

BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN

In the absence of Lord Reading, Sir HOLBURT WARING, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, presided at the quarterly meeting of the Grand Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, held at 12, Grosvenor Crescent, on April 9th.

A report was received from the judges concerning the essays on "The Biological Effects and Mode of Action of Radiations upon Malignant and other Cells" which had been submitted in connexion with the Garton Prize of £500 and gold medal. It was decided that the prize of £500 and the gold medal should be awarded to Dr. H. A. Colwell, M.R.C.P., D.P.H. As one of the other essays was of such high merit, Grand Council, under the rules and regulations, decided that a second award of £100 should be made to its authors, Dr. F. G. Spear in association with Dr. R. G. Canti, Mr. L. G. Grimmett, Dr. B. Holmes, Miss S. F. Cox, and Dr. W. H. Love.

The following were elected members of the Grand Council and of the Executive Committee of the Campaign: Sir Frederick Menzies, medical officer of health to the London County Council; Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, secretary to the Zoological Society; Mr. W. H. Ogilvie, assistant surgeon to Guy's Hospital; Captain Ian Fraser, M.P., chairman of the executive council of St. Dunstan's; Sir Frederick Hobday, principal and dean of the Royal Veterinary College; Dr. Malcolm Donaldson, gynaecologist to St. Bartholomew's and Mount Vernon Hospitals; and Mr. Eric L. Pearce Gould, surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

A grant of £150 to the Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, for the part-time services of Dr. R. McWhirter for the purpose of the continuation of his cancer research, was confirmed.

A report was received that the meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London, to be held at the Mansion House on May 1st, in aid of the Empire Day Appeal, would be attended by H.R.H. the Duke of York, President of the Campaign, who will be supported by Sir Hilton Young (Minister of Health), Lord Reading (chairman of the Grand Council), Lord Dawson of Penn (President of the Royal College of Physicians), Sir Holburt Waring (President of the Royal College of Surgeons), Lord Horder of Ashford (chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee), Lord Moynihan of Leeds (Past-President of the Royal College of Surgeons), Sir Charles Gordon-Watson, Sir Richard Garton, and other members of the Grand Council. Lord Moynihan will make a broadcast appeal on Sunday, May 20th, throughout the British Empire. Apart from the flag day to be held in the metropolitan area and the City of London, over 700 centres at home and over-seas are co-operating in a series of flag days, house-to-house collections, and similar activities.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Bayliss-Starling Memorial Scholarship

This scholarship has been founded by old students, friends, and admirers in commemoration of Professor Sir William Maddock Bayliss and Professor Ernest Henry Starling. Its annual value is about £120, with exemption from tuition fees, and it is tenable at University College, London. The scholar will be required to follow a course of study approved by the Jodrell Professor of Physiology, involving a training in the principles of, and methods of research in, physiology and/or biochemistry. Candidates must send their applications to the secretary of University College (Gower Street, W.C.1) not later than May 12th.

Bucknill Scholarship

The examination for the Bucknill Scholarship, value 160 guineas, and for two exhibitions, value 55 guineas each, will begin on May 14th. The subjects for the examination are chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology. The scholarship and the two exhibitions are tenable at University College, London. Entry forms should be obtained from the secretary of University College (Gower Street, W.C.1), and returned not later than April 27th.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

The following degrees were conferred on April 4th:

Hon. LL.D.—Herbert Ritchie Spencer, M.D., F.R.C.P., Emeritus Professor of Obstetric Medicine, University of London.
D.Sc.—Captain Hugh Waddell Mulligan, M.D., I.M.S. (*in absentia*).

M.D.—*W. C. Davidson (*in absentia*), *F. Hunter, D. Duncan, A. D. Macdonald.

M.B., Ch.B.—P. H. R. Anderson, H. S. Brady, W. M. Davidson, D. J. Fraser, R. S. Garden, W. N. Gilchrist, Mary E. Harrow, H. McB. Henderson, Marjory I. Lawrence, G. G. Lennon, A. MacLennan, J. D. MacLennan, J. S. MacKae, A. M. Mair, G. C. Milne, G. P. Milne, J. P. Milne, Rosalind M. P. Milne, J. R. Mutch, M. J. Schultze, W. Stewart, J. C. Thom, D. Wilson, J. S. M. Wilson.

