

due to service, as he probably would not have been re-vaccinated had he not joined the army. Each case must be considered on its own merits. Those cases which gave the most difficulty were those in which the men did not wish to get well. It was quite easy for these men to scratch the skin and keep the lesion going, or to fail to apply the treatment prescribed. The only way in which such cases could be dealt with and a correct opinion formed as to the man's right to a pension was to admit him to a pensions hospital, where he could be watched and suitable general and local treatment carried out.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

TREATMENT OF NARCOMANIA.

THE old-fashioned method of treating the morphine habit by cutting off the drug and leaving the patient to fight it out by himself has rightly fallen into disuse. It was barbarous and had little to recommend it. Nevertheless, one occasionally comes across a patient who may be treated in this way with benefit to himself, as the following case shows:

Mr. and Mrs. F. came to me for treatment for heroin habit; they were both addicts, and had taken the drug for about five years. They used to inject each other in the back, and took about 25 grains daily, but Mr. F. informed me he never gave his wife as much as she thought, and probably she never had more than 8 or 10 grains, except when he was away and she gave herself the injection.

I treated them both on exactly similar lines, except that whereas it took three weeks to get Mr. F. off the drug, Mrs. F. never had a dose of heroin or morphine after she came under my care. I found that she remained fairly comfortable under the usual sedatives and hypnotics; consequently I did not give her any of the drug the first morning, and from then until the end of the treatment it was never necessary to give it.

Mrs. F. really suffered less than her husband, whose dose was gradually reduced. Her chief symptom was a feeling of extreme weakness and a certain amount of restlessness, but she never showed signs of collapse, as is usual when morphine is suddenly withdrawn.

It is sometimes possible to withdraw the drug at once in cases of short standing—a week or two—and I have treated several cases of chlorodyne habit by the immediate withdrawal of the drug without the patient suffering much, but this is the first long-established case of heroin or morphine habit that I have had in which immediate withdrawal was possible. It seems to suggest that it is worth while in some cases to try withholding the drug during the first twelve hours, and, if the patient remains comfortable, to continue to withhold it throughout the treatment.

Paignton.

STANFORD PARK, M.B., Ch.B.

A CASE OF FIBROSIS OF THE LUNG.

FIBROSIS of the lung is not very common, and the following well-marked case in a man, aged 50, may be of interest:

The patient had had influenza when in the army, and had spent three months in hospital. He complained now of shortness of breath, but he had no cough nor expectoration. His general condition and colour were good.

The right side of the chest was contracted in front and there was a compensatory lateral curvature. The percussion note was dull over the right upper and middle lobes in front, and was absolutely flat from the apex to the base behind, and in the axilla. There was marked increase of vocal fremitus, and also marked increase of vocal resonance. There was slight air entry at the right apex, but air entry was abolished over the rest of the lung. There were no adventitious sounds. The air entry and breath sounds (without adventitious accompaniments) were exaggerated in the left lung. The heart was dragged over somewhat to the right, and there was an aortic systolic murmur at the base. Tophi were present in the ears, and there was a history of gouty pains in the feet, accompanying a long history of beer drinking. The x-ray picture showed marked striation in the right lung, but the picture was not nearly so helpful as the physical signs.

The stethoscope is still, in my opinion, the best friend of the physician.

A diagnosis of malignant growth had been made in this case, but this was negated by the history of fairly good health for the past three years, and by the fact that the man was of good colour and well nourished. These conditions were also against a diagnosis of fibroid phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis), while cough and sputum were also absent. There was no history of syphilis. The diagnosis finally made was that of simple fibrosis in a gouty subject, probably brought on by a quiet non-tuberculous pleurisy during the attack of influenza.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

T. M. ALLISON, M.D.

SELF-INFLECTED RUPTURE OF SMALL INTESTINE CAUSED BY REDUCTION OF A NON-STRANGULATED INGUINAL HERNIA.

TRAUMATIC rupture of intestine, though rare, is a well-recognized condition and is usually due to a crushing violence or severe blow. The case here described—that of rupture of the small intestine produced during the reduction of an inguinal hernia—seems so rare as to be worth recording. The case is noteworthy, too, in that the patient himself produced the injury.

