

to drain the pelvis. No adhesions were found of any moment, and there was no sign of commencing peritonitis.

This patient progressed very satisfactorily for about ten days, when he had an attack of influenza followed by right-sided pneumonia. He weathered this storm under Major Brasher's care. He left the hospital on February 27th, 1919, somewhat pulled down in general health, but with no sign of any abdominal trouble.

In neither of these cases was irrigation of the abdomen performed after the closure of the perforation; in early cases such as these I am of opinion that irrigation may possibly do more harm than good.

The happy result in both these cases I put down to the patients getting under surgical treatment so early, and to the excellent nursing they received from first to last.

My best thanks are due to the nurses for their skill and kindness, and to Lieut.-Colonel Henschley, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.(T.), Commanding Military Hospital, Fargo, for his permission for me to publish these notes.

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### JAUNDICE IN INFLUENZA.

IN accounts of the recent influenza epidemics jaundice has been mentioned as a serious, and often terminal, symptom. Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Cooper Cole, in a recent number of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, states that "epigastric pain, with some rigidity, was a frequent complaint, and jaundice of considerable degree was usually of bad omen, fairly marked hepatic degeneration and occasionally peri-hepatitis being found *post mortem*." Dr. W. H. Willcox, in his Lettsomian Lectures, mentions that it has been noted by others in a less severe form.

In my experience jaundice is a fairly common complication, and has not been of serious import; it has sometimes occurred as a relapse after the patient has recovered from the initial attack of influenza. Many patients complain of nausea, epigastric and hepatic heaviness and pain, and if the urine is examined bile pigments are found.

The following sequence occurred in the epidemic at the end of last year in three consecutive cases of mine, all of which made good recoveries:

Case 1.—Influenza, temperature 104°, congestion of bases of both lungs; constipation, nausea, epigastric pain; bile pigments in urine.

Case 2.—Influenza, temperature 102°, nausea and vomiting; epigastric pain; icterus, bile pigments in urine.

Case 3.—Influenza, temperature 104.2°; right pleurisy; nausea and epigastric pain; icterus, bile pigments in urine.

Chester.

BARBARA G. R. CRAWFORD.

#### A CASE OF ASPIRIN IDIOSYNCRASY.

C. H., male, aged 32, married, a patient in Brompton Hospital under the care of Dr. Batty Shaw, was given 10 grains of aspirin, in tablet form, at 2.45 p.m. on June 19th, for some minor neuralgic trouble. At 3.45 I was called and found the patient cyanosed and gasping for breath; although he made efforts to speak he was unable to do so. His hands and feet were cold and clammy. His pulse was good; the rate slightly increased. This condition lasted about twenty minutes.

About 5 p.m. his face, forehead and neck began to swell, and this oedema was so marked at 5.30 that the patient was unable to open his eyes. About this time an erythematous rash was visible over the face and upper extremities. His breathing became less laboured, and by 6 p.m. was practically normal. The rash and oedema gradually subsided, but traces of them were visible at the end of the third day. At 6 p.m. on June 19th he passed about a pint of urine. It was clear; specific gravity 1015. There was a trace of albumin, but no sugar.

On questioning the patient closely I found that three-quarters of an hour after the dose of aspirin he experienced a sensation of choking and intense irritation of the skin of the feet. He also informed me that two years ago a somewhat similar series of symptoms developed after the taking of a small dose of aspirin. Obviously the case is not one showing toxic effects of the aspirin, for the same aspirin is in common use in the wards and has never

during my service in the hospital for twelve months produced such effects in any other patient. Further, this particular patient has only twice in his life taken "aspirin," and on each occasion he has had the above severe symptoms.

I am indebted to Dr. Batty Shaw for permission to publish the notes of this case.

W. A. E. KARUNARATNE, M.B., B.S.

Brompton Hospital.

## Reports of Societies.

### NASAL HYGIENE.

AT a meeting of the London Association of the Medical Women's Federation, held on July 1st at 11, Chandos Street, the President, Lady BARRETT, in the chair, Dr. OCTAVIA LEWIN read a paper on nasal hygiene and national health, and showed several cases of children successfully treated for nasal obstruction and deafness without operation. She also showed a case of stenosis of the posterior nares following an operation for adenoids in a child who was a diphtheria carrier. Dr. Lewin emphasized the fact that many operations could be avoided by proper attention to the nose and breathing. Miss LOWRY, in a paper on the nose in relation to general diseases, referred to the importance of nasal obstruction and sinus suppuration in respiratory, digestive, and nervous diseases, and gave instances of mistakes in diagnosis and treatment of such cases. She mentioned some of the superstitions held by patients as to the connexion between gynaecological conditions and the nose and throat, and said that it was to be regretted that similar statements were still made in textbooks on gynaecology, and apparently copied into papers and books on the nose and throat.

