

to 8 grains a day in November, and on two or three days none at all was taken; a relapse of subtertian malaria occurred on November 26th, which was quickly controlled by increasing the dose.

The patient left for England on December 1st, and was in good health when we last heard of her.

THE PULSE PRESSURE IN EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

BY

I. HARRIS, M.D.,

HONORARY PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE OF CARDIOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
NORTHERN HOSPITAL, LIVERPOOL.

THE height of the pulse pressure (the difference between systolic and diastolic pressure) is usually influenced under normal conditions by two factors—the height of the systolic pressure and the pulse rate. The higher the systolic pressure the more pronounced is the pulse pressure; the more frequent the pulse rate, the smaller the pulse pressure.

The systolic arterial pressure is usually increased in exophthalmic goitre, although in cases where symptoms of heart failure manifest themselves it may become lower than normal; but the most striking feature in exophthalmic goitre is the relation of pulse rate to pulse pressure. As is well known, the pulse rate is increased in exophthalmic goitre. A frequent pulse in any other condition is usually accompanied by a small pulse pressure. In tachycardia due to bacterial toxins acting on the heart muscle and other forms of myocardial trouble, and in cardiac neurasthenia and heart failure, etc., the pulse pressure is small, usually less than 40 mm. Hg. In rapid heart action due to amyl nitrite and atropine the pulse pressure is likewise diminished.

The following table records the various pressures in cases of exophthalmic goitre:

Initial.	Blood Pressure.			Pulse Rate.		Initial.	Blood Pressure.			Pulse Rate.
	S.	D.	P.				S.	D.	P.	
M.	125	80	45	130		S.	120	80	40	120*
E.	140	70	70	140		W.	138	67	71	160
C.	140	80	60	120		S.	165	95	70	†
J.	125	75	50	100		G.	170	85	80	120
C.	115	50	65	60		R.	170	95	75	90
D.	137	80	57	90		S.	140	80	60	120

S. = Systolic pressure; D. = Diastolic pressure; P. = Pulse pressure.

* Pronounced cardiac dilatation.

† Auricular fibrillation.

So far as I am aware it is only in thyroidism that there is both an increase in pulse rate and at the same time a high pulse pressure. In some cases of irritable heart with manifest signs of thyroidism pulse pressure is also increased. This fact is of value in the differential diagnosis between thyroidism and other conditions. It is also important from the point of view of treatment. I have shown elsewhere¹ that digitalis increases the pulse pressure. Obviously this drug is not indicated in a condition where the pulse pressure is already high.

The electro-cardiograph reveals still another characteristic sign of exophthalmic goitre; the P wave is usually exaggerated in this condition, suggesting hypertrophy of the auricle. A similar electro-cardiographic condition is found in mitral stenosis, and it is significant that exophthalmic goitre, too, predisposes to auricular fibrillation.

REFERENCE.

¹ *Lancet*, 19.1.1, 1972.

THE seventh Sicilian Medical Congress will be held at Palermo from April 20th to 22nd, when the following subjects will be discussed: Deficiency diseases, introduced by Dr. Giuffrè of Palermo; the present state of our knowledge on the etiology and treatment of cancer, introduced by Dr. Parla-vecchio of Palermo and Dr. Fichera of Messina; and the organization of the Italian medical profession, introduced by Dr. Salpietro of Palermo.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE AFTER LABOUR.

SUPPRESSION of urine after labour is apparently very rare, and is not even mentioned in most obstetric textbooks. I have inquired of several medical practitioners—some of them of thirty-five years' experience—and find that none of them have ever seen a case. The following may therefore be of interest.

Mrs. G., aged 30, had the following obstetric history. She was married in 1916, had a miscarriage in May, 1917, a full-time child in May, 1918, a full-time child in August, 1919, a two-months miscarriage on January 30th, 1922, and twins on February 4th, 1923. I attended her on all occasions except the first miscarriage; in 1919 I attended her continuously for the last two months of her pregnancy, and feared acute phthisis, but, to my surprise, she improved and got apparently quite well after the birth of the child. During her last pregnancy she complained of vague symptoms, most of them nervous, but there were no physical signs, and she appeared in better health than ever before. Repeated requests for a specimen of urine, however, were made in vain (a not uncommon event in general practice), so that I cannot be sure as to the state of the renal system.

