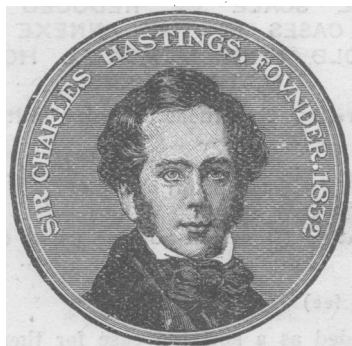


The
British Medical Journal

THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



*Including an Epitome of Current Medical Literature
WITH SUPPLEMENT.*

No. 3559.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1929.

Price 1/3

ADVERTISEMENTS and COMMUNICATIONS for our issue of March 30th: See Notice on page 2 (Advertisements).

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THE Liver Extract offered by Parke, Davis & Co., for use in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, is prepared by a method that has been shown to produce an exceedingly active product. It is supplied in vials each containing the extract from 100 grammes (nearly 4 ounces) of fresh liver, the contents of three or more vials being taken daily.

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Memoranda :

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

TREATMENT OF HAEMOPTYSIS.

THE method here described for the arrest of haemoptysis by the supraglottideal injection of adrenaline was proposed by my assistant, Dr. Giuffrida, in the course of our joint studies on the local treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The injection is carried out by means of a 5 c.cm. syringe, to which is fitted a cannula 2 mm. in diameter and 11 cm. in length, of which the distal 4 cm. are bent on the remainder at an angle of 110°. The material injected consists of 1 c.cm. of a 1 per cent. solution of adrenaline, to which has been added 2 c.cm. of boiled water. The patient, who must be in a good light, is asked to breathe as slowly and deeply as possible, while the operator, holding the tongue between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the syringe in the right hand, introduces the cannula along the side of the tongue to the epiglottis, and during a deep inspiration injects the solution. The patient's body is now inclined towards the diseased side, so that the drug may be distributed along the bronchial surfaces to the affected area. The haemorrhage usually stops at once, the method having failed in only six out of a hundred cases. Recurrences may be prevented by repeating injections twelve-hourly for three days, or even six- or eight-hourly should recurrence take place in under twelve hours. Dr. Giuffrida has shown that adrenaline introduced intratracheally has only a local haemostatic action and is without appreciable effect on the blood pressure. The value of the method has been confirmed by Cioffi and Grossi, but does not appear to be as well known as its practical worth would justify. I think the reason for this is that the technique is thought to be complicated and delicate, and its performance to require training and experience. This is not really the case. Although supraglottideal injections may be difficult under normal conditions owing to pharyngeal and laryngeal irritability it is usually easy in the patient with haemoptysis whose psychic condition is associated with a diminution of reflexes.

MAURIZIO ASCOLI,

Director of Department of Internal Medicine,
University of Catania.

TREATMENT OF ACTINOMYCOSIS.

IN view of the recent reports of the successful treatment of actinomycosis the following account may be of some interest, even although the result was not happy.

A young man, aged 21, was admitted to hospital on May 28th, 1927, complaining of abdominal pain and vomiting of about ten days' duration. There was a cough, accompanied by mucopurulent sputum, and some rigidity on the right side of the abdomen; indeed, for a time the case was closely observed in view of the possibility of appendicitis. However, in a few days the abdominal signs largely disappeared and, with the development of dullness and other signs of consolidation at the right base, a diagnosis of pneumonia was made. The patient was discharged on June 29th, 1927. The general condition was not good, although all physical signs in the chest and abdomen had cleared up.

On August 23rd, 1927, the patient was readmitted as a case of tumour of the pelvis, there being burning pain on the left side of the abdomen of about three weeks' duration. He had not been fit for work since dismissal, but had not been confined to bed. Examination showed the presence of a firm swelling occupying practically the whole of the left iliac region, and extending an inch or two to the right of the middle line; it was subtympatric to percussion, and tense, but not fluctuant. The affected area was somewhat board-like to the touch. A rectal examination was negative. The condition was thought to be probably a tuberculous abscess in the abdominal wall. Examination of the lungs was negative. By August 25th the patient was running an intermittent temperature. The swelling was now fluctuant, so it was incised; an abscess cavity in the abdominal wall was opened, and a fair quantity of blood-stained "cold" pus evacuated. This was examined microscopically, but the report was indefinite. The induration surrounding the area gradually increased, and a clinical diagnosis of probable actinomycosis was made. Granules were observed in the pus, and these, when examined microscopically, showed streptothrix mycelium. The condition gradually became worse. Sinuses developed in the hypogastric and right iliac regions, some of them discharging faecal material, and death ensued on May 16th, 1928.

