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The TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT



MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Regd.)

MAY

1946

BRANCH OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Editor: D. SRINIVASAN, L.M.P.

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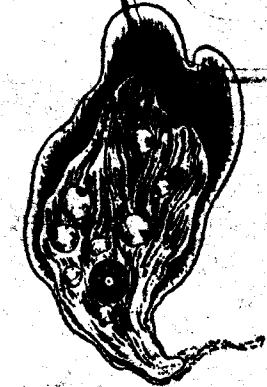
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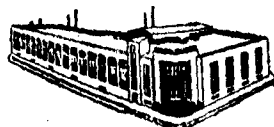


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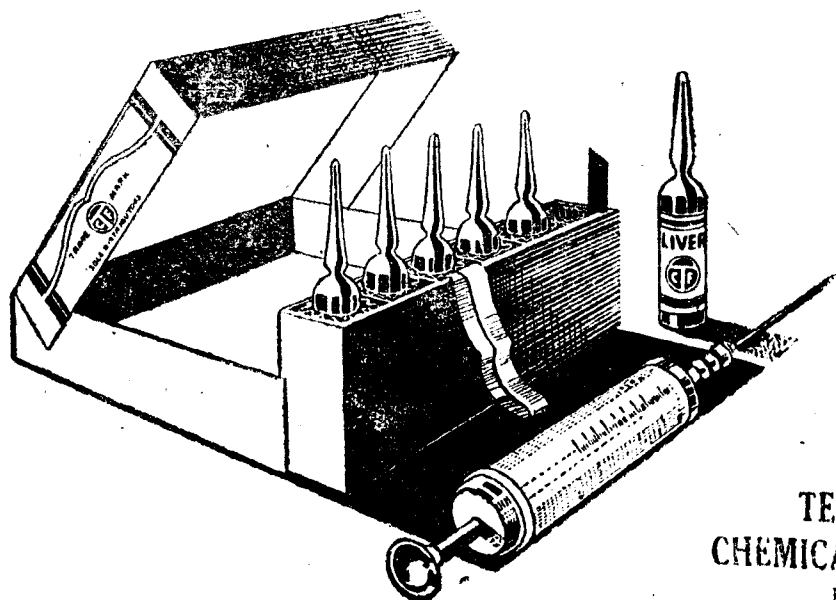
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THE MISCELLANY

OF THE

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

BRANCH OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Regd.)

VOL. XIII]

MAY 1946

[No. 8

EDITORIAL

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL

THE present editor undertook the management of the Journal at the advice of the then President of the Association, at a juncture when the then Office Bearers of the Association contemplated giving up the publication, as a source of loss, a liability, to the Association.

The General Body unanimously entrusted us with the conduct of the Journal on the following conditions:—

- i. The entire responsibility and risk of editing and publishing is ours personally;
- ii. The Association is not responsible for any financial loss that we might incur thereby;
- iii. The journal will be supplied free to the members of the profession;
- iv. Any profits accruing thereby out of the journal to be handed over to the Association into to;
- v. We are to co-opt an editorial committee, at our discretion, so as to aid in the conduct of the magazine.

We would fain leave it to the members and other readers to judge how

faithfully we have discharged the trust placed in us and how the Association is getting contributions from the journal department from its very inception, inspite of the consistent discouragement, time and again, from some members. When we undertook the publication we expected our members not to put spokes to the wheel though not actively helping us do our bit.

Thanks to the advertisers, against innumerable odds the Journal has stood the test of time, as the members full well know, as a source of profit to the Association, under our management—an asset, its only one.

For reasons unknown to us there have been persistent efforts to stop the publication of the Journal and mop up the only source of real income to the Association, engineered by some members of our Association.

Three years ago, the member who thought of and sought for the closure of the Journalistic activities of our Association and against whose wishes the Journal was handed over to us, then, three years ago, raised an objection to the publication of the Journal with Editorials—why and in whose interest, we are yet to know—and moved a resolution to the effect. The

resolution was thrown out. The sponsor pressed for a division of the House. He had the supreme satisfaction of a solid support for his move, of THREE members in a house of 75. It was then and even now is perfectly obvious that we have been fulfilling the wishes of the Association, with its sole interest at heart, only too well to be found fault with by any and sundry.

