But if Reyn was a great scientist he was first of all the doctor of his patients and the friend of his friends. His optimism was legendary. His patients had entire trust in him, and he had a very real personal interest in each of them. His almost inspired delight in most cases successfully treated was sincere, and he was never jealous of his collaborators or colleagues. Outside his scientific work his chief interest was in mankind as such. He was immensely interested in human progress, in human life, and in European politics. He loved travel, but especially on the shores of his beloved Denmark, or in the great metropolis of humours, his own interests, and his loyalty created friends all over the world. Physicians in many countries have lost a great colleague and many of us a much beloved friend. In 1895 he married Elizabeth Finsen, sister of the late Professor Nils Finsen. They had no children. The latter part of Dr. Reyn's life was, tragically enough, marred by tuberculous disease. Though he suffered much he continued his work almost to the end in spite of ill-health. He retired from the post of director of the Finsen Institute in 1932, but remained on the Board, and was appointed president in 1933. He delivered an important address on the treatment of lupus vulgaris before the Tuberculosis Section of the British Medical Association at the Annual Meeting held at Portsmouth in 1929.

H. J. G.

Deep regret was expressed in Aberdeen medical circles and the community generally at the death, on April 26th, of Dr. George Mellis Duncan at his residence, 72, Rubislaw Drive North, after a short illness. He was in his sixty-second year. A native of Harle, Dr. Duncan was the elder son of the late Dr. James Duncan, an official in the Home Office. He was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and University, graduating M.B., C.M. in 1896 and taking the diploma in public health a year later. In 1898 he was appointed assistant in pathology to the late Professor Hamilton at Aberdeen University, and in 1921 he became clinical pathologist and bacteriologist at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary; he was also lecturer in bacteriology. Dr. Duncan played an important part as pathologist to the police. In association with Professor Shennan, he appeared in a great many cases, and was regarded as a sound pathologist and an excellent witness. A captain in the R.A.M.C. (T.F.) at the outbreak of war, he served in the 1st Scottish General Hospital from October, 1914, until demobilization in March, 1919. For many years Dr. Duncan was a member of the Aberdeen Medical-County Society. He was keenly interested in Freemasonry, and was Master of the St. Andrew Lodge. His hobbies included shooting, sketching and painting, and botany. Dr. Duncan leaves a widow. A colleague writes: The sudden death of Dr. George Mellis Duncan must have come as a great shock to the multitude of old students who have passed through his hands during the long period of thirty-seven years in which he taught in the medical schools of Aberdeen. He began as assistant to the late Professor D. J. Hamilton, from whom he derived that clarity of expression and lucidity of thought which made his teaching so much valued and appreciated. His relations with his students were of the friendliest kind, and he had the faculty of conveying to them in the simplest way the essentials of his subject, keeping always in mind the difficulties they were likely to meet with in practice. As he himself often said, he had little time or opportunity for relaxation. His obvious manner and his lovable personality won for him a large circle of friends far beyond the limits of the profession. No one coldly regarded popularity less than he, or was more at pains to guard against it. To his pupils on the hospital staff his culture, his keen judgment, and his common sense were invaluable. His laboratory quickly became the meeting place of all who had difficulties of policy or perplexities of diagnosis with which to contend. An omnivorous reader, an excellent speaker, and a good sportsman both with gun and golf club, he had a wide range of interests and numerous points of contact with others. If fault he had a poor personal ambition, for he was content to retain the loyal friend, the cultured citizen of the world. By his intimate friends he will be sorely missed: the Royal Infirmary will not be quite the same without his presence.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The report of the Principal on the work of the University during the year 1934-5 was issued last week. With reference to the New University Buildings, he said that the total amount of the grants now promised by local authorities towards the Bloomsbury scheme, including both money which can be used for the building in general and money dedicated to special purposes, is £700,500. In addition to this, the gifts promised by the Corporation of the City of London and the City Companies towards the cost of the Great Hall now reach a total of just over £174,000. Steady progress has been made with the buildings themselves since the Foundation Stone was laid by the King on June 26th, 1935, and any visitor in the neighbourhood of the University grounds can now see, rising above the boardings, the walls of the first block, which will contain the Senate House, administrative offices, and part of the lecture rooms. The next year should see this block in use and the conclusion of the first stage of the long journey on which we have set out.

