

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Dr. THOMAS BEAVER HOLLOWAY, professor of ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, aged 64; Dr. CHARLES GILBERT CHADDOCK, emeritus professor of neurology and psychiatry, St. Louis University School of Medicine, aged 74; Dr. FERNANDO CASTELO, president of honour of the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Syphiligraphy and senior physician to the venereological department of the San Juan de Dios Hospital, Madrid; Dr. F. BORDAS, Commander of the Legion of Honour, member of the Superior Council of Hygiene, editor of the *Annales d'Hygiène Publique*, and founder of the Société d'Hygiène Publique, aged 76; Major-General LUIGI RUGANI, professor of oto-rhino-laryngology at Sienna, aged 68; and Dr. EMILIO JIMENO, president of the Spanish Academy of Medicine.

Universities and Colleges

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

ANNUAL MEETING OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS

The annual meeting of Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held on November 19th, with Sir CUTHBERT WALLACE, the President, in the chair.

The President, in presenting the report of the Council, drew attention to the increasing popularity of the Fellowship, and to the fact that the Council had arranged for Primary Fellowship examinations to take place in Melbourne, Sydney, Dunedin, Bombay, and Cairo in 1937. The museum was increasingly used, over 10,000 people having visited it during the year. Much good research work has been done at the College during the year. The Bernhard Baron Trustees had given £25,000 for the erection and equipment of new laboratories, and when that work was completed in a year or eighteen months, the research work of the College would be increased.

Dr. REDMOND ROCHE, referring to a statement in the report that no further action had been taken regarding the suggestion that the Royal Colleges should take part in the award of a diploma of dietetics, said that the question of granting such a diploma to lay people had arisen from a knowledge on the part of the public that there was a weakness in the equipment of the general practitioner which prevented him from doing a great deal of good work that he might otherwise do. It might be an advantage if the body consisting of representatives of all the examining and licensing authorities which had been called together two years ago was still in existence; a standing committee of that body should be appointed to consider problems arising from time to time with regard to the instruction of medical students, so that they might be helped to acquire knowledge which would be useful to them. Such a committee might issue instructions to the various medical schools to the effect that teaching on dietetics should be systematically given during the clinical course.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that the Curriculum Conference had issued its report and was no longer in being. With regard to the suggestion that a question on dietetics should occasionally be set in examination papers, those who set the papers bore that in mind, and special questions were asked from time to time in order to keep alive the interest of students in the subject.

Representation of Members

Dr. GILBERT ORME moved:

That this forty-sixth annual meeting of Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England again affirms that the Members, who constitute 90 per cent. of the College, should have some representation on the Council, a similar resolution having been passed forty-five times and never once lost.

He said that it seemed regrettable that Members should have knocked for so many years at the door of their own council chamber without gaining admission. The occupants of that chamber were impervious to argument, for so convincing had been the arguments that never once had the resolution been lost. He had been able to discover only one answer given by them—namely, that the Council had no evidence of any

widespread desire upon the part of Members for representation upon their board of control. In 1930, however, a postal vote had been taken and very good evidence had been furnished, for out of a total of 12,542 possible votes no fewer than 6,936 had been cast in favour of representation on the Council, while only 156 had been cast against it. The administrative work of the Council was largely academic, in that it chiefly concerned itself with the standard and control of examinations in surgery, the supervision of scholarships and prizes, research work, and the creation of new prizes and scholarships when considered desirable. Even for that part of the work there were among the members of the College general practitioners who could give some real help to a body of individuals consisting almost exclusively of surgical specialists, who knew comparatively little of the problems of general practice and its educational needs. Such general practitioners would be better qualified to set a searching question upon a surgical condition more particularly met with in industrial practice, such as strained back, and to correct the answers to it. Surely, too, any body which was in charge of the surgery of the country should lead an investigation into wider fields than the purely scientific. Could not the College take a greater lead in educating the public in matters which even now were dominated by superstition, such as bone-setting, osteopathy, and chiropractic? And who would be better qualified to help in advising upon such matters than the general practitioner, who was infinitely more likely to come into contact with superstitions of that nature? Perhaps representatives of the Council and of the Society of Members could meet in a friendly way and endeavour to evolve the best means of giving the Members some small representation upon the governing body of the organization which they so largely maintained.

