

The bile content of the faeces appeared perfectly normal. The urine contained urobilin, but no bile. The fragility of the red blood corpuscles was normal. On February 18th more than a pint of brown slimy blood was aspirated from the wound. This contained 6 units of bilirubin. The jaundice faded rapidly, and except for the reactionary temperature during the process of absorption of the remains of the blood the patient made an uninterrupted recovery. There were no symptoms of catarrhal jaundice, and the levulose tolerance test was thought to indicate no likelihood of it. There was no past or family history of jaundice.

CASE 2.

A female, aged 27, unmarried, was admitted to hospital with a large haemoperitoneum on February 23rd, 1927. It probably took place on February 17th, but was not associated with any symptoms except a severe anaemia. The red blood corpuscles, on admission, were down to 2,696,000 per c.mm., and she was definitely jaundiced, with a very slight coloration of the conjunctivae. The van den Bergh test on the blood gave a delayed reaction (in about half an hour) with 3.5 units. There was no bile pigment in the urine, but Hay's test for bile salts was positive on one or two occasions, done in a test tube. Oliver's test was always negative. The levulose tolerance test gave the following result:

Fasting blood sugar	0.096 per cent.
50 grams of levulose taken fasting.	
Half an hour after	0.111 "
One hour after	0.120 "

She was given a blood transfusion, and an operation was performed on March 4th, 1927. A sarcoma of the uterus was found, which had eroded the uterine artery and had caused a large extravasation of blood through the broad ligament into the peritoneal cavity. The blood was unfortunately not kept, so that it was not submitted to the van den Bergh test, but it was brown and slimy like other haematoma fluids. There was no past or family history of jaundice, and she had none of the constitutional symptoms of catarrhal or toxic jaundice. The jaundice persisted till March 7th.

There seems to be no plausible explanation of these two cases except that the jaundice was caused by the absorption into the blood stream of the "delayed reaction" bilirubin formed locally in rather exceptionally large internal haemorrhages. The positive Hay's test in Case 2 is probably of no significance. I had not then seen Gerrard's paper,⁴ and have since had abundant evidence of the false positives given by the test tube method.

My thanks are due to Sir John Thomson-Walker and Mr. W. Gilliatt for their kindness in allowing me to publish these cases, to Dr. R. D. Lawrence for the levulose tolerance tests, and to Dr. C. R. Lane for the blood fragility curve.

LITERATURE.

¹ McNee, J. W.: *Quart. Journ. Med.*, July, 1923. ² Andrewes, C. H.: *Ibid.*, October, 1924. ³ Davies, D. T.: *Lancet*, February 19th, 1927, p. 380. ⁴ Gerrard: *Journ. R.N. Med. Serv.*, July, 1926.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

A METHOD OF REPLACING THE RETROVERTED GRAVID UTERUS.

THREE years ago Professor Werner of Vienna demonstrated an interesting method of replacing the retroverted gravid uterus, the value of which I have since been able to prove in my own practice. Although it has many advantages over the methods employed in this country, it does not appear to be generally known. It is useful in those cases where manual manipulation fails to replace the uterus.

The patient, lying on her back, has her pelvis tilted up slightly either by a pillow or on an operating table. A stout rubber bag with a capacity of three fluid ounces is passed, after being sterilized, into the vagina, behind the cervix. For this purpose a pair of Champetier de Ribes forceps are useful, but not absolutely necessary. Through the tube of the bag is poured slowly a measured quantity of mercury, which, by its weight and diffuse pressure, almost immediately raises the fundus past the sacral promontory. Except in the case of an extremely nervous patient, the method can be employed without an anaesthetic; indeed, an anaesthetic is undesirable in view of the possibility of the uterus being bound down by adhesions. If the mercury is poured in slowly, any pain due to adhesions will be reported in time, and the operation can be stopped. The method does not appear to have any ill effect on the uterine contents.

One point of practical importance may be mentioned with regard to the withdrawal of the bag, when the fundus of the uterus can be felt by abdominal palpation. If an attempt is made to withdraw it when full, there is a grave risk of scattering about twenty-five shillings worth of mercury. The pelvis should be lowered, and the patient encouraged to cough or sit up.

This method, in addition to curing the retroversion without delay, and therefore diminishing the risk of abortion, has the advantage of having a strong suggestive effect in the case of a patient suffering from hyperemesis, associated with a retroverted gravid uterus.

Carlisle. J. N. DOUGLAS SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

MALARIA AND APPENDICITIS.

FROM time to time articles have appeared in the *British Medical Journal* on the etiology and diagnosis of appendicitis, but I do not recollect reading any article where malaria has been shown to be confounded with appendicitis, and so I desire to record the following cases which have occurred in my practice during a period of sixteen years.

Case 1.—In 1913 I was called to attend a European woman, aged about 40, in Quetta. She had had pain and tenderness in the right iliac region, fever, and vomiting since the morning, and a rapid pulse. There was slight rigidity of the right rectus muscle. The menstrual history was normal. I took a specimen of blood for a rough leucocytosis, and found to my surprise benign tertian malarial parasites present. I gave her an injection of quinine, and by the next morning she felt well. I saw this patient about fourteen years afterwards. She had not undergone an operation for appendicitis, and so I surmise malaria was the cause of the symptoms.

