

was suffering very severe discomfort, which rendered him unfit to follow an occupation, and because from time to time one comes across cases of unilateral renal pain in which no very obvious explanation can be found for the patient's symptoms. An operation in such case may, as here, reveal the cause of the pain. In another similar case I found at operation a cyst of the left renal cortex (the size of a pigeon's egg); it was not palpable before operation, and its removal cured the patient's symptoms. In other cases where no cause for the pain can be found at the operation, simple decapsulation of the kidneys will often effect a cure; so that exploration of the kidney concerned is always justifiable in cases of continued renal pain without obvious cause. That the artery was the cause of the hydronephrosis in this case seems a reasonable assumption, as the dilatation extended to the point where the vessel crossed behind the ureter, and ceased below that point, and as the patient's symptoms have disappeared after division of the vessel.

## Memoranda :

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### CONGENITAL ABSENCE OF DELTOID MUSCLE.

WHILST examining a man, aged 23, for life assurance I discovered the fact that he had no right deltoid muscle; he was otherwise of normal muscular development. He knew of no muscular peculiarity in either of his parents or his brothers. He had served four years in the army during the late war, and was well able to carry out his duties. It was interesting to note how he managed to raise his arm in the absence of the deltoid muscle. He could abduct his arm quite normally until it reached the height of his shoulder; it then became tremulous. He gave a slight jerk, which dislocated the head of the humerus backwards until it rested apparently against the muscles attached to the spine of the scapula. With this firm support the pectoral muscles seemed to be able to raise the arm to its full extent upwards.

When standing at ease the head of the humerus showed up well under a very thin covering of skin and subcutaneous tissues, the capsule of the joint was thin and loose, and the head of the bone could be moved freely to and fro in its socket. The arm hung down by the side with the elbow slightly bent and pointing outwards; the hand was rotated inwards with the radial side resting against the leg.

The biceps muscle was specially well developed, and he asserted that his right arm was stronger than his left. He had never felt inconvenience from the absence of the deltoid.

London, E.C.

E. J. TYRRELL.

#### A CASE OF HEAD INJURY.

THE following case may be of interest to record as showing the great degree to which the brain may be damaged with little sign of external injury:

On Sunday, April 2nd, about 9.40 p.m., a girl, apparently about 20 years of age, was brought unconscious to my house, with the history that from a bus travelling at a moderate speed she had jumped off facing the wrong way and fallen on her back.

I could find no external sign of injury except a very slight degree of bogginess above the occiput. There was no bleeding from mouth, nose, or ears. The pupils were equal, neither contracted nor dilated, and the corneal reflex was present, though not brisk. She could not be roused by shouting.

During the first ten to fifteen minutes Cheyne-Stokes breathing was marked, and towards the end of that time she began to vomit and move her head and limbs in a restless manner; just before the vomiting her pupils became nearly fully dilated. After this her breathing became quiet and regular except when interrupted by vomiting or retching. Later on movements became more purposeful—for example, she tried to remove her gloves by biting the tips of the fingers and pulling out her hands. At 10.30 p.m., when she left the house, her pupils were, as at first, neither contracted nor dilated. She could still not be roused to answer questions, nor did she make any sound herself.

As the identity of the girl could not be discovered she was sent in an ambulance to the local cottage hospital. The matron reported afterwards that the girl was restless and retched several times without the unconsciousness becoming any less deep. Her condition remained the same until

1.50 a.m., when she suddenly stopped breathing and died about two minutes later, without becoming cyanosed.

Post-mortem examination showed a small abrasion above the right elbow as the only external sign of injury. The scalp above the occiput, over an area about two inches square, and the right temporal muscle were infiltrated with blood clot. There was subpial haemorrhage over the whole upper surface of the left cerebral hemisphere, and disintegration and haemorrhage at both frontal poles, particularly the left. There was, lastly, an extradural haemorrhage of about three drachms in the right middle fossa. No sign of fracture could be found. No examination of the rest of the body was made.

