

L.R.C.P., and graduated M.B.Lond., with honours in forensic medicine. He proceeded M.D. in 1899. After holding the appointments of house-physician to Guy's and house-surgeon at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, he was appointed medical officer to the Erith Armament Works in 1900. Three years later he entered into partnership with the late Dr. Murison of Erith. He held the rank of captain R.A.M.C.(T.), and was lecturer to the Erith Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and surgeon to the Erith Cottage Hospital. He joined the British Medical Association in 1911, and held office as chairman of the Dartford Division in 1927-8. His health had been impaired since an attack of pneumonia seven years ago, and for the last two years he had been almost entirely confined to bed.

We regret to record the death, on April 7th, of Dr. PETER WILLIAM MACDONALD of Weymouth, who had been a member of the British Medical Association for fifty-three years. Dr. Macdonald received his medical education at Aberdeen, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1879, and proceeded M.D. in 1886. His professional life was almost entirely devoted to the study and treatment of mental diseases, and he was early appointed to the post of assistant medical officer to the Cheshire County Asylum at Parkside. For many years subsequently he was well known and highly esteemed as the medical superintendent of the Dorset County Asylum at Herrison, and after his retirement was honorary visiting physician to that institution. A keen supporter of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, he was honorary secretary of the south-west division from 1894 to 1905, and occupied the presidential chair from 1907 to 1908. He was an early pioneer in the work of localizing mental function, and contributed articles on this subject to the *Journal of Mental Science*. He served on the Neurological Pensions Board for the Dorset and Bournemouth area. Dr. Macdonald was elected a member of the British Medical Association in 1881, and did all in his power to assist its work. He was chairman of the West Dorset Division in 1922-3, and a past president of the Dorset and West Hants Branch, and had also filled the presidential chair of the Bournemouth Medical Society. After his retirement he removed to a house on the outskirts of Weymouth.

Dr. CHARLES MICHAEL COOKE died on April 13th, at the age of 70 years, at his home in Northam, Devon. He was trained at St. Mary's Hospital, London. After qualifying as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. he practised for many years at Barnstaple, where he was in partnership with Dr. J. W. Cooke, his brother. For twenty years he was parish medical officer for Barnstaple. Whilst at the height of his career, and in the prime of life, he became totally blind. Undeafeated by this handicap, he trained as a blind masseur, and was duly certified by the National Hospital and University College of the School of Massage. For twenty years he resided at Northam, where he established an extensive practice as a masseur in Bideford and district. He was appointed masseur to the Bideford and District Hospital. During the last two years he relinquished active work on account of a breakdown in his general health. On leaving Barnstaple, owing to blindness, the local medical men issued an appeal on his behalf to the medical profession at large. As a result of the generous response, a fund was raised which enabled Dr. Cooke to live in comfort for the rest of his days. Reference should also be made to the generous help afforded the late Dr. Cooke by the National Institute for the Blind.

We regret to announce that Dr. MARTHA KEITH, assistant medical officer of health and assistant school medical officer for the city of Norwich, died on April 8th. Dr. Keith studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and immediately after graduating M.B., Ch.B.Ed., in 1926, she became a member of the British Medical Association. In 1930 she obtained the Edinburgh D.P.H.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The ceremony of presentation for degrees will take place at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, May 10th, at 2.30 p.m. The annual service for members of the University will be held at Westminster Abbey at 5.30 p.m., when the Dean of Exeter (the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.) will preach. The graduation dinner will take place in the evening at the Leathersellers' Hall, when the Chancellor will preside.

The University College Committee has re-elected Sir John Rose Bradford, Bt., M.D., F.R.S., as chairman, and Lord Meston as vice-chairman, for the year 1934-5.

Dr. G. H. Eagles has been recognized as a teacher of bacteriology at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

The regulations of the University Studentship in Physiology (Scholarships Pamphlet, p. 25) have been amended by the substitution for paragraphs 5 and 6 of the following:

5. The names of all candidates will be submitted not later than May 1st to the Board of Studies in Physiology, who will nominate appropriate assessors.

6. Applications must be received by the Principal on or before April 20th, 1935.

Dr. A. M. H. Gray has been appointed representative at the celebration to be held in honour of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Medical School of the University of Liverpool on May 11th and 12th, and Professor W. W. Jameson representative at the forty-fifth congress and exhibition of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Bristol from July 9th to 14th.

