

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ANNUAL MEETING  
of the  
**British Medical Association**  
MELBOURNE, 1935

**T**HE British Medical Association will hold its 103rd Annual Meeting in Melbourne, Australia, during the week beginning September 9th, 1935, under the presidency of Sir Richard Stawell, K.B.E., M.D., consulting physician to the Melbourne Hospital. The Sectional sessions for scientific and clinical work will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 11th, 12th, and 13th. The Annual Representative Meeting for the transaction of medico-political business will take place in London at the Association's House on Friday, July 19th, and following days.

Members travelling to Australia through the United States will sail for New York from Southampton on Saturday, July 27th; if travelling by the Canadian route to San Francisco, they will sail for Montreal from Liverpool on July 26th, or from Glasgow on July 27th. Particulars of the two routes were given in our *Supplement* of March 10th, 1934. All arrangements for the journey are in the hands of the Financial Secretary and Business Manager, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, to whom *early application* should be made for reservation of places on steamers and trains and at hotels. Members who cannot afford to be away for the whole time of the "round-the-world" tour may leave London on August 8th, travelling overland to Toulon and embarking there on a P. & O. liner which arrives at Fremantle on September 3rd. The journey on to Melbourne takes three days by rail, so that those who follow this route will reach their destination three days before the meeting opens.

The honorary local general secretary for this year's Annual Meeting is Dr. J. P. Major, Medical Society Hall, East Melbourne, Victoria. The names of the officers of the fourteen Scientific Sections were given in the *Supplement* of December 8th, 1934; and further information, with provisional programmes, etc., will appear in subsequent issues. We publish below the third of a series of descriptive and historical articles on the city of Melbourne and its medical institutions; the first appeared on October 20th (p. 730), and the second on December 8th (p. 1050).

## THE SETTING OF A CITY

BY

R. H. CROLL

Author of "The Open Road in Victoria" and "Along the Track"

Melbourne ranks as the seventh city of the Empire. Yet she still leans back from her long bay frontages upon forest ("the Bush" in Australian parlance), some of which has been so little altered by the white invasion that what our fathers came to a hundred years ago may readily be visioned. Her eastward outlook is to the Dandenongs, a blue range about twenty miles away, and there, thanks to the reserves so thoughtfully created by the pioneers, are areas of scrub, shrub, and tree in almost their primal state.

### "The Bush" in Victoria

The gum tree, as the eucalyptus is commonly called, challenges the famous American redwoods in size. In the Dandenongs the cool green stems, unbroken by a branch for perhaps a hundred feet, rise from a dense undergrowth of fern, hazel, wattle, and musk, shrubs often with scented leaves or with bright flowers. High above is the canopy spread by the gums, and, when they display their honey-flavoured blossoms, the branches are full of fluttering wings as the honey-eating birds gather to the banquet, singing and calling and chasing each other like children.

Through the shadowed scrub below runs the lyre-bird, proclaimed one of the avian wonders of the world. A poet has said that this bird "steals the ballads from his neighbours' throats," and in truth to hear him is to hear every bird in the forest about him. He laughs like the kookaburra, lashes an imaginary team like the coach-whip bird, screams like the parrots, grates like the black cockatoo, repeats the cheerful "guinea-a-week" of the pilot-bird, imitates perfectly the delicious notes of the harmonious thrush while giving them a volume of which that grey singer is not capable, pleads like a young magpie, and pours out in riotous abandon the rich autumn fluting

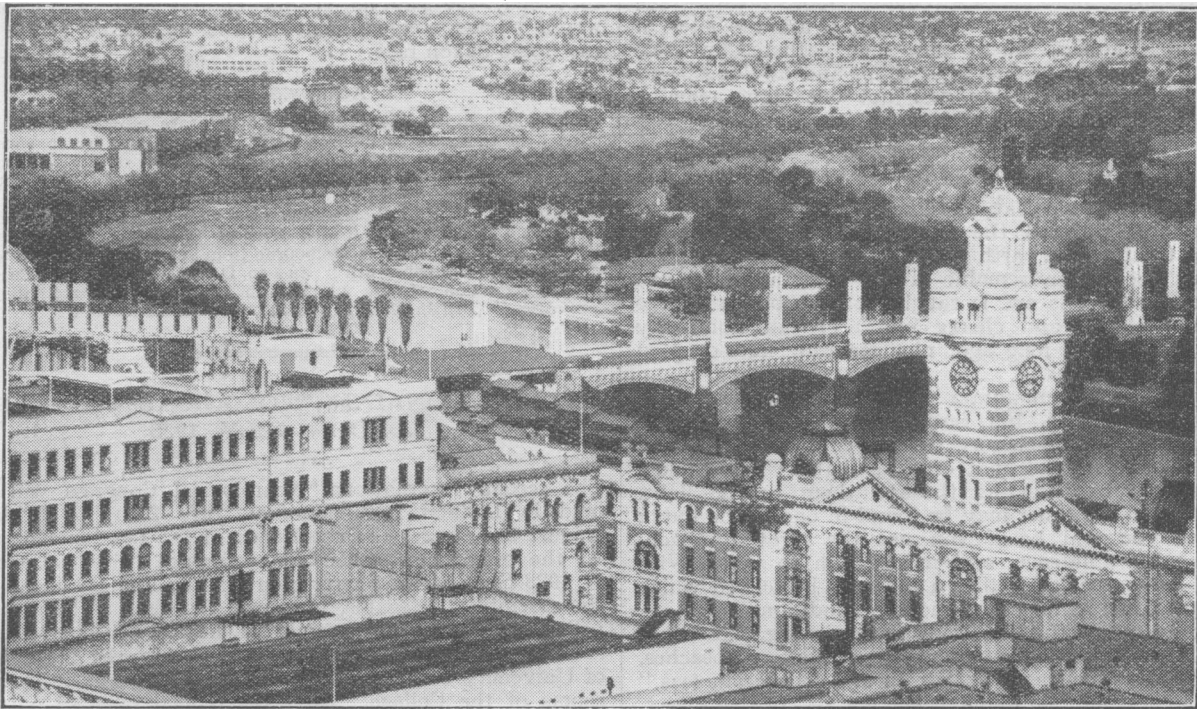
of the butcher-bird; but to catalogue his calls when mimicking is to catalogue all the feathered creatures of his domain. And he dances: makes dancing mounds of clean-swept soil, throws his remarkable tail forward until he is looking through a veil of filmy feathers, and pirouettes and pounds the earth and sings until the forest rings with the joy of it.