* Commended for thesis.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

The Senatus Academicus has resolved to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, Sc.D., F.R.C.P., President of the Royal Society, and Professor of Biochemistry in the University of Cambridge; and on Lord Moynihan of Leeds, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S. The graduation ceremonial will be held on June 29th.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

At the monthly meeting of the College, held on April 6th, J. F. Cunningham, A. G. Thompson, G. C. Dockeray, and A. H. Thompson were admitted to the Fellowship.

Professor T. G. Moorhead, past-president, was elected to the office of President of the College for the remainder of the current academic year.

The president nominated Dr. William Boxwell as vice-president of the College.

The following successful candidates at the Conjoint Final Examination with the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland were admitted to Licences in Medicine and Midwifery: D. T. Brolly, Marie T. Carton, W. A. Cavanagh, J. A. Dorran, K. A. Evans, J. Hempenstall, T. P. Murray, Augustine McKennis, P. McKenna, K. G. Reynolds, S. A. Segal, P. J. Shields.

The Services

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DINNER

The annual dinner of the Indian Medical Service will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, on Wednesday, June 20th, at 7.15 p.m. Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S., will preside. Tickets and all particulars may be had from the joint honorary secretary, Sir Thomas Carey Evans, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12.

HONORARY PHYSICIAN TO THE KING

Brevet Colonel J. W. L. Scott, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., has been appointed Honorary Physician to the King, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has retired.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Surgeon Commander Samuel Conner, R.N. (ret.), died at Twyford, near Winchester, on March 18th, aged 61. He was the youngest son of the late Daniel Conner, Royal Marines, of Ballybricken, County Cork, was educated at Queen's College, Cork, and graduated M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. of the Royal University, Ireland, in 1896. Entering the Navy soon after, he reached the rank of surgeon commander on May 26th, 1913. He served throughout the war of 1914-18.

Surgeon Commander Robert Howard Nicholson, R.N. (ret.), died at Blackheath on March 19th. He was the son of the late Captain Huntly Nicholson, Grenadier Guards, was educated at the London Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Ed. in 1882, after which he entered the Navy, attaining the rank of fleet surgeon on February 26th, 1899. He served as surgeon of H.M.S. *Albacore* during the Sudan campaign in 1884-5, at Suakim, and received the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's bronze star. After retiring from the Navy, during the war of 1914-18 he served as a temporary major in the R.A.M.C., and afterwards as a deputy commissioner under the National Service Ministry.

Mr. Cardew was for many years an officer of the Gloucestershire Royal Engineer Volunteers, and in 1903 he became lieutenant-colonel in command of the battalion. He held this rank until the battalion was disbanded under the Territorial Army scheme. Afterwards he became president of the G.R.E.V. Union. He was one of the first lecturers for the St. John Ambulance in Cheltenham. Shortly after the Great War broke out he took charge of the St. John Hospital at the Gloucester Road Schools. His splendid services there were recognized by the bestowal of the O.B.E., and he was also made an esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He held the Volunteer Decoration and also the Diamond Jubilee Medal. In recent years he was chairman of the Cheltenham District Nursing Association (Victoria Home). When the British Medical Association met at Cheltenham in 1901 he acted as joint local secretary of the meeting. Mr. Cardew was a keen student of archaeology, had written many articles on the subject, and possessed a fine collection of flints. It was always a mystery to me how, with such an extensive practice, he could find time for all this outside work.

The death of his younger son, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, in 1917 after a long and painful illness, and the death of his dear wife in 1930, affected him deeply, and he was never quite the same man afterwards. I was privileged to be near him in these times of trouble and sorrow, and I shall never forget his courage, fortitude, and resignation. The family—father, mother, two sons, and daughter—was an ideal one, so united, kind, and considerate to each other. It was therefore comforting and fitting that in the sunset of his life he had the tender care of a devoted daughter. His passing has left a deep sense of personal loss in the hearts of many.

