

into three main groups: those due to direct injury of tissues and organs impairing their function; those due to sympathetic overactivity; and those due to overactivity of the parasympathetic group. The vitamins probably form another group of their own.

It would be interesting to have expressions of opinion on these matters, since I believe the placing of anaphylactic phenomena under the parasympathetic group is a new conception.—I am, etc.,

SYDNEY PERN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Melbourne, June 11th.

SPONTANEOUS SURGICAL EMPHYSEMA.

SIR,—The reference to spontaneous surgical emphysema, associated with labour, made by Dr. F. Bedo Hobbs in the *British Medical Journal* of May 24th (p. 950) recalls an isolated and puzzling observation of my own, which seems worth mention in this connexion.

Some time ago I saw, in consultation, an English child, aged 12, who, in the course of an attack of capillary bronchitis, had suddenly presented a swelling of striking proportions on the left side of the neck. The swelling was neither red, hot, painful, nor tender, and on palpation gave the characteristic crackle of "surgical emphysema." Subsequently the swelling spread to both sides of the neck, head, and chest, to the left arm, and to the left side of the abdomen and vulva. It had completely disappeared within fourteen days. The bronchitis was not associated with violent coughing, there was no evidence of vesicular emphysema, and the patient made an early and satisfactory recovery.

The source of the subcutaneous collection of gas is a mystery.—I am, etc.,

R. T. WELLS,

Rawalpindi, June 22nd.

Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S., Civil Surgeon.

ANTIMALARIA MEASURES.

SIR,—Is there anything in this talk that malaria is to be reduced, in the first place, by improving the economic conditions of the victims?

We had no malaria in the hospital at Taranto when I served there in 1919. Was that because we were well fed, or was it because Colonel J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., and Sir Ronald Ross had had the area drained, cleaned, and oiled as necessary, and we ourselves were lodged in screened houses? Lord Allenby's troops were kept tolerably free from malaria through the summer of 1918 by antimosquito measures, but as soon as these well-fed and safeguarded troops were exposed to the myriads of female mosquitos in Northern Palestine half of them or more were down with malaria within three weeks. People in flooded areas and swamps are always poorer than those on drier land, which is why they are driven to the swamps; but it is better to give them free drainage than free meals, for they will make more money in their longer malaria-free time, and will buy the meals regularly for themselves. We are told that ankylostoma-infested communities when cleared of this pest show a new energy and industry. Not otherwise, probably, will the southern European nations, freed from the malarial oppression which for so long has settled on them and blighted them, develop a new energy and courage, proving themselves perhaps the equals or superiors of the northern nations who live less in the life-giving sunlight.

What Lieut.-Colonel Gill calls the new school seems to me to be the older, for it goes back to the old methods I recall from the eighties, when new settlers drained an area for amenity merely, with no direct intention of limiting mosquitos thereby. It then took three men, successively, to achieve what one man may do now, but by the time it was done by the last the other two were invalided home or dead. People who do not remember the old times cannot imagine what increased comfort and life we have derived from Sir Ronald Ross's discoveries and the teachings of the antimosquito school. Before his time malaria was supposed to be due to climate; we could do nothing to prevent it, and were laughed at if we tried.—I am, etc.,

W. E. HOME,
Fleet Surgeon.

London, W.1, July 8th.

Obituary.

COLONEL JOHN RICHARD DODD, late R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Bournemouth on June 11th, aged 72. He was the son of Dr. T. A. Dodd of Ryton, co. Durham, and was born there on May 18th, 1858. He was educated at Barts and at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he gained the Dickinson, Tulloch, and Heath Scholarships at Durham University, in which he graduated as M.B. in 1879. He also took the M.R.C.S. in 1879, and subsequently the F.R.C.S., in 1896, and the D.P.H. of the London Colleges in 1899. After filling the post of house-surgeon of Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary he entered the Army as surgeon on February 5th, 1881, becoming lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and colonel on September 9th, 1908. He retired on October 12th, 1912. He served in the Ashanti expedition of 1896, and received the star given for that campaign. He was the author of the article on Ambulance in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, of *Diseases of Soldiers in Dangerous Trades*, and of numerous articles in the *British Medical Journal*, *Graphic*, *Sporting and Dramatic News*, and other periodicals. He was greatly interested in natural history and archaeology, was a keen fisherman, and a good shot. In 1914 he went to Trinidad under the Rockefeller Commission to investigate ankylostomiasis in the Indian population, but returned to England to rejoin on the outbreak of war, and was re-employed from February 17th, 1915, till the end of the war. After the armistice he settled in Bournemouth, where he devoted himself to archaeology and to the public service, being one of the early organizers of the National Citizens' Union, and a member of the Royal Empire Society and of the Bournemouth Natural History Society. In 1897 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Cross, general manager, London and Provincial Bank, who survives him, with one son, Captain T. Dodd, R.A.M.C.

