

## Local News

### SCOTLAND

#### University of Glasgow

At the commemoration day graduation ceremony of the University of Glasgow on June 22 the Principal, Sir Hector Hetherington, conferred honorary degrees upon sixteen recipients, of whom one, Professor Matthew John Stewart, is a member of the medical profession. Professor Stewart graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Glasgow in 1907, and is professor of pathology in the University of Leeds and pathologist to Leeds General Infirmary. He is a member of the Medical Research Council and has published various studies on pathological subjects, including gastric ulcer, the cellular reactions induced by cholesterol deposits, and sacro-coccygeal chordoma.

#### Royal (Dick) Veterinary College

At the annual prize-giving of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, on June 27, Lord Rosebery, who presented the prizes, said that veterinary science was doing an enormous amount of work to ameliorate the condition of animals in this country and to help their owners. He announced that the Totalisator Board, which distributed a certain amount of money for purposes apart from racing, had given £1,000 towards this College, and the Board had also given £1,000 towards research work in connexion with grass sickness in horses. The chairman, Sir Thomas Hudson Beare, in a short review of the work of the College during the session, referred to the death of Dr. Charnock Bradley, the late principal, who had guided its destinies for over a quarter of a century. His final illness had been largely due to overstrain and overwork, and the governors had decided that the new principal when appointed should be freed from teaching work. He hoped within about a week to be able to announce the new principal and the new professor of anatomy.

#### St. Andrews University

At the graduation ceremony on June 30 of the University of St. Andrews the Vice-Chancellor, Sir James C. Irvine, conferred the degree of LL.D. upon five recipients, including one member of the medical profession, Professor E. D. Adrian, F.R.S., of the Chair of Physiology in the University of Cambridge. Professor Blyth Webster, in presenting Professor Adrian for the degree, said that he was a graduate of Cambridge, Oxford, Harvard, and McGill, and had done valuable work on the physiology of nerve and the integrative action of the nervous system. By experimental work of unusual delicacy he had brought the complexities of this subject within the range of analysis, for which, in 1932, he had been awarded jointly with Sir Charles Sherrington the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine. Since the foundation of the Nobel Prize in 1901, out of more than eighty awards about a quarter had gone to scientific men in Britain, and it was a rarer honour that both awards in the same field should have fallen to this country in one year.

At the same ceremony Professor Gordon Campbell was installed in the Chair of Dental Surgery, being the first professor of dental surgery in Scotland. The Vice-Chancellor said that the foundation of this chair was the culmination of long years of patient effort, and thanks to the generosity of some public citizens in Dundee and to the enthusiasm of a group of able dental practitioners in that city the Dundee Dental Hospital had come into being, and had presented an opportunity for the University to join in the new movement which had resulted in the present satisfactory position. Special thanks were due to

Mr. William Boyd, whose liberal endowment had enabled them to found this chair. Twelve diplomas in Dental Surgery and two in Public Dentistry were afterwards conferred by the Vice-Chancellor, the recipients being the first University graduates in this department in Scotland. The number who received the degrees of M.B., Ch.B. was forty-six, while two received the M.D.

### ENGLAND AND WALES

#### The Minister of Health at Sheffield

Dr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, visited Sheffield last week to open the Firth Park Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the Coisley Hill Sewage Works, which have been provided by the corporation. At the opening of the new sewage works he said that the ideal of sewage engineers meant that the rivers of the country should receive only what was right to flow down them to the sea. We were recovering, though slowly, to-day from one of the worst features of the industrial revolution—namely, the throwing into our rivers of untreated waste products of all kinds. Purification of sewage, by helping to clean our rivers, was part of a bigger thing—that of preserving the countryside, of being a good neighbour, of preserving health, and of doing what was right. If everybody showed the same care and was as up to date as the Corporation of Sheffield and its ally, the Chesterfield Rural District Council, much more would be done to make our rivers clean. Nothing could be more beautiful than a beautiful river, and nothing could be more loathsome than a river which was foul, polluted, and dead. At the opening of the maternity and child welfare clinic Dr. Elliot referred to the decline in the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 136 in 1885 to 58 in 1937, and to the recent decline in the maternal mortality rate. The problem of maternal mortality still required, however, to be attacked in every possible way, and much was to be expected from the recent Midwives Act and from the steps which his Department had taken following the publication last year of a report on a series of intensive investigations by medical officers of the Ministry. Team work was the keynote of the attack. The Firth Park Clinic marked in Sheffield the beginning of a scheme of decentralization, and he commended this example to other local authorities. Clinics should be established in the outlying parts of big towns, so that the entire population could be served. It was vital that when health services had been provided the people should be told of their existence, and he congratulated the Sheffield Corporation on the efficient manner in which it had joined in the recent public health campaign and had told the people of Sheffield in no uncertain manner what it was doing for them.