Case 2.—A European man, aged about 26, was sent into hospital at Aden one evening in 1915 for a laparotomy the next morning on account of an acute abdomen. He had been taken ill that morning with abdominal pain, fever, and vomiting, and was told that he had appendicitis or some other acute abdominal lesion. On examination I found pain and tenderness in the right iliac region, but the rigidity of the right rectus was not pronounced. This resembled my previous case, so I examined his blood and found benign tertian parasites. I gave him an injection of quinine immediately, and next morning he was able to get up and have his breakfast, all the symptoms having disappeared.

Case 3.—I was called to see an Indian male, aged 19, at Karachi in 1921. The symptoms were similar to the two previous cases, and benign tertian parasites were found in the blood. He received similar treatment and had quite recovered on the next day.

I have had a few more cases since then, and now make it a rule to examine the blood for malarial parasites.

I wish to point out, however, that the finding of malarial parasites does not negative appendicitis, as the following two cases will illustrate.

Case 1.—A European, aged 21, at Karachi was admitted for operation with acute abdominal symptoms, under the care of the surgeon in charge; an operation revealed a swollen appendix containing muco-pus. That evening his temperature ran up, and an examination of his blood revealed malarial parasites; an injection of quinine made the subsequent progress uneventful.

Case 2.—An Anglo-Indian, aged 18, at Kotri in 1923 was under my treatment for malarial cachexia; the spleen was considerably enlarged and malignant tertian parasites were found in the blood. After two months' treatment he regained normal health and the spleen returned to its normal size. Later, one morning, he reported sick with fever, vomiting, and pain in the epigastric region, and examination of the blood showed malignant tertian parasites. The injection of quinine had no effect. That night the pain became more pronounced in the right iliac region and he was operated upon twenty-four hours later, when it was found that he had a suppurating appendix on the point of perforation.

Many authorities have recorded very accurately the symptoms of acute appendicitis and the periods when operation should and should not be undertaken, but the surgeon's aim is to operate early within the first twenty-four hours to obtain the best results. It is during this early period that symptoms are apt to mislead, and in the tropics I suggest that malaria should always be excluded. I hope that my cases may interest medical practitioners in the large presidency hospitals in the tropics, and that further investigations may be made.

In malaria the endothelium of the capillaries in the liver is swollen and the parasites are abundant in the capillaries of the villi of the intestine. Does a similar condition occur in the appendix and does it lead to inflammation?

My thanks are due to Dr. Cairns, the chief medical officer, for permission to publish this note.

H. C. DE PENNING, M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer, Kotri District, Sind.

Dr. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, who died suddenly at Stornoway, in the Isle of Lewis, on June 28th, was among the best known members of the medical profession in the Outer Hebrides, where he had been in practice for the last seven or eight years. He received his medical education at the University of Edinburgh, and after graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1910, served as house-physician at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool. Thereafter he spent several years abroad, in British Malaya and India, and during the war held a temporary commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps; he was at one time medical officer to the station hospital at Quetta. At the end of the war he took up his residence at Invergordon in Ross-shire, but soon afterwards removed to Stornoway, where he was associated, as medical officer, with the work of the Lewis Hospital situated in that town. He was also medical officer for the parish of Stornoway. Dr. Sutherland was an active member of the British Medical Association, and at the time of his death held office as vice-chairman of the Islands Division of the Northern Counties Branch.

We regret to record the death of Dr. RICHARD DOWDEN, principal medical officer, Federated Malay States, which occurred suddenly from heart failure at Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, on June 24th, in his fifty-fourth year, on the eve of his retirement, after nearly twenty-five years in the Colonial Medical Service. He was the son of a well-known professor of English at Trinity College, Dublin, where he himself received his medical education, graduating M.D., B.Ch. in 1898, and continuing his studies for a time at Vienna. In 1910 he obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of the University of Liverpool. The greater part of his professional life was spent in the medical service of the colonies. In his earlier years Dr. Dowden was employed in the West Indies, where he was assistant medical officer in the Government Lunatic Asylum at Kingston, Jamaica. Subsequently he was transferred to the Federated Malay States, of which he was appointed principal medical officer in 1922, after being, for a period, senior officer in Perak. He had served as a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps. A colleague writes: An impulsive and kind-hearted Irishman, Dr. Dowden will be much regretted by his friends, who had hoped that he would spend many happy years of well-earned leisure at home.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Dr. HENNEGUY, professor at the Collège de France and member of the Institut and Académie de Médecine; Dr. ISRAEL DE JONG, an eminent Paris physician and authority on tuberculosis and respiratory diseases; Dr. HANS SCHELBE, senior physician to the Children's Hospital and professor of pediatrics at Bremen, aged 50; Professor HJALMAR SCHIOTZ, an eminent Danish ophthalmologist, aged 77; Dr. J. H. CHARTIER, emeritus professor at the Naval University at Montreal and formerly president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec; Dr. XAVIER ARNOZAN, honorary professor of clinical medicine at Bordeaux and editor of the *Journal de Médecine de Bordeaux et de Sud-Ouest*, aged 76; Professor H. MARCHAND, a prominent pathologist of Leipzig, aged 82; Dr. LUDWIG LICHTHEIM, professor of internal medicine at Königsberg; Dr. JULES MOURET, professor of oto-rhino-laryngology at Montpellier, aged 62; Dr. ANCEL FERNÁNDEZ CARO Y NOUILLAS, president of the Spanish Society of Hygiene and vice-president of the Royal Spanish Academy of Medicine; Dr. NEWTON MELMAN SHAFFER, emeritus professor of orthopaedic surgery, Cornell University Medical College, and past-president of the American Orthopaedic Association, aged 81; Professor KARL GARRE, who recently retired from the chair of surgery at Bonn University; Professor HUGO KARL PLAUT, the Hamburg pathologist, aged 69, whose name is often used in Germany in association with that of Professor Vincent of Paris as a synonym for ulcero-membranous angina; Dr. NASCIMENTO GURGEL, professor of children's diseases at Rio de Janeiro; and Professor MEYER-WIRZ, a Zürich gynaecologist, aged 66.

