REFERENCES.

¹ Billington: Auto-haemo-therapy, *Lancet*, March 1st, 1924. ² BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, December 15th, 1923, p. 1157.

TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE.

BY

JANET LINDSAY GREIG, M.B., B.S. MELB.

RECENT authorities agree in stating that migraine is increasing in frequency and in accepting the nervous theory of its origin. The gastric theory that migraine is due to recurrent attacks of dilatation of the stomach has been ignored for many years, mainly because it does not seem to explain the many diverse symptoms.

It is possible that our knowledge of the stomach may not yet be complete. With the exception of the work done by Mr. Jefferson of Manchester, and reported at the Edinburgh meeting of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain, 1922, there has been no recent research work on stomach muscle. Its muscular mechanism is still more or less taken for granted.

What constitutes dilatation of the stomach and what is its clinical significance? We do not yet know the degree of dilatation which is the physiological normal of the stomach; it must vary with each individual. Radiography is only helpful when there are already gross pathological changes.

It is possible that in some individuals—the migrainous, for example—owing to muscular weakness, either inherited or acquired, the borderland between the two conditions may be a very narrow one, and the physiological may easily become the pathological. Accepting this as a possibility, the following scheme was drawn up for patients suffering from migraine, the endeavour being to maintain the stomach so far as possible in its normal physiological condition. The results have been most satisfactory. While patients are willing to submit to this routine they get no attacks of migraine and no sick headaches. The scheme is as follows:

I. Diet.—1. Exclude rigidly:

- (1) Cakes, scones, biscuits, pastry.
- (2) Steamed puddings, sponge puddings, trifles.
- (3) Green vegetables, including peas and beans.
- (4) Aerated drinks, including whisky and soda, and champagne; also fruit salts, sick hepatica, etc.

2. Allow any of the following:

Breakfast: Porridge, fish, eggs, bacon, chops, bread-and-butter or toast, marmalade, jam, tea or coffee.

Luncheon: Soup, fish, meat (of all kinds), potatoes, marrow, pumpkin, tomatoes, milk puddings, custards, junket, stewed fruits, baked apples, fresh fruit.

Afternoon Tea: Bread-and-butter, toast and butter, sandwiches, tea or coffee.

Dinner: Soup, fish, meat, poultry, potatoes, marrow, pumpkin, tomatoes, custards, jellies, fruit salads, ice-cream, fresh fruit, coffee.

II. *Medicine.*—During the first two weeks of treatment the following mixture is to be given three times a day, half an hour after meals, and then discontinued altogether:

R. Acid. hydrochlor. dil. m v to m x
Glycerin. m x
Aqua ad 3ss

As an aperient, cascara evacuant (P. D. and Co.) 1/2 to 1 drachm, water to 1/2 oz., should be given at night time when required, but not as a routine.

III. *Posture.*—The patient must sleep without a pillow, so that the head, neck, shoulders, trunk, and limbs are all on one level. Patients very quickly become accustomed to this position.

IV. *Exercise* in the open air and gradually increasing in amount. Walking is probably one of the best exercises and is available for all, whatever the condition or circumstances of the patient.

This method at least has this advantage, that it makes it possible to eliminate those cases of migraine which are due to dilatation of the stomach. It leaves, in my experience, very few cases for any other form of treatment. How long it will be necessary for those subject to migraine

to continue this routine I cannot say. While continuing the routine every effort should be made by means of tonics, good food, fresh air, but above all by exercise, to build the patient up physically.

It is probable that, with increased knowledge of the mechanism of the stomach muscle, we will understand more clearly the pathology of migraine, and understand better also how to maintain the stomach muscle in that stage of contraction which is its physiological normal.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

OPIUM POISONING AND PONTINE LESIONS.

THE record of Dr. Sydney Smith's interesting case of simulation of opium poisoning by an aneurysm of the basilar artery (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 7th, p. 994) may perhaps allow as a footnote a somewhat similar story.

An elderly woman, who lived alone, was found in bed and apparently unconscious by the charwoman who called in the morning by daily custom. The medical practitioner who was immediately summoned recognized a condition of profound coma with extremely contracted pupils, laboured respiration, and normal temperature. In addition, on a table at the side of the bed stood a phial of some two ounces capacity; it was empty and was labelled "laudanum." In these circumstances the practitioner not unnaturally decided to wash out the stomach, for the evidence, both clinical and circumstantial, clearly carried a suggestion of opium poisoning. The stomach contents, however, yielded no smell of laudanum, and later in the day an aggravation of the general condition and a temperature of 105° F. were judged to throw doubt on the original diagnosis. In the evening the patient died, and a *post-mortem* examination revealed a haemorrhage in the pons and fourth ventricle. Apart from the empty and labelled bottle there was no proof that the woman had taken laudanum, and certain other facts rendered this course unlikely.

