

be noted in this connexion that cases of chilblains showed no calcium deficiency in the blood, and the treatment by calcium lactate by the mouth therefore does not seem to be indicated.

The injections are of the greatest service in ordinary haemoptysis, and it is seldom necessary to give more than one dose, though the knowledge that another can be given in twenty-four hours is useful. They are also most helpful in uterine haemorrhages, and the results obtained in aneurysms are hopeful.

The uses are so manifold, the solution so easy to make and keep, and the technique so simple, that when once the effect is realized we believe that the majority of practitioners will carry a solution in the emergency and obstetric bag. We have frequently injected a 1 in 20 solution in an ordinary hypodermic syringe with a long needle, and it is only that we believe that a 1 in 100 solution is more readily absorbed that this strength has become the standard.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

ACUTE RAPIDLY SPREADING PSORIASIS TREATED WITH ARSENIC.

In the second edition of *A Handbook of Skin Diseases and their Treatment*, by Professor Arthur Whitfield, King's College, London, the author says, on p. 176: "It is commonly asserted that arsenic should not be administered in acute outbreaks, but, having accepted this on the authority of others for some time, I have convinced myself that though in a few cases it may aggravate the eruption, in the majority of acute cases it is undoubtedly beneficial."

It was decided to test this statement, and the following case of acute rapidly spreading psoriasis, then in the ward, was selected:

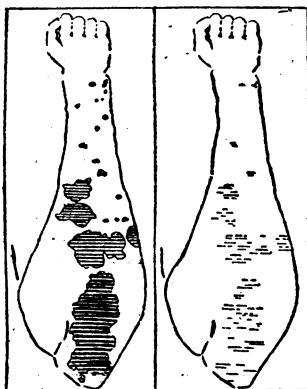
A. B., aged 16, apprentice metal worker, was admitted to Ward 2, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, on April 19th, 1921, suffering from acute psoriasis. According to the patient, the eruption first appeared eighteen months previously as a red spot on the right knee. Spread was slow. Three months before admittance there were "a few scattered spots" over the body and limbs. Twelve months after the commencement on the knee scaliness of the scalp was bad enough to demand attention. From a medical practitioner he obtained a "yellow paste," which he employed at irregular intervals, with little or no benefit. About a month before admission the eruption became much worse.

On admission there was profuse scaling of the scalp. There was a red patchy eruption affecting particularly the forehead, face, forearms, lower part of trunk, scrotal region, and lower limbs, and showing a marked preference for the extensor surfaces of the limbs. There was no pitting of the nails, and no involvement of palms and soles.

Treatment was as follows: For ten days the patient had a daily sulphur bath and an application to

the scalp of 2 per cent., and to the body of 1 per cent., sulphur and salicylic vaseline. This gave no apparent benefit, and there was considerable spread.

On April 30th, 1921, Fowler's solution was commenced in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ v. thrice daily after food, and detailed charts were made of the eruption on the dorsum of the right forearm and on the right thigh and leg. The sulphur and salicylic treatment was continued. For three days spread went on unchecked. In seven days, however, spread had stopped. The whole eruption had somewhat paled, and thickening had become less marked. Several large patches, especially those on the arms, had lost their well defined edge, and showed small areas of healthy skin in their centres. Seeing and feeling them from day to day caused me involuntarily to make a comparison between them and the idea of islands covered with low flat-topped hills becoming submerged. In a fortnight there was considerable paling of the whole eruption. This was most marked on the forehead and face. The scalp was almost healthy in appearance. A few of the newest spots had gone.



Dorsal surface of right forearm, April 30th, 1921.
Same surface, June 2nd, 1921.

Continuing the analogy made above, almost the entire eruption now appeared to be becoming submerged. In three weeks the face, forehead, and scalp showed hardly any evidence of disease. More spots had disappeared from the limbs, and the remaining eruption was now quite pale.

On May 18th, 1921, the sulphur bath was discontinued, and the strength of the sulphur and salicylic vaseline applied to the body was increased to that of the scalp application. On May 23rd, 1921, the arsenic was stopped because an erythematous eruption closely resembling a sunburn, which had appeared twelve days before on the front of neck and chest, was rapidly spreading. The spread stopped within forty-eight hours. The part was kept covered with a zinc paste. Ten days later there was no evidence of this eruption, save for a fine terminal scaling.