R. K.

Dr. GEORGE ROBERT SEAGER THOMAS, who died suddenly at his home in Southampton on March 31st at the age of 46, was a well-known pathologist and police surgeon. He received his medical education at Cambridge and the Westminster Hospital, obtaining the diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1914, and graduating M.B., B.Ch. in the following year. His first appointments were resident surgical officer in the military wards at the Westminster Hospital, medical officer in charge of the children's out-patient department and superintendent of the pathological department at that institution, and bacteriologist to the City of Westminster. He was also for a time pathologist to the Norfolk War Hospital, and to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. In addition to being senior police surgeon at Southampton, Dr. Seager Thomas was, at the time of his death, honorary pathologist to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, and the children's and ophthalmic hospitals in that town; consulting physician to the Hythe Memorial Hospital; and pathological specialist for the South-East region of the Ministry of Pensions. He performed the necropsies and gave expert evidence in a number of murder cases, including the Southampton garage murder in 1929. He frequently worked in co-operation with Sir Bernard Spilsbury, and at the time of his death was assisting him in the pathological investigation of the death of Mrs. White, in her bungalow at Hordle. He was to have been a witness at the adjourned inquest next month. One of his chief hobbies was botany, and he spent much of his spare time in the New Forest searching for rare specimens.

By the sudden death, on March 26th, of Dr. R. D. MACKINTOSH the borough of Barnes has lost a physician who was greatly loved. Robert Dunbar Mackintosh, who was born in 1865, came of old Highland stock, but his parents migrated to Ayrshire during his childhood. He was educated at Ayr Academy and Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1888. Shortly afterwards he succeeded his brother in the practice of Dr. William Marshall of Barnes. "Dr. Mac," as he was

affectionately known in Barnes, was a patient and skilful practitioner, and his ability would have become more widely recognized but for an accident which befell him at the height of his powers: a severe infection, caught from a patient, nearly cost him his life, and permanently affected his hearing. He was unfailingly generous: it was said that "he never charged a fee without first having a peep into the larder," and he had a genius for friendship with the young. He was a notable benefactor of local charities; hardly a year passed but one of his plays was performed in a good cause, and his pageant, *Queen Bess in Barnes*, was produced in many parts of the district. Dr. Mackintosh never forgot his Highland origin; he was a keen student of Gaelic and of Scottish history and romance.

The Right Rev. JOHN EDWARD HINE, D.D., D.C.L., M.D., Assistant Bishop of Lincoln since 1930, who died on April 9th on the eve of his seventy-seventh birthday, studied medicine at University College Hospital, and qualified M.R.C.S. in 1879. He then held for two years the post of resident medical officer at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, graduating M.D.Lond. in 1883. In 1886 he was ordained, and, after two years as curate at Richmond, Surrey, went out, under the Universities Mission to Central Africa, to Likoma, of which he was consecrated bishop in 1896. Five years later he was translated to Zanzibar, and from 1909 to 1914 was first Bishop of Northern Rhodesia. Bishop Hine told the story of his life in a book published ten years ago under the title *Days Gone By*.

We regret to announce the death, from pneumonia, in his twenty-eighth year, of Dr. VICTOR T. PARKINSON on April 1st, at the Leasowe Open-Air Hospital for Children. In December, 1930, he graduated M.B., Ch.B. at the University of Liverpool, and, after serving at the Royal Infirmary and Mill Road Infirmary as house-surgeon and resident medical officer, he took up the position of assistant medical officer at Leasowe. A short time later, when the senior medical officer resigned, he was appointed to take charge of the hospital. Up to the time of his death he had thrown himself into the work and devoted himself to increasing the scope of the hospital while maintaining its high standard. "P. H. W." writes: Parkinson was a keen worker, and his flair for administration made him the ideal man for the position he held. He was loved by all the children and the staff, and was very popular with his colleagues and those with whom his work threw him into contact in the surrounding counties. He was a keen golfer, and was always popular in whatever circles he found himself. His untimely death has left an irreparable gap in the medical work which he so faithfully carried out.

The Federated Malay States Division of the British Medical Association suffered a severe loss by the death, in a motoring accident on November 26th, 1933, of Dr. M. Y. LUM, at the early age of 40. Dr. Lum, who was born in Canton, received his general education at the Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur. He took his medical degree at Hong-Kong, where he had proved himself a distinguished student. Returning to Malaya, he entered the Malayan Government service, and three years later started in private practice. For many years he devoted considerable time to the executive, scientific, and social work of the British Medical Association in Malaya, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Division. He took a keen interest in the Chinese Maternity Hospital in Kuala Lumpur, where his work and influence will be greatly missed. His untimely death has left a gap which will be difficult to fill.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Professor RODOLEO STANZIALE, director of the dermo-syphilitic clinic of Naples University; Dr. JACQUES LE GRAND, professor at the medical school at Rouen and surgeon to the Rouen hospitals; Dr. ALEXIS