On January 20th, 1923, I examined her and diagnosed a twin pregnancy. On February 4th I was sent for by the midwife because "the placenta had not arrived after forty-five minutes," a child having been born. On examination I found that another foetus was present in the uterus; it was presenting transversely, and there was prolapse of an arm. With the help of a colleague who gave chloroform, I performed internal podalic version. Both twins lived; there was little shock after the manipulations, and the haemorrhage, though rather free from a flabby uterus, was not alarming. On the following morning I was told that the patient had had continuous bilious vomiting, and she was still retching. I hoped that this was due only to the anaesthetic, but I noticed that there was extreme oedema of the eyelids, and the patient told me that "everything was a mist before her." There was no headache—which I mistakenly took to be a good sign. The same day, at 6 p.m., I was informed that the patient had passed no urine, and on discovering that there was no distension of the bladder, the seriousness of the situation was apparent. I passed a catheter, but found, as I expected, that not a drop of urine was obtained. Later in the evening, after appropriate treatment, the patient looked and said that she felt better; the oedema of the eyelids had improved, and she did not complain of headache. The following morning, however, when I saw her at 8.45, she was unconscious, breathing stertorously, the pupils were pin-point, and she died an hour later—forty-one hours after labour was completed. There was no headache nor convulsion at any time. No urine had been passed.

The vomiting was uncontrollable by drugs, and none of the usual measures, such as hot blankets and bottles, hot steam, cupping of the kidneys, pilocarpine, etc., had the slightest effect. No post-mortem examination was obtained.

In view of the feared development of phthisis the possibility of a tuberculous focus in the renal system is suggested, though there was nothing to lead me to suppose this during her pregnancy, when, as I have remarked, she appeared in better health than ever before. However, as I did not have the opportunity of examining the urine, I cannot be definite on this point. The urine was normal on all other occasions, on which I had examined it.

AMBROSE W. OWEN, M.D., B.S.Lond.,

Honorary Surgeon, Aberdare and District General Hospital.

TRAUMA AND APPENDICITIS.

THE reports of cases under this heading (January 6th and 13th) induce me to record a similar case which came under my observation at the Marine Lines War Hospital, Bombay, in 1920.

A young clerk was hit by a ball over the right iliac fossa while playing hockey. He was admitted into my ward the next morning suffering from a typical attack of acute appendicitis. He refused operation at first, but submitted to it a week later, when the pain and swelling had increased. At the operation the caecum and the terminal ileum were found matted into a hard lump, with the tip of the appendix projecting about the middle. This last was removed for examination, and a drainage tube was tied in. The patient made a good recovery after some days of suppuration. Microscopic examination showed a sclerosed appendix with the lumen obliterated.

B. P. SABAWALA, F.R.C.S.E.,
Major I.M.S. (Hon.).

Bombay.

knowledge. Whether the conversation turned on his own specialty, medicine or surgery in general, military or naval policy in the war, or motor cars, Johnston was invariably well informed, and never hesitated to express his views tersely and without hesitation or excuse. Johnston was upright and sincere to a fault, if that be possible. Diplomacy in private life or in professional work he neither used nor countenanced. His cheeriness and friendliness, his optimism in spite of a clear view of his own prospect of life, were alike the wonder and the admiration of visitors, many of whom will miss him for years to come. He is worthy to be placed in the category with his teachers, Robert Campbell and William McQuitty, too early gone to their reward, leaving a rich memory to their friends, and to their school an irreparable loss.

DANIEL B. BALDING, F.R.C.S.,
Royston.

THE death of Mr. D. B. Balding, of Royston, at the ripe age of 92, is reported elsewhere in this issue. He received his medical education at the Middlesex Hospital and took the diploma of L.S.A. in 1852 and that of M.R.C.S. in 1853. He became F.R.C.S. Eng. in June, 1858. He was the oldest Fellow with the exception of Mr. T. Pridgin Teale, of Leeds, who took the diploma on May 23rd, 1857, and who continues to follow the progress of medicine and surgery from his retreat near Leeds. After acting as resident medical officer at his old hospital, Mr. Balding began to practise at Royston, where he was medical superintendent of the hospital. He was coroner for Hertfordshire for more than forty years, and was very well known throughout the counties of Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire, in both of which he was justice of the peace. He had served with the first Hertfordshire Volunteer Regiment, attaining the rank of surgeon lieutenant-colonel and receiving the Volunteer Decoration.

