

become harder, hence the danger to workers is very considerable, especially in the case of powerful installations where a battery of a dozen or more valve tubes may be employed.

Workers would be well advised to remember that it is as essential to surround the valve tube with adequate protective material as it is the x-ray tube itself.—I am, etc.,

A. C. NORMAN,

July 8th.

Director, X-ray Institute of Iraq, Baghdad.

THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOTHERAPY.

SIR.—In the course of your admirable article entitled "What is a consultant?" you take occasion to reprove those of us who practise psychotherapy for accepting patients other than those who have been introduced by a general practitioner. Our reply to this is that "We must live," even though by that statement we lay ourselves open to the retort on the part of some at least of our medical brethren, "We do not see the necessity." The psychotherapist is in a peculiar position which marks him out from the consultant in general, and that is that he is not called upon to advise, but to treat. If he consider the case a suitable one for his specialty, he must of necessity replace the family practitioner and take over the case entirely himself. It is therefore only natural that the general practitioner, who is most probably himself somewhat distrustful of psychic methods, should hesitate before passing on his patient. It would be better, from the point of view of both the patient and the psychotherapist, if the specialty were looked at from the same angle as is a surgical operation.

The practitioner does not complain that the surgeon he calls in takes the case out of his hands and applies the treatment himself; nor does the patient complain of the long convalescence and the large fees which he has to pay. Both these things are looked upon as inevitable. It is far otherwise at present with psychotherapy. The public are in this matter somewhat ahead of the medical profession, and seek us out, albeit shamefacedly. But were they backed up by the confident recommendation of the family physician our task would be easier and more satisfactory. As matters stand we are either looked upon as quacks or expected to perform miracles of healing in the space of a week or so. The remedy obviously lies in the education of the profession in the scope and usefulness of psychotherapy. This can only be done through the medium of the medical schools and hospitals. As far as I am aware there is at present no medical school which gives any space to psychotherapy in its curriculum. No doubt this is partly due to the idea that the science is still in a state of flux, and that it cannot be taught until a more stable condition has been reached. This is a misconception, as examination of the teachings of the pioneers Freud, Jung, and Adler would show that the differences between the rival schools are those of technique rather than fundamental. The fact that so many of our leading neurologists now give full recognition to the value of psychotherapeutic methods proves that the groundwork of the new psychology is sufficiently firmly based to make it possible and profitable to teach it to students.

A further difficulty is this. Supposing the student to have had his interest in psychology and functional nervous disorders quickened and stimulated by a course of lectures, how is he to acquire the necessary technique? The nature of the psycho-analytic method makes it impossible to treat cases before a crowd of students, or, indeed, in the presence of anyone except the analyst. This difficulty will always remain, but although students cannot therefore be shown the science in working, it should be possible to exercise them in the interpretation of dreams, and if only some half-dozen keen spirits were to work systematically at the interpretation of their own dreams under the guidance of the lecturer their combined researches might shed light on many of the problems of dreaming which are still obscure. I do not suggest that any freshly qualified student should at once apply himself to the practice of psychotherapy as a specialty, however keen his interest may be. Experience in the treatment of general diseases, some knowledge of the world, and above all a thorough insight into his own personal problems are indispensable for the psychological physician. These things can only be acquired with time; but whether or no the student eventually takes up the specialty whole-heartedly his psychological training will stand him in good stead both in his professional and private life, and will not be the least part of the equipment which makes for success.—I am, etc.,

Birmingham, July 18th.

R. MACDONALD LADELL.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on July 19th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—O. Heath.
M.B., B.Ch.—T. L. Hillier, H. Spibey.
M.B.—H. E. H. Oakeley, C. B. Clarke.
B.Ch.—A. A. Gemmell, A. G. F. McArthur, C. J. Fenny, B. Mountain.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

At the degree ceremony on July 21st the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon fourteen persons, including Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., Professor Emeritus of Botany in the University; Sir J. Halliday Croom, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Professor Emeritus of Midwifery in the University; Bretland Farmer, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Botany and Director of the Biological Laboratories, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; Professor H. Roger, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris; Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, President of the Royal Society; and John Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Consulting Physician to the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children, formerly University Lecturer on the Diseases of Children.