VICTOR MOSCHCOWITZ, formerly professor of clinical surgery at Columbia College, New York, aged 68; Dr. J. M. TROYA, one of the pioneers of ophthalmology in Ecuador; Professor CARL BRUHNS, director of the dermatological clinic at Berlin-Charlottenburg, who took an active part in the campaign against venereal diseases, aged 65; Dr. FRITZ HABER, professor at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Berlin-Dahlem, and winner of the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1919; Dr. ALFREDO LARGUIA, an eminent paediatrist of Buenos Aires; and Dr. L. PIERCE CLARK, a New York authority on epilepsy.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT]

The House of Commons resumed on April 9th, and the House of Lords on April 11th. In the Commons the Road Traffic Bill was read a second time, and a Water Shortage Bill introduced. Debate arose on slums. The discussion on the resolution allotting money to aid the production of pure milk and for other purposes was postponed because of the illness of Dr. Elliot, Minister of Agriculture.

Corrigendum

We regret that the paragraph in last week's issue (p. 649) giving the Minister of Health's reply concerning the outbreak of small-pox at *Blackburn* was incorrectly headed "Small-pox Outbreak at Nottingham."—ED. B.M.J.

Dinitrophenols

Captain Erskine Bolst gave notice that on April 12th he would ask the Home Secretary what time would elapse before action was taken to place on the appropriate poisons schedule dinitrophenols and dinitrocresols, drugs the use of which for "slimming" purposes had proved fatal in several recent instances.

The Government's Housing Policy

On April 9th, during a debate on the Civil Estimates, Mr. Hicks called attention to the administration of the Ministry of Health in relation to housing. Sir HILTON YOUNG expressed the hope that the House, the local authorities responsible for housing, and public opinion as a whole would follow from month to month and year to year, during the five-years' programme of the Government, the actual achievements of the housing authorities to make sure that the programmes were carried out in time to achieve what the Government believed to be possible within the five years. It should be realized, he continued, that we were still in the period of acceleration in regard to pulling down the slums and putting further houses in their place. We had, however, already increased the speed of the work sufficiently to assure us that, if it was continued, we should complete the programme in five years. The actual acceleration of slum clearance was best shown by the figures of the resolutions declaring clearance areas. That was a critical point—the point at which the slum was actually declared to be a slum, and its clearance and the provision of fresh housing accommodation were made inevitable and certain. In the year which began on January 1st, 1933, 200 local authorities declared 894 fresh areas. In the three months from January 1st of the present year to the end of March the number of fresh areas had been nearly 1,000. Therefore, in the last three months more areas had been declared than in the whole of the preceding year, and we had already multiplied the rate of progress in slum clearance by four in the carrying out of the programmes. The curve was going up, because some of the biggest figures we had ever had were those for last March, when 347 fresh areas were declared. He hoped it would be possible to shorten the time which it took to get the schemes through, and, with experience of the working of the Act, he believed that the local authorities would be able so to organize their machinery as substantially to accelerate the progress of the work. In the six months to the end of last September between 55,000 and 66,000 small houses for the lower-paid wage-earners were built by local authorities and private enterprise combined. That compared quite favourably with

previous years, and it was encouraging to observe that this activity continued, to the best available information, undiminished. The lesson experience taught was that an uncontrolled subsidy was useless to cure the housing difficulty. That was the basis of the Government's policy, and it was being developed stage by stage. The second foundation stone of the Government's policy was that, with the assistance of public funds, backed by the whole housing energy and public opinion of the country, the slums should be no more. When that organization was completed and the attack launched on the slum evil, the Government could go on to deal with overcrowding. That was a matter which, when the time was ripe, as it would be before long, he would develop to the House.

Water Supplies: Emergency Measures

Mr. ATTLEE asked the Prime Minister what was the present position with regard to water supplies in the country, and what measures were proposed to meet the conditions arising out of the drought. Mr. MACDONALD said that the reserves of many water undertakings had fallen to a low level for this time of the year. The Government had been carefully watching the situation and, because of the continued absence of abundant rains, was satisfied that emergency measures must be taken. The Government therefore proposed to bring legislation before the House immediately. The Minister of Health would present a Bill on the following day. The second reading would be taken on April 12th instead of the Milk (Money) Resolution and other business announced for that day. Replying further to Mr. Attlee, Mr. MacDonald said that the Rural Water Supplies Act, which Parliament had just passed, was sufficient for its purpose, but the situation had worsened since, and required measures of a different character.