He was long a loyal member of the British Medical Association, and had been president of the Cambridge and Huntingdon Branch. For many years he represented the interests of the Poor Law medical officers on the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, and was also for some time President of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association. He was an adviser and frequent contributor to this JOURNAL on Poor Law matters. In early life he was associated in this work with Dr. Joseph Rogers, and strenuously maintained the principles which that remarkable man enunciated. Mr. Balding was in his prime a big burly man, with a genial manner and generous heart, which combined with his obvious sincerity to endear him to all who were associated with him in the crusade for the betterment of Poor Law conditions, both for doctors and patients, which was his chief life work, and owed so much of its success to his energy and tenacity.

THE death of Dr. T. A. MURRAY of Penketh, near Warrington, took place somewhat suddenly on March 21st; he had been in ill health for eighteen months, but his cheerful manner kept his trouble hidden even from his friends. At midnight on the 19th he had a severe heart attack; he recovered, and insisted on doing a full day's work on the 20th, but during the night had another attack, which proved fatal. Thomas Alexander Murray was born 61 years ago at Levenshulme, near Manchester; he was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, the Owens College, and the Manchester Royal Infirmary. He obtained the L.R.C.P.I. in 1887, and started practice in Penketh in 1889; this village was up to then dependent on the doctors from Warrington, but he soon established a very large and wide practice. Shortly after qualifying he joined the British Medical Association, and had always been an enthusiastic member; for many years (about sixteen), and at the time of his death, he was honorary secretary to the Warrington Division, never missing a meeting whatever the weather, although he lived three miles from Warrington. He was the first secretary of the Warrington Panel Committee, and held that post for seven or eight years. During the war he was for a long time—and after the armistice—a visiting physician at the Lord Derby War Hospital (Winwick Asylum, near Warrington) which meant a six miles' journey each way from his residence; this journey he often did twice a day in addition to carrying on his large practice. He was also a member of the National Service Medical Board, and since the war he has been a chairman of the Pensions Medical Board. In addition to his medical work he entered into the village life: he held or had held

such posts as chairman of the Old People's Treat, manager of the Council School, chairman of the Warrington Rural District Council, and member of the Warrington Board of Guardians. Some ten years ago he resigned from the Rural District Council and was appointed medical officer of health, and continued to act in his usual thorough manner until his death. To the foregoing particulars Dr. E. E. Bowden adds: "Among his professional brethren Dr. Murray was highly respected; he was conspicuously honest and straightforward, and while he was never known to do an unkind act, he did many kind ones. His funeral on March 24th was attended by large numbers of villagers (his patients) and representatives of the Rural District Council, Warrington Insurance Committee, personal friends, and nearly all the medical practitioners and dentists of Warrington and district."

WE regret to record the death at Kelso, on March 21st, of Dr. GEORGE MCKELLAR, medical officer of health of the burghs of Hawick, Kelso, and Selkirk. Dr. McKellar received his medical education at Edinburgh University, and graduated M.B., C.M. in 1896, and M.D. (with high commendation) in 1898; he took the D.P.H. in 1897. He was house-surgeon in the eye wards of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and subsequently assistant ophthalmic surgeon at the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. He went to Kelso twenty-two years ago, and, besides holding the appointments mentioned, he was also school medical officer of Hawick and a medical officer of Kelso Cottage Hospital. For some years he was chairman of Kelso School Board, maintaining to the end a keen interest in educational matters. He was a Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society and an old member of the British Medical Association. He formerly held a commission in the R.A.M.C. (T.F.), retiring with the rank of captain; during the war he was commandant of the local detachment of the V.A.D. Whatever interested him Dr. McKellar took up with enthusiasm; he was a man of strong and forceful personality, yet with a kindly, sympathetic disposition.

DR. CARL SPENGLER, a Swiss authority on tuberculosis, has recently died at Davos at the age of 64.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Meeting of the Senate.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on March 21st. The resignation on the ground on ill health by Professor W. D. Halliburton of the University chair of physiology at King's College was accepted as from July 31st, 1923.

It was reported that the King and Queen had consented to lay the foundation stones of the new buildings provided by the Rockefeller Trustees in connexion with University College and University College Hospital Medical School at the latter part of May, and that on the conclusion of the ceremony their Majesties would visit and inspect the new anatomy building.

The Senate approved revised regulations in medicine for internal and external students; they will apply to all internal students who commence their courses of study for any of the examinations leading to medical degrees in or after October, 1923, and to external students in respect of the following examinations: (1) first medical examination in and after July, 1924; (2) second medical examination, (a) Part I, in and after March, 1924; (b) Part II, in and after March, 1925; (3) M.B., B.S. examination in and after October, 1926. Copies of the revised regulations may be obtained in due course on application to the Academic Registrar or the External Registrar.