A. T., aged 52, was admitted to the Leeds Infirmary on September 10th, 1921, about 4 a.m. On admission the patient was collapsed and complained of very severe abdominal pain. He stated that for the last six months he had suffered from left inguinal hernia. He had not worn a truss, and the hernia had given him little trouble and was always easily reduced when it came down. On the night before admission, about 9.30 o'clock, the hernia had come down and he had made several unsuccessful attempts to reduce it. He then used some considerable force, when it went back and he felt as if "something had given way inside him." Almost immediately afterwards he had severe abdominal pain accompanied by vomiting, which continued and which he stated contained blood. The pain got worse and almost unbearable, and he sought admission into the infirmary.

On examination the patient was collapsed, with a subnormal temperature and a thin quick pulse. There were generalized abdominal rigidity and tenderness, both of which were more marked on the left lower abdomen. Two fingers could be passed into the left inguinal canal, but there was no hernia present. It was thought that probably the patient had reduced *en masse* a strangulated hernia, and it was decided to operate. I opened the abdomen through the lower part of the left rectus muscle and found that the peritoneal cavity contained a large quantity of turbid, greenish, and slightly offensive fluid. A coil of inflamed small intestine presented, and on tracing this down about 8 in. a perforation of the gut was disclosed, and below this was a slight constriction of the gut. The aperture was situated close to the mesenteric attachment and was transverse; it was about 1 in. long and gaped. Semi-liquid faeces exuded from the tear. This was sutured and the peritoneal cavity gently swabbed out. A large drainage tube was inserted into the pelvis and the wound rapidly closed. The patient was extremely ill and was sent back to bed, where he was propped up and saline given. He never rallied, however, and died the same morning, about four hours after operation and eleven hours after receipt of the injury.

Dr. Gleave performed a *post-mortem* examination and reported as follows:

"There is an early acute generalized peritonitis. The coils of gut are injected and covered with a little coagulated lymph, and there is a very small amount of turbid-free fluid. Three and a half feet from ileo-caecal valve the small intestine has been sutured for part of its circumference; the suture line is intact. On the left side is a large inguinal hernial sac; its neck admits two fingers, but sac is much larger below where it enters scrotum. Examination of other organs shows nothing of note beyond some toxic changes and congestion of liver and lungs."

Mr. James Berry and Mr. Giuseppe, in a paper read before the Surgical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine in October, 1908, made an analysis of 132 cases of ruptured intestine which had occurred in ten London hospitals during the previous fifteen years. The type of injury causing the rupture was as follows: Run over 51, squeeze or crush 24, blow 23, kick 16, fall 11, reduction of hernia 1, uncertain 6. In the case of reduction of hernia mentioned the rupture was due to a mass of lead falling on the scrotum.

I am indebted to Mr. Walter Thompson, F.R.C.S., for permission to publish this case.

P. J. MOIR, M.C., M.B.,

Resident Surgical Officer, General Infirmary, Leeds.

By the death of Dr. HERBERT BURLAND, of Finedon, Northamptonshire, on September 20th, the profession in that area loses one of its best known and most respected members. He was educated at Manchester, obtained the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas in 1888. He came to the district as a young man, first as assistant, later as partner, to the late Dr. Crew of Higham Ferrers. Dr. Burland was a man of boundless energy, and grappled successfully with the work of a large and scattered industrial practice which was beyond the capabilities of all but a few. He was known to a large area as a man who never spared himself in his work, and who could give a sound opinion on the diversity of cases met with in such a practice. To his professional brethren he was equally endeared by his direct dealings, and because, busy as he might be, he had always time if called upon for assistance. Dr. Burland had for many years acted as churchwarden, and had assisted in many other ways in the various activities of the town where he lived. He was a strong upholder of the work of the British Medical Association, and could always give valued information as to the statistics of practice from his abundant records. A year ago he underwent a serious operation, and recovered sufficiently to carry on unaided his work for six months. At the time of his death he was president of the Wellingborough and District Medical Society, in which he had since its foundation displayed great interest. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Lane, of Rothwell, and leaves a widow and two daughters.

