

that these parasites should only now be traced to the herring.

To prove that the oöcysts could pass through the human intestine the following experiment was undertaken. A volunteer was given a strong saline soon after the midday meal, which resulted in a copious evacuation about 6 p.m. A pound by weight of herring soft roes heavily infected with *E. sardinae* was cooked by frying in butter and seasoned with salt, pepper, and lemon, and about three-quarters of these were eaten at 8 p.m. No other food was taken until the following morning, when, at 10 o'clock, a semi-fluid motion was obtained, and this, on examination, was found to contain the oöcysts. In the stool they were relatively numerous, two or three on the average to each cover-slip preparation, and these corresponded in every way with oöcysts previously seen by the authors in human stools. The next stool passed by the volunteer showed no oöcysts, and he suffered no ill effects.

This experiment places beyond doubt the origin of these *Eimeria* in human faeces, and, although an experimental meal of herring's liver (with *E. clupearum*) has not been given yet, there is no reason to suppose that the result would be any different from the above. These oöcysts of *E. sardinae* and *E. clupearum* must be eaten every day by large numbers of individuals.

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## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### THREATENED GANGRENE OF THE ARM DUE TO INJURY OF THE MAIN ARTERY.

I HAVE read with interest Mr. Peter McEwan's communication on this subject in the *JOURNAL* of January 30th (p. 186), and should like to offer a few suggestions on the treatment of similar cases, as the result of experience gained during the war.

In the first place, rupture of the main artery in a patient under 45, even if unassociated with damage to the accompanying vein or venae comites, is unlikely, of itself, to cause gangrene in the upper extremity, where the collateral circulation is notoriously free. When gangrene occurs in such circumstances it is probably due to the tension of a haematoma, which seriously impedes the arterial flow and the venous return, by compressing not only the main vessels but also those concerned in the collateral circulation.

The correct treatment is to remove the haematoma and deal with the artery and vein, or veins, at the injured spot. Take, for instance, the case of a wound or rupture of the axillary artery, with the formation of a diffuse traumatic aneurysm in the axilla. The third part of the subclavian artery on the affected side is controlled by firm pressure against the first rib—or better, I think, by a temporary ligature, or an arterial clamp, which compresses the artery but does not damage its inner coat. The axilla is now opened up, all clots are cleared out, and the injured vessel is sought for. A small opening in the artery may be made evident by a momentary release of the pressure controlling the subclavian. A spurt of haemorrhage immediately reveals the injured spot. If the artery is completely torn across ligatures are applied to both ends. If incompletely severed it is wise to complete the division and tie both ends. In the case of a small wound I have been able to suture the opening without occluding the artery. (This was in a patient in whom the accident happened during the removal of a breast for carcinoma.) The ideal method in all cases would, of course, be arterial suture, but, except in those cases in which the collateral circulation has been seriously interfered with, the method described is sufficient. If the axillary vein is injured it can be dealt with in the same way as the artery. Experience during the war showed that ligature of the accompanying vein or venae comites

in arterial injury, so far from increasing the risk of gangrene, actually lessened it by retaining in the limb a quantity of blood useful for its nourishment. All bleeding points having been secured, the temporary ligature or clamp is relaxed, and, if no further haemorrhage takes place, is finally removed. The wound in the axilla may be sutured without drainage, or a strip of rubber left in for twenty-four hours.

In injury to the brachial artery the procedure is even simpler, as a bloodless field can be secured by a tourniquet applied above the suspected rupture. The clots are turned out, and the artery and vein, or veins, dealt with as described.

Mr. McEwan's cases were both late cases, and my object is, not to criticize adversely his treatment, but to emphasize the importance of relieving pressure at the affected spot at the earliest opportunity. If this is done gangrene can be prevented, unless some other complication is present.

ANDREW FULLERTON,  
Professor of Surgery, Queen's University,  
Belfast.

#### SEPTICAEMIA DUE TO *B. AERTRYCKE*.

THE following case presents several features of interest, and seems, therefore, worthy to be put on record.

A man, aged 46, was admitted to the Devon Mental Hospital on October 1st, 1925, in a state of acute mania; in this state he remained until October 21st, when symptoms of bronchopneumonia set in, and terminated fatally the same day.

At the *post-mortem* examination the appearance of the different organs of the body suggested the possibility of septicaemia: the lungs were very congested, and there was evidence of commencing abscess formation at the left base; the intima of the aorta had a faint pink appearance; the liver and kidneys were congested and showed evidence of cloudy swelling, while the spleen was large, soft, and pulsatous, and the intestines generally injected. Cultures were accordingly made, with the usual precautions, from the interior of the left ventricle of the heart. An organism was isolated, which on further investigation gave the biochemical and serological reactions of *B. aerttrycke* (Mutton).