Dr. PERCY B. SPURGIN, in seconding the motion, said that the Members of the College knew that a large proportion of the Council felt that there should be some means whereby the particular interests of the Members could be represented upon the Council. Other bodies had long since come to that conclusion. For instance, the General Medical Council had decided some years ago to have direct representation of the profession upon it, with the result that the value of the Council had been greatly enhanced from the point of view of the interest of the public as well as the interest of the profession. Again, in the British Medical Association every member, whatever his position in actual practice might be, had an opportunity of rising to the highest position. The deliberations of the Council of the College would be benefited by having Members of the College amongst its number. He understood that the alteration of the Charter that would be entailed would require an amending Act, but that would be a very short Act, and the Society of Members would be pleased to contribute towards the expense.

Dr. HOWARD STRATFORD said that the supporters of the resolution felt that it was in the public interest that the Members of the College should have some representation on the Council, and if it was in the public interest it was also in the interests of the general practitioners. Surgery to-day was so complicated that it was very difficult for those who practised it exclusively to understand and keep in touch with other matters. For instance, the public was much alarmed at the prospect of a gas attack over England, especially over London, and he believed that the British Medical Association, in conjunction with the Government, had instituted anti-gas lectures to medical men, which were being given all round London. Those lectures were very important, but he did not suppose that the Council knew anything about them; it was the Members of the College who knew about them, and if they were represented on the Council they could keep the Council informed on such matters.

Dr. BLACKBURN opposed the motion because he did not believe in democracy. If the examination papers of the College were compared with those of other examining bodies he thought they would be found to be more practical and sensible. In his opinion there would be no harm done if the Council occasionally co-opted a general practitioner upon one of its committees, such as a committee dealing with bone-setting or euthanasia, but he hoped that the present method of constituting the Council would never be changed. Dr. R. GILBARD, in supporting the motion, pointed out that under the present system 2,300 Fellows of the College

governed 20,000 Members. Dr. GRAYDON HUME also spoke in favour of the Members having some representation on the Council. Dr. HAROLD SANGUINETTI said that the Council was elected from a body of men whose sole qualification was that they had passed a certain examination in surgery. The College had to deal with matters quite outside the operating theatre or the ward, and there was nothing to show that those who had passed their Fellowship examinations were more suited, through their representatives, to arrange the affairs of the profession than were the Members.

On the motion being put to the meeting it was carried, 28 voting for and 6 against.

The PRESIDENT said that the Council had given serious consideration to the subject of the resolution, but up to the present had not been convinced that it was desirable that Members of the College should be represented on the Council. The subject of osteopathy had been referred to, and he would point out in this connexion that the College had joined in opposing the Osteopaths Bill in the House of Lords, and the opposition had cost the College £920, but it had been successful.

Primary Fellowship Examination

The following have been successful at the First Professional Examination for the Diploma of Fellow:

J. R. Armstrong, M.B., B.Ch., B. Bandyopadhyaya, M.B., J. R. Belcher, A. D. Bell, A. J. S. Bell Tawse, R. Bewick, M.B., Ch.B.Glas., F.R.C.S.Ed., H. E. Blake, B.Ch., M.R.C.S., H. A. C. Chalmers, J. L. Collis, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D. M. Cooper, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., J. O. Corbin, M.B., B.S., J. V. Crawford, J. K. Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., A. W. Douglas, M.B., Ch.B., F. L. Dyson, A. B. Evans, M.R.C.S., H. Freeman, M.R.C.S., F. N. Glover, J. A. S. Green, A. D. M. Greenfield, D. W. Guthrie, M.B., Ch.B., H. Haggag, M.D., H. G. Hanley, M.R.C.S., B. J. Harries, P. F. J. Hickinbotham, J. H. Hicks, F. D. Hindmarsh, J. W. Horsley, M.B., Ch.B., A. Innes, B.Ch., M.R.C.S., I. M. Jackson, J. A. R. Johnson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., A. R. K. Kelly, M.B., B.S., J. Lannon, M.B., Ch.B., J. K. McCollum, M.B., B.Ch., J. MacHale, E. W. McMechan, M.B., Ch.B., J. W. Magladery, M.D., M. Makeen, M.B., Ch.B., B. T. H. Marteinsson, M.D., G. A. Matthews, G. M. Mes, N. A. Neville, E. D. E. E. O'Brien, M.B., B.S., R. Orgias, M.B., Ch.B., L. I. Parton, M.B., Ch.B., R. M. Paton, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., E. L. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B., F. R. Philips, T. G. Pritchard, W. L. L. Rees, J. E. Richardson, P. Smith, C. F. V. Smout, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., M. Sofer-Schreiber, M.B., B.S., I. Spiro, M.R.C.S., B. E. C. Stanley, M. G. Talwalkar, M.B., B.S., L. J. Temple, R. G. Thomas, R. N. Itraquair, M.B., Ch.B., N. M. Vora, M.B., B.S., J. S. H. Wade, C. F. H. Wiessner, A. F. Williams, A. E. Williams, M.B., B.Ch., R. E. O. Williams, S. C. Williams, M.B., B.S.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In Congregation on November 17th the retiring age limit for Sir Farquhar Buzzard, the Regius Professor of Medicine, was specially raised from 65 to 70. The Senior Proctor, in bringing forward the motion, referred to Sir Farquhar's intimate concern with the working out of the detail of Lord Nuffield's great benefaction for medical research at Oxford, and said it was clearly desirable that he should be associated with the scheme after it had been put into operation.