The diametrical transmission of the injuring force was most marked, as the infiltration of the scalp was greater on the right side than on the left. The mechanics of the meningeal haemorrhage is more difficult to understand. I can only suggest that, since a considerable degree of deformation of the skull is possible in a young subject (the girl's age was 17), the meningeal artery might be damaged by momentary stretching. It is true that an elastic artery might be expected to recover from stress better than the more rigid skull, but it is hard to suggest any more plausible theory. In any case the disparity between the clinical symptoms and the internal damage must remain the most interesting feature of the case.

Grays, Essex.

L. G. JACOB, M.B., B.Ch.Cantab.

#### PAIN IN THIGH: CEREBRAL AND PULMONARY HAEMORRHAGE: DEATH.

In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of April 22nd, 1922 (p. 635), Dr. Wilfred Harris states that intraspinal haemorrhage in the region of the cauda equina may, after clotting, cause obscure pain in the lower extremities which may lead the medical attendant astray.

A man, aged 30, of previous good health, suffered from intense pain in his left thigh. I could find nothing locally to account for his pain, and prescribed a liniment, which he said gave him relief. After a few days' suffering he returned to work.

A little later he complained of severe pain under the right mamma. His temperature was raised; as I heard a rub I strapped his chest, with good results. I saw no reason to doubt my diagnosis of pleurisy, but was puzzled by oozing of blood from his gums. Scurvy and a tropical disease were discounted. A few days later his pleurisy had cleared up, but his gums were now bleeding freely. Suddenly he passed into a state of unconsciousness and died in two hours.

Post mortem I found a recent haemorrhage in the internal capsule and a haemorrhage into the right lower lobe of the lung anteriorly. The cause of the haemorrhages I could not decide on.

The pain in his thigh was a mystery till I read Dr. Wilfred Harris's article. Possibly he had had an intraspinal haemorrhage.

Had I examined his nervous system carefully when I first saw him I might have detected some signs and symptoms, but pains in the legs are fairly common, and when a pain is relieved by a simple liniment one does not think of rare diseases.

Kilnhurst, near Rotherham.

CHARLES J. HILL AITKEN, M.D.

#### SIMPLE TEST FOR SUGAR.

A drop of urine containing sugar evaporated on a microscope slide over the flame of a spirit lamp leaves a "tacky" glistening film of syrup. Further heating turns this film a rich golden colour. Full heating converts the deposit into burnt sugar or caramel. Urine containing 14 grains to the ounce, according to fermentation test, gave the reaction after dilution with five times its volume of water. The test was demonstrated at a meeting of the North Lancashire and South Westmorland Branch at Kendal last October.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, M.D.Durh., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Barrow-in-Furness.

THE Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, in association with the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, is undertaking the establishment, at a number of points throughout the state, of post-graduate medical extension groups, whereby medical practitioners situated far from the hospitals of the larger cities will be able to keep in touch with recent developments in clinical work and discoveries in medical science.

and stands within its grounds, and the six wards (120 beds) which are primarily intended for cancer patients: the cost of these additions was defrayed by Sir J. K. Caird. Dr. Fraser gained a high reputation as medical superintendent, and his services were much esteemed alike by the board of directors, the medical staff, and the patients. Dr. Fraser also held the post of honorary medical electrician to the infirmary, and he was the author of a number of contributions on the subject of medical electricity. Dr. Fraser was one of those who can give more than whole time to their own work and yet maintain an active interest in culture. He was president of the local branch of the Franco-Scottish Society, which he accompanied in its tour to France last year. He had been vice-president of the Dundee Branch of the British Medical Association. He was unmarried.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE DOUGLAS HUNTER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (retired), who died at Cadbury, Yatton, Somerset, on April 18th, aged 61, was the second son of the late Brigade Surgeon George Yeates Hunter, Bombay Medical Service; he was educated at St. George's, and took the M.R.C.S. in 1883, and the L.S.A. in 1884. He entered the R.A.M.C. as surgeon in August, 1884, attained the rank of Colonel in 1913, and was temporary Surgeon-General while acting as Director of Medical Services in East Africa; he retired on December 26th, 1917. He had a very long list of war services, extending off and on over almost his whole career: Sudan, 1884-85, Nile column, medal with clasp, Khedive's bronze star; Sudan, 1885-86, operations of Frontier Field Force; Dongola campaign, 1896, mentioned in dispatches, *London Gazette*, November 3rd, 1896, D.S.O., Egyptian medal with two clasps; Nile, 1898, battle of Khartoum, dispatches, *London Gazette*, December 9th, 1898, medal, and clasps to Egyptian medal; war of 1914-18, dispatches four times, *London Gazette*, January 1st, 1916, June 20th, 1916, June 30th, 1916, and March 7th, 1918, medal and star, C.M.G. and C.B. He was seconded for service with the Egyptian army from June 9th, 1888, to January 7th, 1897, and again from February 2nd, 1905, to July 5th, 1908, as principal medical officer. From 1909 to 1913 he was commandant of the R.A.M.C. school of instruction. In the late war he was Director of Medical Services of the East African Expeditionary Force from December, 1915, to March, 1918. He married in 1895 Elfrida, daughter of the late T. W. U. Robinson, of Houghton-le-Spring, by whom he had one son and one daughter. Lieut.-Colonel G. Y. C. Hunter, Bengal Medical Service (retired), is his younger brother.

