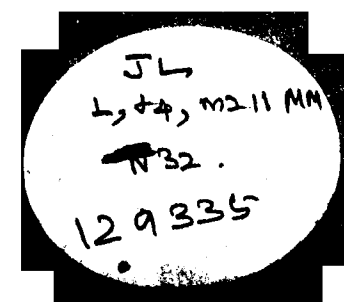
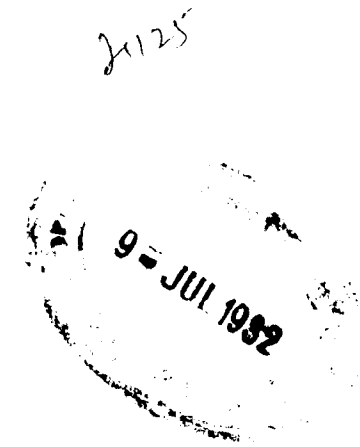




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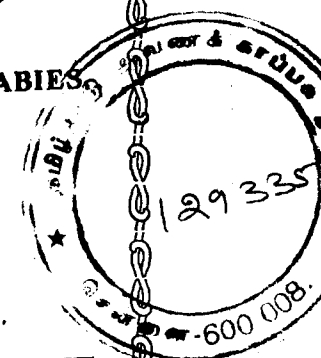
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Nothing is more estimable than a physician who, having studied Nature, knows the properties of the human body, the diseases which assail it, the remedies which benefit it, exercises his art with caution, and pays equal attention to the rich and the poor.—*Voltaire*.

Wheresoever the sun doth shine, wheresoever the wind doth blow, wheresoever there is an ear to hear, and a mind to conceive, there let the precepts of life be made known, let the maxims of truth be honoured and obeyed.—*Anon*.

There is to me an inexpressible charm in the lives of the good, brave, learned men whose only objects have been, and are, to alleviate pain and to save life.—*G. A. Sala*.

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LIEUT.-COL. C. A. F. HINGSTON, OBE, CBE, CMS, VDS,
President, M. M. C. A., 1925—1932.

To Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston.

He's the light of the place :

In this drab space

No more his "Jazz" we'll hear :

Gone "Whistling-Willie"

So sad, Fate's silly

To take away our dear :—

Oh like him, to have the nerve

'Neath load to sing and serve !

—Victor Conran.

THE MADRAS
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APRIL 1932

No. 4

The Ultimate Results of Artificial
Pneumothorax Therapy

AN ANALYSIS OF 584 CASES.

By RAO BAHADUR M. KESAVA PAI, M.D., & P. K. GUNASAGARAM, L.M.P.

(From the Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras).

The results obtained in this paper have been obtained from an analysis of the after histories of 584 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis mostly in the III stage treated by artificial pneumothorax during the 7 years 1924—31 at the Madras Government Tuberculosis Hospital.

The majority of persons that have to be admitted as inpatients into a hospital like the Government Tuberculosis Hospital, where treatment is given free of charge except to well to do patients who pay a small amount as hospital stoppages, are usually from the poor and illiterate population of the city and outstations. As there are no special wards at present for the accommodation of the better class of patients, it is mostly the destitute and ignorant that seek admission. This fact considerably interfered with the collection of satisfactory statistical results. As a result of an elaborate enquiry which took several months to make through the agency of the post and by other ways replies could be obtained from only 258 out of the 584 cases and many of the replies were so imperfect that no attempt could be made to distinguish clearly between patients who were living and able to work and those who were living but not strong enough to work. The analysis

is therefore not quite an accurate one from the strictly clinical standpoint because (1) it ignores the condition of 326 patients whose whereabouts and condition are unknown and (2) it has not always been possible to actually distinguish between working patients and those unable to do some amount of work.

I

In a paper written by one of us in January 1928, the immediate results of Artificial Pneumothorax treatment in III stage cases showed that where the collapse was good the condition was arrested in 43 per cent, much improved in 27 per cent and slightly improved in 17 per cent making a total of 87 per cent that benefitted; and when the collapse was partial, the condition became arrested in 17 per cent much improved in 17 per cent and slightly improved in 29 per cent making up a total of 63 per cent that benefitted. In the case of controls when the pneumothorax failed, no case had its condition arrested, but 49 per cent of the cases showed improvement.

Whilst the immediate results are remarkably good, experience all over the world has shown that the ultimate results are bound to be much less brilliant, as a considerable number of patients get relapses due either to premature obliteration of the pleura or to other complications. The final results must therefore be much less satisfactory than at the conclusion of the treatment.

II

Frimodt Moller from an analysis of 306 cases treated at the Arogyavaram Sanatorium during 1921—28 by artificial pneumothorax found from an enquiry into their histories in 1928 that of patients who had more than 6 months' treatment 58.5 per cent were alive but only 44.5 were able to work; of patients who had less than 6 months' treatment 28.9 per cent were alive, but only 9 per cent

were fit for work; of controls in whom the treatment failed 34.4 per cent were alive, but 10 per cent only were fit for work. These results are very interesting as they show that the immediate dramatic results of artificial pneumothorax therapy are apt to be considerably reduced by time and return to domestic conditions.

In the following analytical tables, the figures for such patients only whose condition could be ascertained are included, but not the figures for patients whose whereabouts and condition could not be traced. This fact is important to bear in mind especially as the ultimate results, we consider, are too good to be accurate, for the whole number of patients including those whose histories could not be obtained.

TABLE I.

Patients who had Pneumothorax Treatment for over six months.

No. treated	NUMBER ALIVE AT THE END OF						REMARKS.
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	
104	103	97	90	84	78	75 (8 still ill).	72 % alive in 6 years 164 % able to work.

TABLE II.

Patients who had 3 to 6 months of Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

No. treated.	NUMBER ALIVE AT THE END OF						REMARKS.
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	
51	42	38	38	35	32	31 (2 still ill).	61 % alive in 6 years 57 % fit for work.

TABLE III.

Patients who had less than 5 months of Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

No. treated	NUMBER ALIVE AT THE END OF						REMARKS.
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	
60	48	45	37	34	33	33	55 % alive in 6 years.

TABLE IV.

Failure of Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment—Controls.

No. treated.	NUMBER ALIVE AT THE END OF						REMARKS.
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	
43	34	30	29	27	27	26	60 % alive 26 in 6 years 58 % fit for work.

TABLE V.

Arogyavaram and Madras results compared.

	Arogyavaram after 7 years.	Madras after 6 years.
Treated with artificial pneumothorax for over 6 months.	54 alive out of 84 41 able to work out of 84 64 %	75 alive out of 104 67 fairly well of 104 75 %
Treated with artificial pneumothorax for less than 6 months.	36 alive out of 88 9 able to work out of 88 41 %	64 alive out of 111 62 fairly well out of 111 60 %
Control-Failures of pneumothorax.	31 alive out of 78 9 able to work out of 78 40 %	26 alive and fairly well out of 43 60 %

The apparent superiority of the Madras figures over those of Arogyavaram can be explained by the fact that (1) the latter represent the history of the cases 7 years from the commencement of pneumothorax therapy, whilst the Madras figures were collected in 6 years from the time the treatment was begun (2) the after histories of 250 cases could be ascertained out of 306 of the Arogyavaram series, whilst that of 256 cases only could be obtained out of 584 cases of the Madras series. The reasons for this have already been given above.

It is clear from the above figures that though the ultimate results of artificial pneumothorax treatment are much inferior to the immediate results, they are definitely superior to those obtained by ordinary methods.

REFERENCES.

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2. Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment in India : An analysis of 306 cases. C. Frimodt Mollet, Indian Medical Gazette. May 1928.

Operations on the Mastoid

BY N. MANGESH RAO, F.R.C.S.E., D.L.O.

The recognised operations on mastoid at the present are chiefly three.

I. The Cortical Mastoid Operation of Schwartze.

This is the one that is most often indicated in pyogenic infections of the middle ear. The idea in this operation is to lay open the antrum and the mastoid air cells into one cavity and drain them. It should be remembered that in infants the mastoid is not well developed but that the antrum is and that the stylo-mastoid foramen is almost on the surface and may be damaged if the mastoid incision is prolonged downwards. Also in infants the antrum lies at a higher level than in adults and is very superficial, its outer wall being formed by a thin flake of bone descending from the squamous-temporal. There are very few air-cells in infants and these are found in the lateral wall of the antrum.

With the growth of the child the number of air-cells increases. One group extends down to the tip of the mastoid and along the posterior wall of auditory canal. Another group may extend into the root of zygomatic process. Others again may surround the wall of the lateral sinus, extend along the eustachian canal and under the posterior semi-circular canal right up to the tip of the petrous pyramid. The great majority—about 80 per cent.—have a cellular mastoid.

The antrum communicates with the attic of middle ear through the narrow aditus which is placed near its roof. Hence the antrum cannot drain well if infected and infection is liable to spread along the communicating air

cells. The attic and antrum are separated from the dura of middle fossa by a thin plate of bone—the tegmen tympani et antri. Posteriorly the sigmoid sinus and posterior cranial fossa are also separated by thin plates of bone in a cellular mastoid. Medially is the Labyrinth which communicates with lateral cisterna of posterior cranial fossa, and below the floor of middle ear is the jugular bulb.

Now one can understand the dangers of the spread of infection once the antrum and air cells are involved and prompt action is not taken.

Indications for the Cortical Mastoid Operation.

This operation is chiefly indicated in acute suppurative otitis media to prevent graver complications.

In cases of acute suppurative otitis media a myringotomy should be done and case treated antiseptically and case kept under observation. If a perforation has occurred and is small a myringotomy is still indicated for proper drainage. But if following conditions appear in spite of myringotomy and proper treatment a Cortical Mastoid operation should be done.

1. If the mastoid tenderness persists after 48 hours inspite of careful treatment, or the discharge is purulent and increases, or the tenderness increases, or extends beyond the limits of antrum. All these suggest infection of air cells in the mastoid.

2. Immediate operation is indicated if the following conditions are present in acute suppurative otitis media. (a) Post-auricular oedema or sub-periosteal abscess. (b) A sagging of postero-superior wall of the external auditory bone-canal indicating infection of border cells along it. (c) Swelling over the tip or below the mastoid process suggestive of a Bezold's abscess. (d) Swelling over the zygomatic process above or in front of the pinna.

3. If after myringotomy the temperature persists at or above 100° F with rapid pulse and headache in adults.

4. In children with fever and sleepless nights for two days, it is safer to drain the mastoid antrum.

5. Any signs of labyrinthine irritation as nausea, giddiness, nystagmus or facial paralysis are urgent signs for a cortical operation. In such cases a leucocytosis over 20,000 is indicative of intra-cranial complications.

6. The presence of chills or rigors with fever is indicative of lateral sinus infection requiring a cortical mastoid operation with exposure and treatment of the sinus infection.

7. Presence of Gredenigo's syndrome-temporal headache and paralysis of sixth nerve. This may happen in cases where the cells extend to the tip of petrous pyramid and are infected. This causes a localised serous meningitis resulting in a neuritis of sixth nerve. Cortical mastoid operation and drainage of the cells relieves the paralysis.

8. The infective process is liable to produce a septic arthritis of the ossicular joints and leave behind ankylosis affecting hearing. Hence it is necessary to do an early cortical mastoid operation to save hearing especially in cases where the other ear has already been affected. In a cortical mastoid operation the different groups of air cells must be remembered and laid open. It is always advisable to expose the lateral sinus and see its walls, colour and consistency. Similarly tegmen antri is well exposed and if any erosions or fistulae are present the dura of middle fossa should be exposed. There are couple of large air cells at the tip of the mastoid in which case it is better to remove the tip i. e., the outer wall. If the cavity is satisfactorily cleaned it is lightly packed with iodofrom gauze the end of which is brought out at the end of the incision, the rest of the wound being closed. The

gauze can be removed after 2 or 3 days and the wound heals in about ten days. At the same time the tympanic cavity is treated antiseptically by the dry method till the perforation or incision in the membrane heals. Patient should be warned of the danger of relapse if water enters the ear through a persistent perforation. Anterior or central perforations are not dangerous as they only indicate obstruction of eustachian canal and discharge in such is mucoid. Careful treatment in this way will preserve hearing to a great extent and prevent serious complications. It is better to drain antrum and cells than to hesitate. But never perform anything more radical than a cortical mastoid and myringotomy in cases of acute suppurative otitis media.