Sir HILTON YOUNG introduced the Bill on April 10th, under the title of the Water Supplies (Exceptional Shortage Orders) Bill. It applies to England, Wales, and Scotland, and is to be valid until the end of 1935. It will authorize the Minister, on or without a prior local request, to make orders for the supply of water from one undertaking to another, the development of new sources, the entry on land for this purpose, the pooling or rationing of supplies, and the reduction or withdrawal of "compensation" water. The Ministry of Health is advised that the March rains did practically no good in replenishing supplies; the summer rains will add little, and the effect of the drought on underground sources will not be manifest for some time. The normal expectation of rain is no longer sufficient to put supplies right, and the Bill is designed to put the remaining supplies to the best use. A special belt of drought is reported from North Wales, through parts of Lancashire and the West Riding, and many of the Pennine supplies are much depleted. Shortage is also reported in the Midlands, as at Kettering, and, apart from the provisions of the Bill, appeal is made for general economy by water undertakers and consumers. The recently passed Rural Water Supplies Act will remain operative, but the objects of the Supply of Water in Bulk Bill will, during the emergency, be more quickly achieved under the new Bill.

Medical News

Sir George Newman will deliver four lectures on "The Special Hospital Services" at Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C., on April 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, at 6 p.m. The lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides. Admission free.

The St. Cyres Lecture for 1934, on "Cardiac Arrhythmias," will be delivered at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Westmoreland Street, W., by Dr. J. M. H. Campbell on Wednesday, May 9th, at 5 p.m. Members of the medical profession are invited.

At the next meeting of the Chelsea Clinical Society, to be held at the Hotel Rembrandt, Thurloe Place, S.W., on Tuesday, April 17th, at 8.30 p.m., Mr. E. G. Boulenger will give an address on "Behind the Scenes at the Zoo Aquarium" (with lantern slides). The meeting will be preceded by dinner at 7.30 p.m.

The Queen will open the new wing (comprising the new Radiological Department in Granard House) of the Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W., on Wednesday, May 9th, at 3.30 p.m.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Thursday, April 26th, at 8.30 p.m., when a paper will be read by Mr. Claud Mullins, metropolitan police magistrate, on "How should Sexual Offenders be dealt with?" which will be followed by a discussion.

The sixty-first annual public meeting of the National Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, N.W., will be held in the out-patient hall on Wednesday, April 18th, at 4.30 p.m., with the president, Sir H. Percy Shepherd, in the chair.

A meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society will be held at B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C., on Wednesday, April 18th, at 5.30 p.m., when papers will be read by Mr. F. Haynes and Mr. B. K. Johnson.

A post-graduate course on diseases of children will be held at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., from April 30th to May 12th, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, except Saturdays (10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). The course will consist of fifty clinical lectures and demonstrations and six laboratory demonstrations; the fee is £6 6s.

The Fellowship of Medicine announces lecture-demonstrations by Dr. Clark-Kennedy at 11, Chandos Street, on April 17th on "Murmurs," and on April 24th on "Cardiac Irregularity." Dr. Ellman will lecture on "Pleural Effusions" on April 18th, and on "Intra-thoracic New Growths" on April 20th, both at 8.30 p.m. Dr. Edridge-Green will lecture at 4 p.m. on April 19th on "Vision and Colour Vision." A week-end course in gynaecology will be given at the Samaritan Hospital for Women on April 28th and 29th. Other forthcoming courses include psychological medicine, at the Maudsley Hospital, April 23rd to June 1st; dermatology, at St. John's Hospital, April 30th to June 2nd (afternoons and evenings); a week-end course in medicine and surgery, at St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow, all day, June 2nd and 3rd. Inquiries should be addressed to the secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

The following German congresses will be held in May: Society of Oto-Rhino-Laryngologists, May 17th to 19th at Würzburg; Pathological Society, May 22nd at Rostock; Society for Psychiatry, May 23rd to 26th at Tübingen; Society for Welfare of Cripples, May 25th to 26th at Berlin.

