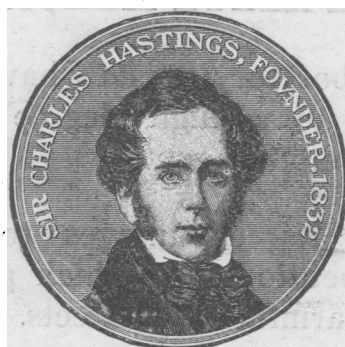


The  
**British Medical Journal**  
THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



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No. 3572.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1929.

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## PROGNOSIS.

The prognosis is grave. The child is undersized, undeveloped, and has a malformed heart. His environment is bad; the parents live under insanitary conditions, and the child does not receive the care essential for his survival.

His case differs from that of Laloo described by Sir John Bland-Sutton, and from that of Karramat Hussam described by D. D. Kapur; both Laloo and Hussam were well developed and healthy in every other respect. My operation differs from that performed by Kapur, who did not cut through the intestines of the parasite, but transferred them complete into the abdomen of the host.

I wish to record my thanks to Dr. H. Mundy for his valuable help and advice.

## LITERATURE.

Sir John Bland-Sutton: *Trans. Path. Soc. London*, 1888, xxxix, 427; *Lancet*, 1928, i, 24; *British Medical Journal*, January 5th, 1929, p. 1; *Tumours*, p. 507.

W. Roger Williams: *Medical Journal and Record*, New York, 1927, p. 6.

D. D. Kapur: *Indian Medical Gazette*, 1927, lxii, 1.

Gould and Pyle: *Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine*, 1897, p. 192.

## Memoranda:

## MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

## SPONTANEOUS RUPTURE OF THE SPLEEN.

HAVING read the article by Mr. D. H. Patey in the *British Medical Journal* of May 18th (p. 898), I am submitting the following case, as, in view of its similarity, it may be of interest in conjunction with the other cases.

The patient, a cashier aged 50, was admitted to hospital under the care of Mr. Girling Ball with a history of having, six hours before admission, while standing at his work, been seized with sudden acute pain in the upper abdomen. He vomited once (apparently his last meal); the pain was severe enough to double him up, and he collapsed; the pain remained of about the same severity until admission. For the last ten years he had been troubled by flatulence after food, but had had no clear symptoms suggestive of a gastric ulcer. Many years ago he fractured some ribs on the left side, which was followed by pleurisy.

On admission he was very ill, pale, and sweating. The temperature was 96°, pulse 82, respirations 20. The tongue was dry and furred. The chest showed some bronchitis; the heart was normal. The abdomen was not distended and did not move on respiration; there was marked rigidity and tenderness in the upper half of the abdomen. The liver dullness was not diminished. Free fluid was present in the peritoneal cavity. The urine was normal.

A diagnosis of perforated gastric ulcer was made.

**Operation.**—Under nitrous oxide and oxygen with ether (endotracheal method) a right paramedian incision was made. On opening the abdomen the peritoneal cavity was found full of blood. This was mopped out, and the haemorrhage found to be coming from an irregular tear, 2 inches long, on the anterior surface of the spleen. The spleen itself was markedly adherent to the abdominal parietes posteriorly and at the upper pole. The abdominal incision was enlarged by a transverse incision across the left rectus muscle and splenectomy performed; all haemorrhage was easily controlled, and the abdominal wound was closed, a drainage tube being inserted down to the region of the spleen. At the conclusion of the operation the patient was transfused with 350 c.cm. of blood.

The patient progressed satisfactorily as regards the abdominal condition, but on the seventh day he developed signs of bronchopneumonia at both bases and a left-sided pleural effusion. He died four days later. There was no post-mortem examination.

Macroscopically the spleen was not diseased, but showed old adhesions posteriorly and at its upper pole. Microscopically there was a slight degree of fibrosis present, and a hyaline degeneration of the blood vessels. The sinusoids were devoid of blood vessels; there was some pigmentation present.

I am indebted to Mr. Girling Ball for permission to publish the case.