In the Dandenongs lies a dead tree, its head rotted and gone generations ago, its base so huge that one marvels at the historical perspective it suggests. Living specimens of great age stand on the Blacks' Spur, in the water reserve beyond Healesville, less than sixty miles from Melbourne, and there is a grove of the giants with mighty acacias beneath them in the Cumberland Valley not many miles further on.

### An Alpine System and Winter Sports

That Cumberland district is mother of many streams, some of which serve to feed Melbourne's "ever-flowing" river (the aboriginal word "yarra" was said by the early settlers to mean "ever-flowing"), while others have been diverted to swell the drinking supply of the metropolis. Mountains higher than anything in the British Isles tower above the green valleys rich in tall timber and magnificent tree-ferns. Though Melbourne streets have rarely seen snow, these handy hills provide ski-ing grounds each winter, and the sport is popular, trains and tourist tracks making access easy for the city dwellers.

Further afield, but still within an easy day's run, is Victoria's alpine system, ruled over by Bogong, which raises its 6,508 feet of craggy grandeur very little higher than its near neighbours, Feathertop and Fainter. Cattle-men use the lofty plateaux of these ranges as summer grazing grounds for their stocks, and here may be seen the novel sight, even to most Australians, of the herds moving up the long ridges in the late spring and returning to the lowland pastures before the autumn snowfalls begin. Should you desire an unusual experience walk across one of the high plains in summer. You will be surrounded by an apparently menacing ring of cattle, moaning and clashing their horns. They are begging salt.



PRINCES BRIDGE AND RIVER YARRA

This, too, is a countryside of tall timber, but only on the lower slopes. As you climb you leave the densely wooded creek sides to enter a forest whose vistas are sky-aspiring peppermint gums. The next belt, at perhaps 4,000 feet, is the eucalypt known as woollybutt; then come the leather-leaved snowgums, and finally you find yourself on wide hilltops where no tree grows. But the snow of those heights is as strange to the majority of Victoria's people as our maximum sun temperatures would be to a stay-at-home Briton. Typical Victoria (which is typical Southern Australia) is really a comfortably warm country, short-wintered, long summered, a land which invites to the open air, and one in which man may live out of doors with pleasure during most of the year.

#### Flora and Fauna of the Plains

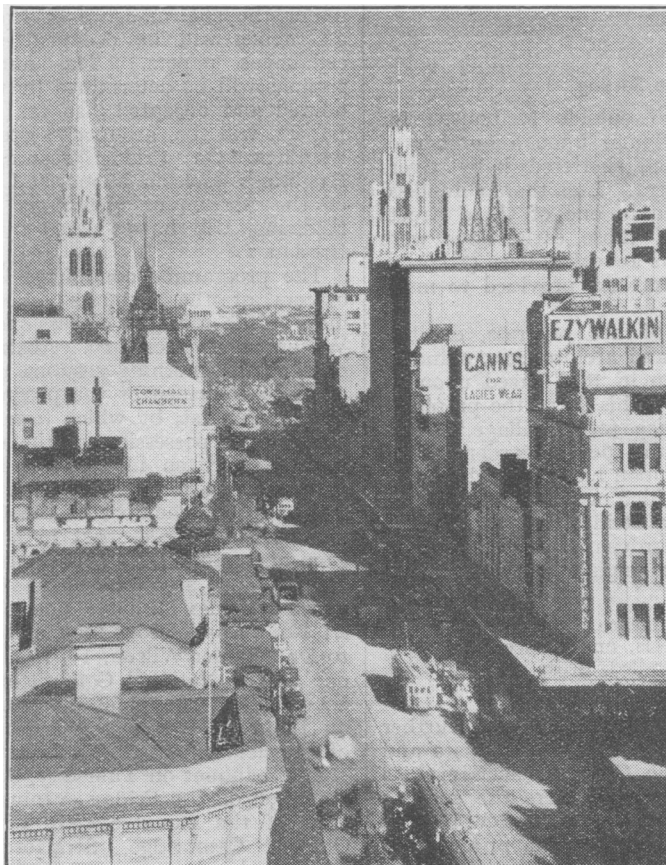
In sharpest contrast with the mountainous districts are the great plains, covered for thousands of acres with mallee (a stunted eucalypt), and the home of a fauna and flora of unusual interest. Swamp beds, usually dry, are fringed with truly noble red gums, the hollows of which are dwellings for some of the finest parrots; on the flats near by grow groves of honey-scented box trees, and the numerous sand hills are crested with deep-green groves of the Murray pine. Kangaroo, emu, and the dingo; parrots, cockatoos, and other birds of many kinds; strange lizards, threatening but harmless, are there;

and, fascinating for her curious habits, a creature apart, the lowan or mallee-hen, inventor of incubators, runs her furtive way, scratches up her huge nesting mounds, and trusts to natural heat to hatch her brood.