The regulations for exemptions at examinations in medical degrees for external students (Blue Book, September, 1922, paragraph 4 (iii)), were amended as below; the amendment consists of the addition of the words printed in italics:

¹ Candidates who have passed the B.Sc. (Pass) examination with physiology, or the B.Sc. Honours examination in physiology, or who have obtained honours at the B.Sc. examination, having taken the pass examination in physiology in respect of their subsidiary subject, will not be required to pass the physiological portion of the second examination for medical degrees, Part II, but candidates who avail themselves of this exemption will not be eligible for marks for distinction.

The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. H. J. Waring) was appointed a member of the Council of the London Day Training College and Dr. E. Graham Little a governor of the Chelsea Physic Garden.

The annual service for members of the University will be held at Westminster Abbey on Presentation Day, May 3rd, at 5 p.m., when the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. W. R. Inge) will preach. The graduation dinner will take place on the same evening at the Grocers' Hall at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. V. Warren Low, C.B., has been appointed the representative of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the Senate for 1923-27, and Lord Dawson of Penn and Dr. H. L. Eason have both

been reappointed the representatives of the Faculty of Medicine on the Senate.

Applications for grants from the Thomas Smythe Hughes Medical Research Fund must be sent to the Academic Registrar between May 1st and June 15th, 1923. The grants are allocated annually for the purpose of assisting original medical research.

Election to the Senate.

There is a contest for the seat on the Senate of the University which falls to the graduates in medicine to fill. The candidates are Dr. R. A. Young, Physician to the Middlesex Hospital and a member of the Committee of Management of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges, and Dr. G. Leslie Eastes.

Fly-leaves have been issued on behalf of both candidates. On behalf of Dr. Young it is pointed out that the University "is still under the menace of the Royal Commission Report," which recommended that "the representation of Convocation on the Senate was to be greatly curtailed." Dr. Young desires to maintain the full privileges of Convocation and to safeguard the position of external students in all the faculties. He feels also that it is important at the present time, when the curriculum is being revised, to maintain a due perspective, and that the period devoted to the study of clinical subjects should not be curtailed, while at the same time convinced that instruction in the preliminary and intermediate subjects should be as thorough and practical as possible. Dr. Eastes desires in particular to increase the facilities and accommodation for communal life particularly amongst post-graduate workers, to expedite the provision of the facilities for post-graduate work determined upon by the Senate, and to promote more thorough teaching of pathology in the University curriculum.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

THE University of Durham now offers, in addition to the degrees of Bachelor of Surgery and Master of Surgery (B.S. and M.S.) a new degree, Doctor of Surgery (D.Ch.). This is to be regarded as an indication of the value attached by the University authorities to extended education of those who intend to become surgical teachers and specialists in surgery. The degree will be granted to those who can offer evidence that after graduation they have complied with the following regulations:

REGULATIONS FOR THE D.CH. DEGREE.

I. Education.

1. The candidate must be a registered medical practitioner, and not less than 24 years of age.
2. He must devote three years, not necessarily consecutive, subsequently to obtaining a registrable qualification, to the study of surgery and ancillary subjects. One at least of the three years must be spent in the University.
3. The candidate must submit to the Professor of Surgery the course of study he proposes to follow, and this course must be approved by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine.
4. One year shall be devoted mainly to work in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Bacteriology, and the candidate must submit evidence of having so worked.
5. Not less than six months of another year must be spent as resident surgeon in a recognized teaching hospital, and the rest of the year in the study of surgery in a recognized medical centre.
6. Not less than six months of one of the three years must be spent in surgical study abroad.

II. Examination.

- The examination shall consist of—
1. The presentation of an essay on some surgical subject chosen by the candidate and approved by the Professor of Surgery. This essay must not be of greater length than 10,000 words, and must be type-written on one side of the paper only, and the candidate must use thin, strong, cream wove, half-sheet foolscap, size 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin on the left-hand side 1½ inches in width. The essay must be accompanied by a sworn declaration that the work has been done, and the essay composed, by the candidate, and it must be lodged with the Professor of Surgery at least three months before the date of the examination. If the essay is not considered of sufficient merit the candidate shall not proceed further with the examination.
 2. A clinical, practical, and oral examination in the field of general surgery, including anatomy, physiology, pathology and bacteriology, operative surgery, bandaging, instruments, etc.