On June 8th, 1921, the psoriasis had disappeared, save for a few scattered "hilltops" in some of the larger areas that had been involved. These were in evidence near the elbows, knees, and in the scrotal region. On this day the patient was anxious to leave, for private reasons, and was discharged with the usual instructions concerning preventive treatment.

Dr. Norman Walker, to whom I am greatly indebted for permission to publish this note, considered the case to be of more than usual interest, because it appears to be so widely accepted a rule that arsenic is not to be employed, or very guardedly employed, in such acute cases.

E. FLEMING GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.,
House-Physician, Skin Department,
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

PROCIDENTIA IN OLD WOMEN.

On reading the discussion on genital prolapse at the recent British Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology held at Birmingham, I was disappointed that none of the speakers made any allusion to the operation for complete prolapse of the uterus with accompanying prolapse of the anterior and posterior vaginal walls described below. For this distressing condition I used to perform vaginal hysterectomy combined with anterior and posterior colporrhaphy and perineorrhaphy. I found it was not good. Patients used to return as bad as ever, except that they had no uterus to prolapse. In this experience I see that several speakers at the congress concurred. For many years past I have performed the following operation with uniformly good results, and have seen no case of recurrence after it. I do no vaginal operation whatever. The abdomen is opened in the mid-line above the pubes. Both ovarian arteries are tied. The broad ligaments are separated from the uterus, and the uterine arteries are tied. The uterus is then cut in half antero-posteriorly as far as the internal os. The mucous membrane of the body of the uterus is next removed in one piece from each half with a separate knife, and a Paquelin's cautery thrust down the cervix from above. The two muscular flaps, consisting of each half of the uterus minus its mucous membrane, are then pared down to a suitable size, spread out over the anterior sheath of the rectus and stitched to it by a continuous catgut suture. The peritoneum is then closed round the protruding stump and the recti and skin united in the usual way. The elevation of the uterus in this fashion automatically slings up the vaginal prolapse. The operation is not a severe one and can be done in less than half an hour. It is a radical cure of the condition. No recurrence can take place. I first saw the operation described some ten years ago in an American journal at a time when my operations for this condition were causing me great dissatisfaction. I have performed it ever since, and have never had cause to regret it. I have never seen any other surgeon perform it; nor have I, on questioning our house-surgeons, who come from various parts of the British Isles, ever been informed that they knew of the operation or had seen it done. So I presume it is not a generally recognized operation in this country at all events. Nevertheless it is a good one, and I can commend it for trial by those who have to deal with this condition.

Portsmouth. CHARLES P. CHILDE, B.A., F.R.C.S.

TRIPLETS WITH TWIN FOETUS PAPYRACEUS. Mrs. B., who had had four previous normal confinements, was admitted to the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, at 9 p.m. on October 8th, 1920; labour pains had commenced four hours before admission. The membranes ruptured at midnight; an examination was made by the sister on duty, who reported that she was very much puzzled by the presenting part.

When I arrived dilatation was complete; the os uteri was occupied by a hard mass with some sharp spicules on

it, one of which pricked my glove; the mass seemed to be attached to the presenting vertex above it; as the head was not advancing, and dilatation was complete, I assisted its descent with forceps. On removing the blades a solid mass, somewhat the shape and size of a kidney, separated from the head, which was now down on the perineum; the mass was then recognized to be a foetus papyraceus, which had been fitting on the foetal head like a bonnet.

A normal male child weighing 7 lb. was next born, followed by its placenta and membranes, followed again by a second and less compressed foetus papyraceus, with an atrophied bilobed placenta with two amniotic sacs, and one chorion; all three were males. The mother and normal child made an uneventful recovery.

The two papyraceous foetuses are in the Museum of the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, London.

Aldershot.

E. L. Moss, Major R.A.M.C.

Reports of Societies.

MILITARY AND CIVIL CO-OPERATION IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Naval and Military Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health on June 30th Colonel H. W. GRATTAN, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.M.S., Deputy Director of Hygiene at the War Office, read a paper emphasizing the necessity for co-operation between civil and military authorities in matters affecting public health. The experience of the war had proved how great was the value of co-ordinated action in such matters as billeting, sanitation, destruction of refuse, and measures to cope with infectious diseases; it was highly desirable that some scheme should be adopted in order that such co-operation might be simplified in the event of another national emergency. The military command must realize the principle on which the sanitary organization of an area was based. The tendency lately had been to transfer the centre of gravity as regards public health from small urban authorities to county councils, and if the county authorities generally took up this question it would be a great advantage.