W. E. UNDERWOOD, M.B., B.Chir.,  
Late House-Surgeon, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

## OBSTRUCTED LABOUR DUE TO OVARIAN CYST.

THE following case presented interesting points in diagnosis and treatment.

A married woman, aged 31, who had given birth five years previously to a child after a normal confinement, was admitted to the North Lonsdale Hospital with a report that on examination it had been found impossible to identify the cervix, or to define any presenting part of the foetus, though labour had been in progress for five hours.

General inspection of the abdomen suggested the presence of a relatively large uterus, and by abdominal palpation the vertex

was found to be occupying the lower pole of the uterus. The head was not engaged, and was freely movable above the pelvic brim. There were no signs of hydramnios or of a twin pregnancy. The uterine pains were feeble. The foetal heart was normal in rate. On vaginal examination the fingers entered a cul-de-sac with no outlet superiorly, and no cervix was palpable. The posterior vaginal wall was bulging forwards, and it was evident that a mass occupied the pouch of Douglas. Under anaesthesia a tiny chink was felt high up anteriorly, through which the finger could be passed on gentle pressure; the cervix was felt high up in this position, and was dilated to the size of a florin. The mass in the pelvis was firmly impacted, and it was not possible to effect any upward reduction of the tumour. The diagnosis of an ovarian cyst obstructing labour was made; it was ascertained that the child was alive.

The abdomen was opened and the uterus brought through the wound; it was as yet impossible to define the ovarian tumour or to reach its connexions. Caesarean section was therefore performed, and a live female child delivered. The tumour was now apparent; it was of large size and of hour-glass shape, the larger part being abdominal in position, and the lower portion firmly impacted in the pelvis. The pedicle was defined and ligatured and the tumour was removed. The tumour was cystic in nature, and was large enough to fill almost entirely an ordinary pail. The child weighed 8 lb., and the placenta was heavy, hence the total weight removed from the abdomen was very considerable. The puerperium was uneventful, and the patient and her child were ready to be discharged from hospital in three weeks.

I wish to thank Dr. Allan Rutherford for his co-operation in the management of this case.

HERBERT F. BLACKLEE, M.B., F.R.F.P.S.,  
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, North Lonsdale Hospital,  
Barrow-in-Furness.

## Reports of Societies.

## CANCER OF THE LUNGS AND MEDIASTINUM.

At a meeting of the Manchester Medical Society, held at the University, with the president, Dr. R. W. MARSDEN, in the chair, a discussion took place on malignant disease of the lungs and mediastinum. The opening paper, from the clinical point of view, was given by Dr. A. HILLYARD HOLMES; Professor J. SHAW DUNN discussed the pathological aspect, and Dr. E. W. TWINING the radiological side of the subject.

## Clinical Aspects.

Dr. HILLYARD HOLMES said that primary malignant disease of the lungs and mediastinum was not rare in that part of England; in the last three years he had collected notes of twenty-five cases in which the possibility of the presence of this condition had to be seriously considered. Of these twenty-five cases, eighteen were finally judged to be malignant, and of these eighteen cases seven were submitted to necropsy and to histological verification of the diagnosis. The diagnosis of malignancy was of vital importance in regard to prognosis, for no form of treatment was known which held out any hope of cure. Since the problem of diagnosis was best illustrated by records of actual cases the speaker cited several in which the diagnosis was established by post-mortem examination.

**Case 1.**—A man, aged 44, ceased to work in April, 1926, because he had strained his back. Pain in the neck was so severe that his doctor suspected cervical caries, and had an x-ray examination made, with a negative result. He lost weight rapidly. Four months later he attended hospital as an out-patient; cough and hoarseness had then existed for only one month. He was thin and pale. His neck movements were stiff; there were signs in both lungs suggestive of chronic phthisis, especially in the left lower lobe. X-ray examination showed appearances consistent with old-standing tuberculous disease. The Wassermann reaction was negative. His doctor noticed some small, hard lymph glands over the inner end of the left clavicle, and sent him into hospital as an urgent case two weeks later. Within twenty-four hours the man had a profuse haemoptysis and died. Post-mortem examination showed a large carcinoma in the left lung, at its root, with a cavity 5 cm. in diameter in the lower lobe, full of blood clot; the stomach contained 1½ pints of blood; there were secondary malignant deposits in the right suprarenal gland, left kidney, left cerebral hemisphere, and left supraclavicular glands. Histological examination showed all these growths to be of epithelial nature, with a tendency to alveolar arrangement. The primary growth was a carcinoma of the bronchus. There was no evidence, macroscopic or microscopic, of tuberculosis. The key to the solution of this diagnostic problem was the enlargement of the supraclavicular glands and the rapidity of the man's decline.