Such an experience illustrates the ease with which a diagnosis may sometimes be handicapped, not helped, by external circumstances, and it emphasizes Dr. Smith's two points—namely: (1) that the clinical picture of pontine haemorrhage may closely imitate that of opium poisoning, and (2) that a high temperature as indicating a pontine lesion is of much value in the differential diagnosis. But, as the present record shows, and as seems also to have been the case in Dr. Smith's patient, the high temperature cannot be expected at the outset, and therefore there may well be a stage when a confident distinction between the two conditions may be difficult or even impossible. Add to this possibility an empty bottle labelled "laudanum" standing at the bedside, and most voices would surely be for the stomach-pump. Yet, as now appears, even here the majority might be wrong—perhaps not in practice but certainly in opinion.

London, W.

C. O. HAWTHORNE.

SURGICAL EMPHYSEMA DUE TO PARTURITION.

"SPONTANEOUS emphysema from rupture of a vomica, or even from rupture of the healthy lung in violent efforts, such as those of parturition, is a rare and curious affection." These words, from a footnote in the fourth edition of Holmes's *Surgery*, are my excuse for reporting the following case.

On May 20th I was called to attend a young and healthy primipara who was having frequent strong pains. By 10 a.m., the os being fully dilated but progress very slow, I decided to apply forceps. Chloroform was administered by my partner, and a large child delivered without undue difficulty. It weighed 9 lb. and was strong and healthy. At 7.30 p.m. the husband came and asked if I could give him a lotion as his wife's face and neck were swollen and painful. The following morning I found the neck and adjacent parts over the clavicles gave the characteristic crackling feeling of emphysema. By the end of a week the air had been absorbed with no bad symptoms. The patient could not remember feeling any pain in the chest during the labour.

As the quotation that heads this note is the only reference I can find in the literature at my disposal, I conclude that the condition is rare.

Goudhurst.

D'ARCY HARVEY, M.B.

SIMMINS APPEAL FUND.

SIR,—Herewith we have pleasure in enclosing the final list of donations to this fund, which has reached the very gratifying total of £1,315 6s. 4d., and is now closed.

The Committee which was formed to issue the appeal held several meetings and carefully discussed how best the money subscribed could be utilized. It was unanimously resolved that the interests of the children would be best served by spending the money entirely upon their education. A capital sum of £1,250 was accordingly paid to the Commercial Union Assurance Co., in return for which a series of policies for each of the two children has been issued, whereby for a period of ten years each child will receive a sum of £85 12s. 6d. per annum from the time it reaches the age of 9 years. After negotiations with the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund and with the kind co-operation of the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Newton Pitt, who has keenly interested himself in the matter, the Committee is happy to report that the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund has agreed to administer, in conjunction with Dr. Nabarro, the moneys payable under the said policies, and to apply the same, as and when received, for the education of the children. It is fortunate for the children that the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund is thus interested in them, because the members of the Ladies' Guild will no doubt also help the relatives to look after their well-being. Of the balance of the money collected—namely, £65 6s. 4d.—the sum of £3 3s. has been paid in connexion with the legal expenses incurred by the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, leaving a sum of £62 3s. 4d., which has been handed over to the relatives.

In conclusion we should like to add that we are very grateful to all those ladies and gentlemen, both in and out of the profession, who have so kindly interested themselves in the case, either by contributing to the fund or by their offers of adoption. In particular we would thank Mr. Herbert Semon and Mr. James Stobart, who were able to secure for the fund no less a sum than £106 14s. and £31 15s. from members of the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's respectively. Mention should also be made of the generous donations received from the past and present members of Dr. Simmins's old schools at Guy's and Westminster. Our thanks are also due to you, Sir, for the generous manner in which you have given your valuable space to our correspondence, for without your co-operation the necessary publicity could not have been given to this deserving case.

Finally, we are of opinion that the case illustrates forcibly the importance of young practitioners making some provision for their dependants in the event of death, by joining some society, such as the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund or the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. A reminder to this effect in your JOURNAL, perhaps in the Educational Number each year, might be opportune.—We are, etc.,

W. HALE-WHITE, *Chairman*,
H. C. SEMON, *Treasurer*,
DAVID NABARRO, *Secretary*,
of the Appeal Committee.

London, W.1, June 16th.