Medical Notes in Parliament.

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.]

THE House of Commons this week discussed Estimates for the Home Office and Post Office, completed the Committee stage of the Valuation (Ascertainment) Bill, and made progress with a number of other bills. A meeting of the Parliamentary Medical Committee had been arranged, but has been postponed till next week.

Scottish Board of Health.

In the House of Commons, on July 9th, the Reorganization of Offices (Scotland) Bill was considered on the Report stage. The measure provides that the powers and duties of the Scottish Board of Health, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, and the Prison Commissioners for Scotland shall cease to exist from the appointed day, and shall be transferred to a Department of Health for Scotland, a Department of Agriculture for Scotland, and a Prisons Department for Scotland respectively.

Mr. HARDIE moved to delete the provision abolishing the Scottish Board of Health.

Sir J. GILMOUR, resisting the amendment, said that the new system would lead to greater efficiency. Under that system there was nothing to prevent the technical officers from coming into the closest possible touch with himself or with the Under-Secretary for Health. In his judgement a responsible head of each department, with the full responsibility of his office, and with the knowledge that he had to give advice to his Minister, was infinitely preferable to the system of boards. From experience he had found that in a case of urgency it was much preferable to have a head of a department to whom he could go than to have to submit a question to the chairman of a board, who would have to consult the members, who might have conflicting opinions on a question. With regard to the technical experts, he was prepared to give them every opportunity to express their views, in close consultation with the head of the department and with the Minister, but the final word must be with the Minister and with Parliament and not with the experts. If the medical man of science, for example, had his way, he might very possibly impose upon the House of Commons and the country a system eminently desirable in itself, but so extravagant, or so much in advance of the times, that Parliament could not tolerate it. Hon. members had said that it was desirable that some undertaking should be given that those in the present boards would be fairly treated in the changes that were to be made. That, undoubtedly, would be done. Unfortunately the chairman of the Board of Health, a doctor who was well known to members of the House, had had to retire through ill health. There had never been a time in the history of the administration of the offices in Scotland when this change over would be made more easily and with less disturbance and difficulty so far as the individuals were concerned.

Dr. SHIELS said that the Secretary for Scotland had not shown that to change from the board system to that of the departmental system was necessarily moving with the times. The board system suited the genius of the Scottish people. In all departments of industry the technical expert had become much more important. This bill showed no method by which the Minister could be kept in touch with the technical experts. Under the new system, in the Scottish Board of Health, the heads of the Medical Department, the National Health Insurance Department, the Pensions Department, and the Law Department would have to go back one step. Their decisions and advice would then go to the Minister by way of this new chief of the department, who would be a civil servant with no technical knowledge, and who would not be in a position to give any greater weight to the views of his experts than the right hon. gentleman himself. The right hon. gentleman by this system was letting somebody else make up his mind for him, with no better authority and ability to do it, and probably with less. Instead of having direct access to the Minister the technical men would have less. They would have to go through this civil servant, and their views might or might not be done justice to. The Minister had said that there was no reason why the experts should not come to see him. If that was the case, what would become of the discipline in the department if, behind the back of the chief of the department, any of the technical heads were to go to the Minister and give, perhaps, different advice from that tendered by the chief himself? The future position of the Board of Health was one of the greatest tragedies which this bill would bring about. The Board of Health was a most efficient and up-to-date department. It had done a great deal of work, not only in administration, but in stimulating and strengthening Scottish local authorities in various directions. That work could only be less and not more efficiently performed as the result of the changes in

years, latterly as chief medical officer, stationed at Allahabad. Throughout his service in India he held a commission in the E.I.R. Volunteers, in which he rose to be surgeon lieutenant-colonel and senior medical officer, and received the Indian Volunteer Decoration. After his retirement he served in the recent great war in medical charge of troops in the Northern Irish Command from 1914 to 1919.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following have been recognized as teachers of the University in the subjects indicated: London School of Medicine for Women, Miss Muriel Bond (physiology); St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Dr. George W. Ellis (chemistry).

