

It is only right to mention that the temperature often drops directly after administering asparagin and sanguinarin, before the injections of antimony are begun.

I have satisfied myself that under the treatment detailed above a much shorter residence in a sanatorium is required than has hitherto been the case, and this permits a larger number of cases to pass through the sanatorium in a given time. Even in Stage 3 cases I have often found three months' in-patient treatment sufficient to enable them to return home greatly improved with a fairly normal evening temperature and fit to attend the clinic regularly. So far I have treated about 200 cases in this manner, with most satisfactory results on the whole, and but few failures.

It is, of course, essential that the patient should continue to lead a quiet life with sufficient food and comfort until he is fit to resume work. For patients with much bronchial irritation exposure to cold, damp, and foggy weather is harmful; certainly in such cases the fresh-air treatment can be much overdone.

Much more work with this treatment is clearly necessary before it is possible to say whether the results are better than those produced by other methods; but my own observations are distinctly encouraging, and it is with the hope that other workers in this field will give it a trial and report their results that this preliminary note has been written.

Memoranda :

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

THE TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS BY ORGANIC ARSENIC INJECTIONS.

In the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of October 2nd, 1926 (p. 614), are described the effects of treatment by injections of quinine and salicylates, causing thrombosis of the diseased vein.

About 1910, when "606" was first introduced, I had occasion to treat a mild case of inherited syphilis. The patient was sitting with the arm resting on a table. When I had injected about 10 c.cm. of the fluid the patient fainted—it may have been due to the view of the 300 c.cm. to be yet injected. We knew little or nothing of the effects of the Ehrlich-Hata preparation except what we were warned against, which was not of much use as the effect happened before we could prevent it.

Later in the day the patient again presented himself, determined to go through with it. Knowing that he had a varicose vein in his leg I decided to inject into this, as I was under the impression that it would be expedited by being put into a large-bore vein, without thinking that no more could go through the needle than the bore would transmit, but knowing, however, that the rule was not to touch the varicose vein unless it was to be excised at once, which I had no intention of doing at the time.

I succeeded in completing the injection at this sitting, but as a precaution had the patient lying on the operating table. I at once bandaged the leg as usual and allowed him to go home. I saw him three days later, when I was informed that the varicose condition had vanished. On examination the vein could not be seen. It has remained well ever since, and no bandages have been worn subsequently. From this experience I have ever since used injections of galyl, kharsivan, neokharsivan, or novarsenobillon, with the same effect, but I have now adopted the regular anti-syphilitic course of treatment in all cases, being convinced that the varicose condition is syphilitic and possibly only hereditary in origin. Piles I deal with in the same way, with most satisfactory results. I have had occasion to treat two sleep-walkers. The first had a very bad history of apoplexy in his father, mother, two brothers, and a sister, who all died between 35 and 43 years of age. This man used to walk in his sleep and screech as if he were being stabbed with a knife, frightening everyone around; he was fast asleep all the time. He had "Circe's girdle" well marked round the upper edge of the liver. One injection of galyl stopped his nightly peregrinations. I lost sight of him during the war, but met him afterwards, when he told me that he had never been troubled with sleep-

walking but had developed rheumatism, probably syphilitic in nature. The second sleep-walker I injected at once without inquiring into the family history, though I had a suspicion that it was tainted. He also ceased to walk in his sleep.

Varicose ulcers I always treat by injections of the arsenical compounds into the vein or veins below the ulcer. I apply a non-irritating dressing to the ulcer and keep the patient in bed until it is soundly healed. This usually, in a very old and hard-edged ulcer, takes about fourteen days. The scar becomes very dense and unyielding; it does not recur if the treatment is carried out to the end. I give the first injection on the day of seeing the patient, the second in fourteen days, and the third three months later. Throughout this period of fourteen weeks I give Hutchinson's formula for mercury, three pills a day. If the gums become painful I stop the pills, to begin them again as soon as the gums are normal. During sixteen years' experience of treating syphilitics I have noticed that the veins in the arm, as well as in other parts of the body, always become narrowed to the normal, where previously they had been more prominent than they ought to be. They further always remain pervious, so that varicose veins can be cured by injection without causing pain or thrombosis. In no case have I seen recurrence of the varicose condition.

Uppington, Union of South Africa.

W. M. BORCHERDS.

THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF MASTOID OPERATIONS.