WE regret to record that Dr. FRANK L. POCHIN died on September 13th, at Teignmouth, to which place he had retired about two years ago owing to ill health. He received his medical education at Edinburgh University and Guy's Hospital, and graduated M.B., C.M. Edin. in 1892, and M.D. in 1908; he obtained also the D.P.H. Camb. in 1907. He settled in practice in Oldham and took great interest in local matters. He was a member of the local Insurance Committee, and for five years was chairman of the Medical Benefit Committee, and a member of the Medical Service Subcommittee. From January, 1915, to March, 1919, he was one of the assistant surgeons at the Woodfield Red Cross Hospital, and in recognition of his services he was appointed an honorary life member of the British Red Cross Society. He had been secretary of the Oldham Medical Society, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the British Medical Association, chairman of the Oldham Division, and its representative on the Representative Body.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE Price Entrance Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology offered by the London Hospital, and open to students of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, has been awarded to Mr. G. L. Thompson, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The following Entrance Scholarships have been awarded:

Senior Science Scholarship for University Students (War Memorial Scholarship): £75. B. G. Scholefield. *Entrance Scholarships in Arts*: £100. R. C. Brock; £50. A. F. H. Stewart.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

Entrance Scholarships have been awarded as follows: First, H. Mannington; second, R. A. Graff; third, F. D. M. Hocking.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD M.B., B.S. (*Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Pharmacy; Public Health; Medical Jurisprudence; Pathology and Elementary Bacteriology*).—Elizabeth M. Anderson, S. Basham, D. C. Bell, W. A. Brown, L. S. Henry, B. R. Isaacs, L. Minski, I. M. McLachlan, W. A. D. Oliver, L. F. Richmond, H. C. Rollin, W. O. Rubidge, H. F. Wattsford.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

Calendar.

THE Calendar of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the year 1921-22 has now been published.¹ The first hundred pages or so give the usual information about the history, constitution, and personnel of the College, from its foundation up

to the present year. The register of Fellows now contains 1,685 names, arranged both in chronological and alphabetical order. The Members number 16,236. The list of Licentiates in Midwifery (of whom the last were added in 1875) contains 84 names; the Licentiates in Dental Surgery number 2,875. The Diploma in Public Health, granted conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, is held by 987 practitioners; the Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and in Psychological Medicine, likewise granted conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians, are held respectively by 115, 39, and 10 practitioners. During the past year 129 out of 337 candidates passed the first Fellowship examination, and 87 out of 251 passed the final Fellowship examination. In the final examinations of the Conjoint Board in England, 408 out of 653 candidates passed in medicine; 395 out of 772 passed in surgery; and 414 out of 645 passed in midwifery. During the period under review 89 Diplomas of Fellowship were issued, including 3 to women, 384 Diplomas of Membership, including 84 to women, and 124 Licences in Dental Surgery were issued, including 3 to women. The subject of the Jacksonian Prize for 1922 is "The effects produced by radium upon living tissues, with special relation to its use in the treatment of malignant disease." The subject of the Cartwright Prize for 1921-5 is "Variations in the form of the jaws, with special reference to their etiology and their relation to the occlusion of the dental arches." The gross income of the College, exclusive of that from trust funds, amounted to £37,962, being £8,318 more than in the previous year. The examination and diploma fees for Membership accounted for an increase of £2,409, the fees for the Fellowship for an increase of £1,845, and L.D.S. fees for an increase of £2,941. The total expenditure in respect of revenue amounted to £31,656, being £5,629 higher than in the previous year. The balance on the revenue account was £6,305, which is believed to be the highest balance ever realized in any financial year. The report by the Conservator of the Museum, Sir Arthur Keith, was referred to in an article in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 16th.

The Services.

HONOURS.

M.C.

Captain Atul K. Kar, I.M.S., attached 28th Punjab, has been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service in the field whilst serving with the Waziristan Force. The following is the official account for which the decoration has been conferred:

On April 10th, 1921, during the action below Haidari Kach, this officer was sent out from camp to bring in wounded. All ranks of the regiment testify to his devotion and personal disregard to danger while binding up wounded and despatching them to camp under a heavy fire. Owing to his coolness and splendid organization the wounded were systematically evacuated in very difficult circumstances.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Fleet-Surgeon George Wilson, R.N. (ret.), died at St. Martin's House, Jersey, on July 19th. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B. and C.M. in 1886, entered the navy soon after, and became fleet surgeon, now surgeon commander, on February 28th, 1903. When surgeon of the *Raccoon* he served in the Naval Brigade landed at Mombasa, in 1895, took part in the capture of M'weti, the stronghold of the Arab chief M'buruk, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the Africa general service medal, with a clasp. He also took part in the bombardment and capture of Zanzibar, on August 27th, 1896.

