

PNEUMOCOCCIC ARTHRITIS FOLLOWING ACUTE PNEUMONIA.

BY

W. SILVERWOOD RICHARDSON, F.R.C.S. EDIN.,
ASSISTANT SURGEON TO THE ROYAL VICTORIA AND WEST HANTS
HOSPITAL, BOURNEMOUTH.

CASES of pneumococcic infection of a joint following acute pneumonia are rare, and the literature on the subject is certainly not voluminous. For these reasons the following notes may prove of interest.

The older writers on the complications of pneumonia mention "rheumatic joints" as sometimes following this disease. Quain and Osler both record the fact that arthritis may follow an acute attack of pneumonia. Stickler, of Philadelphia, collected records of 11,846 cases of pneumonia from various clinics, and found joint complications in about 800, that is, about 14 per cent. He does not indicate whether any suppurative forms occurred. In the *Epitome of the issue of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* for June 13th, 1914, Buckley is quoted (No. 339) as collecting 172 records of pneumococcic arthritis, and as having reported a case of his own in the *Annals of Surgery*. The shoulder-joint was involved in a child 11 months old, and the trouble supervened upon left lobar pneumonia.

The notes of my own case are as follows:

History.

A male, aged 49, spent his 50th birthday in a nursing home convalescing from pneumococcic infection of the left ankle-joint following an attack of acute lobar pneumonia. He was a slim Frenchman who did not seem to be a good subject for pneumonia; he had had a previous attack three and a half years before when in East Africa, and had never felt well since.

When 25 years old he injured his left ankle-joint, and was unable to walk for several weeks. He sprained it again a few days before his present illness.

Condition when First Seen.

He was first seen on April 8th, 1910; he was then suffering from indefinite symptoms—namely, pyrexia (temperature 104°), chilliness, and rapid pulse (110) and respiration (30). He had been in contact with a bad case of influenza, and it was thought that perhaps he had contracted the disease. Next day physical signs pointed to pneumonia at the base of the left lung; he was very ill, but the attack followed the usual course, and the temperature fell by crisis on the seventh day. During the attack he complained of pain in the left ankle-joint, but there was no swelling or redness.

On the evening of the seventh day the temperature ran up to 101°, and the pulse was 108; he felt ill, and complained of great pain in the left ankle-joint, which was slightly swollen, red, and hot; the pain was lulled by local fomentation and aspirin, but he had a restless night.

In the morning (April 16th) the swelling had increased, and by the afternoon had reached nearly up to the knee-joint. The temperature was 104°, the pulse 120, and respirations 20. I decided to operate.

Operation.

Light chloroform anaesthesia was induced, and an incision made three-quarters of an inch behind the internal malleolus. A pair of dressing forceps was pushed through the incision in the direction of the posterior part of the ankle-joint, and several ounces of creamy pus escaped. A counter-opening was made behind the external malleolus, and a drainage tube inserted. The incisions were extended upwards on either side of the leg through the oedematous tissue, and the wounds and joint freely irrigated with 1 in 40 carbolic. The leg was dressed with sterile gauze.

After-History.

He passed a fairly comfortable night, and at 8 a.m. on April 17th the pulse was 98 and temperature 99°. He expressed himself as feeling much better and more comfortable. The inflammation had ceased to spread; there was, however, still a good deal of oedema round the ankle; this was most marked in front. The wound was irrigated with 1 in 60 carbolic and hydrogen peroxide twice daily and dressed as before.

On April 18th an incision was made into the oedema, in front of the ankle-joint, and more creamy pus came away. The wounds were irrigated and dressed as before; they looked more healthy. The growth obtained from the pus in an agar tube was pure pneumococci; an autogenous vaccine was prepared and 3 million injected on April 19th. Small doses (3 million) of vaccine were given every four days—five doses in all.

The patient made continuous progress and was able to get out of bed on May 12th. He left the home on June 13th.

Passive movement and gentle massage were used daily for three weeks after leaving the home. Passive movements of the joint were begun as soon as the joint wound had healed.

The patient was able to move his joint freely and walked only with a slight limp.

I heard from him a short time ago; he was big game shooting in East Africa; his health was excellent and his joint gave him no trouble.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX AND SWIMMING.

THOSE who have followed the details of the recent Thames tragedy, wherein William Mitchell was drowned while attempting to save the life of Sir Denis Anson, may be interested to know a fact about the former which rendered his gallant attempt more hazardous and his heroism more striking than is generally known. William Mitchell was the subject of an artificial pneumothorax.