In the report of the discussion in the Section of Laryngology and Otology of the Annual Meeting on the after-treatment of mastoid operations, published in the *JOURNAL* of December 18th last, no mention is made of the use of paraffin preparations as a substitute for gauze packing in the radical mastoid cavity. I am so convinced of the advantages of the use of such preparations that I take this opportunity of very strongly recommending them. I claim no originality, having read of the method some time ago in a French journal, to which, unfortunately, I cannot now find the reference. Either the proprietary preparation ambrine, or the B.P.C. preparation No. 7 paraffin, can be used. The latter consists of a mixture of soft and hard paraffin, with resorcin, eucalyptus, and olive oil, and has a melting point of 48°. All that is necessary is to melt the preparation in a test tube in a water-bath and pour it into the cavity. It can be removed without difficulty by picking out with forceps. My practice is to renew the paraffin at weekly intervals. I employ it whether a skin graft has been used or not. The advantages of its use are: (1) The cavity heals with astonishing rapidity, probably owing to the absence of trauma to the spreading epithelium. (2) It can be introduced (and removed) painlessly, and by the unskilled, with the certainty that the whole cavity will be filled. (3) Presumably, owing to (1), the discharge diminishes very rapidly.

Bristol.

A. J. WRIGHT, M.B., F.R.C.S.

PSEUDO-MUCINOUS CYSTADENOMA OF THE OVARY.

THE combination of a dermoid cyst and a pseudo-mucinous cyst occurring in the same ovary is very uncommon, and is worthy of record.

A woman, aged 48, complained of increasing abdominal distension; she was found to have a large ovarian cyst. The operation was performed by Mr. Rodney Maingot, F.R.C.S., and the removal of the large cyst presented no difficulties; it weighed 12 lb., the tumour consisted of two distinct parts—a large thin-walled portion which lay anteriorly and presented the macroscopical characteristics of a pseudo-mucinous multilocular cystadenoma, and a small hard thick-walled cyst which was situated posteriorly. The latter did not communicate with the former, but was loosely attached to the main tumour by areolar tissue. On section it contained a great quantity of hair, and thick pultaceous matter.

The large cyst, on microscopical examination, showed no signs of malignancy, and Dr. A. B. Rosher confirmed the diagnosis of pseudo-mucinous cystadenoma of the ovary.

Maidenhead.

R. R. FOOTE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dr. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER of Upper Clapton died on February 17th, aged 54 years. He was the son of a clergyman, was educated at the Victoria University, Leeds, and at the London Hospital, and took the diploma of L.S.A. in 1897, and two years later graduated M.B.Lond. He had practised for many years in the East End of London, was physician to the Home Hospital for Women, Stoke Newington, medical officer to the Salvation Army Maternity Hospital and Homes, surgeon to the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institute, and medical officer to the Post Office. In 1915 he was appointed president of the Special Army Medical Board for Neurasthenic Cases, and subsequently became Deputy Director of Medical Services under the Ministry of Pensions. He held the rank of major in the R.A.M.C. Dr. Porter was a well known Freemason, a member of the City Division of the British Medical Association, and a magistrate for the Tower Division. The honour of C.B.E. was conferred upon him for services rendered during the war. He married in 1901 and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Sir KAILAS CHANDRA BOSE, C.I.E., died recently, aged 76, in Calcutta. He was educated at the Calcutta Medical College, and after taking his degree, fifty years ago, started practice in Calcutta. He was honorary physician to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, and was a member of the governing body of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. He had been of great assistance to the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and its attached hospital, by inducing some of his wealthy Indian patients, chiefly marwaris, to contribute liberally to the school. He found time for an immense amount of general public work in Calcutta. He was vice-president of the last Indian Medical Congress, delegate from Bengal to the All-India Sanitary Conference, president of the Calcutta Medical Club, and a member of the Plague Commission; for twenty-two years he was a member of the Calcutta municipality; he was also an honorary Presidency magistrate, and a Fellow of Calcutta University. In 1909 he received the gold medal of the Kaisar-i-Hind order, in 1910 he was decorated with the C.I.E., was knighted in 1916, and was given the O.B.E. in 1918. He leaves a widow, six sons, and three daughters.