Apart from the gifts in connection with the Bloomsbury scheme, the University and its Schools have again reason to thank many public and private benefactors for generous assistance. The London County Council has been pleased to make a block maintenance grant to the University of £129,000 in each of the academic years 1935-6. The L.C.C. also granted a hospital grant of £10,000 during the quinquennium towards the capital requirements of other schools than those connected with the development of the Bloomsbury site. The Treasury grant is being continued at its 1935-6 figure for 1936-7. For the first time since the last four years of the quinquennium will be considered by the University Grants Committee next year. The counties and the county boroughs adjoining London have continued their annual grants, and the Carnegie Corporation has undertaken to provide £2,500 a year for three years for the Institute of Education to aid in the development of the Institute's relations with students from the Dominions and Colonies. The Medical Schools have received some munificent subscriptions, such as from Mr. W. J. Courtauld, whose family has had such generous friends of the University, and who himself, only last year, presented £25,000 to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The Chirurgical-Pathological Society which now bears his name, has again come forward with a gift of £15,000 to complete the endowment. Mr. S. A. C. Bird has offered £7,500 to the Medical School for a Clinical Research Unit. St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College has received £5,000 from the trustees of the late Lord Leverhulme for purposes of research, and a bequest of £5,000 under the will of Mr. E. J. Currie, an old St. Bartholomew's man, for the foundation of an entrance scholarship, to be known as the Helen Cave Memorial Scholarship. In his report last year the Principal alluded to the arrangements made by the London County Council to associate one or more of its hospitals with the medical schools, in order to provide additional clinical experience for students. This scheme has been considerably extended during the year, and the Senate has expressed deep appreciation of the action of the Council. The facilities afforded do much to remove difficulties which have increased rapidly in recent years and which, but for the assistance of the Council, might have proved insuperable.

The list of changes at the hospital medical colleges and schools is a long one. At the British Post-Graduate Medical School appointments have been made to several of the College's fellowships. Professor F. R. Fraser has been appointed to the chair of medicine, Dr. James Young to the chair of obstetrics and gynaecology, Professor E. H. kettle to that of pathology, and Professor G. Grey Turner to that of surgery. The following have also been appointed as Readers: Dr. R. S. Atkin (medicine); Mr. Lambert Rogers (surgery); Dr. J. C. Moir (obstetrics and gynaecology); Dr. H. G. W. H. Smith (surgical chemistry); Dr. A. A. Miles (bacteriology); and Dr. John Gray (morbid anatomy). The appointments of Professors Fraser and Kent to the Post-Graduate Medical School created two vacancies at St. Bartholomew's, in the chairs of medicine and pathology. To the former Dr. L. J. Wirt's has been appointed, and to the latter Professor Geoffrey Hadfield. At
the same college a University chair of surgery has been instituted in consequence of the retirement at the end of the session of Professor G. E. Gask. An appointment will shortly be made.

At the London Hospital Professor William Bulloch has resigned from the Goldsmiths' Company's chair of bacteriology and has been succeeded by Dr. S. P. Bedson. A new chair of chemical pathology has also been instituted, to which Dr. J. R. Marrack has been appointed. At St. Mary's, owing to the death of Professor B. J. Collingwood, there is a vacancy, not yet filled, in the chair of obstetrics. At St. Thomas's Professor Le Gros Clark has been succeeded in the chair of anatomy by Dr. A. B. Appleton. At the London School of Medicine for Women Dame Louise McLlroy has resigned from the chair of obstetrics and gynaecology and Dr. Amy M. Fleming has been appointed to succeed her. At University College Hospital Medical School the title of the chair of obstetric medicine has been changed to that of obstetrics and gynaecology; the change is only one of title, and Professor F. J. Browne continues to hold the chair.

Professor Florey of Cambridge, in his address to the annual meeting of the University of London, mentioned that the introduction of antibiotics in America. The lectures are open to all medical students of the University of London.

Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.D., M.P., has been elected for the fourth time in succession to represent medical graduates of Convocation in the University of London in the House of Commons. Among his nominators were Sir Thomas Barlow, Lord Dawson of Penn, Mr. H. L. Eason, Dr. A. M. H. Gray, Professor W. Sampson Handley, Lord Horder of Ashford, Lord Mowbray and Stourton of Leeds, Professor Mitchell Stevens, Professor W. H. Maxwell Telling, and Sir William Wilcoxon.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
Dr. H. L. Sheehan, lecturer in pathology, has resigned his position as director of the Research Department in the Glasgow Maternity Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
At a meeting of the University Council held on May 10th, it was decided to invite Dr. H. N. Green, at present lecturer in pathology in the University of Cambridge, to succeed Professor Florey in the Chair of Pathology.

Dr. R. E. Pleasance was appointed honorary lecturer in anaesthetics and Dr. W. J. Clancy honorary demonstrator in obstetrics.

Dr. Dorothy Brown, lecturer in bacteriology, Dr. Percival J. Hay, lecturer in ophthalmology, and Dr. Beatrice D. Fullinger, demonstrator in pathology, have resigned their posts in the University.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
The Struthers Gold Medal and Prize has been awarded to Thomas Nicol, D.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
A meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held on May 9th, when the President, Sir Holburt Waring, was in the chair.

Dr. W. T. Gordon Pugh (Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton) and Mr. H. E. G. Boyle (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), Members of twenty years' standing, were admitted to the Fellowship of the College.

Mr. C. Bowdler Henry was appointed representative of the College at the Ninth International Dental Congress, to be held in Vienna in August, 1936.

The President reported that he had performed the opening ceremony of the opening ceremony of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons in Melbourne on March 4th, and that he had presented to Mr. Edgar Samuel John King the certificate of the award to him of the Jacksonian Prize for 1932. Membership was approved to H. F. Anderson, Margaret Brodigan, J. E. Elliott, K. D. Gibson, and 187 other candidates, whose names were printed in the reports of meetings of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the issues of the Journal of May 4th (p. 934) and May 11th (p. 1066) as recipients of the licence of that body.

Dr. A. J. G. Fairclough was appointed to the Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Obstetrics was granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians, to R. H. Watten.

Mr. G. C. Knight and Mr. D. Slome were reappointed as tutorial scholars for a third year from July 1st.

Medical Notes in Parliament
[From our Parliamentary Correspondent]

The House of Commons this week was in committee on the schedules to the Government of India Bill, and thereafter took the Housing Bill on report.

On May 13th the Parliamentary Medical Committee entertained Dr. Arthur MacNalty, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, at dinner, and thereafter was addressed by him on the public health services of England during the past six centuries.

In the House of Lords, on May 14th, the Voluntary Hospitals (Paying Patients) Bill was considered in committee. A report of the debate will appear next week.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Parliamentary Science Committee was held at the House of Commons on May 14th, Sir Arnold Wilson being in the chair. It was reported that recent accessions to the list of bodies allied to the committee include the Institute of Chemistry and the National Veterinary Medical Association.

The report of the committee's successful efforts to secure consideration of the claims of scientific research in the Metropolitan Water Board Bill now before Parliament. Other activities were reported on aspects of the Government of India Bill, the exemption from income tax funds expended on industrial research, and the claims of science and technology to representation in the higher administrative posts of the Government service. Sir Arnold Wilson addressed the committee.

Foot-and-mouth Disease
On May 8th Mr. Cecil Hambury asked whether, in view of the serious recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Dorsetshire, Dr. Elliot could make any statement as to the progress of research into the causes of this pest; and whether the Government was using all its powers to further scientific investigation. Dr. Elliot, in reply, said he believed that the Foot-and-mouth Disease Research Committee was doing all that was possible in the investigation of this very difficult subject. The programme of work contemplated by the committee was recently considered by the Agricultural Research Council and approved. The fit of progress report of the committee was expected to be available in about two months, and would deal inter alia with the work of the committee on possible means of introduction of infection into this country and the spread within the country, as well as with problems of immunity. Dr. Elliot added that he was fully satisfied the relative freedom of this country from disease could not have been maintained in the present state of knowledge other than by the slaughter of affected animals and the destruction of them. From 1932 inclusive to the present date there had been sixty-nine separate centres of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain. In forty-four of these centres infection was limited to one or two farms, and in forty-two the period of operation of the infected area restrictions did not exceed one month. In the remaining twenty-seven centres there was further spread of infection, but in twenty-five of these disease was completely eradicated and restrictions removed in less than two months, and in the other two in less than three months. The only alternative to slaughter under existing conditions was isolation and treatment. The Departmental Committee, which reported in 1925, strongly condemned isolation as equivalent to the abandonment of any hope of eradicating the disease from this country. It would necessitate the prolongation of restrictions, increase the difficulty of supervision of outbreaks, involve owners in heavy losses, and lead to the disease becoming permanently established in the country.