II. The Epi-tympano Mastoid Operation.

This is the operation of choice in chronic attic suppuration with good hearing which does not recover under treatment. In these cases a posterior perforation encroaching on Shrapnell's membrane or perforations of Shrapnell's membrane alone may be present. If a cortical mastoid operation has not been done, this should be carried out first. If in spite of this and treatment by attic irrigation no improvement is shown an Epi-tympano Mastoid Operation is carried out.

After doing the stages of Shwartz operation, the cartilagenous canal is detached posteriorly and superiorly from the bony canal. Then the posterior wall of the bony canal is lowered as far as tympanic ring of bone. Then the outer wall of attic is removed as far as tegmen tympani et antri, making the attic communicate freely with antrum. The tympanic ring with attached membrana tympani and ossicles are left intact. The plastic operation for enlarging the meatus is carried out as in the Radical Mastoid Operation.

III. The Radical Mastoid Operation.

The object of this operation is to convert the complicated middle ear spaces and the antrum into one cavity freely draining through an enlarged auditory meatus. The ultimate expectations by this operation is the lining of this whole cavity by squamous epithelium and prevent further intracranial complications. It is with this view that either Thiershe's epithelial grafts or skin flaps are used for lining the cavity. It is essential to widen the external auditory meatus generously for draining the cavity, owing to the tendency for the meatus to contract and narrow down during the healing process.

The chief indications for this operation are.—Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media with the following conditions:—

1. Where in spite of antiseptic treatment the discharge remains foetid with a posterior perforation indicative of necrosis of ossicles, attic wall, etc. If the hearing is good an Epi-tympano Mastoid operation is indicated. A central or anterior perforation is not an indication for Radical Operation,

2. Where granulations and polypi recur rapidly after removal. These are indicative of necrosis of ossicles and attic walls.

3. Tenderness over the mastoid, headache with fever or rapid pulse.

4. Presence of fistulae.—Either over the mastoid region or the posterior wall of the bony canal.

5. Presence of cholesteotoma. The discharge is usually foetid.

In all these cases if hearing is good an Epi-tympano Mastoid operation should be tried first.

6. Presence of Labyrinthine fistulae.—This is indicated by vertigo. It is due to exposure of Membranous

Labyrinth to variations of air pressure, owing to erosions of the Promontary or External Semicircular Canal. When the tragus is smartly pressed inwards over the meatus there is nystagmus produced. This is an urgent indication for a Radical Mastoid operation.

7. If facial paralysis occurs in these cases.

8. Stenosis of the meatus or presence of exostosis interfering with proper drainage.

9. If the infective process extends to the petrous bone.

The Radical Mastoid operation is also required as a preliminary step in dealing with the following conditions:—
(a) Suppurative Labyrinthitis. (b) In most cases of otogenic meningitis for trans-tympanic drainage. (c) In intra-cranial complications of chronic suppurative otitis media.

It is also indicated in tubercular infections of middle ear and mastoid from other than hæmatogenous infection and if the general condition of patient is good.

It is also indicated in acute pyogenic infection of bony auditory canal as some times occurs after scarlet fever.

It may have to be done as an operation of convenience under following conditions:—1. Comfort of the patient, as the smell and discharge are always a handicap for society people.

2. Safety of patient:—if the patient has to go abroad where expert skill may not be available.

3. In cases where the patient has to join some service.

4. If the patient wants to insure his life. No Insurance Company would accept a case of chronic suppurative otitis media unless protection from further complications is provided by a radical operation. In the Radical

Mastoid operation the ossicles except the Steppes and tympanic membrane are removed with the bony ring. The bridge of bone forming the outer wall of the Aditus is also removed. The posterior wall of bony canal is well lowered throwing the middle ear with the attic and antrum into one large cavity. Hearing is therefore further diminished. Hence this operation is not done unless there is a strong indication for it. The Epi-tympano Mastoid operation is preferred where hearing is good.

The Aetiology of Grouse.

BY DR. C. S. S. SARMA, L. M. & S.

"Grouse" dear reader is no new disease. It is as old as the hills. But curiously enough, its name is not found in the nomenclature of diseases, nor does it possess the distinction of being numbered. So, it behoves us to give it a "Local habitation and a name." Let it be henceforth labelled: *Grouse 32 A. Medical* with major and minor heads and if you wish it "Upper" and "Lower" extremities like a centipede.

This "Grouse" affects all ages, sexes, conditions and I may say under the new dispensation even all grades; classifications and "cadres." It is sometimes congenital, for, instances are not wanting when "grouse" is simply and wholly concerned with only one's birthday. It then takes the shape of a pathetic wail. "See the unfair advantage of "So and So" who had the audacity to get born before such and such a rule got into force." It is prevalent in all climes. Some even opine, it affects all races, the "coloured" equally along with the "bleached".

Now what is this "grouse" 32-Medical". It is a disease that affects one's pay and prospects and or as some would say "promotions" and "practice, private and public". In pay, is included all allowances, natural and super or sub-natural. It affects in the direction of diminution of the items mentioned or at least threatened or actual cessation of the said items. The earliest manifestation of "Grouse" starts, they say in a city or so called "Headquarter" where there is ample scope for "grouse" to assume epidemic proportions. In fact one authority is positive that this grouse is always found in an "endemic" state, whenever there is a large and varied collection of 32-A-Medical, such as obtains in large towns, where there are schools and colleges. From the cities it spreads by personal, social or epistolary contact to other connected members to the mofussil, but there the various amenities of urban life, like Bridge, Billiards, Tennis and Teas and small chat and the like speedily attenuate its rigour and the grouchy individual being a small Nabob, soon regains his or her composure. In the cities, notwithstanding these amenities, but I think because of their prohibitive cost, or borrowed basis or uncharitable nagging and the "damning with

faint praise" and the careerist ambition of cads and cut throats, "Grouse" continues under some condition or other and even the most outwardly robust "32-A Medical" will, on proper cultivation in an Income-tax agar show a three plus "positive grouse".

The external manifestations of "grouse" are many and hydra-headed. The baggy trouser, uncombed hair and unshaven beard, the slouched hat and seedy look of unemployment will not be found. The "grousy" individual is abnormally smart and well groomed and will be found driving or owning a car for a number of years. The man will rile at the monsoon, the gold standard and what not and back of it, you will find a heavy "grouse infection". The most rollicky Talkie will fail in pulling out the "grousy" individual from his sloughy Despond. The Swell-grouse will spit on his "too many engagements" as easily as he would carpingly comment on his too "few" engagements. The grouse will be about the preponderance of girls in his family or motor-bike-loving young males who are terribly college shy. The grouse will be about the new model of a car to wait for which he had not the patience, or about an old model of his car to get rid of it he had not the tact. The grouse might take the form of the evil of too much "travelling" without in any sense deploring the mileage or its concomitant cash earnings. The graver forms of grouse will sometimes be evident by the scientific turn it would take. For instance, why a specific has not been discovered for Diabetes or Paralysis or Total Blindness, or in the alternative why the Monkey-gland should not be grafted "compulsorily and at the State cost" at Vienna and thus the service kept perpetually "young" so that both fresh recruitment and pension expenses (as well as funeral) may be cut down by one master stroke.

Often the most pitiable forms of "grouse" affect the women and "children" in 32-A-Medical. By "children" are meant those who still live in the fringes or borderland of 32-A, whose salaries are neither voted nor non-voted, but are designated "stipends" which are terminable by the frailest of human "whims and fancies". "Grouse" infects women mostly when they are about to or actually on what is called "maternity leave" a period which Science states to be peculiarly liable to infections and disorders of metabolism. This grouse rapidly spreads to the parents and guardians of the infected "women and once established, becomes "chronic" often resulting in a "solemn and

sincere" declaration that a change of air is essential for recovery, together with change of scene and occupation especially the occupation of incessant "maternity".

The case of the "children" as I said before is truly sad. Some will grouse about the "Boird" which is not free or about the "lodgings" which are free. Some will grouse about the earth* yawning under their feet or about pocket vulcanoes which they carry about in the form of so many "cheap smikes" with their presents which never materialize except in the advertisement pages. There is also the general grouse about these young people that though they are all thumping adults and prospective "grany-pas" still they will not get beyond cutting their milk teeth in 32-A Medical as things go at present. These unfortunates do compare themselves to the born greybeards in 32-A Medical, who actually start with the pay and prospects of age 55 and literally grow young from the wrong end, in spite of all arithmetic. O! Pathos!!

Is there a cure for "grouse"? Like all fell diseases, there is no specific for it. People say one was about to be sent on study leave to specialise in grouse but he was stopped on account of 1932 and he began to "grouse" about it. Well, you don't want further proof that the beastly thing is incurable! Beware!!

* The earth after a "thick night"

Our Men and Things.

BY ARVY

"Where is Dhorai?". "Just gone right upstairs, Sir, with a lady". An army of ladies and gentlemen including of course many members of the staff representative of the seniors as well as the juniors subordinate and insubordinate, who had been waiting with an inordinate amount of patience to have conference with him for various reasons, political, professional, monetary, mercenary, or missionary, rush upstairs with hopes rekindled only to be disappointed, for the bird has flown again. Nothing daunted they again start in pursuit after the most important person in the hospital searching in every nook and corner encouraged by the information that he was just a minute ago here, there, and everywhere and yet nowhere who is this apparently ubiquitous personality, this slippery eel, this elusive will'o' the wisp, this phantom of the opera? He is none else than the present Superintendent of the General Hospital, a man too good for this wicked world and too kind hearted for the swindling crowd that pester him with petitions and pauper lists for financial assistance which he renders only too readily in the fulness of his generosity. Who does not remember the familiar sight of that post-encephalitic perpetually shaking swindler who doggedly goes in pursuit of Col. Skinner for mercies which are ever repeated by that generous soul irrespective of his desert? Who has not observed the deserving as well as the undeserving inmates of the orphanages, asylums and the friend-in-needs, not content with free professional advice rendered only too willingly, doing the unwelcome favour of relieving him of part or whole of his monetary burden.

But here I must strike a note of warning lest you should hasten to conclude rather rashly, perhaps unjustifiably, that he is credulous and gullible, which he is decidedly not. His shrewdness and his keen insight into character of others are exemplified by his supreme and entirely justifiable distrust of Mr. X, whom he considers to be a consummate knave and an exquisite swindler. Though Mr. X. may be a match for the vigilance of the Boss he is only let out on parole to be sentenced at the next act of disobedience. Well, Mr. X, let me warn you that you are suspect; be rubbing on the right side of all members of the

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General Hospital staff especially the junior ones since even the most insignificant protesting report is enough to throw the scale decidedly against you, you having the unique honour of being weighed in an extremely delicate gravimetric balance, and condemn you to perpetual perdition, "there to dwell in adamant chains and penal fire who dost defy the Omnipotent to arms."