He came under my care in January of this year with extensive tuberculous infiltration of the right lung reaching to its base, but with a clear left lung. I produced an artificial pneumothorax on February 2nd, and extended it on subsequent occasions till the right lung was completely collapsed, under a pressure of about +12 to 14 cm. of water, save for some adhesions on the inner anterior surface of the apex. Under this treatment his general condition improved, cough and expectoration ceased; he was able to return to work about Easter, and might ultimately have recovered completely. He continued at work, returning for refills every four or five weeks. He received his ninth and last injection of nitrogen gas on June 12th, and left with an intrapleural pressure of +14 to 18 cm. of water and his heart displaced 1 in. outside the left nipple line; this pressure must have fallen to near atmospheric pressure by the time of his death. His left lung was clear and unembarrassed, and he could undertake moderate exertions, such as those entailed in his employment, without any discomfort; he was, however, somewhat dyspnoeic on more severe exertion, and was well aware of this disability. That the presence of a pneumothorax must have greatly handicapped him in his gallant attempt there is no room to doubt—it is only when this fact and his knowledge of it is realized that the bravery of the act appears at its full value.

London, W.

CLIVE RIVIERE.

FRACTURE OF A FLOATING RIB IN A NONAGENARIAN.

ON April 11th last, whilst watering the indoor plants, and proceeding from the landing down a flight of only three narrow steps to reach a back window, holding the watering-pot in one hand and the handle of the opening door in the other, I slipped and fell heavily on my back, the edge of a stair evidently coming in contact with the right side just above the sacrum.

My servants helped me up. Great pain supervened on motion, and I feared fractured rib; but deep inhalation did not increase the pain, whence I knew that the ribs encasing the lungs were all right.

I remained in bed the next day, and felt a painful jolting on moving my body. The following day I got up, supported by a belladonna plaster and belt around the injured part. Whilst sitting up I remained quite easy; the pain on moving and turning sides in bed, with the bone jolting, gradually lessened. At the end of three weeks I had quite recovered, and could bear pressure well on the injured part, which on examination disclosed a callus about two inches from the point of the upper floating rib. I never before heard of such a fracture, and the fact that I was born in 1821 adds interest to the fact that bony union occurred in three weeks.

Dulverton.

JOHN B. COLLYNS, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C.

AT the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Atlantic City, June 23rd to 26th, Dr. William Louis Rodman, Professor of Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, was elected President. The next meeting of the association will be held in San Francisco in June, 1915.

THE United States District Judge of the Southern District of Iowa has (says the *Medical Record*) declared unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, the law passed by the last General Assembly of Iowa providing for the sterilization of certain criminals. This decision is based on the ground that the penalty is in violation of the constitution which provides that cruel and unusual punishment should not be inflicted.

and Port Nutrient, against the United Kingdom Alliance (for the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic).

In opening the case on June 15th, counsel for the plaintiffs, as reported in the *Times*, said that in 1908 the British Medical Association, the proprietors of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, published a series of analyses of various medicated wines which were being sold and advertised, including a wine which was sold by the plaintiffs' predecessors in title, Messrs. Bendle and Co. That company went into voluntary liquidation in 1912, and the plaintiffs, one of whom had been a director of the company and the other the manager of a wine business, acquired the medicated wine which had been sold by Bendle and Co., and entered into a partnership to deal in it. In June, 1913, the United Kingdom Alliance published in a pamphlet the analysis and statement which had appeared in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* in 1908, with one important omission. In 1908 the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* was communicated with, and the position of the wine was explained, with the result that in issues of the two weeks following the publication of the analyses the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* published the statements made by the proprietors of the wine in regard to it. The defendants did not publish the two subsequent statements which qualified what had originally been written. For a person to publish that the substance which he sold contained nutritive matter when it only contained meat extract would be a gross imposition. The complaint against the defendants was that in their pamphlet they suggested that the plaintiffs' wine was nothing else than a mixture of wine and meat extract, and therefore did not contain pure meat nourishment, and was stimulative and not nutritious. It did not contain a scrap of meat extract, but contained "Somatose" in sufficient quantities to justify the statement that it was a nutritive wine.

After the first adjournment, the services of the jury were dispensed with. Expert evidence was called on behalf of both parties.

