The condition has remained unchanged throughout his life and there is no familial incidence.

The interest in this case lies not so much in its comparative rarity as in the extensive distribution of the tumours.

A NOTE ON THE STORAGE OF BLANKETS AND STRETCHERS AND A SUGGESTED METHOD FOR EASIER AND NEATER PACKING.

BY CAPTAIN (Q.M.) F. DAVIS,
Royal Army Medical Corps.

Throughout a long experience it has been frequently, and sometimes painfully, brought home to me that blankets and stretchers—probably the most essential of all Corps equipment—can be very stubborn, awkward and untidy things if not kept within bounds.

It was, therefore, a pleasure to be asked by the Royal Engineers, some months ago, to make a drawing of the fittings necessary to make a small and newly-built hut into a blanket and stretcher store, with emphasis on "efficiency with economy."

The hut was built with its length parallel to a road from which it was entered by double doors, and the internal measurements 24 by 11½ feet...
gave 272 square feet of floor space. The numbers required to be stored were—blankets 500, and stretchers 170, together with slings and pillows.

To accommodate the blankets, pillows, and slings, a wooden rack 3 feet deep was built along the whole length on the side opposite the doors, the framework being of 2 by 2 inch material, forming 3 feet square bays with 2 floors of 5 inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards.

This proved to be quite strong and large enough for the purpose.

A stand for the stretchers occupying 2 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet floor space at each end of the hut was made with $\frac{1}{2}$-inch bore galvanized water piping in the shape of a large T, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 7 feet high, and fixed with three socket bolts to rack, wall and floor, so that the top bars ran parallel to, and 2 feet from the end walls, the supporting bar being perpendicular from floor to upper bar. (The central fixing or formation being made with a "T" piece.)

A wooden curb 4 inches high and fixed to the floor to correspond with the cross bar above and "returned" to the side wall at its angle with the blanket rack completed the stand.

In each of these stands stretchers were placed upright five deep in 17 rows; in short, 85 stretchers in a floor space of sixteen and two-thirds square feet.

They are easily packed, and even more easily taken out, falling naturally on the shoulder in the carrying position.

Of the 272 square feet of floor space available, less than 110 square feet
Current Literature

was occupied; this left ample room for a clerk’s table and chair, and allowed for a party of men to file in and out for stretchers or for folding of blankets.

To extend the space for stretcher storage the rail and curb could be unscrewed and refixed where required, or better still, provide another rail and curb. For example, if a space of 6 by 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet were used at each end of the hut, 510 stretchers could be stored, and this would leave a free space of 12 by 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet in the centre of the hut to work in.

VACCINATION—TREATMENT OF ONE OF THE LATER COMPLICATIONS.

BY LIEUTENANT C. HACKNEY,
Royal Army Medical Corps.

In the vaccination of large numbers of men, there is one complication which will be found to arise in a certain number of cases, i.e. the sloughing of the vaccinated area. This occurs after about a fortnight, and usually in cases which appear to have been getting on all right. The man gets a knock, the whole scab comes away with some necrotic material beneath, and a large raw area is left of about one inch in diameter and of varying depths. This raw area is difficult to heal, and the time usually taken for it to granulate and heal over cannot be spared from the short training time.

One satisfactory method of promoting healing is to treat the wound like the raw area left after a burn. Clean up the raw surface with spirit or ether methylated. Then spread a thick coating of Tannafax jelly over the raw area. Allow this to "tan" properly, then apply a protective gauze covering. This can be repeated the next day. The scab can be left until it comes off by itself, usually on the seventh to the ninth day, when it will be found that the whole area beneath is healed. This treatment has the additional advantage of allowing the man back to full duty after the second application of the "tanning" medium, thus saving valuable time in training.

Current Literature.


The cases represented a mixed group. Some were wounded in Belgium and France, some were casualties at sea, and the majority received their injuries on the sands at Dunkirk. All the cases had been wounded at least 24 hours before admission to hospital and the majority 40—72 hours previously. The authors treated 266 wounds of the extremities. They regard