Contrast again the Gippsland forests at the other end of the State. Mile after mile the great sombre trees march, a procession seemingly without end, the product of a rich rainfall which the mallee seldom knows. Well to the east along that coast is the low headland which

Captain Cook sighted on April 19th, 1770, his first encounter with Australia. "Saw land extending from N.E. to W.," runs his diary. "I have named the point Hicks, because Lieutenant Hicks was the first who discovered this land." Little did the great navigator dream of the wealth concealed in this, his latest addition to the British Empire. His view from shipboard would be of unpeopled beaches, down to the high-water line of which ran unbroken forests. How could he foresee that those forests held incredible wealth, and that his own race was to people the land and cultivate it until it smiled in harvests and rejoiced in fat flocks and herds? How much less could he foretell that this small corner (now known as Victoria) of his new continent was to yield, in little over half a century the astonishing sum of some three hundred million pounds' worth of gold, much of it lying on the surface to be picked up by the first comer!

Gold brought the adventurous to Australia, and they left no portion



SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE, 1934

of the country, however wild, unexplored. Possibly the most romantic parts of Victoria to-day are the sites of old goldfield towns, where once men gathered in their thousands, built great streets of shops and dwellings, and erected banks and hotels; now not one stone remains upon another of all these structures:

"The Lizard and the Wombat keep  
The pubs where diggers gloried and drank deep."

For often patient old Nature—*Ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast*—has almost restored the original condition of affairs, covering the tortured earth with greenness until few traces of man's occupation remain. Those few, however, can be overlooked. The eye is caught at once by fruit trees (especially cherry and cherry plum) or tall Lombardy poplars, planted so long ago, now standing knee-deep in native undergrowths.

Again, there are mountain villages, the houses intact, where no man lives, but furniture still remains in the dwellings, mining machinery rusts over deep shafts, and the long-silent stamps of a crushing battery are choked by eager shrubs thrusting through them to the light. Sometimes an old-timer may be found in one of the huts; fortunate you will be if you use the right approach, overcome his diffidence, and induce him to talk. With some of these ancient settlers a life may be relived which can never come again under modern conditions.

For days when the sun proves over-loving, Victorians have abundance of charming coves and sheltered beaches, tempered by "the league-long wash of Australasian seas," where coolness may be found. The greatest of these bays, Port Phillip, about whose edges Melbourne lies, is not to be judged from the steamer which brings the visitor from abroad. Its vast area demands height for proper display. So the footsteps of its discoverer, Murray, should be followed up the elevation which he named Arthur's Seat, after the hill of his native Edinburgh. Then will be seen a panorama of blue waters edged by miles of lace-like foam which spreads over creamy sands, the whole framed in the sober green of tea tree. That hill, by the way, has other historic associations. Flinders, the navigator, climbed it, and with him was John Franklin, afterwards Sir John, whose tragic death in the Arctic was to stir the whole world.

#### The Jewel in the Setting

But there is no need to go outside Melbourne for beauty. The city rests, like Rome, upon a number of hills; the valleys between once sheltered baby rivers which lost themselves in the Yarra. Less than a hundred years ago citizens were drowned in one of these streets after heavy rain; memories of those early days were revived when recent excavations revealed logs ("corduroy") which the pioneer settlers had provided to make crossing safe.

The city, justifiably proud of her progress, exhibits the latest advances in the arts and architecture, standing as she does where John Batman in 1835 gazed upon an untouched wilderness and wrote in his diary the prophetic words: "This will be the place for a village." Particularly is she rich in parks and public gardens. The jaded citizen may turn his back upon his busiest thoroughfare, St. Kilda Road, along which a perpetual tide of traffic ebbs and flows, and at a stride he is engulfed in the peace of the Alexandra Gardens, a place of green lawns, spreading trees, and the singing of birds. Peace indeed:

"The city man the imminence  
Of this grave silence feels, and thence  
His loitering soul, enthralled, drifts on  
From reverie to reverence."

And if he be fortunate, his feet will lead him further through this cloistered peace, under pillared poplars and umbrageous elms to the Botanic Gardens, acclaimed as one of the three finest in the world. Here the ends of the earth meet in trees and shrubs and flowers, the pleasant lake reflecting all. From this, the prime jewel in her setting, may be glimpsed, by vistas designed to

that end, the skyline of our capital city of Victoria, which stands a monument to the colonizing genius of the Anglo-Saxon race.

#### Acknowledgment

The photographs illustrating this article are reproduced by permission of the *Star*, Melbourne (Princes Bridge and River Yarra); and Messrs. Wilson and Mackinnon, proprietors of the Melbourne *Argus* (Swanston Street, Melbourne, 1934). Acknowledgement is also due to the Australian National Travel Association for the reproduction of the photographs of "Collins Street, Melbourne, 1934," published in the *British Medical Journal* of October 20th, 1934, and of the "View of Melbourne from across the Yarra River," published on December 8th; and to D. McDonald, St. Kilda, for the reproduction of the photograph of "Collins Street in the 'Seventies'" (*British Medical Journal*, October 23th, 1934).

#### INTERNATIONAL NEUROLOGICAL CONGRESS, LONDON, JULY, 1935

The second International Neurological Congress will be held in London from Monday, July 29th, to Friday, August 2nd, under the presidency of Dr. Gordon Holmes. At the programme executive conference held in London in 1933 Sir Charles Sherrington was elected president by the assembled delegates, but since then he has been compelled to resign on grounds of health. The various sessions of the congress will be held in the large hall of University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, and in lecture rooms of the College. After the official opening on the Monday morning, Professor O. Marburg will preside over a discussion on the epilepsies, their aetiology, pathogenesis, and treatment, and this will be continued in the afternoon under the chairmanship of Professor O. Rossi. Tuesday morning will be devoted to a discussion of the physiology and pathology of the cerebro-spinal fluid, under the chairmanship of Professor O. Foerster, and miscellaneous papers will be read in the afternoon. On Thursday Professor H. Claude will preside over a discussion of the functions of the frontal lobe, and on Friday morning the hypothalamus and the central representation of the autonomic system will be considered under the chairmanship of Professor H. Brouwer. The afternoons will be occupied with the reading of miscellaneous papers. The number of these afternoon sessions will be determined by the total number of papers offered and accepted; so far as proves practicable, the papers will be grouped systematically under different headings. On Friday evening at 8.30 the triennial Hughlings Jackson Memorial Lecture, under the auspices of the Section of Neurology of the Royal Society of Medicine, will be delivered by Professor O. Foerster of Breslau.