Dr. WILLIAM JAMES CAIE of Bury St. Edmunds died on February 6th. He was the elder son of the late Rev. W. S. Caie, minister of the parish of Enzie, Banffshire, and after studying at the Universities of Aberdeen and Dublin, graduated M.A.Aberd. in 1895, and M.B., Ch.B. in 1900. He was prosecutor of anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, and served as resident surgeon and resident gynaecologist at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. He subsequently went to Bury St. Edmunds, where he joined Dr. Kilner in partnership. He was for over twenty years a member of the Bury St. Edmunds Town Council, held office as mayor of the borough for two terms (1923-25), and was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the medical board of the West Suffolk Sanatorium, and medical officer of the Sir John James Charity. Dr. Caie was a member of the West Suffolk Division of the British Medical Association, and several papers by him on obstetric subjects were published in these columns. On the day of the funeral at Aberdeen a memorial service was held at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, which was attended by the mayor and a number of public officials and friends.

The death of Dr. WALTER P. SIMPSON, M.B., C.M., occurred on February 10th at his residence in Bathgate. He had been carrying out his professional duties as usual down to February 5th, and his death came as a shock to the public. Dr. Simpson was born at Edinburgh in 1869 and was a grand-nephew of the late Sir James Y. Simpson. After graduating at Edinburgh University in 1892 he became house-surgeon in the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, and after holding several other minor appoint-

ments settled in Bathgate, taking over the practice of the late Dr. Tennant some twenty-nine years ago. In addition to the duties of a large practice Dr. Simpson took a great interest in all forms of sport, his favourite recreations being golf and curling. He was an enthusiastic member of the British Medical Association and was a keen Freemason, being twice elected to the chair of the lodge to which he belonged. He was unmarried.

An old friend of Dr. C. J. Harrison of Chelsea, of whose life a short account was given on February 19th (p. 357), desires us to add to what was then published some lines about Dr. Harrison as a sportsman and artist. He was an experienced yachtsman; within nine months of commencing golf his handicap was plus one; as a photographer he produced most artistic prints; he was a good woodcarver, and a past master with the lathe. Harrison, he adds, "excelled in anything he put his hand to, and inspired the greatest confidence in his patients."

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

At a congregation held on February 19th the following medical degrees were conferred:

D.M.—V. S. Hodson.
B.M.—D. A. Robertson, C. S. Broadbent, M. D. Bower.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on February 18th Dr. H. H. Dale, F.R.S., was appointed an elector to the Professorship of Physiology. The following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—J. C. P. Grey, W. H. Palmer.
M.B.—R. W. Cunningham.
B.CHIR.—F. C. Roles, H. J. Heathcote.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Division of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The following passed the school examination at the termination of the eighty-first session (October, 1926-February, 1927):

*H. W. Kumm (Duncan Medal), *P. H. Martin, *C. L. Bilderbeck, *B. Williamson, *E. S. Anthonisz, *S. G. Harrison, *H. M. Shelley, *N. P. Dalal, *L. W. Evans, *R. D. Gross, *H. S. Townsend, R. G. Keays, T. B. McAleer, J. Portelli, H. M. Russell, E. K. Stuart, W. A. Young, W. Young, F. A. J. Bouloux, W. Chisholm, K. Halloran, H. M. King, H. O. Newell, T. O'Carroll, C. V. Burne, L. M. Maybury, K. P. Menon, N. H. Tadiwala, J. A. Acheson, H. C. V. de Silva, F. R. L. Miller, I. J. Patel, S. T. M. Sang, S. C. Chopra, A. G. Coia, J. V. Karve, F. R. Lockhart, M. P. O'Connor, G. W. Vaughan, T. B. Gilchrist, J. H. Hislop, N. Vane Percy, G. Simpson, H. Hoakai, J. P. Mitchell, J. S. Oliphant, J. H. Penman, H. I. Robertson, J. N. Hay, A. D. Loganadan, P. L. Whig, E. Stuart-Taylor, E. C. A. Fristedt, M. M. Nolan, J. Pattis, F. M. Frost, O. Koh Boo, K. A. Maclean.

*With distinction.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

At a recent meeting the Senate had under consideration the reports of the examiners upon the results of the Pre-registration Examination in Physics and Chemistry, December, 1926, and the M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. Degrees Examination, January, 1927, and awarded passes, honours, etc., in connexion therewith.