One is forcibly reminded of Oliver Goldsmith's man-in-black, who vehemently protests against beggary and with apparent callousness warns others to discriminate between malingering swindlers and deserving mendicants while his own heart melts like wax at the sight of the next woman with her fictitious history of her two dozen children starving and dying for want of food. Our Boss has also a similar disposition, for occasionally misplaced charity, for while he is proud of his nationality, professing to possess the characteristic of tight-fistedness, he is so full of the milk of human kindness as to part with his worldly possession with a proverbial liberality which according to the world's Cynic Bernard Shaw breeds beggars. Not for one moment will I hold up this excellent trait of character to ridicule and condemnation, for in a world full of selfishness he is an agreeable exception to possess a charitable disposition. Erring on the right side is no crime but sometimes even praiseworthy according to Galsworthy.

He is nothing if he is not active. He cannot help being up and doing, since his sense of duty is so supreme and his position in the scheme of things is such that he cannot but keep up his engagements, professional, social, political, and official. You cannot blame him if he does not give a patient hearing to your tales of woe; nor can you blame him for his habitual monosyllabic utterances punctuated very often with unusual abbreviations wanting explanations; for time does not hang heavily on him. His engagements are numerous, what with simultaneous telephone call from the Government House, an agony message from the Nursing Home, an urgent request for personal presence from the fate-registering Surgeon General Office, the wily peon standing with a bundle of papers for signature, the vigilant Secretary waiting for the dictation of a hundred and odd letters, the *humble assistant* trying to get an opportunity to offer him his good wishes of the morning and to inform him of the daily disposition of enemy's forces arrayed against mankind represented by the suffering inmates of this famous Institution, and of the failure or success of the various manœuvres adopted during their

daily expeditions against the inveterated though invisible enemy of man, and a dozen people from the highest to the lowest collect in front of the office door waiting for audience, some with scent-bottles, some with chocolate boxes, some with cigarette-tins all of which tell the same tale "all that glitters is not gold." His assistant once received with bated breath and whispering thankfulness an aristocratic chocolate-box from a charming young lady expecting it in his confounded ignorance, to be a welcome presentation; but his hopes and airy castles were shattered immediately by the accompanying note bearing the print of Blackers Gardens "please examine for Ova."

His activities are not confined to the hospital alone, which naturally demands major portion of his time. The rest of his limited time is fully occupied, sometimes with the programme of the musical society, sometimes with the inmates of the asylums and orphanages, sometimes with the proceedings of the theological congregations, not to speak of the countless number of personal engagements with members of both sexes. In fact he is too busy even to dream of matrimony, and contrary to the opinion of the venerable vicar, he who has up to now continued single has done more service to humanity than "the honest man who married and brought up a large family."

Though some out of their reverence and admiration for the man, might be tempted to say that he has mistaken his profession and that he ought to have taken holy orders, the very same qualities that qualify him for the Doctorate of divinity makes him a better doctor of medicine than many who prove deplorable failures in practice in spite of their academic qualifications, owing to lack of understanding of the simple truth that kindness pays literally and metaphorically.

The New Regulations.

GEORGE FLETCHER

It is in human nature to yearn for a change. The yearning is often not due to any inherent defect in the present regime, but may be due to the craving for a change for its own sake. It is only in the fitness of things that it should be so. The key to modern progress has been this unsatisfied desire for newer and better things.

But when a change has been brought about—the old order yielding place to new—and when the clamour with which it was welcomed has quieted, it is then that one sits down to reflect and ponder over the merits of the new-comer and weigh it against its ousted predecessor. Then one is often tempted to question the wisdom of the step and the *bona-fides* of the new comer.

The rules and regulations affecting the course in the Medical College was all in a confusion worse confounded. The necessity for systematising it and founding it on a sounder basis was a need that was long felt and over-due when in 1926, the New Regulations were passed and brought into effect.

Now that the system has been in force for some time, let us review its working and see whether some modifications would not be desirable.

Under the New Regulations, amidst many major changes, the system of awarding two degrees for the same examination (*viz.* M.B.B.S and L.M.S degrees) was to go, and hence forward only the M.B.B.S degree was to be awarded. And it was definitely understood that by this change the standard of the M.B. degree examination was not to be lowered in any way. But by this arrangement unless a student scores 50 per cent. or above, he is deemed to have "failed" whereas for all the other degree examinations, one scoring 33 per cent. passes. Many feel this a great handicap to the students. Col. Elwes referring to this step remarked "this is a great injustice to the average student."

The new system also made it necessary to extend the course from a period of five to one of five and a half years, thus adding half a year to

an already long course. The first six months, in the life history of a medical student is spent in studying Physics, Chemistry and Biology. In view of the fact that only students who have studied the above subjects in their college course are admitted to the Medical College, will it not be a gain of time and energy without sacrificing any amount of necessary knowledge if the restudying of these subjects be deleted from the medical curriculum.

For the Pre-registration examination, until very recently, the graduates in arts were given exemption in the subjects they studied for their B. A. degree examination. But this year a new regulation says that the Biology graduates and higher degree holders, cannot be granted this exemption from Biology examination any more. Why this partiality to the Biology graduates? Going into the question more closely, according to this new regulation, the Biology lecturer himself stands self-condemned, he being only an arts degree holder.

Organic chemistry by itself forms part I of the First M.B. examination. The theory and practical courses in the subject extend only over a period of six months. Naturally one would expect that the University examination will follow at the end of the course. On the other hand, due to some unknown reason, the examination in organic chemistry can be taken up only after a lapse of another term after finishing the course. Will it not be more helpful to the students if this examination be held in the first half of the first year, leaving the rest of the time, free for the study of Anatomy and Physiology.

With the advance of science, certain branches in each subject have assumed greater and greater importance. One of them is "Embryology" in Anatomy. It is but necessary, that the students should be in touch with the recent advances in the subject they study. But to expect them to know the minute details about a subject which is itself in its embryo stage, is to be unfair to the examinee. Dr. Sundara Reddy, the late professor of Anatomy, referring to this subject once remarked in the class "No body knows anything much about this subject of Embryology and there is no meaning in expecting you to know all about it either."

Again there is Biochemistry a subject which in recent years has attracted the great attention it deserves. The college is rightly proud of the department. But when it is studied as a branch science along with Physiology, the students are not able to do full justice to the subject.

As we pass on the third year, the students walk the wards, with a care-free look on their face. They are aware that they have nothing much to do by way of university examinations immediately. It is an inborn trait on the ordinary average student which will include 90 per cent of them not to pay much attention to the subjects in which he knows that he is not to sit for a promotion examination immediately. Ask any students about it. Though others may call it a "Suicidal policy," the fact remains and the practical side of things must be faced. Though the third year students study many subjects, only in Pharmacology they go up for the University examination with the inevitable result that the rest of the subjects are reserved for the day of trial.

When we now study the routine of work in the fourth year. There is enough to make the medical student's tale of woes complete. They work from 7 in the morning to 4-30 in the evening and on certain days till 5-30. Just a brief survey can be made here.

They start their day at 7 a.m. in the Hospital. 10 o'clock sees them relieved from the out-patient after perhaps doing "dressings" all the time, to attend some special department till 12 at 12-30 the lectures begin. In the meanwhile one has to gulp down one's meals. The lecturers go on till 4-30 p.m. normally. But due to the distribution of the various hospitals in different localities on certain days, the students have to run up to the Ophthalmic Hospital for a lecture between 12-30 and 1-30 and then run back to the college for the lecture at 2 o'clock. On certain other days, after finishing the lectures in the college at 4 p.m. the students have to run up to the Maternity Hospital for a lecture between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. Whether the sun is shining or the rains are pouring, whether biking or walking, by rikshaw, bus or train, the students do it because they can't help it.

In the meanwhile, time must be found for Hygiene excursions also.

Speaking of the lectures, it will not be out of place to give a list of them here. The fourth year students have to attend lectures in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology, Hygiene, Ophthalmology, Bacteriology, Parasitology, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and also attend General Clinics in Medicine and Surgery. I hope the list is complete. It leads one to wonder where he is.

Once, while the students tried to represent that they were very hard worked, some body in the staff remarked "we did it in our own

days. They do the same thing on the continent." True. But one cannot forget that the conditions are different and the times are changing. Even granting the argument, where is the harm in improving the system if possible? Every institution is improving the facilities for the students year by year and we expect the same thing from our college also, the premier institution of the Presidency.

Of the various subjects studied in the fourth year the students go up for University examination only in Ophthalmology, Hygiene and Pathology. I once before referred how the tendency of the students is to pay all the attention to the immediate examination and let the rest shift, with the disastrous result that the important subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery are taken up seriously only in the final year, and they find it is too late to "buck up".

Pathology is a subject which must be studied in continuation with the study of Physiology and must precede the serious study of Medicine and Surgery. The subject Hygiene as a separate entity is a peculiar feature of only the Madras Medical College. The knowledge of Medicine required to understand the principles in Hygiene is not very high and certainly not higher than the standard of knowledge required in the third year. As such, will it not be worth while to shift these two subjects to the third year examination? This step without prejudicing the study of the subjects themselves, will afford better facilities for the study of the other important subjects at the same time. This will naturally mean that the course in Pathology will have to be shortened to one year instead of two. But this was found quite practicable some years ago. A shorter but more intensive course can be made possible now also and can be as effective as the slow process of "inunction" now going on.

Now the subject of Ophthalmology remains among the fourth year subjects. There is a growing feeling that the training that the students get in the Ophthalmic Hospital is not quite what one would expect from that institution which holds the undisputed place of being the best in India. It also happens sometimes that the students are often told that they are "not expected to know" certain things that are done in the Hospital. But then why?

Forensic Medicine by itself forms the first part of the final examination and is to be taken up in the middle of the final year

course. Now, if Ophthalmology and Forensic medicine can be made subjects for the fourth year examination it will leave the final year completely free for the study of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

There is a certain paradox in the present system of Medical study which will strike even a casual observer on the face. It is the system of teaching Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology each for full two years but limiting the teaching of real Medicine and Surgery to a bare period of six months! One may find it hard to believe. The only other course they have in these subjects is by way of "Minor" medicine and Surgery for six months in the third year class where one is taught the elements of these subjects. Anybody who knows anything about these subjects can bear testimony to the fact that only a part of the subject can be covered in this short period, and the rest will have to be read up by the student himself. By way of remedying this enigma, can it not be made possible to cover the whole of these subjects, by lectures, in the fourth and final years?

Now, the Examination itself. Till a few years back, the student had to face only two examiners. Later the number was increased to four and now it is six examiners for each subject in the final examination. Some of the examiners happen to be "Specialists" and some have "Specialised" in certain subjects. The student comes for the oral examination face to face with the examiners. The "portions" are unlimited because it is an oral examination. Consciously or unconsciously, the examiners slide on to their special subjects with their towering knowledge. Some examiners are particular about their own method of examination and treatment. But unfortunately the student might have worked in some other ward. Some cannot excuse a student because he did not know a certain thing which in their experience is "an everyday occurrence." But only experience can teach these things and no text book will help them.

I do not want to look as if I am trying to criticise the system of examination. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." The results of the last final year examinations have justified one's worst fears. At the final examination held last December, a fresh batch of 29 students appeared for all the subjects. Only one got through completely. It is indeed shocking. And this proves beyond doubt

that there is something wrong somewhere. The next batch of students will also have to go through the same ordeal and may fare no better.

It is an unwritten law of the Madras University, that the majority of the students must fail. Our College is only living up to the high traditions of the University in producing such "unique" results. If this only happened in some other university, legislators would have questioned it and demanded an explanation. Nobody seems to hold out any hope for us.

There are certain other practices peculiar to our college. One is the Selection examination. The fee for the University examination is paid by every student three months before the date of examination. The fee once paid will not be refunded or held over for the subsequent examination under any circumstances (*vide* University Regulations). The Selection examinations are held 3 months after the payment of the fees and then some of the students are informed that their "term certificates have been withheld." This means besides the loss of six months, the loss of the money paid as fees which will not be refunded. Instances are not wanting where students who were "detained" were sent up later under certain circumstances and finally came out successful in the University examination. Such being the case and in view of the limited number of students in each class, why not give all the students an opportunity to try their chances at the University examination?

