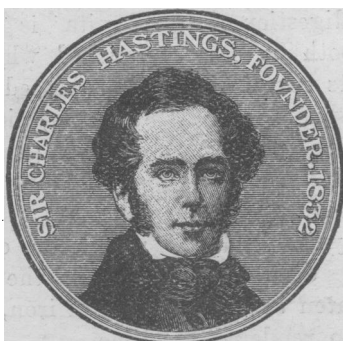


The

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British Medical Journal

THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



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haemorrhage was due to the rupture of a small aneurysm of syphilitic origin on one of the branches of the circle of Willis.

The sudden appearance of pupillary and pyramidal tract signs with each fresh haemorrhage, and their rapid disappearance after the relief of pressure by lumbar puncture, was an interesting feature of the case.

I have to thank Dr. J. L. Livingstone and Mr. J. B. Hunter for their permission to record this case.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

RUPTURED LIVER: SUTURE.

RUPTURE of the liver does not commonly come to operation, as, in the first place, it is not very frequently seen; and in the second place, when it does occur, it is either so severe and complicated by other injuries as to be rapidly fatal, or else it is a small subcapsular tear not requiring operative intervention. An interesting point about the case reported below was the interval between the accident and the onset of abdominal pain, during which the patient felt comparatively well. There was also surprisingly little shock consequent on such a severe injury.

A builder, aged 30, was admitted to hospital on March 9th after a cycling accident, in which he had a head-on collision with a car. He was struck in the abdomen (he thought, by the mudguard of the car), and immediately afterwards got up unaided and felt no pain. Ten minutes later, however, he was seized with severe abdominal pain, unaccompanied by faintness, nausea, or vomiting.

On admission the pulse was 64, temperature normal, and there were no signs of shock; there was some rigidity and tenderness in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. The patient had vomited once since the accident. The pulse proceeded to rise slowly but steadily, and rupture of the liver was diagnosed. When I saw him, twenty-four hours after the accident, the pulse was 100, rigidity and tenderness on the right side were marked; there were no signs of free fluid in the abdomen, but the patient looked strained, and was still complaining of pain.

Laparotomy was performed through a right paramedian incision, enlarged by transverse division of the right rectus. There was a considerable amount of free blood in the peritoneum, and a rent was found in the right lobe of the liver, extending from the edge for four inches on the upper surface and six inches on the lower, steadily oozing blood. The tear was very difficult to get at, being in the posterior axillary line, but six or seven interrupted catgut stitches were inserted, bringing the edges into apposition. No other visceral injuries were present. The wound was closed in the usual manner. Nine days later a biliary fistula appeared, and persisted for four weeks, but ultimately healed, and the man was discharged fit.

I am indebted to the staff of the Farnham Infirmary for the opportunity to operate on this case.

G. H. STEELE, M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Assistant Surgeon, Royal Surrey
County Hospital, Guildford.

A PATHOLOGICAL MONOCYTE.

THE leucoblast was described by Pappenheim as being a large cell, with a nucleus resembling that of a myelocyte; the basophil cytoplasm is often rich in azur granules, coarser and darker than any ever seen in the lymphocyte or monocyte. Its presence in the blood is always pathological; it is invariably associated with serious disturbance of the marrow, and all the evidence points to its originating in the marrow. Since it is numerous only in myelæmia, Pappenheim assumed that it belonged to the neutrophil series. In the leucocytosis of pneumonia a few myelocytes appear, and, in a severe case, even one or two premyelocytes, but no leucoblast is seen. For this and other reasons, he regarded the leucoblast as being more immature than the premyelocyte.

In pernicious anaemia, however, leucoblasts may be present when there are few myelocytes in the blood and no premyelocytes. Pappenheim supposed, therefore, that in certain pathological conditions this very immature cell was forced into the blood; that (to account for the absence of premyelocytes) onward development then ceased, and that it retrogressed into a large mononuclear, the so-called leucoblastic monocyte. Thus he believed that in the marrow

his leucoblast preceded the premyelocyte in the direct line of neutrophil descent, but that, pathologically, it entered the blood to become a monocyte.

These facts afford ample evidence of the marrow origin of the leucoblast, but not for its neutrophil descent. On the contrary, in the glandular fever of children (*British Medical Journal*, 1927, vol. i, p. 1056), it may enter the circulation owing to the specific action of the toxin causing monocytosis. This fact and the appearance of the cell in the stained film suggest that it is a monocyte. Pappenheim admitted that it was often difficult to distinguish the leucoblast from a monocyte; if it is really such a cell it is always pathological, and the simplest explanation is that it is an immature monocyte (premonocyte) derived from a lymphoid marrow cell (myelomonoblast). This would explain its emergence in malignant disease. In internal cancer (liver, lung, kidney) there is usually a considerable leucocytosis of neutrophilic cells with a few myelocytes, and monocytosis with a few pneumonocytes. Because the usual stains do not show these cells I abandoned them ten years ago in favour of the following procedure, which I consider the simplest, cheapest, and best blood-staining method for general purposes.