Lieut.-Colonel CALDWELL SMITH described how co-operation with the local authorities had smoothed over many difficulties in his own war experience as sanitary officer to a division. In one small town in Essex billets had to be found in two days for a brigade, but with the assistance of the chairman of the local public health committee and the medical officer, complete sanitary arrangements were devised within twenty-four hours.

Major-General Sir W. G. MACPHERSON said that some difficulty arose during the war because the police authorities arranged matters without the sanitary authorities even knowing that the men were coming. In the earlier stages of the war the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board helped very greatly in billeting areas, and their work was gratefully acknowledged by the Army Council.

Sir GERMAN SIMS WOODHEAD agreed that the work done in the war was of a very high order, but thought it might have been even better if a little more attention had been paid to the sanitary side of the R.A.M.C. from the time of the initiation of the Territorial Force, so that the great weight should not have fallen on the shoulders of comparatively few medical men. He wished to see the time when men trained in the army could become eligible, without the necessity of retirement, to fill certain civil posts. They were all members of a great public service, and ought to have a chance of taking part in either branch of that service. Lieut.-Colonel G. T. CATTRELL suggested that there should be a military sanitary survey of England, so that particulars as to water supply and so on should be well known to the military authorities. Lieut.-Colonel W. BUTLER agreed that greater consideration should be given to the local knowledge of those who had the necessary training. Surgeon Rear Admiral Sir P. W. BASSETT-SMITH endorsed from the naval point of view all that had been said.

Major HUTCHINSON WOOD spoke of mistakes that were made in billeting, especially in the choice of sites, and hoped that co-operation would prevent such faults in the future. He was afraid that the advice of medical officers had too often been overruled by what he might call the

higher authorities in the army. General MACPHERSON remarked, in reply to the last speaker, that the local command and not the medical authorities at the War Office had the selection of camp sites. When the War Office heard of camps badly selected, measures were taken to remedy the matter.

In closing the discussion the President (Lieut.-Colonel H. R. KENWOOD) said that all the speakers seemed to be agreed as to the necessity of organizing some form of co-operation. It was proposed, with the approval of the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, that the Naval and Military Group of the Society should undertake such a survey as had been suggested. Civilian officers had always found the War Office most sympathetic with work done on right lines. It was the peculiar duty of the group to see that the proposals made in the course of the discussion were not lost sight of; he understood that the Director-General was taking a great interest in the matter, and was desirous of receiving any suggestions that the group might offer.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

At the annual meeting of the Mental Hospitals Association, held in the London Guildhall on July 1st, a resolution was proposed urging that, pending the complete revision of the lunacy laws, the Government should introduce at the earliest possible moment a short bill authorizing the reception of voluntary boarders in public mental institutions, the setting up, where desired, of out-patient departments in connexion with such hospitals, and the establishment by the local authorities of psychiatric clinics for the treatment of incipient cases. The chairman, Alderman J. G. TAGGART, Lancashire, in commending the resolution to the meeting, said that it was lamentable that incipient insanity alone among incipient diseases should be entirely neglected; no provision was made for its treatment, but the medical profession was helpless in the matter until psychiatric clinics to which affected persons could go voluntarily were encouraged. He knew cases in the asylums of his own district which would never have been in the institution at all had they been taken in hand sufficiently early. An amendment to leave out the reference to psychiatric clinics found very few supporters, but on a suggestion from the meeting the mover of the resolution agreed to incorporate words which provided for the co-operation of the authorities of the general hospitals and infirmaries with the local authorities in the establishment of such clinics. It was the general feeling that the psychiatric clinics must be established in towns, where the ordinary person could easily attend them, and not exclusively at the mental hospitals, which are very often situated in the country. With this addition the resolution was agreed to.