The Senatus recently offered to confer the same degree upon Mr. J. Garton, who had accepted it, but died before he could be presented. Mr. Garton first showed that the common grain crops and many other plants are self-fertilizing; he also invented the process of multiple cross-fertilization of crop plants and produced hundreds of new and improved varieties, which greatly increased the yields of all the common crops of the farm. Twenty-two years ago Mr. Garton provided the means to establish the Garton lectures on Colonial and Indian agriculture, and subsequently permanently endowed them as an integral part of the work of the chair of agriculture.

The following degrees were also conferred:

M.D.—J. Anderson, Rachel M. Barclay, [†]L. van R. Becker, ^{*}W. T. Benson, H. C. D. Cross, F. G. Foster, [†]F. R. Fraser, N. Hirschman, G. G. [†] Johnston, [†]A. Langwill, ^{*}J. H. Lechler, T. Lindsay, M. Lipschitz, J. C. Macartney, [†]J. E. M'Cartney, ^{*}P. K. M'Cowen, Aune L. MacDonald, ^{*}G. Mackie, A. F. W. Millar, ^{*}G. F. B. Page, Dewan Hakumat Rai, H. E. Rawlence, Joan K. Rose, G. Stewart, S. J. Taylor, ^{*P.} Vieyra.

Ch.M.—W. Q. Wood.

D.Sc.—G. W. M. Findlay.

* Commanded for thesis. [†] Highly commended for thesis.

[‡] Awarded gold medal for thesis.

M.B., Ch.B.—S. M. Alexander, Margaret Allice, W. L. Balfour, Davis Anne D. Bannerman, F. D. M. Beaton, Margery E. Bennet, J. H. van den Berg, Elizabeth S. Blair, Victoria E. Brander, Jean T. W. Bucknell, [†]E. Bulmer, Jane G. H. Burnet, C. W. Burns, J. C. Caird, Isobel J. Callender, I. G. Cameron, Esther J. Campbell, Grace Campbell, Helen T. Campbell, [†]Mary C. Campbell, Elizabeth B. Clark, F. W. P. Cluver, G. G. Cochrane, T. A. Cochrane, J. W. P. Collier, Jean M. T. Connochie, H. K. C. Corkill, J. C. B. Craig, E. J. Crawford, F. G. Creaser, Margaret M. Crearer, Lilian M. Croskerry, ^{*}B. M. Dick, Gladys H. Dodds, C. E. Dorsch, Jessie A. P. Dower, H. A. Eadie, Jessie Eeles, E. L. Ewan, L. Feldman, T. Ferguson, Helen L. M'K. Fisher, J. E. Fletcher, [†]C. H. Fouché, Beatrice C. Galsworthy, Hilda R. Gibbs, E. S. Gordon, Alice J. Gray, Margaret A. Green, H. Greenberg, J. B. Gyle, J. S. Harris, J. A. Hart, Hilda R. Hay, Janet M. Henderson, J. M. A. Henderson, Enid M. Hern, W. N. Hood, J. S. Howell, Sheila Hunter, W. M. Hyslop, R. G. Inkster, G. W. Ireland, H. Jamison, E. M. Jenkins, Nora A. Jones, Elizabeth R. Kemp, Catherine G. Ketchin, A. J. Kilgour, Isabel F. King, N. Kretzmar, E. G. Lawrie, ^{*}W. R. Levie, S. Lipsett, J. H. Looft, A. J. Lübbe, M. G. L. Lucas, S. L. Lucas, K. Lumdsen, Betty Macdonald, [†]D. T. McDonald, D. Macdonald, ^{*}J. R. McDonald, [†]A. M'Farlane, R. Aeneas C. M'Intosh, D. P. MacIver, D. F. MacKenzie, J. F. Mackie, K. D. Mackintosh, R. A. MacNab, K. A. Macrae, [†]A. M. Marr, J. Martin, [†]T. M'W. Millar, J. C. Moir, Janette C. Morrison, A. H. Mowat, Jessie E. M. Munro, R. Munro, J. K. Murray, Dorothy M. Norwell, Jessie R. H. O'Sullivan, Dorothy M. Patrick, H. Penn, Dorothy G. E. Potter, C. M. Rautenbach, [†]F. W. Rawlings, ^{*}W. M. Robb, Isabel M. Robertson, J. D. Robertson, Robina A. M'F. Scott, D. M. Stringeour, Marjorie K. Semple, S. Steff, T. Skene, A. G. Smith, Marjorie V. B. Smith, Eva Stewart, H. G. Stockley, Jessie W. Strang, May D. Stranger, I. D. Stronach, P. W. Tait, Ruth M. A. Tait, Isabella Taylor, Florence L. Teifer, R. V. Thomas, C. M. Thompson, C. B. Thomson, J. Thomson, Muriel J. Thomson, H. G. Triay, Annie R. Turnbull, Kathleen M. Turner, J. Waigowsky, Georgina Waters, [†]Annie E. Webster, Christian Mary B. Welsh, Winifred Wight, Doris E. Williams, H. H. Wright, A. D. MacC. Young.