A Statute establishing a separate readership in bacteriology was promulgated on the motion of Mr. C. G. T. Morrison, who pointed out that the work done in pathology and bacteriology in recent years had grown so much that it could not be adequately covered by one man.

At a Congregation held on November 21st the following medical degrees were conferred:

D.M.—D. W. Geidt.
M.Ch.—H. J. B. Atkins.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Senate held on November 18th, with the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. H. L. Eason, in the chair, the title of Professor of Pathology of Mental Disease in the University was conferred on Dr. F. L. Golla, F.R.C.P., and that of Professor of Psychiatry in the University on Dr. Edward Mapother, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., in respect of the posts held by them at the Maudsley Hospital.

Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., has for the fifteenth consecutive time been re-elected Chairman of the Council for External Students of London University.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, NEWCASTLE

The annual Court of Governors was held on November 18th, with Sir Ralph Mortimer in the chair, when Sir Robert Bolam, President of the Council of the University of Durham College

of Medicine, Newcastle, announced that with the co-operation of the Armstrong College authorities clearance of the site for the new medical school in Queen Victoria Road would soon begin, and thereafter erection of the buildings would proceed as expeditiously as possible. The annual report of the Council acknowledged the offer of £100,000 from Sir Arthur Sutherland "so that if the new constitution now being framed is generally acceptable my gift will be available for the building and equipment of a new and up-to-date school of medicine worthy of this county and the Northern Counties which it will serve." The report expressed the hope that circumstances would soon permit the College to utilize this, the most memorable benefaction in the history of the Medical School. It was also announced at the meeting that the final draft of the statutes under the University of Durham Act is expected towards the end of November.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT]

In the House of Lords on November 24th the Earl of Feversham moved the second reading of the Diseases of Fish Bill, the main object of which is to combat the disease of furunculosis, which particularly affects salmon and trout. The Bill imposes restrictions on the importation of live fish and eggs of fish. The Bill was read a second time.

On November 24th the Judiciary Safeguarding Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords, as was also the Railway Freight Rebate Bill. On the same date the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava introduced the Firearms Bill.

The House of Commons this week approved the new Treaty with Egypt and examined the Public Order Bill in committee. Draft Orders on the future Government of India and Burma came before both Houses.

The Coal Mines (Employment of Boys) Bill was read a second time by the House of Commons on November 20th without a division and was sent to a Standing Committee. The Bill prohibits employment of boys below ground between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

The House of Commons resolved, on November 18th, that steps should at once be taken to prevent further industrial concentration around London and in the South by diverting new undertakings to those areas where unemployment and under-employment have for long caused hardship and distress among industrial populations.

