

leucocyte count was 13,000; blood urea-nitrogen 43 mg. in 100 c.cm. Each day one or more rigors occurred and mental confusion developed. The temperature ranged from 97° to 103°, and apart from a short rally on January 8th exhaustion increased till death on January 12th, nineteen days after the injury.

Necropsy.

A necropsy, conducted by Dr. F. M. Milne, showed a closed tear along the right wall of the vagina, with softening, but no pus in the paravaginal tissue; a dark thrombosed vein crossed the back of the uterus to the left side, where it passed upwards to the brim of the pelvis; the left ilio-psoas muscle was purple-red in colour, in marked contrast to that on the right, and on section showed an appearance suggestive of gas formation to a slight degree. The liver was congested, but there was no abscess, no obstruction to flow of bile, and no gall stones; the spleen was enlarged; the lungs showed hypostatic congestion; kidneys were congested. The organs were otherwise normal.

Professor W. J. Tulloch examined the spleen and left psoas muscle bacteriologically, and reported in the muscle *B. welchii* and streptococci, both of which developed well in anaerobic culture; in the spleen were streptococci and Gram-negative bacilli; the latter were believed to be contaminants, but the former were "undoubtedly evidence of ante-mortem infection." With regard to the finding of *B. welchii* in the psoas muscle, it was thought that this might have been merely a post-mortem contamination, but "having regard to the condition of that area of muscle, it is quite possible that infection with that organism played a part in the pathology of the case."

My thanks are due to Dr. R. C. Buist for advice and for permission to publish the case, and to Dr. F. M. Milne and Professor W. J. Tulloch for their assistance.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

BULLET EMBEDDED IN TONGUE.

THE following case, which we believe to be unique, seems worthy of record. We shall be glad to learn from readers whether similar cases have been recorded before.

A soldier came into the hospital one day complaining of a lump in his tongue, which on examination proved to be firm and hard. The tumour was oblong in shape, with its longitudinal diameter in line with the right lingual artery. A little nearer the tip of the dorsum there was a small fistula from which pus oozed when the tumour was palpated. He gave a history of having been wounded in the recent fighting between the Chili and Fengtien forces, and a scar mark on his right upper lip bore testimony to our suspicion that the tumour may have been caused by a foreign body, which had become embedded and caused the sinus formation. He was operated upon, when a bullet was extracted. Had the latter penetrated a little further the lingual artery would have been injured.

P. K. LIANG,
C. H. LEI,
P. T. LIANG.

London Mission Hospital, Tientsin.

CYSTIC HYGROMA OF CHEST.

THE following case of cystic hygroma is reported on account of the unusual situation of the tumour and of its general interest.

A female baby, aged 6 weeks, was brought to the out-patient department of the Ingham Infirmary, South Shields, on March 23rd, with a large lump on the right side of the chest. The mother stated that it was present at birth, being then about as large as a hen's egg, and that it had got gradually bigger up to 5 weeks, and then commenced to increase rapidly in size. The tumour, the size of a Tangerine orange, was situated above and to the right of the right nipple. It was rounded, and not lobulated, and felt like a large cyst. There was no fluid thrill. It could be freely moved in the direction of the muscle fibres, but only slightly across them; it appeared, however, to be quite free in the subcutaneous tissue. The overlying skin was not adherent and was almost normal; there was no dimpling and only a suggestion of glazing. On the postero-lateral aspect of the right arm just above the elbow was a diffuse lobulated lipoma-like swelling, which the mother stated was also present at birth, but had not increased in size.

When I saw the child again, a few days later, the tumour had increased to the size of an ordinary orange. The overlying skin was now definitely glazed, and bluish in colour, but the tumour retained its former characteristics. It was thought to be some

type of degeneration cyst into which there had been haemorrhage, and removal was advised.

The child was admitted to the infirmary, and on March 27th Dr. Hamilton operated. The overlying skin was removed with the tumour, which was dissected out entire with some difficulty, as it was adherent to both the fascia and to the pectoralis major muscle, a small portion of which had to be removed. A small drain was introduced and the wound closed. Serum continued to escape for a day or two. The mass on the arm was not removed. The tumour consisted of a large central cyst with thick walls, and several small surrounding cysts. It was sent complete to the Clinical Research Association for examination. The following is the report:

"The section shows an extensive cystic hygroma, with evidence of continuous addition and haemorrhage. The walls are of granulation tissue, and the small cysts contain serum and lymph. Probably there was some abnormality of the blood vessels as well as of the lymphatic channels. There is no evidence of new growth."

The child was discharged on April 8th quite healed and in good condition.