^{*} Passed with first class honours.

[†] Passed with second class honours.

D.P.H.—G. G. Allan, Dora W. Gerrard, Mary H. M. Gordon, Margaret Gray, Helen R. T. Hood, J. S. Macbeth, Agnes B. MacGregor, Florence E. M'Kenzie, Janetta J. Powrie, Margaret M. Proudfit, G. Stewart, J. D. Stewart.

Fellowships and Prizes.

The following fellowships, scholarships, prizes, etc., were presented:

Thesis Gold Medallists: James Elvins M'Cartney, M.D., and Walter Quarry Wood, M.D., Ch.M. The Cameron Prize in Practical Therapeutics: Frederick Gowland Hopkins, M.A., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Bio-Chemistry in the University of Cambridge. The Syme Surgical Fellowship: Norman M'Omish Dott, M.B., Ch.B. The Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Pathology: James Elvins M'Cartney, M.D. The Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Physiology: Eric Haldane Ponder, M.B., Ch.B. The Etties Scholarship and Leslie Gold

Medal: Joseph Owen Kelly, M.B., Ch.B. The Allan Fellowship in Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery: Bruce Mackenzie Dick, M.B., Ch.B. The Stark Scholarship in Clinical Medicine: Adam Cairns White. The McCosh Graduate's and Medical Bursaries: Harold Keith Corkill, M.B., Ch.B. The Beaney Prize in Anatomy and Surgery: Bruce Mackenzie Dick, M.B., Ch.B., and Thomas M'Walter Millar, M.B., Ch.B.—equal. The Mouat Scholarship in the Practice of Physic: Carl Hercules Fouché, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. The Conant Doyle Prize: Carl Hercules Fouché, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. The Annandale Gold Medal in Clinical Surgery: Ian Gordon Cameron, M.B., Ch.B. The Buchanan Scholarship in Gynaecology: Bruce Mackenzie Dick, M.B., Ch.B. The James Scott Scholarship in Midwifery: Florence Lindsay Telfer, M.B., Ch.B. The Scottish Association for Medical Education of Women Prize: Jessie Eeleg, M.B., Ch.B. The Dorothy Gilfillan Memorial Prize: Jean Margaret Thomson Conniochie, M.B., Ch.B. The Wellcome Medals in the History of Medicine: Gold Medal, Thomas Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B.; Silver Medal, Frances Agnes Redhead. The Pattison Prize in Clinical Surgery: David Grieve. The Wightman Prize in Clinical Medicine: William Reginald Levie, M.B., Ch.B. The Cunningham Memorial Medal and Prize in Anatomy: Sidney Elizabeth Croskery, B.Sc. The Whiteside Bruce Bursary: George Brown.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—BRANCH I (*Medicine*): Dr. G. Churcher, J. Fanning, W. H. Grace, F. W. Hamilton, D. Hunter, Kathleen McC. McKeown, A. G. Maitland-Jones, F. N. Moos, Jal P. Padshah, M. J. T. Wallis, F. E. S. Willis.
BRANCH II (*Pathology*): Charlotte I. Fox.
BRANCH IV (*Midwifery and Diseases of Women*): G. F. Cooke, P. H. Mitchener, Lily D. Taylor, L. H. W. Williams.
BRANCH V (*State Medicine*): F. A. Knott, J. V. A. Simpson.
BRANCH VI (*Tropical Medicine*): C. V. Boland, H. Hingston.
M.S.—BRANCH I (*Surgery*): J. G. Jones.

