

with all urological surgeons, though his industry and enthusiasm were widely recognized. A paper on the treatment of calculi impacted in the pelvic portion of the ureter appeared in these columns in 1920, and as long ago as 1907 he had written on the value of spinal analgesia. He was an enthusiastic golfer, and well known to all the members of the Sandy Lodge Club. A challenge cup presented by him, and bearing his name, is competed for regularly at the meetings of the Medical Golfing Society, of which he had been president.

#### COLIN MACKENZIE, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon, Bradford Royal Infirmary

We much regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Colin Mackenzie on February 10th, while on a cruise in the West Indies. He was born in 1883, and was educated at Eastbourne College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. (Natural Sciences Tripos) in 1904. He then went to the Middlesex Hospital, where he obtained the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas in 1908, and the F.R.C.S.Eng. in 1912. In 1914 he graduated M.B., and also M.D.Cantab. He was junior Broderip Scholar at Middlesex Hospital in 1908. After graduating he served as house-physician and house-surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital, and in 1913 he was appointed resident surgical officer at the Bradford Royal Infirmary. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he volunteered for service, and went to France in the very early days, where he served with a casualty clearing station as surgical specialist, and took part in the retreat from Mons. In 1916 he was appointed surgical specialist, at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux, under, the then, Colonel John Goodwin. During the latter part of the war he was appointed officer in charge of the surgical division of the same hospital, and had over two thousand beds under his care. For his services he was awarded the O.B.E. (Military Section), and he held the rank of major on demobilization.

After the war Mackenzie returned to Bradford and commenced practice as a consulting surgeon. He was appointed honorary assistant surgeon to the Bradford Royal Infirmary in 1919, and was promoted to the full staff in 1923. He was also appointed surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, in 1920. Both of these posts he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the British Medical Association, and from 1925 to 1931 served as honorary financial secretary of the Bradford Division, and in 1932 he was chairman of the Division. He was a very keen Freemason, and was a Past-Master of the Middlesex Hospital Lodge, and also of the Pentalpha Lodge, Bradford. In his younger days Colin Mackenzie was a Rugby football enthusiast, and he also took great interest in amateur theatricals. Later in life fishing and flying were his recreations, and recently he obtained his pilot's certificate.

As a surgeon, he was a man of outstanding merit; his diagnoses were remarkably accurate, while his judgement and operative technique were very sound. He was a man of sterling qualities, possessing an attractive manner and a keen sense of humour, both of which inspired confidence in his patients, and also brought him a large circle of friends. He would go out of his way to do a kindness, and, no matter what time of day or night it was, he would always respond cheerfully and promptly to a call for assistance. Those who had the privilege of knowing him and working with him feel that they have lost a loyal friend and colleague, whom it will be difficult to replace. He will long be remembered with affection and esteem in the medical and social life of Bradford.

Truly the following might apply to him:

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,  
Sleep to wake."

A memorial service was held at St. Barnabas' Church, Heaton, Bradford, on February 15th, and this was attended by a very large number of his professional brethren, fellow Masons, and friends. He leaves a widow and four young sons.

W. N. W.-W.

We regret to record the death, on January 29th, of Dr. EMILIEN EDOUARD FROSSARD, who had practised in Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton, since 1889. Of distinguished French descent, he was born at Bagnères de Bigorre in 1865, and was educated in Bordeaux. He received his medical training at King's College, London, obtaining the diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1889. At one time he was assistant house-surgeon and dresser to Lord Lister. He built up a large practice in Bishop's Lydeard, in the general social life of which he took great interest from the beginning of his residence there. He was public vaccinator for the district, and formerly medical officer to the board of guardians. During the war he served as medical officer to the local prison camp for German officers. In his younger days he captained the local cricket team. He was chairman of the working men's institute, and organized many concerts and other entertainments. About twenty years ago Dr. Frossard's services were recognized by the presentation to him of a motor car and an illuminated address. Although in failing health for several years, he had continued actively in practice, and his death occurred suddenly a few hours after he had been called out at midnight to an urgent case. He had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1892, and was president of the West Somerset Branch in 1902-3. He is survived by his widow and three sons, one of whom is in the medical profession.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Dr. J. CANTACUZÈNE, professor of bacteriology and director of the Institute of Serums and Vaccines at Bucarest, representative of Rumania at the International Health Office in Paris, and former Minister of Health for Rumania, aged 70; Dr. ALBERT HOGGE, professor of the Liège Faculty of Medicine and member of the French Urological Association, aged 66; Dr. WLADYSŁAW FILIPOWICZ, director of the surgical clinic of the Protestant Hospital at Warsaw; Dr. J. GORTANI of Terzo Aquileia, near Trieste, probably the oldest practitioner in the world, aged 106; Professor EUGEN JOSEPH, for many years director of the urological department of the Berlin Surgical University Clinic, aged 54; Professor GEORG ABELSDORFF, a Berlin ophthalmologist, aged 64; Geheimrat Professor ERNST VON ROMBERG, director of the First Medical Clinic at Munich, aged 68; Professor GEORG ROSENFELD, an authority on metabolic diseases, aged 73; and Dr. ALFRED FABIAN HESS, professor of clinical paediatrics at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, aged 58.