Professor V. H. Mottram has been appointed to the board of examiners in physiology for internal students in 1928.

The annual report of the Graham Legacy Committee for the year ending August 31st, 1927, records that the activities of the laboratories continue along the usual lines, and points out that, apart from the recipients of definite grants for the expenses of their investigations, most of those engaged in research in University College Hospital Medical School are substantially assisted by the facilities and equipment provided by the fund. Grants amounting to £180 were made to six workers engaged in carrying out special inquiries.

Professor A. E. Boycott, F.R.S., has been reappointed Director of Research under the Charles Graham Medical Research Scheme for one year from September 1st, 1928.

The following degrees have been conferred: Ph.D. in Chemistry in the Faculty of Science, W. J. N. Burch (St. Thomas's Hospital) for a thesis on the organic phosphorus compounds; D.Sc. in Anatomy, Ida C. Mann (St. Mary's Hospital) for a thesis on the development of the human eye; D.Sc. in Physiology, C. H. Best (University College and National Institute for Medical Research) for a thesis on the effect of insulin on the dextrose consumption of perfused skeletal muscle.

The scheme for the second examination for medical degrees, Parts I and II, for internal students, approved in July, 1925, is to be continued for a period of five years from September, 1928.

Applications for the William Julius Mickle Fellowship must be received by the Principal Officer of the University (from whom full particulars can be obtained) not later than the first post on October 1st, 1928. It is of the value of at least £200, and is awarded annually to the man or woman who, being resident in London and a graduate of the University, has, in the opinion of the Senate, done most to advance medical art or science within the previous five years and has therein shown conspicuous merit.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

At the Assembly of Faculties on July 5th Sir Gregory Foster announced a conditional gift of £120,000 for the equipment and endowment of a Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, provided that the remaining £120,000 was raised within a reasonable period.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—C. B. Bamford, C. A. Birch, J. D. Craig, M. M. Datnow, R. Y. Dawbarn, S. B. Hall, Nellie Wall-Mesham.

CH.M.—P. R. Have, P. Malpas.

M.B., CH.B.—¹ T. B. Davie, ¹⁴ J. H. Follows, ¹³ E. W. Jones, ⁵ E. T. Bates, ⁵ T. L. Dowell, ⁵ M. Silverstone. (Part III, O.R.): S. W. Adler, S. Canter, Gladys A. Coventry, Ariel R. S. Deacon, H. R. Dugdale, Ruth M. Fennell, Agnes G. Gillespie, R. G. Gornall, J. J. Graham, G. T. Harris, K. Jilani, Mary G. Jones, W. E. J. Jones, T. Lasker, N. R. Lawrie, H. Leiper, J. R. Mitchell, T. C. Newman, Winifred O'Callaghan, J. Pasvolsky, H. Paterson, H. W. Smith, G. G. Warburton, A. L. Williams. (Part A, N.R.): A. H. Barzilay, ⁹ M. J. Bennett-Jones, ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ L. Findlay, A. T. Halton, J. C. Hill, ⁷ T. N. A. Jeffcoate, D. A. Jones, ⁹ ⁸ ⁹ J. Libman, G. A. C. Lynch, ⁹ J. A. Martinez, ⁶ ⁹ H. J. Partington, C. L. Pratt, C. K. Sconce, E. B. Whittingham, ⁹ J. P. Woodward. (Part I, O.R.): A. L. Beresford, F. J. H. Crawford. (Part II, O.R.): J. D. Bright-Richards, Florence M. E. Davies.

D.P.H.—W. T. Donovan, S. C. Gurne, Thirza Redman, Mary H. Wild, Grace H. Wood.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL HYGIENE.—J. D. Biliomaria, W. L. Blakemore, K. V. R. Choudari, K. K. Dhar, W. E. Holmes, W. S. Maclay, A. H. Morley, J. Sanderson, S. Sivalingam.

¹ First-class honours. ⁶ Distinction in special pathology.

² Distinction in medicine. ⁷ Distinction in forensic medicine.

³ Distinction in surgery. ⁸ Distinction in public health.

⁴ Distinction in obstetrics and ⁹ Distinction in pharmacology and gynaecology.

⁵ Second-class honours. ¹⁰ Distinction in general therapeutics.

The following Fellowships and scholarships in the Faculty of Medicine have been awarded: Ethel Boyce Fellowship in Gynaecology, Dr. Gwyneth Griffith; Robert Gee Fellowship in Human Anatomy, Dr. E. N. Wardle; John W. Garrett International Fellowship in Bacteriology, Dr. J. S. Logau; Holt Fellowship in Pathology, Dr. J. F. Galloway; Holt Fellowship in Physiology, R. K. Bowes; Johnston Colonial Fellowship in Biochemistry, Dr. L. Earlam; Thelwall Thomas Fellowship in Surgical Pathology, Dr. R. Y. Dawbarn; Samuels Memorial Scholarships—Surgery, Dr. A. L. Kerr; Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dr. M. M. Datnow; John Rankin Fellowship in Anatomy, Dr. J. B. Rushton; University Graduate Scholarship in Medicine, J. Libman; John Rankin Exhibition in Practical Anatomy, divided between W. S. Diggle and T. L. Hughes.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

M.D.—A. Cannon, H. Sugare, Gretta M. Wardle.