Chair of Pathology at Guy's Hospital.—Professor Adrian Stokes, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D. Dubl., F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed to the Sir William Dunn Chair of Pathology tenable at Guy's Hospital Medical School. Professor Stokes served during the war in the R.A.M.C., and was for some time in charge of the pathological work in the 2nd Army in France. He was particularly concerned in the elucidation of the nature of the form of infective jaundice known as spirochaetosis ictero-haemorrhagica, a subject upon which he wrote in association with Dr. J. A. Kyle in this JOURNAL in 1916 (vol. ii, p. 413). Since 1919 he has been Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine in University of Dublin. Two years ago he worked with the Rockefeller Commission on Yellow Fever in Nigeria.

Histology.—The title of Reader in Histology has been conferred on Dr. C. D. Da Fano, M.D., L.D., Lecturer in Histology at King's College, and the title of Reader in Morbid Histology on Dr. G. W. de P. Nicholson, M.D., M.A., Lecturer in Morbid Histology at Guy's Hospital Medical School.

Out of the Thomas Smythe Hughes Medical Research Fund grants have been made for 1922-23 as follows: To Miss C. L. Houlton, M.D., B.S., of the London School of Medicine for Women, £100 for an investigation of vaginal secretions, with a view to the discovery of some prophylactic method for the prevention of puerperal infection. To Mr. V. R. Khanolkar, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., of University College Hospital Medical School, £25 for an investigation of the presence of non-specific antibodies against proteins, with a view to further insight into the nature of non-specific immunity.

Committee of Medical Members.—The Committee of the Medical Members of the Senate have elected Mr. Raymond Johnson, O.B.E., B.S., F.R.C.S., to be their chairman for 1922-23, in succession to Mr. H. J. Waring, M.S., F.R.C.S., who has been elected Vice-Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The following appointments have been made: Lecturer in Practical Surgery, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.B., B.S. (London); Clinical Lecturer in Mental Diseases, Mr. J. A. C. Roy, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Manchester).

The Platt Physiological Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Harry Zwarenstein.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

At a meeting of the College held on July 24th the following successful candidates, having passed the requisite examinations, were admitted Fellows:

J. Allison, J. A. Berry, G. S. Davidson, D. G. Duff, W. F. T. Haultain, W. O. Lodge, J. Macarthur, J. M. Macpherson, V. Mahadevan, H. I. Mariner, J. B. Morrison, F. F. Peterson, Margaret S. Purce, W. Waddell, W. O. Walker, C. H. Wan, M. White, R. H. Williams.

Dr. J. Rao, L.M. and S.Univ. Calcutta, having passed the requisite examination, was admitted L.R.C.S.Ed.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

Final Examination.

THE following candidates, having passed the Final Examination, were admitted L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P. and S.G.:

W. H. Lloyd-Wronsley, Chong Tak Nam, A. K. Tateson, A. C. A. Fernando, M. G. L. Lucas, J. M. Somasundram, W. A. B. Clark, M. Macleod, M. Witkin, C. W. de Villiers-Pritchard, Agnes T. Martin, W. A. McC. Stewart, H. J. Appleyard, W. Gray, W. D. Oswald, I. B. Cummings, and H. G. F. Cubitt.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

At the Conjoint Examinations in Ireland by the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons the following candidates have been successful:

FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—M. P. Moran, E. M. Dodd, Henrietta C. Ball, J. F. O'Connell, F. E. Preston, W. E. Rutledge, W. Sherowitz, R. T. Taylor, The O'Rourke, J. S. Matthews, Maggie M. Nelson, Gladys C. M. Marshall, J. J. Loftus, D. S. Magner, J. T. Barrett, M. Levy, V. E. Lee, P. J. Greene, J. A. Flynn, P. Fleming, S. S. Brass, H. T. Beggs, Mary F. J. Connolly.