## Reviews.

### BELGIAN SURGERY.

THE first fasciculus of the second volume of the reports of the *Ambulance de "l'Océan,"*<sup>1</sup> under the general editorship of Dr. DEPAGE, fully maintains the high level set in the first issue. The matter is, of course, largely "war" material, and for much of it there is happily little immediate application, but it serves to show how great a measure of unanimity of opinion and practice amongst Entente medical men was attained before the armistice. The editor describes the operation of excision of wounds with moderation and common sense; he discusses the proper limits of primary and delayed suture. With Dr. Delrez he describes the treatment of wounds of the foot, giving incidentally an account of a method of flap transplantation *en cascade*, that is to say, gliding one end to a new position, and when that is well "alive," detaching the original pedicle, and reimplanting still lower, and so on.

The authors do not seem to experience the same trouble as other surgeons with ineradicable sepsis of the tarsus, possibly because they excise large portions with reconstruction of "dumped" feet, which, however, do not—as far as may be judged from pictures—promise very well for the artificial limb makers' purposes. Delrez himself deals with joints, and speaks in high terms of the early movement of infected joints, a novel method which obtained equally good results in the hands of some of our own surgeons. Dr. Neuman writes of wounds of the abdomen, with statistical results comparable to those of the British and French armies. Dr. Janssen describes his method of cranioplasty; he employs tibial grafts, periosteum to dura. His methods have their greatest employment in the relief of headache, vertigo, hypermotivity, epilepsy, and psychic disturbances, with cosmetic improvement. Dr. Harven makes an interesting contribution to the histology, physiological and pathological, of wound tissues. Dr. Govaerts describes a new method of ascertaining the bacterial state of a whole wound surface pre-

<sup>1</sup> *Ambulance de "l'Océan," la Panne*. Published under the direction of Dr. A. Depage, Tome II, Fasc. I, July, 1918. Paris: Masson et Cie.; London: H. K. Lewis, 1918. (Roy. 8vo, pp. 376; illustrated. Single copies, 14s. net. Annual subscription, 25s. post free.)

## The Services.

### R.A.M.C.

#### WAR BONUS IN INDIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

CORRESPONDENCE which has reached us shows that doubt has arisen in the minds of some whether the provision that R.A.M.C. officers are automatically entitled to the bonus as from February 1st applies equally in India or Mesopotamia, where the system of demobilization and retention for the armies of occupation is not precisely the same as in Europe. This matter is governed by paragraph 4 of Army Order 54 of 1919, which reads as follows:

The bonus will be issuable to British Service troops serving in India under the same conditions as those applicable to troops serving elsewhere.

Officers in Mesopotamia, we are informed, come under Indian rates of pay.

#### TERRITORIAL DINNER.

It is proposed to hold a dinner of Territorial Force medical officers in London at a date to be fixed. Those who are interested in the proposal are invited to communicate with Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Henchley, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.(T.F.), care of Holt and Co., 44, Charing Cross. It is intended to form a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

At a congregation held on July 5th the following medical degrees were conferred:

D.M.—C. J. G. Taylor.  
B.M.—N. F. Smith, L. B. Chavasse,\* J. C. Dixey, H. S. Jefferies,  
O. B. Pratt, F. G. Hobson.

\* In absence.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—J. W. Bride, T. H. Oliver, C. R. Sandiford.  
FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—Kathleen Doyle, Olive M. Gimson, A. Harris,  
\*J. G. Nolan, Olga G. M. Payne, F. L. Pickett, Efime Ratner,  
A. E. H. Sadek, Annie G. Thompson, Marie Wardman, \*Ruth A. Wilson.

Medicine: Elizabeth C. Davies, \*Doris M. R. Tompkin.

Obstetrics: Doris M. R. Tompkin.