Lectures

A course of three lectures on "Experimental Vertebrate Embryology" will be given by Professor W. Vogt, professor of anatomy in the University of Zürich, at University College on May 22nd, 24th, and 25th, at 5.15 p.m. At the first lecture Professor J. P. Hill, F.R.S., will be in the chair.

A course of three lectures on "Some Problems of Perception in Modern Psychology" will be given by Professor David Katz, formerly professor of psychology in the University of Rostock, at Bedford College on May 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, at 5.15 p.m. At the first lecture Mr. C. A. Mace, Reader in Psychology in the University, will be in the chair.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

A course of eight public lectures on "The History of Physiology" will be given by Professor Charles Singer, M.D., and Dr. K. J. Franklin in the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry on April 30th, May 1st, 2nd, 7th, 8th, 14th, 15th, and 22nd, at 5 p.m. The lectures are open to the public without fee or ticket.

BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS

An election of junior Fellows will take place in July. The annual value of a junior Fellowship is £400, and the usual tenure for three years. Forms of application and all information may be obtained by letter only, addressed to the honorary secretary, Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research, University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, W.C.1. Applications should be received by May 18th, though later entries will be accepted up to June 1st.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

An open entrance scholarship (value £100), offered by the London Hospital Medical College, has been awarded to A. F. Smith of Lincoln College, Oxford.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

A quarterly Council meeting was held on April 12th, when the President, Sir Holburt Waring, was in the chair.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to Thomas Stewart Heslop and Maxime Shun-Shin. Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians to the following twenty candidates:

A. C. Banerjee, P. P. Bhavnagri, S. A. B. Black, I. E. Dirckze, V. L. Ferguson, Emily C. Greenfield, R. D. Harding, L. C. Mayne, K. S. Menon, T. H. L. Montgomery, M. G. Pradhan, H. A. F. Sallam, M. F. Seifi, F. J. Sladen, F. G. Smith, R. B. U. Somers, A. L. Stuart, T. H. Williams, J. Yatawara, K. E. Yuill.

The Jacksonian Prize for 1933 was awarded to Edgar Samuel John King, F.R.C.S., for his essay on "The Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Localized Rarefying Changes in Bones, as Illustrated by Perthes's (or Legge's) Disease, Schlatter's Disease, Kümmell's Disease, and Allied Diseases." A certificate of honourable mention was awarded

to Mr. H. Jackson Burrows, F.R.C.S., for his essay on this subject. The subject for the Jacksonian Prize for 1935 is "The Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Intrathoracic New Growths, excluding Neoplasms of the Oesophagus."

The John Hunter Medal, with the triennial prize, was awarded to Dorothy Stuart Russell, M.D., M.R.C.S., for her work on the morbid histology of the kidney and the brain.

The following Members of twenty years' standing were elected to the Fellowship: Professor George Alfred Buckmaster, M.D., George French Stebbing, M.B., B.S.

Examiners in anatomy under the Conjoint Examining Board and for the Fellowship will in future be elected from persons holding a medical qualification registrable in this country. The previous regulation that examiners in anatomy for the Fellowship should be Fellows of the College has been altered as above.

Mr. F. M. Stent was appointed assistant secretary to the Examining Board.

After the Council meeting the following cinematograph films were shown in the lecture theatre: (1) a film of ciliary action, made in the College research laboratories, shown by Mr. V. E. Negus; (2) a film made by Sir Charles Ballance and Dr. A. B. Duer illustrating the application of Sir Charles Ballance's experimental work to the treatment of facial paralysis, shown by the conservator of the museum and director of research. [See p. 722.]

The Services

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Deputy Inspector-General William Connolly, R.N. (ret.), the oldest living naval officer, died at Kingstown, Dublin, on March 16th, at the great age of 102. He was born on April 11th, 1831, was educated in Dublin, and took the L.R.C.S.I. in 1856 and the M.D.St. Andrews in 1862. He entered the Navy on September 25th, 1856, just at the end of the Crimean War, was promoted to staff surgeon on July 27th, 1867, to fleet surgeon on December 25th, 1878, and retired on April 11th, 1886, with an honorary step of rank as deputy inspector-general. He served on H.M.S. *Calcutta*, flagship, in the China War of 1857-8, attending wounded from the actions at Fatshan and Canton (medal); in the New Zealand War, from July 7th to October 2nd, 1860, as senior medical officer of the Naval Brigade under Commodore Loring and Captain Beauchamp Seymour (medal); and as fleet surgeon of H.M.S. *Euphrates* in the Zulu War of 1879 (medal). He leaves eight children.