#### After-care Work of the Merseyside Hospitals Council

The headquarters in Lord Street, Liverpool, of the Merseyside Hospitals Council is the centre of a department concerned solely with the transfer of patients from hospitals to convalescent homes, and with the allied aspects of after-care. There is an all-too-prevalent impression that the work of the Council begins and ends with the penny-in-the-pound scheme. That is a vital part of its work and is the foundation of, and largely the justification of, its existence. But it is not the whole story. The Council has a variety of co-ordinated activities, and this after-care department is one of them. Established eleven years ago, it is a closely knit piece of organization, doing its own specific work as an integral part of the entire activities of the local group of thirty hospitals. After-care has a much wider application than convalescent home treatment, and it is through the work of the department's visitors to the homes of the patients—skilled and sympathetic full-time social service workers—that the full

possibilities of after-care are realized. These home visitors, many of whom have made a close study of social science, divide much of their time between the hospitals and the homes of the patients. Their services are in constant demand, and the information they gather becomes the basis of action by the department in the way of arranging for convalescent home accommodation, or in some other way supplying the urgent needs of those who have just passed through hospital wards and are fit subjects for some form of after-care. In this work of mercy medical men, hospital matrons, sisters, and nurses co-operate with the department's visitors.

#### Health Congress at Portsmouth

Nearly fifty papers and addresses will be read and discussed during the week of the Health Congress, which opens at Portsmouth on Monday next. In the section of architecture, town planning, and engineering, over which Sir Raymond Unwin presides, town planning and the safeguarding of public water supplies will be discussed. Air raid precautions will be dealt with in the conference of representatives of local authorities, and in connexion with this discussion a mimic air raid has been arranged for Wednesday evening, July 13, in which the full A.R.P. organization of the city will be seen in action. Among other subjects to be discussed are rheumatism, introduced by Lord Horder, the future of the general hospital, the Food and Drugs Bill, defects found in school entrants, meat inspection, and health propaganda among natives in the Tropics. During the week a Health Exhibition is being held in the Connaught Drill Hall. As recorded in the *Journal* of June 25 (p. 1373), the Duchess of Gloucester opened an exhibition at the Imperial Institute a short time ago of more than 200 photographs illustrating progress and activity in Kenya. A supplementary series of photographs deals with some aspects of the work of the Medical Department in Kenya, with special reference to the part played by Africans. These photographs will be on view in Portsmouth next week at the Health Exhibition of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

#### Welsh National Institute of Radiotherapy

The chairman of the Welsh Board of Health on June 23 convened a conference, which was attended by representatives of county councils, county boroughs, and boroughs in South Wales, and of the Welsh School of Medicine and the large hospitals, to discuss a proposal to establish a Welsh National Institute of Radiotherapy to serve the whole of South Wales. The proposal is stated to have the approval of the National Radium Commission. During the discussion on the scheme Sir Ewen Maclean mentioned that the Miners' Welfare Fund of South Wales had donated £5,000 towards the project, and the Cardiff Royal Infirmary had announced its readiness to give £15,000 from its Centenary Fund Appeal.

#### Conditions of Nursing Service

The Interdepartmental Committee on Nursing Services which, with Lord Athlone as its chairman, is investigating conditions of service in the nursing profession, is issuing a questionnaire to all hospitals. The object of this is to obtain statistics for the country as a whole on such matters as the hours nurses have to work, the salaries they receive, and the length of their annual holidays. This is the most comprehensive survey of the kind ever undertaken in this country; the committee, which has been receiving evidence from various bodies and associations since last January, has found that its consideration of several important problems has been seriously handicapped by the lack of any general statistics. Other matters dealt with in the questionnaire are the numbers of nurses of the various grades employed by each hospital, the arrangements in operation for the training of probationers, and the reasons which cause so many probationers to leave the nursing profession during their first years in the service.