DR. MURDOCH MACKENZIE, of Stornoway, died on April 10th at the residence of his sister in Bradford, after several months of indifferent health. He received his medical education at Edinburgh University and medical school, and took the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and S.Ed. in 1883. Soon after graduation he commenced practice in Stornoway, and he held the posts of medical superintendent and honorary surgeon to Lewis Hospital, Admiralty surgeon and agent, medical referee to the Ministry of Pensions, surgeon to H.M. prison, parochial medical officer, medical officer of Lewis Sanatorium, and many other public appointments in Lewis. He was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Ross and Cromarty. For many years he held a commission in the Territorial Force. At the time of his death he was Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M.C., T.F., attached to the Ross-shire Mountain Battery, and he had been awarded the Volunteer Decoration. Dr. Mackenzie, who was an old member of the British Medical Association, enjoyed the high esteem of his professional colleagues in the western islands of Scotland. He was often called into consultation by the more isolated practitioners in the neighbouring islands, where a visit might require sometimes several days' absence.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. J. DAWSON CRAWFORD, J.P., which took place at Swanley, Kent, on April 4th, at the age of 54. Dr. Dawson Crawford was born in co. Monaghan, and received his medical education at Trinity College, Dublin; he graduated B.A. in 1891, M.B., B.Ch. in 1893, and M.D. in 1902. He came to reside at Swanley nearly twenty-five years ago, and built up an extensive general practice there; he held several public appointments, and was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Kent. He had been chairman of the Swanley Unionist Association for some years, and supported many projects for the welfare of the district. He was an old member of the British Medical Association.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE election of a Professor of Pathology, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir German Sims Woodhead, will take place on June 1st. The income of the professorship will be £1,200 per annum. Candidates are requested to communicate with the Vice-Chancellor by Thursday, May 25th.

The plan of examinations for medical and surgical degrees to be held this term has been issued. Part I (Surgery; Midwifery) of the Third M.B. examination will begin on Tuesday, June 13th; Part II (Principles and Practice of Physic; Pathology and Pharmacology) will begin on June 14th. The M.Ch. examination will begin on June 13th. The certificates of candidates, accompanied by their postal addresses, must be sent to the Registry for Parts I and II of the Third M.B., and for the M.Ch. examination, by Monday, May 15th.

The following medical degrees were conferred at a congregation held on April 28th:

M.D.—F. N. Sidebotham.  
M.B., B.Ch.—J. A. B. Snell, W. B. A. Lewis.  
M.B.—E. Donaldson.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

*Diploma in Psychological Medicine* (with special knowledge of Psychiatry).—Elizabeth Casson, F. J. Fahy, O. P. N. Fearn.

### UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

THE following candidates have been awarded honours in the recent Final M.B., Ch.B. examination:

FIRST-CLASS HONOURS.—M. Critchley, P. Phillips.  
SECOND-CLASS HONOURS.—Phyllis Beames, Winifred G. Nott.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

AN ordinary Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London was held on Thursday, April 27th, at 5 p.m., the President, Sir Humphry Rolleston, K.C.B., being in the chair.