Dr. WILLIAM DAVID JOSEPH MORRIS, an old Cardiff practitioner, died suddenly at his home on July 5th. Although he had been in indifferent health for some time he was up and about to the last, attending a county cricket match only the day before. Born in 1860 at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, he was educated at the local Grammar School, and at Long Ashton School, Bristol. It was at Long Ashton, the home of the great "W. G." and his brothers, that was engendered and developed Dr. Morris's love of cricket and his skill at it. He received his medical education at Guy's Hospital, obtaining the diplomas M.R.C.S. in 1881, the L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. in 1882, and the L.S.A. in 1883. After leaving Guy's in 1884 he settled in Cardiff, where he spent the whole of his professional career, building up an extensive practice. He was a thoroughly capable family doctor, much respected and trusted by his patients. He possessed a high degree of manipulative skill, and had he been more ambitious might have become quite a good surgeon; as it was he had many major operations to his credit. He was not a great reader, being essentially an "outdoor man." His interests were many and varied. He was a very keen sportsman and an excellent shot, especially with the rifle. In his early days Dr. Morris was an ardent follower of hounds, and was associated with three different Hunts in the county; he was equally enthusiastic in support of cricket and Rugby football. A connoisseur of no mean order, he had a large collection of curios and antiques. Among his many activities was Volunteering, and when the Volunteers were disbanded he retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served also as major in the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Welch Regiment. During the war he was in charge of the Mansion House and the St. Pierre Voluntary Hospitals. A prominent Freemason, he was a Past-Master of his Lodge. He resigned the appointment of medical officer to the Cardiff Post Office on reaching the age limit in April. A colleague writes: Among the many traits of his attractive and charming personality, should be mentioned the love of both children and animals. His influence over the latter was remarkable. At one time

he possessed quite a menagerie in his bachelor home, among its denizens being such extremes as a fox and a python, both of which he had succeeded in taming. He was a member of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society (Archaeological, Geological, Botanical, and Photographic Sections), an ex-president of the Cardiff Medical Society, and a member of the British Medical Association, being chairman of the Cardiff Division in 1925-26. He was a Justice of the Peace for Glamorgan.

The death occurred on July 7th, at Victoria, British Columbia, of Dr. PHILIP BRUNELLESCHI COUSLAND, who, as editorial secretary of the Chinese Medical Translation Committee for many years, may be looked upon as one of the "fathers" of modern medicine in China. Born at Glasgow in 1861, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University, graduating M.B., C.M. in 1882. After holding the post of house-physician at Leith Hospital he went out to China under the Presbyterian Church of England and the China Medical Missionary Association to Swatow Hospital in 1883. Three years later he transferred to Chaowowfu, where he was superintendent of the Burns Memorial Hospital, and, until 1906, was engaged also in evangelistic and other work, including a great deal of translation. He then removed to Shanghai, his services being lent to the China Medical Missionary Association (now the China Medical Association) for the purpose of editing, translating, and publishing medical books in Chinese; he was president of the association from 1910 to 1913. In 1890 Dr. Cousland had become a member of the terminology committee of the association, and the bulk of its work fell upon his shoulders. It largely lay with him to render into Chinese ideas and words wholly foreign to that language. The ideographs had each to be considered separately by the committee before they were adopted or improved and finally used in the translation of foreign medical works. The Chinese Government eventually itself took part in this task, and appointed a special committee on which the Medical Missionary Committee was represented. Dr. Cousland was the author of the *English-Chinese Medical Lexicon*, and he translated Osler's *Practice of Medicine*, Halliburton's *Physiology*, and Younger's *Insanity in Everyday Practice*. Though he retired from active work some years ago, he remained on the "honorary list" of his society. Having settled at Victoria, British Columbia, where his younger son was in medical practice, he continued until recently to visit Shanghai and Japan from time to time in connexion with medical translation work.

