

where they acquire a sound knowledge of physiology, anatomy, hygiene, and the principles and practice of massage and medical gymnastics, in addition to receiving practical instruction in physical subjects. Part of the training includes experience in the London and provincial hospitals, as well as in the college clinics, under medical supervision, so that the teachers are qualified to deal with the physically defective as well as with the normal child, especially as they hold either the diploma of the University of London in physical education or the diploma of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

It is of paramount importance, when the Government is considering the extension of school medical and dental clinics and the opening of orthopaedic centres, that there should be still closer co-ordination of ideas between the members of the medical profession and of our own, by which we may profit from the guidance of the doctors and the latter realize that they have as assistants and collaborators fully trained physical educationists rather than mere expert gymnasts. We fully appreciate the support we have received in the past from the British Medical Association, and, in a desire to acquaint the public more fully with facts as to the qualifications of teachers of physical education, appeal for your assistance in spreading such information, which is of practical value to all concerned with public health.—I am, etc.,

BRONWEN LLOYD-WILLIAMS,
Member of the Ling Association of
Teachers of Swedish Gymnastics.

London, N.W.6, Dec. 7th.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship

An examination for a Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship of the annual value of £300, and tenable for two years, will be held at the University Museum, commencing on February 16th, 1937, at 10 a.m.

Candidates must have passed all the examinations required by the University for the B.A. and B.M. degrees. They must not have exceeded four years from the time of passing the last examination required for the B.M. The successful candidate must before election declare that he intends to devote himself during his tenure of the Fellowship to the study of medical science, and to travel abroad with a view to that study. The Fellowship will be vacated *ipso facto* by a Fellow who spends more than twelve months in the whole within the United Kingdom. The examination will occupy four days. Papers will be set in physiology, pathology, and preventive medicine, and a subject will be proposed for an essay; there will also be a practical examination in pathology. Any candidate desiring to offer in addition a special branch of either medicine or surgery must send notice of this to the Regius Professor of Medicine by February 11th. Intending candidates should send their names, addresses, qualifications, etc., to the Regius Professor of Medicine, University Museum, by February 11th.

TRUSTEES FOR THE NUFFIELD GIFT

It is announced that the following will act as trustees under the trust set up by Lord Nuffield to administer his gift of £2,000,000 for medical research: Mr. W. M. Goodenough, Chairman (appointed by Lord Nuffield); the Vice-Chancellor of the University; Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Professor Johnston, and Mr. R. W. Thornton (appointed by Lord Nuffield); the Registrar of the University (appointed by the Hebdomadal Council); Dr. Edward Mellanby (appointed by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine); Mr. Andrew Walsh and Major R. C. Rowell (appointed by the Radcliffe Infirmary); and Mr. A. H. Wood (appointed by the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Appointment

Sir Cooper Perry, M.D., has been appointed Governor of the Royal Holloway College.

Studentship

Applications are invited for the Geoffrey E. Duveen Travelling Studentship, of the value of £450, for research in any aspect of oto-rhino-laryngology. The studentship is normally tenable in the first instance for one year, part of which shall

be spent in study abroad, in accordance with a scheme to be approved by the Studentship Board, but it may be extended for six months or for one or two years, and during the extended period the student may be allowed to undertake research at the Royal Ear Hospital, or some other laboratory approved for the purpose. Full particulars can be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London, W.C.1, and prescribed forms of application must reach him not later than December 31st.

The Paul Philip Reitlinger Prize, offered this year for the best essay embodying the result of some research work on a medical subject carried out by the candidate, has been awarded to Roderic Alfred Gregory, M.Sc. (biochemistry), a student of University College, for his essay on "The Problem of the Cyclitols." The prize, of the value of £30, was founded with funds given to the University by Mr. Albert Reitlinger in memory of his son, a student of Middlesex Hospital Medical School, who died on December 3rd, 1911.

The Late Principal

At a meeting of the Court on December 2nd the chairman (Lord Macmillan) presiding, the following Resolution was passed, the Court standing in silence: "That the Court have learnt with the deepest regret of the death of Sir Edwin Deller. As a body they wish to record their high appreciation of his valuable and devoted services to the University; they remember with gratitude the conspicuous administrative ability which he displayed in the affairs of the University, and the great assistance which he rendered to the Court during the reconstitution of the University and the planning of its new home in Bloomsbury, and as individuals they desire to express their sincere sympathy with Lady Deller and her son in their bereavement."