Treatment began in 1927 with the administration of intravenous injections of collosol iodine; 1,176 c.cm. were thus given between September 11th and 29th. Thereafter, until October 21st, collosol iodine was given by mouth in doses of 1 oz. three times a day. On October 25th treatment with the French tincture of iodine in milk began, the initial dose being 2 minims twice daily; this was gradually increased up to 7 minims twice daily; it was discontinued about the end of February, 1928. The iodine was well tolerated, but clinically the condition did not improve. X-ray treatment was also employed under competent directions. No vaccine therapy was tried.

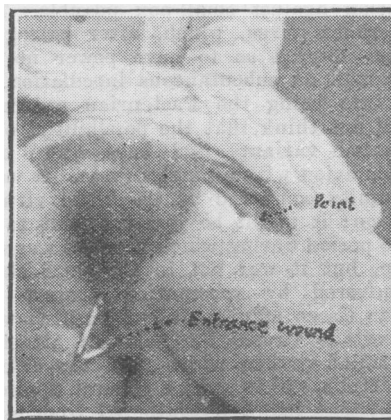
H.M.S. *Rosemary*, Portsmouth. D. LIVINGSTONE POW, M.B.

ACCIDENTAL TRANSFIXION OF PELVIS BY A METAL STAIR-ROD.

THE following clinical details of an interesting surgical case appear to be worthy of record.

A steelworks labourer, aged 35, was admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, on September 28th, 1928, after an accident. While going downstairs he trod on the end of a loose stair-rod, and fell heavily, in a sitting position, on to its upturned end, which penetrated his perineum. He walked a few yards crying for help, and then fell to the floor, being seized with very severe pains down his left thigh.

On admission he was seen to be lying on a stretcher in the knee-elbow position with his knees apart, and though obviously in great pain he was not suffering from any marked degree of shock. About twelve inches of a bent thin brass stair-rod protruded from his perineum. The entrance wound was just to the



right, and in front of the anus, and the buried portion, which was afterwards found to be about ten inches in length, traversed the pelvic cavity; the distal end could be seen sticking up under the skin of the abdominal wall in the left iliac region, as shown in the accompanying reproduction of a photograph which was taken after he had been anaesthetized.

The patient was anaesthetized in the knee-elbow position, prepared for operation, and then turned over into the lithotomy position. After rectal examination and the passage of a full-sized metal catheter had shown that the bowel, urethra, and bladder had escaped injury, the stair-rod was pulled out with some difficulty.

The entrance wound was then excised, and the track of the rod was found to run through the central point of the perineum just posterior to the bulb of the urethra. The patient was then placed on his back, and the distal part of the track was exposed by a curved incision in the left iliac fossa. After division of the muscles of the abdominal wall the intact peritoneum was stripped back, and the contused blood-stained track through the substance of the ilio-psoas muscle was seen to run down into the pelvis, deep to the undamaged external iliac vessels. The peritoneum had escaped injury, as the rod appeared to have passed from the central point of the perineum between the layers of the levator ani muscle to the wall of the pelvis, which it followed closely in its upward course round the brim into the iliac fossa. The peritoneum was not opened, as there was no sign of effusion into it; both wounds were stitched up without drainage; the patient was given 1,000 English units of antitetanic serum and 25 c.cm. of anti-gangrene serum.

On the day after operation it was obvious that the left anterior crural nerve had been injured, as a complete paralysis of the quadriceps extensor group of muscles was associated with anaesthesia of the skin over the anterior and inner aspects of the left thigh. The abdominal wound healed by first intention, while the perineal wound for some days showed signs of mild infection. The limb was put up on a back splint, and treated daily by massage and galvanism, and the man was discharged to out-patients on November 6th with the leg in a walking caliper splint.

I am indebted to Mr. T. B. Mouat, who performed the operation, and to Mr. Finch, under whose care the man was, for permission to publish particulars of his case.