I am indebted to Dr. Hamilton for permission to publish this case.

H. VERNON INGRAM, M.B., B.S. Durh.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
House-Surgeon, Ingham Infirmary,
South Shields.

POST-MORTEM CAESAREAN SECTION: A LIVING CHILD.

On February 21st Mrs. S., a Khasi patient, was admitted at about 11 a.m. in an unconscious state. She was immediately placed upon an out-patient examining couch and I was summoned without delay. I found her in her first and final eclamptic fit. There was marked oedema of the legs, for which she had not sought any treatment as, according to her husband, a similar swelling had not caused her any trouble either prior to, or at the time of, her three previous confinements. Before any treatment could be undertaken she collapsed quite suddenly and died about three minutes after admission. Examination showed that she was at about term, and that the child was still alive. Death was so rapid and unexpected that two minutes or more were spent in making quite certain that it was actual and not apparent. It must have been about seven minutes after death before a very hasty Caesarean section was performed. An apparently lifeless full-time male child was delivered. Artificial respiration was undertaken with great energy and efficiency by the two European sisters attached to the hospital, and they were well assisted by the Indian nurses under training. Before the operation wound had been hastily approximated the child was crying. He had a number of slight fits during the first twenty-four hours, but has since done very well, and as I write—sixteen days later—is making excellent progress.

H. GORDON ROBERTS, M.D.,
Ch.B. Liverp.
Khasi Hills Welsh Mission Hospital,
Shillong, Assam.

TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS THROUGHOUT PREGNANCY.

MANY syphilologists believe that once a woman has been infected with syphilis she should be treated throughout every subsequent pregnancy; but contrary views are held by some medical practitioners, who are supported in their opinion by the publication of cases in which one course of antisyphilitic treatment of an infected mother has been followed by a series of healthy children. The following case seems worth recording as it demonstrates the fact that even extensive past treatment will not necessarily prevent congenital infection.

A woman, aged 18, reported at a clinic in May, 1922, with lip chancre and papular syphilide; the Wassermann test of the blood was positive. She received, in addition to heavy dosage of mercury and iodides by the mouth, thirty-three intravenous injections of "914," totalling 17.5 grams, between May, 1922, and March, 1924. During that period the blood had been alternately negative and positive. It was considered to be a case of arsenic-fast spirochaetosis, likely to have benefited by the administration of bismuth. Menstruation ceased in February, 1924, and she consulted her medical attendant, who advised her to cease treatment during pregnancy. An apparently healthy child was born at term, but a month later snuffles and then anal condylomata appeared. The mother, on examination two months after confinement, was found to have large papular lesions on one labium majus from which *Spirochaeta pallidum* was obtained.

Glasgow.

ROBERT FORGAN.

June 21st, 1916, and received the C.B. in 1916 and the K.C.M.G. in 1917. He was also a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He retired in February, 1920. In 1884 he married Mary Augusta, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Wainwright, R.N.

Colonel James Alexander Black, Bengal Medical Service, died on March 27th at Marseilles, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Caledonia*, on his way home, aged 54. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Black, Professor of Humanity (Latin) at Aberdeen, and was educated in that university, where he graduated M.A. in 1890, and M.B., C.M. in 1894. He entered the I.M.S. as surgeon lieutenant in January, 1896, and, after seven years' military service, entered the chemical department as a probationer. In October, 1904, he was appointed chemical examiner to the Government of Bengal and professor of chemistry in Calcutta University, and in 1910 was transferred to the same posts in the Punjab University at Lahore. He was promoted to colonel on October 27th, 1923, when he was posted as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Brigade Surgeon Ignatius McDonogh O'Farrell, R.A.M.C.(ret.), died in Jersey on March 11th. He was born at Philadelphia on June 16th, 1837, and educated in Dublin, taking the L.R.C.S.I. and L.Q.C.P. in 1860, and subsequently the F.R.C.S.I. He entered the army as assistant surgeon in 1862, became brigade surgeon in 1889, and retired in 1892. For a short time he held a post on the retired list at Leicester in 1897. As a regimental medical officer he served in the 108th Foot and the Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Fullam Weston, R.A.M.C.(ret.), died of heart failure in London on April 10th, aged 48. He was the son of Major A. Weston, late 5th Lancers: he was educated at St. George's and took the L.S.A. in 1899. He entered the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant in April, 1900, became lieutenant-colonel in December, 1917, and retired in December, 1920. He served in the recent great war.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE Regius Professor of Physic, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., a former Fellow of the College, has been elected a Fellow of St. John's.

At a congregation held on April 24th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—C. A. Horder.