Manson's methylene blue contains 2 per cent. of the dye in a 5 per cent. solution of borax in distilled water; the water should be boiling when the borax is added, but have been removed from the flame. This stock solution may be made by any druggist, and will keep for some years. It is rendered polychrome in small quantities as required, by boiling about 10 c.cm. in a clean test tube gently over a small flame for one minute. Fresh solutions require this boiling to be repeated three times, at intervals of a few hours; older solutions are already slightly polychrome, and one boiling may be sufficient, after which the polychrome fluid is stored by itself in a small bottle, preferably pipette stoppered, and will keep good for months. A similar bottle contains 1 per cent. eosin solution in distilled water.

Into one ounce of distilled water I put four drops of the eosin and two drops of the polychrome solution, and mix. Films are fixed in methyl alcohol or Jenner's stain for three minutes or longer, and are then stained for half an hour to two hours, washing briefly in distilled water. It is convenient to have two small wide-mouthed bottles with glass stoppers. One contains about 15 c.cm. of fixative, and slides are dropped in to be fixed by tilting the bottle sideways. It may be used for months, as there is no waste. The other bottle holds the staining fluid, and the fixed films are transferred to it with forceps. It is not necessary to cleanse the staining bottle every time, but only to renew the staining fluid immediately before each examination.

Ealing, W.

ROBERT CRAIK, M.D.

IDIOPATHIC HAEMORRHAGE IN THE NEWBORN.

THE value of injecting parental blood in cases of melaena neonatorum seems to be insufficiently recognized, and the following clinical details of such a case may therefore be worth publication.

A multipara gave birth to a girl without instrumental intervention, the presentation being a vertex L.O.A. After an easy labour, lasting only a few hours, the baby was born, apparently perfectly healthy. The baby became restless thirty hours later, and was found to have passed a tarry black stool; this was about three ounces in bulk, and was covered with patches of bright red blood. A diagnosis of melaena neonatorum was accordingly made, and 5 c.cm. of fresh blood, removed from a vein in the mother's arm, were injected immediately into the baby's buttock at 8 a.m. Subsequent haemorrhages occurred at 12.30 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. on the same day. At 7 p.m. a further 5 c.cm. of the mother's blood was injected, followed by 1 c.cm. of colloidal calcium into the thigh muscles, the calcium being repeated daily for a week. By the end of the first day the baby was plainly anaemic, but only one other bleeding occurred—on the day following the first injection—and that was only a relatively small loss. Complete recovery has ensued, and the child is now apparently in excellent health. There was no history of haemophilia or purpura in the family.

We are prompted to publish this case because none of our textbooks gave any help, either in diagnosis or treatment, when we referred to them after having instituted treatment, except *Nelson's Loose-Leaf Medicine*. Our treatment at first was based on memories of a case reported in the *British Medical Journal* (January 12th, 1929, p. 68).

J. M. BOYD, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.
J. A. ELLIOT, M.B., Ch.B.

Wigan.

the deceased died of embarrassment of the heart caused by a surfeit of green peas! And yet the coroner and I were tolerably honest men, doing our best under rather difficult circumstances.

I think there is nothing to be gained and everything to be lost by professing a knowledge we do not possess, and unless I am a solitary monster of neurological ineptitude, there must be hundreds of practitioners who feel as I feel. Let it be freely admitted that morbid anatomy is a difficult and intricate art requiring constant exercise for its perfection, and that it is useless and unreasonable to expect any general practitioner chosen at random to possess or maintain the requisite skill. One might then be free from the nightmare of the ever possible "cause célèbre," with the carefully coached and politely ironical cross-examining counsel turning one's feeble post-mortem report into humorous copy for the sensational press.

Neither is there any need, in these days of rapid communication, for the decencies of private life to be violated by these charnel house impromptus beneath stairs. Let there be central mortuaries in the sizeable towns, with facilities for necropsies to be performed by those whose training or inclination tends that way, and let there be suitable conveyances for the speedy removal and return of bodies requiring such examination. I need not enlarge further upon the revolting aspects of private post-mortem examinations. They are distressing for the bereaved, embarrassing for the surgeon, and useless for the elucidation of the truth. I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

July 22nd.

RUSTICUS.

