

war injuries to blood vessels. It is well to remember that the internal jugular vein cannot safely be tied on both sides.

In the cases recorded up to the present there seems to have been marked success and few or no after-effects when the common carotid artery and internal jugular vein have been ligatured simultaneously.

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### HERPES AND VARICELLA.

THE interesting paper by Dr. Carver in the JOURNAL of February 12th induces me to send notes of a case which has come under my notice.

A child aged 7 years was brought to me with severe herpes of the great and small sciatic nerves. There were large confluent masses of vesicles on the right buttock and sacrum to the middle line, down the back of the thigh to the ham, and a few vesicles on the foot and between the toes; the leg below the knee was livid and oedematous. On about the third or fourth day isolated vesicles appeared on the face and forehead, one on the mucosa at vestibule of nose, a few on the trunk and arm, and one on the left leg. These vesicles appeared first as inflamed pimples, then became distinct vesicles which dried up, leaving a small scab. In appearance they were exactly like the pocks of chicken-pox, and if taken by themselves would have been enough to diagnose a mild attack of this disease. The pain in the leg affected was very intense.

Enfield.

FRED. TRESILIAN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

THE following note may be of interest in view of Dr. Carver's letter in the JOURNAL of February 12th:

An only child had well marked chicken-pox, the rash appearing on January 16th last. On February 7th the grandfather, who lives in the house, developed a small "herpetic" eruption over the second costal cartilage on the left side and an isolated spot above the left sternoclavicular joint. None of the spots became very vesicular. This would be a converse instance to that mentioned by Dr. Carver. The interval was twenty-two days from the appearance of the chicken-pox, but being an only child there was no real isolation.

Monkstown, co. Dublin.

R. L. HEARD, M.B.

THE following cases have some bearing on the alleged association of herpes and varicella:

1. An elderly lady had shingles in 1903. Six weeks after her attack commenced her daughter and son-in-law, who lived with her, were taken ill on the same day with an eruption which their doctor diagnosed as small-pox. The diagnosis appears to have been made because there was an epidemic, supposed to be small-pox, at Cambridge, and the man occasionally travelled in a train which came from Cambridge. As the wife was not exposed in the train, and she and her husband developed the rash on the same day, it seems reasonable to suppose they were infected from the same source—that is, by the patient with shingles.

2. A child, aged 6, living in an isolated country house in a park, developed varicella in April, 1919. The only possible source of infection was that he had, two weeks before, visited a house where the farmer's wife was suffering from shingles.

3. A lady developed shingles on December 29th, 1919. On February 8th, 1920, one of her children, aged 5, developed varicella, and a fortnight later her other two children followed suit. There was no other possible source of infection to be discovered. The interval between the incidence of shingles in the mother and chicken-pox in the child was forty-one days, but the child was not necessarily infected at the commencement of the mother's illness.

4. A boy, aged 14, in March, 1920, caught varicella from his brother, and infected his sister. He had a few vesicles scattered over his body, but between the fourth and tenth left ribs posteriorly was a very copious eruption resembling an extensive eruption of herpes. This looks like a connecting link, as there was nothing to explain the localization of the rash in this neighbourhood.

Bedford.

W. GIFFORD NASH, F.R.C.S.

In view of the interest excited by the paper of my friend Dr. Carver in your issue of February 12th may I record the following facts?

On January 29th I was attacked with herpes of the left musculo-spiral nerve. For two days previous to the onset of the rash I had some considerable smarting and constant pain all along the course of the subsequent site of the rash, especially at night, and during that period I was convalescing from a rather heavy nasal catarrh.

On February 14th my wife developed varicella, at which time she was convalescing from a severe nasal catarrh. The symptoms and course of this ailment were typical, and I think that it is almost the severest attack of varicella I have seen in my thirty-eight years of medical practice. The rash was profuse and covered practically every part of the body, including the soft palate and pharynx. Thus my wife contracted the varicella sixteen days after I developed herpes, which agrees with Dr. Carver's statement.

Years ago Hilton Fagge stated that varicella rarely occurred in children over the age of 10, and that most writers stated that they had never seen it in adults. It seems to me that the chief point of interest in these cases hovers round the question as to whether this disorder really is varicella, or whether it is not some modified form of herpes zoster. Can anyone tell me if any such cases of herpes-varicella infections have been recorded as occurring in children? We know that herpes zoster is not uncommon in children, and although I have seen a good many cases of varicella in my time, I do not recollect having ever seen a herpes-varicella infection in childhood, and but one other case in adults.

It is, I think, agreed that whereas the fluid from even the mildest eruption of variola is capable of conveying the disorder by inoculation, all, or almost all, attempts to inoculate varicella in the same way have failed. Has any attempt in this direction been made with the fluid of herpetic eruption, and if so, what has been the result? Has it produced herpes or varicella, or has the result been nil?