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—(Part II): S. G. Bedford, S. K. Foster, W. Greaves, Dorothy Halstead, P. Hampshire, L. B. Heseltine, C. R. Hiley, H. Hopkinson, J. R. O'Neill, T. L. Owen, N. Pyecroft, Doreen M. Robertshaw, Mary G. Shawe, L. Silman, L. Smith, J. O. Terry, Ivy R. Watson, J. E. H. West. (Part III): *L. Brill, *L. B. Heseltine, *J. H. Kahn, *V. P. Squire, C. R. Adgie, D. W. E. Burridge, H. W. Davis, L. Godlove, R. C. Hanson, A. Milner, J. P. O'Donnell, J. R. O'Neill, A. Reichlin, J. E. H. West.

D.P.H.—H. M. Holt.

* With second-class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—*G. L. Brown, Doris Bernard, E. H. Brooks, Mary G. Davies, R. Edmundson, Alexandra W. Groves, G. B. Hardman, S. Kelly, M. Levine, J. A. Longworth, S. Nowell, S. L. Rowley, R. F. Sheppard, H. Tickle, J. F. Wilkinson. *Forensic Medicine: J. S. Miller. Medicine: I. M. Hughes. Hygiene and Preventive Medicine: R. T. Wimmer. Obstetrics and Surgery: L. Bold, Alice M. Butterworth, M. A. Chamberlain, J. H. Pattison, Evelyn I. M. Sheppard, R. Whitehead, F. Wraith. (New Regulations—Part I, Forensic Medicine and Hygiene and Preventive Medicine): A. Allan, H. S. Bagshaw, F. H. Bentley, H. Boardman, Edith M. Booth, B. R. Bramwell, R. O. Brooks, J. A. K. Brown, Bessie H. E. Cadness, T. H. Chadwick, D. L. Cran, W. W. Fox, J. M. Greenwood, W. H. Harris, R. W. Luxton, F. N. Marshall, A. B. Moffatt, W. H. Newton, H. J. O'Longlin, G. E. Plowright, B. P. Robinson, D. Sheehan, C. F. Stott, Nellie Wilson, L. C. Wright.*

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—R. Handley, J. E. Howie, W. H. Sheeney, H. Stafford. (Part I): N. Gebbie.

DIPLOMA IN BACTERIOLOGY.—A. W. Laing.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH (Part I).—A. Anderson, F. Appleton, Helen G. M. Bennett, A. Brown, J. J. O'Reilly, Jean M. Orkney, Mary I. Prentice, Kathleen Sheehan, P. H. J. Turton.

* Second-class honours and distinction in obstetrics.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

WE have been notified that the name of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Wylie, M.B., Ch.B., was inadvertently omitted from the list of degrees conferred at Glasgow University on June 29th, published in our issue of July 7th (p. 58).

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B. (Part I, *Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene; Pathology and Bacteriology*).—*Eva E. Moore, F. O. Pilkington, J. T. Robinson, R. T. O'Shea, Dora G. Bradley, E. S. Tweedy, Frances E. Wilson, R. E. Hemphill, W. A. Robinson, Kathleen A. Wilson, N. S. Klass. (Part II, *Medicine*): C. P. Martin, E. K. Malone, J. Sayers, D. M. Brink, I. F. Rathaus, R. H. Bland, J. Horwitz, N. Burstein, R. I. G. Reid, J. M. M'Elligott. (*Surgery*): W. J. E. Jessop, C. P. Martin, G. W. F. Pratt, I. W. Pigott, H. S. Smithwick, R. F. W. K. Allen, R. H. Bland, E. S. Adderley, Nora A. Stack, D. S. P. Wilson, F. O. W. A. Mahon-Daly, H. R. F. Tweedy, D. M. Brink, E. C. Hicks, Mollie Finegan, A. J. Burden, H. J. Robinson, Marie M. E. Lea-Wilson, L. R. H. Keatinge. (*Midwifery—B.A.O.*): *G. C. Dockery, *A. G. Thompson, M. H. Frijjhon, M. E. Kirwan, L. L. Griffiths, W. R. Johnston, Josephine M. Enright, Anne M. E. McCabe, J. E. C. Cherry, N. H. Lindsay, W. A. Y. Knight.

D.P.H. (Part I, *Chemistry: Bacteriology and Parasitology; Physics, Meteorology, and Climatology*).—C. R. Nunan, *R. A. Q. O'Meara, Sarah Wash, M. Casey, W. A. Dickson, Mary E. Ryan. (Part II, *Sanitation, including Sanitary Construction; Public Health Administration; Hygiene and Epidemiology; Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics*): C. R. Nunan, P. H. Lemass, Kathleen M. Ball, Alice E. S. Delany.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—Eva Ho Tun.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE (Parts I and II).—K. K. Drury.

* Passed on high marks.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL.