D.P.W. OXON., PART I: Correction.

Mr. Clement Dunscombe calls attention to the misspelling of his name in the pass list published under the heading "University of Oxford" in the JOURNAL of July 15th (p. 111). It should be as now printed.

Obituary.

SIR EDWARD MALINS, M.D., M.Sc., F.R.C.P.LOND., Consulting Obstetric Physician, Birmingham General Hospital; Emeritus Professor of Midwifery, University of Birmingham.

WITH regret we record the death in Birmingham on July 23rd of Sir Edward Malins, after a long illness. He was the youngest son of Dr. Samuel Malins, one of the founders of the Liverpool School of Medicine, and came of a family long associated with the city of Birmingham. He was born in Liverpool in December, 1841; he received his early education at King Edward's School, Birmingham, whence he went to Edinburgh University, where he took the degrees of M.B., C.M. in 1866, and that of M.D. in 1869. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1902, and received the degree of M.Sc. from the University of Birmingham in 1901.

In 1872 he settled in Birmingham, and in 1877 was appointed obstetric physician to the General Hospital, a post which he held until 1903, when he was elected consulting physician. Throughout his life he took an active interest in the Birmingham Medical School and in the establishment of the Birmingham University. When the old medical school of Queen's College was transferred to Mason College in 1894 he was appointed professor of obstetrics, and continued to hold the chair when the College was merged in the University. He was professor altogether for eighteen years. He retired in 1912, and shortly afterwards was made Emeritus Professor. For five years he was secretary of the University of Birmingham Graduates' Club and its president in 1886 and in 1913. He held many other appointments in and about the city; he was surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, consulting obstetric physician to the Hammerwick Cottage Hospital and the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge. He also took an active part in local medical organizations and was president of the Midland Medical Society 1882-83, and president of the Birmingham Branch of the British Medical Association in 1901. He was president of the Section of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Birmingham in 1911. His energy and capacity carried his influence beyond the city; he was examiner in midwifery and gynaecology to the Conjoint Board and the Universities of Manchester and Bristol, and had been president of the Obstetric Society of London.

His activities, however, were not limited to his professional work, exacting though it was. In 1893 he was appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Warwick, and in 1896 first filled the like office in the city of Birmingham. He was also a Governor of King Edward's School, and numbered among his past appointments: Chairman, Wm. Dudley Trust; Bailiff, Lench's Trust, 1908; Sands Cox Trustee since 1906; and for many years Vice-President of the Birmingham Conservative Association.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL MUNRO, M.B., D.Sc., M.R.C.P. EDIN., Medical Officer to the County of Renfrew.

EVERYONE connected with public health in Scotland will learn with sorrow that Dr. Campbell Munro has passed away. He was among the most prominent of the group of men who, under the newly passed Local Government Act of 1889, set to work to revolutionize the sanitation of rural Scotland. His own area was the non-burghal part of the thickly populated county of Renfrew. In those days it was necessary for the new medical officers not merely to justify their own unwelcomed official birth, and educate their masters in the administration of existing laws, but to press also for extended powers, and at the same time to block legislative proposals

ostensibly progressive, but in effect retrograde. In all such efforts the Renfrewshire medical officer bore a splendid part. The outcome of the crusade was embodied in the Local Government Amendment Act of 1894, commonly called the Parish Councils Act, and the Magna Charta of Public Health in Scotland, the Act of 1897. As a preliminary to that great achievement it had been found necessary to block a burgh police bill which contained as much public health reform as would have satisfied the towns for a long time, and would have deprived a complete health measure for the whole community of the stimulus of burgh support. Dr. Munro was no less effectual in helping to hinder the one measure than in advancing the others, and in the end the public health part of the burgh police bill was unwillingly dropped by the Government, who found that the block would not be removed on any lower terms. It was stimulating and exciting work to those engaged in it.