B.CHIR.—G. B. Tait, K. E. Harris, C. McC. Jones.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

D.P.H. (*Old Regulations*): *J. A. Charles, D. C. de Fonseca, G. K. Fulton, S. M. Hattersley, H. A. Sandiford, A. J. Smyth.

* Distinguished in the principles of hygiene and in the application of sanitary science.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.—*Part I (Physics and Electrotechnics)*: Elizabeth M. Bird, J. F. Bromley, E. H. P. Cave, Margaret R. Clark, Beatrice L. Collins, W. G. Fothergill, E. D. Gray, J. L. A. Grout, A. O. Jacob, P. H. Jhangiani, M. H. Jupe, P. J. Kerley, A. Lambadardides, C. F. Macdonald, Ethel M. Magill, P. B. Mukerji, I. S. Nalwa, J. O'Sullivan, K. A. Piper, E. J. H. Both, N. S. Sodhi, Dulcie C. Staveley, H. McK. Strickland, C. G. Whorlow, F. E. Wynne.

Part II (Radiology and Electrology): E. H. P. Cave, R. V. Clayton, W. C. Fothergill, A. O. Jacob, C. F. Macdonald, C. J. K. O'Malley, J. O'Sullivan, Dulcie C. Staveley, H. McK. Strickland, R. S. Topham, C. G. Whorlow.

† Distinction.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Four lectures on chemical control of certain bodily functions will be given at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College by Dr. H. H. Dale, C.B.E., F.R.S., on May 15th, 19th, 22nd, and 26th at 5 p.m.; Sir Holburt Waring will preside at the first lecture.

Charing Cross Hospital.—Dr. B. Brouwer, Professor of Neurology in the University of Amsterdam, will give a lecture on projection of the retina in the brain at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on Friday, May 15th, at 5 p.m.

Admission to these lectures is free.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following further degrees were conferred on April 22nd:

M.D.—*J. L. Halliday, †H. M. Walker, H. C. Davies, T. D. Hunter, A. H. Stewart.

* High commendation. † Commendation.

M.B., CH.B.—The degrees of M.B., CH.B. were conferred upon 131 candidates whose names were printed as having been successful in the Final M.B., CH.B. examination in our issue of April 18th (p. 763). The following candidates passed with honours: R. A. Currie, M. A. Foulis, and J. A. Imrie; and the following were commended: R. N. Walker, C. M. Morton, R. G. Hutchison, C. W. Anderson, R. Ramsay, J. M. Stobo, Edna W. Bruce, P. D. Thomson, A. G. McK. Murdoch, R. S. Hynd, and H. J. Scott.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE Senate, at its meeting on April 17th, had under consideration the reports of the examiners on the medical and dental examinations, spring, 1925, and awarded passes and honours.

The following appointments were made:—University College, Dublin: Lectureship in Chemistry, Mr. Joseph Algar, D.Sc.; Lectureships in Pathology and Bacteriology, Mr. Thomas T. O'Farrell, F.R.C.S.I., and Dr. William D. O'Kelly; Lectureship in Orthodontia, Dr. Laurence Flanagan, B.D.S.

The Senate appointed Dr. W. D. O'Kelly to represent the University at the National Conference for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to be held in London in July, and Mr. P. J. Merriman, M.A., President, University College, Cork, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, to represent the University at the eleventh centenary of the Royal University of Pavia.

The following degrees and diplomas were conferred on April 20th:

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—J. McGrath, W. Grimley, Alice M. Lemass, E. Doherty, Norah A. Carroll, P. J. Carroll, Hanora Casey, Josephine M. B. Coghlan, Sarah M. Coghlan, A. Corr, *R. Cumberbatch, Mary K. Doherty, M. Downey, Mary Farrington, E. Fogarty, J. N. Frost, M. J. D. Griffith, G. McCarthy, Anna M. P. McGrath, E. G. Mahony, C. P. Malley, F. I. O'Doherty, Anne M. O'Dowd, E. O'Sullivan, Mary P. Power, Margaret M. Purcell, E. S. Quinlan, F. D. J. Reddin, C. P. M. Saunders, G. B. Stein.

D.P.H.—Honoria J. Doyle, T. W. Moran, *Anne Sullivan.

* *In absentia*.

LONDON INTERCOLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD.

Six medical entrance scholarships and exhibitions of an aggregate total value of £513, tenable in the Faculty of Medical Sciences of University College, and in the medical schools of University College Hospital, the London Hospital, and the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, will be offered. The examination will commence on June 30th. Full particulars and entry forms may be obtained from the secretary of the Board, Mr. S. C. Ranner, M.A., the Medical School, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5.

Medical News.