FIRST AID IN SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

SIR,—In nearly every account of a fatal accident nowadays, whether from motor, aeroplane, or whatever else, one reads, almost as a matter of course, the words: "he died on the way to hospital." When a patient reaches our care after any "concussion" we enjoin complete rest of body and mind. Nature helps us by making the patient unconscious. Would it not be possible to educate the public and ambulance men to realize that complete rest is needed at once, and that the safest thing to do for a previously healthy person suffering from shock is to secure absolute quiet? If the constitution has been strong enough to resist a fall from the skies or the jarring of a collision, surely, if left alone, it may rally altogether. Fluid carried in a vessel rocks about, and the fluids in the ventricles of the heart and brain are surely rocked by the lifting, pulling, and "taking to hospital."

Should we not inaugurate a rule whereby the injured person is left where he lies until the medical man called in declares that it is comparatively safe to move him? Certainly these accidents often occur in places where the traffic may be impeded, but since we hold up traffic for a broken road, why not for a broken man?—I am, etc.,

Tunbridge Wells, July 31st.

H. M. HENDERSON.

SPONTANEOUS SURGICAL EMPHYSEMA.

SIR,—I have noted with interest certain references to cases of spontaneous surgical emphysema in recent issues of the *British Medical Journal*. While resident surgical officer at Ancoats Hospital I saw a man who had a very extensive emphysema, starting apparently in the neck and spreading, within the course of twelve hours, down below the nipple line. It followed on tooth extraction with a local anaesthetic, so that, as was suggested, any possibility of lung damage during the struggles of incomplete anaesthesia was excluded. The condition cleared up in the course of a few days without event, although the patient himself was considerably alarmed.

I can offer no explanation, and hesitate to postulate a similarity to cellulitis with gas formation; it is perhaps conceivable that a not very virulent organism might be capable of producing a considerable amount of gas.—I am, etc.,

London, July 26th.

S. M. POWER, F.R.C.S.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

At a congregation held on August 2nd the following medical degrees were conferred:

D.M.—E. Scott.

B.M.—W. D. T. Brunyate, A. R. Bowtell, A. Guirdham.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. G. H. F. NUTTALL has been re-elected to the Quick Professorship of Biology for one year from November 1st.

At a congregation held on August 2nd the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—H. V. Dicks, G. W. Bamber.

M.B., B.CHIR.—*C. I. C. Gill, R. E. Barnsley, J. D. Simpson.

M.B.—F. A. Richards, E. J. Pye-Smith, R. L. Osmaston, B. C. Tate.

B.CHIR.—*A. C. Crooke, *H. W. Sadler, R. S. Stacey, B. C. Nicholson, P. G. Levick, V. P. Paxon, I. J. Franken-Evans, J. S. S. Fairley.

* By proxy.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Dr. J. M. W. MORISON, M.D. Glas., F.R.C.P. Ed., has been appointed to the University Chair of Radiology, tenable at the Cancer Hospital (Free). He is now lecturer in radiology at the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. W. Robson has been appointed to the Board of Examiners for the second medical examination, Part I, in the place of Dr. J. A. Hewitt, who was unable to act through illness, and Mr. C. P. G. Wakeley has been appointed fifth examiner for the M.B., B.S. (surgery) examination, to act if required.

The regulations for the M.D. examination, Branch 1 (Red Book, 1929-30, p. 198; Blue Book, September, 1929, p. 266) have been amended by the insertion after "A clinical examination" of the words: "An oral examination at the bedside."

Dr. A. M. H. Gray has been appointed a member of the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the National Post-graduate School of Radiography.

Sir Cuthbert Wallace, K.C.M.G., has been elected chairman of the Research Funds Committee.

The annual reports of the superintendent of the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution for 1928 and 1929 record that during the former year 2,298 animals were brought to the institution, and that in 1929 the number was 2,179. The five lectures required under the will of the late Mr. Brown had been delivered by the superintendent at the Royal College of Surgeons during December, 1928, and 1929, the subjects of the lectures being respectively "The role of bacteria in Nature" and "The relation of pathogenic to saprophytic micro-organisms." Dr. Nathan Raw had continued his investigation on the attenuation of tubercle bacilli, with special reference to the question of immunization against tuberculosis. Mr. Stanford Cade had carried out some experiments on rabbits, with the object of testing the tolerance of the animals to solutions of colloidal bismuth with glucose, and to ascertain the relation between the weight of the animal and the amount of bismuth possible to inject intravenously. The experiments were a preliminary to some work to be done at Westminster Hospital in connexion with the radium treatment of cancer. The superintendent had continued his work on the ultra-microscopic viruses and on the essential substance "vitamin" obtained from acid-fast bacilli.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