When the University examinations were shifted from June to April, it was welcomed with great relief from all quarters. This ought to have naturally meant the shifting forward of the other examination also from December to October. But somehow this has been overlooked with the unhappy consequence that one batch of students is placed at a disadvantage due to the unequal interval between the two examinations. Only the Pre-registration examination may be found necessary to be continued as it is. Other examinations can with advantage to everybody be held in October instead of December.

The granting of holidays for the Summer months has come as a great boon that has been very much appreciated. Only it must also be made possible that the college sessions should cease a few weeks before the commencement of the University examination.

Having made a brief survey of the course, let us see where we are. Shall we still go on imitating others without rhyme or reason? If we did it in the past, we have no more reason to do it now. The British Medical Council has withdrawn its recognition of the Indian Medical degrees. We need no more fear their frowns. We have to evolve out our own scheme and let it be to the advantage of everybody concerned.

"It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good."

The Tribulations of a Medical-Embryo in his Pre- Registration Class.

Man is the master-piece of God's Creations. But there is a theory that woman is an advancement on man! Let us not discuss about this but get to the point. Then, the question arises, what is he or she made up of? How is one to know it? What should be done to know these precious facts? Such thoughts rushing into the head of a student who had just completed his Intermediate Course in Arts made him take up to Medical Studies.

But lo! To get an admission into this College is so difficult. Only a limited number of Brahmins are admitted into this College. But there were a good many that had applied among whom were many Graduates. But Babu got his admission into this College of *Engineering* where tinkering is done in respect of the Human System itself. He was placed in the Pre-Registration Class. There he found to his dismay that there was nothing, in what was being lectured by the learned lecturers, connected with the things that had made him come to this Supreme College. Physics, Chemistry and Biology were the only subjects that were taught. Biology interested him, as he expected to get a glimpse of the human system itself by a study of its allied things. He got acquainted and got over '*Frog Fears*'. Two months of study. Then came the Michaelmas Holidays during September. Off he went home to narrate his wonderful experiences in this College to his mother and others; but alas! it was only to make his mother ask him to come away from a College which butchers animals and then *man* too.

To the College again. Again the self-same boring lectures in Physics and Chemistry pouring into his ears like molten lead. The approach of December brought along with it the fears of a fast approaching examination. He read till 12 o'clock in the night. Then his weary eyes and tired brain, on further refusing to work, got repose in the sweet slumber that followed. But he was up at 4 o'clock in the morning and again read.

In the class a brilliant student was he. He could repeat word for word, the whole of Watson's Physics, or Philip's Physical Chemistry or for the matter of that the very Lowson and Sahni's Botany and Wells and Davies Zoology from cover to cover. He found no time to read as the Examination approached. Hurriedly he went through the pages of the text-books—recited again read recited till no mistake was made. So thorough was he. The day before the examination, he read till late in the night when the cool morning breeze lulled him to sleep. He slept only to wake up at about 8 o'clock. Hastily he took a bath, and hurriedly did he go through the meal served on the table. Off he went on his bike to the "Terror House" St. Fabricius High School, the Examination centre.

Babu in the Hall found so many still reading—eleventh hour preparations—joined them only to be more confused. Five minutes more and the inhospitable bell went. Now he stood up and offered his prayers to God calling forth for His divine assistance. The second bell brought with it the question papers to the candidates for which many a student had sat poring by the midnight oil. But lo! What did he find there? All sorts of simple but nasty questions? Simple, of course, but too simple for our Babu to answer! A cold shiver ran through his wearied frame and nervousness was in full possession of him in a short time. The pen in his hand wrote not. The paper on the table was blank and he sat as one turned to stone by the

Gorgon's Head. He turned this side and that, his eyes only to be met by busy hands and yet busier the brains that directed them and still busier the pens in their hands. He tried to get over his weakness. But of no avail. Scribbling he wrote a page when the bell went to tell our poor Babu that nervousness had him in its full possession for a full half hour. The bell infused hope into our Babu. Throwing aside his nervousness he got busy. But poor Babu! What could he do? He saw the question and in his hurry without reading the question fully began to answer. The result was that he wrote one for the other.

The Next bell! once again the self-same nervousness. But Babu was not its prey for such a long time this time. He got over it and again his pen got busy. The last Bell. The time was up. He should give his paper and go out of the Hall. But Babu went on writinig until at last the rude supervisor took away his paper.

With a heavy heart he went out of the examination hall only to meet glad and sobre faces but none having a disappointed face as himself. He who was the first in the class examinations was not able to answer satisfactorily in the Public Examination! He had answered only half of the paper. Sore-stricken of the party he met outside the Hall in whom there was none of his category, he went to the hotel to take a light tiffin.

Again at 2 o'clock at the examination hall. This time not so bad. He answered well but not to his entire satisfaction. He was so carried away by the examination fears. The theory papers over, he had to stand the ordeal of the practical and oral examinations.

The practical examinations were not without such episodes. One or two of our fair class-mates were actually frightened out of their wits by the Lecturer of the Vizag College. In its effects it was the same as that of our Babu.

The Oral examinations. He was examined by one of our esteemed Lecturers and needless to say he could not stand this ordeal of prolonged misery. Though he could not answer the first he was quite in the line with the rest. The nervousness that wanted to get the better of him, could not do so this time. He was a bit satisfied only in this that he was able to answer to his satisfaction though he did not answer the first question.

The third week of December. The results were to be published. Babu was very eager to see his result, when to his dismay he found that he was simply *ploughed* in PHYSICS by the relentless examiners. His only consolation was when he read in the Magazine, January Issue 'The SECOND YEARS' RHYME'. He read the poem over and over again. The more he read it the more he was convinced of its truth, and in particular:

* * *

" If the lecture's boring,
Take a little nap,
*For ev'n if you're attentive
Your're likely to get ploughed.*

* * *

It is no wonder.
If you can't get through.
Next December Exam
May leave you where you are.

* * *

Of you happy blighters
Half will soon get ploughed.

* * *

Thenceforward he followed it to the letter not unnecessarily wasting his energy. Again he took his chance in the next June Examination when he hoped never to meet the DEVIL NERVOUSNESS any more in his life. And he was right in this. He came out successful and is now styled as a I M.B., B.S. Student. By "P"

Murugesan.

Scanning the leaves of our Magazine, I see striking titles, line-crammed pages of information on the latest subjects of research, full of names that hurt the roof of one's mouth when trying to pronounce them. But I fail to soar into these higher regions of thought for I am a 'medico' in embryo and I am sure there are several of my confreres who sail in the same boat with me. So without adding to the list of the unintelligible, I am going to indulge in the commonplace—which is really the novelty—the commonplace being MURUGESAN.

A dreary sojourn of six months in the Pre-Registration and then you walk up into the Anatomy room—the Hall of the Dead—to be met by an individual who will probably never see fifty again, the ruling Major-domo—the Lord of all he surveys and you do not ask who he is. Of course not! For he is Murugesan. No Arokians or Virogis. They are all drub when compared to Murugesan. Long live he!

Now you are all acquainted with him, grown familiar perhaps, if Dame Fortune has been unkind and left you more than two years to do your anatomy course. I am going to deal with only one point about his favourable exterior and that—his moustache, the irresistible, the fascinating, the only one of its kind. For in these days where speed is the predominant feature of our civilization and reaction follows so swiftly on action, that no sooner does the moustache make its graceful appearance than it is inevitably shaven off. Ah! Gone are the days of the daintily pointed whiskers, gone are the men those generous individuals who had then been in our Anatomy theatre, and who would not suffer a lady to stand two yards away

from the Demonstration table, while they enjoyed the comfort of sitting on the nearer stools. Mais pardon: I dream, for isn't this the 20th Century.

And reverting to my story, no word can describe Murugesan's all eloquent moustache the pathetically grey hairs how sometimes they tremble with scorn, smirk with derision at the way those ladies saw those tiresome skulls, quiver with frenzied mirth, when down alas: comes a torrent of reproach on a luckless student's head from the professor of A—I won't say what:

The sparse hairs all too uneven, proclaiming the lack of a barber's hand, only add to his unique charm. No trimming for him. He is not a fop and there are plenty of them. He believes in the old adage "Handsome is that handsome does" Eh! Murugesan!! The still riotous twinkle in the faded eyes, the humourous curves of the almost half hidden mouth, the tanned skin, the proud poise of his grey head are all characteristic of him, but nothing to beat his moustache the overwhelming point in his physique.

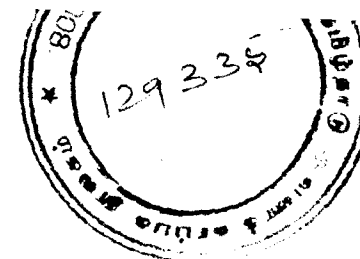
Ah! Murugesan!! If all the moustaches in this world, few though they are, were only as eloquent as thine, what a sunnier world, this would be!!!!

"IMSHY"

The White Ship.

'Far from the madding crowd ignoble strife', stand the 4 white blocks caring for nought that the world might do, caring for none that the world might bring. Bold as it were, it stands up not bending or bowing to any passer by.

Surrounded on all but one side by the deep dirty waters the "white-ship" stands. The crew inside very busy with themselves have hardly any time to sit and enjoy the beauty of the ship. The waters around so calm and cool send its contributions to the inmates of the ship. Being the best culture media for all bacteria and for all species of insectivora, more so for *Anopheles* and *Culex*, the greenish waters around had been inviting the members of the ship to go and do research work in Bacteriology and Entamology. Perhaps, one of these days, "some mute inglorious Donovan" here may discover the virus responsible for influenza, or may find a new organism causing the irregular rise of temperature that is so very prevalent among the inhabitants of the ship. Then—thanks to the waters around and to the authorities concerned—India will then possess a scientist in addition. The various cabins inside the ship, "Angel's valley," "Devils Den," "Paradise lodge", etc., by name, are all equally benefitted by the production of the waters. When the clock strikes 6 the army of *Anopheles* begin their parade inside the cabins. Though small in size, they are very powerful. The inmates after the hard day's labour come and sit in their respective chairs, each one with a book in hand. Not long after it strikes 8, many of them would have gone past the valley of dream land. Ah! but the little mosq. is very busy. She does not want them to be so inactive. There she goes and dances around the nodding beauty's head. She sings—no nightingale can sing so sweetly as our little



The White Ship

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mosq. But even she fails to wake up our nodding beauty busily dreaming of some one far across the sea. The singer having failed in her first attempt, now tries another method. She sits on our dreamer's little hand and slowly gives a prick. The poor victim wakes up with a start and finding a number of these musicians dancing around her head, gets up from her chair, spreads the bed and slowly goes inside the net all the while cursing the sweet music because she prefers to dream than to listen to that music.

The 'white ship' had been in existence for the last 5 years. During this short period of her existence she had to meet with terrible storms and cyclones. There were days when even her life was at stake. She overcame all that, and now is wading across a calm and silent ocean. But she is not yet perfectly safe. Though bold and brave, she has to be on her guard. The rocks are many on the way, and some nights are very dark. To add to that she has no compound wall. She stands bare all her cabins are as it were open to all passers-by. No wall, no gate, no fence, to protect her from the dangers of the wide sea. Yet boldly she stands, waiting for that glorious day when she can proudly say that she is an identity separate from Poonamallee High Road.

The 'white ship' is proud of her compound though without a wall. The wide spreading trees add to her charm and give her shelter from the hot scorching sun. And under those spreading mangoe trees has many a student learned all her medicine and surgery.