Again after two years, during the current year, the Secretary of the Provincial Branch of the Indian Medical Association, South Indian Branch, wanted to adopt the Journal as the Organ of that Body, and take it away, thus, from our Association, which, by the way seems to be the mainstay of the move. And we are out to resist any such attempt to the last and the best of our abilities. The matter is said to have been broached in the last Annual Gathering of the Association but had been vetoed. The General Body know full well what is best for them!

The Managing Committee, later on, referred the matter again to us. We raised a point of order and pointed out that the question did not at all arise as the Provincial Branch of the I. M. A. had not asked the Association, for the transfer pointing out how and in what way our Association stands to benefit by the transaction. As a matter of fact we are averse to formulating things in camera and place the ready-made sauce before the General Body to swallow blindfolded. We are conscientious to the trust made over to us. We are not for leading the General Body by the nose, with the prepared dish before them for pass-over by sheer force of pressure and manipulation. Above all, *We are loath to deprive our Association of its only source of regular income*, in these days of expectant prosperity, after its passage through many an odd, fostered amidst and in the face of very ubiquitous and relentless opposition and ill-will.

The Managing Committee then served on us a resolution of that body taken at our back, ordaining that editorials should not be published in the journal. The *Raison d'être* for this move is too obvious to be annotated on. The Secretary's communication with the relative resolution on the subject, and our reply thereto are published in the correspondence columns of the issue. The members and other readers cannot fail to read between the lines and look for themselves.

We cannot but be failing, in our duty, if in our report of the affairs, another sardonic and sinister step taken by the Managing Committee is not recorded. The Type-writer of the Association which so far had been with us to do our editorial jobs, (we do not know of any considerable scriptory work or secretarial job, in the so-called Office of the Association), was asked to be sent back to the Secretary along with the Bicycle which was useful in the journal department for the distribution of the journal in town. Even the clerk of the Association is allowed to come for "work in the Journal Branch" after three p.m. every day! Can absurd travesty go any further?

All attempts, thus to have the Association deprived of its organ, or at least to have its prestige lowered in the contemporary Journalistic world, made to appear without its editorials that have so far earned its position as a journal of importance in the official and non-official medical world, having been thus foiled, still, another attempt has been made by some one interested in the move—or was it some one whom we have touched raw in the sore by our editorials in the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association? It has been moved therein that the Branches of the I. M. A. should not have separate journals of their own. And it is to be mentioned here with all emphasis in our com-

mand that *ours is the only Branch that maintains its own journal*.

Even here, after all, we find that the resolution passed by the Central Council of the I. M. A. is just advisory in character and not even reported as one of the regular deliberations of the Central Council, the Working Committee of the I. M. A.

Incidentally, here too, we may mention and question how far the Working Committee is right constitutionally to order the Branches to close down their journals without the ratification of the General Body on a debatable point as this. In fact our journal existed even before our Branch was made a member of the I. M. A.

We requested the Secretary of Our Association to call up an Extraordinary General Body Meeting of the Association to decide the issue. The meeting was held on the 23rd March, 1946, with a gathered strength of 30 members against the 100 and odd on the rolls. The meeting was invalid for the mere reason of not having been given sufficient notice of. The bye-law provides for a notice time of one month. We, personally did not have the notice till the 16th March, 46. Further more, the meeting had no quorum. However, the meeting was held; but we do not know what transpired at the meeting. We had to be absent due to pressure of professional work elsewhere out of town, unable to arrange otherwise in such short notice as one week. We have not got any intimation from the Managing committee or the Secretary till date.

Devoid of frills and summarised the matter is just:

- i. Some interested wirepulling is afoot to deprive the Association of its only source of regular revenue, whereon the Association has not made any investment.