Streptococcal Infection in a Cattleman
On May 13th Sir Arnold Wilson asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that a cattleman at Dromnah Farm, Iver, Bucki, had 14 cows infected with foot and mouth disease at the isolation hospital at Cippenhain on the unsupported statement of a single medical officer that he was suffering from an...
devoutly hoped that the Government of India would not try to impose anti-malaria measures on the Provinces, but would provide for the maximum decentralization in the interest of science and of proper administration. It was of the utmost importance not to have uniformity in the attempt to deal with the preventive services dealing with malaria. In a rice-growing country, they could not have too much work or preventive of malaria. Equally, in a wheat-producing country, a maximum of drainage was required. Probably the greatest success in fighting malaria had been achieved because they had been concentrated in a small, limited area. In the Padan Plain, a small area of Palestine, and in the Pontine Marshes the efforts had been conspicuous successes in fighting malaria where they needed concentration of the whole population in local areas. Where the Central Government had adopted a sort of mass attack it had almost invariably failed.

It was a very serious question how far quinine could be regarded as a prophylactic in the attack on malaria, and how far it was valuable as a remedy. That had nothing to do with preventive medicine and sanitation. The Government mainly regarded quinine as dealing with the curative side. Efforts had been made in the British Empire to grow quinine in competition with Java, but he was afraid many years and much money would be needed before they found any part of the world so ideally situated to grow quinine as that particular area in Java where it was grown. Java had a monopoly because she could grow it more cheaply than in other places and it was a little unfair to blame the Minister of Indian health services for failure to do what, for years, British and British officials had failed to do—namely, grow cheaper quinine than was grown in Java. The amendment was negatived by 216 votes to 31.

Alleviations for Dependents of Insured Persons.—Miss Rathbone, on May 2nd, asked what would be the approximate cost to the State of providing dependents' allowances for the wives and children of persons insured under national health insurance upon the basis recommended by the report of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, 1926; or upon any other basis for which estimates were available; what, if any, would be the increase in workers' and employers' contributions made necessary; and what would be the cost of dependents' allowances on the same scale if the State bore the entire cost. Sir H. H. G. Young said the only available information on the subject was in the second report of the Departmental Actuarial Committee to the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance on page 276. As the whole of the information desired was not obtained from this source, a lengthy investigation by the Government Actuary would be required, which the Minister would not be justified in asking him to undertake.

Hospital Treatment of Disabled Pensioners.—Replying to Mr. J. C. M. Gour on May 9th, Major G. C. Tryon said it was the policy of the Ministry of Pensions to continue the existing practice of utilizing those hospitals most suited to the interests of ex-service patients for whom the Ministry was responsible. There was no intention of curtailing the special facilities provided by the Ministry, except in so far as might prove to be justified by the natural decline in the medical work of the department.

Pension Claims for Epilepsy.—On May 13th Major Tryon informed Mr. Hall Caine that he had no record of the number of claims for pensions in respect of epilepsy which they attributed to their war service. The aggregate number of pensions that had been granted in respect of this disease was 8,412.

Insurance Medical Practitioners.—Sir Hilton Young, replying on May 14th to Mr. Lyons, said that the number of medical men under agreement with the committees in England and Wales, and the total amounts paid to them from national health insurance funds during 1931, were 15,703 and £7,316,633; in 1932 the totals were 15,834 and £6,575,014; in 1933, 16,019 and £6,809,822; and in 1934, 16,329 and £6,985,255. The amounts payable to insurance practitioners were subject, from October 1st, 1931, to June 30th, 1934, to an economy deduction of 10 per cent., and as from July 1st, 1934, to the end of the period covered by this statement, to an economy deduction of 5 per cent.

Medical News

Professor C. J. Sisson will deliver a public lecture on “Sir Thomas Browne and his Religio Medicorum” at University College, Gower Street, W.C., on Tuesday, May 21st, at 5.30 p.m.