WM. L. ROWE, M.B., Ch.B.,
House-Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.

the heart sick as week after week and month after month cases would come up asking for treatment when they knew that treatment would be an advantage, but owing to the shortage of accommodation they were forced to deny it. They were going a great way to remedy that in the proposals in the bill. The Mackenzie Committee reported that 700 beds of the first class could be made immediately available if agreement were reached between the municipal and Poor Law authorities and the voluntary hospitals, and that it would be possible to bring hundreds of beds immediately into service in Glasgow alone. In Aberdeen it had been possible to bring 160 beds into operation and keep them constantly filled. They could do that, and more, in the other cities under the hospital clause in the bill. The bill was read a third time by 269 votes to 86.

On March 12th the bill was introduced into the House of Lords and read a first time.

On March 19th, in the House of Lords, the EARL OF AIRLIE moved the second reading of the Local Government (Scotland) Bill. He said its principal purpose was the provision of adequate areas for carrying out the major local government services with a single controlling authority. EARL BEAUCHAMP moved the rejection of the bill, and expressed regret at the disappearance in so many cases of the *ad hoc* authorities. There would be a large increase in bureaucracy, and much of the splendid work done voluntarily in Scotland would disappear. Lord PARMOOR said that the bill, in respect of matters such as the recovery of expenses of the treatment of the sick, was a great improvement on the English bill. The MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said that if the tendency of the bill, as had been suggested during the debate, was to increase bureaucracy, he would profoundly regret it, and the Government would give consideration to amendments designed to prevent such a result. The bill had been accepted in the country as a great measure of reform. The motion for the rejection of the bill was defeated by 66 votes to 22, and the bill read a second time.

Research on Influenza.—Mr. A. M. SAMUEL, replying on March 12th to Mr. Malone, who asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consider making a grant to the Medical Research Council or any other body for the purpose of research into the pathology of influenza, said that an inclusive grant in aid was made each year to the Council from the vote for scientific investigation. The Council had discretion to allocate any part of the grant to the purpose suggested by Mr. Malone if it should think fit. Mr. Malone asked if Mr. Samuel was not aware of the high death rate due to this malady in the last few months, and the apparent inability of the medical profession to deal with it. He asked whether the Government had not some responsibility to see that this research was carried out. Mr. Samuel replied that such a question specifically dealing with it should be addressed to the Minister of Health.

Notes in Brief.

Since January 1st, 1925, 58 slum clearance schemes have been confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

The Services.

OPERATIONS IN IRAQ.

THE name of Squadron Leader Hugh Leonard Burton, M.B., is among those brought to notice by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington, Air Officer Commanding British Forces in Iraq, for distinguished services rendered in connexion with the operations against the Akhwan in the Southern Desert, Iraq, during November, 1927–May, 1928.

ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL CLUB.

THE annual dinner of the Royal Navy Medical Club will take place this year at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, on Thursday, April 25th, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. Members who wish to be present are asked to inform the Honorary Secretary, Royal Navy Medical Club, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W.1, not later than seven clear days before that date.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Colonel William Frederick Rutledge, R.A.M.C.(ret.), died at Farnborough on February 16th, aged 90. He was born on May 1st, 1838, and entered the army as assistant surgeon on March 31st, 1865. As a regimental officer he served in the 5th Foot, the Northumberland Fusiliers. He became surgeon major after twelve years' service, and retired, with an honorary step as brigade surgeon, on April 29th, 1885. After retirement he was employed in the Military Prison Department at Aldershot, and was given the honorary rank of colonel on October 18th, 1902, for services in England during the South African war. He served in the Afghan war of 1878–80, receiving a medal.

Major Charles James Addison, R.A.M.C.(ret.), died of pneumonia in London on February 21st, aged 74. He was born

at Wyke Regis, Weymouth, on March 17th, 1854, educated at St. Thomas's and in the Edinburgh Extramural School, and took the L.R.C.P. and S.Ed. and the L.S.A. in 1880. He entered the army as surgeon on February 5th, 1881, became surgeon major after twelve years' service, and retired with a gratuity on November 28th, 1900. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882 (medal and Khedive's bronze star); in the Tirah campaign on the north-west frontier of India in 1897–98 (medal with three clasps); in the South African war in 1899–1900 (medal and clasp); and in the recent great war of 1914–18 (General Service Medal and Mercantile Marine Medal).

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on March 9th the degree of Sc.D. was conferred on Edward Hindle, M.A., Ph.D., Beit Memorial Research Fellow in Tropical Medicine, formerly Professor of Biology in the School of Medicine, Cairo.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

SOME members of the executive of the University of London Conservative and Unionist Association, including Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. Sidney Phillips, and Professor W. E. Dixon, M.D., have intimated their intention of supporting the re-election of the sitting member, Dr. E. Graham Little (Independent Conservative).