Lieut.-Colonel Brisbane Warren Somerville-Large, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died on February 4th, aged 81. He was born at Cork on October 7th, 1852, took the Edinburgh double qualification in 1874, and entered the Army as surgeon on February 4th, 1877, became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on December 20th, 1905. His name was originally only Large; he changed it to Somerville-Large by deed poll in 1887. He served throughout the South African War as P.M.O., first of No. 6 and later of No. 12 General Hospital, took part in operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony, and received the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. He also rejoined for service in the war of 1914-18, from July 1st, 1915.

Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Edmond Weld, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died in Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, on March 4th, aged 61. He was born on November 30th, 1872, was educated at Charing Cross, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1897. Entering the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on July 27th, 1898, he became lieutenant-colonel in the long war promotion list of March 1st, 1915, and retired on February 23rd, 1919. He served in the South African War in 1900-2, when he took part in the defence of Ladysmith, and received the Queen's medal with a clasp and the King's medal with two clasps; and also in the war of 1914-18.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Seaver Smith, R.A.M.C. (ret.), of Fallowfield, Manchester, died suddenly at Rhyl on March 7th, aged 59. He was born on November 3rd, 1874, was educated at Birmingham and at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and graduated M.B., B.S.Durh., with first-class honours, in 1897. After serving as house-surgeon of the General Hospital, Birmingham, and as clinical assistant at the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham, he entered the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on December 4th, 1899, became lieutenant-colonel on December 26th, 1917, and retired on half-pay, on account of ill-health, on February 23rd, 1920. He served in the South African War in 1900-1, taking part in operations in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, including the actions

at Karee Siding, Vet River, and Zand River, and at Johannesburg; and also in operations on the Zululand frontier of Natal in September-October, 1901; and received the Queen's medal with four clasps. He also served in the war of 1914-18.

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Henry McNeill Mitchell, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died suddenly of heart failure in London on March 7th aged 61. He was born on December 16th, 1872, was educated at St. Mary's, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1900. Entering the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on January 29th, 1901, he became major on October 29th, 1912. He served in the war of 1914-18, and was mentioned in dispatches in the *London Gazette* of January 1st, 1916, and May 29th, 1917. A member of the B.M.A. since 1920, Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell was chairman of the Lambeth Division, 1925-6.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT]

The Financial Statement issued to the House of Commons by Mr. Neville Chamberlain when opening the Budget for 1934-5 on April 17th includes a proposal, which is accepted by the House, to restore, as from July 1st, 1934, on the emoluments of insurance doctors and chemists, one-half of the emergency reductions made in 1931. Restorations in similar proportion are proposed in the emoluments of Ministers, M.P.'s, judges, civil servants, members of the Defence Forces, teachers, and police. In the Budget Mr. Chamberlain also announced a decision to reduce income tax by 6d. in the £, leaving abatements and allowances unchanged. The reduction in the rates of unemployment benefit made in 1931 is to be restored in full as from July 1st if the Unemployment Bill be law by then, and a sum of £3,600,000 is reserved for an increase in transitional payments. As from January 1st, 1935, the present horse-power tax on motor cars will be reduced to 15s. per unit of horse power with a minimum of £4 10s. on a six-horse-power vehicle. Similar reductions will be granted on motor cycles, and the fee of 10s. or 5s. now charged on the surrender of a motor licence will be abolished from August 1st, 1934.

Discussion on the Budget continued during the week in the Commons. The Incitement to Disaffection Bill was read a second time on April 16th, and the second reading of the Shops Bill was set down for that day, but was deferred.

The House of Lords read the Tithe Bill a second time on April 17th.

The Firearms Act (1920) Amendment Bill was put through report stage and read a third time by the House of Commons on April 13th. Its chief purpose is to restrict the sale of firearms to young persons.

The Workmen's Compensation Act (1925) Amendment Bill passed through the House of Commons in committee on April 13th. It dealt with the insurance of persons employed in coal mines. An amendment was inserted to make clear that the scope of the Bill included compensation schemes set up under the principal Act by the Home Secretary in relation to industrial diseases such as silicosis or silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis.

