

in the other x rays. The growths in both were examined pathologically, and no doubt could be entertained as to diagnosis.

The case Sir Lenthal Cheatele refers to, in the last paragraph of his letter, was, I have reason to believe, a case of keloid. During the war and after I treated several cases of keloid with ultra-violet rays with most gratifying results. They are tedious, slow cases to deal with, but I have no hesitation in saying that good results are obtained from this method, and I have never seen the slightest sign of malignancy in any case. I merely refer to this because I think Sir Lenthal was under a misapprehension when he spoke of "speculative therapeutical procedure."

In conclusion I would like to refer to the condition of my own hands. After approximately 35,000 administrations of ultra-violet rays I think there is distinctly less sign of "biotripsis" than is customary at the age of 52, though I have never safeguarded my skin in any way.—I am, etc.,  
London, W.1, April 6th. EDWARD JAMES DECK.

#### BACTERIAL VACCINES.

SIR,—On behalf of Dr. L. S. P. Davidson, who is at present abroad, may I take the opportunity of replying to the letter by Dr. Myer Coplans in your issue of April 11th (p. 717)?

If Dr. Coplans will refer to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, April, 1925, vol. 32, transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of December 3rd, 1924, pp. 70-78, he will obtain striking evidence in further support of Dr. Davidson's contentions regarding the antigenic value of different types of vaccines. This is embodied in a paper by Dr. Davidson on immunity to the pneumococcus (abstracted in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, December 27th, 1924, p. 1200).

Having followed closely Dr. Davidson's work, and appreciating the difficulties in interpreting results put forward by Dr. Coplans, I think this paper should help to reassure the latter with regard to the claims which he criticizes. In the experiments recorded in this communication the criterion of immunity has been actual protection of animals from multiple lethal doses, and it is of some interest in regard to the significance of antibody reactions that the results should lead to the same conclusions as those arrived at in the previous paper which Dr. Coplans now comments on.—I am, etc.,

T. J. MACKIE,

April 13th. Professor of Bacteriology, University of Edinburgh.

#### THE MAKING OF SERUM PEPTONE.

SIR,—In my article on this subject, published in the *JOURNAL* of March 7th, I omitted to mention that with the stronger solutions of peptone, the serum peptone may not appear very readily or get detached from the blood clot sufficiently freely to be poured off. To prevent this, as soon as the tube is removed from the incubator I pass a long and very thin bistoury right round between the blood clot and the glass. Next day, the clot will have collapsed, and the upper part of the tube contains a clear fluid, which is readily poured or pipetted off. It may be as well to mention this.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1, April 8th.

A. G. AULD.

#### Obituary.

DR. WILLIAM WATKIN LEIGH, who died suddenly on April 10th, in his 71st year, was educated at Cowbridge School, King's College, London, and Guy's Hospital, obtaining in 1878 the diplomas L.R.C.P.Ed., M.R.C.S.Eng., and L.S.A.Lond. He joined his father, Dr. John Leigh, in practice at Llanfabon, Nelson, and Treharris, and after his father's death in 1885 he continued the practice until 1919, when he retired, his son, Dr. H. V. Leigh, succeeding him. Dr. Watkin Leigh had held the following appointments: medical officer of health for Llanfabon; senior surgeon to the Ocean colliery, Treharris; the Dowlais-Cardiff colliery, Abergynon; Penalta colliery, Gellygaer; certifying factory surgeon to the Nelson district; Poor Law

medical officer and public vaccinator for the Nelson district of the Pontypridd Union, and for the Treharris, Trelewis, Bedlinog, Gellygaer, Bargoed, Ystrad Mynach, and Llanbradach districts of the Merthyr Tydfil union; medical officer to the Board of Education and the Post Office at Treharris, Bedlinog, and Nelson; medical referee for numerous medical insurance companies; and he was a member of the honorary medical staff of the Pontypridd Cottage Hospital. He was an ex-president of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch of the British Medical Association, and a member of the Cardiff Medical Society. He was also a member of the governing body of the Church of Wales, and he took a great interest in public affairs of all kinds; he was made a justice of the peace for the county of Glamorgan in 1885. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and one daughter.

DR. E. TENISON COLLINS of Cardiff died on April 8th. He was a native of Staffordshire, and received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Cambridge; he took the diplomas of L.S.A. in 1880 and M.R.C.S. in 1890. After serving as house-surgeon at the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and resident obstetric assistant at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, he settled in Cardiff, where he became gynaecologist to the Cardiff Infirmary, the Pontypool Hospital, and Cardiff City Mental Hospital, as well as consulting gynaecologist to the Bridgend and Abergavenny Hospitals. Throughout his life he was closely associated with the Volunteer and Territorial movements, and held the rank of lieutenant-colonel R.A.M.C.T.(ret.). He had received the Territorial Decoration. He commanded the 2nd Welsh Field Ambulance at Gallipoli in 1915, and subsequently was in charge of one of the medical boards at the Cardiff recruiting headquarters. He was an ex-president of the Cardiff Medical Society. He took great interest in all sports, and was one of the founders of the Welsh Golfing Union, of which he was for many years secretary and later president. He had recently undergone an operation, from which he appeared to be making a quick recovery, when a relapse set in and proved fatal.

#### Universities and Colleges.

##### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following have been recognized as teachers of the University in the subjects and at the institutions indicated:

*London Hospital Medical College.*—Dr. G. Riddoch (medicine). *Maudsley Hospital.*—Teachers of Mental Diseases: Dr. H. Devine (psychology), Dr. B. Hart and Dr. F. C. Shrubbsall (psychiatry), Dr. E. Mapother and Sir Frederick W. Mott, F.R.S. (psychological medicine), Dr. W. C. Sullivan (criminology and forensic psychiatry).

Mr. James Sherren, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., has been reappointed the representative of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the Senate.

The ceremony of presentation day will be held in the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, May 13th, at 3 p.m. The annual service for members of the University will be held at Westminster Abbey at 5.45 p.m., when the Right Rev. L. H. Burrows, D.D., Bishop of Sheffield, will preach, and the graduation dinner will take place at the Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, at 8 p.m. on the same day.

Four lectures on cardiology will be given at University College Hospital Medical School by Dr. John Hay, Professor of Medicine, University of Liverpool, on June 11th, 12th, 18th, and 19th, at 5 p.m.

Dr. B. Brouwer, Professor of Neurology in the University of Amsterdam, will give a lecture at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, on a date in May to be announced later, on the projection of the retina in the brain.

Four lectures on physiology will be given by Dr. H. H. Dale, C.B.E., F.R.S., head of the Department of Biochemistry and Pharmacology under the Medical Research Council, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, on May 15th, 19th, 22nd, and 29th, at 5 p.m.

A course of lectures on medical hydrology will be given at the central buildings of the University from April 27th to May 2nd. The lectures will be supplemented by demonstrations and clinical lectures at a British spa.

A course of lectures on mental deficiency, supplemented by a course of clinical instruction, will be given at the central buildings of the University from May 18th to 23rd.

Applications for grants from the Dixon Fund for assisting scientific investigations must be received by the Academic Registrar not later than the first post on May 15th, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

A Carpenter medal, together with a money prize of the value of £20 in all, will be awarded by the Senate in 1925 for a thesis