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

AT the spring commencements, Hilary term, held on March 16th, the following degrees and licences were conferred:

LICENCE IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND OBSTETRICS.—H. Dundon.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—N. Burstain, J. E. C. Cherry, F. R. Falkiner.

E. C. Hicks, C. King, N. Shapira.

M.D.—T. J. Kelly.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE Senate, at its meeting on March 15th, recorded its deep regret at the death of Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, who, as Vice-Chancellor of the University and its representative on the General Medical Council and other public bodies, rendered invaluable and unflinching service to the advancement of the University, and expressed its sincere sympathy with Lady Windle and other members of the family in their bereavement. The Senate also adopted a resolution deploring the loss sustained by the death of Dr. Andrew R. J. Dungan, lecturer in medical jurisprudence, University College, Dublin, and tendered its sympathy with the relatives.

Professor David T. Barry, M.D., has been appointed one of the representatives of the University at the seventh centenary celebrations of the University of Toulouse in June next, and Professor W. D. O'Kelly, M.D., will represent the University at the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress to be held in Sheffield in July.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary Council meeting was held on March 14th, when the President, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Bt., was in the chair. The Council offered its congratulations to the President on his elevation to the peerage.

The Diploma of Fellowship was granted to Ian Douglas Miller and the Diploma of Membership to W. F. Skaife, these candidates having complied with the regulations.

The following diplomas were conferred jointly with the Royal College of Physicians:

TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—K. P. Anklesaria, F. C. K. Austin, T. C. Backhouse, R. Bandyopadhyay, S. Batchelor, P. S. Bell, D. D. Bhargava, W. K. Blackie, J. S. Brown, J. Bryant, J. A. Carman, Irene E. Chandler, A. D. Charters, L. S. Chatterji, N. Chilton, H. L. Chopra, J. C. Chukerbutti, N. E. Cook, M. Das, P. T. J. Doss, A. N. Duggal, D. P. Dutta, J. G. Green, H. E. Hargreaves, E. Haworth, R. S. F. Hennessey, H. Joomve, N. Kamchorn, Y. M. Khan, C. E. M. J. Libert, G. A. Messih, G. W. Milledge, W. S. Nealon, S. L. Rikhye, S. F. Russell, E. H. Stahly, R. Stanford, Eileen M. Turner, G. G. Udeshi, Alice E. S. Wharton, J. B. A. Wigmore, A. J. W. Wilkins, Cecily D. Williams, and D. B. Wilson.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—S. Annaswami, Y. P. Ledi, G. R. Bhatia, M. D. Bower, G. A. Bradshaw, C. S. Colvin, H. V. Coverdale, H. N. Dewan, Jean M. Dollar, J. B. Dhaubhoora, E. H. W. Elkington, W. D. Hamilton, M. Husnain, Audrey H. Henson, S. J. A. Laubscher, A. A. El M. Magraby, Sigrid L. S. Pearson, F. E. Preston, Gertrude E. Pugmire, B. W. Rycroft, A. E. M. Soliman, A. D. C. Stoute, Annie V. Taylor, Marjorie P. Taylor, G. Vaishnavi.

Licences in dental surgery were granted to 31 candidates.

The President presented to the College a copy of a portrait of Ambroise Paré in the museum at Fécamp in Normandy, thought to be the work either of Mirvelt or Heuschatel.

It was decided to offer to hold a reception at the College in the evening of Tuesday, May 7th, for members attending the fifth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy.

The Secretary reported that the application for a licence from the Board of Trade for a British College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists would be heard by the Board on March 22nd, and that the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England would be represented by counsel in opposing the application.

Obituary.

WILLIAM WRANGHAM, M.D., M.R.C.P.,

Senior Physician, Royal Infirmary, Bradford.

ON March 16th Dr. William Wrangham, one of the best-known consultants in Bradford, died with startling suddenness from angina pectoris.