The following were elected to the Fellowship of the College, on the nomination of the Council:

Edwin Hyla Greves, M.D. Edin., Sir Sydney Russell-Wells, M.D. Lond.,  
Ewen John Maclean, M.D. Edin., Arthur Herbert Hayes, R.A.M.C.,  
Robert Alfred Bolam, O.B.E., M.D. Durh., William Henry Wynn,  
M.D. Lond., Charles Paget Lape, M.D. Manch., Edward Fretson  
Skinner, M.D. Camb., Owen Lambert Vaughan Simpkinson de  
Wesselow, M.B. Oxf., John George Porter Phillips, M.D. Lond.,  
Harold Wordsworth Barber, M.B. Camb., Arthur Geoffrey Evans,  
M.D. Camb., Aldo Castellani, C.M.G., M.D. Florence; Henry Hallett  
Dale, C.B.E., M.D. Camb. (under By-law xli (b)).

The following candidates were admitted Members of the College:

John Ferguson Chambers, M.B. Melb., William Feldman, M.D. Lond.,  
Hugh Gainsborough, M.B. Camb., Norman Hammond Hill,  
M.B. Lond., James Gordon Hislop, M.B. Melb., Hugh Maclean,  
M.D. Aberd., Charles Titterton Maitland, M.D. Lond., William  
Gifford Wylie, M.D. Edin.

Licences to practise physic were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons, to the following 108 candidates who had passed the required examinations and conformed to the by-laws and regulations:

\*Edith I. L. Abbott, S. Ackroyd, M. Ahmad, D. R. Ainsworth, \*Janet K. Aitken, \*Ruth M. Arkwright, W. F. Attwater, C. W. C. Bain, F. J. Benjamin, L. A. Bennett, H. C. Berlie, H. J. Bhatia, A. M. F. Browne, C. B. Byrd, A. W. Carleton, R. B. Chandrachud, A. J. Chiappa, R. W. Cockshut, \*Doris B. Collier, \*Gwendolen C. Cotton, W. L. S. Cox, D. I. Currie, J. G. D. Currie, R. L. Dagger, H. S. Davies, C. C. Elliott, W. C. Faull, C. E. Fenton, A. C. Fernando, \*Ena D. Foster, Bowden M. Fry, R. M. Galloway, M. Garden, M. Garfield, F. A. Gaydon, J. E. Gaze, A. A. Gemmell, \*Nancy K. Gibbs, \*Dorothy Gibson, \*Irene M. Golding, J. H. H. Gough, E. F. Griffith, F. J. S. Hall, E. Hardy, B. Homa, A. O. Jones, H. B. Jones, T. E. Jones, B. Kessel, H. C. Killingback, J. Kindness, D. Krestin, W. Laing, K. W. Leon, J. N. Loring, E. V. Lupprian, D. C. McIntosh, D. W. McKay, M. Mackenzie, N. S. Macpherson, \*Phyllis M. Manson, \*Gladys H. Marchant, \*Clara E. Mathias, Y. Maximos, F. R. L. Miller, J. K. Milward, A. Mitchell, W. E. M. Mitchell, \*Olga M. Naylor, G. J. V. Nelken, R. W. Nichol, M. Nurick, C. P. Oliver, T. C. Oliver, \*Hilda W. Page, C. V. Patrick, V. D. Pennefather, \*Edith C. Phelps, E. D. Pridie, \*Gladys H. Randall, H. Rast, \*Sybil M. Rees, B. T. Richards, \*Esther Rickards, D. Robertson, A. E. Roche, Abd-El-Hakim Sabry, J. W. Sinclair, E. F. Smith, \*Dulcie C. Staveley, G. H. T. Stovin, M. L. Sutcliffe, \*Mary I. Symons, J. G. Tait, M. Theiler, D. C. Thomas, \*Winifred A. M. Thompson, Nils F. Tlander, L. J. Timings, \*Eileen M. Turner, K. L. Ward, \*Hilda M. Whitfield, F. W. Widgery, H. N. Williams, \*Muriel B. Williams, S. J. Woodall, L. S. Woolf, \*Eva Young.