At the convocation held on March 29th the following degrees were conferred:

M.D. (for Practitioners of Fifteen Years' Standing).—W. H. I. Bathurst, W. G. Edwards, W. O'Sullivan.

M.B., B.S.—F. J. Armstrong, S. Basham, T. H. Blench, J. C. Boyde, E. C. Brewis, C. J. Cellan-Jones, W. N. Douglas, Mary Douglass, C. Fenwick, C. C. Fenwick, W. Graham, A. Hanson, N. Harkness, E. S. Kirkhouse, R. R. Scott, R. F. Tredre, H. F. Wattsford, E. A. Welsh.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B., PART I.—*Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, Pathology and Bacteriology*: *G. Purdy, *W. H. Anderson, *J. W. Wallace, *G. A. Cowan, P. K. Dixon, D. L. Hemmingway, B. Schaffer, C. J. N. Loubser, J. A. McDonnell, J. Crawford, Agnes L. Kelly, J. Morris, G. W. Garde, A. B. Monks, R. A. Webber, G. R. L. Jordan, H. St. G. McKenny, J. Horwich, G. G. McFarland, M. Sless, W. D. Speedy, R. G. F. Thompson, J. G. Maguire, P. C. du Plessis, J. E. Beatty, J. Craig, J. L. Livingston, H. Birney, J. L. Marshall, A. Hawthorne, P. D. Piel, Isobel G. Smith.

PART II.—*Medicine*: W. S. Dixon, R. J. Brandt, J. A. Gaynor, Agnes McLaughlin, S. M. Geffen, R. T. Jackson, Alice M. A. Downing, W. E. C. Wynne, H. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, G. F. T. Saunders, J. A. MacDonald, H. J. L. Murphy, J. M. Gordon, E. G. Copeland, Dorothy C. H. Dormau, H. Kohlberg, R. S. McElroy, B. Morris, W. E. Callanan, Margaret L. Cowan, Norah M. Gilchrist,

Maria E. Wagoner, M. Walfsohn, Eileen A. Boyd, S. W. Jamison, H. S. Roseman, J. H. Stals, J. C. Byrne, *Surgery*: *J. H. Rauch, *Agnes McLaughlin, R. E. D. Crawford, R. H. Micks, V. O. McCormick, H. Benton, G. A. V. Owendale, D. S. Spence, R. Lipschitz, W. T. Hogan, H. M. Martin, J. C. St. G. East, J. B. Deane, J. H. Hodgman, N. J. V. van Druten, A. Bernstein, M. Jaffe, W. L. Duncan, T. G. Wilson, E. G. Copeland, J. S. Glasgow, E. M. Landau, J. V. Williams, A. V. Wood, Margaret L. Cowan, J. H. J. Stuart, Etienne R. Hafner, F. W. G. Smith, H. R. Brady, H. Lewin, J. F. van Staden, J. D. Watson, *Midwifery*: J. S. Glasgow, J. E. Eliason, L. Heyman, W. L. Duncan, J. Kalmanson, E. C. Downer, S. M. Geffen, Kathleen E. Hill, M. Wulfsohn, J. McClelland, R. O. L. Griffiths, H. Kohlberg, I. Marin, A. E. O'Donnell, F. W. G. Smith, N. E. H. P. Williams, L. MacS. Bell, F. T. Easby, H. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, J. A. MacDonald, A. Hawthorne, N. J. V. van Druten, T. Freedman, R. A. O'Meara, J. H. Stals, P. du Plessis, C. W. J. Ingham, S. Narunsky, H. Ruben, J. C. Byrne, M. Cohen, L. Harris, W. T. Hogan, Gladys Weatherill, Martha Reid, F. G. Brown, Sylvia B. Wigoder, C. R. Hillis, A. V. Wood, R. S. McElroy, J. Kruger, C. J. McQuillan.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH, PART I.—*Chemistry, Bacteriology, Physics, and Meteorology*: L. O. Vercueil, Ruth F. Flavell, Mary M. O'Leary, S. G. Weldon, P. M. J. Bobbett.

PART II.—*Sanitary Engineering, Practical Sanitary Report, Hygiene and Epidemiology, Vital Statistics and Public Health Law*: L. O. Vercueil, Ruth F. Flavell, S. G. Weldon, Mary M. O'Leary.