**Case 2.**—A man, aged 64, was in hospital in January, 1925, for left pleural effusion and slight haemoptysis. The effusion was aspirated and artificial pneumothorax induced. Examination of the fluid revealed red and white blood corpuscles and endothelial cells; no organisms were found; cultures were sterile. The sputum

which he was a member, he carried out conscientiously his duties as a justice of the peace. He was honorary life member and examiner to the St. John Ambulance Association, and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

We are indebted to Dr. LIONEL PICTON for the following personal tribute:

I first knew him when he was established at Macclesfield—at the zenith of his vigour and labour. We met on the local Medical Committee, new-formed to watch the Insurance Bill. Later, when that committee was recognized as statutory, Dr. Marsh was one of the leading members. He saw clearly that the profession must work through these committees if it was to save general practice. To do that was his objective. He viewed medicine as a whole. Good surgeon as he was, he was a doctor first. M.O.H. as he was, he was a G.P. first. His was a life amazing full! And he focused all his varied experience upon the problems before the Panel Committee. I knew him then as a fighter, tenacious, resourceful, replete with information, direct in his method, not *rusé*. Direct though he was, he saw where action led. His aim was to safeguard the G.P. in his freedom to practise. Every move he urged had that in view. He was very English in his outlook. A scheme remote from actuality did not interest him. His interest was in the next business.

He was marked out for chairman on Dr. Garstang's retirement, and was elected without question. For twelve years he held the office, and last year we thanked him for his services by a presentation. He was ill at the time and could not be present, but never was a tribute more sincerely rendered. The actual tokens were a bookcase, an address, and a chair. The bookcase, for he was a tremendous and rapid reader, medical works mostly—half Lewis's shop seemed to overflow his shelves, not to speak of mastoids and models. But he had wider interests. His alert mind shone into many portals. Of one he seldom gave a hint, but the volumes, recent and read, gave it, volumes on a certain broad, open-eyed school of divinity. Whatever else he read, for half an hour last thing at night a favourite technical book generally occupied him—Beesley and Johnston's "Surgical Anatomy." Four days before he died he said "Send me my bible" (as he called it). He wanted to look up the innervation of the stomach. It was his conviction that if the G.P. is to survive he must justify himself by precise and ready knowledge—up to date and constantly reviewed. For the doctor who had relaxed he had a humorous contempt: "a bismuth and tinct. camph. co. doctor" he called him. The address we gave him had unconventional illuminations: bismuth and tinct. camph. co. bottles occupied a lowly place in the design. The chair was because "the flesh is weak," as he used to quote. He had a long weakening illness that year. None the less his spirit drove him again into active work. It was in him and must out.

Here is an instance of his humorous method. In a debate on the county tuberculosis scheme and the changes the Panel Committee wanted, he suddenly seemed metamorphosed. He began to say the Ministry would require this, the Regulations would require that, and that these requirements would conflict with what the Panel Committee wanted. Up rose Sir William Hodgson to warmly defend the proposals. Most ably he did it. Thereupon Dr. Marsh, smiling, explained that his opposition was merely academic, and he congratulated himself on having drawn from Sir William a defence of the policy "with every word of which I agree." He was a chairman to be beloved—he was beloved, not as chairman only, but as a doctor and as a friend.

Dr. WILLIAM DOYLE, who died recently at Colne, in Lancashire, aged 59, was the son of the late Dr. Edward Doyle of that town. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1891. After a period in private practice with his brother at Leigh he became medical officer of health and school medical officer for Colne. During the great war he served as a temporary lieutenant R.A.M.C. in Gallipoli and Egypt, and subsequently at the Whalley Military Hospital.