- ii. As an alternative to immediate closure of the Journal is proposed, the stoppage of its editorials. We are rather inclined to believe that this is the main aim and purpose behind the sinister moves so far detailed. The natural course of events are easy to follow and no skill in the art of foretelling is required to forecast the effect of these manoeuvres. (a) Without editorials the journal is not useful except as Pamphlets of adapted articles from other medical publications. (b) its usefulness nipped off it naturally and casually relapses to the position in which we undertook to run it. (c) No one would shoulder a losing concern: we would hand it back and the Association will disclaim a losing undertaking and the JOURNAL WILL STOP. The Association would have lost its income. What a Glorious prospect! And what a plot to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs!

Then a word with regard to the decision intimated from the Central Council of the I. M. A. This association became a member of the I. M. A. after several years of its inception and long after we had started and run the Journal as an Official organ of the Association with all the implications accruing therefrom. How then can the Central Council enforce a branch to rescind its Articles of Association? How can they decree that the Branch shall discontinue the journal which itself stands committed to several advertisers for varying terms without detriment to the Association itself not to speak of the financial loss incurred thereby by the Branch? In what way is the Branch to be reimbursed of its loss?

Coming nearer home, how have our editorials offended the Central Body

JC
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or that of the profession at large or the powers that be or for that matter anyone genuinely interested in the welfare of the Association and the profession as a whole? Have we not discharged our obligations to all these and the professional conscience honestly, sincerely, faithfully and to the best of our ability? Have not our labours borne the desired fruit in no inconsiderable measure? Let the readers answer. It is in the fitness of things that we might have offended any one in the way of all the above consummations and that cannot be avoided nor is it reprehensible. Where then is the necessity or the meaning of all these contra moves?

We now lay our cards on the table. If the General Body of our Association decide to stop the journal we have no say but to abide by the decision of that august body from whom we take our cue, after fully discharging the present commitments to the advertisers who have been our feeders so far and yet to be. We wish to point out at the same time that any journal without editorials and editorial policy, working for a profession with a lot of grievances at their door, public benefactors number one though they be, would be nothing short of or more ludicrous than a motor with no petrol to make its complicated bits of machinery do their work. It cannot with impunity desist from airing its views on behalf of the members of the profession. It will then cut as sorrowful a figure as a medical man beside the patient without his stethos-

cope, thermometer and bag. That the shoe pinches where it ought to is not the fault of the shoe. The cause is not far to seek.

For the past four months and more we have been inordinately busy. Otherwise these matters will have been before the readers for a considerable length of time now. *So long as there is a topic of interest and touching the profession we shall not lay down our pen* be even so dire the consequences or the persons affected thereby unless the General Body countermand their earlier mandate: we recognise no authority save the collective commune of our Association. Subterfuges will not avail to cow us down nor damp our ardour for service of the profession.

We wish the General Body to meet in full force and thrash out the issue and uphold our prestige and thus their own, as this is a matter which affects the vital interests of the Association as a whole.

We have refrained from enumerating the services of the journal by its editorials as it is a common by-word, in the past turbulent years of war and discriminating service conditions both at home and on the field of battle and otherwise too, lest we should be accused of vaunting ourselves and the General Body as well, than which, in our opinion is no greater want of etiquette.

"To be or not to be": Can it be doubted which way we ought to prefer?



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TERATOMA OF TESTIS

D. B. DESAI, M.B., B.S.,

R. M. O., L. W. Ashaktashram Hospital, Rampura, Surat.

It is no doubt an innocent tumour of the testis in the first instance but considering the various elements of which it is composed, it is very likely that any one of these elements may start undergoing a malignant change and hence for all practical purpose this tumour is to be treated as a malignant one. It may remain stationary for years but eventually takes on a rapid growth. It generally affects persons round about the age of 30 years.

Pathological considerations—As regards the pathology of this tumour, there is still a difference of opinion, but that practically all the tumours of the testis fall into two great groups and the varied appearance presented by the tumour such as chondroma, carcinoma, fibro-cystic disease, etc., is due to the preponderance of particular cells of the primitive layers.

1. The first group is of a tumour arising from the cells lining the seminiferous tubules—the so-called spermatocytomas or seminomas; the growth is slow and the tumour is solid and the cut surface is fleshy and homogeneous and traversed by fibrous septa which give rise to lobulation.