Final List of Subscriptions to the Simmins Appeal Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Anon (Amara, Mesopotamia) ...	10	0	0
H. R. Leach ...	10	0	0
J. B. Smith ...	3	3	0
Dr. Petrie ...	2	12	6
Cash ...	2	2	0
J. B. Russell ...	1	1	0

The Services.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following have been appointed honorary physicians to the King: Colonel H. J. K. Bamfield, D.S.O., vice Major-General Sir Courtenay C. Manifold, K.C.B., C.M.G. (ret.); Colonel J. H. McDonald, vice Major-General C. H. Bowle-Evans, C.M.G., C.B.E. (ret.); Lieut.-Colonel A. Hooton, C.I.E., vice Major-General W. E. Jennings (ret.).

The following have been appointed honorary surgeons to the King: Colonel F. Wall, C.M.G., vice Colonel W. G. Pridmore, C.M.G. (ret.); Colonel P. Dee, vice Colonel H. A. Smith, C.I.E. (ret.); Major-General T. H. Symons, O.B.E., vice Major-General Sir Gerald G. Giffard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (ret.).

KURDISTAN OPERATIONS.

MENTIONS IN DISPATCHES.

The names of the following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been brought to notice for distinguished service rendered during the operations in Kurdistan, February 15th to June 19th, 1923, by Air Marshal Sir John Maitland Salmon, commanding British Forces in Iraq, in a dispatch dated June 21st, 1923: Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Roch, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., and Captain E. H. W. Elkington.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Deputy Inspector-General Archibald McKinlay, R.N.(ret.), died suddenly at Southsea on May 17th. He was educated in the School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and took the L.R.C.S.I. in 1872 and the L.K.Q.C.P. in 1873. He entered the navy as surgeon in March, 1874, and in the following January was appointed to H.M.S. *Nymphæ*, on the Australian station. In 1880 he joined the gunboat *Mosquito*, then in China, and in this vessel served in the Egyptian war of 1882, receiving the medal and the Khedive's bronze star. He became staff surgeon in 1886 and fleet surgeon in 1891, retiring in November, 1905, with an honorary step as D.I.G. His latest post was that of senior medical officer at Sheerness Depot and Dockyard. During the late war he was engaged on prisoner-of-war work at Portsmouth.

Major Harry Stewart Hutchison, I.M.S.(ret.), died on March 24th, aged 40. He was born on May 8th, 1883, and was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated B.Sc. in 1904, M.B. and Ch.B. in 1905, and M.D. with honours and a gold medal for his thesis, in 1919. After serving as house-physician and house-surgeon in the Glasgow Western Infirmary, he entered the I.M.S. in 1906, became major in 1917, and retired last July. He had held the post of professor of physiology and hygiene in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

CONVOCATION on June 3rd approved the reappointment of Dr. E. W. Ainley Walker, Fellow of University College, as Dean of the Medical School. On the motion of Sir Archibald Garrod, Regius professor of medicine, Congregation approved a proposal to lend £4,000 from the special reserve fund for the extension of the Department of Human Anatomy, in order to house the Rolleston osteological collection and to provide laboratories for the instruction of students in physical anthropology.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on June 13th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—A. G. G. Thompson, T. Brushfield, M. B. R. Swann.
M.B., B.Ch.—J. C. Davies, N. Garrard.

Sir Jerem'ah Colman's gift of £2,000 (announced at the opening ceremony on May 9th, 1924) for a library for the School of Biochemistry was gratefully accepted, and the Vice-Chancellor was asked to convey to the donor the thanks of the University. It was decided that of this amount £500 should be expended on the purchase of the existing library books, the balance being invested in trustee securities and kept intact, the income therefrom being devoted to the maintenance of the library and the provision of scientific journals and their binding; also that the gift be known as "The Colman Library."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Final Examination for M.B., B.S.

In the list of successful candidates published on June 7th (p. 1024) the fact that the University medal was awarded to Dorothy Gibson, a student of the London Hospital, was accidentally omitted.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

DR. JOSEPH THEODORE WIGHAM, for many years assistant to the professor of pathology in the University of Dublin, has been appointed to succeed the late Professor O'Sullivan as professor of pathology in the University.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

An ordinary Council meeting was held on June 12th, when the President, Sir John Bland-Sutton, was in the chair.

Professor Arthur Robin-on of Edinburgh was introduced and admitted a Fellow of the College.

The late Professor Shattock.

The death of Professor S. G. Shattock, at the age of 71, was reported, and a vote of condolence was passed in the following terms:

"The Council hereby express their regret at the death of Professor S. G. Shattock and their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Shattock and the members of her family in their bereavement. In so doing the Council desire to place on record their high appreciation of Professor Shattock's services to the College as Pathological Curator of the Museum during twenty-seven years, and they believe that the great collection of pathological specimens to which he devoted such care and attention will stand as a lasting memorial of his skill and knowledge. His wide experience, sound judgement, and accuracy of observation made him pre-eminent as a surgical pathologist in this country, and his loss will be greatly felt, not only at this College, but also by many members of the profession who sought his advice and opinion."