The 'white ship', though not willing to send her inhabitants for the 100 yds. dash at the College sports, is very anxious to have some place of recreation for herself. She has a tennis court, but the ups and downs inside the court are so numerous that one would rather feel like making a garden than playing tennis there. It is rumoured that they have wired for a marker and a roller to

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repair the court and it is hoped that the court will be ready by July 1935. Perhaps the roller is too heavy for the Postman to carry it to the ship. But still the 'white ship' is very optimistic she is anxiously waiting for the arrival of the marker and roller.

Thus goes the life of the 'white ship'. Trudging through that lonesome road and looking up to the Maker. She hopes to see a day when no place can equal hers in perfection.

"EVE."

Miss Eve, please get round the Secretary, Medical College Athletic Club, he is a *Bachelor*, the rest are no good. Sure you will succeed on the 'Court'.

Editor.

In Lighter Vein.

The Modest Man.

The doctor interlaced his tapering fingers and smiled benignly at his burly patient.

"You have a bad attack of gout" he said.

"The very best course for you is to take no wine, no beer, and no alcohol in any form. You must not smoke or—"

The patient raised a protesting hand.

"Hold on, doctor!" he cried "who am I to have the very best? What is next best?"

Sick-bed Repartee.

Doctor.—"You cough with much greater ease this morning."

Patient.—"That is not remarkable, I have been practising all night."

Commission.

"I say, doctor, isn't this bill a little excessive? Can't you knock off £5 or so?"

"I'm afraid not. Anyway, why should I?"

"Well, you know, you must remember that it was I who introduced the scarlet fever into this town. Isn't that worth something?"

A very nervous lass went to the E.N.T. to have her throat examined.

The Surgeon.—While adjusting the laryngoscope "you'd be surprised to know how far drawn we can see with this instrument."

Patient.—"Is that so doctor. Before you begin I ought to tell you I hadn't time to mend that hole in my stocking before I came here."

Two points of view.

A "pussy foot" missionary, producing statistics to prove reduction of crime in a far distant teetotal state, tried to enlist the doctor's sympathy in the cause.

There she exclaimed with triumph, "that proves my case."

"Statistics, madam," replied the doctor, "can be used to prove anything. In this case they prove to me that the police are not so efficient without alcohol, as they are with it."

"Doctor I've tried everything and I can't get to sleep," explained the voice at the other end of the phone, "Can you do anything for me?" "Yes" said the kindly doctor. "Just hold the wire and I'll sing you a lullaby."

Magistrate.—"You have been convicted fourteen times on this same charge. Aren't you ashamed to acknowledge that?"

Bettie the Beggar.—"No, your worship. I don't think no man oughter be ashamed of his convictions."

Personalities.

Magistrate.—"I can see villain on your face."

Prisoner.—"Excuse me, your honour, but that is a personal reflection."

A Railway Engine?

The penitent sinner.—"Alas! in a moment of weakness I did steal this cartload of brass fittings!"

Judge.—"Goodness! man, what would you have taken if you had yielded in a moment when you felt strong."

Magistrate.—"How did you manage to take this man's watch from his waist coat when it was secured by a patent safety catch?"

Pickpocket.—"My fee, your worship is a quid for the full course of six lessons!"

The Magistrate glared round the court. "Who is bringing this allegation?" he demanded. A moments silence, and a little woman stood up and replied mockly "Please, your royal ighness, I'm the alligator."

Comforting.

Aged Criminal (Sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude).—"Oh, my lord, I shall never live to do it!"

Judge (soothingly).—"Never mind! Do as much of it as you can."

"I fear that young man I gave a job to last week is dishonest."

"Oh you shouldn't judge by appearances."

"I'm not, I'm judging by disappearances in this case."

Fresher.—"Are you a second hand book dealer?"

Student M.—"No, Sir, I am a dealer in second hand books."

A railway official tells a story of a tourist in Ireland who left the train at every stopping station, and went to the luggage van to ask if his trunk was safe. After his sixth appearance the exasperated guard spoke about the matter as follows. "Begara, I wish the Lord had made you an elephant instead of an ass, and then ye'd always have your trunk in front of you!"

Identified.

Waiter.—"Did you have a lobster, or ox tail soup, Sir?"

Diner.—"I don't know—it tasted like soap."

Waiter.—"That was the lobster soup, Sir. The ox-tail tastes like glue."

Wonderful wife.—"I cook, and cook and cook for you, and what do I get? Nothing!"

Hateful Husband.—"You're lucky, my dear. I always get indigestion."

Taking Turns.

"My wife and I suffer from alternate insomnia."

"Alternate insomnia! what in the world is that!"

Whichever gets to sleep first keeps the other awake all night by snoring.

The finest thing you can eat—an apple. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." "That's right, my dear; and an onion a day keeps everybody away!"

Disheartening.

"Woman," cried he in agonised tones, "you have broken my heart!"

She laid her ear to his manly bosom.

"No" said she after listening intently, "there is not the slightest evidence of organic lesion. There is a slight palpitation due, perhaps to cigarettes. That is all." And now the young man swears that next time he makes love to a girl, he will make sure that she is not a medical student.

Shattered Romance.

A girl was rescued as she was on the point of drowning, and was taken home unconscious. Being of a romantic turn of mind, she told her father, the next day that she was determined to marry her rescuer.

"That is quite impossible I fear" was his reply.

"Why, is he married already?"

"No; but he happens to be a big New foundland dog."

Annoying to Father.

The young man told his girl that if she didn't marry him, he would get a rope and hang himself right in front of her home.

"Oh please, don't do that, Harry!" she said. "You know father said he wouldn't have you hanging about here."

A Safe Custodian.

Little Lily.—"Grand pa, are you very old?"

Ancient one.—"Yes my child, your poor grand-father is very old?"

"Have you got any teeth?"

"No my dear, they have all gone."

"Then will you hold my nuts please."

Missed the Moral.

Father.—"Do you notice that spider, my son spinning his web?" Is it not wonderful? Do you realise that no man could spin that web, no matter how hard he tried?

Son.—"Well what of it? Watch me spin this top. No spider could do that, no matter how hard he might try."

"Why don't you go to our church?" asked one little boy of another.

"Because we belong to a different abomination" was the answer.

"What is your lodger?"

"A great inventor."

"Really. What has he invented?"

"A new excuse every month for not paying his rent."

Scotch Visitor: "What nice buttons you are sewing on your little boy's suit. My husband once had some like that on his suit."

Vicar's Wife: "Yes, I get all my buttons from the collection plate."

A man went to have his photograph taken.

"Mounted or otherwise?" asked the photographer.

"Well, I'll have it taken mounted," replied the man; "but I don't know what my wife will say—she's never seen me on a horse before."

The not-very-young spinster called to see her doctor.

"Can you tell me," she asked "whether influenza can be caught by kissing?"

"It most certainly can," said the doctor. He knew his patient.

"Well, when I was on holiday last month a man kissed me."

"Ha-ha-ha!" laughed the doctor. "You're all right. If the complaint hasn't developed by now, it certainly will never do so—not from that kiss, anyway."

"I thought not," confessed the woman, "but I do love talking about it."

Handy Man.

Tommy Turker had been anything but a model boy at school. The application of the cane was a daily occurrence. When he was about to leave school Tommy's father called to have a chat with the head master.

"You see, I hardly know what to put him to," said Mr. Turker, "and I thought you might suggest something he seems specially fitted for."

The schoolmaster scratched his head for a few moments.

"Well," he said at last, "I think he would make a splendid point-duty policeman. He can hold his hand out better than any other boy in the school."

The customer whose account had been outstanding for some months called round and paid up.

"That letter you sent me did it," he said. "I've never seen one like it. Why, it would get money out of a stone. How did you put it together?"

The business man smiled sadly.

"I chose the best bits out of the letters my boy lends me from school," he explained.

The lay of the Legislator.

The parliamentary candidate for a certain agricultural district is a perfect wonder. He is never shy, we are informed by one of his admirers, of telling the voters why they should return him as their M.P.

"I am a practical farmer. I can plough reap, milk cows, work a chaff cutter shoe a horse. In fact I should like you to tell me anyone thing about a farm which I can't do."

Then in the impressive silence, a small voice asked from the back of the crowd, "can you lay an egg?"

The Deduction.

Ardent Teetotal orator.—"Now what is it the rich man in the bottomless pit called for? Was it whisky, Brandy or Rum? No! It was water my friends, water! Now what does that show?"

A voice.—"It shows where all you teetotal fellows go to."

Credit.

"Give women the credit they deserved" cried the lecturer on women's rights, "and where would you men be?"

It was a vile wretch of a man who answered from the back of the hall:

"In the Bankruptcy Court!"

The Audience Agreed.

The prosaic lecturer's subject was "The Progress of Man." To illustrate his point he contrasted man with the lower animal.

"Man" he explained is a progressive being, while other creatures remain stationary. Take for example, the ass. In every age, all over

the world, it is the same creature. You never have seen, my friends, you never will see, a more perfect ass than you see at the present moment."

Various Brain Waves.

Corkscrews have sunk more men than cork jackets have ever saved.

Alcohol is a liquid good for preserving almost everything except secrets:

Anyone who has ever waited in a doctor's waiting room knows why he calls his clients *patients*.

There would be no quacks without geese.

Displomacy is the art of calling a man a liar and making him believe it's a compliment.

Home is where a woman raises embarrassing questions, a man his voice, and the landlord the rent.

To a woman at eighteen marriage is an adventure, at twenty two a career; at thirty a goal; and at forty a haven.

"Nature" said the philosopher, "always makes compensations. If one loses sight the other becomes stronger. If one loses the hearing of one ear, the other becomes more acute."

"I believe you're right" said one Irish man. "I've always noticed that when a man has one leg short, the other is longer."

Mrs. DeNaurich: "I wish to say, doctor, that the prescribing of mustard plaster for a woman of my social position, is nothing short of impertinence."

Safety First.

"John" asked the nagging wife as the bed time hour approached "is everything shut up for the night?" "That depends on you" growled Henpeck; "everything else is."

"I see the doctor is attending on him again. What has he got?"

"Money."

He was very easy going as a rule, but he protested with vigour when his wife called him an empty-headed, anaemic apology for a man.

"But, Maria," he said, "I am certainly not anaemic."

His Allowance.

Hobbs.—"Yes, the doctor allows me only two cigars a day."

Dobbs.—"I say! Hard lines."

Hobbs.—"Well, not so hard, really. I have two other doctors who allow me the same number."

Giving It Away.

Mrs. Nagg.—"I always send the children out of the house before I quarrel with my husband."

Mrs. Sarkey.—"The little darlings! They look so healthy from spending their life in the open air."

Mr. Blinn (to the butler).—"What made you so late?"

Butler.—"I fell down-stairs, Sir."

Mr. Blinn.—"That ought not to have taken you long."

Customer.—"Of course, there is always such a lot of vitamins in water-cress."

New Assistant.—"Give it good rinsing when you get home. Then it will be alright, madam."

Facts are Stranger than fiction.

An aged Negro saw an extraordinary-looking instrument in an optician's shop. He gazed in open mouthed wonder, and turning to the optician asked:—

"What is it, boss?"

"That, replied the optician, is an ophthalmometer."

"Sho," muttered the other, his eyes still fastened on the curious-looking thing as he backed out, "dat's what I was afeard it was!"

"I'm almost sure that it is an old friend of mine sitting at the table over there."

"Then why don't you speak to him?"

"I'm afraid to, because he's so shy that he would feel awkward if it turned out to be another man after all."

Little boy (to father who has just returned from hospital after operation for appendicitis). "Well, where is the baby?"

A man rushed into the animal dealer's shop in great rage. "Hi you!" he shouted to the shop keeper. "You told me that this dog would be fine for rats, and he never even touches them!"