It was proved that, during his sojourn in hospital, the patient had been on a fluid or semi-fluid diet, but as several of the patients in the same ward had about this time partaken of brawn, this was subjected to bacteriological examination, with negative results. A point of considerable interest is that the patient came from Lynton. During the summer of 1925 there was a small outbreak of food poisoning in this area, and a strain of *B. aerttrycke* was proved to be the causal agent. Inquiry of the patient's relatives elicited no history of previous intestinal trouble; he was apparently a casual labourer, and had been in farm service for several years when a lad.

Our findings were confirmed by Dr. W. G. Savage, county medical officer of health for Somerset, and by Mr. Bruce White of the Lister Institute, to both of whom our thanks are due.

The salient features of this case are: First, the unusual source of the organism—namely, the heart blood. The patient was much too ill during life to attempt blood culture, and as the possibility of an intestinal pathogen was not contemplated at the *post-mortem* examination, the intestines were not examined bacteriologically. We cannot be certain, therefore, whether the presence of the organism in the general circulation was a terminal phenomenon or not. Secondly, the specificity of the strain obtained—a point noted both by Dr. Savage and by ourselves. The organisms included under the comprehensive heading of the "Salmonella Group" are very closely interrelated, both biochemically and serologically, and can usually only be differentiated by agglutinin-absorption procedures; in this case, however, the organism in question agglutinated with a *B. aerttrycke* serum up to a dilution of 1 in 250, and was absolutely unaffected by the serums of allied strains. The serums employed were those of the Standards Laboratories at Oxford. Thirdly, the fact that the patient came from an area in which there had already occurred an outbreak of food poisoning due to the same strain of organism.

These notes are published by kind permission of the medical superintendent, Dr. R. Eager, O.B.E., to whom our thanks are due.

R. V. SOLLY, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng.,  
Pathologist to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital;  
Consulting Pathologist to the Devon Mental  
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JOHN M. HENDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.Glasg.,  
Pathologist to the Devon Mental Hospital, Exminster.

Urban District Council. A keen ambulance man, he was widely known in the West Riding as lecturer and examiner in this subject, and he was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and an honorary life member of the St. John Ambulance Association. At the great fire and series of explosions which occurred at the Low Moor picric acid factory during the war he was conspicuous for his daring and bravery in rescue work under the most dangerous and terrifying conditions. For many years he had taken an active interest in the Epsom College Medical Foundation, of which he was local secretary, and in the work of the Boy Scouts. An esteemed member of the Congregational church, he took a large share in temperance and philanthropic work in Spen Valley. Devoted to his profession, he rarely took a long holiday, yet his love of the sea led him to visit the shores of the Baltic, Russia, and the Canary Islands. He was a well known philatelist and authority on stamps.

Dr. Sutherland was a fine type of the old family doctor, who combined with his professional duties the part of guide, philosopher, and friend. A man of high principles and upright conduct, he had the courage of his convictions and was never afraid to express them. Withal he was one of the most lovable and kindly of men, abounding in humour, doing good by stealth, always ready to help in time of trouble. In him the poor, the needy, the suffering, and the afflicted had indeed a true friend, and the remarkable way in which the people of Cleckheaton turned out on the day of his funeral to pay a last tribute to their old friend was an index of the high esteem in which he was held by all. He will be greatly missed by a large body of friends in Yorkshire and elsewhere. He was twice married, and is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

F. M. C.

We regret to record the death of Dr. F. J. TRESILIAN, at the age of 64, at his residence in Enfield, on February 14th, following a short illness. Until within ten days of his death he was actually practising, and he will be mourned by many people in Enfield and elsewhere. Born in London, Frederick James Tresilian was the second son of Stewart Stewart Tresilian, a member of a very old Cornish family who lived at Tresillian, near Falmouth. He lost his parents when very young, and was brought up by his grandmother in the old town of Cloyne, co. Cork, Ireland. From Middleton College he passed to Queen's College, Cork, where he graduated M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O. with first-class honours in 1885. He obtained the diploma M.R.C.P. Edin. in 1887, and the F.R.C.P. in 1902. He practised in Enfield from 1890 until the time of his death. He was an honorary medical officer to the Enfield War Memorial Hospital, a keen member of the British Medical Association, and of the North-East Clinical Society, of which he had been president. He was medical referee to the Prudential Assurance Company, and when he first went to Enfield was for eight years clinical assistant to the ear, nose, and throat and eye departments of the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, and also to the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital. He contributed articles on nerve diseases and other subjects to the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* and other periodicals. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters, one of whom is in the medical profession.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PROFESSOR C. A. LOVATT EVANS, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.R.C.S., University Professor of Physiology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, has been appointed as from August 1st to the Jodrell Chair of Physiology, tenable at University College.