Diploma of Fellowship.

At the recent Final Fellowship Examination ninety-six candidates presented themselves, of whom twenty-four were approved. Four of the successful candidates (Messrs. A. J. Gardham, J. P. Hosford, L. F. O'Shaughnessy, and F. H. Scotson), not having yet attained the requisite age, will receive the diploma at a later date. The diploma was conferred upon the following twenty candidates:

W. S. Adams (Birmingham and London), E. P. Brockman (Cambridge and St. Thomas's), D. Chamberlain (Leeds), C. A. Horder (St. Bartholomew's), P. J. Jory (St. Bartholomew's), C. A. King (Otago), R. C. B. Ledlie (Guy's), R. C. B. Macrae (Edinburgh and London), Ida C. Mann (Royal Free and St. Mary's), A. E. Park (Otago and London), V. L. Parmar (Bombay and Guy's), C. V. Patrick (Cambridge and St. Thomas's), G. H. Pfeiffer (Sydney, Middlesex, and Guy's), Esther Rickards (St. Mary's), A. Seddon (Liverpool and London), H. G. Taylor (Cambridge and St. George's), A. H. C. Visick (St. Bartholomew's), W. R. Williams (Liverpool), E. F. Wilson (Guy's).

Board of Examiners.

The following were elected members of the Board of Examiners for the ensuing year for the Fellowship:

Anatomy.—W. F. Haslam, W. Wright, F. G. Parsons, W. E. Le Gros Clark. *Physiology.*—J. Mellanby, D. de Souza, Ffrangcon Roberts, J. B. Leithes.

The following were elected examiners under the Conjoint Examining Board in England for the ensuing year:

Elementary Biology.—T. W. Shore, J. P. Hill. *Anatomy.*—D. Hepburn, H. A. Harris, O. S. Hillman. *Physiology.*—C. A. Lovatt Evans, G. A. Buckmaster. *Midwifery.*—C. H. Roberts, Eardley L. Holland, D. W. Roy, H. B. Whitehouse. *Diploma in Public Health.*—R. T. Hewlett, F. J. Stevens. *Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Bacteriology).*—H. B. G. Newham. *(Diseases and Hygiene of Tropics).*—G. C. Low. *Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.*—Sir J. H. Parsons, H. W. Lyle, Malcolm L. Hepburn. *Diploma in Psychological Medicine.*—Sir F. Mott. *Diploma in Laryngology and Otology.*—H. Tilley, A. H. Cheadle, H. J. Marriage.

Appointment of Representatives.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan was re-elected to represent the College on the Court of Governors of the University of Sheffield.

Sir D'Arcy Power was nominated as representative of the College on the Council of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

Presentation.

The President reported that Miss Marshall had presented to the College a silver tea-tray of the date 1798 in memory of her father, the late Mr. John Marshall, President of the College in 1833.

Obituary.**RICHARD EMMETT, M.D.,**
Portsmouth.

WE regret to announce the sudden death, on June 8th, of Dr. Richard Emmett, a very well known and highly respected general practitioner of Portsmouth. He had seen several patients on the morning of his death, and sat as a magistrate at the Portsmouth Police Court on the previous day.

Richard Emmett was born at Plymouth in 1857, and, although he became part of the public life of Portsmouth, always kept a warm corner in his heart for his native county of Devon. He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, and obtained the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and L.S.A. diplomas in 1885, and soon afterwards began practice in North End, Portsmouth. In 1901 he obtained the M.D. degree of Durham University. Amidst the claims of a large practice Dr. Emmett found time for public work in many directions. For many years he was a member of the Portsmouth Town Council and for five years a member of the board of guardians; he was made a justice of the peace for the borough in 1915. For over twenty years he had been medical officer to the local post office staff and medical referee to the Portsmouth Corporation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In 1906 the Portsmouth Division of the British Medical Association elected him its chairman, and he took an active part in the Annual Meetings of 1899 and 1923. When the war broke out he was a major in the Hants Fortress, R.E., but shortly afterwards he was transferred to the R.A.M.C.(T.F.), with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and acted as senior medical officer in the Portsmouth district from 1914 to 1919. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration and retired with a disability pension. For more than thirty years Dr. Emmett was a leading figure in the political life of Portsmouth. He had been president of the local Liberal Unionist Association, and on its amalgamation with the Conservative party he became deputy chairman of the new association.