"Well," said the shop-keeper, quietly, "ain't that fine for the rats?"

"Well my man" said the Irish Doctor to his patient "What is the matter with you?"

"Pains on the back, sir," said the patient.

"I'll put you right said the doctor, handing him a few pills. "Take one of these a quarter of an hour before you feel the pain coming on!"

Thief.—"I hope you will be lenient with me. I have a good many dependant upon me for their support."

Magistrate.—"Children?"

Thief.—"No, detectives."

Nature's little Jokes.

"Such a quaint thing happened to my mother in Paris"
Really? I thought you were born in London!"

Jimmy aged four was in the company of visitors the day before. At one period when his mother had left the room for a minute or two, one of the guests had asked him where he was born.

The next day he was telling his mother about what he had said when asked the question.

"I knew I was born in a nursing home, but I thought that sounded sort of ordinary, so I said the polo grounds."

"Daddy" said the little boy at the Seaside, "do donkeys have wives?"

"Yes my boy" replied the father, "and only donkeys."

She :—"Does champagne make you see double?"

He :—"No, but it makes me feel single."

The doctor had received an urgent call from the home of a young couple. Arriving, he found the father on the door step, watch in hand.

"What's the trouble," asked the doctor.

"Nothing this time, doctor. My wife just wanted to see how quickly you could get here in case she was taken suddenly ill. You did it in four minutes this time."

Genial Doctor (to mother of little boy who had swallowed a farthing the day before): "Well Mrs. Smith, has Jimmy got over his financial difficulties?"

Betty.—"Have you any green lip stick?"

Assistant.—"Green lip stick?"

"Yes, a railway guard is taking me out to-night."

Wife (to returning husband at seaside resort): "Oh, Darling, I'm so glad you've come back. We heard that some idiot had fallen over the cliff."

The theatre magnate was engaging actors for the new production, and interviewed a young player who seemed perfectly satisfactory for the part, but asked a salary that made the magnate's hair rise.

"No, no! you are too inquisitive!" snapped the magnate.

The aspirant was bewildered.

"How do you mean—inquisitive?" he stammered.

"You ask too much" the theatre man retorted.

Aggravating.

"Oh, my dear!" sobbed Mrs. Youngwyfe, "I'm in a most terrible position—really most painful!" "Darling!" cooed her friend. "Tell me all about it." "Well, just listen! Yesterday while I was fainting because John wouldn't buy me a new hat, I saw him kiss the maid. And I can't say anything about it because I was supposed to be unconscious."

A Stitch in time.

Doctor.—"I hear you performed a very successful operation on Sir George a few days ago."

Surgeon.—"Yes, but only just in the nick of time, old man; another couple of days and he would have recovered without it."

Candid.

Wife of doctor to her friend.—"Oh dear! I don't know how to kill time."

Friend.—"Why not ask your husband for one of his famous prescriptions!!!"

Editorial.

Lt-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, O.B.E., C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S., our popular Principal and Professor of Midwifery will soon be retiring from service.

He joined the Indian Medical Service in 1902 and came to this Province in 1907. Ever since, he has been connected with the College and the Government Women and Children's Hospital with the exception of a few short periods.

Generations of Medical students have passed through his hands with advantage to themselves and the province. Gifted by nature with a pleasing personality, genial and kindly manners and an even temper, he has been popular with students and the public. The older generations of students loved him as "twinkle eyes" and the newer generations love him as "the Professor of five points". As a Surgeon he is known for his skill, presence of mind and an even temper even in trying situations.

We are informed that though retiring from Service, he wishes to place his skill and experience at the disposal of the public of this Province. We heartily wish him a long and prosperous life so that he may be of great use to the public.

We welcome to our midst our new Professor of Pathology, Dr. A. N. Goyle, M.B.B.S. (Punjab), Ph.D. (Lond). He has done already a fair amount of research work in tropical diseases such as plague, leptospirosis, etc. We hope that he will be able to collect round him a band of research workers and bring credit to our *Alma Mater*.

He has relieved Dr A. Srinivasulu Naidu, B.A., B.S.Sc., M.D., who has proceeded on leave. A little bird whispers

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into our years that Dr. Naidu will soon return to the College to take charge of another subject.

We heartily congratulate Dr. P. Krishnaswami, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.P., on his appointment as Lecturer in Cardiology and Haematology. It is no secret that the Electro-Cardiograph Instrument of the General Hospital was lying idle for some years and the credit goes to Dr. Krishnaswami for having put the instrument into working order. Now that the College has an expert on the two subjects we hope that the students, especially those preparing for the higher examinations will take full advantage of his lectures and knowledge.

We also welcome the appointment of Dr. S. Thambiah, B.A., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.) as Lecturer in Dermatology with charge of the Skin-clinique of the General Hospital.

In this connection we would like to suggest to the authorities the necessity of creating a Chair of Tropical Medicine. We wonder why this is not thought of. Our idea is that the creation of such a Chair may stimulate investigations of tropical diseases especially those that are peculiar to this Province.

Another suggestion we would like to make is that of creating a section in Genito-urinary diseases in the General Hospital with a Lecturership in the College.

The creation of Lecturerships in Tropical Medicine, Cardiology, Haematology, Dermatology and Genito-urinary Surgery would be of great help to post-graduate students.

We would suggest to the College Council the advisability of introducing advanced courses in Medicine and Surgery for M.D. and M.S. examinations. There is a certain amount of heart-burning inside and outside the Service that only a few in the Service are lucky to be posted to the General Hospital for under-going the necessary training. The introduction of a special course for these higher examinations will enable a larger number to undergo special training.

* * * *

We heartily congratulate Drs. Sanjivi and Govinda Reddy on their success in the examination for M. D.

We heartily congratulate all the Members of the Association who have successfully negotiated the pits of the University Examinations. We sincerely sympathise with those that have failed, but would advise them not to be down-hearted but to work for it again with double zeal.

* * * *

We regret to note the transfers of following gentlemen from the College :

Dr. S. T. Achar, M.D., goes as Lecturer in Medicine to Tanjore Medical School.

Dr. K. S. Sanjivi, M.D., goes to Government Mental Hospital.

Dr. C. K. Prasad Rao has been transferred to the General Hospital.

We welcome Dr. P. A. Mathew and Dr. Sundram who have been posted in their place.

* * * *

In congratulating Captain M. G. Kini, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.Ch., on his appointment as Second Surgeon in the King George's Hospital, Vizagapatam, we regret at losing the services of a good orthopaedic Surgeon from the General Hospital, Madras.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.
Members of the Committee 1931-32.



SENIORS.—Mr. M. N. Pai (*Money Treasurer*). Lt. Col. Pandalar. Lt. Col. Skinner (*Vice-President*). Lt. Col. Hingston (*Editor*).
Lt. Col. Newcomb. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar (*Vice-President*). Mr. Mangesh Rao (*Editor*).
JUNIORS.—Mr. Natarajan (*First Year*). Mr. Martinus (*Military*). Mr. Fletcher (*St. Editor*). Messrs. M. N. Pai, Mr. G. P. Rayen (*Genl. Secretary*). Mr. M. N. Meron (*St. Editor*). Mr. Gopal Nair (*Publicity*).

Association Notes.

Annual Report, 1931-32.

With the publication of this issue of our magazine the year under review comes to a close. In spite of the particularly hard times the association had to pass through, it is gratifying to note that it has emerged out of all difficulties successfully and one could confidently state that at no time did the association stand on a sounder basis than it does to-day.

Finance.

The widespread financial stringency, was responsible for not a little concern and anxiety, in the management of the diverse activities of the association. From the statement of accounts published elsewhere we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the record closing balance of Rupees one thousand one hundred and forty-eight. This secures for the association, a stability to withstand any threatening storm for some time to come. It will not be out of place here to record our sincere thanks for the very kind services rendered by Dr. M. N. Pai, our treasurer, we hope that he will in future take the same keen interest in the affairs of the association as he has done in the past.

Reception to the New Graduates.

This outstanding activity of the association was this year held in July at the Museum theatre, when Col. Hingston presided and Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar addressed the new graduates. It is a pity that such functions as this should be held in a rented hall instead of under the benign wings of our Alma Mater. It has been a grievance for a long time that a premier institution like ours cannot boast of a decent hall to conduct meetings of this nature.

Lectures.

For some time past, it has been regretfully noted that the interest of the students for such lectures has been on the wane. Only two meetings were held during the course of this year and the attendance at such lectures was not encouraging enough to hold further meetings. Perhaps

the students are too much overworked in the college, to find time to attend to these extra lectures.

Speaker.	Subject.	President.
Dr. S. Mannady Nair	Aim of a Medical Student	
" Narayana Murthy	Diagnosis of Pernicious Anaemia	Lt. Col. Skinner.

The association arranged for a magic performance by Prof. Feroz Shah in the library hall. As the opinions on this performance are divided, I don't venture to say it was very successful.

Condolence Meetings.

During the year under review the association held three condolence meetings to express grief on the death of:—

1. The late Major-General Hutchinson, former Surgeon-General and one of our patrons.
2. The late Dr. G. M. Thambidurai, our General Secretary for 1930-31.
3. The late Lt. Col. Van Geyzal, former Chemical Examiner and Prof. of Chemistry.

The usual resolutions of sympathy were passed and sent to the members of the bereaved family.

The Magazine.

A good stride forward has been taken in respect of our magazine. The accusation that it is too scientific could no more be leveled against it. The students especially the junior members have been taking a keen interest in the journal, and have been contributing articles of varied nature. Much difficulty is however still felt in getting the scientific articles from members of the staff. As the magazine is still to depend on such learned articles, it has not been found possible to publish our issues in time. We express our regret for the delay, and we hope that in future with the co-operation of the members of the staff, there will not be any difficulty in publishing the various numbers of our journal at the proper time.

Owing to the transfer of our editors Drs. Bhaskara Menon and Kutumbiah at the beginning of the year, Drs. Mangesh Rao and Thambiah were elected in their places. We express our sincere gratitude

to our two editors, who despite their heavy work, most willingly and promptly, shouldered the not very pleasant task of running the magazine. The success of our journal is mainly due to their untiring zeal and ardent enthusiasm in the cause of our journal. I have also to express my thanks to Messrs. M. Narayana Menon and George Fletcher, our student editors, for their valuable assistance in enabling me to carry on the work of the magazine successfully.

Farewell party to Col. Hingston.

On the 23rd March, the association gave a farewell party to Col. Hingston, our president, on the eve of his retirement. The munificent contributions from the staff and the co-operation and subscriptions of the students were responsible for the success of the day's function. A panoramic photograph was arranged in his connection, and it is regretted that it has not come up to our expectations. After the tea party, a business meeting was held, to frame a rule relating to the appointment of a separate treasurer from among the Assistant Professors to assist the secretary in keeping the accounts of the associations. This was passed unanimously.

In the meeting held in front of the library, Col. Newcomb presided and Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar on behalf of the staff proposed in eloquent terms the toast of the retiring principal, while Dr. G. W. Roberts proposed the toast on behalf of the students. The lady students contributed two items of instrumental music and Mr. N. Sreenivasan gave the audience a pleasant surprise with his song at the last moment. With Col. Hingston's humorous reply to the toasts, and with the vote of thanks from the secretary, the function came to a close.

It is proposed to have an oil painting of Col. Hingston done by the association. With the balance left from the subscriptions collected for the party, and with the assistance of the association, I hope the secretary for the coming year will be able to see to the completion of this work.

Election of the Secretary.