2. The other group is of a true teratoma or embryoma arising from the germinal blastomere—the progenitor of both ova and sperms and thus these cells are totipotent so that they produce a teratoid tumour which contains structures derived from all three of the primitive layers and hence the varied appearance of the tumour depending on the preponderance of particular type of cells and thus the name fibro-cystic disease of the testis because of the cysts found therein. The cut surface of an embryoma resembles that of a coarse sponge or it

may be honey-combed and the metastatic tissue also looks gelatinous.

Symptoms.—In the early stages, there is neither pain nor discomfort but there is only a steady increase in the size of the testis. The whole scrotum feels very heavy and hard—a distinguishing feature from the simple hydrocele. Metastasis occurs in the inguinal and lumbar glands. A mass is felt in the abdomen on the right or left side depending on which side the testis is affected and it may react as high as the costal arch and near the middle line or beyond it. This lump is at times so painful and prominent compared to the testicular swelling that the abdominal lump only attracts our attention and for which only the patient is brought to us and thus the primary growth in the testis being so small and painless is likely to be missed if the practice of palpating the testicles is not remembered in case of any abdominal tumour.

Differential diagnosis—1. *Hæmatocele*:—May have a history of injury and subsequent increase in size with pain but at times it is very difficult without exploration.

2. *Epididymo-orchitis*:—Generally an acute condition with a history of gonorrhœa and fever and tender scrotum on palpation; the palpation will also reveal the enlarged epididymis. Moreover some two or three injections of Calcium Chloride 10% 10 c.c. intravenously every alternate day will bring about a rapid change.

3. *Syphilitic orchitis*:—Absence of pain or tenderness. History of syphilis and anti-syphilitic treatment has a marked effect.

4. *Tuberculous testis*:—Nodules are being felt over the epididymis which are firm and hard and with passage of time, cessation occurs in these nodules with formation of tuberculous fistula.

5. *Simple hydrocele*:—Fluctuation all over and not difficult to diagnose where the skin is not filarial. When the metastatic lump is present in the abdomen, the diagnosis offers no difficulty otherwise. It is very difficult to differentiate it from an old hæmatocele.

Treatment:—In the early stages orchidectomy excising the cord high up near the internal abdominal ring if possible and then submitting the case to deep X-ray therapy later on.

It will be interesting to the readers to go through the following case notes. I will first make it clear that no specimen was sent for biopsy as it was inconvenient and the last described case was put down as an old case of hæmatocele by minute examination of the cut surface only.

1. A patient was admitted in the hospital for severe pain in the left side of the abdomen without vomiting but the pain was so severe that the patient was restless and tossing in the bed. On examination, a hard painful mass was felt in the left lumbar region but the cause could not be made out and hence many doctors examined him giving out various suggestions but not one was satisfactory. Then one intelligent fellow started palpating the left testicle and found out a small hard irregular mass in the testis which was not enough to increase the size of the scrotum and draw our attention there; but when palpated the patient complained of some pain. This was a case of teratoma of the left testicle with metastatic lump in the abdomen.

The point to be stressed is that for a metastatic growth in the abdomen, a testicular growth need not be a big-

ger one; it may be so small that we can easily miss it if we forget to examine the scrotum as in this particular case the patient only came for abdominal pain.

2. Another one, with an established diagnosis of the teratoma of the testis, was admitted for a big inguino-scrotal swelling of the left side. The scrotum was hard, painful and of a coconut size. There was also a thick rope-like swelling in the inguinal region continuing from the root of the scrotal swelling and the inguinal swelling can be followed right up into the left abdominal cavity and then a mass very hard reaching up to the left costal arch and extending up to the middle line. The patient was markedly emaciated and complained of severe colicky pains in the abdomen and severe constipation. For academic interest, we did orchidectomy and exposed the prolongation of the growth in the abdomen. It was going intra-peritoneally and was very friable and of gelatinous appearance. The patient died after some fifteen days or so.