His elder son, Dr. Roger Emmett, who served with the rank of captain in the Territorial R.E., joined him in practice three years ago. His younger son, Flight Sub-lieutenant C. W. Emmett, R.N.A.S., was killed on

active service in 1917. The funeral service, on June 12th, at St. Stephen's Church, Buckland, was attended by a very large congregation, including the mayor and most of Dr. Emmett's fellow magistrates, many of his professional colleagues, and representatives of public bodies. Among the leading medical men present were Mr. Charles P. Childe, President of the British Medical Association; Dr. Lockhart Stephens, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Southern Branch; the chairman (Dr. Montague Way) and the honorary secretary (Dr. Davis Taylor) of the Portsmouth Division.

Mr. HAROLD BURROWS, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., writes: By the death of Richard Emmett Portsmouth has lost one of its representative medical practitioners. Commencing practice there in 1885, Dr. Emmett speedily found professional success and held numerous appointments. But he never allowed his mind to be shut in by the daily routine of professional duty. His was a wide and restless vision, an unobtrusive but sustained energy. He was a part of the stream of life—not mere flotsam upon its surface. His interests were numerous, and he neglected none with which his name might be connected. As a committee man he was seldom an absentee and never a sheep. Of necessity one of his nature cannot expect a long life. Dr. Emmett's death was the breakdown of a fine piece of machinery worn out by overmuch use; and the years that he has lost will show a debt which is owed to him by his fellow citizens. As an example of Emmett's interest in local affairs may be mentioned an action of his in connexion with the Poor Law infirmary. At one time there were no trained nurses in that institution, which suffered from other drawbacks. Emmett resolved to make a start with some improvements. He contested an election, was successful, and as a member of the board of guardians had the satisfaction of helping through several important reforms, including the provision of trained nurses, which have gone far to make a fine up-to-date hospital out of an old-fashioned workhouse infirmary. For twenty years Emmett was a member of the Portsmouth Town Council; for a still longer period he was on the committee of management of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital. He was a keen Territorial, and never missed a camp attendance. Of all his external and non-professional interests, politics probably came first. Latterly, in spite of repeated anginal attacks, which he bore with perfect philosophical resignation, Emmett continued his professional work, though much of the labour had been taken off his shoulders by his son, another St. George's man, who had recently joined him in practice. The sympathy of a large circle of friends will be extended to the widow, to "young doctor Emmett," and to the three daughters of the deceased.

Dr. M. ASTON KEY (Southsea) sends the following appreciation: Dr. Emmett's sudden death has removed one who will be much missed in many circles in Portsmouth and its neighbourhood. I first met him some twenty-five years ago, and during the last two years of the war we worked together at a military hospital. As a senior member of our profession, a magistrate, a councillor, a guardian, and a leading Conservative in Portsmouth, his career had given him a wide outlook in life, which, combined with a keen sense of humour, made him delightful to work with. No one would have guessed from his cheery manner that he was enduring a long martyrdom of aural tinnitus, varying in degree but ever present. A kindlier or more genial colleague one could never meet.

The death is announced, after a long illness, of Dr. MATTHEW B. SMITH of Stroud, at the early age of 37. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated B.Sc. in 1907 and M.B., Ch.B. in 1909. Prior to the war he practised in Birmingham, where he held the post of medical officer to the Birmingham Union Infirmary; he removed to Stroud about five years ago, succeeding to the practice of the late Dr. H. M. Crosby, which he greatly developed. He was assistant honorary surgeon to the Stroud General Hospital. Overwork and mental strain during the last epidemic of influenza in Stroud led to a breakdown in his health. Dr. Smith, who was a member of the Gloucestershire Branch of the British Medical Association, is survived by his widow and two young children.

Dr. PATRICK BLACK, who died in St. Mary's Hospital, London, on May 25th, aged 43, was a grandson of Dr. Patrick Black, physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who succeeded Sir James Paget as warden of the College in 1851. From Rugby he went to Caius College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1901. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital he obtained the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas in 1906, and became house-physician to Sir Norman Moore. He held other junior posts at St. Bartholomew's, and practised for a time near Surbiton. Soon after the outbreak of the war he took a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. and saw much active service on various fronts. In 1920 the King of Serbia conferred on him the Order of St. Sava, fourth class. Patrick Black was a man of unusual ability, who for one reason or another never did himself justice, either in the examination room or in his profession. As Sir Norman Moore wrote of his grandfather and namesake: "He had considerable ability and power of observation, but in medicine and in other subjects found scepticism the least toilsome way out of difficult problems." A keen insight into character and a witty turn of phrase made him a most entertaining companion, so much so that Patrick Black's sayings became household words in the mouths of his contemporaries. He is remembered by many friends in many parts of the world as one of the outstanding personalities of their time.