ON July 5th four Fellows were elected into the Council to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement in rotation of Sir Anthony Bowby, Bt., Sir D'Arcy Power, and Mr. Steward, and by the death of Mr. Thelwall Thomas.

The result of the poll was as follows:

	Votes.	Plumpers.
ROBERT ERNEST KELLY, C.B. (Liverpool)	446	15
FRANCIS JAMES STEWARD (Guy's Hospital)	409	27
ROBERT GEORGE HOGARTH (Nottingham)	407	12
LEONARD PARKER GAMGE (Birmingham)	399	14
Charles Coley Choyce, C.M.G., C.B.E.	389	10
Thomas Percy Legg, C.M.G.	286	5
John Percy Lockhart-Mummery	283	2
Robert Milne	268	5
Russell John Howard, C.B.E.	258	1
Sir Crispin English, K.C.M.G.	244	13
Harold William Wilson	223	24
Herbert William Carson	214	4

In all, 1,163 Fellows voted, including 189 Fellows resident out of Great Britain and Ireland; in addition, four votes were found to be invalid.

Mr. Gamgee becomes substitute Member of Council for the late Mr. Thelwall Thomas until July, 1935.

Medical News.

THE secretary of the British Empire Cancer Campaign informs us that the number of those who have signified their intention of being present at the International Cancer Conference in London next week is already very large, and having regard to the limited space at the Royal Society of Medicine and the College of Nursing, where the scientific meetings are to be held, it will be necessary to confine admission (which will be by ticket only) to official delegates and to a small number of others who specially desire to be present. Those wishing to attend should apply to the secretary, International Cancer Conference, Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE annual meeting of the British Institute of Philosophical Studies will be held at the Royal Society of Arts, 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., on Monday, July 16th, at 5.30 p.m., when the Earl of Balfour will preside and deliver a short address.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Mental Hospitals Association will be held at the Guildhall, London, on July 18th, at 11 a.m.

A MEETING of medical Freemasons interested in the formation of a British Medical Association lodge will be held in Manchester at 8, S. Peter's Square, on Wednesday next, July 18th, at 4 p.m. The meeting has been arranged for the benefit of those who may not be able to attend the function at Cardiff owing to the distance. All medical Freemasons are invited. It is expected that Bro. Bristowe and Bro. Howell Evans, two provincial grand officers and leaders in the present venture, will address the meeting.

FOUNDER'S DAY will be celebrated at Epsom College on July 28th, when Lord Riddell will present the prizes. At midday there will be a service in the chapel, and in the evening a choral performance of *Iolanthe* by the College Musical Society.

THE Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association announces that a special course in diseases of the chest will be given at the Brompton Hospital in the week beginning on Monday, July 30th. A four weeks' course in urology begins on August 7th at the All Saints' Hospital, and a fortnight's course in diseases of infants begins on August 13th at the Infants' Hospital. From August 27th to September 8th a "refresher" course in medicine, surgery, and the specialties will take place at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, occupying the whole of each day, with the entire hospital open to post-graduates during the course. Copies of all syllabuses and information regarding the Fellowships' general course may be obtained on application to the secretary to the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

ACTING on behalf of his father, the Duke of Connaught, who was absent through indisposition, Prince Arthur of Connaught, on July 10th, laid the foundation stone of the New Bethlem Hospital, which will stand on a site occupying 330 acres of the Monks Orchard Estate at Shirley, Surrey, and will permit extensive developments not possible at the existing institution in Lambeth Road. Sir Charles Wakefield, president of the hospital, mentioned that the Bethlem Royal Hospital was founded for the treatment of mental disease many centuries ago. It is intended to erect detached buildings for patients and a separate science and treatment unit containing the pathological, bacteriological, psychological, dental, electrical, x-ray, and operating departments. A gift of £25,000 from the president will provide the "Sir Charles Wakefield Science and Treatment Departments" and the "Lady Wakefield Chapel"; Lady Cooper has given £5,000 for the main recreation hall in memory of the late Sir E. E. Cooper. An appeal for £120,000 is being made to permit the opening of the new hospital free of debt, and it is pointed out that this is the only appeal made for the hospital within living memory.

THE annual report of the British Science Guild was presented to the general meeting of the guild on June 21st. The report deals with the activities of three committees; one is engaged in inquiring into "the position of the teaching of introductory science and nature study in elementary schools and central schools," a second is studying problems of reform in the patent laws, while the third is concerned with the alleged failure, both in Government departments and in industry, to make adequate use of the knowledge and abilities of technical experts. It is stated that elementary science occupies a worse position to-day in most primary schools than it did twenty years ago. Industry is said to be hampered by the insecurity of British patent laws, and by the existence of large numbers of "paper" patents, while inventors are burdened with charges, some of which are absorbed, as with the taxes on motorists, into revenue for general expenditure. With regard to technical experts the British Science Guild

considers that a "root-and-branch" reorganization of Government departments is necessary in order that proper status may be given to professional officers in the public services. As an addendum to the report short accounts are given of some recent developments in the application of science to national life. They include an account of the production of vitamin D on a large scale by irradiation of ergosterol.