He was a member of the Burnley Division of the British Medical Association and a fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. The funeral was attended by representatives of the numerous bodies with which he was associated.

## The Services.

### TERRITORIAL ARMY AMBULANCE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

On June 8th nine medical units competed for the Territorial Army Ambulance Challenge Shield at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. The shield was again won, for the second year in succession, by the 167th (City of London) Field Ambulance, who gained 333 marks out of a possible 400. The Runners-up Cup, presented by Lieut.-General Sir Matthew H. G. Fell, Director-General Army Medical Services, was won by the 170th Cavalry Field Ambulance with a total of 314 marks. The Director-General, when presenting the badges to the winners, remarked that the standard of all the competing teams was higher than hitherto, and this went to show how hard they had all worked to fit themselves for the competition. The shield will be presented to the winners at a future date by the Lord Mayor of London.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on June 14th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—J. M. Lees, J. R. Armstrong, H. Scudamore, C. W. Shaw, R. Hodgkinson.  
B.CHIR.—G. W. Willcox.

At a congregation held on June 18th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.CHIR.—R. H. Metcalfe.  
B.CHIR.—E. J. Pye-Smith.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE degree of D.Sc. in Biochemistry has been conferred on Mr. H. J. Channon for his thesis on the unsaponifiable fraction of liver oils, and that of D.Sc. in Statistics on Miss E. M. Newbold for her thesis on practical applications of the statistics of repeated events, particularly to industrial accidents.

Dr. A. M. H. Gray and Professor William Wright have been elected the representatives of the medical schools on the newly constituted Senate of the University. As announced in our issue of May 25th the representatives of the Faculty of Medicine are Lord Dawson of Penn, Mr. H. L. Eason, and Sir Cuthbert Wallace.

### UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B., PART I (in *Forensic Medicine and Toxicology only*).—A. J. B. Miall, H. M. Strover, W. L. Sleight. PART II.—\*R. A. S. Cory (with distinction in Pathology, Medicine, and Obstetrics), \*R. J. Krogh (with distinction in Medicine and Obstetrics), Isabella J. Armstrong, A. C. Fisher, April Doreen James (with distinction in Public Health). *Group II (completing examination)*: E. Southam. *Group I*: N. D. Gerrish, Mabel F. Potter. *Group II*: N. L. Price.

\* With second-class honours.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Dr. F. E. TYLER-COTE, honorary physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, has been appointed professor of systematic medicine as from September 29th, 1929. He has been a lecturer in clinical medicine in the University since 1916.

### UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Mr. J. H. COBB, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., has been appointed lecturer on applied auricular anatomy, and Mr. E. G. Mackie, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., lecturer on applied ophthalmic anatomy.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary Council meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held on June 13th, when the President, Lord Moynihan, was in the chair.

#### Fellowship.

Mr. Comyns Berkeley was introduced and admitted a Fellow of the College.

It was reported that of the 103 candidates who had presented themselves for the Fellowship examination 31 were successful, including 3 candidates who had not yet complied with the regulations. The Diploma of Fellowship was granted to the following 28 candidates:

G. D. Shapland, N. L. White, J. C. Ainsworth-Davis, R. C. Taylor, E. S. Freshman, L. N. Pyrah, J. V. O'Sullivan, A. M. Lazarus, R. M. Bates, A. Simpson-Smith, R. V. Cooke, H. P. Nelson, J. E. Simpson, N. Attygalle, H. J. Burrows, G. M. FitzGibbon, V. Kathirgamatamby, A. K. Gupta, R. W. Kenney, F. J. Milward, N. M. Matheson, R. L. Flett, S. Howard, M. Axford, H. S. Bilcliff, J. H. Cramsie, D. D. McKenzie, F. E. Stabler.

*Membership.*

The diploma of Membership was conferred upon Nancy M. Badeley, S. T. Crowther, Catherine Day, Margaret L. Hamburger, and T. Nallainathan.