We note, with great regret, the announcement of the death, on June 15th, of Miss FAY LANKESTER, at the age of 78. She was the eldest child of the late Dr. Edwin Lankester, F.R.S., coroner for Central Middlesex, and the sister of Sir E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S. She was the moving spirit in the National Health Society, of which she had been secretary for many years.

Medical News.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT will distribute the prizes at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School on Friday next, June 27th, at 3.30 p.m.

A DINNER of the Cambridge Graduates' Medical Club will be held on Friday, June 27th, at 7.45 p.m., at Cambridge, in the hall of Trinity College. Last summer a most successful gathering was held at Caius College, with the Master, Sir H. K. Anderson, in the chair. This year it is hoped that Sir Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physic, will take the chair. The honorary secretaries of the club are Mr. W. H. C. Romanis, 31, Harley Street, and Mr. R. M. Vick, 152, Harley Street, W.1, to whom communications should be sent. Members are asked to arrange accommodation for the night for themselves in their own colleges.

THE Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association, while it has no fresh work to announce for the coming week, draws the attention of post-graduates to several courses arranged for July and August, of which brief particulars were given in this column last week (p. 1077). Copies of the syllabus of these courses and particulars regarding fees, etc., can be obtained from the secretary to the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE annual meeting of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association will be held at the house of the British Medical Association, 429, Strand, on Thursday, June 26th, at 3 p.m., when Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., will deliver his presidential address.

THE Right Hon. Edward Wood, M.P. (sometime President of the Board of Education), will receive the new Fellows and the scholars, medallists, and prizemen of University College, London, at an assembly of the College faculties on July 3rd, at 3 p.m. He will deliver an address, and afterwards the students will give a concert in the botanical theatre. The new anatomy and physiology buildings, the engineering extension, the school of architecture, the libraries, museums, and laboratories, and Professor Petrie's exhibition of recent discoveries of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt will be open for inspection during the afternoon.

THE Executive Committee of the Invalid Children's Aid Association has issued invitations to a garden party, to be held to-day (Saturday, June 21st), at 4 p.m., at its new Convalescent Home for Children suffering from rheumatic affections of the heart, at Kurandai, Hartfield, Sussex. Short speeches explaining the objects of the home will be given by Sir John Broadbent, Bt., M.D., and Dr. F. J. Poynton.

AN annual prize of £50 and a medal given by Sir Robert Jones is offered by the British Orthopaedic Association for the best essay on a selected subject in orthopaedic surgery. The prize is open to all members of the Orthopaedic Association. The subject for 1924 is the diagnosis, treatment, and end-results of tuberculous disease of the hip-joint. Essays must reach the honorary secretary, Mr. R. C. Elmslie, 1A, Portland Place, London, W.1, by December 31st, 1924. The subject of the essay for 1925 is the classification and differential diagnosis of the different forms of arthritis. Essays in competition for this must be received by December 31st, 1925.

THE Minister of Health has suggested to the Home Secretary that midwives should be exempted from jury service, and the Home Secretary has issued a letter to under-sheriffs suggesting that as an administrative measure no woman should be summoned to serve on a jury who supplies evidence that she is a certified midwife and has given notice to the local supervising authority—namely, the county or county borough council—of her intention to practise as such. The Home Secretary considers that the nature of the work done by certified midwives gives them a claim for special consideration higher than that of any other section of the community not already exempted by law from liability to jury service. Legislation on the subject will be introduced as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself.

THE Anti-Prohibition League will hold a congress in London on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The Earl of Birkenhead will take the chair at the opening meeting at the Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, June 24th, and meetings of the sections—clerical, medical, and general—will be held in the afternoon. Further particulars can be obtained from the secretary of the league, 35, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

AT a largely attended conference of representatives from the various hospitals in Liverpool, held at the Town Hall on June 13th, a discussion took place on the question of establishing a scheme for public voluntary subscriptions to the hospitals of the city. The Sheffield scheme was discussed, and a resolution was adopted unanimously expressing the opinion that some contributory scheme, with all necessary safeguards as regards the admission of those who are necessitous and require medical treatment, would be of advantage to the voluntary hospitals. The Lord Mayor was requested to take such steps as he considers desirable to carry out this resolution.

THE Corporation of Harrogate has issued two pamphlets—one describing the various springs and baths, the other, illustrated by pencil sketches, setting out the advantages of Harrogate as a residential and educational centre, and giving some account of excursions which may be made from it to various places of interest, including Fountains, Bolton, Byland, and Rievaulx Abbeys. During the Annual Meeting at Bradford members of the British Medical Association will have opportunities of visiting Harrogate and the surrounding country, and arrangements have been made for the accommodation of considerable numbers in hotels and boarding-houses at Harrogate.

