

Class Honours in Anatomy and Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Gynæcology, and in Final Examinations; Honours in Diseases of Infancy and Childhood).

The Eva Moynihan Silver Medal and Prize of £3.—Kathleen Thelma Ryder, D.N., University of Leeds (First Class Honours Nursing, Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery; Honours in Medicine, Gynæcology, Hygiene, and Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, and in Final Examinations).

Diplomates in Nursing.—Marjorie E. Craven (Special Prize), Norah N. Claye, Gladys M. Fleming, Mary E. M. Hebden, Kathleen Thelma Ryder.

SICKNESS IN OUR RANKS.

Sickness and suffering have been the lot of many in nursing ranks during the past fortnight. Many friends will regret to hear that Miss Sparshott, Lady Superintendent of the Manchester Royal Infirmary recently underwent a serious emergency operation, but will learn with relief that with the best of skill and care she is holding her own, and is now making progress towards recovery.

Miss Villiers, the very popular Matron of the South-Western Hospital, Stockwell, has fallen a victim to "flu." The Medical Superintendent and many of the staff having been off duty had added to her anxieties and overwork. The very high temperature and serious symptoms will soon, we hope, respond to treatment.

The nursing profession can ill afford to have its strenuous workers off duty.

M.A.B.'S HALF-MILLION CUT.

The estimated net expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the year ending March 31st, 1923, is £2,377,630, or £515,870 less than the current year's estimate.

The saving includes a "cut" of £126,260 on hospitals for infectious diseases, £118,380 on mental hospitals, and £159,250 on general expenses.

We hope the "cut" does not deprive the patients of the uprising standard of medical and nursing treatment. That would be a calamity.

THE WINTER SALES.

MESSRS. GAYLER & POPE, LTD.,
HIGH STREET, MARYLEBONE, LONDON, W. 1.

The establishment of this well-known firm is conveniently situated near to the Nursing Home and Nurses' Hostel Centre, and makes a special point of catering for their requirements. The present winter sale affords an opportunity to replenish household requisites at rock bottom prices, and is too good a one to be missed. Sheets, bedspreads, curtain nets, blankets, pillow cases, and Turkish towels are offered at prices which bring them within the purchasing power of most people, even in these hard times. Real Witney blankets, for instance, for single and double beds (slightly imperfect), can be had from 6s. 6d. to 20s. each; and cotton pillow cases and Turkish bath towels at 1s. 0½d. each. Our advice to our readers is to go and see for themselves.

EXPERIENCES WITH A HEALTH TRAIN IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

By DR. VOJTECH RENC

(Sanitarian for the Czecho-Slovak Government.)

[In 1920 the Czecho-Slovak Government appealed to the American Red Cross for assistance in a campaign against contagious diseases in the eastern provinces of the country. Ten nurses were sent from Paris to assist in this work. The Red Cross also loaned to the Czecho-Slovak Government a model hospital and dispensary train of six cars, completely outfitted for field work. The train was manned by government sanitarians and physicians who, for the past three months have been in charge of Dr. Vojtech Renc, of Prague.]

Prague, November 10th.

For the past three months I have been in charge of the work of the American Red Cross Sanitary Train in Podkarpatska-Rus, Eastern Czecho-Slovakia. A few notes from my medical experiences in this work may be of general interest.

During three months, we have handled on the train a total of more than 5,000 cases, in addition to the various services rendered to people reached through our motor-ambulance service in villages remote from the railroad line. There is no doubt as to the value of the work, particularly from the viewpoint of demonstrational and educational import. It must be said, however, that in view of conditions in our eastern districts, these few months are only a drop in the bucket. It is through a long period of demonstration and education that health conditions among these people, who are really eager to learn, can be permanently improved.

As soon as the train arrived at Hust—our first stop—we found that it would be necessary to include general hospital and sanitation work in our program, in addition to the anti-infectious disease work which was our primary object. News of our coming had reached the country side, and many sick people began to appear as soon as we arrived, some of them from villages 35 and 40 miles from Hust. Our first patients at Hust were from the villages of Viljatim and Tisa.

The dispensary car was soon inadequate to our requirements, and we erected beside the tracks a large hospital tent with which the train is provided. The dispensary car was used on three days of the week, but on the other days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, both tent and car were operated. The number of cases reached 200 per day. Every applicant was examined and the physician's prescriptions were filled from the pharmacy car attached to the train.

It was interesting to note that the majority of our patients gave a long history of stomach trouble. Inquiry showed that their diet was vegetarian, consisting almost exclusively of fresh-cooked beans, raw and cooked beets, and water. Throughout this district, the peasants are dependent upon this diet either from poverty or religious scruples. Malnutrition is the rule among them, but their

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