*Diploma in Public Health.*

Diplomas in Public Health were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians, to the following 26 successful candidates:

A. Bakhsh, Y. B. Bedi, F. G. Brown, J. P. Chaudhuri, D. S. Chowdhary, G. Covell, S. D. De Vos, H. N. Dewan, D. P. Dutta, Nancy G. Howell, B. S. Kanga, G. R. Lynn, Elsie Lyon, D. G. Mohile, S. Mufty, C. C. Po, Marion Ravell, A. E. Schokman, A. Sharma, Patricia H. S. Shaw, K. A. Soutar, H. S. C. Starkey, G. G. Stewart, K. M. R. Swami, J. P. R. Tennekoon, R. L. Tuli.

Mr. McAdam Eccles was appointed a representative of the College to serve on the Executive Committee of the British Social Hygiene Council, in place of the late Sir Anthony Bowlby.

A letter from the chairman of the Lister Medal Committee was read reporting that the Lister Medal for 1930 for distinguished contributions to surgical science, with the honorarium of £500, had been awarded to Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston, U.S.A. Dr. Cushing will give an address at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1930 on some date to be arranged later.

The President reported that the Sir Gilbert Blane Gold Medal for 1929 had been awarded to Surgeon Lieut.-Commander Thomas Norman D'Arcy, Royal Naval Promotion Examination, 1929.

The following examiners were elected for the ensuing year:

*Dental Surgery (Surgical Section):* L. B. Rawling, H. S. Clogg, T. P. Legg, R. J. Howard, G. E. O. Williams, J. Murray, Sir Cuthbert S. Wallace, C. E. Shattock. *Fellowship (Anatomy):* C. P. G. Wakeley, P. N. B. Odgers, W. Wright, J. E. S. Frazer. *(Physiology):* H. E. Roaf, C. A. L. Evans, R. J. S. McDowall, J. Mellanby.

Under the Conjoint Examining Board:

*Elementary Biology:*—T. W. Shore, J. P. Hill. *Anatomy:* J. B. Hume, W. Wright, R. B. Green. *Physiology:* E. B. Verney, H. Hartridge. *Midwifery:* C. White, T. B. Davies, A. W. Bourne, S. Forsdike. *Diploma in Public Health:* C. W. Hutt. *Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Pathology and Tropical Medicine):* W. P. MacArthur. *(Tropical Medicine and Surgery):* P. H. Manson-Bahr. *Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (Part I):* C. B. Goulden, H. W. Lyle. *(Part II):* R. A. Greeves. *Diploma in Psychological Medicine:* F. L. Golla. *Diploma in Laryngology and Otology (Part I):* W. M. Mollison, N. Patterson; *(Part II):* W. G. Howarth.

*Primary Fellowship.*

At the recent primary examination for the Fellowship 164 candidates presented themselves, of whom the following 47 were approved:

A. H. Baker, D. S. M. Barlow, A. W. Bayley, K. B. Bridge, E. Carew-Shaw, D. O. Clark, A. A. Davis, E. A. Devenish, J. K. Elliott, A. L. Eyre-Brook, L. Fatti, K. Fletcher Barrett, R. J. Furlong, J. Gabe, R. H. Hadley, C. S. Hallpike, J. Hardman, E. A. H. Hindhaugh, C. Hooper, Ruby D. Johnson, E. C. B. Jones, H. Y. Khwaja, C. E. Kindersley, S. Lal, M. Lee, M. J. F. McArdle, D. J. MacMyn, D. H. Mitchell, E. W. T. Morris, A. B. Pain, G. T. Partridge, R. S. Pilcher, A. E. Porritt, C. A. M. Renou, L. A. Riddell, T. O. Sayle, H. H. Skooch, J. O. Smith, S. B. Smith, F. R. Stansfield, S. C. Sngait, B. M. Sundaravadaman, G. L. Talwar, K. H. Watkins, F. E. Webster, Eileen M. Whapham, H. L. C. Wood.

## Medical News.

THE Cavendish Lecture before the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society will be given to-day (Friday, June 21st), at 8.15 p.m., by Professor Claude Régaud, director of the Radio-physiological Laboratory of the Radium Institute, Paris, whose subject is "Progress and limitation in the cure of malignant diseases by radium." The meeting will be held in the Kensington Town Hall at 7.30 p.m., and at 8 o'clock the West London triennial gold medal will be presented to Sir Ronald Ross. The annual *conversazione* will follow Professor Régaud's lecture.