NEW public baths, erected at a cost of £37,000, were formally opened at Lytham St. Annes, Lancashire, by Sir William Milligan on June 9th. In addition to a large swimming bath the scheme comprises an extensive suite of remedial baths, designed to permit the development of the Lancashire borough as a seaside spa. Various types of douches, shower and needle baths, mustard, sulphur, and pine baths, vapour baths, etc., in fresh water and sea water have been provided, and there are also facilities for radiant heat and artificial sunlight treatment. Sir William Milligan, at the opening ceremony, emphasized the value of the baths and the auxiliary establishments as a treatment centre, notably for rheumatism, and suggested that they had in the new institution an opportunity for a great anti-rheumatic clinic. He pointed out that the outcome of the corporation's venture would depend alike on the support of the public and the co-operation of the medical profession.

THE second summer meeting of the British Pathologists' Association, held in the pathological department of the Royal Infirmary, Chester, on June 30th, with Dr. W. H. Grace in the chair, was devoted to the discussion of the methods used in the examination of the blood. Dr. J. G. Greenfield demonstrated the making and staining of blood films, the differential count of the white cells, enumeration of the red and white cells, the estimation of haemoglobin by the Hellige method, and the reticulocyte count. Dr. A. Renshaw described the examination of the blood for parasites and the presence of organisms, and Dr. S. C. Dyke dealt with the platelet count, the grouping and matching of bloods, and the determination in the blood of cholesterol, bilirubin, and inorganic phosphates. Dr. W. H. Grace discussed the estimation of the blood sugar by the Folin-Wu method and Dr. A. G. Shera its estimation by MacLean's method and the determination of the blood urea by Kennaway's method. Dr. A. F. Sladden described the estimation of the blood urea by a modification of MacLean's method and Dr. W. E. Carnegie Dickson the estimation of the serum calcium. The staff of the Chester Royal Infirmary entertained the members of the association at dinner in the evening.

MR. W. P. SYMES, of Messrs. H. K. Lewis and Co. Ltd., delivered a lecture, on July 6th, at Gordon Hall School of Pharmacy for Women, Gordon Square, W.C., on medical book-keeping and the duties of a dispenser-book-keeper in general practice. The lecture was illustrated by demonstrations and was followed by questions and discussion, and the principals of the school decided to add this subject to their syllabus.

ON his retirement from office as surgeon to "S" Division of the Metropolitan Police, Dr. James Maughan was on July 4th, at Albany Street Police Station, presented with a portfolio from the officers and men of the division. In returning thanks Dr. Maughan recalled that his connexion with the division began in 1886, and referred to the various aspects of his work, remarking upon the satisfactory nature of his dealings with the superior officials of the force, and stating that the relations between the inspectors, sergeants, constables, and himself had always been most cordial. He concluded by saying that he was proud of his long association with the Metropolitan Police, and of the fact that the best years of his life had been spent in its service.

DR. ARTHUR WESTERMAN has been elected president of the Hunterian Society for the coming year, and Mr. W. E. Tanner and Dr. D. C. Norris honorary secretaries.

A CIVIL list pension of £100 has been granted to Mrs. Strangeways in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Dr. T. S. P. Strangeways, to the cause of medical science.

THE Mental Hospitals Committee of the London County Council has had under consideration the question of revising the salaries of the three technical assistants to the director of the pathological laboratory at Maudsley Hospital. The committee has come to the conclusion that the basic salaries, which were fixed in 1919 and 1925, are not adequate. It is proposed that for the chief assistant to the pathologist (a professional man with scientific qualifications) the basic rate shall be £400 a year (instead of £350), rising by annual increments of £25 to £600 a year. With regard to the second and third assistants, these have had a minimum respectively of £250 and £120, rising by annual increments of £20 and £10, to a maximum of £350 and £150. It is now proposed to increase the maximum basic salaries of the

present holders to £400 and £250 respectively. The salaries mentioned are subject to temporary additions on the basis approved by the Council in 1920, so that the total remuneration at £600 will be £776; at £400, £547; and at £250, £361.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases was held on June 28th. The chairman, Sir Charles McLeod, in dealing with the annual report, commented on the cancer investigation of Dr. Shaw-Mackenzie, which had been confirmed by an independent investigator from the electro-physical standpoint. The chairman called attention to the appeal for an endowment fund of £250,000, and also to the need of obtaining £30,000 for extending the laboratories and hospital wards. He emphasized the importance of creating a central industrial antimalarial advisory board, and mentioned that it would be presided over by Sir Malcolm Watson, who intended to visit some part of the tropics each year for a short period.

A MEDICAL practitioner, Dr. C. H. Vernon, of Boscombe, Bournemouth, won the *Daily Telegraph* Cup at Bisley on July 9th, being the only competitor to secure a "possible" among about a thousand who entered. Dr. Vernon last year won the King's prize. He served during the war, first as a combatant officer with the Hampshire Regiment, later holding commissions successively in the R.A.F. Medical Service and in the R.A.M.C., having graduated M.B., B.Ch.Camb. in 1918.

THE proceedings of the Conference on Rheumatic Diseases, held at Bath on May 10th and 11th, have now been published in book form by the Hot Mineral Baths Committee of the Bath City Council at the price of 5s. (5s. 3d. by post).