Lieut.-Colonel James William Evans, Madras Medical Service (retired), of Trevaunham, Carmarthen, died at Bournemouth, after a long illness, on July 15th, aged 64. He was born at St. Mary's, Cardigan, on January 4th, 1857, educated at University College Hospital, London, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1878. Entering the I.M.S. as surgeon on March 31st, 1880, he became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on May 9th, 1900. He served in the Burmese war in 1885-6, receiving the Frontier medal with a clasp; and during the recent war served in the Indian Hospital at Brighton through the year 1915.

Surgeon-Captain George Ley, R.N. (ret.), was killed in a motor-cycle accident at Thorney, near Iwer, Bucks, on August 6th, aged 56. He was the son of the late Captain H. S. Ley, R.N., and was educated at University College Hospital, taking the M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1889. He entered the navy soon after, became fleet-surgeon in 1905, and surgeon-captain in November, 1919; he retired last year. He served throughout the late war.

Dr. David William Reese of Neath, South Wales, died at Littleham Cross, near Exmouth, on June 23rd. He took the Scottish triple qualification in 1897, after which he went to India as medical officer of the Eastern Duars tea district in Bengal, and while there was also surgeon-captain in the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles. He joined the Welsh Border (Chester) Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), as captain, on December 8th, 1914, and during the war served with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, latterly as acting major. Since he had been demobilized he had acted as medical inspector of compensation claims.

¹ London: Taylor and Francis. 1921. (Pp. 412 + xcvi. 1s.)

Medical News.

THE Medical Branch of the Board of Education has been transferred from Bridgewater House, Cleveland Square, S.W.1, to Nos. 5 and 6, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2. (Telegraphic Address, "Meducation Estrand, London.")

THE post-graduate lectures and demonstrations on medical, surgical, and special subjects given by the honorary staff of the Manchester Royal Infirmary commenced on Tuesday, October 4th. They will be continued every Tuesday, with the exception of December 27th, January 3rd and April 18th till May 2nd, 1922. No fee is charged and tea is provided at 4 p.m.; the lectures starting at 4.30 p.m. The honorary secretary is Dr. E. Bosdin Leech.

THE annual meeting of the French Society of Psychotherapy will be held at 49, Rue St. André-des-Arts on October 18th, when Dr. Jules Voisin, president of the society, will deliver an address, and various discussions will take place.

AMONG the courses of lectures on the history of science to be given at University College, London, are two by Dr. Charles Singer on the history of the biological and medical sciences from the earliest times to the present day. The first course, which will be given at 5 p.m. on Thursdays, beginning on October 13th, will bring the history down to the seventeenth century. The second course, beginning on Thursday, January 19th, will continue the subject to the present day. A prospectus and full particulars as to dates and fees can be obtained on application to the Secretary, University College, London, W.C.1.

THE late Colonel Charles Henry Hale, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., who died on July 21st, leaving estate valued at £5,037, has, in addition to certain personal articles, bequeathed the residue of his property, after payment of some personal bequests, to the St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.

A COURSE of lectures at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., commenced on Thursday, October 6th, at 4 p.m., and will be continued on successive Thursdays up to and including December 15th. The lectures are free to medical practitioners. Further particulars can be obtained from the acting secretary at the hospital. The lectures are announced each week in the Diary of Post-Graduate Lectures in the SUPPLEMENT.

THE opening Clinical Meeting of the Harveian Society of London will be held at Paddington Green Children's Hospital on Thursday, October 13th, at 4.30 p.m.

THE first meeting of the winter session of the London Dermatological Society will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 18th, at 49, Leicester Square, W.C. Members of the profession are invited to attend. The opening address on "Skin eruptions related to intestinal stasis" will be delivered by Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., M.S.

A COURSE of instruction, open to post-graduates (and students of the hospital), on the diseases of children will be held at the London Hospital Medical College, commencing on Wednesday, October 12th, under the direction of Drs. Robert Hutchison, Theodore Thompson, and Charles Miller; the course includes lectures on general diseases, on organic and functional nervous diseases and mental deficiency, and clinical demonstrations.

COMMISSION 3 (Armaments) of the League of Nations has accepted a resolution, proposed by Lord Robert Cecil, expressing the opinion that it would be advisable to consider whether an appeal should be made to the scientific men of the world to publish their discoveries as to poison gases and similar subjects so as to minimize the likelihood of their being used in any future war.