Son of the late Dr. Wrangham, William Wrangham was born in 1871 in Lincoln, where his family had lived for many generations, several members of each generation belonging to the medical profession. Having received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1896, graduating M.B. in the same year, and proceeding M.D.Lond. in 1900. During the three years immediately following his qualification he held various resident appointments, and in 1900 he settled in general practice in Bradford, where shortly afterwards he was appointed chief police surgeon, assistant honorary physician to the Bradford Royal Infirmary, and assistant surgeon to the Bradford Royal Eye and Ear Hospital; at the time of his death he was senior honorary physician to the Bradford Royal Infirmary. In 1915, when St. Luke's Hospital was equipped as a war hospital, William Wrangham was placed in charge, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In this capacity he served until the hospital was handed back to the civil authorities in 1919, receiving in recognition of his services the Order of the British Empire, and letters of congratulation from the general commanding the Northern Division and Sir Berkeley Moynihan. When, in the following year, St. Luke's Hospital was taken over by the municipality, he was appointed senior honorary physician, and, relinquishing general practice, devoted himself entirely to consulting work, in which he was engaged up to the time of his death. In 1924, when the British Medical Association held its Annual Meeting in Bradford, he was honorary secretary of the Section of Medicine, and in the period 1927-28 he was chairman of the Bradford Division.

William Wrangham was not only a skilful physician, sound in diagnosis and prognosis, and resourceful in treatment, but a man of the highest probity, who was universally honoured by his medical colleagues and the many citizens of Bradford with whom his appointments brought him in contact. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, to whom and to his brother, Dr. J. M. Wrangham of Ripponden, we extend deepest sympathy.

WE regret to announce the death, on March 16th, after a brief illness, of Dr. WALTER JAGGER, one of the leading practitioners in the West End of London. He was born in 1871, and went from Shrewsbury School to study medicine at Edinburgh, graduating M.B., C.M. in 1896. He served in the R.A.M.C. throughout the South African war, and received the Queen's medal with four clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. After leaving the army he practised first in Lincoln, then at Bourne End, Bucks, and for the past fifteen years in London, where he held a number of clinical appointments. During the late war he was on the staff of Princess Christian's Hospital for Officers, and the R.A.F. Hospitals for Officers in Eaton Square and Bryanston Square. With Sir Henry Simson he attended H.R.H. the Duchess of York at the birth of Princess Elizabeth, and he was also in attendance on the Duchess during her recent attack of influenza. Sir Henry Simson writes: Memories going back to the time when we were students together in Edinburgh crowd in upon one when one thinks of Walter Jagger: his happy greetings, his quaint humour, and his old-fashioned courtesy and precision of manner. Nothing was too trifling in order that the thing to be done should be done properly. Whether in the lecture room, at the Students' Union, on the golf course, it was the same—something to be done, a proper way to do it, and always a happy faculty of seeing the humorous side of a situation. I have a suspicion that his service with the R.A.M.C. in South Africa was one of the happiest times of his life. It certainly left its impression on his character in after-life; but he never talked much about it, and it was not until years later, when he came to London, that we renewed the friendship begun in Edinburgh. We

were associated very closely as secretaries of the Edinburgh University Club of London, and he gained a considerable reputation for making after-dinner speeches at the club dinners. His friendship was not given easily, but once gained he never let you down.

Dr. ELSIE THOMSON, who died at Kew on March 6th, was the younger daughter of Dr. T. C. Thomson, lately of the Colonial Medical Service at Hong-Kong. She was educated at St. George's School, Edinburgh, and after qualifying as a nurse at the Royal Infirmary, she graduated M.B., Ch.B.Ed. in 1923. Four years later she obtained the D.P.H. She was for some time resident medical officer at the Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, and later gained experience in public health work at Ilford, and under the London and Staffordshire county councils. In 1925 she was appointed assistant medical officer in charge of maternity and child welfare for the borough of East Ham, and retained this post until her death at the untimely age of 37. Elsie Thomson possessed qualities of mind and character that endeared her to all those who knew her. The following is quoted from an appreciation by Dr. Benton, medical officer of health for East Ham: "With the passing of Dr. Elsie Thomson the Public Health Department of East Ham has lost a loyal colleague, and the East Ham Corporation one of their most capable and valued officers. Her sweet personality and patient sympathy with those in difficulties won complete confidence. This has been many times emphasized lately by repeated inquiries from numerous mothers regarding the doctor's health and return to work." The mayor of East Ham attended the funeral at Richmond in his official capacity, accompanied by several representatives of the public health life of the borough.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Dr. MARCEL LERMOYER, an eminent Paris laryngologist, member of the Académie de Médecine, and one of the founders of the *Presse Médicale*, aged 70; Dr. FRÉBAULT, honorary professor of toxicology in the Toulouse faculty of medicine; Dr. RAPHAEL DUBOIS, honorary professor of physiology in the Lyons faculty of medicine; Professor GHERARDO FERRERI, director of the oto-rhino-laryngological clinic of Rome; Professor ALDO PERRONCITO, director of the institute of general pathology at Pavia; and Professor FILIPPO SPECIALE CIRINCIONE, director of the ophthalmological clinic at Turin.