IN conjunction with the Second International Congress of Radiology, to be held at the end of this month at Stockholm, there will be an exhibition of apparatus in the Parliament House, including an exhibit of British-made x-ray apparatus contributed by the leading firms in this industry. This is the first occasion on which it has been possible for British manufacturers to show their products on a large scale at such a congress outside Great Britain.

THOSE who intend to visit the first International Congress of Oto-Laryngology, at Copenhagen, from July 30th to August 1st, are asked to forward their subscriptions without delay, if this has not already been done. As previously announced, the membership subscription is 30 Danish kroner and 15 Danish kroner for each lady accompanying a member. Payment may be made by an English cheque, which should be forwarded to the honorary treasurer, Dr. Jørgen Møller, Vester Boulevard 13, Copenhagen. On receipt of this a programme of the festivities and excursions will be dispatched from Denmark, together with a form of application for tickets. Hotel accommodation may be obtained through Bennett's Tourist Office, 45, Raadhuspladsen, Copenhagen V, and particulars and tickets for the journey from Messrs. Bennett, 66, Haymarket, S.W.1, or Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Berkeley Street, W.1.

THE issue of *Upsala Läkareföreningens Förfallningar* (Proceedings of the Upsala Medical Association) for June 16th is dedicated to Dr. Ulrik Quensel, professor of pathology at Upsala, on the occasion of his 65th birthday. It contains nineteen papers, fourteen of which are in German, three in Swedish, and two in English (Plague in Sweden in 1927, by C. Naeslund and R. Strömér; and the genesis of tumours, by W. Bosaeus).

A POST-GRADUATE course on balneology and balneotherapy will be held at Carlsbad from September 23rd to 29th, when lectures and practical demonstrations will be given. Professor Hugh MacLean will speak on the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulceration with large doses of alkalis, and Dr. George Graham will deal with the cause of the diminution of sugar tolerance in diabetes. Special travel and excursion facilities are available to medical practitioners and their friends attending the course. Further information may be obtained from Dr. Edgar Ganz, Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia.

A CONFERENCE of German societies concerned with the treatment of juvenile neuropathies will be held at Hamburg from September 13th to the 15th. Dr. Villinger of Hamburg will read a paper on the education of the public in this connexion; Dr. Frankwood Williams of New York will describe the efforts made in America to prevent juvenile delinquency; and there will be short contributions on various aspects of education and preventive treatment, together with visits to local institutions. Further information may be obtained from Professor F. Siegmund-Schultze, Potsdamer Strasse 118 C, Berlin W.35.

THE tenth Congress of the Association of French-speaking Physicians of North America will be held at Quebec, under the presidency of Dr. Dagueau, from September 5th to 7th, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the association. The two principal subjects for discussion will be puerperal infection and diphtheria.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

All communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed to **The EDITOR, British Medical Journal, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.**

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

CORNS.

"H. A. A." wishes to learn of any suggestions for the relief and cure of corns on toes and soles of feet. He has found the usual remedies quite useless in most cases, as also the advice to wear sensible shoes.

VAGINITIS AND PROCTITIS IN CHILDHOOD.

"M. S." asks for suggestions for the treatment of vaginitis and proctitis in a healthy child of 2 years and 3 months. Investigation has shown gonococci and intestinal worms absent.

INJECTION TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS.

DR. GERALD SLOT (London) writes in answer to "G. W. I.'s" query (*British Medical Journal*, July 7th, p. 39) to say that the injection treatment of varicose veins is practised at the Royal Waterloo Hospital on Tuesday afternoons.

INCOME TAX.

Benefit of Free Board and Lodging.
SOME weeks ago a correspondent explained that he was engaged as a temporary assistant on terms which gave him free board and lodging at the expense of his principal, though not under the latter's roof. The local income tax authorities had claimed to include the value of that advantage in his assessment to tax, but, acting on our advice, he contested the validity of that view and has now informed us that the issue has been settled by agreement, to his complete satisfaction. With the best will in the world taxing authorities scattered about the country must no doubt be occasionally guilty of error, but there is one feature of this case which induces the opinion that it may be typical of others where the official error persists, and that is that, unlike other errors against the taxpayer's interest, it is not inherently unreasonable. From the assistant's point of view he may well regard the provision of free board and lodging to the value of £4 a week as equivalent to that amount in terms of income and as taxable accordingly; from the principal's point of view it may seem only right that an expense which he is entitled to treat in his accounts as remuneration of the assistant should rank as part of the latter's income. However reasonable that view may be, it is not sound in law. In one of the leading cases it was laid down many years ago that an advantage or benefit accruing by virtue of employment is not taxable in the hands of the employee unless it is received in money or in a form capable of conversion into money. This clearly covers the case of the provision of board and lodging, which a man can benefit from but cannot sell or otherwise convert into money. It is, however, advisable to bear in mind the distinction between such a case as the above and one where the contract of service provides a monetary salary coupled with a condition that part of it be expended in a particular way. If, for instance, our correspondent's agreement had provided that he should receive £50 a