The Supply of Water in Bulk Bill, a Government measure, which has passed through the House of Lords, was read a second time in the Commons on April 11th and put through committee and report stages on April 13th.

The Army and Air Force Bill passed through committee of the House of Commons on April 11th. A proposed new clause to authorize, at the request of parents or guardians, the release from the Army of boys enlisted under the age of 18 was defeated by 264 to 96.

The Gas Undertakings Bill received a second reading in the House of Commons on April 12th.

not prepared to build houses under Section 1 of the Act of 1933 because of the reduction in the amount of the subsidy. Up to date tenders had been approved for the erection by twenty local authorities of 812 houses under the section, and of these, 350 were under construction on March 31st last. Local authorities had power to build houses to relieve overcrowding and to provide for the normal growth of the population, but measures for dealing with the problem of overcrowding in Scotland were at present being considered by the Government in consultation with representatives of local authorities.

Detention in Mental Ward without Certification.—In reply to Mr. Pike, on April 12th, Sir HILTON YOUNG said there was some misapprehension about the facts concerning the death of Mary Medley, a married woman aged 60, of Sheffield. It appeared from the Press report that, on the strength of a medical certificate from the district medical officer describing Mrs. Medley's condition as "bronchitis and unsound mind," she was removed by the general relieving officer to the hospital under the provisions of Section 20 of the Lunacy Act with a view to being kept under observation in the mental ward. The patient died there before any question of further formal proceedings for certification under the Lunacy Act arose, and she was never certified. In these circumstances there was no case for inquiry into the operation of the Lunacy Act. He could not accept the suggestion that, in view of the present circumstances, which permitted an officer of a public assistance committee to issue an order for detention in a mental ward, no person should be admitted as a mental case until there had been a thorough medical inquiry and the mental condition of the person had been established. In this particular case there was no question of certification.

Appointment of Matron to Army Headquarters, India.—On April 16th Sir SAMUEL HOARE told Dr. O'Donovan that members of both the British and the Indian nursing services were eligible for appointment to the post of chief principal matron at Army Headquarters, India. The appointment was made on the merits of the candidates from either source on each occasion.

The Small-pox Outbreak at Blackburn.—Relying to Mr. Groves, on April 17th, Sir HILTON YOUNG said that he was advised that the recent outbreak of small-pox in Blackburn was an outbreak of variola major. Answering another question by Mr. Groves, the Minister said that four of the early cases were originally diagnosed as chicken-pox. It was not proposed to take proceedings against the medical attendant or attendants concerned for failing to notify these cases as small-pox. An error in diagnosis did not constitute an offence under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts. He was aware that the first case which led to the outbreak at Blackburn was that of a man employed at a cotton mill, where he handled cotton daily. He had no satisfactory evidence whether the man contracted the disease in the performance of his duties.

Unemployed not Entitled to Medical Benefit.—Sir HILTON YOUNG informed Mr. Thorne, on April 17th, that the returns which had now been received from approved societies indicated that approximately 125,000 members, who after a period of prolonged unemployment were continued in insurance in 1933 under Section 1 (5) of the National Health and Contributory Pensions Act, 1932, had ceased to be entitled to medical benefit on December 31st last, though continuing to be insured for pensions purposes. That number, however, would be substantially reduced by reinstatements to medical benefit, notifications of which were now being received from the societies at the rate of several hundreds a week.

Notes in Brief

Sir John Gilmour is making inquiries with a view to deciding whether the safety of film-containers should be dealt with by regulation.

Mr. Ramsbotham told Mr. Anstruther-Gray, on April 12th, that memoranda had been issued by the Board of Education to local education authorities from time to time on the subject of traffic dangers, and useful work in training children how to avoid these dangers was being carried on in the schools by local authorities and teachers in co-operation with the National Safety First Association.

Medical News

A special general meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine will be held at 1, Wimpole Street, W., on Tuesday, May 1st, at 8 p.m., when Dr. Russell Reynolds will give a demonstration on x-ray cinematography, and Dr. Robert Janker (Bonn) will also show films. Admission will be by ticket only, applications for which should be addressed to the secretary.

At the next monthly clinical meeting for medical practitioners, at the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, W.9, on Thursday, April 26th, at 3 o'clock, Dr. Blake Pritchard will give a demonstration. Tea will be provided, and those intending to be present are asked to send a card to the secretary.

