

remains a matter for future consideration for the joint council and the institutions concerned.

THE medical correspondent of the *London Times* writes as follows: "It is worth noting that whereas the death rate in 1851-1860 was 3,841 per million (all forms of tuberculosis), it was only 1,352 per million in 1913. During the war there was an increase, but in 1919 a sharp fall occurred to a figure lower than any previously recorded. This fall continued in 1920; in 1921, taking into consideration the increase of population, the position was again satisfactory, though a slight increase over 1920 was recorded. This slight increase was almost negligible in males (from 998 to 1,002 per million), but in females it was more appreciable (756 to 777 per million). Both the number of deaths and the death rates for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were lower in 1921 than in 1920. Sir George Newman asks whether this slight check to the fall in the mortality of pulmonary tuberculosis bears any relation to the large amount of unemployment in 1920. It may well do so, for tuberculosis flourishes in conditions of malnutrition and poverty. In Germany, for example, the tuberculosis death rate increased from 1914 onwards until, in 1916, it was double the pre-war rate. In 1917 it was still higher. In 1918 there were 40,000 more deaths in Germany from tuberculosis than in 1913. A similar state of matters has been reported from Poland, where in 1917, in Warsaw, four out of every hundred persons were said to have died from this cause. The mortality decreased from the date of the departure of the German army and the cancelling of the rigorous food restrictions. These facts are of great importance. They tend to confirm the view that our gradual deliverance from this scourge is due to better feeding.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE will of the late Mrs. Harriet L. Cramer, widow of the late owner of the *Evening Wisconsin*, leaves \$100,000 to the arts and science department of Marquette University and approximately \$1,000,000 to Marquette Univer-

sity Medical School. This is the second million that the medical department of Marquette University has received in the past four years.

THE Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan, has recently opened the departments of medicine and engineering to women students. Women are barred from attending the University of Tokyo.

DR. ARTHUR GRISWOLD CRANE has been elected president of the University of Wyoming to succeed Dr. Aven Nelson, president since 1917 and previously professor of botany. Dr. Crane was major in the Sanitary Corps during the war.

THE REVEREND ALBERT C. FOX, S.J., former president of Campion College, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, has been appointed president of Marquette University, succeeding the Reverend Herbert C. Noonan, S.J. Father Noonan assumes other administrative work in the Missouri province of the Jesuit Order.

DR. WILLIAM C. ROSE, professor of biological chemistry at the medical school of the University of Texas, has been appointed professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Illinois.

DR. HOWARD BISHOP LEWIS, instructor of physiological chemistry at the University of Michigan Medical School, has been appointed to a chair of physiology at the university.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR R. B. ROBBINS will return to the University of Michigan after two years' absence in actuarial work in the departments of insurance of Missouri and New York.

At the University of Colorado, Assistant Professor G. H. Light has been promoted to a full professorship of mathematics and Dr. Claribel Kendall to an assistant professorship.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

TINGITIDÆ OR TINGIDÆ

THE proper form to be used as the family-name for the Lace-bugs (*Hemiptera*) has been the subject of considerable correspondence between Professor Carl J. Drake and the writer of these lines.

The generic name *Tingis* was first employed