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology: S. Adler, May Blakiston, Phyllis M. Congdon, J. W. Crawshaw, K. Deakin, A. M. El Aguizy, †F. E. Ferguson, P. Fildes, Evelyn A. Garnett, E. M. Greaves, F. S. Harris, G. E. Hayward, Sylvia K. Hickson, J. B. Higgins, F. S. Horrocks, Irma M. C. Jéhansart, F. C. Jones, Gertrude B. Leigh, H. A. Lomax, †W. E. Mason, Doris B. Norman, Emily M. Peach, H. Rosenthal, Annie Rothwell, G. Sheehan, Annie E. Somerford, G. L. Taylor, H. Tomlinson, Mary I. Turner, F. A. Van Collier, R. Williamson, J. B. Wright.

\* Doris M. R. Tompkin and Ruth A. Wilson were awarded distinction in medicine, and J. G. Nolan was awarded distinction in surgery.

† Awarded distinction.

THIRD M.B., Ch.B. (Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Hygiene): S. Almond, G. V. Ashcroft, Nancy E. Bleakley, T. E. Coope, Muriel Coope, Eugenia R. A. Cooper, S. W. Drinkwater, Dorothy M. L. Dyson, Winifred M. Edgehill, T. N. Fisher, E. S. Frishman, E. Gleaves, W. H. Gratrix, A. Haworth, Ruth Hill, C. D. Hough, Marguerite F. Johnstone, E. Jones, J. I. Kelly, R. R. Lane, J. Leather, G. H. Lees, W. L. Martland, A. Maude, Eva le Messurier, P. B. Mumford, C. Nelson, T. O'Brien, L. S. Potter, W. E. Powell, Margaret Pownall, J. S. Robinson, F. H. Scotson, H. L. Sheehan, Margaret Single, J. W. Smith, Constance Snowden, H. Stafford, S. N. Taylor, S. Wand, Norah M. Walker, S. Waterworth, R. Williamson, J. R. Wright. (Hygiene): R. S. van Aalten, Margaret McF. Corbold, Caroline M. Edwards-Evans.

### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

At the convocation held on July 1st the following degrees were conferred:

M.D. (Essay).—Jessie M. Murray.  
M.D. (For Practitioners of Fifteen Years' Standing).—T. B. Sellors,  
A. F. Tredgold.  
M.S.—W. R. E. Unthank.  
M.B., B.S.—Dorothy O. S. Blair, Sujana Raj Chatterji, E. D. Charles, W. D. Forrest, A. T. Harrison, J. R. Hughes, L. W. Hearn, Ram Mansoor, H. L. P. Peregrine, T. N. V. Potts, W. Reynolds, R. Sanderson, A. H. Whyte, H. Williamson, G. R. Woodhead.  
B.S.—W. O. F. Sinclair.  
D.P.H.—E. W. Todd.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

THIRD M.B. (Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Pharmacy; Public Health; Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Elementary Bacteriology).—\*Oliver Colville, \*Dorothy A. Dixon, S. E. H. Anderson, J. S. Brogdon, J. S. Clark, E. T. Colville.

R. C. Davison, T. W. K. Duncombe, Eskander Girgis, Barbara M. Gringing, D. F. Hocken, W. E. D. Hodgson, H. Holtby, H. N. C. Jaffé, G. McCoull, R. T. E. Naismith, C. D. Newman, T. S. Severs, L. W. Studdy, W. A. Tweddle, W. C. Wardle, Edith S. Williamson.

\* With second-class honours.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE annual election by the Fellows of members of the Council was held on July 3rd. 673 Fellows voted, 667 by paper and 6 in person. The result was as follows:

Candidates.	Votes.	Plumpers.
SIR BERKELEY G. A. MOYNIHAN ...	404	20
SIR CUTHBERT S. WALLACE ...	274	33
Francis James Steward ...	168	51
William Francis Victor Bonney ...	130	15
Alfred Herbert Tubby ...	114	7
John Frederick Jennings... ..	113	17

The President (Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G.) declared Sir Berkeley Moynihan duly re-elected and Sir Cuthbert Wallace duly elected to the vacancies created by the retirement in rotation of Sir B. Moynihan and the death of Mr. L. A. Dunn.

## Medical News.

DR. THOMAS LUMSDEN has been appointed Medical Referee to the Ministry of Pensions, for Westminster.

THE Lord Lieutenant has nominated Colonel Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, C.B.E., M.D., to be one of his Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Carnarvon.

DR. JAMYE DE MORAES, a medical officer of the Portuguese navy, has been appointed Governor-General of Goa, the most important Portuguese settlement in the East.

AT the "Victory meeting" of the American Medical Association held at Atlantic City last month Dr. William C. Braisted, Surgeon-General of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, was elected president of the association.