The following scholarships have been awarded for the session 1930-31:

St. Dunstan's Medical Exhibition, Miss J. W. Ellinger; Isabel Thorne Scholarship, Miss A. L. Musgrave; Sir Owen Roberts Memorial Scholarship, Miss F. C. Naish; Mabel Sharman Crawford Scholarship, Miss B. Clark; Alfred Langton Scholarship, Miss P. N. Greene; Ellen Walker Bursary, Miss S. W. Pyddoke; Flora Murray Bursary, Miss K. M. Jones; Special Bursaries awarded by Medical School, Miss B. D. Corner, Miss B. Hay-Cooper, Miss M. H. Mayeur, Miss P. Wade; Julia Ann Hornblower Cook Post-Graduate Scholarship, Miss C. Day.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

A quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London was held on July 31st, when the President, Sir John Rose Bradford, was in the chair. The following Fellows of the College were elected officers for the ensuing year:—*Censors*: Frederick J. Poynton, M.D., W. Langdon Brown, M.D., Charles R. Box, M.D., Sir Charlton Briscoe, Bt., M.D. *Treasurer*: Sidney P. Phillips, M.D. *Registrar*: Raymond Crawford, M.D. *Harveian Librarian*: T. H. Arnold Chaplin, M.D. *Assistant Registrar*: Robert O. Moon, M.D.

Medals and Scholarship.

The Moxon Gold Medal, awarded every third year to the person who is deemed to have most distinguished himself by observation and research in clinical medicine, was awarded to Dr. Frederick Parkes Weber. The Weber-Parkes Prize and Medal, awarded every third year for work on the etiology, prevention, pathology, or treatment of tuberculosis, were awarded to Professor S. Lyle Cummins, C.B., C.M.G. The Murchison Scholarship was awarded, after a competitive examination in clinical medicine, to John StClair Elkington, M.B., and Kenneth Moorhouse Robertson, M.B., jointly.

Harveian Oration and Bradshaw Lecture.

The President announced that he had appointed Dr. Robert Hutchison to deliver the Harveian Oration, and Dr. J. S. Fairbairn the Bradshaw Lecture in 1931.

Appointment of Representatives.

Sir John Rose Bradford was appointed a representative of the College on a committee appointed by the Board of Control to advise on certain matters under the new Mental Treatment Act.

Sir George Newman and Dr. J. W. McNee were elected representatives of the College on the Executive Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Dr. A. F. Voelcker was appointed to represent the College at the celebration in October of the jubilee of the foundation of Mason Science College, Birmingham, and the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the University charter.

Lectures.

The following acceptance of appointments were announced: Dr. Macdonald Critchley as Goulstonian Lecturer for 1931; Sir William Willcox as Lumsden Lecturer for 1931; Sir Andrew Balfour as FitzPatrick Lecturer for 1931; Dr. Samson Wright as Oliver-Sharpey Lecturer for 1931; Dr. J. W. McNee as Croonian Lecturer for 1932.

Membership.

The following candidates, having satisfied the Censors' Board, were admitted Members:

Philip Jacob Alpers, M.B.Melb., Benjamin Barling, M.D.Lond., Innes Albert Brodzki, M.B.Sydney, James William Brown, M.D.Lond., Eleanor Mildred Creak, M.B.Lond., Philip Edwin James Cutting, M.D.Lond., John Dockray, M.B.Camb., Mohammed Abdul Aziz El Gammal, L.R.C.P., John Callis Hawksley, M.B.Lond., Roy Humphrey Howells, M.B.New Zealand, Charu Chandra Kapila, M.B.Rangoon, Gwash Lal, M.B.Punjab, Edward William Lindeck, M.B.Camb., Frederick Martin Lipscomb, L.R.C.P., Florence Louis, M.B.Lond., Thomas Keith Selfe Lyle, M.B.Camb., Harry Edward Mansell, M.B.Oxon., Dhirendra Chandra Mazumdar, M.B.Allahabad, Andrew John Morland, M.B.Lond., Santosh Kumar Mukhopadhyay, M.B.Calcutta, Margaret Geraldine Phoebe Reed, M.B.Camb., Edward Graeme Robertson, M.D.Melb., Gerald Richmond Anderson de Montjole Rudolf, L.R.C.P., Ismail Ahmed Sabri, M.B.Cairo, James Dundas Simpson, L.R.C.P., Eliot Trevor Oakeshott Slater, L.R.C.P., John Smith, M.D.Aberd., Bashi Lal Taneja, M.B.Punjab, John Richard Hugh Towers, M.B.Camb.

Licences and Diplomas.