Within his own area Dr. Campbell Munro made a marvellous change in respect of the elementary necessities—water supply, drainage, scavenging, house sanitation, and isolation hospitals—whilst in later years he followed this up in planting and fostering the newer developments of public health. No detail was so insignificant as to escape his personal attention: his energy was unbounded, and his monument to-day is to be found in the health of the county as he left it on his retirement some three years ago. Much of his work was done under the serious handicap of poor health, but physical weakness never evidenced itself in duty neglected or incompletely performed. He was a good pedestrian and a keen cyclist, so that much of his travelling was done independently of railway or motor conveyance. He was a clear and convincing speaker, and a very effective witness before a law court or a parliamentary committee.

When he retired he went to live in Edinburgh, of whose University he had been an honours graduate in 1874. Up to the end he continued to take a keen interest in the welfare of the Scottish Society of Medical Officers of Health, whose president he had been, and he was a valued member of the Scottish Midwives Board. He was a past president of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the British Medical Association and of the Sanitary Association of Scotland. The deepest sympathy of those who knew him goes out to his wife and family in their irreparable loss. One of his sons—his own namesake—is in the Indian Medical Service.

DR. JOSEPH WILLIAM GAINER of Thrapston, who died recently, was born at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, in 1858. He received his medical education at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1886 and M.D. in 1906. He began practice at Thrapston in 1888. He was medical officer and public vaccinator for the A district and workhouse of the Thrapston Union, certifying factory surgeon and honorary surgeon to the St. John Ambulance Association. Dr. Gainer took great interest in singing and was the first president of the local glee society. He suffered from a severe illness in 1919, which weakened his constitution and caused him to relinquish some of his professional work to his son Dr. Eric Gainer. In 1919 he was appointed a county magistrate and frequently sat on the Thrapston Bench. He was a member of the Northamptonshire Division of the British Medical Association and was held in high esteem by his private patients and by those whom he attended in his public capacities. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

A MEDICAL centenarian, Dr. CHARLES HENRY BROOKING, died at Paignton on July 16th. He was born on April 3rd, 1822, and received his medical education at Guy's Hospital. He took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1843, and graduated M.D. St. Andrews in 1856. He formerly practised at Brixham, and is one of the last of the Volunteers of 1852; he commanded the Artillery Volunteers at Brixham in 1859. On the occasion of his attaining his hundredth year the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England sent congratulations to Dr. Brooking.

IN the death of Dr. JAMES EDWARDS the north of Liverpool has lost one of its leading medical practitioners. He had been in indifferent health for some time past, so that his decease was not unexpected. Dr. Edwards was the fourth son of Principal Lewis Edwards, of Bala College, a minister of eminence in the Methodist Church. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and became M.R.C.S. in 1879, after-

wards taking the Edinburgh L.R.C.P. and L.M. in 1881. He settled down in the north of Liverpool shortly after qualification, and through his assiduity and urbanity soon acquired a lucrative practice. He was a staunch advocate of temperance, and took a great interest in medical missionary work in connexion with the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. He leaves a widow and a family of three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Dr. Ivor Charles Edwards, has been in practice with his father since 1912.

DR. JACQUES BERTILLON, who had been statistician to the City of Paris for thirty years, died on July 4th in his 71st year. He was the son of Louis Bertillon, statistician, and the brother of Alphonse, esteemed the founder of anthropometry, who died a few years ago. In the course of his statistical work Jacques Bertillon became impressed by the steady decline of the birth rate in France, and in 1896 established a society to stimulate interest in the subject. In 1918 he founded a bi-weekly journal, *La femme et l'enfant*. During the war he sought to impress on the French Government the importance of collecting and studying the statistics of disease among the forces in the field, and was appointed director of the medico-chirurgical statistics of the French army.

THE well-known radiologist Dr. KEATING HART, who died in Paris last January, has been created posthumously a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The Services.

PENSIONS CLAIMS.

WE are requested by the Ministry of Pensions to state that disabled officers, nurses and men, and the widows and dependants of those deceased, who desire to appeal to the Pensions Appeal Tribunal against the rejection of claims to pension, must do so, on the prescribed form, within a year after the date of the notification by the Ministry of the rejection of the claim, or before August 19th, 1922, whichever is the later. Any new claim to pension in respect of disablement under any Warrant, Order in Council, or Order administered by the Minister of Pensions, must be made within seven years after the claimant was discharged, or before September 1st, 1928, whichever is the earlier.