At a meeting of the Middlesex Hospital Medical Society to be held at the hospital on Tuesday, May 12th, at 8.15 p.m., Lord Justice Atkin, President of the Medico-Legal Society, will deliver an address entitled "Medicine and Law."

ON Friday, May 8th, at 9 p.m., Dr. H. H. Dale, F.R.S., will give an evening discourse at the Royal Institution of Great Britain on the circulation of blood in the capillary vessels.

H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY will take the chair at a dinner in aid of the Infants Hospital to be held at the Guildhall, London, on Friday, May 8th.

At a meeting of the Röntgen Society on Tuesday next, at 8.15 p.m., at the British Institute of Radiology, Welbeck Street, W.1, Mr. C. H. Holbeach will read papers on the theory and operation of Potter-Bucky diaphragms and on the treatment of Coolidge tubes.

THE second annual congress of the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers will be held at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, by permission of the treasurer and governors of the hospital, on Friday, May 15th, at 10 a.m. After an address of welcome by the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Mr. W. H. Harper, president of the association, will open the congress, and a paper introductory to a discussion on the role of the auxiliary hospital or home of recovery in the voluntary hospital organization will be read by Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, Director-General of Hospital and Medical Services, British Red Cross Society. At 2 p.m. Mr. A. G. E. Sanctuary will introduce a discussion on the effect of hospital savings and contributory schemes on voluntary contributions. At the morning session Viscount Hambleden will take the chair, and at the afternoon session Dr. H. L. Eason, superintendent of Guy's Hospital. The annual dinner will be held in the evening.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that on May 7th Sir Henry Gauvain will give a lantern lecture on heliotherapy in surgical tuberculosis, at 5.30 p.m., at 1, Wimpole Street. A two weeks' afternoon course for general practitioners at the London Temperance Hospital, from May 18th to 29th, will consist of a clinical demonstration at 4.30 p.m. each day, followed by a short lecture at 5.30. A four weeks' course in psychological medicine commences on May 4th at the Maudsley Hospital, including lectures and demonstrations on the psychoneuroses, mental deficiency, clinical psychiatry, and pathology of mental diseases, with neurological demonstrations by Sir Frederick Mott at the Camberwell Infirmary. At the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, from May 11th to 30th, clinical demonstrations will be given with out-patient clinics and ward rounds; an operative surgery class will also be arranged. A course will be held at the Infants Hospital from May 18th to 30th; early application is advisable as the entry is limited. An afternoon course in dermatology at the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, from May 18th to 30th, will consist of out-patient instruction and venereal clinics. Full particulars of these courses may be obtained from the Secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

MR. BASIL GRAVES, who in 1922 was appointed a British Medical Association research scholar to investigate methods of illumination of the eye for clinical examination and of microscopy of the living eye by the Gullstrand slit lamp and the eye microscope, as well as the examination of the fundus by the Gullstrand ophthalmoscope, has continued his inquiries, and was invited to open a discussion on the microscopy of the living eye at the Annual Meeting at Bradford last year (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 25th, p. 756). Since the beginning of this year he has been giving courses on ocular microscopy and slit-lamp illumination in the department of ophthalmology of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He has given six such courses, each limited to six persons. A course consisted of a lecture of one hour and practice for one hour and a half daily for five days a week for two weeks. The demand was so considerable that many more courses than were originally arranged had to be given. Mr. Graves has also delivered the Rush Lecture before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and introduced a discussion on the slit lamp for ophthalmic surgical practice at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Section of the American College of Surgeons last March.

At the Bedfordshire Quarter Sessions, on April 8th, the new magistrates who took the oath included Dr. A. E. Street (Cranfield) and Dr. P. T. H. Stedman (Leighton Buzzard).

DR. LLOYD W. HUGHES of Bottwnog, Pwllheli, has been returned unopposed to the Carnarvonshire County Council.

DR. A. G. TOLPUTT has been elected chairman of the Kettering Urban District Council.

THE first centenary of the foundation of the Oporto faculty of medicine will be celebrated from June 22nd to 27th.

THE next meetings of the Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder will be held at 5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, on Monday and Tuesday, May 4th and 5th, beginning at 10.30 a.m. each day.

A LIST of maternity and child welfare centres in England has been published by the Ministry of Health, and may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. 6d.). The list includes all municipal and voluntary maternity and child welfare centres known to the Ministry of Health in March, 1925, the centres being grouped in three sections: (1) London, (2) county boroughs, (3) counties, in this last case the centres being classified according to sanitary districts.