THE executive committee of the National Campaign Against Rheumatic Diseases, of which Sir Thomas Horder is chairman and Sir William Wilcox vice-chairman, has called a meeting of supporters, to be held at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W., on Wednesday next, June 26th, at 5 p.m. The agenda includes election of a council and the reception of a report by the executive committee on the policy and constitution of the campaign. All members of the medical profession interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

THE Section of Urology of the Royal Society of Medicine will hold its last meeting this session on Thursday, June 27th. From 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. there will be an exhibition of urological instruments, from 2 p.m. operations at St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street, W.C.2, and at 8.30 p.m. a cinematographic demonstration showing a prostatectomy, litholapaxy, and internal urethrotomy. The demonstration will be made by means of a talking film, the operation as it proceeds being explained audibly.

THE annual provincial meeting of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at the Sedbury Park Hotel, near Chepstow, on Saturday, June 29th, at 10.30 a.m., when Dr. E. Colston Williams (C.M.O. Glamorgan) and Dr. R. M. F.

Picken (M.O.H. Cardiff) will open a discussion on the medical aspects of the Local Government Act, 1929. Luncheon will be served at 12.30 (tickets 3s. 6d. each). At 1.30 p.m. members will motor to Chepstow Castle, Tintern Abbey, and Raglan Castle, and thence to a garden party at Llanover Park, by invitation of Lord Treowen, Lord-Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, and Lady Treowen. The full programme has been circulated to members of the society with the current issue of *Public Health*.

THE Tuberculosis Association will hold its provincial meeting during the latter part of next week, in the Pharmacology Lecture Theatre, Medical School, Downing Street, Cambridge. At the opening session, on the afternoon of Thursday, June 27th, Dr. Franz Nagelschmidt of Berlin will read a paper on the prevention and healing of tuberculosis by turtle-vaccine therapy. On June 28th discussions, each opened by three speakers, will take place in the morning on the diagnosis of intrathoracic tuberculosis in children, and in the afternoon on the correlation of x-ray findings in pulmonary tuberculosis with the symptoms and physical signs. On the morning of June 29th there will be a discussion on gas poisoning and gunshot wounds of the chest in relation to tuberculosis.

THE sixty-sixth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held in Dublin next week from June 24th to 27th, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. R. Bennett, B.Sc., whose inaugural address, entitled "The changing foundations of materia medica," will be given on June 25th.

THE annual general meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine will be held at 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 4.30 p.m. when the officers and council for 1929-30 will be elected and the report of the council, including reports by the treasurers, librarians, and editors, will be presented.

THE Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association announces that the last two lectures of the M.R.C.P. evening course will be given at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on June 25th and 28th, at 8.30 p.m.; the fee is 10s. 6d. per lecture, payable at the lecture hall. A free demonstration on nervous disease in children will be given by Dr. W. G. Wyllie, at 2.30 p.m., on June 27th, at the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale. A free clinical demonstration will be given by Mr. Harold Kisch, at 2 p.m., on June 27th, at the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road. The following courses begin on Monday, June 24th: in proctology for one week at the St. Mark's Hospital, occupying all day, fee £3 3s.; in diseases of children for two weeks at the Children's Clinic and other hospitals, occupying most afternoons and some mornings, fee £2 2s.; and in medicine, surgery, and the special departments at the Prince of Wales's Hospital, Tottenham, occupying from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., for two weeks, fee £5 5s., or £3 3s. for either week. In connexion with "Baby Week," the Fellowship of Medicine, at the request of the Maternity and Child Welfare Group of the Medical Officers of Health Society, has arranged lecture-demonstrations in London during the week July 1st to 6th. Various demonstrations, occupying the time from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m., will be given at the Queen Charlotte's Hospital on July 1st, followed by a lecture in the evening. On July 5th morning demonstrations have been arranged at the Tavistock Clinic for Functional Nervous Disorders, Tavistock Square, followed in the afternoon by a special demonstration at the Infants Hospital, Vincent Square. On July 6th there is a choice between two demonstrations, both taking place at 10 a.m., at the London Lock Hospital, Harrow Road, and at St. Thomas's Hospital. The fee for the whole course is 10s. 6d., and should be sent to the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, from whom syllabuses of this and all other post-graduate courses may be obtained.