Professor H. R. Kenwood writes: There are many readers of the *British Medical Journal* who will feel a keen sense of regret and of loss on hearing of the recent death of Mr. F. T. MARCHANT at the early age of 49. For thirty-five years he was a highly valued associate of mine in the Public Health Department of University College, London, where he came in contact with a very large number of medical men and women during their training for the D.P.H. He began his work at the College, at the age of 14, as a laboratory attendant; when he ended it he was a member of the College staff, a demonstrator and lecturer of rare ability, and the joint author of a textbook upon hygiene and public health (Jameson and Marchant). He acquired such a good knowledge and technique, both of public health chemistry and bacteriology, and he possessed such a wonderful power of informing and training others, that his services became invaluable. Indeed, his death will deprive the new London School of Hygiene (to the staff of which he had been elected) of one whose special experience and knowledge it will be difficult to replace. His great gifts won for him the esteem, and his good personal qualities the affection, of those who worked with him. Always kindly and sympathetic to those in difficulties, he was almost prodigal with the time and trouble he would devote to assisting them. This generous trait, and his modest, kindly, and unselfish disposition, will be held in tender remembrance by all his associates and by very many who are now medical officials in the public health services of Great Britain and her Dominions. Marchant was a man of poor physique, but the indifferent health by which he was so often handicapped levied little toll of his mental energy. He made time for some useful items of research, and in his leisure he was a great reader and student to the end. He was "a home bird"—a fact which will not surprise anyone who knew something of his home life, for it was a very attractive home, if only from the standpoint of the great comradeship and devotion of the two who shared it; and our deepest sympathy will go out to Mrs. Marchant in her bereavement. There was no child of the marriage.

Medical News.

MR. CHARLES HERBERT HAMPSHIRE, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., F.I.C., has been appointed by the General Medical Council to be the secretary of the Pharmacopoeia Commission. He will take up his duties from June 1st. All communications intended for the Pharmacopoeia Commission should be addressed to the secretary of that body at 44, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W.1, and not to any individual.

A SPECIAL discussion on encephalomyelitis of man and animals will take place at a joint meeting of the Sections of Comparative Medicine and of Neurology of the Royal Society of Medicine on Wednesday next, March 27th, at 5 p.m. Mr. I. A. Galloway will open the discussion on behalf of comparative medicine, and Dr. J. G. Greenfield for neurology.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner to the honorary medical board of the institution will be given by the Trustees of Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College on Friday, April 5th, at Barbers' Hall.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that the first course in April will begin on the 8th; it will be a practitioners' course in medicine and surgery at the London Temperance Hospital, from 4 to 5.30 p.m. daily, lasting for two weeks. The London School of Tropical Medicine will give a series of eight clinical demonstrations on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 2 p.m., from April 9th to May 2nd. There will be a course on treatment by electrotherapy at the Royal Free Hospital on four successive Wednesdays, at 5.15 p.m., beginning May 10th, and limited to sixteen. Two courses will begin on April 15th. The first is a three weeks' course at the Royal Waterloo Hospital in medicine, surgery, and gynaecology, occupying every afternoon and some mornings; the second course is in neurology at the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, each afternoon at 5, and lasting for four weeks, with a minimum entry of ten. Syllabuses of these courses, with information about post-graduate work in London and the provinces, copies of the general course programme, and the *Post-Graduate Medical Journal*, can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE annual general meeting of the Cremation Society of England will be held in the council chamber at 23, Nottingham Place, W.1, on Wednesday next, March 27th, at 3.30 p.m., when the council's report and balance sheet for the year 1928 will be submitted.

THE house and library of the Royal Society of Medicine will be closed from Thursday, March 28th, to Tuesday, April 2nd, both days inclusive.

SIR STCLAIR THOMSON has been elected "correspondant étranger de l'Académie de Médecine"; Professor J. H. Abt of Chicago, an honorary member of the German Society of Children's Diseases; Dr. René Gaultier, president for 1929, and Professor Hayashi, dean of the medical faculty of Tokio, an honorary member of the Société de Thérapeutique de Paris; and Dr. Henry Coppez, president of the annual medical congress known as the Journées Médicales de Bruxelles, which will be held in Brussels in 1929.