The programme committee is composed of the British officers of the congress and the above-named chairmen of the morning discussions, with Dr. S. A. Kinnier Wilson as its secretary. Abstracts of each paper to be read at the morning sessions must be submitted to one of these chairmen or the programme committee not later than March 1st, by which time also the completed papers must be in possession of the committee. The abstracts must be written in English, French, or German. As regards the afternoon sessions, not more than one paper from any one member of the Congress is permitted, but members may take part in any discussion which arises from any paper. All neurologists, neuro-surgeons, psychiatrists, and any physicians or surgeons interested in neurology may become active members, the fee being £1 10s. Applications for membership should be addressed to Dr. Kinnier Wilson, 14, Harley Street, W.1, or through one of the National Committees. The social events and excursions arranged so far include an official reception on the first evening; receptions by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons on the second evening; the official banquet on Thursday, August 1st, at 7.30 p.m.; a reception on the Friday evening by the Section of Neurology of the Royal Society of Medicine; and visits to Oxford, Cambridge, Stratford-on-Avon, Windsor, and Goodwood.

## Obituary

WALTER SALISBURY, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

Surgeon to the Northampton General Hospital

Mr. Walter Salisbury died very suddenly at his residence, Woodlands, Billing Road, Northampton, on January 7th, at the age of 46. His death, following so quickly (within ten days) that of his colleague, Mr. Basil Laver, will be a severe blow to the hospital authorities and to the medical profession throughout the town and county of Northampton.

Mr. Salisbury qualified M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1913. After the war, during which he served as a captain in the R.A.M.C., he obtained his M.D., and in 1923 the M.S.Lond. and F.R.C.S.Eng. Before his appointment to Northampton in 1925 he was honorary consulting surgeon to Scunthorpe Hospital. His skill and success as an operator and the patience, sympathy, and attention which he extended to all who sought his advice have earned for him the esteem of his colleagues and of a very large number of patients. At the time of his death he was greatly interested in, and devoted much of his leisure time to, the planning of a new maternity block at the hospital. For some years he had been consulting obstetric surgeon to the Northampton Borough and the Northampton County Councils.

An active member of the British Medical Association, Mr. Salisbury had been honorary secretary of the local Branch since its formation in 1932; previously he had been honorary secretary and treasurer of the Northamptonshire Division. Through his energy members have had the pleasure of listening to many instructive lectures given by eminent men in the different branches of medical science. As a consultant he was always helpful and sympathetic, and would spend a considerable time discussing the pros and cons of a case; as a friend he was kindly, agreeable, and ever considerate of the likes and dislikes of others. He married in 1925 Constance Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wright of Broughton Vale, who, with two daughters, aged 8 and 4, survives him.

ANDREW WYLIE, M.D., C.M.

Formerly Surgeon to the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital

We regret to announce the death, on January 12th, of Dr. Andrew Wylie, for many years surgeon to the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital in Gray's Inn Road, and a past president of the Laryngological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. He had complained lately of pains and dizziness, and soon after Christmas went to Scotland for a holiday; he was drowned while out for a walk at Bridge of Allan.

Andrew Wylie, the son of John Wylie, J.P., of Hamilton, was born on October 3rd, 1869, and from Hamilton Academy went to study medicine at the University of Glasgow. He graduated M.B. and C.M. in 1891, with honours in clinical surgery and pathology, and, after working at clinics in Paris and Vienna, proceeded to the M.D. degree in 1896. He early decided to specialize in laryngology, and, coming to London, was appointed clinical assistant at the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital. This was the beginning of a long association with that hospital, for he was soon afterwards appointed registrar and, later, assistant surgeon. He was also consulting aurist to the Pimlico Children's Dispensary.

Dr. Wylie was a fellow of the British Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Association before its amalgamation in the Royal Society of Medicine, and a corresponding member of the Société Française de Laryngologie, d'Otologie, et de Rhinologie. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for forty years.

## THE LATE DR. C. G. L. SKINNER

Dr. ALEX FRASER writes: As a near neighbour of Dr. Skinner for close on forty years, I wish to say a few words in appreciation of his noble and useful life. A type of the general practitioner at his best, he had a highly developed sense of duty to his fellow practitioners, to his patients, and to the community in which he lived. One of the most honourable of men, he had a kindly, sociable disposition, which made him a very charming and ideal companion. In the early days, when professional jealousies and misunderstandings were rife, he did much to weld the doctors in his district together by founding the North Manchester Medical Union, which became the centre of many pleasant social functions—that helped more than anything to promote friendly feeling between brother practitioners. He extended his activities to most of the medical and ethical societies of Manchester, where he gladly shouldered his responsibilities, taking a very active share in the work and ultimately becoming president of many of them. He was an attractive conversationalist, and, when on his favourite subject—history, and especially military history—could be very interesting and enthralling. He was laid to rest within a few yards of the house where he lived and practised so long, and in sight of his old surgery window.