Dr. G. V. Anrep has been appointed as from March 1st to the University Readership in Physiology, tenable at University College. He holds the degrees of M.D. Petrograd and D.Sc. Lond.

The title of Emeritus Professor of Obstetric Medicine at University College has been conferred on Dr. Herbert R. Spencer.

Sir James K. Fowler and Dr. A. Goodman Levy have been appointed Fellows of King's College and University College respectively.

Mr. H. L. Eason, M.D., M.S., was reappointed the representative of the University on the General Medical Council.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Three popular lectures in physics will be given in the Governors' Hall on Tuesdays, March 9th, 23rd, and 30th at 5 p.m. The first will be delivered by Sir Richard Paget, Bt., who will speak on the nature of human speech; the second, dealing with wireless telephony with light waves, will be given by Professor A. O. Rankine, O.B.E.; and Professor C. R. Darling, F.I.C., will deliver the third on experiments with drops and globules. The lectures will be illustrated by experiments.

Professor R. H. A. Plimmer will give four lectures on vitamins in nutrition in the Governors' Hall on March 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th at 5 p.m., illustrated by lantern slides. Admission to the lectures is free without ticket.

### UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

At the meeting of the Senate on February 23rd a course of post-graduate study in medical subjects for the benefit of practitioners in the north-east of Scotland was approved. The Faculty of Medicine recommended that the course should be instituted this summer and should extend from the first week in April till the last week in June. The only fee payable will be £1 ls. registration fee.

The spring graduation ceremony was fixed for Wednesday, March 24th.

Professors Shennan and Mackenzie Stuart were appointed to represent the Senate at the Congress of Universities of the Empire to assemble in London on July 12th and to meet in Cambridge from July 13th to 16th.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

We regret that by a printer's error in the degree list published on February 20th (p. 354) the *B.Chir.* conferred on Mr. H. B. Stallard appeared as *M.Chir.*

## Medico-Legal.

### ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE AGAINST MEDICAL OFFICERS.

#### *Venn v. Todesco and Elder.*

THE rehearing of the action brought by Mrs. Mary C. Venn of Thornton Heath against Dr. J. M. Todesco, resident medical superintendent of the Croydon Borough Hospital, and Dr. G. W. Elder, formerly assistant resident medical officer at the hospital, for damages for the death of her husband, which was alleged to have occurred through the negligence of the defendants, took place before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury, in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, on February 27th and subsequent days, but the jury again disagreed and were discharged.

Mrs. Venn sued on behalf of herself, her son Laurence, and her daughter Eileen, a schoolgirl. The pleadings contained the allegations that Mr. Venn was recovering from scarlet fever and had a deep-seated abscess in the hip in March, 1922, when he was admitted into the Croydon Borough Hospital for treatment. Dr. Todesco and Dr. Elder were alleged to be negligent in not properly diagnosing the abscess while Mr. Venn was under their care. Dr. R. V. Clark, the medical superintendent of the hospital, did not examine Mr. Venn until April 24th, when he ordered an immediate operation, but, blood poisoning supervening after the operation, Mr. Venn died on June 15th. Death was alleged to be due to the "negligent delay of between six and seven weeks" at the Croydon Borough Hospital before Dr. Clark examined Mr. Venn.

The defendants pleaded that they were not negligent, and also that they were protected by the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893.

The case first came on for hearing in June, 1925, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. Dr. Clark was then entirely exonerated, but the jury disagreed as to the liability of the other two defendants. The previous proceedings were reported in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of July 11th, 1925, p. 92.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. B. M. Goodman, instructed by Mr. A. S. Joseph, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Neilson, K.C., and Mr. T. Carthew, instructed by Messrs. Le Brasseur and Oakley, appeared for the defendants.

Mrs. Venn, in her evidence, said her husband never suffered from rheumatism. Cross-examined by Mr. Neilson, she said Dr. Milsom, in advising her husband to go into hospital, told her that her husband had an abscess on the hip, and not merely that there was an inflammation there. She was never told that her husband had diphtheria when he went into hospital. Her husband's leg was always swollen, and the swelling did not go down from the time he entered the hospital until April 12th.