James M. O'Donovan, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.Sc., was appointed to the lectureship in medical jurisprudence at University College, Cork.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE remaining lectures of the course arranged by the Royal College of Surgeons of England include one on Monday, February 23th, by Mr. V. Zachary Cope on shock and collapse, with special reference to abdominal disease. Sir Arthur Keith's series of six lectures on recent researches carried out in the Museum will commence on Wednesday, March 2nd, and will be continued on Fridays, Mondays, and Wednesdays until March 14th. On Wednesday, March 16th, Dr. Hildred Carlill will lecture on simulation of surgical affections by hysteria, and on Friday, March 18th, Mr. R. St. Leger Brockman on the toxæmia of acute intestinal obstruction. The final lecture of the series will be delivered by Dr. Alfred Piney on hyperplasia and neoplasia in lymphatic tissue. The lectures will be delivered at 5 p.m.

Medical News.

THE Ministry of Health is about to appoint a Departmental Committee to consider a draft bill prepared by the Joint Committee of Qualified Opticians, which seeks to provide for the registration of optical practitioners and to regulate the practice of sight-testing.

THE 154th anniversary dinner of the Medical Society of London will be held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Monday, March 7th, at 7.30 p.m. Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., president, will be in the chair.

AT a general meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine to be held at 1, Wimpole Street, on Thursday, April 7th, at 5 p.m., a discussion will be held on blood-letting. Fellows wishing to take part are asked to send in their names to the secretary of the society.

PROFESSOR S. LYLE CUMMINS, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., professor of tuberculosis, University College, Cardiff, will read a paper at a meeting of the North-Western Tuberculosis Society to be held at 3.15 on March 31st, 1927, at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester. The subject selected is "The bearing of recent laboratory research on clinical conceptions in tuberculosis." Members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch are cordially invited to attend.

AN illustrated descriptive account in English of the Bad-Nauheim cure has been compiled by the association of medical practitioners of this spa, and may be obtained from Dr. Ricklinger. Details are given of the methods and treatment, the effects of the carbonic acid baths on different ailments, and the indications for this kind of spa therapy.

AT a meeting of the London Natural History Society on Tuesday, March 1st, at 6.30 p.m., in Hall 40, Winchester House, E.C., a lecture on tsetse flies and their significance to tropical Africa will be given by Major E. E. Austen, D.S.O., Deputy Keeper, Department of Entomology, British Museum. Visitors are welcomed.

THE Post-Graduate Hostel will hold a ladies' night at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C.1, on Monday, February 28th, when Mr. E. Muirhead Little, F.R.C.S., will lecture on the history of Bloomsbury; all medical practitioners, ladies, and friends are welcome. The lecture will commence at 9 p.m. Dinner (5s.) will be served at 8 p.m., and coffee and biscuits (6d.) can be obtained at 10 p.m.

DR. ARTHUR WHITFIELD will lecture for the Fellowship of Medicine on the differential diagnosis of some acute rashes, at the Medical Society, 11, Chandos Street, W., at 5 p.m., on March 3rd, and on March 1st, at 3.15 p.m., Dr. R. Wade will lecture on safety in anaesthesia, at the Royal Northern Hospital. These lectures are free to medical practitioners. The Brompton Hospital will hold an all-day course from March 7th to 12th, including demonstrations in the cardiographic and x-ray departments and the wards. From March 14th to 25th a course in gynaecology will be given at the Chelsea Hospital. From March 21st to April 2nd a comprehensive course in orthopaedics will be held at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, and a course primarily intended for general practitioners in the late afternoon at the London Temperance Hospital. From March 28th to April 9th there will be an all-day course in diseases of children at the Queen's Hospital. At the Royal Eye Hospital a series of demonstrations will be given on diagnosis and treatment from March 28th for two weeks. The Fellowship arranges for practical courses in obstetrics and anaesthetics and for clinical assistantships in gynaecology. Copies of all syllabuses and of the *Post-Graduate Medical Journal* may be obtained from the Secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

A SHORT post-graduate course in orthopaedics will be given by Mr. Godfrey Taunton at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, on March 1st and following Tuesdays at 3 p.m. Lectures on other subjects are being arranged. Practitioners wishing to attend are asked to notify Dr. Myles Tonks, Manor House, Brompton, Chatham.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. H. SYMONS, Director-General Indian Medical Service, has been elected president of the next congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, which will be held at Calcutta from December 5th to 22nd.

THE annual dinner of the Cambridge Graduates' Medical Club will be held, as already announced, at the Langham Hotel on Tuesday, March 1st, at 7.30 p.m., with Sir Humphry Rolleston, president, in the chair. All Cambridge medical men who are graduates of the University are eligible for membership. Application forms can be obtained from the honorary secretaries, Mr. R. N. Vick of 113, Harley Street, W., and Dr. F. G. Chandler of 1, Park Square West, Portland Place, N.W.1.