The annual general meeting of the Chelsea Clinical Society will be held at Hotel Rembrandt, Thurloe Place, S.W., on Tuesday, May 21st, at 8.30 p.m. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner at 7.30 p.m. and followed by a discussion on “Sex Problems in Practice,” to be opened by Professor Millais Culpin.

“Immunization in Theory and Practice” and “Housing, with Special Reference to Overcrowding,” will be discussed at a sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Carlisle Town Hall, on Friday, May 24th.

The first discussion will be introduced by Dr. J. S. Foulds, on scarlet fever, and Dr. J. C. B. Craig, on diphtheria; and the second discussion by Dr. Allan Semple.

A special meeting of Fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine will be held on Tuesday, May 21st, at 5 p.m., to consider the nomination of officers and council for 1935-6. At 5.30 p.m. a general meeting of Fellows will hold a secret ballot for election to the Fellowship and for Honorary Fellowship.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases will be held at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W., on Monday, May 20th, at 4.30 p.m., with Lord Alanes in the chair.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Thursday, May 23rd, at 8.30 p.m., when a paper will be read by Dr. T. H. Brench on “A Police Surgeon’s Problems.” A discussion will follow.

A free post-graduate course on the clinical aspects of heart diseases will be held at Bad Elster from May 31st to June 1st. Further information can be obtained from the Baderdirekt, Bad Elster, Germany.

The Fellowship of Medicine (1, Wimpole Street, W.) announces that a fortnight’s course in gynaecology will be given at Chelsea Hospital from May 27th to June 8th. From May 27th to June 1st an intensive course in chest diseases will be given at City of London Hospital, Victoria Park, E., and a month’s course of instruction in venereal diseases will be given at London Chest Hospital from May 27th to June 22nd. Candidates for the M.R.C.P. examination will find the following courses helpful: Chest and heart disease at Victoria Park Hospital on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 and 8.30 p.m.; chest diseases at Brompton Hospital, two days a week during June, from 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.; and clinical and pathological course at National Temperance Hospital on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 p.m., from June 11th to 28th. Week-end courses will be given as follows: Obstetrics at City of London Maternity Hospital, May 25th and 26th; fevers at Park Hospital, Hither Green, S.E., June 15th and 16th. Other forthcoming courses include urology at St. Peter’s Hospital, June 17th to 29th; medicine, surgery, and the specialties at Prince of Wales’s General Hospital, June 17th to 29th and July 1st to 13th; cardiology at National Heart Hospital, June 24th to July 6th. Daily clinical instruction in various branches of medicine and surgery is available through the Panel of Teachers.

The Buxton Division of the British Medical Association has arranged an excursion to the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, on Saturday, June 1st, with the following time-table: 10.45 a.m., meet at Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton; 11.15 a.m., leave for Ellesmere; 1 p.m., lunch at The Boat House, Ellesmere; 2.15 p.m., arrive at Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital; 2.30 p.m., demonstration of cases by Mr. Harry Platt, and inspection of hospital; 4 p.m., tea. Applications to join the party are invited from members of the Derbyshire Branch and their ladies, and should be addressed to the honorary secretary of the Division, Dr. L. S. Potter, 19, Broad Walk, Buxton, to reach him by May 22nd.
Some thirty members of the Inter-State Post-Graduate Medical Association of North America will arrive in London on Sunday, May 26th. They will visit the Middlesex Hospital on the 28th, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the 29th, where a special programme of clinical demonstrations has been arranged. Mr. Philip Franklin (27, Wimborne Street, W.1) is in charge of clinical arrangements for Great Britain.

The annual medical missionary breakfast of the Medical Prayer Union will be held at the Refectory, University College, Gower Street, W.C., on Wednesday, May 29th, at 7 p.m. Dr. W. McAdam Eccles in the chair. The address will be given by Dr. Frederick N. Green of the Church Missionary Society, Maseno, E. Africa. Those wishing to attend should notify the honorary secretary, Dr. Tom Jays, at Livingstone College, Leyton, E.10.

On May 10th the research group known as "P.E.P." (Political and Economic Planning) published two reports, one dealing with the raising of the school age and part-time continued education until 18, the other surveying what has been done about retirement pensions, and what might be done in the near future. These reports are called "The Entrance to Industry" and "The Exit from Industry" in order to emphasize that the policies proposed are not only to be considered on their own merits, but also in a carefully worked out contribution to the ―wider structure of British social services. In order to make them as widely available as possible they are priced at 1s. each, and copies may be obtained from P E P, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, price 1s. 3d., post free.