At an emergency extraordinary meeting of the Senate held on December 7th, with the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. H. L. Eason, M.D., M.S., in the chair, the following resolution was adopted: "That the Senate desire, both as a body and as individuals, to set on record their sense of the incalculable loss that the University has sustained in the death of Sir Edwin Deller, and to express their profound gratitude for the devoted and single-hearted service he rendered to it. Mourning a great administrator, a wise counsellor, and a beloved friend, they offer their deepest sympathy to his family in their tragic bereavement."

SMALL-POX AT OLDHAM

We learn from the Ministry of Health that during the past few days four cases of small-pox (variola major) have occurred at Oldham. The first was that of an unvaccinated married woman who worked in the cardroom of a cotton mill in Chadderton. The other three cases are those of the woman's husband, who was vaccinated in 1916, her son, aged 15, who had never been vaccinated, and an unvaccinated woman who had been in contact with the original case. All these patients have been removed to hospital. The diagnosis of small-pox in the first patient was not established sufficiently early to ensure the successful vaccination of contacts, of whom there were at least ninety-eight in the woman's place of work and twelve at her home. The medical practitioners and public vaccinators in the districts concerned have all been notified of this outbreak, and arrangements have been made to keep all the known contacts under daily supervision until the period of danger has passed. The original case has not been traced to any human source of infection, and it appears not improbable that the infection was conveyed in the raw cotton which this patient handled. Cotton as a vehicle of infection of small-pox has frequently been suspected in the past, and in 1913 cases of this disease were reported in Oldham which were probably caused by infection from cotton.

A. Zabin (*Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, May 2nd, p. 1588), who states that diphtheria coexistent with scarlet fever occurs in about one in every 10,000 cases, records an example in a boy aged 6. The history and appearances were typical of scarlet fever. The membrane on the throat was of the bright yellow colour of streptococcal membrane, and did not look like that of diphtheria. Cultures, however, were positive for diphtheria bacilli, which were found to be virulent. Rapid and uncomplicated recovery followed the intramuscular injection of 15,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin.

practice of the firm of which he was senior partner, he was a loyal supporter of the Camberwell Division of the British Medical Association, he was chairman of the Division from 1926 to 1927, had served for many years on the Metropolitan Branch Council, and on a national health insurance committee, besides being actively interested in the London Public Medical Service. He will be greatly missed in many different circles. He leaves a widow, two married daughters, and a son, who is a student at Guy's Hospital.

The death at the age of 40 of Dr. FREDERICK WILLIAM OLDERSHAW, medical officer of health for the borough of Weymouth, Dorset, has removed a most energetic public health reformer, whose native genius and capacity for strenuous work enabled him to achieve very much in but a few years. His medical student days were spent in the London Hospital, and he obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1924. He had won the Drapers' open science scholarship in the University of London. His interest in public health developed rapidly, and in 1928 he obtained the D.P.H. After serving as assistant school medical officer to the Nottinghamshire County Council he was appointed assistant medical officer of health for the borough of Swindon in February, 1928. In August of the following year he became medical officer of health for Colne. Two years later he was appointed medical officer of health to the borough of Weymouth, and in September, 1932, deputy medical officer for the port. During his tenure of office further progress was made in the extension of the suburban district of Westham, and the scheme for the re drainage of the borough was inaugurated. Housing conditions had always attracted Oldershaw's interest, and in this respect as well as others he succeeded in securing the adoption of needed reforms. He used his pen as well as his voice in educating the public. He joined the British Medical Association shortly after qualification, and held the commission of captain in the R.A.M.C. (S.R.). He leaves a widow and three children, for whom great sympathy is felt.

We announce with regret the death of Dr. GURTH EAGER, formerly of Hertford. Dr. Eager studied at King's College, taking the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1906, and acted as house-physician to the children's department of King's College Hospital. During the war he was a captain in the R.A.M.C. and medical officer to the Baghdad Hospital. He became medical officer and public vaccinator in Hertford, and anaesthetist and ophthalmic surgeon to the Hertfordshire County Hospital, while at the same time acting as medical officer in charge of the malaria clinic, East Hertfordshire. He was a member of the British Medical Association, and had been honorary secretary of the East Hertfordshire Division from 1923 to 1927.

Dr. THOMAS WAYCOTT CHAFF, who had practised in Higher Broughton, Manchester, for the past thirty years, died on November 26th. A Devonshire man, and student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he qualified as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1904, and before settling in general practice was house-physician and assistant house-surgeon to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading. At Broughton he became public vaccinator and public assistance medical officer. He had been for many years a member of the Old Manchester Golf Club, and was its captain two years ago.