3. The third was a very interesting case. This patient was admitted for a strangulated hernia-like swelling which was very painful on touch and vomiting. The difficulty in this particular case was to follow the language of the patient or his relatives. When we asked about the duration of the swelling they said something which we could not understand and the cursory glance at the swelling suggested strangulated hernia and so the conservative treatment for the reduction of strangulated hernia was followed. The palpation of the abdomen revealed another painful lump in the abdomen and that put us off the diagnosis of strangulated hernia. Again a thorough interrogation of the patient and his relatives was undertaken and that brought out the fact that the swelling of the testis was already there for a pretty long time but that it had rapidly

increased within a period of one and half months and that his bowels moved regularly without any difficulty. All these points suggested that it was a case of a teratoma of the testis with secondary metastasis in the abdomen.

4. Another patient was admitted for a left-sided scrotal swelling with nothing in the inguinal canal but a small painful metastatic mass in the left iliac fossa. We did left-sided orchidectomy and surprisingly the abdominal growth began to increase so rapidly that within a period of a fortnight the whole abdomen, except for a small space in the right iliac fossa, was full of the growth and the pain was excruciating and the constipation a marked feature of it.

The unbearable pain was relieved by a dig or two of Inj. Morphia gr. 14.

He survived for a week more and died of complete inanition because of the constant vomiting.

It is an interesting fact to note that the patients cited as case Nos. 2, 3 and 4 came from one particular caste—a labour class peculiar to the district only. I cannot explain the reason of it.

5. A fifth case was admitted as hydrocele for radical cure. During operation, it looked like an old hæmatocele and orchidectomy was performed. After the wound had healed, the patient always complained of pain in the region of the excised cord but there was no swelling except for a little induration and hence I gave him some 2 to 3 inj. Calcium Gluconate 10% 10 c.c. intravenously every fourth day and discharged him one month after the discharge from the hospital, he noticed a small painful swelling at the root of the scrotum which slowly went on increasing. After some six months, he again came for a lobulated painful scrotal swelling and a few enlarged inguinal glands. It was now thought

to be the teratoma of the testis and hence we advised the patient that the growth will be excised but then he will have to go for the deep X-ray therapy at Bombay. He again went away but came a week after with a marked increase in the size of the growth. The growth was excised and the patient was directed to the Tata Memorial Hospital for the deep X-ray therapy. I do not know as to what happened then.

6. Another was admitted for a chronic scrotal swelling with a discharging sinus at the bottom and an unhealthy granulation tissue round about the mouth of the fistulous opening. The case was diagnosed as teratoma of the testis. Orchidectomy was undertaken and the enlarged inguinal glands were removed. The cut-surface of the testicular swelling revealed a healthy testis but it was a very thick sac with old blood clot inside. The scrotal swelling was being tapped before and the sac got infected leaving behind a sinus discharging pus. This was then only an old case of hæmatocele infected by tapping which also was responsible for a sinus and such funny appearance of the scrotum that it can easily be mistaken for a growth of the testis. The enlarged inguinal glands were because of the chronic sepsis in the scrotum.

Because of the filarial scrotums preponderating in this district, it is very difficult to clinically differentiate teratomas from the old hæmatoceles and the hæmatoceles are also only detected on the operation table when so-called hydrocele cases are being taken for radical cure because of the thick skin of hydrocele swellings.

My thanks are due to our C.M.O. Dr. G. M. Subhedar, F.R.C.S., for allowing me to publish the Case Notes.

References:—1. Hey Grooves: "Synopsis of Surgery." 2. Boyd: "Surgical Pathology."

EFFECT OF VITAMIN-E ON IMPAIRED KIDNEY FUNCTION

E. SHUTE,

Canadian Med. Assn. J., 52: 151: 1915.