Dr. HEYMAN WREFORD died at Exeter on December 31st, 1934, at the age of 84. He was interred in the Higher Cemetery on January 6th, in the presence of a great company of friends, many of whom could find no room at the indoor service. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1901. On settling in Exeter he soon had a large practice. For fifty years he edited a monthly magazine, which has a wide circulation and is now distributed through the Tract Depot (Post Office Chambers, 12, Gandy Street), founded by him during the Great War. He was a regular preacher with the Brethren. His meetings at the Royal Public Rooms and the Victoria Hall were crowded out at times. During the early part of his life he preached every day in the open air for seven years. He was a man of many parts, and was greatly loved by those who knew him. His wife (formerly Miss C. Guerrier) died in 1932. Their elder son—Bertram—fell in France in 1917. Dr. Wreford is survived by one son and a married daughter. When he was a student at Bart.'s he used to go down to Exeter every week to preach, returning to hospital on Monday. It is not often a man qualifies at 50 years of age and within twelve months has a large practice, but Dr. Wreford was a man who quickly gained the confidence of most people.

A notice of the death of Dr. FRANCIS EDWARD FORWARD appeared in the *British Medical Journal* of July 21st, 1934 (p. 146). Dr. A. L. Wykham, a general practitioner living at St. John's, Antigua, Leeward Islands, who was a contemporary of Dr. Forward's, sends the following appreciation: "Forward was the resident surgeon to be appointed to the Holberton Hospital, Antigua, under the new regulations in 1891. He was an agreeable and charming colleague, he worked easily and well, was keen on social service, and possessed a sound knowledge of sanitation, hygiene, and public health. He was a firm believer in cremation, and at a time when ground space for burial had become a problem, submitted a scheme for the island to the Governor, who lent it his support."

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Professor MAX BUSCH, member of the German Ministry of Health; Dr. CARL CRON, General of the Health Service in Czechoslovakia and formerly organizer of the Austrian Military Health Service, aged 73; Dr. SALVATORI OTTOLENGHI, professor of forensic medicine at Rome, aged 75; and Professor I. I. GREKOFF of Leningrad, president of the Pirogoff Surgical Society and one of the most eminent Russian surgeons, aged 67.



## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The General Board gives notice that the composition fee for all medical students and for other students reading for the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I or Part II, or for the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, will be as follows: For undergraduates in their first, second, or third year, an annual composition fee of £45, payable in three equal terminal instalments of £15; for students in their fourth year, a terminal fee of £8.

Titles of medical degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during the month of December, 1934:

M.B.—B. M. Willmott (Girton).

B.CHIR.—H. Drummond Robinson (Newnham).

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Senate, held on December 19th, 1934, paragraph 3 (ii) of the regulations for the M.B., B.S. Degrees for Internal Students (Red Book, 1934-5, p. 203) was amended by the deletion of the words "as Internal Students." It was resolved that during the years 1935 and 1936 any person who has entered as a candidate for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine at an Examination held not later than November, 1934, be permitted to enter again for that Diploma under Regulation 3, as set out in the Regulations for the year 1934.

A meeting of the Court was held on January 9th, when the chairman (Lord Macmillan) presided. The Court was informed that the County Borough Council of Croydon had decided to make a grant of £10,000, payable over ten years, towards the erection of new buildings in Bloomsbury. The Court has conveyed its most cordial thanks to the council. The Court also learnt with gratification that the Westminster Bank had granted £500 for the same purpose, and it passed a vote of thanks to the directors.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

At the quarterly Council meeting, held on January 10th, the President, Sir Holburt Waring, was congratulated by the Council on having received the honour of a baronetcy from His Majesty the King.

#### Diplomas

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

TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—Jessie A. T. Johnston, B. Lal, Catherina E. Murray, H. C. Robjohns, V. E. P. Senewiratne.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—Harriette G. Bogle, I. J. Davies, J. M. Edwards, M. V. Govindaswamy, Marion Greaves, T. E. Hurley, A. K. McCowan, G. S. Nightingale, G. B. Palmer, J. C. Rohan.

LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.—H. L. Anand, V. V. H. Hoakai, D. Ram, J. B. Whaley.

The diploma of membership was granted to M. C. Condillac of Madras and Westminster Hospital.

The Hallett Prize for Anatomy and Physiology was awarded to T. R. C. Fraser.

The Secretary reported that a cablegram had been received stating that at the Primary Fellowship Examination, held in Dunedin recently, twenty-three candidates were examined, of whom thirteen were approved; also that at the examination held in Madras sixty candidates were examined, of whom twenty-one were approved.

The Council decided that no change be made in the subjects of the Primary Fellowship Examination.

The President reported that he had appointed Mr. C. H. Fagge as Hunterian Orator for 1936, Mr. G. Grey Turner as Bradshaw Lecturer for 1935, and Dr. Cecil Wall as the next Thomas Vicary Lecturer.

The President also reported that the Mackenzie Mackinnon Research Fund Committee had appointed F. H. Bentley as Research Fellow. The subject of research, to be carried out in the laboratories of the Royal College of Surgeons, is "The Causation of Keloids."

The following representatives of the College were re-elected:—Mr. Victor Bonney on the Central Midwives Board for one year from April 1st; Sir D'Arcy Power on the Council of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for three years from March 1st; and Sir Holburt Waring on the Medical Advisory Committee of the British Health Resorts Association.

The Council adopted the following reply to the resolution carried at the annual meeting of Fellows and Members: "The Council, having considered the report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of Fellows and Members held on November 15th, 1934, is not prepared to reopen the question of altering the constitution of the College."

Mr. L. W. Proger (Middlesex Hospital) was appointed Pathological Curator of the Museum.

The following hospitals were recognized under the regulations for the Final Fellowship Examinations: Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End (two house-surgeons in charge of general surgical beds). King George's Hospital, Ilford (resident surgical officer and three house-surgeons in charge of general surgical beds). Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital (three house-surgeons in charge of general surgical beds). Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester (resident surgical officer and two house-surgeons in charge of general surgical beds). Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford (three house-surgeons in charge of general surgical beds). Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (three house-surgeons in charge of general surgical beds). Kent and Canterbury Hospital (two house-surgeons recognized for the next three years). York County Hospital (senior house-surgeon).