Licences to practise physic were granted to 141 successful candidates, and Diplomas in Public Health, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene were conferred jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons. (The lists of the successful candidates are published in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons printed below).

The following diplomas were also conferred jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons:

DIPLOMA IN LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.—C. A. Amesur, A. B. Berkowitz, E. G. Dermer, A. M. El Hakim, A. El Sayed Handousa, B. Hiller, I. Kallmeyer, F. T. Land, M. R. Levey, H. Lewis, G. R. Marciano, F. G. Meade, F. Phillips, S. N. Prasad, H. W. Savage, G. S. Seed, S. K. Sen Gupta.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—R. D. Curran, J. W. Fisher, F. Flind, R. N. B. McCord, W. M. McGrath, W. Ogden, D. N. Parfitt, R. Ström-Olsen, V. Vassallo, A. W. Watt.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held on July 31st, with Lord Moynihan, the President, in the chair.

Gold Medal.

The honorary Gold Medal of the College was awarded to Mr. R. Lawford Kniggs, F.R.C.S., in appreciation of his services to the museum, more especially in preparing a catalogue of and revisiting the Strangeways collection of specimens illustrating arthritis.

Scholarship.

The first Macloghlin scholarship for medical students was awarded to L. J. Honeywill of Bournemouth School.

Examiners.

Mr. Frank Coleman, M.C., dental surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and the Royal Dental Hospital, was elected a member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery.

Mr. C. H. Fagge and Dr. R. G. Cauti were elected Examiners in Pathology under the Examining Board in England.

Professors William Wright and C. Lovatt Evans were nominated to conduct the primary examination for the Fellowship in Australia in 1931.

Diplomas.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to the following candidates, who had passed the final examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery of the Examining Board in England:

Constance E. Allen, S. G. Allen, R. E. Angel, Lily Arratoon, J. Aytoun, F. G. Badger, W. I. Bain, W. L. H. Bell, S. W. T. Bentall, A. C. Bhardwaj, I. Billig, W. B. Bion, A. N. Birkett, S. Bochenek, Kathleen M. Bodkin, B. F. M. Bond, F. K. Boston, L. V. O. Brown, A. Buch, W. R. Burrows, M. L. Bynoe, E. C. Campbell, G. F. Carey, J. Chamberlain, H. M. Chappel, L. Charney, W. F. Church, L. F. Clarke, A. H. Clegg, D. H. Collins, R. V. S. Cooper, W. G. Cresdee, R. M. S. Cross, Elizabeth T. Davies, L. S. Davies, C. G. S. De Silva, C. H. Devin, D. Divine, R. H. Dobbs, J. E. Doherty, N. R. Donald, Mary G. H. Edwards, A. Elliott, M. El Mishad, A. A. G. Fleming, G. F. Fleming, E. V. P. Fox, Margaret L. Foxwell, P. I. Franks, L. F. Friedman, Lorna M. A. Goulden Bach, C. A. Grant, E. H. Greathead, G. Hale, J. T. P. Handy, Eileen E. Harvey, H. M. Harvey, Gladys M. Herbert, Constance M. Hoare, H. L. Hodgkinson, J. C. de V. Hutchinson, E. R. Jackson, E. J. Javeri, G. H. Jennings, H. B. John, I. G. Jones, W. D. G. Jones, C. R. Kennington, P. A. E. Lansel, S. R. Ledger, J. C. Leedham-Green, Edna Lock, R. F. Lomax, R. P. Lucas, H. O. Lyne, Moyra I. Macnaughton-Jones, F. G. Maitland, H. S. A. Malik, P. T. Merlin,

Elizabeth T. Mess, Blodwen Morgan, G. D. Morgan, K. I. Nicholls, T. C. Outred, G. A. Y. Parker, C. F. L. Patterson, G. H. Pearce, R. B. Peckham, N. S. Plummer, N. H. L. Ridley, R. S. Risk, D. M. Roberts, J. M. Robertson, L. K. Robson, A. L. Rowson, M. H. Salaman, F. M. Sandford, K. C. Sarkar, J. M. Searle, T. S. Severs, Dorothy A. Sharpe, C. J. C. Siggers, W. W. Simkins, C. H. Sims, K. C. S. Skene, M. W. Smith, J. Sowerbutts, A. A. Staunton, D. J. R. Steen, G. V. Steward, J. G. Stewart, H. M. Strover, H. B. Swift, K. T. Taskar, C. E. Taylor, M. R. Thomas, K. S. Thompson, C. J. L. Thurgar, T. F. Tierney, O. T. Wade, W. N. P. Wakeley, E. C. Watson, J. C. S. Wells, Margaret E. Williams, T. C. Williams, T. G. Williams, B. Willinsky, Maureen D. Willmott-Evans, F. W. Willway, W. E. Wimberger, H. A. M. Wintle, Barbara E. Woodhead, F. C. A. Wright.