THE author reports the results of the administration of vitamin-E (ephynal-synthetic α -tocopherol) to thirteen women suffering either from chronic nephritis or impaired renal function, such as chronic edema not of cardiac origin, or hypertension. Some of the cases were post-puerperal, the pregnancy having been complicated by toxemia. As a rule, two separate tests for kidney function were made before the institution of treatment, which consisted of the administration of 25 mgm. ephynal daily, for two weeks. At the end of this time the two-hour test was repeated in order to assess improvement. Benefit was obtained in ten of the thirteen cases treated; the improvement developed quickly but was transient unless therapy was continued, and, in most cases, it was limited to the tubular system of the kidney. In addition to the cases referred to above,

a man of forty-three, with a blood pressure of 180/100 mm. Hg., severe albuminuria and edema, was given one tablespoonful of Kelly's wheat germ oil per day. After seventeen days of this treatment the albuminuria was halved and the blood pressure was 150/80 mm. Hg. Two months later the blood pressure had fallen to 137/75 mm. Hg., the edema had disappeared, and there was a decrease in weight. Three months later the wheat-germ oil was reduced to one deserts spoonful daily. The improvement continued, and nine months later, i.e., fifteen months after the institution of treatment, the vitamin-E therapy was discontinued. One year later the albuminuria was one plus, and five months later there was only a faint trace of albumin present. The author states that the results obtained in this case may indicate a role for vitamin-E therapy in the treatment of nephrosis.

CORRESPONDENCE

To
The Editor,
Miscellany, Trichy.

Sir,
In reply to your letter dated 24-1-46, I beg to inform you that the clerk will be available to the work of the Miscellany every working day after 3 p. m.

Further, I was asked by the Managing Committee of Assn., to bring to your notice the following resolutions passed by the committee on 24-1-46.

1. Resolved to discontinue the publication of editorial hereafter in the Miscellany and the same to be communicated to the Editor.

2. Resolved to authorise the Secretary to take charge of the Cycle, Typewriter and the furniture and fittings and stationary belonging to the Association, and now in the custody of Dr. D. Sreenivasan, Editor of Miscellany.

So, I shall be much obliged if you would kindly arrange a date for my taking delivery of the articles mentioned in the Resolution No. 2.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

V. Enok,

Hon: Secretary, I. M. A.
Trichinopoly, Branch.

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Cobalt	...	1 20 Gr.
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Yeast Ext.	=	2 Oz. of Fresh Yeast.
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Vit. B 2		1 1/2 "
Nicotinic Acid		30 Mgm.
Ferri-Et-Amm-Citras		12 1/2 Grs.
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Manganese Citrate		1 1/8 "
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The Secretary,

The Indian Medical Association,

Trichinopoly Branch, Trichy.

Sir,

I acknowledge your letter of even date communicating resolutions of the managing committee Nos. 1, and 2 dated the 24th instant.

I return herewith the typewriter, and cycle of the association which please acknowledge in writing.

Resolution No. 1:—I have to bring to your attention that the managing committee has been appointed by the General Body of the Association simply to carry out the mandates and policy of the Association as resolved on by them and not to counteract or contravene the same.

The General Body passed in their annual Gathering, in 1944, a resolution empowering me to carry on my editorials as usual in the face of the opposition of three members—one of whom is the present President—and to coopt an editorial committee at my discretion to seek advice from if I so desire. The position and status quo of the editorial committee and its personnel are purely at my discretion so as to meet certain exigencies and for the efficient and successful conduct of the journal in the best interest of the Association. I chose the then President and the Secretary, personally and individually as my co-opted members of the editorial committee. To seek or not the advice of the editorial committee was also entirely at my hands.

Even at the outset when the journal management was entrusted to me, it was made over to me to be conducted at my own risk and responsibility, the profits therefrom, if any, to be made over to the association. I am sorry I cannot verbatim quote the resolution now or give you the No. and date of

it. Kindly refer to the Minutes Book and let me have a copy of it.

Thus, sir, you will see that the present res. of the Managing Committee is ultra vires. The editorials will appear till such date when the General Body decides otherwise on an open and full discussion of the matter, rescinding their past mandate.

It is a matter of deepest regret for me that managing committee should have chosen to bring in and pass this resolution in the absence and without notice to the individual concerned viz. myself, the editor.

I call upon you, therefore, both as a member of the managing committee and the editor of the Miscellany to convene an extraordinary meeting of the General Body to decide the issue, in accordance with the rules of the association. Till then the editorials will appear as heretofore.