At the next scientific meeting of the Zoological Society of London, on Tuesday, April 24th, at 5.30 p.m., the secretary, Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S., will report on the additions to the society's menagerie during March, 1934, and Colonel A. E. Hamerton, R.A.M.C. (ret.), will present a report on the deaths occurring in the society's gardens during the year 1933.

The spring meeting of the Dutch Society of the History of Medicine, Natural Sciences, and Mathematics will be held at Leyden on April 28th and 29th, when papers will be read on old microtomes, Cosmas and Damian, Jan Steen and the doctors, and the views of the South American Indians on diseases and their treatment.

A meeting of the Fever Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at 1, Upper Montague Street, W.C., on Friday, April 27th, at 5 p.m., when a discussion will be opened by Drs. C. D. Agassiz, G. Jessel, and J. E. McCartney, on the relation of measles and whooping-cough to chronic inflammatory conditions of the chest. The clinical, radiological, and pathological aspects of the subject will be dealt with, and all medical practitioners interested are invited to be present.

An exhibition entitled "India," by Lieut.-Colonel F. D. S. Fayer, I.M.S. (ret.), will be on view at the galleries of the Royal Photographic Society, 35, Russell Square, W.C.1, from May 3rd to 31st.

A course of lectures on pathological research in its relation to medicine, to be given on Thursdays, at 5 p.m., during the summer session, commenced at the Institute of Pathology and Research, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, on April 19th, when Professor A. Bethe, director of the Institute of Physiology, University of Frankfurt/M., lectured on permeability and osmoregulation in lower animals. The lectures are open to all members of the medical profession and students in medical schools, without fee.

A post-graduate course commenced at the Dundee Royal Infirmary on April 12th, and will be continued on Thursdays, at 3.15 p.m., until May 24th. No fees will be charged for the lectures and demonstrations, but there will be a registration fee of £1 1s. to cover expenses of printing, etc. Tea will be provided at 4 p.m.

The Fellowship of Medicine (1, Wimpole Street, W.) announces that Dr. Clark-Kennedy will lecture on cardiac irregularity, at 11, Chandos Street, on April 24th, at 2.30 p.m. The fifteenth lecture-demonstration, on May 1st, will deal with auricular fibrillation. Dr. Ellman will conclude his series of lectures on chronic diseases of the chest on April 25th and 27th. The second lecture, in the series arranged for Thursdays, will be given by Mr. E. A. Peters on "Septic Tonsils—Nasopharyngitis and its Results," on April 26th, at 4 p.m. These lectures are open to all members of the medical profession, and are free to members and associates of the Fellowship. The Samaritan Hospital for Women is holding a week-end course on April 28th and 29th. Other forthcoming courses include: psychological medicine at the Maudsley Hospital, April 30th to June 1st; dermatology at St. John's Hospital, April 30th to June 2nd; a week-end course in cardiology at the Victoria Park Hospital, May 5th and 6th; advanced urology at St. Peter's Hospital, May 7th to 19th.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. R. H. Burne, F.R.S., late physiological curator at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, will be held on Thursday, May 10th, at 7.30 p.m. for 8 o'clock, in the Langham Hotel, Portland Place, W. The honorary secretary to the committee is Dr. John Beattie, Conservator of the College Museum.

The Vienna Medical Faculty has arranged a post-graduate course on recent advances in therapeutics, from May 28th to June 10th. The fee is 50 schillings. Further information can be obtained from Dr. A. Kronfeld, Porzellangasse, 22, Wien 9.

We are informed by the Swiss Legation (18, Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W.1) that a post-graduate course, under the auspices of the International Hospital Association at Lucerne and the Swiss Hospital Association at Bern, will be held in Switzerland this year from August 15th to 23rd, and will be followed by a tour of the hospitals in the Canton of Grisons. Certain facilities already granted will much reduce the cost of the visit. Application for particulars of the course should be made to Veska-Bureau, Obergrundstrasse 13, Lucerne.

At the annual dinner of the Margate Chamber of Commerce on April 26th, in St. George's Hotel, Cliftonville, the principal guest will be Sir Henry Gauvain.

The London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, Islington, N.1; announces in our advertisement pages that a limited supply of convalescent measles serum is available for general practitioners for the protection of babies and young children. Application should be made to the resident medical officer. We are asked to add that the hospital committee urgently needs volunteers from among convalescent measles patients who would be prepared to attend and have blood taken for the purpose of preparing serum.