ON the occasion of the seventh centenary of the University of Naples the leading Italian medical journal, *La Riforma Medica*, devoted its issues of May 12th and 19th to the history of the University and medical school of Naples.

THE first centenary of the medico-physical academy of Florence was celebrated on May 15th.

A SPECIAL post-graduate course in ophthalmology will be held at the Bristol Eye Hospital, under the auspices of the University of Bristol, from Monday, June 23rd, to Friday, June 27th, inclusive. Lectures will be given at 10 a.m. on each day and demonstrations of cases will commence at 2.30 p.m. The fee for the course is one guinea. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Post-Graduate Medical Studies, Pathological Department, Bristol University.

THE University of Chicago has conferred the Rosenberg medal upon Dr. Frederick G. Banting of Toronto. This medal is awarded annually by the university to the person conferring the greatest benefit upon humanity.

THE fourth conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis will be held at Lausanne next August. On August 5th Professor Calmette of Paris will introduce a discussion on the question whether there are saprophytic varieties of Koch's bacillus which can become virulent tubercle bacilli; on August 6th Professor Léon Bernard of Paris will speak on prophylaxis in childhood against tuberculosis; on August 7th a discussion will be opened by Sir Robert Philip of Edinburgh on the effects of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in reducing the mortality from tuberculosis in different countries. A tour occupying about eight days will be made to the principal antituberculosis centres in Switzerland. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

DR. E. W. G. MASTERMAN, who was in the chair at the annual meeting of the Lebanon Mental Hospital, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, said that much advantage had been derived from the recent visit to this country of the director, Dr. Watson Smith. The hospital had been in existence at Asfuriyeh, Beyrout, Syria, for twenty-five years, and Dr. Watson Smith had worked there with extraordinary zeal and devotion for fifteen. He was anxious that teaching and the pathological side should be developed and that the opportunities the hospital afforded should be used for research. He was already giving instructions to students of the American University at Beyrout. A satisfactory feature of the year's work was that the boring for water had been successful; it was hoped in consequence to establish a home farm, which would render the hospital in part self-supporting. Mr. Herbert Catford said that Beyrout was developing rapidly as the starting-point for the overland route to Bagdad, and was within eleven hours from Jerusalem by motor car. It had now quite a large number of students from Mesopotamia; the School of Medicine had about 100. The director's report was adopted on the motion of Dr. R. Percy Smith, and Mr. Peter Bartleman, head attendant at Asfuriyeh, said that there was no longer any difficulty in obtaining male and female nurses from the country around. Copies of the report can be obtained from the secretary, Lebanon Hospital Office, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

AN extensive epidemic of small-pox is now prevalent in Copenhagen.

A FREE post-graduate course on tuberculosis, organized by the Davos Medical Club, will be held at Davos from August 17th to 24th. Names and addresses of those desiring to attend the course should be sent to the Kommission des Aerztlichen Ferienkurses Davos before August 1st.

THE late Mr. Emil Teichman, of Chislehurst, has bequeathed, among other charitable gifts, £2,000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in remembrance of his son Oskar (Dr. O. Teichman, D.S.O., M.C.) student days.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

THE telephone number of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is Gerrard 2630 (Internal Exchange). The telegraphic addresses are:

EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, *Aitiology Westrand, London.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (Advertisements, etc.), *Articulate Westrand, London.*

MEDICAL SECRETARY, *Mediscera Westrand, London.*

The address of the Irish Office of the British Medical Association is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin (telegrams: *Bacillus, Dublin*; telephone 4737, Dublin), and of the Scottish Office, 6 Rutland Square, Edinburgh (telegrams: *Associate, Edinburgh*; telephone, 4361, Central).

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

INCOME TAX.

Cost of Locumtenent.

"D. M. M." inquires what is allowable as a deduction (a) where the locumtenent's charge is £7 7s. a week and keep of himself and wife, and (b) where the charge is £40 a month and keep.

* * The amount allowable is the actual out-of-pocket expenditure—that is, the amount of the cash payment *plus* the additional expense of housekeeping, etc.—caused by the maintenance in the household of the locumtenent and his wife if her maintenance was part of the bargain.

Housekeeper.

"C." and his wife are working a practice together; as the wife is fully occupied in professional work they have to employ a working cook-housekeeper. He asks if he can claim to deduct as a professional expense any portion of the wages and keep of the housekeeper.

* * We fear there is no legal ground for the deduction. The expense is not incurred in carrying on the practice, but in order to set the wife free to carry it on. There is an old case (*Bowers v. Harding*) where a similar expense was claimed and refused; the persons concerned were employed as schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and were assessed under Schedule E. That case is not strictly in point where liability is under Schedule D, but the same principle would probably be applied by the courts to an analogous case.