#### Primary Fellowship Examination

The following sixty-seven candidates were approved at the recent examination for the Primary Fellowship; 131 were rejected.

B. S. S. Acharya, J. R. Ascott, J. C. Balzer, W. C. Barber, S. E. Birdsall, A. B. Birt, G. Blackburn, Katherine M. H. Branson, Doris B. Brown, J. F. H. Bulman, A. Cohen, D. H. Craig, L. M. Crooks, K. R. Cussen, V. R. Damle, Gladys H. Dodds, W. A. D. Drummond, E. M. Evans, G. Flavell, I. G. L. Ford, R. T. C. Fraser, S. R. Gerstman, L. W. Gleadell, C. H. Gray, R. B. Grey, E. J. Grieve, Gladys Hill, R. N. Howard, H. C. Hugh, J. H. Hughes, N. E. James, R. T. Johnson, W. G. Johnston, A. S. Kerr, P. Kidd, J. S. McConnachie, A. C. McEachern, D. H. MacKay, A. D. McLachlin, R. K. Magee, I. Mehrez, P. S. Meyrick, S. A. Mian, P. McG. Moffatt, G. A. Myers, W. A. B. Nicholson, L. C. Oliver, J. O'Shea, R. V. Payne, L. J. T. Pellew, J. S. M. Pringle, A. Rakoff, F. F. Rundle, C. P. Sames, J. L. Scholes, H. S. Shucksmith, E. R. Smith, S. L. Spencer, B. W. Stevens, G. S. Thompson, N. Vere-Hodge, H. K. Vernon, Lilian H. Walter, W. B. Waterfall, L. L. Whytehead, G. H. Wooler, R. G. Worcester.

## The Services

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Fleet Surgeon Joseph Reveille McDonnell, R.N. (ret.), died in a nursing home at Datchet on December 26th, 1934. He was educated at Queen's College, Galway, in Dublin, and at Guy's, and graduated M.D. in the Royal University of Ireland in 1881, and M.Ch. in the following year. Entering the Navy soon after, he attained the rank of fleet surgeon on August 21st, 1899. He served in the punitive expedition under Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, K.C.B., against King Koko of Nimby, which captured his capital, Brass, on the Niger, in 1895 (general service medal, Africa, with clasp for Brass River); under Admiral Rawson, C.B., in 1895, against the Arab chief Mbaruk, which captured his stronghold, Mweli (clasp); and under Admiral Rawson again in the Benin campaign in 1897, ending in the capture of Benin city (clasp for Benin).

Colonel Richard Hugh Penton, D.S.O., late R.A.M.C., died at Dedham on December 26th, 1934. He was born on April 25th, 1863, the son of the late Major-General J. Penton, and was educated at Norwich. Entering the Army as surgeon on February 5th, 1887, he became lieutenant-colonel on July 28th, 1906, and colonel in the long war promotion list of March 1st, 1915, retiring on May 22nd, 1919. He served in the Dongola campaign of 1896, was mentioned in dispatches in the *London Gazette* of November 3rd, 1896, and received the D.S.O. and the Egyptian medal with two clasps. In the Nile campaign of 1898 he took part in the battles of the Atbara and Khartum, as senior medical officer of the Egyptian infantry division in the latter, was mentioned in dispatches in the *London Gazette* of May 24th and September 30th, 1898, was specially promoted to major, and received the medal, two clasps to the Egyptian medal, and the fourth class of the Order of the Osmanieh. In the further advance up the Nile in 1899, against the Khalifa, he served as P.M.O. of the Egyptian troops, receiving a clasp to the Egyptian medal and the third class of the Order of the Medjidieh. From 1899 to 1905 he was P.M.O. of the Egyptian Army. In 1908 he took the diploma of D.P.H.Lond. In the war of 1914-18 he served as A.D.M.S. of the Indian Cavalry Division at Ypres and Albert; in 1917-18 he was commandant of No. 24 General Hospital at Etaples, and in 1918-19 A.D.M.S. at Dunkirk, was mentioned in dispatches in the *London Gazette* of December 30th, 1918, and received the second class of the Portuguese Order of Aviz. In 1902 he married Kathleen, daughter of Colonel R. S. Green, and had one son.

## Medico-Legal

### ADULTERATED IODINE OINTMENT

On December 10th, 1934, two summonses issued at the instance of the Hammersmith Borough Council under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act in respect of the sale of iodine ointment were heard at the West London Police Court. Evidence was given that in each case a pot labelled "Iodine Ointment" was purchased from a stall in Shepherd's Bush Market, and that 2d. was paid for each pot. In one case the pot was marked 1s. 3d. The public analyst reported that one of the samples contained no free iodine and no potassium iodide, and the other contained no free iodine and only 0.4 per cent. combined iodine. Both samples consisted mainly of coloured petroleum jelly. The formulae of the *British Pharmacopoeia*, 1914, and the *British Pharmaceutical Codex*, 1934, require iodine ointment to contain 4 per cent. iodine and 4 per cent. potassium iodide. Both defendants pleaded guilty, and a penalty of 20s., with 21s. costs, was imposed in each case.

On January 1st, 1935, a similar summons, issued by the Hammersmith Borough Council against Messrs. F. W. Woolworth and Co., Ltd., was heard at the Kensington Petty Sessional Court. In this case evidence was given as to the purchase from one of the defendants' branch stores of one pot of iodine ointment. The purchase price was 3d. The certificate of the public analyst showed the sample to consist of iodine 0.06 per cent., potassium iodide *nil*, combined iodine (other than potassium iodide) 0.4 per cent., and a base (mainly petroleum jelly) 99.54 per cent. The sample was therefore deficient in potassium iodide to the extent of 100 per cent., and in free iodine to the extent of 98.5 per cent.