The annual dinner of the Metropolitan Police Surgeons' Association will be held at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 3rd, at the Holborn Restaurant. Among the numerous guests to be received by the president, Dr. Mayberry, will be Lord Trenchard, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

The present president of the North of England Branch of the British Medical Association is Dr. Archibald Fairlie of Blyth, and at the annual meeting and dinner of the Blyth Division, held on April 12th, Dr. C. F. Fairlie—his son—was elected chairman of the Blyth Division. It would be interesting to know if it has ever before happened in the history of the Association that a son held office as chairman of a Division in the Branch of which his father was at the same time president.

The Council of the Royal Institute of Public Health, having received invitations from the universities and municipalities of the cities of Danzig, Warsaw, Cracow, and Gdynia, has decided to organize a medical educational tour to Poland. The arrangements for this journey up to the present are that the party shall leave London on Thursday, August 2nd, by s.s. *Baltonia*, and go via the Kiel Canal to Danzig; thence by train to Inowreclaw, Warsaw, Cracow, Gdynia, and Zoppot, arriving back in London on August 13th or 14th. The universities and municipalities concerned are arranging certain functions, hospitality, etc., the inclusive cost of the tour being 18 guineas. As the cabin accommodation on the boat is somewhat limited, early application for reservation of berths is necessary. Full details of this tour can be obtained from the secretary, Royal Institute of Public Health, 23, Queen Square, W.C.1.

The Registrar of the General Medical Council informs us that voting papers in connexion with the election of a Direct Representative were issued on Wednesday, April 17th, to all practitioners having registered addresses in England and Wales. Any such practitioner who has not received a voting paper, whether he wishes to vote in the election or not, should immediately communicate with the office of the Council, 44, Hallam Street, Portland Place, London, W.1, in order to ascertain that his address is correctly entered in the *Medical Register*.

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.

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. Authors over-seas should indicate on MSS. if reprints are required, as proofs are not sent abroad.

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 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, *Medisecra 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, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh (telegrams: *Associate, Edinburgh*; telephone: 24361 Edinburgh).

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

"A Terrifying Yell"

Dr. W. PATERSON BROWN (London, W.) writes: The interesting case described by "J. F." (p. 697) is probably one of Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome, a form of psychical and motor tic. I have seen two similar cases within the last year. Typically there is an involuntary explosive utterance, usually of some obscene word, to the accompaniment of some tic movement, often generalized in nature. In my cases the explosive utterance bore a marked resemblance to the barking of a dog, but in one of them the bark might be replaced by the word b—r, in which form the tic commenced. While remissions are not uncommon, there is a tendency for the illness to proceed to dementia. Psychological treatment probably offers the best chance of a cure. Peripheral irritation is rare in its aetiology, and general medical measures are usually less effective than in simple tics. However, a measure of relief usually results from the removal of environmental stress and the provision for constant active occupation. One of my cases was greatly helped by the removal from home to a sympathetic but understanding environment. Unfortunately I was prevented from treating either of my cases psychologically, as I should have liked to do.

"G. B." writes to suggest that "J. F." would do well to get his patient into touch with the Manchester Child Guidance Clinic, at 292, Oxford Road.

Intravenous HCI

Dr. A. C. GREENE (Sutton, Surrey) writes: I wish to inquire if any medical men in this country have tried the intravenous injection of hydrochloric acid in dilution of 1 in 1,500 and 1 in 1,000. I understand it has been used and is being used extensively in the U.S.A. for all manner of complaints, and with beneficial results. It was first practised by a Dr. Barr Ferguson of Birmingham, Alabama. He claims that hydrochloric acid solution injected intravenously increases cellular activity and repairs tissue as a result of artificial stimulation of the white cells. He found that in all manner of infections, from syphilis to coryza, he obtained clinical results which he could attribute only to the increased cellular activity following the injections. Following these injections a decided increase in the number of white cells occurred, and the expected clinical results were obtained. His claim that the results seen in the use of the "specifics" were attributable to no selective action of the drug, but to the power of arsenic, quinine, or mercury in stimulating the numbers and activity of the white blood cells, seems worthy of consideration, and perhaps of clinical application. Therapeutic measures—for example, mustard plasters, liniments, and other counter-irritants—exhibit their undoubted remedial effects because of stimulation of the white blood cells and the following phagocytic activity. Since it is a generally accepted fact that phagocytosis is