Cash Receipts Basis.

"QUERCUS" started practice in August, 1919, and has been assessed on the cash receipt basis. The inspector of taxes now proposes to add to the profits of the last completed year the amount of the uncollected book debts.

* * It is impossible to affirm that the cash receipt basis is suitable during the early years of a new practice, when the

receipts do not indicate the full earnings of the year; it is only when the amount of the outstanding book debts remains more or less constant that the cash receipts can fairly be taken to be equivalent to the gross "income"—received or due—liable to assessment. "Quercus" is in this difficulty, therefore, that the assessments for 1920-21 and the following years were apparently below his full liability. The inspector is not technically correct in adding the accumulated debts to a single year; they should, strictly, be spread over the whole period from August, 1919, onward, but "Quercus" might very likely be more seriously affected if this were done. We advise him, therefore, to make as reasonable a settlement as he can with the inspector, admitting that in the special circumstances some adjustment may be justified, but claiming (a) that the probable value and not the actual amount of the uncollected debts be added, and (b) that the adjustment having been made and the practice fully started the cash receipt basis will be suitable in future years.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

PATHOLOGY OF CANCER.

DR. A. S. MCNEIL (Liverpool) writes to suggest that cancer may be an undisciplined growth of cells free from the guiding influence of trophic neurons which have become destroyed by chronic irritation or possibly bacterial agencies (or both), and, further, that something might be done in cancer cases by removing as far as possible the diseased cells (as is done now), and also transplanting or grafting portions of nerves from other spinal segments or cranial centres (as the case may be) into the nerves going to the diseased area, with the idea of bringing the cells of the area under control again by means of new trophic fibres. Many tumour tissues are very similar to those of foetal tissues, and pieces of foetal tissue live indefinitely and proliferate enormously if kept in suitable saline fluids at body temperature and free from micro-organisms. Dr. McNeil suggests that a growing cancer is almost analogous to this extracorporeal growth *in vitro*, as the control of the trophic nervous has been lost, and that a cancer might go on also indefinitely if the tumour did not either interfere with other organs and stop vital processes and so its own maintenance, or get infected by micro-organisms and cause death indirectly.

THE MEDICAL GOLFING SOCIETY.

THE annual summer meeting of the Medical Golfing Society was held, by kind permission, at the Sunningdale Golf Club on June 12th. In spite of the bad weather 77 members, out of 83 who had entered, took part in the tournament. All play was on the old course. The arrangements for the accommodation of the society were excellent, and competitors were very grateful to Sunningdale for a most enjoyable day. Results were as follows:

Lancet Cup.—H. Gardiner-Hill (scratch)—1 up (score 78).

Henry Morris Cup.—W. R. Bristow (4)—2 up.

Class I.—First: E. Ravensworth Hart (9)—all square. Second: C. E. Finny (7)—1 down. Best last nine holes: Sir R. Cruise (2), W. H. Lamplough (1)—1 up.

Class II.—First: Murray Thomson (10)—all square. Second: G. Norman (10), C. Gregory (15)—2 down. Best last nine holes: L. Lack (13), J. Bright Banister (18)—all square.

Foursomes.—The following three couples tied for first place at 3 down: E. R. Hart (9) and H. W. Carson (15); G. Sutherland (8) and B. Hamilton (12); M. Page (5) and W. R. Bristow (4).

A WARNING.

DR. P. MANSON-BAHR (London, W.) writes: On Saturday, June 7th, a man representing himself to be a doctor called at my house shortly before 1 p.m., about one hour after I had left it for the country, and demanded one of my microscopes out of my laboratory. He appeared to be familiar with the instruments I had and the location of my laboratory. He appeared also to be conversant with my movements, and said I had promised to lend him the instrument over the week-end. Luckily the maid did not give it up.

DISCLAIMERS.

MR. H. L. HARDY GREER (Belfast) wishes to dissociate himself from a biographical sketch which appeared in a recent issue of a Belfast newspaper without his authority or consent.

DR. C. G. LOWRY, professor of midwifery, Queen's University, Belfast, also writes to disclaim all responsibility for a photograph and biographical sketch of himself which recently appeared in a local paper. It was published without his knowledge or consent.

DR. J. A. SMYTH (Belfast) desires to dissociate himself entirely from a biographical sketch published in a recent issue of a Belfast paper, and wishes it to be known that it appeared without either his knowledge or consent.

VACANCIES.

NOTIFICATIONS of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 27, 23, 29, 32, and 33 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenencies at pages 30, 31, and 32.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears in the *Supplement* at page 295.