Mr. Justice Bray, in the course of his judgement on July 14th, said that the plaintiffs' advertisement said that the wine was "a really genuine nutritive meat wine," and it was contended for the defence that a substance to be called nutritive must be capable of being used as an exclusive food. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contended that a substance was nutritive if with or without other foods it helped to build up the human frame, and he agreed with that definition rather than the other. He could not find that the word had any technical meaning. Then it was said that the nutritive power of the meat was diminished or destroyed by its being dissolved in port wine, but the evidence had failed to convince him of that. It was said that in any event the proportion in which the meat was used was so small that the nutritive value must be practically inappreciable. But the plaintiffs advertised their wine as "a really genuine nutritive meat wine," not as a "highly nutritive" meat wine, and in his opinion they had proved the statements in their advertisements to be true. The wine, therefore, had the percentage of nutritive value which was claimed for it, though that was not a large amount. Reading the label fairly as a whole, he held it to be substantially true; and the defendants had failed to support their statement that the plaintiffs' claim with reference to their wine was, in the words of the pamphlet, positively absurd. He found also that the statement in the pamphlet that to obtain the 5 oz. of tissue-forming food required each day by an average adult would require a consumption of 1,923 glasses of the wines at a cost of over £30, was grossly exaggerated. The question remained, then, what should be the damages. The libel was serious, and the defendants had continued to distribute the pamphlet after the plaintiffs had complained to them about it. They had persisted up to trial in maintaining its truth; but it must be remembered in their favour that they had not published it for gain, but with a good object—to promote temperance. Unfortunately, their agents had been too zealous and too careless; and on the whole the damages should, he thought, be fixed at £250. There would therefore be judgement for that amount, with costs.

Counsel for the defendants asked for a stay of execution, undertaking not to continue the publication of the pamphlet. The judge replied that, while not wishing to encourage an appeal, he could not refuse the application on the money being brought into court in fourteen days, and the usual undertaking being given as to costs.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Degrees.

THE following degrees have been conferred:

M.D.—F. R. Martin.
M.B., B.C.—A. G. Evans, F. J. Thorne.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

D.P.H. (*Both Parts*).—R. B. Berry, G. D. Dawson, J. Ferguson, H. M. Fleming, W. M. MacIraith, J. Ramsbottom, E. A. Ramsden, G. K. Thompson, J. A. Tomb, A. E. Townley.
D. PSYCH. MED.—R. M. Stewart.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B. (*Chemistry and Physics*).—H. Abernethy, F. C. S. Bradbury, F. Campbell, A. E. Gallagher, J. Grimson, W. Hoey, G. D. F. M'Fadden, F. S. Mayne, T. Montgomery, A. V. Morrison. (*Chemistry alone*).—D. Cromie, P. J. Doherty. (*Physics alone*).—S. E. Clarke, J. W. C. Colquhoun, A. J. May, J. D. Pinkerton. (*Zoology and Botany*).—H. Abernethy, S. Acheson, J. Black, Winnifred W. Boland, F. C. S. Bradbury, S. F. Breakey, J. H. Calvert, Helen M. Calwell, F. Campbell, T. G. Campbell, T. I. Candy, J. Caruth, Gladys E. Chambers, R. R. Clarke, J. M. Clearkin, T. Dickey, P. J. Doherty, S. E. Duff, S. Fullerton, A. E. Gallaher, S. Hall, A. Henry, W. Hoey, Mary E. Irwin, M. G. Kierans, A. E. Keown, Elizabeth A. K. Law, D. Loughbridge, G. L. Love, W. J. Lytle, G. D. F. M'Fadden, J. M'Garvey, D. J. M'Gurk, D. M'Lister, R. J. M'Neill, H. F. Macanley, E. A. Maguire, J. A. Martin, F. S. Mayne, Mary M. Merrick, W. Michael, T. Montgomery, A. V. Morrison, S. Owens, H. Paul, H. Poston, R. B. Quinn, W. V. Rentoul, D. A. E. Scott, L. P. St. J. Storey, P. S. Walker, A. Watson. (*Zoology alone*).—J. Craig, D. Cromie. (*Botany alone*).—J. C. Carson.

SECOND M.B. (*Anatomy and Physiology*).—J. Adams, S. T. Alexander, D. D. Anderson, Olive M. Anderson, C. Barton, Annie E. Beattie, J. Boyd, G. J. Crawford, Marion Crawford, W. Cupples, J. H. Davison, Dorothy I. Dobbin, F. Hopkins, J. Lascelles, D. J. Laughran, J. C. Loughbridge, R. N. B. McCord, J. McCormick, W. C. McKee, J. O'Kane, C. A. W. Ramsay, J. E. Rea, M. H. Turnbull, N. C. L. B. Tweedie, T. Wallace, C. J. A. Woodside. (*Physiology alone*).—Olga R. I. Love, P. Macarthur.