Dr. E. G. D. Milsom said he treated Mr. Venn for scarlet fever in March, 1922. There were no symptoms of diphtheria then. At that time his leg had such an inflammation that it might eventually have formed pus. He did not think the inflammation on the hip could have been mistaken for a burn. If the operation had taken place ten days earlier it might have made a difference in the chance of saving the patient's life. Cross-examined by Mr. Neilson, the witness said he sent Mr. Venn into

## The Services.

### FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

THE following decorations have been conferred by the President of the French Republic in recognition of services during the course of the war, 1914-19:

*Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française.—En Vermeil:* Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William H. G. H. Best, R.A.M.C.(S.R.). *En Argent:* Major-General Gerald Cree, C.B., C.M.G., retired pay, late A.M.S.; Colonels Henry Herrick, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A.M.C.; Alexander D. Sharp, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., T.F., Charles P. Templeton, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.A.M.C.; Albert G. Thompson, C.M.G., D.S.O., retired pay, late R.A.M.C.; Hugh S. Thurston, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., retired pay, late R.A.M.C.; Lieut.-Colonels Harold Collinson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., R.A.M.C.(T.F.); Pierre Z. Rheume, C.A.M.C.; Eugene Ryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.; Majors Henry D'A. Blumberg, O.B.E., T.D., R.A.M.C.(T.F.); John M. M. Crawford, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.; Joseph A. Lussier, C.A.M.C.; Michael J. Mahony, D.S.O., T.D., R.A.M.C.(T.F.); Arthur J. Morrison, A.A.M.C.; George S. Parkinson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.; Alfred N. Rivet, C.A.M.C.; Edouard C. Saint-Pierre, C.A.M.C.; George H. Stevenson, O.B.E., M.C.; R.A.N.C.(S.R.); Alan C. Turner, D.S.O., T.D., R.A.M.C.(T.F.); Captains Alfred J. Clark, M.C., R.A.M.C.(S.R.); James Jackson, R.A.M.C.(T.F.); Louis de G. Joubert, C.A.M.C.; Joseph A. Lorrain, C.A.M.C.; Ernest S. Stork, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.(T.F.); Ernest W. Strange, R.A.M.C.(T.F.); Temporary Captains William H. Rayner, R.A.M.C.; David L. Williams, M.C., R.A.M.C. *En Bronze:* Majors Harold K. Griffith, T.D., R.A.M.C.(T.F.); William F. McAllister-Hewlings, R.A.M.C.(T.F.); Harry C. Sidgwick, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.; George W. Ware, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.; Captains Ernest B. Pike, R.A.M.C.(T.F.); William G. Shakespeare, R.A.M.C.; Eric M. Townsend, M.C., R.A.M.C.; Temporary Captain John Jardine, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

## Medical News.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that on March 11th, at 11, Chandos Street, Colonel F. E. Fremantle will deliver a lecture on the economics of public health at 5 p.m.; this lecture is open to all members of the medical profession. On the same day, at 5 p.m., Mr. E. T. C. Milligan will give a special demonstration in clinical surgery at St. Mark's Hospital, free to members of the Fellowship and to ticket-holders of its general course. A three weeks' course in gynaecology at the Chelsea Hospital for Women will begin on March 8th and last for three weeks. The daily afternoon demonstrations on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye continue throughout the week at the Royal Eye Hospital, beginning at 3 p.m. From March 15th to 26th the Hampstead General Hospital will hold a daily course for general practitioners from 4.30 to 6 p.m., including surgical and medical demonstrations and lectures. The London School of Tropical Medicine begins a series of eight clinical demonstrations on March 16th, and will continue for four consecutive weeks on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m. Copies of all syllabuses and of the general course programme may be had from the Secretary of the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

At a joint meeting of the Education and Medical Sections of the British Psychological Society to be held at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, on Monday, March 8th, at 8 p.m., a discussion on the definition and diagnosis of moral imbecility will be opened by Drs. Cyril Burt, M. Hamblin Smith, W. Rees Thomas, F. C. Shrubbsall, and A. F. Tredgold. The chair will be taken by Dr. R. H. Cole.

At the meeting of the Zoological Society of London on Tuesday, March 9th, at 5.30 p.m., Mr. F. P. Stowell will make a communication on the purification of sea water by storage, Dr. Francis (Baron Nopcsa) on heredity and evolution, and Dr. W. C. Osman Hill on a comparative study of the pancreas.

A SESSIONAL meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held on March 12th and 13th in the Town Hall, Hastings. Discussions will be held on "Mothercraft and fathercraft," and on the effect of the Public Health Act of 1925 on the work of municipal engineers and sanitary inspectors, under the chairmanship of Professor H. R. Kenwood. On March 26th a sessional meeting will be held in the Guildhall, Derby, when discussions on goitre and on some aspects of the housing problem will be held under the chairmanship of Dr. G. F. Buchan.