## Correspondence

### Uterine Rupture following Caesarean Section

SIR.—The paper on "Uterine Rupture following Caesarean Section" by Mr. C. E. B. Rickards (*Journal*, June 25, p. 1359) is timely and instructive. For better or for worse, Caesarean sections are being performed more frequently each year, and this late complication of the operation consequently becomes a more and more common emergency of obstetric practice.

Mr. Rickards quotes Eardley Holland as saying that 4 per cent. of Caesarean section scars rupture during a subsequent pregnancy or labour, and this figure is now also quoted in various textbooks of obstetrics. The statement is taken from Holland's analysis of the after-results of 1,605 cases of Caesarean section, published in 1921 (*J. Obstet. Gynaec. Brit. Emp.*, 28, 488); but, as so often happens, the sentence taken from its context is misleading and has caused many people to underestimate the frequency of this accident.

The following is an abbreviated table taken from the article in question:

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Delivery by natural passages ..... | 78 cases |
| Repeated Caesarean section .....   | 352 "    |
| Rupture of the scar .....          | 18 "     |

It will be seen that out of the 448 cases listed there were eighteen ruptures, which is the origin of the "4 per cent." so often quoted. But a little consideration will show that this figure is easily misinterpreted. The majority of women in this group were subjected to a repetition of the Caesarean section (presumably before the onset of labour) and were therefore deprived of the best opportunity of rupturing their scars. On the other hand, it would be equally fallacious to say that eighteen women ruptured their scars out of the seventy-eight who were delivered by the natural passages, for many of the ruptures may have occurred *before* labour, and the number would therefore be artificially loaded by cases which should, in a sense, belong more rightly to the "repeated Caesarean section" group.

In short, although 4 per cent. represents the proportion of women who did in fact suffer from rupture of the uterus, this figure does not represent the percentage of women who would rupture the uterus were their pregnancy allowed to go to term and to end in natural labour: the actual number of ruptures can be counted, but it is impossible to find a denominator by which the real frequency of the accident may be estimated. There is little doubt that the figure of 4 per cent. seriously underestimates the average risk which a woman runs of rupturing her uterus during subsequent pregnancy and labour after a classical Caesarean section.—I am, etc.,

CHASSAR MOIR.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology,  
University of Oxford, July 4.

### When to Start Sulphonamide Treatment in Gonorrhoea

SIR.—The published results of sulphonamide treatment justify a hope that in this group of remedies may eventually be found the "606" of gonorrhoea, but it seems possible that at first their misuse may lead to an increase in its incidence. As everyone with experience of this form of treatment knows, in a large number of cases of acute gonorrhoea it causes a rapid cessation of discharge, which leads the patient to believe that he has been cured.

cases; Wolhynia 7 cases; Bialystok 6 cases; Warsaw 5 cases, 1 death; Lwow 4 cases; Stanislawow 4 cases, 2 deaths. In Yugoslavia during the same week there were 39 cases of typhus with 2 deaths. In the U.S.A. during the week ended May 28, 26 cases were reported: Georgia 15, Alabama 3, Florida 3, Texas 2, Louisiana 1, North Carolina 1, Tennessee 1.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Biology "B" will shortly proceed to appoint a University Lecturer in Anatomy, and also a University Lecturer in Physiology if a suitable candidate applies. The person appointed to the latter post will be expected to take part in teaching and research in mammalian physiology, and should possess a medical qualification. Further particulars of both appointments may be obtained from the secretary of the Appointments Committee, Dr. F. J. W. Roughton, Department of Physiology, Cambridge, to whom applications should be sent by July 25.

The Board of Management of the Frank Edward Elmore Fund will shortly proceed to the award of a studentship for medical research. It is open to male graduates of any university in any country who were born at any place within the British Empire other than Scotland. The student appointed will work in the Department of Medicine of the University of Cambridge under the direction of the Regius Professor of Physic; commencing salary £300 a year; appointment for two years in the first instance. Further information may be had from the Regius Professor, to whom applications, together with three testimonials, a statement of previous appointments, and copies of published papers, should be sent by August 1.

The Benn W. Levy research studentship in biochemistry has become vacant. Applications for its tenure should be addressed to the Professor of Biochemistry, Sir F. G. Hopkins, at the School of Biochemistry, before July 16.

At a Congregation held on June 21 the degrees of M.B., B.Chir. were conferred on H. J. Wallace.

### UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

At a Congregation held on July 2 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Robert Hutchison, President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Bt., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Sir Edward Mellanby, F.R.S., Secretary to the Medical Research Council; also on Viscount Nuffield, Sir Bertram Ford, and Mr. Harry Vincent.