\* Under the Medical Act, 1876.

Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons, to the following 24 candidates:

R. W. Cilento, C. Clyne, G. C. Dunham, J. J. B. Edmond, M. A. M. el-Kattan, B. Gale, G. Giglioli, W. H. Grace, M. L. Griffiths, J. M. R. Hennessy, H. S. Hingston, H. C. V. Joy, J. B. Kirk, R. B. Lai, D. R. Mehta, E. A. Mills, M. S. H. Mody, D. G. F. Moore, G. G. Naeleker, A. Noble, W. H. Peacock, A. R. Razik, C. A. Wood, T. G. Wynne.

The President announced that two gifts have been made to the College: (1) The President's chair, used when the College buildings were in Warwick Lane. This was presented by Dr. F. Gore

Wallace, with a letter stating that it had been given to Mr. John Charles Hunter, who was Bedell of the College from 1823 to 1829. (2) A malacca with two small glass phials in the shaft, presented by Mrs. Fagg. These gifts were accepted, and the thanks of the College were accorded to the donors.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, dated April 11th, 1922, urging that tuberculosis be made the subject of special teaching in Medical Schools. This was referred to the Committee of Management.

Dr. Sidney Phillips moved for the second time: That By-law LVII be altered so as to read—"The accounts of the College shall be audited by the Finance Committee, with the assistance of a professional accountant. A copy of the audited accounts shall be supplied to the Censors Board." This was carried.

Sir Frederick Andrewes was re-elected a Representative of the College upon the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

After some formal College business the President closed the Comitia.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

PROFESSOR HAROLD BURROWS's two Hunterian lectures on "The results and treatment of gunshot wounds of the blood vessels" will be delivered in the theatre of the College, Lincoln's Inn Fields, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday and Thursday, May 10th and 11th. The first lecture will describe the varieties of injuries and their signs and symptoms; the second lecture will deal with treatment in general and the operative measures available.

### The Services.

#### THE WAZIRISTAN CAMPAIGN.

THE dispatch of General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India, on the operations of the Waziristan Force from May 8th, 1920, to March 31st, 1921, was issued as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of April 26th, 1922. The following is an extract regarding the medical services:

"Waziristan has an unenviable reputation for climate. The extremes of heat and cold, combined with the virulent malaria indigenous to the country, are conducive to a high sick rate.

"That the sick rate has not been higher is directly attributable to the care and forethought of the medical authorities. The medical units throughout the force are mobilized ones, yet they have been expanded and developed so that the sick and wounded receive treatment much in advance of that ordinarily procurable in field units."

The King of Italy has conferred the honour of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy upon Surgeon Rear Admiral A. G. Wildey, C.B., in recognition of services rendered during the war.

### Medical News.

THE Court of the University of Leeds has decided to confer the honorary degree of D.Sc. upon Sir C. S. Sherrington, President of the Royal Society and Professor of Physiology at Oxford; Sir Harold Stiles, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; and Sir R. A. Gregory, F.R.A.S., editor of *Nature*.

THE first lecture of the course of eleven post-graduate lectures arranged by the Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association was given at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine by Sir Humphry Rolleston, K.C.B., on Monday last, when he dealt with the recent physiology of the liver and its application in practice. The second lecture, to be given on Tuesday next, will be the first of two on fractures, by Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt. The course will be continued until July 19th. The lectures are given at 5 p.m. The Fellowship has also arranged a course of practical lectures and demonstrations at the Children's Clinic, Western General Dispensary, Marylebone Road, N.W.1 (close to the Edgware Road Station of the Metropolitan Railway). They will be given at 4.45 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. The first four meetings of this course will be devoted to a consideration of gastro-intestinal affections in children; the first will be given on May 15th by Dr. Bernard Myers, and the second on May 18th by Dr. T. Joekes; the third and fourth by Dr. Myers on May 22nd and May 25th. On May 29th Dr. H. E. Archer will demonstrate the Wassermann reaction and speak on its importance in general practice, and on June 1st Dr. H. Adamson will give a practical demonstration of skin diseases in children. The fee for the course is one guinea; full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

A MEETING of the National Baby Week Council will be held at Carnegie House, 117, Piccadilly, W.1, on Tuesday, May 9th, at 3 p.m., with Dr. Eric Pritchard in the chair. An address on "Mortality in the First Month after Birth, and the Possibility of reducing it," will be given by Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., and an address on "The Milk Question" by Dr. Janet Lane-Claydon.