THE annual general meeting of the National Baby Week Council was held on March 4th, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mary Scharlieb, vice-president of the council. Addresses were given by Dr. J. R. Kaye, county medical officer for the West Riding, on the economics of maternity and child welfare, and by the Hon. Mrs. Bernard James on the rural child. The Astor silver challenge shield for the most effective local baby week campaign in 1925 was won by Northampton, and Astor banners by Littlehampton and Arundel, and Wigan Health and Baby Week Committees. Certificates of merit for baby week campaigns were awarded to six other districts.

At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to be held at 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, on Tuesday, March 9th, at 8 p.m., a paper on British pharmacy and its relation to Continental practice will be read by Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., past-president of the Society, to be followed by a discussion. Medical friends of members will be welcomed.

THE Council of Epsom College will shortly award a St. Anne's Home Scholarship of the value of £48 a year. Candidates must be between the ages of 7 and 12, and must be the orphan daughters of duly qualified medical men who have been for not less than five years in independent practice in England or Wales. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, at the office of the College, 49, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

AN exhibition of artificial sunlight (ultra-violet radiation) lamps and other electrotherapeutic appliances will be held in two of the evacuated wards of the west wing of the Middlesex Hospital between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily from March 11th to 16th. The exhibition will be open, on presentation of visiting card, to all members of the medical profession, to members of public health committees, and to others directly interested in the working and application of the apparatus. The general public will not be admitted. There will be no charge for admission. The exhibition will be open also on the evening of March 10th, when the research laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital will be open for the inspection of invited guests.

A HOLIDAY course in children's diseases will be held from April 7th to 17th, at the Hôpital des Enfants Malades, 149, Rue de Sévres, Paris. The course will be of a comprehensive character, and include radiological examination, heliotherapy, and diagnosis and treatment in general. The fee for the course is 150 francs, and further information may be obtained from the secretary at the hospital.

A "DR. RUSSELL BED," dedicated to perpetuate the memory of the close friendship between Mr. Philip Jeffery Walker and the late Dr. James W. Russell, was formally accepted by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham on behalf of the General Hospital, Birmingham, on February 26th. The bed was endowed by Mrs. E. E. Walker, Mrs. Sydney Evershed, and Mr. T. Sydney Walker. On the same occasion a bed endowed by the Birmingham University students from the proceeds of the carnival last year was also accepted.

ON the occasion of his retirement, after fifty-two years' service as medical officer of health to the Tipton Urban District, Dr. A. S. Underhill has been presented with a cheque, publicly subscribed, for £327.

THE tenth international congress for the protection of infancy and maternity will be held at Madrid in the spring under the patronage of Alfonso XIII, with Dr. Martínez Vargas as president. The following subjects, among others, will be discussed: (1) The influence of summer heat on the infant, (2) isolation of institutions intended for infants, (3) prophylaxis of infantile ailments, (4) prophylaxis of infections in infancy, and (5) protection of the mother during pregnancy.

THE fifty-third annual issue of *Willing's Press Guide*, described in the subtitle as the Advertisers' Directory and Handbook, has now been published. This yearbook provides an index to the periodicals of Great Britain and Ireland, a list of telegraphic news and reporting agencies, and of the principal colonial and foreign journals. It is published by James Willing, Ltd., at 2s. 6d.

*Health and Empire*, a new quarterly review, is to be published by the British Social Hygiene Council this month. It will deal with social hygiene generally, and the contributors to the first issue include Professors Cyril Burt, Leonard Findlay, Percy Nunn, and Dr. C. J. Bond.

THE Académie de Médecine of Paris has awarded the Prince Albert of Monaco prize of 100,000 francs to Professors Hédon of Montpellier and Laguesse of Lille for their respective works on the internal secretion of the pancreas and the organization of scientific work.

IN connexion with the annual Hospital, Health, Nursing, and Midwifery Conference and Exhibition to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from April 12th to 16th, one section will deal exclusively with health work performed by voluntary associations in the United Kingdom. Among the bodies which have already agreed to co-operate are the Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare, the Mothercraft Training Society, the British Red Cross Society, and the National Institute of Public Health.

THE first urological congress of the Union of Soviet Republics will be held at Moscow in the spring, when the following subjects will be discussed: tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract, introduced by Professors S. P. Fedoroff and Kholtzoff; and chronic gonorrhoeal infection, by Dr. Zaigraeff, Professor Lejneff, and Dr. Finkelstein.