Further, with regard to the editorial committee, I have to state that since the formation of the committee is left to my option and since the management of the Journal was also entrusted to me on contract basis and to my discretion, having chosen the personnel so far, as to suit the best and successful conduct of the Miscellany, now that I find you are trying to impose it as a matter of right and since the members of the committee are against me and acting detrimental to the interest of the Association's Organ, I shall henceforth not recognise the committee formed of myself, the president and Secretary. I will henceforth act at my discretion without taking any cognisance of the so-called editorial committee, which please note.

In the circumstances, as they now stand, I am delaying the commitments I was about to make with certain advertisers and expect your calling the general body meeting at a very early date.

Thanking you for your courtesy in forwarding the copy of the resolutions of the Managing Committee.

Yours faithfully,

D. Srinivasan,

Editor, the Miscellany and
Member of the Managing Committee,

Dr. D. Srinivasan, L.M.P.

Editor,

The Miscellany, Trichy.

Dear Doctor,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Association held on 14th April 1946. It will be better, yourself myself and Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan, the President meet together and decide about the future of the Miscellany.

Yours sincerely,

V. Enok,

Hon. Secretary.

True extract from the minutes dated 14-4-1946.

"Resolved to discontinue the publication of the Miscellany as a journal, but continue to publish it as a bulletin giving association notes, original articles and extracts from other journals. A committee consisting of President, Secretary, the Provincial President, the Provincial Secretary, and Dr. D. Srinivasan who shall be in charge of the publication."

The Secretary,

Indian Medical Association.

Trichinopoly.

Dear Sir,

Much obliged for your letter communicating to me the resolution of the ordinary meeting of the Association and also advising me that it would be better for me to meet you and Dr. Raghavan to discuss things personally regarding the Miscellany.

Though I am anxious and feel it a pleasure to meet you both on even grounds. I am pessimistic about the outcome of the discussions you mention.

As per my previous letter to you, you ought to have called an extraordinary general body meeting according to the rules of the Association to decide the question of the publication of the Journal; but for some unknown reasons you were running amok telling the members at each ordinary meeting so as to make me appear in the eyes of the general body that I am wantonly avoiding to face the problem. It is quite immaterial to me what impression you have created. It appears to me that your reluctance to call in the general body meeting, as per rules and regulations of our Association makes me infer that you want to carefully and slowly prejudice the general body from whom I enjoy generous support.

Do you want me to obey implicitly the resolution passed by the members who are not even one third of the general body? If now I insist on the rules and regulations some members may consider me revolting. Hence I have to consider that this sort of action of yours is not in consonance with your sense of wanted fair play.

Probably you were made to do it. If not why should the Miscellany be posted to the members in season and out of season in the meetings and even on the streets. It is sufficiently clear that you had considered this as the most vital issue to be discussed and chose to make the memorandum sent by the Secretary I. M. A. wait for a future day which when discussed you may coolly explain away that it is too late to oppose the enhancement of the Central Fund Contribution.

Granting you were genuine in passing this resolution you should have advised the house to add a clause to

find out ways and means to clear up my commitments. I find no such clause and that induces me to cast aspersions on your action.

In the absence of the above clause and the manner in which the resolution seemed to have been piloted in such an indecent hurry shoving away more important subjects in a thin house without proper notice indicates a sort of trick a gentleman like you cannot take.

By the above paragraphs you need not for a moment imagine that I am anxious to run the Journal; but I may incur a loss if stopped now about Rs. 750/- please note. No man will lose that sum even in the utmost provocation.

If your sense of fair play induces you to take up the liabilities and commitments of the Miscellany I will only be too glad to leave it at the earliest possible moment. But if you decide otherwise I have no other alternative than to disregard the resolution passed by the house of about 30 members in an out of the way place and placed the matter before the general body

without sufficient notice. I also requested you both in person and by letter to follow the rules of the Association but you cared not and you seem to ignore the rules wantonly.

If after such a general body meeting the members of the Association consider that I should only be thanked adequately for the services I have rendered by imposing a fine of Rs. 750/- I shall bow my head and stop the publication forthwith which please note.