I may say, in conclusion, that I had not attended or been in contact with a case of herpes or varicella for a considerable time, and my wife, so far as she is aware, had not been in contact with any case of varicella, nor had she varicella during childhood.

Torquay.

G. YOUNG EALES, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

THE following cases have just come under my care, and in view of recent memoranda on the subject in the JOURNAL, I send particulars:

On January 8th last Mrs. B., aged 44, consulted me. She complained of pain in the right arm of a sharp, shooting character, which commenced about the middle of the upper arm, and radiated into the axilla and back of the shoulder. On examination I found a widely distributed and well-marked rash of herpes zoster with clusters of vesicles on the back of the shoulder, inner aspect of upper arm, into the axilla, and on to the chest. On January 22nd her son, aged 13 years, developed typical chicken-pox of a somewhat severe character. The following day the other boy, aged 14½ years, also showed marked chicken-pox.

There was no chicken-pox in the district, none reported from the school attended for two years past, and no trace of contact whatever.

This occurrence would appear to strengthen the contention that there is a common infective agency in herpes and varicella. Another observation common to both is that seldom or never is there intercurrent affection or complications in either disease, and any fatality *per se* I should think does not exist. In passing, it is of a little interest to note that both the boys above referred to, now strong sturdy youths, were born in Guy's Hospital by Caesarean section.

J. GORDON McDOUGALL, M.B., Ch.B. Edin.

Chadwell Heath.

From time to time cases have been reported in which an eruption of herpes was followed within a few days by varicella. Such a case occurred here some weeks ago, and in view of the discussion at present proceeding as to whether there is an etiological connexion between these conditions, it may be pertinent to publish it:

On January 24th a little boy, W. J., was brought to the out-patient department of this hospital for circumcision; when his clothes were removed a typical group of herpes zoster vesicles was found on the left side of the thorax about the sixth intercostal space; the rest of his body was carefully examined for spots, but none were found. His temperature was taken and found to be 98.4° F. Two days later a varicella rash appeared on his chest and back, and his temperature was then 100° F. The eruption was moderately abundant, and the case subsequently ran the ordinary course of varicella.

Inquiry from the mother revealed the fact that a younger brother had had chicken-pox three weeks before; no person in the household was known to have had herpes.

J. P. MARTIN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

absorbed his time; a keen and capable surgeon, but a most unselfish worker, never sparing himself, while looking after his subordinates in the most kindly way so that they were devoted to him. He was a gallant gentleman whom his friends, and they are many, will long regret.

DR. GEORGE GAUTBY, who died at his residence in Hull on February 18th, aged 57, was educated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He graduated M.B., B.S.Durh. in 1887, M.D. two years later, and became M.A. in 1909. He had practised in Hull for thirty years; he was Sheriff in 1908. He took great interest in the Free Church movement and in social affairs, and was a member of the Hull Division of the British Medical Association. He is survived by his widow and five children.

DR. THOMAS POWER, of Poplar, died at his residence there on February 16th. He was a student of Dr. Steevens's Hospital, Dublin, and took the diploma of L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1871. He settled in Poplar soon afterwards, and early won the respect of those among whom he worked. He was J.P. for the borough of Poplar, Public Vaccinator, and Medical Assessor to the Poplar Borough Council. The funeral took place at St. Patrick's Cemetery in the presence of a large number of mourners.

DR. ROBERT WM. GOLDIE died from valvular heart disease at Newbiggin-by-Sea, on February 23rd, in his 75th year. He was educated at Edinburgh University and Westminster Hospital, took the diplomas of L.R.C.P.Edin. and M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1868, and graduated M.D.Edin. in 1887. For twenty-two years he was medical superintendent of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.

DR. NUSSERVANJI FAKINJI SURVEYOR died of heart failure at Bombay on January 26th, aged 57. He was educated at Bombay University, where he graduated L.M.S. in 1890 and M.D. in 1892; then coming to England he took the M.R.C.P.Lond. in 1892 and the D.P.H.Camb. in 1893. In 1894 he was appointed physician to the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital, and at the time of his death was consulting physician to that hospital, and consulting bacteriologist to the Gokuldar Tejpal Hospital, the two chief Indian hospitals in Bombay. He had gained a considerable reputation as a bacteriologist by his researches on the subjects of plague and of madura foot or fungus foot.

## Medical News.

PROFESSOR ROBERT BELLAMY CLIFTON, F.R.S., who died at Oxford in his 85th year on February 22nd, was an honorary member of the British Medical Association. He had held the chair of experimental philosophy at Oxford for fifty years (1865-1915). He was elected an honorary member of the Association on the occasion of the annual meeting at Oxford in 1868.