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 overseas 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 (internal exchange, five lines).

The TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES are:


FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (Advertisements, etc.), Articulate Westcott, London.

MEDICAL SECRETARY, Mediseca Westcott, Lond. n.

The address of the Irish Office of the British Medical Association is 18, Kildare Street, Dublin (telegrams: Baccula, Dublin; telephone: 62550 Dublin), and of the Scottish Office, 7, Drumleigh Gardens, Edinburgh (telegrams: Associate, Edinburgh; telephone: 24361 Edinburgh).

QUERY AND ANSWERS

Painful Swelling of Breasts

"P. G. D." writes: Mrs. X., aged 31, married seven years, no issue, is complaining of painful enlargement of both mammary glands, associated with menstruation. The pain varies with the phases of the moon. She is very sensitive to touch, and is in pain for about a week to ten days each period. There is secretion from breasts. A neuropathic strain is evident from patient's history. What relation there is between the mammary and menstruation is obscure. Activity and puerile influences is a question upon which I should value the opinion of some of your readers. Also suggestions for suitable therapy.

Insufflation of Eustachian Tube

"J. D." writes: Can any reader suggest a method of conducting hot air into the Eustachian tube, either by the pharyngeal extent or by the external auditory canal, where the drum is absent?

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

Unqualified Practice

"West Country G. P." writes: I often wonder, and in fact am not a little amazed, at the way in which some pharmaceutical chemists undertake to treat medical and surgical cases. I know several chemists who actually bring patients into a special room, where they examine and prescribe for them. The peculiar thing is, the patient never dreams of accusing the chemist, should his diagnosis and treatment be wrong, and the chemist, on his part, is ignorant of the end-results of his meddling, except where the cure is due to "dissolving" them for a fee, or making the patient believe he is under the chemist's care for a few weeks, and then discharged because the chemist failed to effect a cure. When I saw him the diagnosis was not obvious, but he had a Hb of 28 per cent., a blood count of 11 millions, and marked icterus. Fourthly, a girl with bad pyrohia was advised by her dentist, in whom I personally have every faith, to have total extraction. She returned in a few days to say she had had her mouth examined by a chemist, who stated extraction was unnecessary and that mouth washes were all that was required. A fifth and rather tragic case was that of a woman with external pain resembling coronary sclerosis and also symptoms suggesting cholelithiasis. On account of her cardiac condition operation was denied her by her gall-stones. Nevertheless, a chemist undertook to "dissolve" them for her, and treated her with olive oil and a powder resembling a sedlitz. His fee, I know, was high, and the relief afforded was in inverse proportion. She died shortly afterwards from a coronary thrombosis.

Osteopathic Treatment

Mr. J. F. Peart, F.R.C.S.I. (London, W.), writes: The following, which has recently come to my notice, you may think sufficiently interesting to publish. A young woman of 25 years consulted me for a hernia she was supposed to be suffering from. She had been under treatment for such some time by an osteopath. He evidently did not consider spinal treatment sufficient, as he ordered her to get a gown, which she was wearing. As a result, there was one of uterine fibroids, which have since been removed.

Vitamins

Glaxo Laboratories have published in pamphlet form a summary of the nature, physiological actions, and clinical applications of the vitamins, with particular reference to the concentrated preparations issued from 56, Osnabrough Street, N.W.1. Copies will be sent to medical practitioners on application to the laboratories.

Corrigenda

In the article "Eleven Years' Work on Anaesthetics" in last week's Journal (p. 984) there were two errors: in lines 16-17 reference was made to W. J. Dixon; this should, of course, be the late Professor H. B. Dixon of Manchester. In the last paragraph, thirteenth lines from the bottom, Dr. N. E. Pull's name was wrongly spelt.

In correction of the paragraph published last week at page 986 we are asked to state that Dame Louise McClure has preside over Session C, Maternity, Child Welfare, and School Health, at the health congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, to be held at Bournemouth next July.

Vacancies

Notifications of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, and 55 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenancies at pages 52 and 53.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears in the Supplement at page 223.