Unprecedented enthusiasm was shown in the election of the secretary for 1932-33. The two candidates nominated for the seat were Messrs. P. T. Gopala Nair and A. T. Rajabathar. The caricature "Elec. pioneering paraphernalia" published in our last issue was literally translated into action. Posters were flying about everywhere and

vigorous propaganda work was carried on by the agents. One was wondering with the caricaturist, what the result of it all would be. The election took place on the 14th March and the result was :—

Mr. P. T. Gopalan Nair	...	282	votes
„ A. T. Rajabathar	...	234	„
„ Invalid	...	9	„
	...		
Total votes polled	...	525	„

Mr. P. T. Gopalan Nair was declared elected.

In closing let me thank the members of the staff for the ready assistance and uniform courtesy they always extended to me. I have particularly to thank the members of the committee for their co operation and help, which enabled me to carry out the various activities of the association. Lastly let me express my sincere gratitude to all the members of the association for giving me an opportunity of serving the association by unanimously electing me their secretary at the beginning of the year. In conformity with the ideals set before me, I have strived hard to uphold the prestige and serve the interests of the association to the best of my limited ability. It has always been a pleasure for me to serve the association and discharge the responsibilities imposed upon me.

With the publication of this issue, though virtually I sever my connection with the association, my services whenever required will be at the disposal of the association.

G. P. RAYEN,
Secretary.

Reflections of the Student Editor.

Ourselves.

With the publication of this issue, our Magazine has completed twelve years of its existence. As pointed out in the first number of this year, our aim was to make the journal equally agreeable to all and we have spared no pains to achieve this end. We recognise that the change is a bit revolutionary in nature, but we are glad to note that the majority of our readers have welcomed it with great enthusiasm. The College magazine if it is really to deserve its name, must be a reflection of our College life and not merely a jargon of Scientific treatises. In effecting this change, we had the warmest support and encouragement from our popular editor Dr. N. Mangesh Rao, to whose untiring energy and personal guidance, the journal owes most of its success. Further, the journal has been fortunate in having Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar as the President of the Magazine Committee whose fatherly care has guarded it from the diseases of infancy and childhood and ensured its healthy growth so far. Dr. Thambiah, the associate-editor, is everybody's man; the association is simply lucky in getting his services. While expressing our deep gratitude to all of them, we sincerely hope that their services would be available in the years to come.

Our Retiring Principal.

Colonel Hingston, by his inevitable retirement from active service creates a vacancy which it is not easy to fill up adequately. During his career as a member of the Indian Medical Service, he has served with distinction in various capacities such as the Fourth Physician, General Hospital, Second Surgeon of the same hospital, Eye Surgeon for some time, though he made his name in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. As a principal he has won the heart of every college student, male and female, by his genial disposition, sympathetic understandings, liberal dealings, and above all his jolly nature. We are glad to know that the Medical College Association has decided to have a painting done to his memory and those of us who had the good fortune to be his own students would always remember him as the "Professor of Five points." His

retirement, now almost imminent, is inevitable. The loss is well-nigh irreparable. We can only console ourselves that he is to settle down in this city as a practitioner after his retirement and while bidding him formal farewell, we hope to see him every now and then in all prosperity and vigour enjoying his well-earned rest. Long live Col. Hingston!

Athletics.

Our college has produced a very good record in sports this year also. It has been uniformly successful everywhere. The name of D'Costa, our Champion for the year, can never be forgotten. It has been our proud privilege to congratulate him on a previous occasion, and we now repeat the same for his recent achievements. Nor can we forget Messrs. McInnes, Denton and others who have maintained our reputation on many a field, and practically immortalised our name. There is much truth in 'Old medicoes never die'.

Our Gratitude.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all our contributors known or incognito, shy or otherwise. We agree with Juliet that there is after all nothing in a name, but won't it look better if the authors came out in their proper names? We appreciate that there may be complications in individual cases—there may be many an artificial moustache to rival Murugesan's if 'Imshy' were not so shy—but speaking generally, we would suggest that the contributors should not remain in oblivion.

'The New Regulations.'

My Colleague, Mr. George Fletcher has opened out his mind, and I personally feel that he has voiced the sentiments of the College as a whole. As existing now, the senior student's burden of work is unevenly laid, and we hope that the authorities would take necessary steps to remedy this defect.

'The White Ship.'

Miss Eve has given elsewhere a graphic description of 'Life in the White Ship.' She complains that *Anopheles* and *Culex* have been disturbing them for long, and that there is no definite wall to demarcate

them from the Poonamallee High Road. The tennis court, too, she complains is more fit to be an ideal garden. We are glad that our editor-in-chief has suggested a remedy for this last defect. She has our heart-felt sympathies, and we wish her every success in her agitation for better conditions.

Good-bye!

A personal good-bye! With the publication of this number, both Mr. Fletcher and myself sever our official connection with the Journal. On his behalf, as well as mine, I wish to say good-bye to all our readers. But while doing so, let me assure you, that the progress of the journal will be our pride and will continue to interest us always wherever we are. Long live our College Magazine in prosperity!

M. NARAYANA MENON,
Final Year.

Madras Medical College Association.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1931-32.

FROM

THE HONORARY TREASURER,
MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION,

TO

THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL
COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

The annual balance sheet of the association from 1st May 1931 to 12th March 1932 is herewith circulated for information and remarks. It shows a balance of Rs. 1,148-15-5 of which Rs. 1,036-15-8 belongs to the Magazine Fund and Rs. 111-15-9 belongs to the Association Fund. Out of the above amount, a sum of Rs. 1,063-4-2 is in the Indian Bank in the name of the Vice-President Lt.- Col. J. M Skinner, and Rs. 85-11-3 is with the Honorary Treasurer. The financial position of the Association can therefore be considered to be very satisfactory.

M. NARAYANA PAI,
Honorary Treasurer.

Receipts and Payments Account of the Madras Medical College Association and Magazine for the period from 1st May 1931 to 12th March 1932.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To Balance as on 1-5-1931 :-		By Association :-	
Association Account ...	163 7 9	Conveyance etc. ...	3 8 0
Magazine Account ...	38 7 11	Postage ...	7 3 6
	201 15 8	Stationery ...	36 11 0
" Association :-		Remuneration to clerk ...	10 0 0
Subscription ...	590 0 0	Bank Charges ...	0 7 3
Less Refund ...	1 0 0	Expenses for arranging Meetings ...	15 5 0
	589 0 0	Graduates' Day reception. ...	563 15 3
Interest on Bank Current Account ...	6 10 0	Audit remuneration ...	10 0 0
" Magazine :-		" Magazine :-	647 2 0
Subscription ...	1,385 8 0	Remuneration to staff ...	176 0 0
Less Refund ...	2 0 0	Bank Charges ...	0 6 0
	1,383 8 0	Postage ...	42 12 6
Advertisement ...	314 0 0	Photo and Photo Blocks ...	18 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	4 14 0	Printing and Stationery ...	464 12 9
		Conveyance etc. ...	1 15 0
		" Closing Balance as per Cash Book. ...	703 14 3
Total ...	2,499 15 8		1,148 15 5

Examined and found correct.

MADRAS,
1st April 1932.
(Sd.) J. M. SKINNER,
A. L. MUDALIAR,
Vice-Presidents.

K. JOHN & CO.,
Public Accountants and Auditors.
G. P. RAYAN,
Hon. Secretary.

M. NARAYANA PAI,
Hon. Treasurer.

Athletics.

The Intercollegiate Sports.

For some unknown reason, and departing from the time honoured custom, this year the Intercollegiate Sports were held in the Engineering College grounds Guindy. The apparent lack of the usual enthusiasm of the student population of the city was due mainly to the considerable inconvenience caused by the distance. Nevertheless a good number of the medicoes turned up in time to cheer their comrades in an alien land. Our lady students in particular are to be congratulated on their unprecedented enthusiasm.

The Travancore shield for the best college was easily won by our college, our sportsmen coming out first in almost all the events. The college also won the cups and shield for Football, Hockey and Cricket. The Professors' cup for the best athlete was won by our champion D'Costa, who was mainly responsible for the college winning the shield. McInnes too largely contributed to the success of the college, as he was second only to D'Costa, in the number of points any individual brought for his college.

The most interesting event was the relay race, which was won by our college showing a good difference to the Engineers who came out second. The only record broken this year was in high jump where D'Costa clearing 5 ft. 10½ in. broke the old record of C. K. Lakshmanan, our own veteran sportsman.

His Excellency, Sir Frederick Stanley congratulating the college on its success, expressed his disappointment that this year he could hear the lusty song "old medicoes never die" only once, which was sung repeatedly at last year's sports. We are sorry for causing this disappointment to His Excellency and we assure him that next year we will compensate for this, even if the sports were to be held in a remoter place like Pallavaram.



D'COSTA—(High Jump.)



D'COSTA—(Long Jump.)



D'COSTA—(Pole Vault.)



Snake Charmer.



Lady Students' 100 yards dash.



Events.	Winners.	Time or Distance.
Hurdles.	1. D'Costa (Medical). 2. McInnes „	16 3/5 seconds.
Throwing the Cricket Ball.	1. P. Z. Abraham (Medical). 2. A. T. Abraham (Christian).	103 yds. 8 inches.
Long Jump.	1. D'Costa (Medical). 2. T. G. Thomas (Christian).	20 ft. 10 inches.
Quarter Mile.	1. McInnes (Medical). 2. Koruthu (Presidency).	55 seconds.
Shot Put.	1. Denton (Medical). 2. Fonseca (Medical).	33 ft.
High Jump.	1. D'Costa (Medical). 2. Ratnavelu (Pach).	5 ft. 10 1/4 inches.
Half Mile.	1. G. V. Raman (Eng). 2. Giriappa (Pach).	2 min. 16 1/5 secs.
One Mile.	1. Seshanna (Presidency). 2. Damodaram (Eng).	5 min. 4 3/5 secs.
Relay Race.	Medical College.	3 min. 23 2/5 secs.

Our College Sports.

Our annual sports were held in the college grounds on the 5th of March when the Hon. Dr. K. K. Pandalai, presided and Mrs. Newcomb distributed the prizes. Three spacious tents were pitched for the students and guests. One regrettable fact was that not many competitors took part in the various events. We do not know whether this was due to the outstanding personality of D'Costa all who knocked off a items. Some suggest that in future, no one should be allowed to win more than three first prizes. This was the custom, we hear in the past in our college and this is even now followed by some other colleges. There are others who suggest that the number of prizes should be increased. But these are matters to be considered by the Athletic Club in future.

The championship of the college was awarded to D'Costa.

The most interesting event was the tug of war between the staff and the students. This year the staff won the tug of war.

P. Z. ABRAHAM,
Secretary.

The Madras Medical College Association.

RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

(REVISED.)

1. Name.

The Association shall be styled "The Madras Medical College Association."

2. Aims and Objects.

To foster a spirit of co-operation and brotherhood among the students of the College, and to promote their social, intellectual, moral and physical welfare, by :

- (a) arranging for lectures by suitable lecturers on subjects of general and scientific interest (religious and political subjects excluded) ;
- (b) arranging for social entertainments, games and amusements of a like nature ;
- (c) receiving the graduates of the year at an "At Home;" and
- (d) conducting the College Magazine.

3. Membership and Subscription.

Membership of the Association is compulsory to all students of the College, for which they shall pay an annual subscription of Re. 1 payable at the commencement of each year (*vide* Principal's notice of 7-9-25).

4. Life Members.

Any member of the staff on payment of Rs. 20 if a Professor, or Rs. 5 if an Assistant Professor, or an old boy of the college shall be considered a life-member.

Association Rules and Bye-laws

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5. Constitution.

The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a General Executive Committee for the Association, and a Special Magazine Committee.

(a) The Executive Committee shall consist of :

- 1. A President (Ex-Officio Principal).
- 2. Two Vice-Presidents (2 Professors).
- 3. A Secretary elected from the Senior Students (fourth or final year) of the College.
- 4. A Treasurer (one Assistant Professor).
- 5. An Assistant Secretary usually from the (third, fourth or final year) students.
- 6. One representative from each of the 5 Classes.
- 7. One representative of the Lady Students.
- 8. One representative of the Military Pupils.
- 9. One representative from the B. S. Sc. Students, and the 1st Class Health Officer's Class.