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

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—Edith I. L. Abbott, Iris I. G. Adams, H. W. Allen, J. V. Almeida, G. R. M. Apsey, S. K. Arora, E. R. Boland, M. S. Chadha, S. Dakshinamurti, Edith M. Davies, I. G. Davies, P. T. J. Doss, S. W. Eveson, A. H. Gale, K. K. Goh, Phyllis M. Grainger, A. Hamid, E. B. Jones, B. N. Khanna, N. K. Kumaran, B. K. Lal, B. D. Malhotra, B. D. Mallick, R. Mansoor, H. D. M. L. Murray, W. R. Nash, G. E. B. Payne, S. M. Rahman, G. A. Roche, A. Shafi, J. Spencer, M. P. Srivastava, V. E. Whitman.

DIPLOMA IN OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Dorothy R. Adams, T. S. Blackledge, H. Chaudhuri, M. A. Contractor, E. R. Cunningham, J. Dadabhoy, D. R. Gawler, L. M. Green, Millicent Hamilton-Johnstone, H. V. Ingram, S. Lal, Laura M. Ligertwood, S. S. Lindsay, L. Mahadevan, T. M. Mansfield, A. B. Rao, C. N. Smith, L. Staz, L. Taneja, H. Tomkin, T. A. B. Travers, D. K. Weston.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—C. A. Alvarado, T. F. Anderson, W. K. Connell, A. B. Cook, M. K. Kelavkar, E. M. Lourie, D. R. McPherson, F. Marsh, T. H. Nolan, P. K. Rao, C. E. Roberts, R. Shelley, M. Singh, R. G. Spink, T. W. Stephens, Dorothy E. Stewart, Marjorie V. N. Suds, B. A. Taylor, S. E. Theis, H. G. Timbres, Gladys M. Tullidge, E. M. Wijerama.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL EXAMINATION.—Medicine: A. Fazary, K. C. S. Menon, K. L. Loh, A. J. Abeyesundere, R. Morton, M. N. Rozdon, J. B. D. Oliver, J. C. Blok, J. L. K. Lawson, P. Dass, F. Nafi. **Surgery:** A. Fazary, K. L. Loh, Y. M. E. Abeyesundere, W. B. S. Winne, J. Rosenberg. **Midwifery:** K. L. Loh, A. J. Abeyesundere, R. Morton, M. N. Rozdon, Y. M. E. Abeyesundere, J. Rosenberg, M. D. D. Jayawardana, P. Dass, G. Brown. **Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health:** F. R. Le Roux, Euphemia Cardwell, Y. H. Kwan, B. D. Johnston, B. Meyerowitz, A. M. Choucut, F. Ludorf, S. McCallum, Helen H. Norris, W. M. Tso, F. A. Ebert, I. M. Sclaire, D. Cameron, J. P. Collee, L. J. Giggins, M. Nathan, J. Osipowicz, H. F. Ezzel.

Out of 93 candidates entered, the following passed the Final Examination and have been granted the diploma of L.R.C.P.Ed. L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P. and S.Glas.

H. A. Jones, Esther A. Michael, J. McConnell, J. E. la Frenais, A. D. Wilson, C. Bellamy, J. B. Harris, A. R. Hunt, C. B. Frenais, J. P. Walsh, R. L. Allan, H. C. Bodemer, J. L. W. Davies, Effie E. Kelghley, W. Stevenson, M. P. Moss, M. K. Yong, W. E. M. Blamey, W. Graham, C. C. Teck, P. Kulasinghe, C. D. Amarasingha, I. D. Grant, E. T. Buck, J. A. S. de Sampayo, R. P. Carew-Smyth, R. S. Wilson, B. W. Advani.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—M. M. Barritt, G. T. W. Cashell, J. S. P. Coutts, G. R. Davies, H. Glynn, C. R. Graham, F. Mattar, G. W. Sturgess, W. H. Willis, G. K. Wilsker.

MEDICINE.—M. Asaad, M. M. Barritt, A. Buch, E. C. Dymond, J. E. R. Heppollette, S. R. G. Pimm, Z. Risk, A. L. Thomas, G. H. C. Walsmsley.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—E. C. Dymond, R. F. T. Finn, J. D. B. Games, C. Seeley, I. J. Todd-Naylor.