We have received from the honorary secretary of the Bradford Division the following tribute to Dr. JAMES TYSON KITCHIN, of whom an obituary notice appeared on December 5th (p. 1172): A man of modest and retiring disposition, of the simplest tastes and habits, he was little known save to his intimate friends. He was entirely without personal ambition, though his skill and his love of work might easily have brought him high reputation. At the hospital he left an honoured name and memory and was regarded with great affection, especially by the

children who were his patients. His attention was given impartially to all, and he was courteous and considerate to the poorest. A lover of literature, he had read widely and kept what he called "My commonplace book"—daily jottings which revealed a mind of high order. He fulfilled Cardinal Newman's definition of the gentleman as one who never inflicted pain, and in his profession he was able to do more in that he ever sought to remove suffering. The city of Bradford has lost a valuable public servant and is the poorer for his death.

We announce with regret the death, at the age of 77, of Dr. RALPH GEORGE HEATHCOTE. Dr. Heathcote came of a well-known medical family, and after studying at Owens College, Manchester, he took the L.R.C.P.Ed., M.R.C.S.Eng., and the L.S.A. in 1882, and went into practice with his father in Chatham Street, near the old Manchester Infirmary. He left Manchester to take up a practice in Morecambe later, but returned to West Didsbury in 1908, where he remained until his retirement some years ago. Dr. Heathcote had been a member of the British Medical Association for some twenty-six years.

Dr. WALTER SIDNEY HART died on November 10th at his home in Roundhay, Leeds, at the age of 59. He studied medicine at Leeds, graduating M.B., Ch.B. of the university in 1910, and spent the whole of his professional life in that city, except for a period of war service in Egypt and India. He had been anaesthetist to the General Infirmary at Leeds, and afterwards held the same position at the Women's and Children's Hospital. Dr. Hart joined the British Medical Association in 1912, and was also a member of the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society.

The death is announced at Amiens of Professor VICTOR PAUCHET, the Parisian surgeon, who had never completely recovered from the injuries received in a motor accident in 1934. He was born in Amiens in 1869 and he directed a surgical unit during the great war. He was attached to the Saint-Michel Hospital in Paris in the capacity of surgical specialist in gastroenterology. He should have presided this year at the annual meeting of the Association Française de Chirurgie.

We much regret to learn as we go to press of the death of Dr. C. COURTENAY LORD, a former colleague at the Headquarters of the British Medical Association, who was Assistant Medical Secretary from 1914 until his retirement at the end of 1930.

Medical News

The House of the British Medical Association, including the Library, will be closed for the Christmas holiday from 6 p.m. on Thursday, December 24th, to 9 a.m. on Monday, December 28th (Library 10 a.m.).

A dinner-meeting of the Hunterian Society will be held at Simpson's Restaurant, Cheapside, E.C., on Monday, December 14th, at 7.15 p.m., when there will be a discussion on "Frequency of Micturition in the Adult," to be opened by Mr. Alex. E. Roche and Dr. D. E. Denny-Brown.

A meeting of the United Services Section of the Royal Society of Medicine will be held on Monday, December 14th, at 4.30 p.m., when Major H. S. Blackmore will read a paper on "Air Raid Precautions, with Special Reference to their Medical Aspects."

The British Institute of Philosophy announces an address entitled "Culture, Philosophy, and Faith," to be given by Lord Eustace Percy on Tuesday, December 15th, at University College, Gower Street, W.C., at 8.15 p.m. Cards of admission may be obtained from the Director of Studies at University Hall, 14, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

The fourteenth Voyage Médical International on the Riviera will take place from December 26th to January 2nd, under the presidency of Professor Laignel-Lavastine of the Paris Faculty of Medicine. All medical men and their families are invited to join at the inclusive price of 1,000 francs and a reduction of 50 per cent. on the French railways. Full information may be had from the Federation of the Health Resorts of France, Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

It has now been definitely decided to hold the fourth International Paediatric Congress (which was to have taken place this year) on September 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1937, in Rome, concurrently with the meeting of the International Society for the Protection of Infancy. The programme arranged for the 1936 congress will be adhered to, but an extra day, September 30th, will provide additional time for communications on the subjects to be discussed. Members desirous of taking part in these discussions must send a précis of their proposed communications to the secretary of the British committee, Dr. Leonard Findlay, 14, Wimpole Street, W.1, before May 30th, 1937, so that they may be forwarded to the Italian committee, with which the ultimate decision rests.

The Society of Medical Hydrology and Climatology of Belgium will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its foundation on December 12th, under the presidency of Dr. Terwagne.