THE following members of the medical profession have recently been called to the Bar:—Middle Temple: Major M. Dick, M.B., LL.B., I.M.S. (ret.), and Major H. J. McGrigor, M.D., R.A.M.C. Reserve of Officers. Gray's Inn: Surgeon Commander J. Stoddart, R.N., and Captain G. A. Borthwick, M.B., R.A.M.C.

CAPTAIN R. A. JONES, late R.A.M.C., who has been transferred at his own request from the presidency of the Bury (Lancs) Medical Pensions Board to that at Warrington, was recently entertained by the members of the Bury board at a complimentary dinner, when a silver cigarette box and leather suit case were presented to him.

DR. ARMLY ASHKENNY (Brockenhurst) invites the attention of assistant medical officers of health and of school, tuberculosis, and other health service officers who are Fellows of the Society of Medical Officers of Health to the draft new Articles of Association published in *Public Health* (July), especially section 4 (b) and section 19, which are to be proposed for confirmation at an extraordinary general meeting in London on July 18th at 5 p.m.

At a general meeting of the medical practitioners in the Cheltenham area held at the General Hospital on July 7th, at which 27 were present, 11 of whom were demobilized doctors, the meeting resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that they were willing to act on pension boards at a rate of either one guinea per session, dealing with not more than five cases per session, or two guineas per session lasting two and a half hours.

THE Friends' War Victims' Relief Committee, in consequence of representations received from the Polish Ministry of Public Health to the effect that typhus fever was very prevalent, recently sent representatives to Poland, who reported that the statements received in this country were by no means exaggerated. There were one hundred thousand cases of typhus fever in March, and tuberculosis had greatly increased. The Polish Ministry of Public Health has undertaken a cleansing campaign throughout the country, and has invited the Friends' Committee to send a mission to that country to work in this campaign and afterwards, when help will be needed in various directions.

THE National Baby Week celebrations have been held this year in London from July 1st to 7th. On the morning of July 1st a three days' conference on infant welfare was opened by Dr. Addison, Minister of Health, at the Kingsway Hall. During the week a large number of infant welfare centres, schools for mothers, day nurseries, and kindred institutions were open for the inspection of visitors, and there was an exhibition of mothers'

handicrafts at Kingsway Hall, where mothercraft and baby competitions also were held. On July 3rd a meeting was held at the Royal Institute of Public Health for medical officers of infant welfare and maternity centres. On July 5th a health and child welfare exhibition was given in the Presbyterian Church Hall, Upper George Street.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given at the Grand Hotel, Harrogate, on July 1st, by the members of the Harrogate Medical Society who had stayed at home to those who had served in His Majesty's Forces. About sixty sat down, thirty of whom were guests. The chair was taken by Dr. John Gordon Black, who proposed the loyal toasts. The toast of the evening, "The Guests," was in the hands of Dr. D'Oily Grange. Surgeon Lieutenant O'Beirne Ryan responded on behalf of the Naval Medical Service, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Morris, Major Ernest Solly, Major M. B. Ray, D.S.O., and Captain Shepherd Boyd for the R.A.M.C. The proceedings terminated with the toast of "The Chairman," proposed by the President, Dr. Bertram Watson.

THE annual meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland will be held at York under the presidency of Dr. Bedford Pierce on July 21st and three following days. Dr. Pierce will give an address on the afternoon of July 22nd, and on that day papers will be read by Dr. Jeffrey on a case treated by hypnotic suggestion, and by Dr. G. L. Brunton on the cytology of the cerebro-spinal fluid. In the evening, for the first time since 1914, there will be an annual dinner. On July 23rd Dr. J. W. Astley Cooper will read a paper on the value of treatment by psychological analysis, and Dr. J. E. Middlemiss will contribute an analysis of 200 cases of mental defect.

## Letters, Notes, and Answers.

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—of course not necessarily for publication.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate with the Office, 429, Strand, W.C.2, on receipt of proof.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that ALL letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the JOURNAL.

The postal address of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is 429, Strand, London, W.C.2. The telegraphic addresses are:

1. EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, *Atiology, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2631, Gerrard.
2. ACTING FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (Advertisements, etc.), *Articulate, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2630, Gerrard.
3. MEDICAL SECRETARY, *Medisecra, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2634, Gerrard. The address of the Irish Office of the British Medical Association is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin.

### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

#### INCOME TAX.

Z.—A doctor who served in the R.A.M.C. from December, 1914, to February, 1919, has bought a partnership which begins to run as from July 1st, 1919. His emoluments while in the R.A.M.C. were approximately £500 per annum. The emoluments of the partnership (half-share of the practice), taking the average of the last three years, are £720. He asks whether he can fill up his return for 1919-20 on the basis of his army pay.