(b) The Magazine Committee shall consist of :

- 1. A President.
- 2. A General Editor.

(The two Vice-Presidents of the Executive Committee can conveniently take up these offices respectively.)

- 3. One Associate Editor, who shall be one of the Assistant Professors.
- 4. Two Student Editors (fourth or fifth year).
- 5. The Assistant Secretary of the Executive Committee.
- 6. The Secretary, who shall also be the Publisher of the Magazine. He shall be the Secretary to the Executive Committee also.
- 7. The Treasurer of the Executive Committee shall also be the Treasurer of the Magazine Committee.

6. *Elections, Committees, etc.*

The Committees shall be elected by the General Body at a Meeting held in the beginning of the College Sessions, with the exception of the Secretary, who should have been elected at the end of the previous year (the voting having been by closed ballot).

The Assistant Secretary shall be elected at the beginning of the Academic year (voting by closed ballot).

Interim vacancies in the Committees shall be filled by the remaining members of the committee, subject to ratification by the General Body within not more than a month.

No act done by the Committee shall be deemed invalid by reason of any vacancies existing in the Committee, provided the vacancies are not more than one third of the original number.

Committee Meetings.

The Committees shall meet once in two months or earlier, if occasions arise.

Quorum.

The quorum shall be 5 for the General Executive Committee and 4 for the Magazine Committee.

7. *Procedure in Convening Extraordinary General Meetings.*

The Secretary to the Association shall call for a Committee Meeting on: (1) a written requisition from 30 members or 30 per cent of the members, whichever is less, (2) a written requisition from 5 Committee members. The Committee shall then meet and with the consent of the President, or in his absence of the two Vice-Presidents, call for a General Body Meeting.

8. *Powers of the Committee.*

The Executive Committee shall have power to make such bye-laws as it may deem necessary from time to time for the management of the affairs of the Association provided they are not inconsistent with the spirit of the Association; such bye-laws to be brought up for ratification at the next General Body Meeting.

The Executive Committee may appoint a Sub-Committee from among themselves or a Special Committee from the members of the Association for transacting any particular business and may delegate any of its powers to such Committees.

9. *The Working of the Association.*

(a) The General Executive Committee shall have control over all affairs of the Association including the supervision of the policy of the Magazine, but the details of the latter shall be worked out by the Magazine Committee.

Association Rules and Bye-laws

(b) The Secretary to the Association shall be directly responsible for arranging the details of the social gatherings, including the Graduates' Reception, and the periodical lectures; and for the maintenance of the Books of the Association.

The Secretary to the Magazine Committee, who is also Secretary to the Association, shall be responsible for the regular publication of the Magazine and for the proper maintenance of the Books concerning the Magazine.

10. *Finances.*

This shall come under two heads—

(a) Funds of the Association.

(b) Funds of the Magazine.

(a) *Funds of the Association.*

These shall consist of (a) Subscriptions paid by the students at the commencement of the year, (b) Donations from Professors and Assistant Professors and old boys, (c) Special subscriptions raised from students on special occasions, if any. The Executive Committee shall have control over the finances, the Treasurer, being responsible for the maintenance of correct accounts. The accounts shall be passed by the Executive Committee once in 2 months and shall be audited at the end of each year by an independent auditor appointed by the Committee. The Auditor's Certificate with his remarks shall be appended to the balance sheet in the annual report. The funds of the Association shall be deposited with the Post Office Savings Bank or any other recognised Banking Institution in the name of the President or either of the Vice-Presidents (separate from the Magazine funds).

(b) *The Magazine funds.*

These consists of: (a) a compulsory subscription of Rs. 2 per annum raised from the students of the I, II III, IV and V Year Classes, (b) subscriptions from other students either of this college or other institutions, (c) subscriptions and donations from others, and (d) income from advertisements. The Magazine Committee shall have control over the finances of the magazine. The Treasurer to the Magazine Committee, shall, with the aid of a paid or honorary clerical assistant* who may be given an honorarium, shall maintain a Register of the names of subscribers, shall be responsible for all Receipts, and shall

* *N. B.*—The services of one of the clerks attached to the College may be engaged to help the Secretary in maintaining the Registers and other papers and for other clerical work. It shall be his duty to see to the proper distribution of the Magazine, and maintaining file books (Business file, Editor's file, Minutes Books &c). He shall not be entrusted with any direct financial responsibility.

A peon from one of the College Menial staff will also be engaged to help in distributing the issues to the members. The remuneration for these will be fixed by the Magazine Committee.

maintain an accurate account of the expenditure, with all the vouchers and counterfoils.

The accounts shall be passed by the Magazine Committee once in 2 months, and shall be audited at the end of each year by an Auditor appointed by it. The Auditor's certificate with his remarks shall be appended to the annual Report.

The Receipts of the Magazine shall be deposited just as the Association funds, but separately.

11. The Magazine.

(1) The magazine shall be called the Madras Medical College Magazine.

(2) It shall be issued 4 times during the year (from July to April) or oftener as considered expedient by the Committee. The 25th of every third month being fixed as date of issue.

(3) Subscription (a) Rs. 2 from students, House-Surgeons and House-Physicians. (b) Rs. 4 from others, in each case excluding postage.

(4) Advertisements. It should be the aim of the publisher to get as many advertisements as possible for which he may, subject to the approval of the Committee, appoint agents, on reasonable commission.

The nature and rates of advertisements may be left to the discretion of the publisher subject to the approval of the Committee.

12. Miscellaneous.

(1) The Annual Meeting shall be held in March before the College closes, at which the Annual Report of the Year shall be presented and passed and the Secretary for the next year be nominated.

(2) The quorum for a General Body Meeting shall be 30 per cent. or 30 whichever is less.

(3) The new Secretary shall take charge soon after the elections.

(4) The Secretary shall record the proceedings of Meetings, business, General or Committee.

(5) Not less than 3 days notice shall be given for all meetings.

(6) Any amendment of the Rules or any matter concerning the Association proposed by any member shall be considered at the next business meeting by giving 15 days notice to the Executive Committee.

(7) These rules shall not be altered in any General Body Meeting unless 40 per cent of the members are present.

Madras Medical College,
Spring Session,
1931-1932

G. P. RAYEN,
Secretary.

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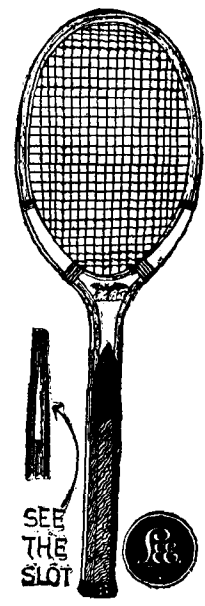
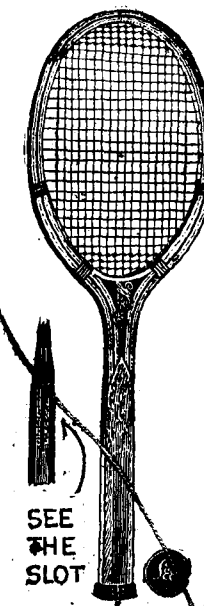


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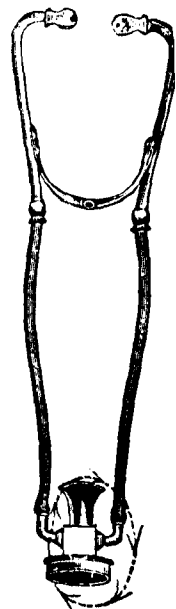
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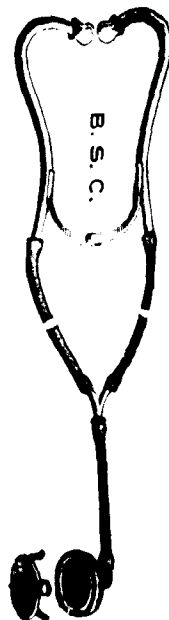
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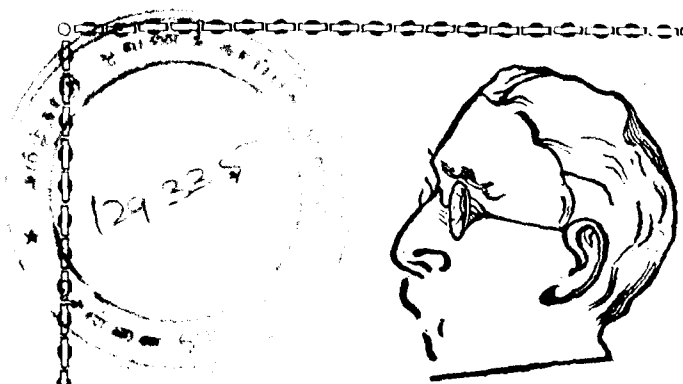
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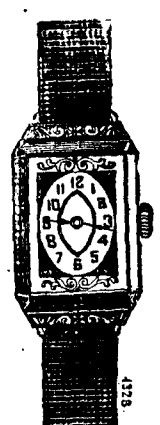
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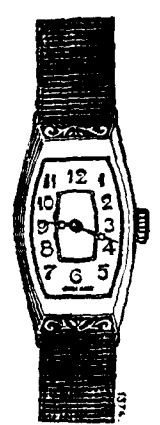
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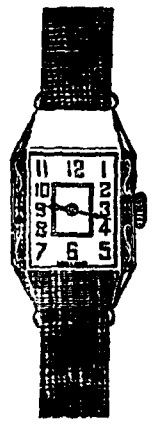
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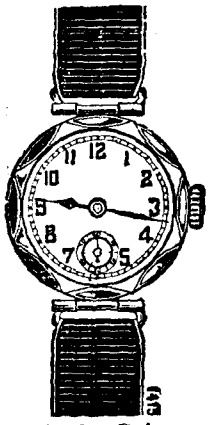
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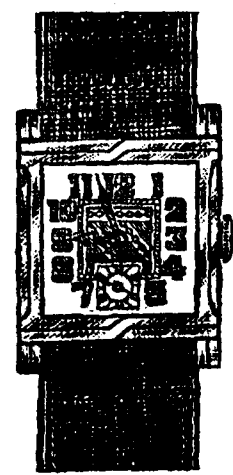


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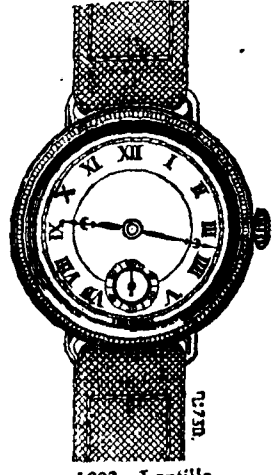


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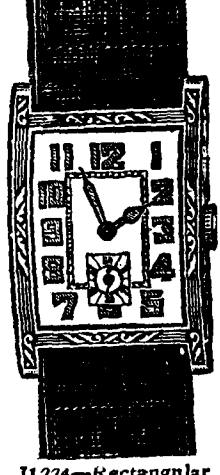
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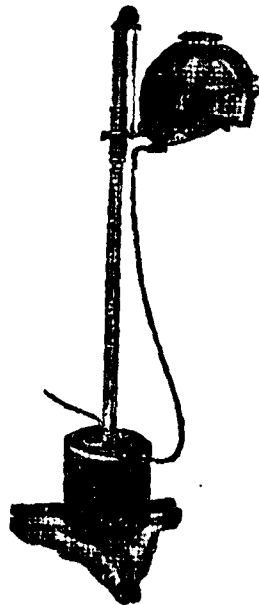
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