* Passed in high marks.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—J. B. Adams, W. S. Aitken, Elizabeth B. T. Allison, J. C. Anderson, Isobel C. Armstrong, R. Armstrong, R. W. S. Ashby, A. A. Bain, A. Barr, J. A. Bingham, W. P. Blackstock, J. E. Brown, Henrietta Buchan, J. Campbell, M. A. Cassidy, A. A. Charteris, Isabella P. Crosbie, T. Cullen, W. R. Cumming, T. Dagg, R. A. M. Davidson, W. W. Dawson, Alice M. S. Dewar, W. M. Diawoodie, I. M. K. Donaldson, J. T. G. Ewan, G. M. C. Ferguson, Margaret I. H. Ferguson, J. Fine, T. Fisher, W. Fordyce, L. P. Foye, H. S. D. Garvan, Janet M. Gibson, E. E. S. Gibson, Jane T. Gilmer, J. G. Graham, Catherine M. Gray, Jessie H. Harkness, Janet G. Harvey, J. Hamilton, J. J. Hargan, W. M. C. Harrowes, Irene Higgle, W. Houston, D. Hyslop, W. M. Johnston, G. MacG. Kay, D. A. Kerr, Elizabeth C. Kerr, Janet S. Kerr, A. King, H. T. Kirkland, M. D. Lambie, Christina S. Lamont, T. Leckie, J. A. Lister, J. M. Logan, Margaret E. R. Loudon, G. H. Macartney, A. M. Macallum, J. M. Callum, Margaret S. L. McCash, J. A. W. McCuskie, J. A. M. Crossan, C. M. Donald, C. F. H. M'Fadyen, Janet H. Mackay, R. L. MacKay, Joan F. Mackenzie, V. D. Mackenzie, P. M. K. McKillop, G. M. M. Lellan, Jean D. MacMurray, Doris M. J. M'Nab, A. MacNiven, I. MacPherson, Evelyn M'Pherson, Grace F. MacPherson, A. K. MacRae, Dorothy M. Main, Clara F. Marshall, H. W. Miller, W. B. D. Miller, J. M. N. Milloy, R. Nisbet, Ethel M. Ostler, A. O'Hanlon, J. Park, Henrietta L. Paterson, Mary R. Peden, F. V. G. Peoman, T. Prentice, Annie B. Primrose, D. Rankine, W. J. B. Riddell, R. W. Ritchie, G. G. Robertson, T. Robertson, J. M. L. R. C. Ross, T. D. Ross, J. N. Russell, Katharine C. Shankland, Gladys A. G. Sharpe, R. G. Simons, R. R. Simpson, W. Simpson, I. P. W. Skinner, A. P. Smith, J. A. Sommerville, R. G. Sprenger, J. M. Stirling, Carolina J. Tessier, Marion Thom, Annie M. Thomson, J. M. M. Thomson, A. Urquhart, V. R. Walker, R. Walkinshaw, Annie Werner, J. Whiteford, R. Wilson, S. R. Wilson, R. Woodside, A. B. Wright, R. A. D. Wylie, J. S. Young, W. L. Young, R. Yull, G. I. Brodie, J. A. Cameron, W. Fraser, A. Gray, J. M'Ghee, Mary M'Naught, Grace S. Shirlaw, W. Wilson, F. Ribeiro.

Distinction in *Surgery, †Medicine, ‡Midwifery.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

At the monthly business meeting of the College held on April 6th Patrick Loy, M.R.C.P.I., Assistant Physician, Mater Hospital, Belfast, was elected a Fellow.

The following candidates, having passed the Final Professional Examinations under the Conjoint scheme of the Irish Royal Colleges, were admitted by the President to the Licences in Medicine and Midwifery:

T. A. Austin, A. P. Brown, Josephine A. Carson, M. Cremin, Victoria E. Davidson, Alice E. F. Delany, J. F. Devlin, D. A. T. Eaton, I. J. Eppel, T. V. Fitzpatrick, S. G. Gilmore, A. J. Harle, M. J. O'Riordan, B. D. Seale, V. F. Walsh.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE following candidates successfully passed the examination of this school held at the termination of the seventy-first session (January to March, 1923):

*A. G. Harsant (winner of Duncan Medal), *R. Brierclyffe, *C. E. Cook, *H. de Boer, *E. W. Adcock, C. H. Han, A. C. Robello, R. H. Simpson, H. C. Godding, C. de C. Martin, M. L. Dhawan, J. Wijeyeratne, F. S. T. Thomas, J. M. Ghosh, R. W. C. Kelly, W. J. Jameson, P. Walsh, S. A. Wilkinson, H. G. Stockley, A. H. Manfield, Miss N. R. Mucadam, E. V. Lupprian, K. S. Krikorian, B. Cross, A. C. Garewah, H. P. Hodge, E. D. Lindow, V. M. Matthews.