CLINICAL meetings are held at the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, London, N.W., at 5 p.m., on the fourth Wednesday of each month. Medical practitioners and others interested are invited to attend.

A DISCUSSION upon the eradication of tuberculosis in men and animals will be held in the Robert Barnes Hall of the Royal Society of Medicine on Monday, March 14th, at 5.30 p.m. The discussion will be opened by Sir John McFadyean, who will be followed by Sir Clifford Allbutt, Sir G. Sims Woodhead, Dr. Arthur Latham, Professor Hobday, Dr. A. C. Inman, Dr. Halliday Sutherland, Mr. Cyril Nitch, and others. The chair will be taken by the President of the Society, Sir John Bland-Sutton.

A COURSE for the D.P.H. (Conjoint Board in England) will be held at the Technical College, Bradford. The course in bacteriology will be conducted in the public health laboratories by Dr. William Campbell, lecturer in bacteriology and industrial diseases, and Dr. H. Cecil Robertson, assistant lecturer and demonstrator in serology and immunology. The course in chemistry will be under the direction of Dr. R. D. Abell, the head of the chemistry department.

FOR the last twenty years or so there has been some uncertainty as to the future of St. George's Hospital and its medical school; various proposals for their removal to some other site have from time to time been put forward, but we are now informed that this uncertainty has been set at rest. It has been decided that both hospital and school shall remain on their present site. The uncertainty has no doubt been to some extent detrimental to the school, but the teaching has never suffered, and the examination results for the past year have been most creditable. As the number of students recently has not been large, any candidate at all capable had a number of scholarships and prizes open to him, and was certain of getting a house appointment.

THE Medical Officers of Schools Association has convened a conference on "Punishments in the Schools," to be held on Friday, March 18th, at 4.30 p.m., in the Medical Society's rooms, 11, Chandos Street, W.1.

AT a meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute, on March 8th, Professor F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S., will read a paper on the head form of the long barrow race, with reference to the modern inhabitants of London, and on March 22nd Dr. F. G. Crookshank will read a paper on the significance of Mongolian imbecility. The meetings are held at 8.15 p.m. at the rooms of the institute, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

AT the January Matriculation Examination of the University of London there were 148 successful candidates in the first division and 864 in the second division.

THE late Mr. Robert Francis Samuels of Liverpool has left £1,500 in trust to the University of Liverpool for the foundation of three Samuels medical scholarships in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics respectively in memory of his two deceased brothers.

AT a meeting of the Central Council of the Combined Universities Conservative and Unionist Association, Mr. W. Barnard Faraday, LL.B., barrister, and graduate of Manchester University, and Dr. Sidney C. Lawrence, medical officer of health for Edmonton, and graduate of Birmingham University, were unanimously adopted as prospective candidates for the Combined English University constituency at the next general election.

THE second International Congress of Pathology has been indefinitely postponed, as it is felt that it is impossible to establish cordial relationships between the pathologists of all nations at present.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Surgical Aid Society on February 15th, Mr. Samuel Watson, who has just retired from the offices of treasurer and chairman of committee, was presented with an illuminated address recognizing his valuable services during the past fifty-one years.

A COMMITTEE has been organized, under the presidency of Professor Luigi Zoja, to commemorate Carlo Forlanini, who died in 1918, by establishing a foundation for the study of tuberculosis. Subscriptions should be sent to Professor Ambrogio Da Gradi, Clinica Medica, Pavia.

THE annual congress of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, with Mr. J. Herbert Fisher as president, will be held on May 5th, 6th, and 7th at the Royal Society of Medicine, Wimpole Street. The following arrangements have been made: On May 5th, in the morning, the President will deliver his opening address, and Mr. Maitland Ramsay will read a paper on "A case of cyclitis associated with swelling of the parotid glands"; and in the afternoon there will be a discussion on "The psychology of vision in health and disease," opened by Professor C. Spearman and Sir F. W. Mott. At 5 p.m. the Bowman Lecture will be given by Mr. E. Treacher Collins on "Changes in the visual organs correlated with the adoption of arboreal life and the assumption of the erect posture"; and in the evening the members will dine together. On May 6th, in the morning, there will be a discussion on "The treatment of manifest concomitant strabismus," opened by Mr. C. Worth and Mr. A. J. Ballantyne. In the afternoon the members will visit St. Thomas's Hospital, where a clinical meeting will be held, at which members are invited to show cases of interest. In the evening a number of papers will be read, including one by Lieut.-Colonel H. Herbert on "Results of the iridopropulse operation for glaucoma." On the morning of May 7th there will be a business meeting, and further papers will be read. During the congress the optophone will be demonstrated in the Bowman Library. Members desirous of reading papers, showing cases, or taking part in the discussions are requested to communicate as soon as possible with Mr. F. A. Juler, 14, Portland Place, London, W.1.