AMONG the newly elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh are the following members of the medical profession: Dr. E. W. H. Cruickshank of the Physiology Department, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mr. Walter Mercer, lecturer on Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; and Dr. Sydney A. Smith, Regius Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Edinburgh.

MR. L. F. HEWITT, Ph.D., B.Sc., has been appointed biochemist at the Metropolitan Asylums Board's antitoxin establishment, Belmont Laboratories, Sutton. Dr. Hewitt is at present Gibbons Research Fellow at the London Hospital, and was formerly Freedom Research Fellow at the London Hospital, and research chemist, under the Medical Research Council, at Mount Vernon, Hampstead.

THE Gifford Edmonds prize in ophthalmology has been awarded to Mr. V. M. Métivier of the Ophthalmic Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, for his essay on the causation and differential diagnosis of proptosis. This prize, founded by Miss Sophie Edmonds in memory of her brother who fell at Magersfontein, is valued at £100, and is awarded every second year.

THE Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, attended the annual meeting of St. Mark's Hospital on March 15th, illustrating the special patronage by the City of London which the hospital has enjoyed during its ninety-three years of existence. The recent increase in the number of beds at this institution has called for further extensions, including additional accommodation for nurses, a second operating theatre, and expansion of the cancer research laboratories; the cost entailed is about £30,000.

INFORMATION has just been received that the American Medical Association has joined the Association Professionnelle Internationale des Médecins (A.P.I.M.). Other recently joined members are the Medical Associations of Greece and of Palestine.

A PAPER by Messrs. J. Evans and A. O. Jones, on the determination of alcohol in urine, which was read at a meeting of the Society of Public Analysts on December 5th, and mentioned briefly in our issue of December 22nd, 1928 (p. 1140), has now been published in the March issue of *The Analyst*.

THE thirty-third post-graduate course of the Vienna Medical Faculty will be held from June 3rd to 15th, the first four days being devoted to surgery. On June 7th and 8th there will be lectures and demonstrations in orthopaedics, and on the 10th and 11th in neurology; the remaining days will be occupied by gynaecology and obstetrics. Further information may be obtained from the office of the Vienna Medical Faculty, Schlösselgasse 22, Vienna VIII.

THE forty-second congress of the Société française d'ophtalmologie will be held on May 13th, when Dr. Aubaret will read a paper on the etiology and treatment of blepharitis. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. R. Onfray, 6, Rue de la Motte Picquet, Paris VIIe.

THE Droitwich Development Corporation, Ltd., has now acquired ownership of this town, including the High Street, the three principal hotels, the two existing brine baths, the park, golf links, and many miles of existing roads. The proposals for extension include the erection of a new spa at the cost of £250,000 with one of the largest covered baths in the country, and a building containing more than 100 private baths. A new theatre, concert hall, club, and cinema are also to be constructed, and it is intended that the Droitwich season shall eventually continue throughout the year.

WE have received the first issue of a journal entitled *Rivista di Radiologia e fisica medica*, which is to be published every two months at Bologna under the editorship of Professor G. C. Palmieri and an international editorial committee. Articles will be published not only in Italian, but also in English, French, and German.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

All communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed to **THE EDITOR, British Medical Journal, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.**

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.

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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.

THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS of the British Medical Association and the *British Medical Journal* are MUSEUM 9361, 9362, 9363, and 9364 (internal exchange, four lines).

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The address of the Irish Office of the British Medical Association is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin (telegrams: *Bacillus, Dublin*; telephone: 62550 Dublin), and of the Scottish Office, 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh (telegrams: *Associate, Edinburgh*; telephone 24361 Edinburgh).

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

HARVEY AND HERVEY.

"W. H. C." writes: Re-reading Sir Thomas Barlow's Harveian Oration of 1916, printed in the *Journal* for October 28th of that year, I note that he refers to Abraham Cowley's poems, saying "his two poems on Harvey." Has he not confused the poem to William Harvey as one of the two he mentions, the other being the well-known Ode to William Harvey, the real subject of the Oration?

THE TRIANGULAR BANDAGE.

"INQUIRER" writes from New Zealand: I should be glad if any of your readers could enlighten me regarding the origin of the triangular bandage, so extensively used in first aid. I should like to know when and by whom it was introduced.