MIDWIFERY.—M. M. Barritt, R. F. T. Finn, G. W. Hinchliffe, E. J. Jones, C. G. Muller, R. D. Newton, G. H. C. Walsmsley.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to Messrs. A. Buch, G. T. W. Cashell, E. C. Dymond, J. D. B. Games, J. E. R. Heppollette, S. R. G. Pimm, Z. Risk, A. L. Thomas, G. K. Wilsker, and W. H. Willis.

The Services.**DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.**

Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel James Anderson Laing, Madras Medical Service (ret.), died on May 18th, aged 84. He was born on September 11th, 1845, the son of David Laing, Esq., of Edinburgh, and was educated at the university in that city, where he graduated as M.B. and C.M. in 1869, after taking the L.R.C.P. in 1866. Entering the I.M.S. as an assistant surgeon on April 1st, 1870, he became Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on September 9th, 1895.

Major Charles James Owen Young, M.C., R.A.M.C., died at Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, on July 30th. He was the elder son of Colonel C. A. Young, C.B., C.M.G., and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. in 1916. He entered the Army at once, on July 1st, 1916, as a lieutenant in the Special Reserve, R.A.M.C., became temporary captain on December 1st, 1918, captain on January 1st, 1920, and major on July 1st, 1928. He served through the latter half of the war of 1914-18, was mentioned in dispatches in the *London Gazette* of December 30th, 1918, and was awarded the Military Cross.

Vagrancy.—Mr. GREENWOOD stated last week that the report of the Commission on Vagrancy would shortly be available. He proposes to address a circular letter regarding it to local authorities.

London Refuse.—In reply to Dr. Fremantle, on July 31st, Mr. GREENWOOD said the report of the Departmental Committee on the Disposal of London Refuse was being considered by the Standing Joint Committee of the Metropolitan Borough Councils. It would not be practicable for this committee to furnish its views during the parliamentary recess.

Anthraxis in Mines.—Mr. PARKINSON, in reply to Mr. Jenkins on July 30th, said the investigation of anthrax in mines was within the scope and under the close attention of the Committee on Industrial Pulmonary Disease recently set up by the Medical Research Council. The results of the investigations would be published in due course.

Infant Mortality in Malta.—Dr. SHIELS, replying to the Duchess of Atholl on July 28th, said that during 1923 there were 1,953 deaths, or 260.81 per 1,000 births, of children under 1 year of age in Malta. In 1927 there were 2,250 deaths, or 301.32 per 1,000 births, and in 1928, 1,963 deaths, or 267.91 per 1,000 births.

Medical News.

Visits to the Tower of London will be arranged on August 13th, 20th, and September 3rd, in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, the guide being Mr. Walter Bell, the well-known London historian. Applications for tickets (price 10s. for each visit) should be made to the secretary of the Fund, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

THE winter session of lectures at the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, will commence on Friday, September 5th, at 4 p.m. The official opening lecture of the session will be given on October 10th, at 4 p.m., by Dr. Dan McKenzie, on the limitations of surgery in otolaryngology.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that there are still three weeks remaining of the special course in urology consisting of clinical and cystoscopic demonstrations on male and female patients at All Saints' Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; proportionate fees are payable. From August 11th to 16th an all-day course will be held at the Brompton Hospital. A course taking up the whole of the day will be held at the Queen's Hospital for Children from September 1st to 13th; the instruction will consist of the showing of cases rather than set demonstrations or lectures. There will be a revision course at the Westminster Hospital from September 15th to 27th, when the various departments of the hospital will be utilized for providing instruction in all branches of medicine and surgery. Post-graduates are invited to apply for particulars of the work arranged for the winter months and also for the 1931 list of special courses; full information is obtainable from the secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE following international post-graduate courses have been arranged in Berlin: (1) Practical laboratory course, September 29th to October 4th, fee 40 marks; (2) internal medicine, with special reference to its clinical aspects, fee 75 marks; (3) paediatrics, September 29th to October 11th, fee 100 marks; (4) ophthalmology, October 1st to 11th, fee 80 marks; and (5) occupational diseases, October 27th to November 4th, fee 60 marks.

THE autumn session of training courses for examinations for sanitary inspectors, meat and food inspectors, smoke inspectors, associateship (general hygiene and sanitation), associateship (food hygiene), and sanitary science will commence at the Royal Sanitary Institute on Monday, September 29th. Syllabuses of the lectures and of the examinations are obtainable from the secretary, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

THE Medical Society of Individual Psychology, which has met hitherto at 55, Gower Street, London, will in future meet at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, Chandos Street, W.1. The primary object of the society is to bring together those interested in the medical aspects of individual psychology and to give instruction as regards its theory and practice. Meetings are held for the reading of papers and the holding of discussions. A course of systematic lectures is proposed for the early part of next year. The first meeting of the society during the coming session will be held on Thursday, October 9th, when the chairman, Dr. O. H. Woodcock, will give an address on the development of individual psychology in the twentieth century. Further information as regards membership of the society and other meetings may be obtained from the secretary, Dr. T. E. Lawson, 35a, Welbeck Street, W.1.