The Parliamentary Medical Committee entertained Viscount Dawson to dinner on November 24th to mark his elevation to a viscountcy, he being the first practising medical man to attain that rank and the only medical viscount save the late Lord Finlay. Sir Francis Fremantle was in the chair, and the party, which numbered twenty, included all past medical M.P.s still alive except Dr. Christopher Addison, Dr. Drummond Shiels, Dr. Vernon Davies, Sir George Berry, Mr. Somerville Hastings, and Sir J. V. Worthington. Medical men sitting in the present Parliament who were unavoidably prevented from attending were: Lord Horder, Mr. Elliot, Dr. Salter, and Dr. Leech. Sir William Collins was the senior ex-parliamentarian present. Sir Francis Fremantle proposed Lord Dawson's health. Lord Dawson, in reply, surveyed the main politico-medical problems of the moment, especially those of physical fitness and nutrition, with the wider question of assisting the advance of the fit to correct the consequences of saving the unfit. He also referred to euthanasia and to birth control. Past medical M.P.s who spoke were Sir William Collins, Sir Richard Luce, Sir Auckland Geddes, Dr. Forgan, Dr. L. Molloy, Dr. O'Donovan, and Dr. Nathan Raw. Others present included Captain Elliston, Major Neven Spence, Mr. J. Douglas Cooke, Colonel Sinclair, Dr. Howitt, Dr. Haden Guest, Dr. Graham Kerr, Sir Henry Jackson, Dr.

judge had told a prisoner that she need take no notice of the dread sentence he was about to pass upon her. In this class of case, Mr. Jagger contended, there was a very real need of doing something more than was done by the Infanticide Act of 1922. Of the eleven cases which had occurred in recent years he instanced two. One was that of a girl of 18, who drowned her illegitimate child of 18 months. The child's father, a military man, failed to pay alimony as ordered by the court. Eventually the girl was driven to desperation. According to the medical evidence the girl had only the mentality of a child of 11. After being sentenced she was in the condemned cell for thirteen days and was then reprieved. Another and more recent case was that of a domestic servant of 26, who had an illegitimate child. The father failed to pay alimony, and the girl tried to earn money to pay the foster parents. She got behind with payments, and the foster parents ordered her to remove the child. The woman jumped into a river with the child in her arms. The child was drowned, but the mother was saved, and there followed what was almost the farce of a judicial trial for murder. A verdict of "Guilty" was brought in; she was sentenced to death; and reprieved within twenty-four hours. The promoters of the Bill desired that the Infanticide Act of 1922 should be repealed and should be replaced by the Bill which would so amend the original Act as to make it possible for juries, in situations of the kind he had mentioned, even though the period exceeded the present limit, which in practice had been interpreted by the judges as being about twenty-one days, to extend it so as to cover mothers who committed these acts under extreme stress arising from other causes than the immediate effect of childbirth.

Leave was given and the Bill was brought in.

Abortion and Maternal Mortality

On November 24th Sir KINGSLEY WOOD, replying to Mr. Boothby, said that no statistics existed to show whether the prevalence in this country of illegal operations for abortion by unqualified persons was a contributive factor to the high rate of maternal mortality. A suggestion by Mr. Boothby that, in view of the recommendations of the British Medical Association, following the report of its special Committee, the Government should consider setting up a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation and results of the present law relating to abortion, with a view to its reform, would receive his careful consideration when he had before him the report, now in preparation, of the special investigations recently made by officers of his Department into maternal mortality in various parts of the country.

No Compulsory Pasteurization.—Sir KINGSLEY WOOD told Mr. Robert Morrison on November 12th that he knew the facts of the recent epidemic in Bournemouth which involved 500 cases of infection and forty deaths, but he could not undertake to introduce legislation at the present time to make the pasteurization of milk compulsory.

Local Government Officers' Superannuation.—Mr. HUDSON told Sir Henry Jackson on November 16th that the proposed Bill to deal with the superannuation of local government officers would be based generally on the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of 1927. Its main object would be to secure provision by all local authorities for superannuation of their administrative, professional, and clerical staff, to remove the bar to mobility to which the absence of a uniform superannuation system gave rise and which the Committee unanimously regarded as unfavourable to the efficiency of local government service. These considerations did not apply with the same force to other members of the staffs of local authorities, so the Government proposed that the superannuation of these employees should remain a matter for the discretion of each local authority.