Sir WILLIAM HODGSON proposed a resolution directing that further representations should be made to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Minister of Health with regard to the urgent need of an increase in the grant from the Exchequer in aid of pauper lunatics. The subsidy granted by the Government for venereal diseases services was largely to benefit people whose condition was the result of their own misdoing, whereas the pauper lunatic was suffering from a calamity which was not traceable to his own fault. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Association agreed to raise its minimum subscription from three guineas to five guineas. Alderman Taggart was re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

UNDER new regulations adopted in Germany soldiers are to be vaccinated on joining the army and again on the completion of six years' service. After an unsuccessful vaccination three double inoculations are, if it is considered desirable, to be performed in three successive years.

DR. C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Director of the Food Research Institute which is to be established at Stanford University by the Carnegie Corporation.

THE Ministry of Health of the Czecho-Slovak Republic has instituted a number of sanitary centres, consisting of tuberculosis dispensaries, infant clinics, and venereal dispensaries, to which will soon be added departments for mental hygiene, gynaecology, and eye diseases.

service; he was on temporary half pay, on account of ill health, from November 15th, 1914, to December 5th, 1915, and retired from the same cause on February 5th, 1920.

Surgeon Gerald Burton-Brown, R.N., retired, died at Maidstone on April 21st. He was the youngest son of the late Brigade-Surgeon T. E. Burton-Brown, C.I.E., I.M.S., and was educated at Guy's, where he gained an entrance scholarship, and at Durham University, where he graduated M.B. and B.S. in 1898, and M.D. in 1905, having previously taken the L.S.A. in 1896. After acting as clinical assistant in the throat, ear, and eye department in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary, he entered the navy as surgeon on May 23rd, 1898, but retired early with a gratuity.

Obituary.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. HENRY WORK DODD, which took place on June 28th, at his residence, 136, Harley Street, W., in his sixty-second year. Mr. Dodd was the son of the late Mr. Charles Dodd, of the Hudson Bay Company, and was born at Victoria, Vancouver Island. He was educated at Norwich School and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, obtaining the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1881. He proceeded to the Fellowship in 1888, and in 1890 he was appointed to the ophthalmic department of the Royal Free Hospital, becoming later clinical lecturer on ophthalmology and eventually consulting surgeon. He was also consulting surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases. Formerly a member of the R.A.M.C. Volunteers, he had retired with the rank of major. Mr. Dodd was a member of the Ophthalmic and other medical societies; he had contributed a large number of papers on ophthalmic subjects to medical and scientific literature.

THE death is announced on April 24th of Dr. ARCHIBALD L. MUIRHEAD, professor of pharmacology, and formerly dean of the College of Medicine of Creighton University, Omaha, who was for eight years editor of the *Medical Review*. Dr. Muirhead was a graduate of the medical school of the University of Michigan in 1893.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.CH.—G. Perkins.

SECOND M.B.—*Materia Medica and Pharmacology*: M. McC. Baird, O. D. Ballinger, W. Champneys, E. F. Chapman, H. N. K. Elphick, R. van B. Emmons, R. V. Facey, H. A. Gilkes, J. R. B. Hern, R. F. Johnstone, C. R. Lane, W. J. E. Lupton, P. H. Martin, J. D. Mills, E. H. Watkins, Norah E. Bodkin, Katherine M. Hodgkinson, Constance M. Ottley, *Pathology*: J. W. Alden, O. D. Ballinger, W. H. Butcher, W. Champneys, D. S. Davies, J. H. Fletcher, D. G. Leys, H. D. Paviere, M. E. Shaw, E. H. Watkins, B. W. Williams, Norah E. Bodkin. *Forensic Medicine and Public Health*: T. H. Cathrall, M. H. Mackeith, H. A. Osborn, M. E. Shaw, C. H. Terry, C. J. L. Wells, Dorothy J. Collier. *Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery*: W. H. Butcher, D. G. T. K. Cross, C. F. T. East, W. E. Hayes, E. G. T. Liddell, M. H. Mackeith, H. I. Rayner.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following candidates have satisfied the examiners in Parts I and II of the examination for the Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology (Part I, Physics and Electrotechnics; Part II, Radiology and Electrology):

F. M. Alchin, S. Colyer, G. Fildes, H. Gardner, W. Garton, A. H. Laird, T. Leucutia, D. B. McGregor, D. M. Muir, H. E. H. Oakley, P. J. Olivier, B. Shires, H. W. J. van Dijken, J. D. White, G. D. Whyte, W. P. G. Williams, J. R. Wylie.
A. Flett has also been approved in Part I, and J. P. S. Dunn in Part II.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Graduation Ceremony.