\* \* It is not competent for him to average his army pay for the purpose of the assessment of his civil income; that income is to be taken for income-tax purposes as one-half of the average of the previous three years' profits of the practice. If the previous proprietors were employing a locumtenent, it is possible that the depressed profits of those years may furnish a basis for assessment as favourable to our correspondent as the one he desires.

### LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

#### EX LIBRIS.

DR. MACDOWEL COSGRAVE (5, Gardiner Row, Dublin) will be grateful for book-plates of medical men, and will gladly give his own in exchange. Dr. Cosgrave has recently published a list of book-plates of Irish medical men.

### THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY.

MESSRS. J. AND A. CHURCHILL (7, Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1) write: The annual circular has been posted to each member of the profession. If it has not been received, a duplicate will be forwarded on request. We shall be grateful if the recipients will return the form by an early post.

### RABELAIS AND AERIAL WARFARE.

DR. PERCY ROSE writes: Besides the quotation from Rabelais which Professor Osler utilized at Oxford in describing aerial warfare, as reported in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for July 5th, there is another phrase in that author which sounds equally prophetic, though its adaptation was possibly too frivolous for use in a presidential address. *Chimaera bombinans in vacuo* is the phrase in question. Most civilians who have been visited at night by Handley Pages or Gothas would say that Rabelais has in those words correctly anticipated their feelings during the experience.

### PROPOSAL TO SCHEDULE ALCOHOL WITH NARCOTIC POISONS.

At the annual conference of the British Temperance League, held at Bradford, the following resolution was carried unanimously on the motion of Professor Sir G. S. Woodhead, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. Edin., seconded by Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., F.R.M.S.:

This conference notes the pronouncement of the scientific committee appointed by the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) that the action of alcohol, taken in intoxicating liquors, is that of a narcotic drug not a stimulant.

This position the League has expounded since 1838, and the conference appeals to the medical profession for collective action calling for the scheduling of alcohol with opium, chloral, cocaine, and other narcotics, and its prescription only on the lines of those drugs.

That it (alcohol) is "from first to last a narcotic drug."—*Alcohol: Its Action on the Human Organism*, p. 38.

### DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY THE COMPLEMENT DEVIATION METHOD.

DR. CHUNG YIK WANG desires to make some amendments to the text of the article, on this subject published in the JOURNAL of July 5th (p. 7). After explaining that circumstances had prevented him correcting the proof which had been sent to him, he continues as follows:

In Table I of the paper the incubation time given for the fixing of the complement is "quarter of an hour at room temperature, then half an hour at 37° C., followed by a quarter of an hour at room temperature." This incubation period was adopted when the test, on which the results of the cases recorded were based, was conducted at a room temperature below 55° F. Subsequent practices have shown that in the summer where the room temperature is above this point the incubation need be shortened, for here the combination between the antigen and antibody takes place much sooner. I now, therefore, allow for the fixation twenty minutes at 37° C. in the summer and thirty minutes at the same temperature in the winter, the preliminary and subsequent incubation at room temperature being dispensed with altogether in both cases.

In Table II the figures given for the amount of complement to be employed in the test tubes denote the numbers in drops, and not in doses, as erroneously inserted.

The serum to be tested should not be much haemoglobin stained, and preferably be clear, as the presence of a large amount of this pigment has an appreciable effect on the doses of complement absorbed.

Lastly, when mention was made of the mechanical mill for grinding the tubercle bacilli I have inadvertently omitted to make acknowledgement to my friend Dr. J. P. McGowan for use of the mill which he himself devised.

THE following appointments of certifying factory surgeons are vacant: Basingstoke (Hants), Newport (Pembroke).

THE Dunlop Rubber Company are now producing Dunlop grooved tyres with an improved non-skid tread design in which it is sought to obtain the maximum durability by disposing of the bulk of the tread rubber along the line of maximum wear. This Dunlop 1919 grooved pattern will be supplied to all future orders for grooved tyres as rapidly as stocks become available.

### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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An average line contains six words.

All remittances by Post Office Orders must be made payable to the British Medical Association at the General Post Office, London. No responsibility will be accepted for any such remittance not so safeguarded.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, 429, Strand, London, not later than the first post on Wednesday morning preceding publication, and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

NOTE.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive *poste restante* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.