A COURSE of twenty lectures on elementary psychotherapy will be given by Dr. H. Crichton Miller at the Tavistock Clinic for Functional Nerve Cases, 51, Tavistock Square, W.C., on Mondays at 5.15 p.m., commencing on October 10th. Further particulars regarding the lectures and fees will be found in our advertisement columns.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of the French Society of Psychotherapy will take place on October 18th, at 4 p.m., and on October 19th, at 10 a.m., at 49 rue St. André-des-Arts, Paris. The programme includes consideration of the psychological work of Dr. Jules Voisin, perpetual president of the society; homage to members who died during the war; the discussion of general questions—(1) psychotherapy, its progress and tendency; (2) the question of "race" in nervous and mental pathology; and individual communications. Practitioners interested in psycho-

therapy are invited to attend and present communications. Applications and the titles of communications should be sent to Dr. Bérillon, General Secretary, 4 rue de Castellane, Paris 8^e. The session of October 18th will be followed by a banquet.

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES will deliver a course of four lectures on the nervous system and the mind, at Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C., at 6 p.m., on October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. The subjects are: "The brain as the organ of the mind"; "Roads to the mind"; "The mind"; and "Abnormal mental notes." The lectures are free to the public.

THE Guild of St. Luke annual service—a special thanksgiving for peace—will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, October 18th, at 7 p.m., when the Rev. Father Waggett will preach. The doors will be opened at 6.30 p.m., and doctors and students are requested to wear academic dress. The offering, after defraying the cost of the service, will be devoted to one of the hospitals in London.

A CONFERENCE attended by 160 members of the medical profession was held in Kovno on September 29th, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, Dr. Grinius, who is one of the leading physicians of Lithuania. The principal objects of the conference were to encourage the development of the medical profession in Lithuania, to promote the interchange of scientific ideas, and to improve methods of combating tuberculosis and other diseases. Some forty-five reports and papers dealing with various phases of these subjects were read.

THE executive committee of the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality has adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the distribution of milk by sanitary authorities is a valuable measure for the protection of infant life, and urging the Minister of Health, while doing everything possible to curtail extravagant expenditure, to continue the 50 per cent. grant to those authorities who were complying with Circular 185.

THE late Mr. John Warrington Haward, F.R.C.S., consulting surgeon to St. George's Hospital, left estate valued at £16,275 gross, with net personalty £13,692.

A HOSPITAL for 500 patients, to cost 1,000,000 dollars, is to be established in Chicago as a memorial to the late Dr. J. B. Murphy.

WITH the help of a gift of 1,785,000 dollars, made by the Rockefeller Foundation, Harvard University is to establish a school of public health, the purpose of which will be to train public health administrators. Special courses in preventive medicine, tropical medicine, and industrial hygiene are already given, but the new school will afford opportunities for instruction in public health administration, vital statistics, immunology, bacteriology, medical zoology, physiological hygiene, and communicable diseases.

THE third National Birth Congress was held at Bordeaux from September 22nd to 26th, under the official patronage of the President of the French Republic. It comprised five sections—namely, religious activities, education, hygiene, professional activities, and legislation. The congress emphasized the necessity of solving the problem presented by the lessening of the population of France. Legislation has recently been enacted in France penalizing the propagation of methods of birth control.

THE quinquennial prize for the best work in medical sciences, offered by the Académie de Médecine of Brussels, has been awarded to Professor A. Brachet, professor of anatomy and embryology of the University of Brussels, for his contributions to topographical anatomy.

THE American Society for the Control of Cancer announces a seven days' campaign to be designated "Cancer Week," from October 30th to November 5th. The purpose of the movement, says the *New York Medical Record*, is to reach as many persons as possible in the United States and Canada, with the hopeful message of "cancer control." The campaign is to be carried on through three main activities—lectures, literature, and publicity—and it is stated that public health departments, medical societies, and medical schools and colleges will co-operate in carrying these out. Information is lacking regarding the exact significance of "cancer control," and on its value to the general public.

A RECENT report from Riga announces that a total of 78,011 cases of cholera were registered in Russia from the beginning of the year to August 10th. It is stated, however, that the conditions in Astrakhan are so desperate that the local authorities have proposed that the whole population should be transferred to Siberia and the city set on fire.