## The Services

### MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL R.N.

The Admiralty announces that the appointment has been approved of Surgeon Rear-Admiral Robert W. B. Hall, C.B., O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Director-General of the Navy, in succession to Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald St. G. S. Bond, K.C.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., to date July 2nd, 1934.

**Rehousing in London.**—In reply to Major Nathan, on February 15th, Sir HILTON YOUNG said it was estimated that about 15,000 persons living in the county of London would be displaced and rehoused during 1934-38 by the combined operations of the London County Council and the metropolitan borough councils. The number of persons to be displaced and rehoused by local authorities wholly or partly in the metropolitan police district but outside the administrative county area was estimated at about 19,000.

**Protection from Poison Gas.**—On February 20th Captain GUEST asked whether any education of the masses was being undertaken to instruct how they should behave in case of gas attack from the air. Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD referred to a reply given on November 23rd last year by the Home Secretary. He added that the problem of protection had engaged the attention of successive Governments, and precautions were being taken to safeguard the civil population as far as possible against air attack.

**School Medical Inspection.**—Mr. RAMSBOTHAM told Sir E. Campbell, on February 15th, that medical inspection of children in elementary schools did not normally extend below the waist or necessitate the entire stripping of every child. In cases where there was reason to suspect the existence of a defect which required a more complete examination, suitable arrangements were made for this to be carried out. He was not satisfied that the advantages of making a complete examination as a routine practice would justify its adoption in view of the objections which might be raised by parents.

**Inadequate Slum Clearance Schemes.**—Sir HILTON YOUNG, answering Mr. D. G. Somerville on February 15th, said that, as the result of inquiries which he had caused to be instituted into the adequacy of the slum clearance schemes at eleven towns, eight had furnished information necessary for the discharge of his responsibilities in respect of slum clearance under the Act of 1930. He had communicated with the authorities concerned his conclusions on the reports made to him. The report on the inquiry at Bootle was receiving his consideration, and he awaited an inspector's report on the inquiry at Leicester. He was also making further inquiries of the corporation of Croydon.

**Diluent of Calf Lymph.**—Sir HILTON YOUNG informed Mr. Groves, on February 15th, that the diluent used in the preparation of calf lymph was a mixture containing 50 per cent. of sterilized glycerin and 50 per cent. of distilled water.

**Foundling Hospital Site.**—Replying to Dr. Howitt, on February 14th, Mr. SHAKESPEARE said the Minister of Health could not promise a Government grant towards the purchase of the Foundling Hospital site.

**Prosecutions under the Poisons Act.**—Mr. HACKING told Mr. Grenfell, on February 15th, that the Pharmaceutical Society initiated proceedings in Great Britain for breaches of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts in 170 cases in 1931, in 169 cases in 1932, and in 161 cases in 1933. In addition, the police in England and Wales, who had power to intervene only in cases in which they had reason to suspect a breach of the law, prosecuted in eighteen cases in 1931, and in ten cases in 1932. Figures of police prosecutions for 1933 were not yet to hand. The duty of enforcing the provisions of the Act of 1933 was placed upon the Pharmaceutical Society and the local authorities, according to the classification of the poison in the Poisons List. Both were given full powers of inspection. Hitherto routine inspection had been confined to the Pharmaceutical Society, with undoubtedly inadequate powers. The new Act considerably increased those powers, but had not yet come into force, and the House must wait to see whether those powers were sufficient.

**Evading the Medicine Stamp Duty.**—Mr. HORE-BELISHA said, on February 15th, that he knew certain manufacturers of medicines had taken steps, one being a disclaimer of proprietary rights, to bring their preparations within the scope of the exemption from Medicine Stamp Duty. He had noted a suggestion of introducing a penny stamp for such packages, if of small value.

#### Notes in Brief

The Prime Minister states that it is not yet possible to fix a date for the introduction of the Housing Bill.