Treatment Costs Recovered in Isolation Hospitals.—Replying, on November 16th, to Mr. Tom Williams, Mr. ROBERT HUDSON said some local authorities attempted to recover from patients the cost of their treatment in isolation hospitals for infectious diseases. The authority under which these costs were recovered was Section 132 of the Public Health Act, 1875. No general pronouncement had been made by Sir Kingsley Wood or by his predecessors regarding the desir-

ability or undesirability of recovering such costs, but Sir Kingsley had suggested that discretion should be exercised because undue insistence might tend to defeat the objects for which isolation hospitals were provided. Sir Kingsley thought he would not be justified in making a general pronouncement that to recover these costs was undesirable.

Physical Fitness in Scotland.—Mr. WEDDERBURN told Sir Samuel Chapman, on November 17th, that Mr. Elliot proposed to consult instructed opinion in Scotland before deciding on the details of the plans for the promotion of physical fitness.

Respirators for Civil Population.—Mr. GEOFFREY LLOYD announced on November 20th that, apart from issues for instructional purposes, it was not proposed that the respirators which are to be made for the civil population should be issued until the need for their use arose. The design of these respirators had been settled and mass production was about to begin. It was not yet possible to give the cost of the respirators, nor to estimate their life, though arrangements to facilitate long-period storage were being made.

Notes in Brief

The Joint Committee on River Pollution is considering what measures are desirable to secure a more effective administration of the Act of 1876.

Mr. Elliot has stated that he is not satisfied that the establishment of a civilian anti-gas training school in Scotland is justified in present circumstances.

Sir Kingsley Wood stated recently that the formulation of a policy to meet the peril of a declining population was under consideration.

The Board of Education inquiry into homework is nearly complete.

Medical News

It is announced this week that the Oxford University Conservative Committee will put forward the name of Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., Regius Professor of Medicine, as the official conservative candidate at the coming by-election, when Lord Hugh Cecil resigns his seat in the House of Commons as representative of the University.

Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys will deliver a Chadwick Public Lecture on "Modern Views on Infection and Disinfection" at 26, Portland Place, W., on Wednesday, December 9th, at 8.15 p.m.

The annual dinner of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W., on Wednesday, December 9th, at 7 for 7.15 p.m.

The fifteenth annual dinner and dance of the British Serbian Units Branch of the British Legion will take place at the Lysbeth Hall, Soho Square, on Saturday, December 5th, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. Dr. Cooke-Taylor will preside. All friends of Yugoslavia are welcome. Tickets from the honorary secretary, Miss Marx, 24, Melcombe Court, Dorset Square, N.W.1.

The Glasgow University Club, London, will dine at the Café Royal, Regent Street, W., on Friday, December 4th, at 7.30 p.m., with Professor D. M. Blair in the chair. Any Glasgow University men who, though not members of the club, desire to attend are requested to communicate with the honorary secretaries, 62, Harley House, London, N.W.1.

The annual dinner of the London Jewish Hospital Medical Society will be held on Sunday, December 6th, at the Trocadero Restaurant, when the president, Mr. Arnold Sorsby, will be in the chair. Lord Snell will be the principal guest, and the Marquess of Reading will propose the toast in his honour. Medical practitioners who have not received any notice are requested to communicate with the honorary general secretary, Dr. Max Sorsby, London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green, E.1.

A meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., on Tuesday, December 8th, at 5.30 p.m., when a discussion on "The Abatement of Overcrowding: The Results of the First Steps" will be opened by Mr. H. H. George, assistant secretary, Ministry of Health. The chair will be taken by Dr. John Macmillan.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the afternoon of December 10th the Mozelle Sassoon high-voltage x-ray therapy department will be opened by Mrs. Meyer Sassoon. Lord Rutherford and Lord Horder will speak, and a memorial plaque to Dr. Ronald George Canti, late clinical pathologist to the hospital, will be unveiled by Dr. Malcolm Donaldson, director of the cancer department.

At the meeting of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, to be held on Wednesday, December 2nd, at 7 p.m., at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W., a paper on "Humidity in Industry" will be given by Mr. M. C. Marsh, M.A., Ph.D. The meeting is open to non-members.

The president of the hospital, Mr. John A. Dewar, will lay the foundation stone of the new extensions to the Gordon Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W., to-day (Friday, November 27th) at 3.15 p.m. The formal opening of the new hospital will probably take place in April, 1937.