Dr. J. B. Howell, medical officer of health for the borough of Hammersmith, gave evidence as to the uses of iodine ointment. He stated that in his opinion the amount of free iodine in the sample would be useless as an antiseptic, and the use of such an ointment would confer a sense of false security upon a person using it. For the defence it was contended that (a) since the current edition (1932) of the *British Pharmacopoeia* no longer included iodine ointment, there was now no fixed standard for the ointment; (b) since the Customs and Excise authorities had agreed that the pot of ointment, as sold by the defendants, was not liable to Medicine Stamp Duty, it was not a medicine, and therefore outside the scope of the Food and Drugs Act; and (c) for commercial purposes there was a standard different from that of the *British Pharmacopoeia* and the *British Pharmaceutical Codex*. The defence further pleaded a warranty.

After a lengthy hearing a fine of £15 was imposed, with 5 guineas costs. It was intimated that an appeal would be lodged.

## Medical News

Mr. C. Bowdler Henry's Hunterian Lecture, on the aetiology and treatment of misplaced third molars, will be given before the Royal College of Surgeons of England on Friday, February 1st, at 5 p.m.

Dr. Harold Waller, physician to the Royal College of St. Katharine in Poplar, will address a meeting at the Violet Melchett Infant Welfare Centre, Wellington Street, Chelsea, S.W., on Monday, January 28th, at 5.45 p.m., on the control of maternal mortality. Medical men and women and public health workers will be warmly welcomed. Discussion is invited.

A discussion on the treatment of minor maladies of the foot will be opened by Mr. A. S. Blundell Bankart at the meeting of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, W., on Monday, January 28th, at 8.30 p.m. A discussion on body weight in relation to disease, on February 11th, will be opened by Dr. Robert Hutchison and Dr. H. Gardiner-Hill.

Two Cantor lectures, on diet and climate, will be given before the Royal Society of Arts on January 28th and February 4th by Miss Harriette Chick, D.Sc., of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. The first lecture will deal with sunlight and nutrition; the second with the effects of climate on local food supplies, and the application of general principles to the special dietetic problems of different climates. The lectures will be given

at 8 p.m. at 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., and after publication in the society's weekly journal during the summer recess they will be reprinted in pamphlet form at 2s.

A meeting of the medical section of the British Psychological Society will be held, at 8.30 p.m., on Wednesday, January 23rd, at the House of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, when Dr. Emanuel Miller will read a paper on "The Present Discontent in Psychopathology."

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Thursday, January 24th, at 8.30 p.m., when a paper will be read by Dr. W. Norwood East on "Murder from the Point of View of the Psychiatrist," to be followed by a discussion.

The following meetings will be held at the house of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, 1, Upper Montague Street, W.C.: Fever Hospital Medical Service Group, Friday, January 25th, at 4 p.m., when a paper on "Cerebro-spinal Meningitis" will be read by Dr. J. M. Kennedy. Dental Officers' Group, January 25th, at 8 p.m.: Discussion on "Superannuation and Salaries," to be opened by Mr. D. E. Mason. Maternity and Child Welfare Group, January 25th, at 8.30 p.m.: Discussion on "Mental Factors in the Welfare of the Child," to be opened by Dr. Ian D. Suttie. A meeting of the School Medical Service Group will be held at the Elm Court Residential School for Blind Girls, Elm Court Road, S.E.27, on Saturday, January 26th, at 2.45 p.m.

The Duchess of York has consented to be present at the Gala Circus matinee at Olympia on Monday, January 21st, for which Mr. Bertram Mills has given 1,000 seats to sell for the benefit of the South London Hospital for Women, which is appealing for £45,000 to build a maternity block and other much-needed extensions.

The Fellowship of Medicine announces that a lecture on vomiting will be given at 11, Chandos Street, W., by Dr. A. E. Clark-Kennedy on January 24th, at 4.15 p.m.; the lecture on February 1st will be on constipation. At the Wellcome Museum of Medical Science, on January 24th, Dr. William Evans will give a demonstration of electrocardiograms; and on January 31st, at 3 p.m., examples of Bright's disease, by Dr. Dorothy Russell. On January 31st, at 8.30 p.m., sound-films on rehabilitation methods of treatment and training of the physically handicapped, will be shown by Dr. H. H. Kessler of Newark, New Jersey, at the Western Electric Company's Theatre, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. Admission to these films will be by ticket only, as the accommodation is limited. A week-end course in general medicine and surgery will be given at the Southend General Hospital on February 2nd and 3rd. Other forthcoming courses include: dermatology, proctology, neurology, chest diseases, physical medicine (week-end), and manipulative surgery. Full details can be obtained from the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1. Courses, etc., are open only to members and associates.

The first International Congress of Gastro-enterology will be held at Brussels from August 8th to 10th, under the presidency of Dr. J. Schoemaker of The Hague, and at the invitation of the Belgian Society of Gastro-Enterology. In each country a national committee has been instituted in connexion with the congress; the secretary for that of Great Britain is Dr. Thomas Hunt, 12, Queen Anne Street, W.1, from whom full details are obtainable. Two subjects for discussion have been chosen—namely, the varieties of gastritis and severe ulcerative colitis of non-amoebic causation. No other morbid conditions will be dealt with. Special excursions and festivities will be arranged in conjunction with this congress, to which all medical practitioners interested are invited; a ladies' committee will be formed, and those attending have the right to bring members of their families. The subscription for active members is 30 belgas. An international society of gastro-enterology will be constituted during the proceedings, and the transactions of the congress will be published subsequently.