HONORARY SURGEONS TO THE KING.

THE following officers are appointed Honorary Surgeons to the King: Major-General B. H. Deare, C.I.E., I.M.S., vice Major-General the Hon. W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S., deceased; Colonel H. A. Smith, C.I.E., vice Colonel J. Garvie, I.M.S., retired.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Captain Sadanala Basliam Venugopal, Indian Medical Service, died at Poona on May 13th, aged 34. He was educated at Madras University and Guy's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. London in 1914. He entered the I.M.S. as lieutenant on August 1st, 1914, and was promoted to captain on March 30th, 1915. He served on the North-West Frontier of India in operations against the Mahand Waziris in May 1917, and against the Warri tribe in March-April, 1918.

Medical News.

A MEETING of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom was held on July 14th, with the Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland in the chair. It was announced that Mr. James H. Stirling had been nominated by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as a member of the Board in the place of the late Mr. John Sinclair. The Board passed a resolution informing the Minister of Health that in its view any hospital approved by one of the licensing bodies in the United Kingdom for the instruction of medical students, and the dental departments of any university of the United Kingdom, together with a list of schools of dentistry which were enumerated, should be approved under Section 5 (5) of the Dentists Act, 1921. It was resolved also that information should be obtained from the deans of dental schools regarding any students who have been unable to obtain a qualification in consequence of the expiry of Government grants prior to passing their final examinations, with a view to giving financial assistance in deserving cases. The Board also resolved that in the case of applicants for registration who were unable to comply with the requirements of the Act in consequence of service in His Majesty's Forces, it would be willing that July 28th, 1922, should be substituted for July 28th, 1921, where mentioned in the Dentists Act, 1921, in connexion with such applications.

AT the present time the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons has the sole right to hold examinations for admission to membership of the College. The Universities of London and Liverpool have sought the right to amend their charters so as to conduct corresponding examinations. The matter was argued before the Committee of the Privy Council on Wednesday, July 19th, Lord Dunedin, Lord Trevethin, and Sir Arthur Boscowen acting as the tribunal. Mr. J. D. Talbot, K.C., and Mr. Colam, K.C., were leading counsel for the College, and Mr. Tomlin, K.C., was for the University. The Committee came to the conclusion that the modification proposed by the Universities was *ultra vires*, and that the object sought could only be effected by legislation.

THE International Labour Conference (League of Nations) in a convention of last year laid down that after November, 1927, with certain exceptions as to railway stations and industrial buildings, white lead shall not be used in the internal painting of buildings. The Government of Tunis, unwilling to wait so long a period, have decided that within a year from now the use of white lead shall be prohibited in that country in external as well as internal painting, and that white lead shall not be used in other operations except in the form of a paste. Further, that dry scraping and dry rubbing down, which is believed to be responsible for much of the lead poisoning occurring among coach painters, shall not be allowed.

THE first prescribed examination under the Dentists Act, 1921, was held at Manchester on July 11th and 12th, when 65 candidates presented themselves and 45 passed. Of the 15 war service candidates 4 satisfied the examiners in Part (1) only, and one in Part (2) of the examination.

THE tenth Italian Congress of Paediatrics will be held at Milan from October 1st to October 4th, when the following subjects will be discussed: Active and passive immunization against diphtheria, introduced by Dr. Pincherle of Bologna and Dr. Frontali of Florence; prophylaxis of tuberculosis in childhood, introduced by Professor Cannata of Messina. Further information can be obtained from Dr. Grassi, 9, Via Commenda, Milan.

PROFESSOR W. DUNBAR, a well-known authority on hygiene, has recently died at Hamburg.

THE house and library of the Royal Society of Medicine will be closed during August.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

As, owing to printing difficulties, the JOURNAL must be sent to press earlier than hitherto, it is essential that communications intended for the current issue should be received by the first post on Tuesday, and lengthy documents on Monday.

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, *Aetiology*, Westrand, London; telephone, 2630, Gerrard.

2. FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (Advertisements, etc.), *Articulate*, Westrand, London; telephone, 2630, Gerrard.