A MEETING of the National Radium Trust was held on July 29th, under the chairmanship of Lord Parmoor, when consideration was given to the report to be submitted in the autumn to the Treasury for presentation to Parliament.

At the meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund held at the Mansion House on July 30th it was announced that the sum of £73,000 had been subscribed this year, being £5,000 less than the figure for the previous year. It was stated that the money had been distributed among 237 hospitals, institutions, dispensaries, and nursing associations; 7½ per cent. had been appropriated for the purchase of surgical appliances, and 2½ per cent. for district nursing associations.

THE Medical Research Council has appointed Major A. G. Church, M.P., Dr. F. E. Fremantle, M.P., and Sir John H. Parsons, F.R.S., to be members of its Industrial Health Research Board.

IN view of the passing of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, the Automobile Association has prepared a booklet giving a digest of the main features of the law which affect the owners of motor cars and motor cycles. The booklet is obtainable by post-card application to the secretary of the Automobile Association, Fanum House, New Coventry Street, W.1.

MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH AND CO., the publishers of Patel's *Infectious Diseases and Other Fevers in India*, have sent us a copy of a slip, which is being inserted in all copies of the book sold, to the effect that certain passages (which were noted in the *Journal*, January 25th, p. 156) had inadvertently been taken without acknowledgement from the first edition of Dr. J. D. Rolleston's book on *Acute Infectious Diseases*.

A SOUVENIR booklet has been issued by the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society describing its religious, educational, and medical work in India and China since it was founded as a separate organization fifty years ago. In that period the society has organized twenty-three hospitals and twenty-seven dispensaries to alleviate suffering among women and children, and to provide training for native nurses and midwives. It also maintains several schools for the deaf and blind in both countries. Copies of the booklet, which contains a number of striking tributes, are obtainable at the offices of the society, 19 to 21, Southampton St., W.1, price 1s.

ST. Bartholomew's Hospital old students' annual dinner will be held on Wednesday, October 1st, at 7.30 p.m., in the great hall of the hospital, with Mr. L. B. Rawling in the chair. The honorary secretary is Sir Charles Gordon-Watson, 82, Harley Street, W.1.

IN order to make the results of the researches carried out at the National Physical Laboratory more readily available to the public, the annual report of the Laboratory for 1929 (reviewed in the *British Medical Journal* of June 21st) has been published in a number of separate pamphlets as well as in volume form. These pamphlets, which include the reports of the physics, electricity, metrology, engineering, aerodynamics, and metallurgy departments, are obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office.

THE fourth Congress of the World League for Sexual Reform will be held in Vienna from September 13th to 20th, when papers will be read on housing and sexual reform, birth control, the rights of the child, and the history of sexual morality.

AS a memorial to Richard Cadbury and George Cadbury, who created Bournville fifty years ago, the firm of Cadbury Bros., Ltd., have presented Frankley Beeches, near Birmingham, to the National Trust to be preserved free from buildings.

HARROW HOSPITAL has received an offer from the Kodak Company to build and equip an x-ray room at a cost not exceeding £1,000.

DR. ROBERT S. BRIDGES, the Poet Laureate from 1913 to 1930, who died on April 21st, aged 85 years, has left estate of the gross value of £5,928, with net personalty £5,771.

THE Hungarian Ministry of Social Welfare has offered a prize of 2,000 Swiss francs for the best original work on the causes of trachoma. The work, which may be written in English, German, French, Italian, or Hungarian, should be sent to the Ophthalmological Clinic of the Hungarian University, Budapest, before June 30th, 1931.

PROFESSOR ALBERT DÖDERLEIN, director of the gynaecological clinic at Munich, has been elected honorary president of the Munich Gynaecological Society on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

THE following appointments have recently been made in foreign faculties of medicine: Dr. Cuneo, hitherto professor of medico-surgical anatomy and operative technique, professor of clinical surgery in the Paris Faculty; Dr. R. Tesson, professor of surgical pathology in the medical school of Angers, in succession to the late Professor Brin; and Dr. Schreus, professor of dermatology at Düsseldorf.

GEHEIMRAT DR. PAUL KRAUSE, director of the medical clinic at Münster, has been elected Rector of Münster University for 1930-31, and the well-known dermatologist Professor Ladislaus Nékam has been elected Rector of Budapest University.