AMONG the large number of degrees conferred at a congregation of the university held on July 2nd were the following:

M.D.—Hartley Carter.

M.B., B.S.—G. Armitage, G. D. Fleming, C. M. Smithies, N. Walsh, Effie G. Bolton, J. M. Davey, T. H. Elmer, Bessie Godson, Ella M. Hickman, I. Hipshon, R. N. Kirk, R. W. Lee, A. Sourasky, and Kathleen Wilson.

D.P.H.—J. Gordon, A. Massey, and W. S. Sykes.

* First-class honours.

† Second-class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

AT a convocation held on June 28th the following degrees were conferred:

M.D.—J. W. Craven, R. Errington, H. M. Leete, W. K. Russell, J. C. Spence, H. W. Walther.

M.D. (for practitioners of fifteen years' standing).—S. Bott, H. Chaffer, F. A. L. Hammond.

M.S.—H. Evers, W. Reynolds.

M.B., B.S.—S. E. H. Anderson, T. H. Bates, J. S. Brodon, E. T. Colville, O. Colville, J. J. N. Daniels, Dorothy A. Dixon, Dorothy E. Elliott, E. G. Grgis, G. A. Haydock, R. Hewitson, R. A. Hickley, D. F. Hocken, W. E. D. Hodgson, E. V. Howard, Hilda Lodge, M. Mickler, L. Myers, Joan W. Nicoll, R. J. Perring, S. T. Pybus, Mary F. Richardson, W. C. Wardle.

B.S.—J. E. Basham.

B.H.—C. N. Armstrong, Edith C. M. Jones, M. D. Mackenzie, T. N. V. Potts.

D.P.H.—C. N. Armstrong, Edith C. M. Jones, F. J. Lidderdale, M. D. Mackenzie, T. N. V. Potts, W. O. F. Sinclair.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

THIRD M.B., B.S.—*Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Pharmacy; Public Health; Medical Jurisprudence; Pathology and Elementary Bacteriology*: C. J. C. Jones (with second class honours), R. B. Allen, R. Armstrong, Helen Austin, Moala F. Bell, T. H. Blench, E. C. Brewster, W. N. Douglas, C. Fenwick, C. C. Fenwick, Gladys H. Fletcher, G. A. Fothergill, C. J. B. Fox, W. Graham, Irene B. M. Green, W. A. Hogg, Gwendolen M. Hunton, E. H. Jacques, Katherine M. C. Jones, E. S. Kirkhouse, J. H. Laydon, Florence M. Menzies, Doris H. Motyer, F. G. Mundell, L. F. O'Shaughnessy, G. C. Partin, Georgina L. Philipson, H. N. Popham, S. D. Rowlands, Evelyn M. Scott, A. Todd, R. F. Tredre, A. J. Watson, N. H. Watson, E. A. Welsh, J. C. Yeoman.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—J. B. Aitken, G. J. Alexander, S. E. Ammon, T. F. Andrew, Flora T. F. Angler, G. R. A. Armstrong, C. W. Badger, F. E. L. Beck, Ross M. Bickerton, J. M. Bosman, W. H. S. Boyd, Maeve C. Brereton, A. S. Burns, D. I. Cameron, J. Campbell, E. E. Candlish, E. A. Carmichael, Edith K. Chandler, J. H. Clarke, Jessie M'Craig, Grace Cumming, E. D. Dingle, W. Douglas, A. Dower, S. J. Eapen, G. D. English, H. D. Epstein, Isobel M. Finlayson, E. M. Fraser, J. S. Fulton, Katherine M'L. Gifford, Elspeth L. Gilmour, Mary H. M. Gordon, O. Gray, Helen Gregory, Adele Haggart, A. A. Hamilton, Mary I. Hemingway, H. Hodgson, N. R. H. Holmes, Helen R. T. Hood, R. Howarth, J. W. A. Hunter, J. F. Iddings, F. T. Ingram, V. W. Jack, E. S. Jackson, J. D. Johnston, P. R. Kemp, F. Krone, J. R. Larson, Laura M. Ligertwood, J. I. M'Caig, A. G. McClellan, Eliza W. M'Crae, A. Macdonald, Agnes MacGregor, R. G. M'Intyre, A. G. Mackay, D. E. Malone, Dorothea J. Mann, Margaret B. Martin, Nancy Martinand, A. D. Maxwell, Isabella M. Mears, P. S. Meiring, C. E. Mervyn, Mary Middlemass, Catherine A. J. Mitchell, Ruth M. Monroe, D. M. Morison, Helen S. E. Murray, Jean Murray, P. N. Nag, C. S. Nimmo, O. A. Omololu, M. M. Ostrowick, C. G. Payne, C. S. G. Pillai, Mary E. Price, Margaret M. Proudfoot, Margaret T. Rutherford, Marjorie E. F. Sanders, C. E. Scott, Hilda D. Scott, J. Sharp, L. Siff, G. J. Smit, M. T. Smith, H. W. J. Steen, C. Stewart, J. D. Stewart, Jenny R. Tait, R. J. O. Taylor, E. K. R. Thomas, H. B. Thomson, Sophia M. R. Thomson, P. H. J. Turton, J. Veitch, J. H. Verwy, T. J. M. Walker, D. C. Wilson, E. A. Wilson, Isabel G. H. Wilson, H. Zaifol.