PUBLIC health officials of twelve foreign countries are at present paying a six weeks' visit to England under the auspices of the Health Organization of the League of Nations. Having spent this past week in London the party is dividing into groups to visit Liverpool, Glasgow, large industrial and residential centres, and rural areas. The final week will be spent in London, and the party will probably leave England on April 2nd for Geneva, where a brief study will be made of the working of the Health Organization of the League. This is the fifth party to make a visit of this kind.

THE Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 54A, Wigmore Street, will be closed from Monday, February 28th, until March 14th.

RECENT bequests to hospitals include £5,000 to the Oldham Infirmary for the endowment of two beds under the will of Mr. James Whitehead. Mr. E. S. Moore of Erdington has bequeathed £1,250 each to the Birmingham General Hospital; Jaffray Hospital, Birmingham; Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham and Midland Skin and Urinary Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women; Birmingham Maternity Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital; and the Birmingham and Midland Ear and Throat Hospital; and £1,000 each to the Children's Hospital, Birmingham; Royal Orthopaedic and Spinal Hospital, Birmingham; Taylor Memorial Hospital of Rest, Sparkhill; and the Smedley Memorial Hospital, Matlock. Miss S. E. F. Payne bequeathed £500 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, £1,000 to the Children's Hospital, Carlton, Melbourne, and £250 to the Women's Convalescent Home, Clayton, Melbourne. Miss S. M. Harrop of Colwyn Bay bequeathed £2,000 to the Ancoats Hospital and Dispensary, £500 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and £250 to the Colwyn Bay Hospital.

UNDER the name of Journées Médicales Marseillaises et Coloniales a congress will be held at Marseilles from April 20th to 24th, when the following papers, among others, will be read: The role of the streptococcus in the etiology of scarlet fever, by Professor Cantacuzène of Bucarest; recent advances in the treatment of cancer, by Dr. Mayer of Brussels; malaria, by Professor Ottolenghi of Bologna; beriberi, by Dr. Noel Bernard of Indo-China; bone-grafting, by Professor Imbert of Marseilles. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. André Sauvan, 40, Allées Léon-Gambetta, Marseilles.

THE French Government has presented Dr. Vincenzo Neri, professor of nervous diseases at the University of Bologna, with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

PROFESSOR MOURE, who formerly occupied the chair of oto-rhino-laryngology at Bordeaux University, was recently presented with a medallion of himself by his former pupils and friends.

ALTHOUGH the measures adopted in Germany in recent years to instruct the population in hygienic principles have proved fruitful, the movement has, for various reasons, failed to reach the industrial middle classes, and an effort is now being made to meet this defect. Several insurance companies of good standing have agreed to adopt the plan, successfully applied in America, of offering periodical medical examinations to their clients, the medical fee to be defrayed by the companies and the doctor to give such advice as may appear necessary. A central life assurance hygienic office, with a strong staff, has already been established in Berlin, and will control this part of the companies' business.

THE thirty-ninth Congress of the German Society for Internal Medicine will be held at Wiesbaden, under the presidency of Professor Naegeli of Zürich, from April 25th to 28th, when the following subjects will be discussed: (1) Psychotherapy, introduced by Gaupp of Tübingen and Fleischmann of Nassau; (2) the results of the recent functional investigations of the stomach and duodenum, introduced by G. Katsch of Frankfurt. A joint meeting with the German Röntgen Society will be held on April 28th, when a discussion will take place on the significance of Röntgen-ray examination of the lungs and mediastinum for internal medicine (excluding tuberculosis), introduced by Dielten of Homburg Saar, Assmann of Leipzig, Haenisch and Lorey of Hamburg, and Fleischner of Vienna.

THE fifth edition of the Dutch *Pharmacopoeia* will be published on April 1st.

ACCORDING to official statistics there are 8,000 medical practitioners and 2,000 dentists in Poland; 25 per cent. of the doctors are in practice at Warsaw.

THE following appointments have recently been made in foreign faculties of medicine: Dr. Savy, professor of therapeutics, hydrology, and climatology at Lyons; Dr. Leclercq, professor of medical jurisprudence at Lille; and Dr. Luigi Pirus, professor of hygiene, medical jurisprudence, and bacteriology at Parma.