* With distinction.

The Services.

THE annual reunion dinner of No. 55 General Hospital will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday, May 12th, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. The matron and nurses are holding a reunion tea at the United Services Club, 34, Cavendish Square, at 4 to 6 p.m. on the same day, to which all officers are cordially invited. All those intending to be present please notify as soon as possible to Dr. H. B. Roderick, 17, Trumpington Street, Cambridge.

NAVAL MEDICAL COMPASSIONATE FUND.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the above fund will be held at the Medical Department of the Navy, 68, Victoria Street, on Tuesday, April 17th, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of electing six directors.

HONOURS.

The following are among the honours and awards conferred by the King for distinguished service rendered in the field with the Waziristan Force, April, 1921, to December, 1921:

C.B.E. (Military): Colonel Alfred E. C. Keble, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A.M.C.

O.B.E. (Military): Captain (acting Major) Galvin A. E. Argo, M.C., R.A.M.C.; Captain (temporary Major) John Molt Mackenzie, M.C., R.A.M.C.; temporary Captain Joseph S. Pinto, I.M.S.; Captain (acting Major) Michael P. Power, M.C., R.A.M.C.

M.B.E. (Military): Assistant Surgeon (4th class) B. A. Irvine, I.M.D.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Inspector-General William Harris Lloyd, K.H.S., R.N. (retired), died in London on April 2nd, aged 86. He was the second son of the late William Lloyd, of Newtown, Waterford, and of Kyle, Templemore, County Tipperary, and took the L.R.C.S.I. and the M.D.St. Andrews in 1856. He entered the Navy as assistant surgeon on December 12th, 1856, attained the rank of I.G. 1890, and retired in September, 1896, with nearly forty years' service. He first served in H.M.S. *Calcutta*, in the second China war of 1857-58, receiving the medal, with clasps for Canton and Taku. While serving in the flagship *Nile* in August, 1862, he took charge of yellow fever cases from the *Rinaldo*, and in the same month was fortunate enough to get promotion to staff surgeon through a death vacancy. In 1866 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Jason*, on the North Atlantic Station; and, though he served for nearly thirty years longer, this was his last experience of ordinary medical duty at sea. In 1870 he was appointed on special duty to Haslar Hospital, in 1872 to Lisbon Hospital, and in 1876 he was posted to the Admiralty, where he remained for twelve years, receiving promotion to D.I.G. in November, 1884. During this time he represented the Admiralty at various scientific congresses, being secretary to the section of military surgery at the International Military Congress in London in 1881, and also officially attended the same Congress at Washington in 1887. He was subsequently D.I.G. of Hong-Kong Hospital from 1888 to 1890, and I.G. of Plymouth Hospital from 1892 to 1895. He was appointed honorary surgeon to the Queen in 1894, and received a Greenwich Hospital pension on February 4th, 1919. He married Phoebe, daughter of General Vincent, Bengal Army, in 1870, and had two daughters.

Captain Chakalyit Chandy Ittychary, Indian Medical Service, died of pneumonia at Bannu, on the Punjab frontier, on February 12th. His family belonged to the State of Travancore, and in 1914, when the war began, he was a medical student in Madras University. He volunteered for service as a dresser on the Indian hospital ship *Madras*, and served in that capacity for about a year, after which he returned to his studies and graduated M.B. and B.S. Madras in 1917, taking the university gold medal. He took a temporary commission as lieutenant in the I.M.S. in 1917, and was promoted to captain after a year's service, and in 1922 was confirmed with rank as permanent captain from August 24th, 1920. He had served in the recent great war, and, since its conclusion, in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India.

Medical News.

The first number of *Hygeia*, a popular magazine of health, to be issued monthly by the American Medical Association, has reached us. It is a large quarto, attractively got up, with plenty of illustrations. Among the articles in this first issue is one by Professor Walter B. Cannon of Harvard on the control of bodily processes by glands, and another by Dr. George de Schweinitz on eyestrain and its prevention; on the cover is a portrait of Pasteur, to whom Dr. Victor C. Vaughan pays a becoming tribute in the text. There are not wanting quips and cranks which may attract the frivolous to read the more serious articles, among which, in conclusion, we may mention the first of a series on "patent medicines" by Dr. Arthur J. Cramp, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association. The price of *Hygeia* is 25 cents a number.