* With distinction.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

THIRD M.B., CH.B.—*Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health*: F. E. Anderson, C. R. Baxter, A. J. Campbell, Cora C. Campbell, G. Chawla, D. C. Clark, J. Craigie, W. M. Cumming, Jean M. Davidson, Violet C. Dobbie, Ruby N. Foggie, D. S. Grig, C. R. Henderson, Norah M. Lindberg, N. McLeod, Jean H. Morton, Janet Muirhead, R. Norrie, S. S. Ogilvie, A. Pride, A. B. Richardson, Agnes H. T. Shepherd, Lucy C. Simpson, B. Singh, Edith M. D. Smith, Blanchie D. Spence, Janet O. Stephen, A. Tateson, W. Thomson, Frances H. Watson, T. Wilson. *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*: M. K. Afzidi, G. F. G. Batchelor, C. R. Baxter, N. T. Brown, D. R. Cameron, J. Dallas, Ellen Douglas, H. H. A. Elder, A. A. Finnigan, Jessie H. Fitchet, J. R. Graham, D. S. Greig, G. S. Halley, L. H. Henderson, R. A. Henry, J. A. G. Keddie, Lena E. Low, J. R. Miller, J. R. Murray, J. W. Napier, Margaret C. K. Patterson, J. A. Robb, P. C. Robertson, D. Rushton, Blanchie D. S. Spence, Jessie R. Watson, J. M. Webster, Margaret P. M. Wilkie. *Pathology*: M. Khan Afzidi, D. S. Anderson, G. F. G. Batchelor, C. R. Baxter, T. F. Black, N. T. Brown, D. R. Cameron, G. S. Chawla, J. Dallas, W. F. Doward, Ellen Douglas, H. S. Edwards, H. H. A. Elder, A. A. Finnigan, Jessie H. Fitchet, J. R. Graham, D. S. Greig, G. S. Halley, Jean T. Harris, A. Henderson, L. H. Henderson, R. A. Henry, Lillian A. M. Johnston, J. A. G. Keddie, G. D. Laing, Jeannie P. Laird, Lena E. Low, F. McLagan, R. S. Melville, J. R. Miller, Hermina M. Morrison, J. W. Napier, J. E. Overstead, Margaret C. K. Patterson, P. C. Robertson, D. Rushton, Isabella Sim, D. B. Soutar, Gertrude J. Sturrock, I. C. Thomson, Jessie R. Watson, J. M. Webster, Margaret P. M. Wilkie.