3. MEDICAL SECRETARY, *Medisecra*, Westrand, London; telephone, 2630, Gerrard. The address of the Irish Office of the British Medical Association is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin (telegrams: *Bacillus*, Dublin; telephone, 4737, Dublin), and of the Scottish Office, 6, Rutland Square, Edinburgh (telegrams: *Associate*, Edinburgh; telephone, 4361, Central).

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

INCOME TAX.

“W. G.” purchased a 29.5 Hudson car in 1920 for £995. He has just bought a new F.I.A.T. for £550, the agents allowing £350 for the Hudson.

** The amount allowable does not exceed the out-of-pocket cost of replacement, and consequently “W. G.” cannot claim more than £550—£350=£220. That sum is a professional expense of the year in which the transaction took place, and presumably will not affect his average income tax liability for the present financial year.

“W. H. L.” has purchased a partnership, and is told that he must pay his share of income tax on the debts collected and handed over to his predecessor. He asks whether this is correct.

** Yes. The practice is evidently assessed to income tax on the usual basis of cash receipts—that is, the earnings of any particular year are measured by the cash received in that year instead of by the value of the fees booked. Although the tax to be paid by “W. H. L.” is measured by the receipts from his predecessor’s work, the “income” that is being assessed is the result of his own work in the year for which the assessment is made.

AN OLD WIFE’S FABLE.

DR. DAN MCKENZIE (London) writes: In reply to Dr. J. B. Hellier’s question regarding the advice given to a newly confined woman “to go upstairs before going down,” permit me to say that this is a very general superstitious practice, dependent upon sympathetic magic. If the mother or the baby or the invalid goes up, his or her health will also go up, and vice versa. There is of course no rational basis for these quaint ideas, but we are all subject more or less to their influence and must constantly be on the watch to avoid their power, for they spring from the same weedy corner of the human mind as what we know so well in scientific matters as “the personal element.” If Dr. Hellier would like further information on this subject he will find enough in Sir James Frazer’s *Golden Bough* to keep him busy for many weeks.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS IN EPILEPSY.

DR. S. F. McDONALD, M.R.C.P. (Brisbane), writes: A very great number of statements are being made at present praising the value of psycho-analysis in many forms of nervous disease. Having had a little experience of the extreme value of such treatment I am the more anxious that it shall not be allowed to gain disrepute by wild statements such as that at present being made about epilepsy. Those of us who have the misfortune to deal with epilepsy are only too anxious for any help at all in the matter—but we want solid facts. To say that an epileptic fit is a withdrawal from reality and a means of escape sounds splendid, but does it help us in treatment? We are told that this has been demonstrated by analysis: has it been demonstrated in the case of children?—for example, in a child of 5 with alternating attacks of *grand* and *petit mal*, which are only restrained by luminal. Again, in congenital syphilis one sees epileptiform attacks, indistinguishable from true epilepsy, which disappear with anti-syphilitic treatment. Can I extract from any of those now practising psycho-analysis even a few figures showing number of cases analysed, finding and results from analytic treatment? Every other method must submit to such a test: why not psycho-analysis?

RAT-BITE FEVER.

MR. V. N. MEHTA (Bombay Presidency, Viramgam) writes: I had recently a case of rat-bite fever, presenting all the typical symptoms after an incubation period of fifteen days—namely, swelling and inflammation at the bitten part, formation of vesicles, erythematous rash over the arm and abdomen, shooting pains in the joints, and a rise of temperature which continued for about a week, ranging from 104.5° to 100°. Throughout neo-salvarsan was to be injected, but owing to the high fever it was delayed till the apyrexial stage after a week, when 0.45 gram novarsenobillon was injected intravenously and the patient has since made very satisfactory progress. Our correspondent concludes by asking whether neo-salvarsan, in cases of rat-bite fever, can be injected during the pyrexial stage, and in that case up to what temperature it may be considered quite safe to inject?

VACANCIES.

NOTIFICATIONS of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 29, 32, 33, and 34 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenancies at pages 30 and 31.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears in the *Supplement* at page 64.

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 Tuesday 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 *postage* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.