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, W.C.1., on receipt of proofs. Authors over-sea should indicate on MSS. if reprints are required, as proofs are not sent abroad.

All official reference to ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed to the Advertising 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.

The Telephone Number of the British Medical Association and the British Medical Journal is EUSTON 2111.

The Telegraphic Addresses are

EDITOR OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Aetiology, Secretary, Medicoeccentric, London.

The address of the B.M.A. Scottish Office is 7, Drumshaghe 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, Kilclaire Street, Dublin (telegrams: Baclacs, Dublin; telephone 62550 Dublin).

QUERY AND ANSWERS

Painful Tongue
Dr. A. F. G. Spinks (Newcastle-Upon-Tyne), in reply to "Worried" (Journal, December 18, p. 1259), writes: I suggest that the above-mentioned condition may be due to dentures which are being kept clean by the use of one of the other or of the various substances now advertised for the purpose. Such dentures, when in contact with the unaffected part of the denture form, I think, a chemical compound—as yet unknown—which is very irritating to the tongue. The remedy in such a case is obvious.

Generalised Psoriasis
Dr. F. Spencer Davies (Essex), in reply to "M.B., B.C.H." (Journal, December 11, p. 1206), writes: I suggest his patient is suffering from chronic intestinal intoxication, the relief of which will relieve her psoriasis and improve the chronic infective arthritis. The most successful way to treat this intoxication is by fasting. The patient should only be allowed six oranges a day, with a hot drink of tomato juice in the evening. Enemas and colonic irrigation are useful adjuncts, and "M.B., B.C.H." should find that the desquamation from the psoriasis begins rapidly to lessen after fourteen days. A few days earlier a cereal, vegetarian, and fruit diet may be beneficial. No external treatment beyond warm soda baths and a mild soothing ointment is necessary.

Income Tax
Partnership Assessment
"£. s. d." is a member of a firm. The firm's accountant calculates each partner's share of the firm's assessable profits, and individual statements of total income are made including such amounts. Each partner pays the tax on his share to the accountant, who pays the total amount to the collector. Is this correct?

* * *
Under the Income Tax Acts a partnership is assessable in one sum and the senior acting partner is primarily responsible for payment of the tax on the whole of the profits, and is, of course, entitled to reimbursement as appropriate from the other partners. "£. s. d." cannot demand to have the tax assessed in respect of his particular share, and a request for that to be done can be refused, by the authorities.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

An Exchange Scheme for Medical Students
Mr. A. D. Leigh, B.Sc., whose first letter appeared in the Journal of August 7 (p. 306), writes again from Budapest: The exchange students have now left. In August there was first a visit to Chinoin, the chemical factory here, then the Központi Tej invited the students to inspect one of their central dairies. The different processes of pasteurization, ultra-violet irradiation, and bottling to which the milk was subjected were demonstrated to them. The whole milk supply of Budapest is pasteurized. In their Kavehaz in the Varosliget the company entertained the students to a feast of their many milk products. The very new radium hospital, endowed by the Rockefeller Institute, was proudly shown to the group, and after the course of this visit the students travelled to Debrecen, in Western Hungary. The university clinics there are very modern and well planned, serving a wide agricultural area. The scheme for the exchange of students has been in effect here for about five years. This is the first year, however, that an exchange has been made with England, and two Hungarian students travelled to Manchester Royal Infirmary. The president of the Hungarian Medical Students' Association wrote to tell us that next year it is hoped that at least five exchanges will be made with England, probably through the National Union of Students.

Subcutaneous Emphysema during Labour
Dr. B. Samuel (Glamorganshire) writes: Reading Dr. F. H. Nussbaum's interesting report of the above condition (Journal, December 11, p. 1169), I recalled seeing a similar case in August, 1935, while acting as a locum tenens in Llandrindod Wells, North Wales, where there was a greatly swollen face and neck, and both eyes were closed. It had been a very strenuous labour; the child was still-born, and on my arrival the midwife, a hardy veteran, remarked: "I think, lad, you haven't kept yourself straining so much." My first impression was that the case was one of an acute post-natal eclampsia or possibly an atypical erysipelas, but, guided by the lady's indubitable remark, after examination revealed the signs of an undoubtedly emphysematous condition. The condition cleared up in a few days.

Colour Films
Dr. Horatio Mathews (London, W.1) writes: In the Journal of October 3, 1925 (p. 632) I drew attention to a process for the making of colour films which I had invented, and appealed for collaboration on account of expense. The method was referred to in the following words: "A dye-bath "stains the exposed part of the film along the fine cuts made by the knives, but leaves the greased part protected and ready for further operation by the knives and different colouring." In June, 1933, somebody unknown to me patented the Dufay process in the following words: "A small, fine irregular pattern of greasy ink (intended to act subsequently as fatty resists)" is placed on the film. In a subsequent specification of various colouring agents, taken out in May, 1923, referring to film-making, the words used were: "A method of colouring bodies" by a process of "coating part or all of the body with a medium repellant to the colouring medium. The medium is a transparent medium, chemically immiscible with the colouring medium and over which the colouring medium has little tendency to flow, and is preferably a fatty substance.

Carr Manor, Leeds
With reference to the announcement in the Journal of December 11 that the Leeds Corporation had bought the late Lord Moynihan's house, Carr Manor, Meanwood, Leeds, a correspondent reminds us that Sir Clifford Allbutt had lived there during the last eight years of his time of practice in Leeds. Sir Humphry Rolleston's Memoir states that: "In 1881 the Allbutts moved from Lyndon House to Carr Manor, Meanwood, Leeds. Sir Clifford Allbutt of course retaining his consulting rooms in Park Square as before. Carr Manor, which they had been building for some two years, was a fine house with remarkably handsome grounds. The iron gates were wrought of iron. It was afterwards occupied again by an outstanding medical man in Yorkshire, Lord Moynihan, elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1926."

Corrigendum
In an abstract of an article by H. Teige in the Medizinische Klinik of August 27 (Epitome paragraph 431 in the Journal of November 27, p. 82), the impression was conveyed that insulin treatment had been abandoned in the treatment of the glucose metabolism of the limbs in diabetes, and in Raynaud's disease" following the administration of "... folliculin, progynon, or any other similar preparation." What the author actually said in his article was that "no improvement" followed such therapy.