FOURTH M.B., CH.B.—*Medicine*: G. G. Buchanan, Katherine M. Campbell, Georgina S. Craig, D. W. Dawson, V. S. Ewing, Phyllis Fleming, Annie A. Fulton, A. H. Harkens, L. Jacobs, Isabella D. Kilgour, Nona S. Lesslie, Elizabeth W. MacVicar, Isobel M. Mansie, R. S. Paton, J. D. Stewart, Christina J. Thomson, Margaret L. Tod, Margaret H. R. Young. *Surgery*: Georgina S. Craig, D. W. Dawson, V. S. Ewing, Phyllis Fleming, Annie A. Fulton, A. H. Harkens, Isabella D. Kilgour, Katherine D. Macfarlane, Elizabeth W. MacVicar, G. J. Murray, R. S. Paton, J. D. Stewart, Christina J. Thomson, Margaret L. Tod. *Midwifery*: Georgina S. Craig, D. W. Dawson, V. S. Ewing, Nona S. Lesslie, Katherine D. Macfarlane, Elizabeth W. MacVicar, Isobel M. Mansie, G. J. Murray, R. S. Paton, J. N. D. Smith, J. D. Stewart, Christina J. Thomson, Margaret L. Tod, Margaret H. R. Young.

FIRST D.P.H.—*Physics*: Florence B. Mason. *Bacteriology*: Sheila Bridgeford, Edith D. Dobbie. *Second D.P.H.—Sanitation and Epidemiology, and Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics*: W. Alexander, Sheila Bridgeford, Caroline R. Crystal, J. Ferguson, W. S. King, Florence B. Mason. O. Johnston passed in Sanitation and Epidemiology only.

Medical News.

WE regret to announce the death, on July 5th, of Sir George Savage, consulting physician and former lecturer on mental diseases at Guy's Hospital, at the age of 78.

AT an honorary graduation ceremony held in the University of Glasgow on June 30th the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) was conferred on Dr. A. Freeland Fergus, President of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. At a meeting in the Faculty Hall, Glasgow, on June 29th, Dr. Freeland Fergus was presented with the gown and hood of his honorary doctorate by Fellows of Faculty.

AN International Congress on Military Medicine and Pharmacy, in which the British Army Medical Department is taking part, takes place in Brussels from July 15th to 20th. The subjects for discussion include the relations of the army medical service with the Red Cross; clinical and therapeutic studies of poison gases; the campaign against tuberculosis and venereal disease in the army; lessons of the war in the treatment of fractures; and the problem of water purification on campaign.

THE newly elected officers of the Röntgen Society are:—President: Professor J. W. Nicholson, F.R.S. Vice-Presidents: Dr. G. H. Rodman, Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., and Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S. Honorary Treasurer: Mr. Geoffrey Pearce. Honorary Secretaries: Dr. E. A. Owen and Dr. J. Russell Reynolds. Honorary Editor: Major G. W. C. Kaye, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.

IN accordance with the regulations which the Ministry of Health have recently issued requiring all health visitors to undergo a special course of training recognized by the Board of Education, the National Health Society has rearranged its scheme of training for health visitors and infant welfare workers. For students who have no previous knowledge of the work a two years' course is now necessary, but for fully trained nurses, health visitors of three years' standing, and students who have obtained a university degree or its equivalent the period is reduced to one year. The next term will commence in September, and particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, National Health Society, 53, Berners Street, W.1.

THE National Housing and Town Planning Council states that the construction of 100,176 houses is in hand under the housing schemes of 1,208 local authorities in England and Wales.

AT a meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, to be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London on Tuesday next, July 12th, at 4 p.m., Dr. W. A. Potts, medical officer to the Birmingham Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective, will open a discussion on alcohol and alcoholism in relation to mental deficiency.

THE Medical Supply Association, Ltd., recently advertised that it had acquired the whole of the surplus x-ray and electro-medical stores at the War Office. We are asked to state that the Supply Association has since learnt that the War Office had removed a portion of the apparatus before the sale, and that this portion is to be disposed of through the Joint Council of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society.

DURING the annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association it was stated that according to about 500 replies received to a questionnaire, the opinion obtains that approximately sixteen liquor prescriptions a month are needed in the practice of each physician.

THE King's College Hospital Gazette for June is the first number to be published since the war, and is another milestone in the renaissance of the activities of the hospital after the rather disturbed life it has had since the removal in 1913 to Denmark Hill. The editor must be congratulated on an excellent beginning and on the range of his contents—from an interesting article on epidemic encephalitis by Dr. Kinnier Wilson to an amusing skit, in the manner of certain organs of the daily press, entitled, "Aunt Dolly's Corner." Verse, prose—serious and gay—and black-and-white art are all well represented. It is published quarterly, price 1s.