TO mark the occasion of their forthcoming visit to the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in Manchester, Drs. Charles Horace Mayo and William James Mayo were elected honorary members of the Manchester Medical Society at the annual meeting, which was held on May 1st.

THE Academic Council of Queen's University, Belfast, on the recommendation of the Anatomical Association of Great Britain and Ireland, has awarded the triennial Symington prize in anatomy to Dr. H. A. Harris, assistant professor of anatomy, University College, and assistant to the Medical Unit, University College Hospital, in recognition of valuable contributions to anatomy, and especially of the paper on "The relation of skeletal ossification in the hind limb to the index of cerebral value of Anthony and Coupin."

THE Neech prize, offered annually for the best paper read before a Branch or Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, has been awarded for the session 1927-28 to Dr. H. Stanley Banks, medical superintendent of the City Isolation Hospital, Leicester. Dr. Banks's subject was the intensive serum treatment of severe diphtheria, and the

paper was read before the Fever Hospital Medical Service Group of the Society.

DR. OLIVER C. M. DAVIS was called to the Bar on June 12th by the Middle Temple.

THE proceeds of the Old English Garden Fête, which was held at the Royal Botanic Gardens on June 13th to 15th, have this year been donated to the Thank-offering Fund. Also to be devoted to the Fund are the profits from the sale of the reproduction of His Majesty's Message to his People, prepared by Messrs. Raphael Tuck, and now generally obtainable.

A VALUABLE article by Miss S. F. Cox and Dr. F. G. Spear on the radiological work of the Strangeways Research Laboratory, Cambridge, embodying accounts both of past work and investigations now in progress, is published in the May issue of the *British Journal of Radiology*.

SCHOLARS, medalists, and prizemen of University College, London, will be received on Thursday, July 4th, at 3 p.m., by Sir Walter Morley Fletcher, secretary of the Medical Research Council, who will afterwards address the Assembly. The new anatomy and physiology building (the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation), together with the museums and laboratories, and Sir Flinders Petrie's exhibition of recent discoveries of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, will be open to inspection from 4.30 to 7 p.m.

A LARGE attendance of delegates from local authorities and voluntary child welfare institutions throughout the British Isles, and of Government representatives from the overseas Dominions, is expected at the fifth English-speaking conference on maternity and child welfare, to be held at the Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, from July 2nd to 4th. The maternity and child welfare group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, in co-operation with the Fellowship of Medicine, has organized, in connexion with the conference, a short post-graduate course, of which full particulars will be forwarded to medical practitioners on application to the honorary secretary, National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, Carnegie House, 117, Piccadilly, W.1.

THE third venereological congress of the Union of Soviet Republics will be held at Leningrad from July 1st to 7th, when the following subjects will be discussed: incidence and control of venereal disease in urban and rural districts, syphilis and constitution, congenital syphilis, dermatomycosis, complications of arsenical treatment, and control of gonorrhoea.

## 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.

Authors desiring REPRINTS of their articles published in the *British Medical Journal* must communicate with the Financial Secretary and Business Manager, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, 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.

The TELEPHONE NUMBERS of the British Medical Association and the *British Medical Journal* are MUSEUM 9351, 9352, 9353, and 9354 (internal exchange, four lines).

The TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES are:

EDITOR of the *British Medical Journal*, Aitiology Westcent, London.

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

MEDICAL SECRETARY, Medisecra Westcent, London.

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

### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

#### DIATHERMY OF THE TONSILS.

DR. M. Y. PAGET (Ware, Herts) writes for details of the removal of the tonsils by diathermy (a method which he understands is used in America and France), and for information about the advantages this method may have over that of surgical operation.