DR. CABANÈS, the well known medical historian and editor of the *Chronique médicale*, has recently received the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

THE issue of *Paris médical* for April 4th contains an illustrated review of the fifth Salon des médecins organized by Dr. Paul Rabier, whose genial personality is reproduced in a sketch by M. Tahindjis. Other exhibits of medical interest are a portrait of the late Professor Paul Ségonde by Mme Fournieu-Ségonde, a medallion of Claude Bernard by Professor Hayem, and a bust of Professor Léon Bernard by Mme Renée Vautier.

DR. AUGUSTE PETIT of the Institut Pasteur, who is well known for his work on spirochaetosis icterohaemorrhagica, has been elected a member of the Académie de Médecine in place of the late Dr. Jean Camus.

THE first Latin-American Congress of Medicine will be held in Paris in June, 1926, under the presidency of Professor Roger, dean of the faculty of medicine.

THE Queen of the Belgians has been presented with the gold medal of hygiene by the French Republic.

ON May 16th and 17th the first Polish Antituberculosis Congress, and on May 18th and 19th the fourth Congress of Polish Physicians and Sanitary Town Officials, will be held in Cracow. The principal subjects to be dealt with in the Antituberculosis Congress are: (a) clinical classification; (b) specific and surgical treatment; (c) treatment by artificial pneumothorax; (d) climatological and sanatorium treatment; (e) the importance of dispensaries; (f) organization in Poland of the antituberculosis campaign. The principal subjects to be considered at the Sanitary Congress are: (a) school hygiene; (b) the protection of mothers and children from the standpoint of sanitation; (c) the campaign against child mortality.

THE late Mr. Thomas Hamer of Tyldesley has bequeathed £1,000 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, £500 each to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, the Southport Convalescent Home, the Leigh Infirmary, the Wigan Infirmary, the Bolton Infirmary, and the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, and £250 to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

A NEW medical society has been founded at Amsterdam under the name of Het Amsterdamsche Geneeskundia Genootschap.

HUXLEY was born on May 4th, 1825. The issue of *Nature* for May 9th will include a special supplement, to which a number of leading authorities on biological evolution will contribute; among them are Sir E. Ray Lankester, Sir Arthur Keith, Professor MacBride, Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, and Professor Arthur Thomson.

THE Belgian Society of Stomatology will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in July.

THE report of the First International Congress of Open-Air Schools, held in Paris, in June, 1922, which has now been published, contains an account of the various discussions and resolutions adopted, with especial relation to technical details and the general benefits of this form of education, which is rapidly gaining favour in France. The delay in publication is ascribed to the necessity for obtaining a report accurate in every detail. It is published by Messrs. Maloine of Paris at the price of 10 francs.

THE late Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, P.C., K.C.B., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, and President of the British Medical Association 1915-21, who died in February last aged 88, has left estate of the gross value of £56,963, with net personalty £50,137. He bequeathed to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, his portrait by Sir William Orpen, R.A., and on the death of his wife a quantity of antique furniture and drawings and paintings by noted artists, including Romney, Landseer, Rossetti, Watts, and Turner. To Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (of which he was a Fellow), he gave three silver and gilt drinking horns or cups, requesting that his name as donor should be engraved thereon. Subject to the fulfilment of personal bequests and life interests, and the failure of issue, the ultimate residue of his property is bequeathed to Gonville and Caius College for Clifford Allbutt Fellowships for medical research, or otherwise for the benefit of the college, provided that no part thereof be used for building.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

ALL communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed to **THE EDITOR, British Medical Journal, 429, Strand, W.C.2.**

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL alone unless the contrary be stated. Correspondents who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names, not necessarily for publication.

Matter intended for the current issue should be posted so as to arrive by the first post on Monday, though in special circumstances urgent communications can usually be received on Tuesday morning.

Authors desiring REPRINTS of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL must communicate with the Financial Secretary and Business Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.2, on receipt of proofs.

All communications with reference to ADVERTISEMENTS, as well as orders for copies of the JOURNAL, should be addressed to the Financial Secretary and Business Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.2. Attention to this request will avoid delay.

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, *Mediscra 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.

ANOSMIA.

"G. P." asks for suggestions for treatment of a man, aged 60, with an apparently normal nose and throat, who has completely lost all sense of taste and smell for two months, following an ordinary "influenzal cold."

INCOME TAX.

Motor Car Transaction.

"W. M." bought a new car in 1912 for £580, and a second-hand car in 1924 for £450, selling the former car in January, 1925, for £30.

*. * The sale early in 1925 shows that the 1924 transaction was in the nature of a replacement rather than an addition, and, in our opinion, should be treated as if it had taken place in 1924. On that basis the expense deductible from the gross earnings for 1924 is £450 - £30 = £420.