The following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—J. F. Shrewsbury (*ex officio*), J. H. Ebbs.  
M.B., Ch.B.—\*W. G. Mills, †A. G. Arnold, †Katharine M. Banks, †J. D. C. Gowans, †D. R. Humphreys, †P. Parry, †A. B. Watson, J. O'D. Alexander, C. S. Ashwell, L. W. Blundell, A. E. Chaplin, Dorothy M. Cooper, T. W. B. Cull, †J. E. B. Elliott, J. B. Farquhar, R. E. Gibbins, Rita Gleiberman, H. W. Hickman, J. H. Hicks, D. B. Jagger, P. H. Kendall, Dorothy E. Markham, A. T. Marshall, T. J. Montgomerie, J. F. Newman, G. R. News, Catherine M. Osler, Marian L. Owen, A. M. Wadsworth, J. F. Wilkinson, Winifred Wynne.

\* First-class honours † Second-class honours ‡ Distinction in medicine and surgery. † Distinction in medicine. ¶ Distinction in midwifery and diseases of women.

The following scholarships, medals, and prizes have been awarded:

A. E. Hills Postgraduate Scholarship in Medicine, C. Parsons. Queen's Scholarship (third year), M. C. Binnie; (fourth year), J. C. White; (fifth year), P. H. Davison; (final year), W. G. Mills. Ingleby Scholarship, A. B. Watson. Arthur Foxwell Memorial Medal, Sampson Gamgee Memorial Medal, and Russell Memorial Prize, W. G. Mills. Priestley Smith Prize in Ophthalmology, P. Parry. Leith-Neumann Prizes in Pathology (fourth year), Medical, J. C. White; Dental, I. H. Jones. Peter Thompson Prize in Anatomy (third year), M. C. Binnie and Evelyn M. Roe (equally divided). John Barritt Melson Gold Medal in Physiology (third year), M. C. Binnie.

### UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—A. Dodd, Jannett C. Hay, C. H. Stewart-Hess.  
M.B., Ch.B.—\*D. A. Hunt, †E. L. Salingar. Part III: H. G. A. Almond, H. Alstead, H. Angelman, C. T. Baynes, Patricia M. Bennett-Jones, A. L. Black, D. W. Bracey, H. Braslavsky,

B. H. Brindle, B. Carruthers, J. W. Crowther, H. Dakin, R. B. Davies, J. Donnelly, D. W. Forgan, Mary W. Gaskell, †K. B. Gibson, J. Griffith, Anne F. M. Heaney, D. R. Holden, R. S. Holgate, E. P. Houghton, G. O. Hughes, Brenda M. Jones, P. Jones, R. J. Keating, J. C. Kee, J. C. Kitchin, E. Leather, J. Mills, J. Moroney, A. Nachmanovitz, J. H. Newmark, P. J. O'Flynn, E. N. Owen, R. A. C. Owen, Geraldine M. H. Paul, B. I. Phillips, Hilda C. Podmore, J. G. Pritchard, W. Pritchard, E. B. Riding, D. J. Roberts, R. H. Roberts, G. M. S. Ryan, G. Sanderson, Joyce M. Scholefield, V. K. Summers, R. J. D. Temple, †Lucy H. E. Walker, R. Watson, J. H. D. Wetherell, R. H. White-Jones, A. H. Williams, C. J. Williams, Gwendoline Williams, I. P. Williams, Joan S. Wood, E. G. Wright, G. Wynne-Griffith, M. Wynroe. Part II: C. D. Alcantara, G. E. Badman, †Frances E. Brierton, R. F. Browne, J. Collins, E. H. L. Cook, E. T. Downham, Margaret Edge, †T. S. Eimerl, R. M. Evans, H. B. Forrest, †D. M. I. Freeman, Thelma R. Gaunt, C. M. Gregory, G. C. Griffiths, H. Hall, †J. Harders, F. Hedley, Bessie Howarth, †H. Ingham, C. T. Jenkins, W. Kulke, †A. L. Latner, P. C. Lawson, Pearl Lyons, †Anne E. McCandless, D. H. MacCormack, Sylvia Makin, Eileen E. V. Martin, E. F. Mason, R. J. Miller, G. W. H. Millington, †J. D. Muir, T. Murtock, A. G. O'Malley, Margaret E. Parry-Edwards, R. Paul, Eleanor M. Pearson, L. G. Poole, A. G. Porterfield, T. Price, D. Pryor-Jones, V. A. Rogers, C. Rowlands, C. R. Sluming, W. O. Spence, Lucy M. Sutcliffe, Catherine S. Thomas, Megan E. Thomas, J. N. Threlfall, Olivia S. Turner, Gertrude O. W. Watson, J. A. Wethered, K. M. Willis, Emilie M. Winter. Passed in Separate Subjects: J. S. Hindley, G. O. Thomas, and Joan P. Thomson (Public Health), R. J. Parry and Kathleen M. Pugh-Jones (Forensic Medicine). Part I: I. Ansell, S. C. Barnes, H. N. C. Bleasdale, D. J. Browne, Helen M. Carmichael, J. L. Chisnall, E. A. Cookson, N. A. G. Covell, G. H. Daglish, Grace T. Dawson, L. Fletcher, W. E. Gill, J. G. Gow, H. G. Griffin, E. L. Hamm, J. B. Hanneb, R. Hermon, †J. R. Hughes, W. J. Hughes, Jean G. Huntley, C. Ibbotson, †C. N. Iland, I. Levinson, M. G. McColl, J. H. H. MacRae, A. K. Mitting, J. G. Mott, G. V. Osborne, †W. H. Patridge, R. Paul, Lettice M. Robertson, Kate E. Rymer, T. A. Sale, †C. C. Slack, R. A. Smith, F. L. Thomas, E. E. Vaughan, G. R. Wadsworth, Mair Williams, †E. H. Winterbottom. Passed in Separate Subjects: Catherine W. L. Harries, S. B. Nelles, and C. W. R. Roseby (Pharmacology and General Therapeutics).