## Medical News

Sir George Newman will deliver four lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, on Florence Nightingale and hospital services, at Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C., on February 27th and 28th and March 1st and 2nd, at 6 p.m. Admission free.

The Hunterian Oration will be delivered before the Hunterian Society at the Mansion House, E.C. (by kind permission of the Lord Mayor), on Monday, February 26th, at 9 p.m., by Dr. B. T. Parsons-Smith, on "Cardiac Failure in the Eighteenth Century and its Modern Conception."

The Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch has invited the recently qualified and all fifth- and fourth-year students to an address and cinematograph display by Dr. R. G. Canti, on "The Cultivation of Living Tissues," on Tuesday, March 6th, in the Great Hall at B.M.A. House. Tea will be served after the guests have been received by the president of the Branch, Dr. Chas. F. T. Scott, at 5 p.m.

At a drawing-room meeting, on behalf of the Institute of Ray Therapy, Camden Town, N.W., to be held at the Mansion House on Friday, March 2nd, at 3.30 p.m., the speakers will include Lord Horder, Sir William Hale-White, Sir Robert Stanton Woods, and Dr. W. J. O'Donovan.

The 160th anniversary dinner of the Medical Society of London will be held on Tuesday, March 6th, at the Trocadero Restaurant, at 7.30 for 8 p.m., with the president, Sir John Thomson-Walker, in the chair.

A dinner in aid of the Metropolitan Hospital will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday evening, February 28th, when Lord Moynihan will be in the chair. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. G. Cooling, secretary, Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, E.

The Royal Sanitary Institute has arranged a sessional meeting at the Central Middlesex County Hospital, Acton Lane, Willesden Junction, N.W., on Saturday, March 10th, at 10 a.m., when a discussion on "Maternity and Children's Hospitals" will be opened by Mr. A. Saxon Snell, F.R.I.B.A., with Dr. George F. Buchan in the chair. After the discussion members will be conducted over the new children's wing of the hospital. Professor James A. Doull, M.D. McGill, D.P.H. Lond., Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Institute.

The annual general meeting of the Medical Officers of Schools Association will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Friday, March 2nd, at 5 p.m., when there will be a discussion on the necessity for greater reciprocity between parents, consultants, home doctors, and school authorities, more especially in matters relating to health, to be opened by Sir Montague Foster and Dr. H. C. Cameron. Tea at 4.30 p.m.

Some two years ago Sir G. Buckston Browne, F.R.C.S., offered to present to University College Hospital Medical School a number of valuable pictures and articles of furniture from his collection in Wimpole Street. It was suggested to him that a common room for the senior staff would be an appropriate place in which to house his handsome gifts. Sir Buckston Browne fell in with this idea, and the room was finished and formally opened in July last. A descriptive catalogue of the pictures and furniture has now been compiled by the donor, and is printed in pamphlet form, together with a portrait and brief biography.

To honour the occasion of his approaching marriage, Dr. M. J. Nolan, resident medical superintendent of Down County Mental Hospital, was presented by the consultant and resident staffs of that institution, on February 9th, with a radio-gramophone. Dr. Nolan is a consulting visitor in lunacy to both the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland and to the Chief Justice of Southern Ireland. He is also a justice of the peace for County Down.

The Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association (1, Wimpole Street, W.) announces that the seventh lecture-demonstration, by Dr. Clark-Kennedy, on jaundice, will take place at the Medical Society of London on Tuesday, February 27th, at 2.30 p.m. The subject of the eighth lecture, on March 6th, will be anaemia. A demonstration on the treatment of recent and old fractures will be given on February 27th, at 2.30 p.m., by Mr. Alan Gairdner, at the St. George-in-the-East Hospital. A whole-day course in medicine, surgery, and gynaecology will be given at the Royal Waterloo Hospital, March 5th to 24th; a course in orthopaedics at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, from March 5th to 10th; and an all-day course in proctology at the Gordon Hospital, from March 5th to 10th. Courses of instruction arranged by the Fellowship of Medicine are open only to members and associates.

The German Society of Internal Medicine will hold its forty-sixth congress at Wiesbaden from April 9th to 12th, under the presidency of Professor Schittenhelm-Kiel. Joint sessions are being arranged with the German society for the study of diseases of the digestive system and metabolism. Among the subjects to be discussed are the part played by vitamin D in metabolism and digestion, the physiology and chemistry of the sex hormone, normal and pathological ovarian function, the physiology and pathology of nutrition, and the significance and distribution of localization in the nervous system. Further information may be obtained from Dr. J. F. Bergmann, Trogerstrasse 56, Munich.