THE annual Congress of Ophthalmology of the United Kingdom will be held on May 11th, 12th, and 13th, under the presidency of Mr. J. Herbert Fisher. Papers will be read and discussions held in the house of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, on the morning and the afternoon of May 11th, and the mornings of May 12th and 13th. On the afternoon of May 12th cases will be shown in the ophthalmic out-patient department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and pathological demonstrations of tuberculosis of the eye will be given at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine on the evening of May 12th. The business meeting of the society will be held at 5 p.m. on May 11th, and the annual dinner at the Langham Hotel on the same evening at 7.30.

OUR readers are acquainted with the work of the Vocal Therapy Society, which has formed a number of the shell-shock and neurasthenic ex-service patients into choirs known as "The King's Services Choirs." They are giving a massed choral concert to-day (Saturday, May 6th), at 3 p.m., at the Polytechnic Institute, Manresa Road, King's Road, Chelsea. Visitors will be welcomed.

THE North-East London Post-Graduate College, as already announced, will hold a special post-graduate course at the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, N.15, from May 15th to 27th inclusive. The course has been arranged in association with the Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association, and a syllabus has now been issued which is obtainable from the Dean. The fee for those who are not members of the Fellowship is £5 5s., or £3 3s. for either week. Those wishing to attend should send their names to the Dean by May 11th. In connexion with the course lectures will be given on several afternoons at 4.30; these are free to medical practitioners.

THE Medical Missions meeting in connexion with the two hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held at the Church House, Westminster, on April 26th, with Dr. J. Auriol Armitage in the chair. Addresses were given on the subject of foreign missions by Dr. A. F. Laws, of Ay-In Hospital, Korea, Dr. H. H. Weir, secretary of the Medical Missions Department of the Society, and Miss M. Taylor, of Tinnevely and Delhi.

THREE HUNDRED cases of typhus fever have recently occurred at Frankfurt on the Oder. All boats coming from Russia are now subjected to quarantine.

THE Board of Trade has appointed a committee, under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, Part II, to report on the importation of optical and other scientific instruments into this country from Germany. It is alleged by associations of manufacturers interested in optical, photographic, and drawing instruments that, by reason of depreciation of the value of German currency in relation to sterling, the prices charged for German goods are below those at which similar apparatus can profitably be manufactured in the United Kingdom.

A MEETING of the National Health Society, with the Duke of Devonshire in the chair, will be held at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine on Wednesday, May 10th, at 5 p.m., when the Princess Christian will present certificates to the society's successful students. Among the speakers on the occasion will be Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., and Professor Kenwood, C.M.G.

THE annual meeting of the American Medical Association will be held this year at St. Louis from May 22nd to 26th.

DR. JOHN MACMILLAN, J.P., of Newburgh, Fife, has been presented by his friends with a number of valuable gifts in recognition of his twenty-five years' strenuous professional services in the north of Fife.

A DINNER in recognition of her twenty-five years' work in the United States Public Health Service was given, on April 20th, to Dr. Sara Josephine Baker, director of child hygiene in the New York Department of Health.

FORTY free clinics for mental disorders are now conducted throughout New York State. During the past year nearly 5,000 persons attended these clinics, an increase of 34 per cent. over the previous year; more than half of those patients had never been under the care of State hospitals.

DR. MURK JANSEN of Leyden has received the Umberto I prize awarded every five years by the province of Bologna for the best work or discovery in orthopaedics. The previous recipients were Professor O. Vulpinus in 1905, Professor W. Schulthess in 1910, and Dr. Vanghetti in 1915.

DURING May the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Co., W.1, will run a special carriage between Paris and Evian-les-Bains, attached to the 8.45 p.m. train from Paris (Gare de Lyon).

In the week ending April 29th the number of deaths from influenza in the 105 great towns of England and Wales was 75, as compared with 93 in the previous week.