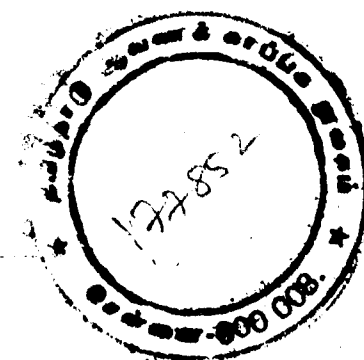
I am releasing this letter to the press with much reluctance so that the members may be in the know of the things. If however after reading this letter you feel that you can avert this dirty-linen-washing you are quite welcome, (and also the president if he cares to do so) to meet me at my place whenever you find it convenient, I shall be at home if you intimate me earlier, even if it is detrimental to my engagement elsewhere for I don't want to embarrass you both on this score.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

D. Srinivasan.

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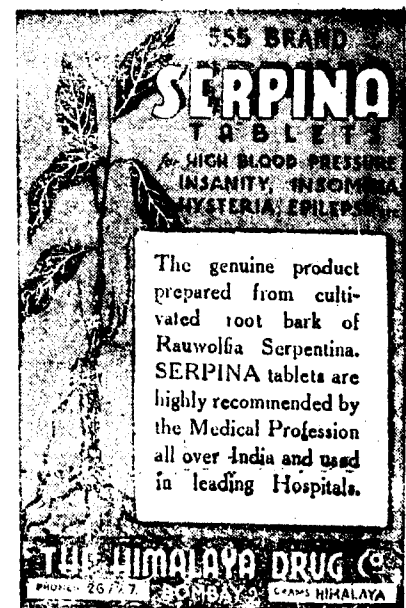
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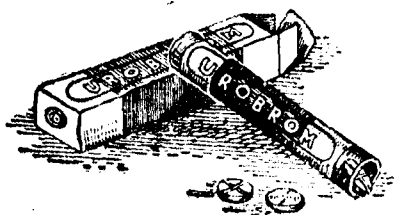
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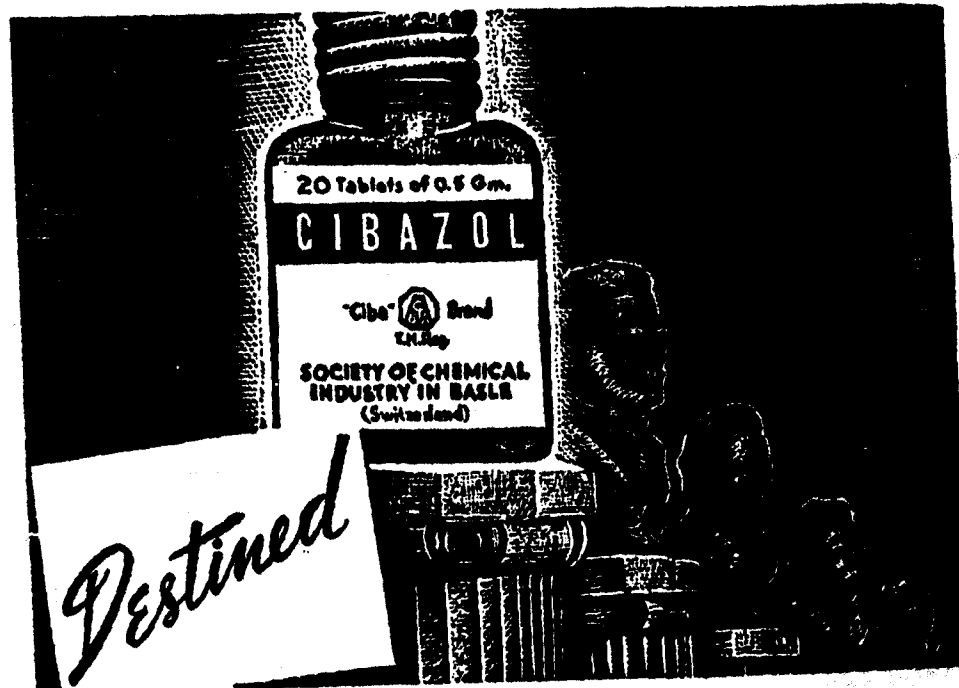
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