At the twenty-third Hygiene Congress, held at the Pasteur Institute in Paris between October 19th and 22nd, Professor Panisset communicated a report on the epidemiology of infectious diseases of animals and the organization of national and international services to deal with them. On the same occasion several reports were read on associated vaccinations (against diphtheria and the typhoid infections).

On November 19th, at the chapel of the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, Mrs. Frederick Watson unveiled a tablet in memory of her father, Sir Robert Jones, surgeon to the hospital for thirty years.

At the recent International Congress of Rheumatism, held at Lund and Stockholm, it was decided that the next congress should be held in Oxford, Bath, and London in April, 1938.

The Commissioner for Special Areas has made a grant of £62,000 towards the cost of extensions at Sunderland Royal Infirmary. This represents 75 per cent. of the total cost of the scheme. During the past ten years £105,000 has been spent on new buildings. The latest extensions include a new block with 100 beds, out-patients' department, and nurses' hostel.

Professor L. Tanon of the Paris Faculty of Medicine devotes a study in the *Annales d'Hygiène* for October to the possibilities of poliomyelitis being transmitted to man from animals, notably fowls. He has given instructions to medical inspectors to bear this point in mind in connexion with their epidemiological studies.

The Town Council of Crieff has accepted a framed portrait of Dr. James Gairdner, with an inscription recording that he was appointed medical officer to the burgh on January 27th, 1880, and has been associated with at least ten provosts and all the five town clerks.

The Bengal Medical College at Calcutta has recently celebrated its centenary. It started with fifty students and now has 754.

Professor P. P. Debono, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been appointed a nominated member of the Executive Council of Malta.

A National Medical Council on Birth Control has been formed in the United States to control and supervise medical policies of the American Birth Control League, and to initiate, encourage, and carry out appropriate scientific research in the medical aspects of contraception.

Letters, Notes, and Answers

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

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Authors desiring REPRINTS of their articles published in the *British Medical Journal* must communicate with the Financial Secretary and Business Manager, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, on receipt of proofs. Authors over-seas should indicate on MSS. if reprints are required, as proofs are not sent abroad.

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The address of the B.M.A. Scottish Office is 7, Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh (telegrams: *Associate, Edinburgh*; telephone: 24361 Edinburgh), and of the Office of the Irish Free State Medical Union (I.M.A. and B.M.A.), 18, Kildare Street, Dublin (telegrams: *Bacillus, Dublin*; telephone: 62550 Dublin).

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Case for Diagnosis and Treatment

Dr. H. L. SELWYN writes: I would be glad of the assistance of any of your readers in the treatment of an otherwise healthy young professional man. A few hours before any important social engagement he has anorexia, and very soon after he has taken however little food he has nausea and vomits, after which he feels better. He had similar attacks just before examinations. Usually he can take no food for the rest of the day. He has no worries and lives a quiet life. He has had bromides, but with little result.

"Windscreen Headache"

Dr. R. CONDON (Birmingham) writes: I have had continuous headache and eyestrain for the last two weeks due to the sloping windscreen of a modern motor car. Does any reader know of a solution to this problem, perhaps a visor or some other device?

Frequency of Micturition after Radium

"B." would like to know the best treatment for a constant desire to micturate after radium treatment for endocervical carcinoma. The desire occurs every two or three hours during the night, when each time only a few ounces of urine are passed, and not so often during the day. This has now been going on for a couple of months.

Income Tax

Subscriptions to Medical Societies

"W. W." is in practice as a consultant, and has usually claimed a deduction of about £20 per annum "under the head of advertising" for subscriptions to medical societies and journals and expenses of attending meetings, reading papers, etc. The inspector of taxes objects on the ground that such expenses are not "necessarily" incurred.

** If, as we gather, "W. W." is assessed for consulting work under Schedule D there is no doubt on the point—the test of necessity is inapplicable and the expenses are allowable. If he is assessed under Schedule E for the emoluments of an appointment then it is essential that they should be "necessarily" incurred, and they are usually not strictly allowable unless it is a condition of the employment that he shall be a member of the societies in question and do such work as reading papers, etc., at the meetings.

Supplementary Appointment

"M.B., D.P.H." has held the post of school medical officer, the salary being paid by the education committee. As from January 1st, 1935, he was appointed additionally as senior assistant M.O.H. for child welfare—dealing as such with pre-school children—the salary of £100 being paid by the health committee of the same council. Tax is claimed as