Two medical tours of the Mediterranean and its vicinity have been arranged for Easter. One, under the patronage of the Marseilles Faculty of Medicine, opens at Marseilles on March 27th, and includes Aix-en-Provence, Cassis, Toulon, Hyères, Saint-Raphael, Cannes, Juan-les-Pins, and Antibes, terminating at Cannes on April 3rd. Extensions can be arranged to Avignon, Saint-Remy, Arles, and elsewhere. The other, sponsored by the Strasbourg Faculty of Medicine, from April 1st to 8th, starts at Cannes and ends at Nice, having included in its scope Antibes, Grasse, Nice, Monaco, Villefranche, and adjacent towns. Further information about these tours may be had from the Federation of the Health Resorts of France, Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

The Departmental Committee which is considering the question whether it is desirable that the law should be altered so as to enable definitions or standards of food to be prescribed held a meeting on February 20th, when evidence was given by Mr. E. W. Cemlyn-Jones, Mr. W. L. Platts, and Lieut.-Colonel T. R. Ubsdell, on behalf of the County Councils Association, by Dr. W. G. Savage and Dr. Charles Porter on behalf of the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the Association of County Medical Officers of Health jointly, and by Professor J. C. Drummond and Dr. W. M. Willoughby on behalf of the People's League of Health.

Ever since the British Red Cross Society's Blood Transfusion Service has been in existence there has been difficulty in keeping the individual members together as an organization. Living widely apart, some as far as fifty miles from London, and possessing no interest in common beyond the anxiety to be of service to suffering humanity, there has been a lack of cohesion that has been felt in far too frequent droppings out from the service. The Society has now sanctioned as an experiment for a year the issue of a general circular to members, containing notes of interest, statistical returns, reports of cases, dates of forthcoming lectures and social gatherings, and answers to questions often raised in connexion with the technical side of blood transfusion.

Mr. F. W. Hampshire, chairman and managing director of the well-known firm of manufacturing chemists of Derby, has promised the sum of £35,000, spread over seven years, to the fund which University College Hospital is raising in celebration of its centenary.

The address by Dr. H. L. Gordon on "Amentia in the East African," of which a report appeared in these columns on November 18th, 1933 (p. 923), has now been published in full in the *Eugenics Review*.

## Letters, Notes, and Answers

All communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed to **The EDITOR, British Medical Journal, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.**

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## QUERIES AND ANSWERS

### Chronic Gonococcal Infection

"PERPLEXED" asks for suggestions on the following case: A male had gonorrhoea eighteen years ago. Two years ago he came to me with a very slight urethral discharge. Since then I have constantly been treating him with irrigations of pot. permang. and of zinc permang., injections of autogenous vaccine, capsules of santal-wood oil, caprokol, pyridium, and also massage per rectum. In spite of all, smears taken every now and then show the gonococcus.

### Treatment of Chronic Herpes

Dr. R. W. H. TINKER (Painswick, Glos.), in reply to the query of "Vesicle" in the *Journal* of February 10th (p. 268), writes: May I suggest that he should try pituitrin injections if he has not already done so? During the last six months I have been treating all herpes cases with daily doses of five international units of Mssrs. Duncan and Flockhart's pituitary (posterior lobe) extract. Most cases have only required one or two doses, and the maximum number I have had to give has been four. The effect of this treatment is astounding. Not only is the pain rapidly controlled, but the lesions themselves quickly disappear. I have rough notes on most of these cases, whose ages range from 40 to 84, and pregnancy seems to be the only contraindication.

Dr. HERBERT J. GREEN (Banff) writes: I have found that auto-injection of 25 c.cm. of the patient's whole blood injected deep into the gluteus muscle, along with small doses of calomel, has the most dramatic effect in a very resistant case of herpes. A slight pyrexia results, causing little discomfort, but the reaction seems to have the desired effect. I first saw this treatment advocated by Dr. Roxburgh, in his book *Diseases of the Skin*.

"W. H. B." writes: I would suggest trying filtered doses of x rays over the site of the lesion. The dosage suggested is one skin unit through three millimetres of aluminium every fortnight for three applications, and a fourth application three weeks thereafter. I cannot explain its action, but I have seen beneficial results in similar cases.

### Income Tax

#### "Child Allowance"

"R." has a son, 21 years of age, who has been a pupil at a school of chiropody. A premium has been paid, and the son is required to study for a year at least. The "child allowance" has been refused on the ground that the school in question is "not a recognized educational institution."

\*\* The question is governed by Section 21 of the Finance Act of 1920. Subsection (1) requires that the "child" shall be receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment, and Subsection (4) provides that "if any question