THE Danish Government has allotted half a million kronen for the purchase of radium for use in the hospitals. It is hoped to raise another million by voluntary contributions.

A POST-GRADUATE course on orthopaedics will be held at the Orthopaedic Institute of Berck-sur-Mer (Pas de Calais) from August 1st to 8th. The fee will be 150 francs; particulars may be obtained from Dr. Foché, Institut Calot, Berck, or Clinique Calot, 69, Quai d'Orsay, Paris.

IN April 521 cases of plague are known to have occurred in Java; all were fatal.

DR. G. E. GILLETT, on his departure from Brooke, Norwich, for New Zealand, has been presented by his friends and patients with an illuminated address and a purse of Treasury notes, as a mark of their esteem.

MAJOR ANDREW ELLIOTT, R.A.M.C.(T.F.), has been appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE style of the firm of Walton and Curtis, of Old Cavendish Street, W.1, makers of belts and other surgical appliances, has been changed to H. E. Curtis and Sons, Ltd.

THE late Dr. Henry Barnes of Carlisle left net personality of £15,815. He bequeathed his medical books to the Royal Society of Medicine, and £50 each to the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, the Medical Auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society, Epsom College, and the Border Counties Home for Incurables, Carlisle.

DR. GENGOU has been appointed Director-General of Hygiene and Medicine in Belgium.

THE French Academy of Medicine has received a donation from the widow of the Marquis Visconti to found a triennial prize of 3,000 francs in memory of Infroit, the radiologist.

DR. CHARLES E. DE M. SAJOUX has been appointed professor of applied endocrinology, and Dr. George B. Wood professor of laryngology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

THE Central Midwives Board held a penal meeting on June 22nd, Sir Francis Champneys presiding, when six cases were considered and four of the midwives were removed from the roll. The monthly meeting was held on the same day. The Board expressed its hope that the Minister of Health would not limit his approval of the rules of the Board, as finally arranged, to one year, as such a limitation could not fail seriously to impair the authority of the rules, on which the safety of the mothers and infants of the nation largely depended. The Board believed that the ground of the proposed limitation was only that the register of nurses is in preparation by the General Nursing Council; it pointed out that the necessary alteration in the rules could be made at any time without delay, whereas the revision of the rules as a whole would take far longer. It was hoped, therefore, that the rules would be approved for the usual period of five years. The Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, was approved as a training school.

THE Royal Earlswood Institution, the pioneer institution for mental defectives, is now entering upon what, we trust, may prove a period of less financial anxiety owing to the liquidation of its accumulated debt of £25,000, thanks to a munificent legacy from Mr. Ray. We learn from the 74th annual report (1921), which has recently been issued, that 431 patients were resident in the establishment (278 males and 153 females) on December 31st, 1920, and that the average number under care during the year was 442; 47 cases were admitted, and 51 were discharged or died. Dr. Charles Caldecott, the medical superintendent, states that of the 14 deaths recorded (furnishing an annual death rate of 3.16 per cent. on the average number resident), pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 4, and 1 was due to intestinal tuberculosis, whilst 3 patients who between them had had no fewer than 3,437 fits recorded during 1920, passed away in the status epilepticus. No serious epidemics occurred, and Dr. Caldecott cites, in proof of the generally satisfactory conditions of life at Earlswood, the longevity of many of the "life patients," some of whom are now attaining advanced ages, one having resided more than sixty-eight years in the institution. There is nevertheless a proportion of "hospital cases," amounting to about 25 per cent.; epileptics number about 15 per cent. of the population. Of last year's entrants, 29 (66 per cent.) were under 14 years of age, and it is stated "that a few of the new cases appear bright and of a grade sufficiently high to raise hopes of improvement from training in our schools and workshops, but the heavy proportion of epileptic, paralysed and mongolian patients maintains our percentage of hospital cases." Of the 37 cases discharged, 26 were reported "improved," amongst whom were some "who will be quite able to assist in their own maintenance whilst living amongst relations or friends." It may be interesting to note that Earlswood, though of charitable foundation and dependent to a considerable extent on benevolent contributions for the maintenance of its poorer patients, has also excellent accommodation at higher rates of payment for those of higher social class. Considerable improvements are in progress in the various educational departments, and the arrangements for industrial training advance with the times. Recreation, both musical and muscular, is also a conspicuous feature in the life of the institution.