Diphtheria is still prevalent in Sheffield, there being an increase in the numbers notified during the week ending January 12th. In Leeds and Bradford there has been some abatement. In the former city 471 children have recently been immunized, 494 are waiting their turn, and arrangements have been made to immunize 950 more. In addition to this work carried out by the Public Health Department, about 1,800 immunizations (according to the *Yorkshire Post*) have been performed by general practitioners. Epidemics of scarlet fever and of diphtheria have broken out in Bishop Auckland, County Durham, and the small-pox hospital at Binchester has been opened to accommodate cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Dr. Charles Graham Grant is retiring from the post of First Clerk of Arraigns at the Central Criminal Court after twenty years' service. Before taking up this appointment at the Old Bailey Dr. Graham Grant, who is a brother of Sir James Dundas-Grant, was for thirty years in general practice, and had been surgeon to the H Division of the Metropolitan Police. He was awarded the V.D. for long service with the old Volunteer Force, and is a retired lieutenant-colonel in the R.A.M.C.(T.).

Lord Reading presided at the quarterly meeting of the Grand Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, held at 12, Grosvenor Crescent, London, on January 14th. Further to the grants for 1935, totalling £20,000, which were made at the last meeting, the following additional grants were approved: £200 to Dr. Ralston Paterson for the part-time services of a radiologist at the Holt Radium Institute, Manchester; £250 to the Strangeways Research Laboratory, Cambridge, for the services of Dr. A. Glucksmann; £200 to Dr. Edith Paterson, at Manchester, and £1,000 to the Radium Beam Therapy Research for the salary of qualified research workers. The sum of £500 was placed at the disposal of the Scientific Advisory Committee for the year 1935 for the salary and expenses of a research worker to carry out, under its supervision, an investigation of the action of radiation on colloids. Professor J. M. Woodburn Morison was elected a member of the Radiology Committee which acts jointly for the Campaign and the Medical Research Council; and Lord Leverhulme and Dr. R. G. Canti were elected to membership of the Grand Council. An application by the National Cancer Association of South Africa (which is representative of the research organizations of the Cape, Transvaal, Natal, and Orange Free State) to become affiliated to the British Empire Cancer Campaign was granted.

Dr. Michael Grabham, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1877, celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday on January 10th, at Funchal, Madeira.

Sir Samuel Brighouse of Ormskirk completed fifty-one years as coroner for South-West Lancashire on January 16th. He has conducted 21,423 inquests.

Paisley Royal Alexandra Infirmary Auxiliary Hospital has received a gift of £22,500 from Sir Thomas C. Glen-Coats, Mrs. E. H. T. Parsons, and Mrs. A. Harold Glen-Coats under the deed of gift from these members of the Coats family, whose benefactions to the town have been on a munificent scale. A sum of £17,500 is to form a permanent endowment fund for the hospital at Ferguslie, and the balance of £5,000 is to be available for alterations and furnishings.

With the first issue of 1935 the *Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift* has adopted the alternative title of *Journal Suisse de Médecine*.

Dr. Axel Munthe, author of *The Story of San Michele*, who has been blind for six years, has been successfully operated on at Zurich by Professor Vogt, and has recovered sight in one eye.

The French Association of Surgery has nominated Professor Michel of Nancy president of the congress of 1935 and Dr. Victor Pauchet vice-president.

The negro practitioners of New York have recently founded a society named the Central Harlem Medical Society.

## 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

### Open Suprapubic Wound

"INQUIRER" (Yorks) writes: I have a patient who had his prostate removed by the two-stage operation. He was found to have a large diverticulum of his bladder, full of small concretions, and very foul-smelling. Although it is twenty weeks since the prostatectomy the suprapubic wound will not completely close, there being a pin-point opening, allowing urine to seep. He has a very easy natural passage, and has no difficulty in urinating unless the suprapubic fistula is draining very freely. I should like to know: (1) Is it likely to close naturally? (2) Is there any type of pad on the market designed to cover the opening of the fistula and to prevent seepage?

### Oedema of One Arm: ? Cause

Dr. H. B. A. RATCLIFFE-DENSHAM writes: I should be grateful if readers could suggest any possible treatment for the following case. A normal-sized single woman of 68 years, with no history of serious illness, gradually developed a localized oedema of the left upper extremity about two years ago. The oedema is sharply defined, stretching from the middle of the arm to the wrist, and not involving the hand. There is neither pain nor tenderness, and the circumference of the arm is about double that of the right one. The oedema has not varied in the very slightest degree for a year. There is absolutely no oedema anywhere else in the body, nor has there ever been any. Sensation and movement are unimpaired in the affected limb. The heart is very slightly enlarged to the left, with a systolic murmur running down the sternum. The systolic and diastolic blood pressures are normal. There is slight, regular, and painless enlargement of the liver and spleen. The urine contains no sugar, and the faintest detectable trace of albumin. The retinal and brachial arteries are good. A blood count shows no anaemia, but a slight relative lymphocytosis. The Kahn test is negative. X-ray examination reveals normal bones and joints in the limb, but a localized osteo-arthritis of the intervertebral joints from the fifth to the seventh cervical vertebrae on the left side only. The patient has never left England. Powerful ionic currents (100 mA) and multiple punctures have produced only a very transitory lessening of the oedema. Three other doctors have seen the lady, and have been completely baffled. She refuses to go into a hospital, so that I am taking this course in case any of your readers have met with a similar condition.

### Wine for Prostatic Case

Dr. E. G. T. LIDDELL (Trinity College, Oxford) writes, in reply to the inquiry printed last week: I suggest a trial of Cru l'Aiglon Blanc, a white Bordeaux, 38s. a dozen, from M. Demelle and Co., Eagle House, 110, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. It is a clean, simple wine, free of sulphurous preservatives.