The first Spanish Congress of Health will be held from May 6th to 12th, when the following subjects, among others, will be discussed: the organization of the services of rural hygiene, infantile hygiene, the campaign against tuberculosis, and centres for research and education in hygiene. The subscription is 50 pesetas. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. L. N. Angulo, Dirección General de Sanidad, Plaza de España, Madrid.

The second French Congress of Phoniatriy will be held in Paris on May 12th, under the presidency of Professor Moure, when Dr. Labarraque will read a paper on rhinological operations and phoniatriy. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. Tarneaud, 27, Avenue de la Grande Armée, Paris, 16e.

The Minister of Health has been informed by the Treasury that by a further agreement of the National Whitley Council for the administrative and legal departments of the Civil Service the arrangements for stabilization of Civil Service remuneration embodied in the memorandum of August 15th, 1932, will continue to apply on and from April 1st, 1934, pending the conclusion of negotiations for their replacement. The effect of this decision is to extend for a further period the operation of the Minister's circular letter of March 7th, 1932.

A medical tour is being organized for Whitsuntide to four of the Rhineland spas, including Bad Nauheim and Wiesbaden. Particulars may be had from the London representative and organizing secretary, Mr. Robert O. Rohme, 90, Sheaveshill Avenue, N.W.9.

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.**

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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The TELEPHONE NUMBER of the British Medical Association and the *British Medical Journal* is EUSTON 2111 (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, *Mediscra Westcent, London.*

The address of the Irish Office of the British Medical Association is 18, Kildare Street, Dublin (telegrams: *Bacillus, Dublin*; telephone: 62550 Dublin), and of the Scottish Office, 7, Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh (telegrams: *Associate, Edinburgh*; telephone: 24361 Edinburgh).

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

"A Terrifying Yell"

"J. F." (Manchester) writes: I have under my care a girl, aged 12½ years (first menstruation at 12 years), who for seven weeks past has been emitting a terrifying yell at intervals of five minutes for twelve hours daily. The "yell," which lasts on an average for six seconds, is accompanied by an extreme extrusion of the tongue. She has no warning of its onset, and becomes normal almost immediately it has passed off. The "yell" can be heard in the street at a distance of thirty yards, even when the bedroom window is closed. Fortunately, up to the present, it does not occur at night time. The nearest approach to a description of the yell is what I could imagine would be the "last terrifying shriek of someone being murdered." No treatment so far has been of any use. Can anyone help with a suggestion as to either diagnosis or treatment?

"Bee Wine"

Dr. C. T. ROE (Lincoln) writes in reply to "Ferment" (April 7th, p. 652): "Bee wine" is a fermentation of sugar and water by means of *Saccharomyces pyiriformis* and *B. vermiciforme*. The ferment is sold dry by chemists; when active it looks like "bees" floating in liquid. The mixture is usually placed on the mantelpiece to ferment.

Dr. R. CRAIK (West Ealing) sends fuller information. "Bee wine," he writes, is a name given to cane-sugar solutions fermented by a bottom yeast, of which, during fermentation, small lumps keep rising to the surface like bees in flight. The classical example is Old English ginger-beer, the fermentation of which was proved, by the late Professor Marshall Ward, to be due to the symbiosis of a yeast (*Sac. pyiriformis*) and a bacterium (*B. vermiciforme*). Lafar (*Technical Mycology*, vol. ii, p. 280) gives a description. I am told that working samples are often on sale in London during the summer at the Caledonian Market. The different names—"Californian bees" and "Macedonian bees"—suggest that the English ginger-beer plant has no monopoly of the process. And I have a yeast, recovered from sputum, which gives an active dancing fermentation in cane-sugar solutions—otherwise it resembles fruit yeasts of the *Sac. marxianus* type.

Income Tax

Pay during Leave—Special Study

"H. R." maintains a house in England, and was here on leave during 1932-3. He "took a course of study for four months, and during that period was granted an allowance of 12s. a day . . . to cover the cost of the course." The expenditure actually incurred amounted roughly to about 7s. a day. Can he claim that as a deduction?

** On the assumption that the allowance of 12s. a day was given on condition that the course of study was undertaken, and would not otherwise have been received, we are of the opinion that "H. R." can claim to deduct the