We regret to record the death, on July 19th, of Dr. T. OUTTERSON WOOD, at his residence at Torquay. He was born at Rainton, Durham, in April, 1843, and received his medical education at the Newcastle School of Medicine and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He became M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1868, F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1874, F.R.C.P.Ed. in 1879, M.D.Durh. in 1886, and M.R.C.P.Lond. in 1888. After holding a resident appointment at the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dr. Outtersson Wood decided to take up psychiatry as a specialty, and was appointed resident medical officer at Dunston Lodge Asylum, Newcastle-on-Tyne. That post he relinquished to become assistant medical officer to the Kent County Asylum, Barming Heath. On the recommendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy he was next appointed medical superintendent of the Isle of Man Government Asylum. In 1883 he commenced consulting practice in London, and was elected physician to the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, and Paralysis, and to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary. Dr. Outtersson Wood was president of the University of Durham Medical Graduates' Association in 1897 and of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland in 1905-6. He took a keen interest in the work of the British Medical Association, and was president of the Medico-Psychological Section of the Annual Meeting in Belfast in 1909. He was also in former years a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of this *Journal*. On relinquishing

practice some fifteen years ago he retired to Torquay. His recreations were trout fishing and shooting, in the first of which he was very adept. His wife died in 1907.

Miss CATHERINE JANE WOOD died on June 14th, at Hazel Rough, near Hartfield, Sussex, aged 88. She was very infirm, with her sight and hearing almost gone, and she suffered from severe rheumatoid arthritis. She was born in Doughty Street, London, and most of her active life was spent in London. She received her training in nursing under Dr. Charles West at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and was connected with that hospital and its convalescent branch at Highgate for over fifty years. She belonged to a group of highly endowed ladies who, without any pecuniary award, gave splendid service during the early and middle periods of the hospital's history; she ultimately became lady superintendent at Great Ormond Street. When her work there was completed she gave unstinted service in several forms of activity concerned with sick-nursing. She was the first to start a hostel for private sick-nurses, in which nurses themselves had shares, and she took part in the formation of the British Nurses' Association and of the Invalid Children's Aid Association. With Miss Spenser Perceval (Mrs. Howard Marsh), she was a founder of the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease. In 1892 she investigated, at the request of the *British Medical Journal*, the nursing conditions in English workhouses, and also the arrangements for looking after old people in workhouses. This was followed by a like investigation of the workhouses in Ireland. Miss Wood's reports were published in the *Journal* in 1894, and they had no mean share in bringing about reform. She wrote an excellent text to nursing in children's diseases, and an article in Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine* on children's hospitals. Miss Wood was a woman of high moral purpose, of great strength of character, of intellectual vigour, and of unwearyed self-sacrifice. She will never be forgotten by those who worked under her and with her, side by side in many activities.

THE LATE DR. FRANK E. TAYLOR.

DR. HERBERT R. SPENCER writes: There is an important omission in the obituary notice of the late Dr. Frank E. Taylor which I would like to supply. I allude to his work as director of the "Review of Current Literature" in the *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Empire*, a post he occupied for many years, up to the time of his death. This work, which, though in poor health, he carried out most admirably and unselfishly, will always keep his name in grateful memory by British gynaecologists.

The Services.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN THE R.A.M.C.

DR. F. E. FREMANTLE, M.P., sends us for publication a copy of the following letter, dated July 14th, 1930, which he has received from the Secretary of State for War.

"With reference to your letter of June 19th, with which you sent me copies of letters on the subject of conditions of service in the Royal Army Medical Corps, I am writing to let you know that I am going into these questions, but you will, I think, understand that it will take time, and I cannot, as you suggest, make improvements to take effect this month. I think that the whole matter must be considered in connexion with next year's Estimates, and that I shall not be able to make any announcement in advance of my Estimates speech."

Dr. Fremantle asks us to add that the "copies of letters" referred to by Mr. Shaw were sent to him as typical complaints, without any indication of the writers' names and addresses. In no instance has Dr. Fremantle revealed the identity of the officers who have written to him on the subject.

LIEUT.-GENERAL H. B. FAWCUS, Director-General Army Medical Services, will open the museum of the 47th (2nd London) Division R.A.M.C.(T.A.), at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, to-day (Saturday, July 26th), at 4 p.m.