D.P.H.—Part I: E. W. Evans. Part II: A. B. Concanon, L. R. L. Edwards, †A. J. Gill, A. L. Smallwood, Margaret C. Winter.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.—P. B. Pillay, M. H. Shah.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL HYGIENE.—F. Jacusiel, K. Jilani, J. L. Lanceley, J. R. Robertson.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.—Part A: B. O. Jarrette. Part B: G. E. Church, B. O. Jarrette, N. A. Lawler, F. Pygott.

<sup>1</sup> Second-class honours. <sup>2</sup> Distinction in Surgery. <sup>3</sup> Distinction in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. <sup>4</sup> Distinction in Public Health. <sup>5</sup> Distinction in Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. <sup>6</sup> Distinction in Pharmacology and General Therapeutics. <sup>7</sup> With distinction.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Dr. Rupert Sykes has been appointed warden of Lister House, and Dr. S. T. Cowan lecturer in bacteriology.

The Sheridan Delépine Fellowship in Preventive Medicine has been awarded to H. L. Settle, M.B., Ch.B.

### UNIVERSITY OF WALES

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners at the examination indicated:

D.P.H.—Part I: Jennet Evans, S. H. Graham, Anne E. M. Herbert, E. W. Kinsey, Mary M. M. Llewellyn.

### UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

At a graduation ceremony held on July 1 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—\*R. MacI. Millen, \*J. P. J. Paton.

M.B., Ch.B.—C. A. Kilpatrick, Jean D. McMillan.

\* With commendation.

### UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

At the graduation ceremony on June 30, presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Edgar Douglas Adrian, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Trinity College.

### SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—M. Becker, P. H. Davies, R. E. D. Ellis, R. P. Parkinson, T. G. Vilgoen.

MEDICINE.—J. Brewis, I. J. Mathias, O. Rochlin.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—I. J. Mathias, O. Rochlin.

MIDWIFERY.—E. M. E. Decottignies, R. E. D. Ellis, H. Francis, N. A. Jevons, D. Macpherson, J. R. Rose, R. Rowlandson, H. Woolwich.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to O. Rochlin.

## The Services

### EFFICIENCY DECORATION

The King has conferred the Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army upon Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Kyle and Majors D. C. Maclachlan, J. W. Wayte, R. G. Addenbrooke, and G. W. Wigg, R.A.M.C. (T.A.).