An interesting opportunity is to be afforded to English doctors to visit a number of important Italian spas under the auspices of the Italian Government. A special tour of foreign medical men is being organized in conjunction with the Italian medical authorities, and amongst the places to be visited will be Acqui, Salsomaggiore, Levico, Roncegno, Montecatini, Fiuggi, Sirmione, San Pellegrino, and Agnano; stops will also be made at Rome and Naples. The departure from London will take place on May 29th, and the arrangements on this side are in the hands of Major W. Stormont, Italian State Railways and State Tourist Department, 12, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, London, S.W.1, from whom all details can be obtained. Special arrangements have been made for suitable Italian medical men speaking fluent English to accompany the party throughout.

The Medical Defence Union has removed to 49, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

A POST-GRADUATE course will be held at the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1, from May 7th to June 29th. The course will consist of clinical lectures, demonstrations, teaching in the out-patients' department, and pathological demonstrations. A course of lectures on anatomy and physiology of the nervous system will also be given if sufficient entries are received. The fee for the course, excluding anatomy and physiology, is £10 10s. and £12 12s. inclusive. If taken separately the fee for the course in anatomy and physiology will be £4 4s.

The annual meeting of the American Medical Women's Association will be held at San Francisco on June 25th and 26th, under the presidency of Dr. Grace N. Kimball, of Poughkeepsie. The date coincides with that of the annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

A SERIES of practical demonstrations in dermatology will be given at the Hospital Saint Joseph, Paris, by Dr. Lenglet, with the collaboration of Drs. Desaux and Rabreau, and the occasional assistance of Dr. Brocq. The course will begin on May 1st. The fee is 50 francs.

DR. H. H. DALE, C.B.E., F.R.S., head of the department of biochemistry and pharmacology of the Medical Research Council, has been elected to the Athenaeum Club under Rule II, which empowers the Committee to elect annually into the Club persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, arts, or public service.

SIR FREDERICK MOTT, K.B.E., F.R.S., will give a course of ten lectures on "Body and Mind" in the large theatre of the medical school buildings of the University of Birmingham on Thursdays at 4 p.m., commencing on April 26th. The lectures are open to members of the medical profession, who may obtain cards of admission on application to the Dean.

An extensive outbreak of trichinosis has recently occurred in Spain.

A MEETING of the Fever Hospital Medical Service Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C., on Friday, April 27th, at 3.45 p.m. Dr. W. J. J. Stewart will read a paper on "The failure of the isolation hospital to reduce the incidence of scarlet fever: a possible explanation and remedy," and Dr. M. O. Howell will report a case.

The Prince Albert Convalescent Home, Worthing, is making a special appeal for funds, as it is in financial difficulties. This home is now maintained for the reception of convalescent women as well as men, and has accommodation for eighty-five patients. Donations or subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary, 76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

The fifth congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine will be held at Singapore from September 3rd to 17th. The first congress was held at Manila in 1908, and subsequent congresses were held at Manila in 1910, at Hong-Kong in 1912, at Saigon in 1913, and at Batavia in 1921. The object of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine is to promote the science and art of tropical medicine in the Far East, and for this purpose it endeavours to unite into one compact organization the medical profession of the Far East, for the growth and diffusion of medical knowledge. The association's aim is to promote friendly international intercourse among medical practitioners, and to raise the standard of medical education. It endeavours to enlighten and direct public opinion in regard to the problems of hygiene, to form habits which may conduce to the prevention of disease among the native population, and to present to the world the results of scientific observations. Membership is open to the members of all duly constituted, regularly organized medical societies, and to all medical officials in the civil, military, naval, and other organized services of Governments, within the field of the association. According to the preliminary syllabus of the congress, its work will be carried out in four sections—namely, physiology, pathology, medicine and surgery, and hygiene. It is the wish of the scientific committee that the term "tropical medicine" should not be interpreted in its narrow sense to the exclusion of the many interesting problems in Far Eastern medicine and surgery. Dr. A. E. Horn is to be president of the congress, and the honorary secretary is Dr. J. W. Scharff, Government Health Office, Singapore, to whom correspondence should be addressed.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society to be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Tuesday next, at 8.30 p.m., Dr. T. W. Eden will open a discussion on the duration of pregnancy in its medico-legal aspects.