The fifteenth annual dinner and dance of the British Serbian Units Branch of the British Legion was held at Lysbeth Hall, Soho Square, W., on December 5th, with Dr. C. P. Cooke-Taylor, the president, in the chair. The large attendance was a testimony to the continuing good will between England and Yugoslavia. The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. O'Donoghue, chairman of the British Serbian Branch of the British Legion, and seconded by Mrs. Fetherston-Godley. His Excellency M. Grouitch, the Yugoslav Minister, in replying, paid tribute to the way in which the British medical services had helped Yugoslavia in the late war. The toast of "The Branch and its President" was proposed by Admiral Sir Henry Bruce, president of the metropolitan area of the British Legion. Dr. Cooke-Taylor, in replying, said how much he had been impressed by the hospitality and kindness he had received when visiting Yugoslavia. Miss Marx, the honorary secretary and treasurer, was presented with a wrist watch made of white gold as a token of gratitude for the wonderful work she had done for the branch. Among those present were Mme Gouritch, General M. Christitch, Dr. Radovanovitch, Colonel A. E. Kidd, who was in command of No. 33 Stationary Hospital, Mr. Edmund Jones, F.R.C.S., in command of the Wimborne Unit of the Serbian Relief Fund, and Colonel P. H. Mitchiner, F.R.C.S.

The Ilford Medical Society held a highly successful dinner and dance at the Piccadilly Hotel, London, on November 26th, with Dr. Wilfred Steen in the chair in the unavoidable absence of the president, Dr. W. Thomson Brown. The guests of the society were the Mayor of Ilford, Sir George and Lady Hamilton, Councillor Arthur and Mrs. Green, and Mr. and Mrs. Boorman. The attendance was a record one for the society.

A very successful annual dinner and ball was held by the London Jewish Hospital Medical Society on Sunday last, when Mr. Arnold Sorsby, M.D., F.R.C.S., presided over a gathering of nearly four hundred members and their guests. The health of the guest of honour, Lord Snell, chairman of the London County Council, was proposed by the Marquess of Reading, president of the London Jewish Hospital. Dr. E. Miller was responsible for the toast of "The Guests," for whom Sir John Herbert Parsons, F.R.S., responded. Mr. Coleman Smith proposed the toast of "The London Jewish Hospital," to which Mr. J. Cofman-Nicoresiti responded. An announcement was made by Mr. Maurice Sorsby, M.D., F.R.C.S., that Mr. Smith had given £5,000 to the hospital. Mr. L. H. Savin, M.D., F.R.C.S., proposed the

toast of "The Society and its President," to which Mr. Arnold Sorsby responded. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Brincker, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Wiley, Dr. and Mrs. A. Randle, Dr. A. D. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Zevada, and members of the Council of Management.

On December 3rd the Right Hon. George Lansbury, M.P., presented certificates and prizes to the successful students in the course of studies laid down by the Institute of British Surgical Technicians. The principal, Mr. F. J. Harlow, Ph.D., B.Sc., said it was the first time that a systematic training had been undertaken by the members of the surgical industry and that the certificates were presented by the Chelsea Polytechnic in conjunction with the Institute. Mr. Lansbury said the fact that the young people in the industry had undertaken systematic study of anatomy and other sciences which were at the base of their work was a very hopeful sign, and he hoped that in the years to come one would not see patients fitted to appliances but appliances fitted to patients.

On December 3rd the foundation stone was laid of the new building of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, on the site of the old Charité Hospital.

The July-September issue of the epidemiological report of the Health Section of the League of Nations contains the conclusion of the article on typhus and other exanthematic rickettsia infections by Drs. Yves Biraud and S. Deutschman, which appeared in the January-March issue.

An anonymous gift of £14,000 has been received through Sir George Tilley towards the fund for rebuilding Westminster Hospital Medical School.

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.**

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the *British Medical Journal* alone, unless the contrary be stated. Correspondents who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names, not necessarily for publication.

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.

All communications with reference to ADVERTISEMENTS, as well as orders for copies of the *Journal*, should be addressed to the Financial Secretary and Business Manager.

The TELEPHONE NUMBER of the British Medical Association and the *British Medical Journal* is EUSTON 2111.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Vasospasm after Charcoal Treatment

Mr. A. F. COWAN (Lincoln) writes: I recently gave a man aged about 50, who had been suffering from an intractable septic condition, an intravenous injection in the arm of 5 c.cm. of a fine 2 per cent. suspension of animal carbon in distilled water. Several minutes after the injection the whole forearm and hand became entirely anaemic. This gradually improved, leaving the thumb, thenar region, and a patch on the dorsum of the hand "dead." There was a very considerable amount of pain in the forearm and hand. I take it that this was due to a vaso-constrictor action—chiefly of the radial and posterior interosseous distribution. Now, two weeks later, after treatment with heat, infra-red rays, and ultra-violet light, the pain is disappearing, but there is a small patch of superficial gangrene