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Major HERBERT STUART BLACKMORE, O.B.E., R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at East Sheen on June 25, aged 51. He was born on July 2, 1886, was educated at University College, London, and took the L.D.S., R.C.S., in 1910, the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1911, and the D.P.H. of the Royal Colleges in 1913. Entering the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on July 28, 1911, he became major on July 28, 1923, and retired on July 28, 1931. He served in the war of 1914-18 in Iraq and Afghanistan, and on the North-West Frontier of India, receiving the O.B.E. for his services. After the war he served for seven years in the Chemical Defence Research Department, Porton, and afterwards in the Air Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office, to which he was appointed in March, 1936. He also served in 1936-7 on the British Medical Association's Committee for the Recruitment of Medical Practitioners in Time of War.

## Medical News

On the occasion of the forthcoming visit of the King and Queen to France the Académie de Médecine has sent its greetings to the Royal Society of Medicine and the whole medical profession of the British Empire.

The next meeting of the Paddington Medical Society will be held at Paddington Town Hall on Tuesday, July 12, at 9 p.m., when there will be a discussion on "The Place of the Medical Practitioner in Air Raid Precautions Schemes," to be opened by Dr. N. W. Hammer, Dr. J. Nairn Dobbie, and Mr. E. W. Thorn Bannister.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Mental Hospitals Association will be held at the Guildhall on Tuesday, July 12, at 11 a.m. After the Lord Mayor of London has opened the proceedings the report of the Executive Committee will be presented and difficulties in connexion with the provisions of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1937, will be discussed at the request of the visiting committee of the Durham County Mental Hospital. Dr. Edward Larkin will then read a paper on insulin and cardiazol treatments of schizophrenia.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Paris from September 22 to 27 under the presidency of Professor Guillaumond. Further information can be obtained from the secretary, 28, Rue Serpente, Paris.

The report for 1937 of Papworth Village Settlement will be presented at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W., on Tuesday, July 12, at 3.15 p.m. The Marquess of Willingdon, chairman of Papworth, will preside, and a new Papworth film will be shown. Communications should be addressed to the Organizing Secretary, Papworth Village Settlement, 16, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

Dr. W. J. Vickers and Dr. Carol Sims (Inner Temple) and Dr. C. F. Brockington (Middle Temple) were called to the Bar on June 29.

The issue of the *Bulletin de l'Office International d'Hygiène Publique* for May contains articles on the epidemiology of poliomyelitis; supply of infecting material for malarial therapy in England and Wales; prophylaxis of tuberculosis in schools in England and Wales, France, and Germany; legislation concerning tuberculous teachers in Norway; and comparative rural and urban mortality in France in 1933.

Several cases of psittacosis have recently occurred at La Rochelle, so that the exhibition and sale of parrots have been prohibited there.

Immunization against diphtheria with anatoxin has been made compulsory in Hungary for all children aged from 2 to 6 years, and in France for all children in the second and third years of life.

The New York banker, Mr. W. Childs, has left the University of Yale ten million dollars for cancer research.

Dr. F. de Quervain, the well-known professor of surgery and director of the surgical clinic at Berne, will retire this year and be succeeded by Dr. Hermann Matti.

Thirty radio coast stations of the United States are provided with a doctor to give medical advice to passing ships.

## 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 Secretary, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, on receipt of proofs. Authors overseas should indicate on MSS. if reprints are required, as proofs are not sent abroad.

All communications with reference to ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager. Orders for copies of the *Journal* and communications with reference to subscriptions should be addressed to the Secretary, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

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The address of the B.M.A. Scottish Office is 7, Drumsheugh 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

"FAG" has a patient aged 77. He is of spare build and has been very active all his life. Twenty years ago he suddenly became alarmed at a constant worrying colic which appeared on sitting down but disappeared when walking. It disappeared as suddenly as it came. Twelve years ago this condition reappeared; palpation, auscultation, and a variety of x-ray examinations revealed nothing. The tongue is clean, but there is some anorexia. Except for some constipation—relieved by salines—there is no evidence of obstruction. Three weeks ago these symptoms recurred, and the same investigations have been undertaken with the same negative results. It should be added that the patient has been a martyr to many forms of rheumatism, fibrositis, etc. "Fag" asks for suggestions as to diagnosis and treatment.

### Recurrent Ulcers

Mr. C. A. MOORE (Bristol) writes: I should have no hesitation in offering to "Borderer" (*Journal*, July 2, p. 51) the suggestion that the mysterious ulcers he describes are artefacts. In two similar cases of my own each patient indignantly denied having tampered with her tissues, but in neither case was there any further ulceration after she discovered the game was up. "Borderer" may well earn the admiration, real but unexpressed, of his patient for being astute enough to make the correct diagnosis.