#### UMBILICAL DISCHARGE.

MR. A. P. BERTWISTLE, F.R.C.S. Ed. (London, W.), writes: In reply to "W. D.'s" query (June 15th, p. 1104) I would suggest that, the point of exit of the discharge having been identified,

lipiodol be injected into the sinus. If, on radiographing, the fluid is found passing downwards towards or even into the bladder the condition is probably due to a urachal vestige. There is a remote possibility of it being allantoic in origin, however. The only method of treatment is complete excision of the track. If a trace is left in any of these congenital sinuses—for example, cervical or thyroglossal—the whole recurs.

### LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

#### ABOLITION OF FRENCH VACCINATION REGULATIONS.

THE Director of the Office Français du Tourisme, 56, Haymarket, S.W.1, writes: Some time ago you published information concerning the vaccination regulations which were in force in France; these were, however, cancelled on June 4th. In view of the numerous inquiries which still reach us on this matter, I should be much obliged if you would kindly inform your readers that no vaccination certificates or "passeports sanitaires" are now required when landing in France from the British Isles.

#### VACATION EMPLOYMENT FOR UNDERGRADUATES.

MR. RALPH NUNN MAY, B.Sc., Secretary of the National Union of Students (3, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1), writes: The enormous extension of facilities for university education in England has produced a phenomenon strange to us but familiar enough in the United States and Canada, and not unknown even in Scotland. In America it is common for men and women undergraduates to spend their vacations in some form of paid occupation enabling them to earn their keep during the summer months. In England this has been practically unknown, except for the few senior scholars who have coached the sons of the well-to-do for school or university examinations. There is a limit to the number of wealthy parents anxious for the mental attainments of their children, and the opportunities for private coaching, never very great, are now quite inadequate to absorb the number of undergraduates from the old and the modern universities, who come very often from lower-middle or working-class homes, and who are anxious both to gain experience and to earn a living wage during July, August, and September. Applications are now reaching us from undergraduates all over the country who wish to find such temporary employment. But in a country where this is not traditional, where are we to find the firms or persons who will offer them posts or consider their employment during a seasonal rush period? Generally they are willing to do almost any kind of work—as labourers, shop assistants, waiters or waitresses, governesses, and so on. Some of the senior science students might be capable of acting as work chemists or physicists to replace staff on holiday. There is obviously a great number of ways in which they might usefully be employed to their own advantage, and possibly also to the ultimate advantage of industry. We have every desire to avoid the displacement in any way of normal or regular labour, but if there are any employers who, while bearing in mind this cardinal point, might still be able to offer temporary employment to university men or women we should be deeply grateful to hear of them.

#### HERPES AND VARICELLA.

DR. R. C. WORSLEY (Topsham, Devon) writes: I have often smiled, with others, at the appearance of the above perennial large gooseberry, but two striking cases in the last week have convinced me that there is "something in it." An old man had very bad shingles on his arm, shoulder, and back; a fortnight after its appearance his wife, some years younger, had the worst attack of chicken-pox I ever have seen in nearly forty years. (The patient was so ill that four doctors met to establish the differentiation from small-pox.) Three miles away, in a small village, a man had a severe attack of shingles on the leg, buttock, and scrotum, which ulcerated in parts. Two weeks after the onset his daughter developed varicella. There are, to my knowledge, no other cases of the latter disease in our neighbourhood.

#### NORTH-EAST COAST EXHIBITION.

THE Committee of the Medical Institute (J. Wilkie Smith Memorial), 7, Windsor Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ask us to announce that the facilities of this institute are open to any medical man visiting the North-East Coast Exhibition at Newcastle. Bed and breakfast, 10s. 6d.

#### INDEXES TO "JOURNAL" WANTED.

DR. E. F. ARMOUR (6, Bruntsfield Terrace, Edinburgh) requires the following out-of-print indexes to the *British Medical Journal*, and would be grateful to any reader who could supply him with all or any of them: General, Supplement, and Epitome Indexes, 1916, vol. i, and 1918, vol. ii; Epitome Index only, 1915, vol. i, 1916, vol. ii, 1918, vol. i, and 1919, vol. i. Cost of postage would be repaid.

#### VACANCIES.

NOTIFICATIONS of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, and 54 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenencies at pages 50 and 51.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears in the *Supplement* at page 247.