THIRD M.B. (*Pathology and Materia Medica*).—W. L. Agnew, Eileen M. Bell, W. Bryars, G. Chesney, A. C. Dickey, Grace M. English, Mary E. Henry, Mary M. Keirns, Arabella C. Kirker, A. L. M'Creary, N. M'Cullough, J. P. M'Ginley, B. W. M'Kinney, M. M'Menamin, J. C. M'Millan, H. F. M'Nally, F. M'Sorley, P. J. M'Sorley, J. J. Marner, D. Mitchell, F. P. Montgomery, Elizabeth M. Moore, Margaret S. Purce, W. Saunderson, R. L. Sinclair, D. K. Watterson, D. R. Wheeler, C. A. Whitfield, F. H. Whyte. (*Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene*).—W. L. Agnew, G. V. Allen, W. Bryars, A. G. Campbell, G. Chesney, A. C. Dickey, S. J. W. Donald, Grace M. English, F. Ewart, Mary E. Henry, L. Jefferson, Mary M. Keirns, Arabella C. Kirker, J. M. M'Cormack, N. M'Cullough, J. P. M'Ginley, B. W. M'Kinney, M. M'Menamin, J. C. M'Millan, D. Mitchell, Elizabeth M. Moore, W. Napier, Margaret S. Purce, R. J. Rea, J. Scott, R. J. Sinclair, T. R. S. Thompson, D. R. Wheeler, C. A. Whitfield, F. H. Whyte, J. Wilson, J. J. Thompson.

FINAL M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—R. M. Beath, H. T. Chatfield, W. M. M. Chesney, J. Duffin, E. C. T. Emerson, A. Fullerton, D. Gaston, Margaret Gorman, T. Grimson, W. S. B. Hay, J. F. D. Hunter, D. Jamison, W. J. Lascelles, B. Lyons, C. M. M. M'Cormack, R. N. M'Kinstry, E. U. MacWilliam, E. A. Mallon, E. B. C. Mayrs, I. S. Miller, J. J. Murray, S. E. Picken, G. R. B. Purce, G. W. Rea, Elizabeth M. Robb, J. S. Savage, A. F. L. Shields, J. Tate, J. Warwick, O. Wilson, W. R. E. Wilson, P. P. Wright.

M.D. (*By Thesis*).—D. Finnegan, P. J. Gaffkin, S. D. M'Gay, S. M'Clure, W. S. J. Shaw, J. M. G. Williams. (*By Examination*).—B. A. West.

M.Ch. (*By Examination*).—T. S. S. Holmes. (*By Thesis*).—F. Crooks.

D.P.H.—Marion B. Andrews, N. C. Graham, W. S. Haydock, W. J. F. Mayne, S. P. Rea.

* Pathology only. † First-class honours. ‡ Second-class honours.
§ Awarded a gold medal. ¶ Passed with commendation.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

THE following were among the degrees and diplomas conferred at a meeting of the Senate on July 8th:

M.D.—A. G. Anderson, *W. J. Reid, †J. R. Murray, ‡A. Wilson, D. Craig, W. B. Keith, A. M. Sinclair, F. W. Stuart.

M.B., Ch.B.—§ N. Cantlie, § G. Lipp, A. G. Craib, F. M. Davidson, J. Dow, †D. Fettes, J. Foubister, R. W. Gallaway, A. M. Gray, W. F. Hawkins, A. J. Ireland, E. A. Mackenzie, ‡D. M. Marr, J. Morrison, J. F. W. Sandison, E. Tawse, W. B. Thomson, W. Walker, ‡W. R. Watt, J. M. Whyte.

D.P.H.—Winnifred M. Gray, J. H. Yule.

* Highest honours for thesis. † Honours for thesis.

‡ Commendation for thesis. § Second-class honours.

¶ Passed with distinction.

The Straits Settlements Gold Medal for the best thesis during the three years 1912-14 on a subject of tropical medicine was awarded to Dr. A. F. Wallace, and the John Murray Medal and Scholarship to Dr. A. E. Campbell.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

New Fellowships.

THE late Mr. W. B. Faulds, of Glasgow, who died in 1897, bequeathed his estate to the University of Glasgow, subject to his wife's life interest. The widow is now dead, and a sum of over £20,000 will shortly be available to found four Fellowships—one in arts, one in medicine, one in divinity, and one in law. The conditions of the will leave full discretionary power in the hands of the university authorities, and Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, in asking the University Court to accord thanks to the trustees, said that the bequest would enable the university to do something towards providing that kind of tutorial instruction which was so much desired in all departments.

The Fellowships are to be known as the "W. B. Faulds Fellowships." They are to be tenable for three years, and to be awarded after such competition as the Senate may prescribe. The Fellowship in Medicine is to be conferred on students who have just completed their medical curriculum and have taken their degree.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.
A QUARTERLY Council was held on July 9th, Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bart., President, in the chair.

Election to the Council.

The President reported the election of members of the Council as recorded last week, p. 102.

The Retirement of Mr. William Pearson.

The following resolution was passed by the Council:

That the Council desire to express to Mr. William Pearson, upon his retirement from the post of Prosector, their high appreciation of his services to the College during a period of fifty-eight years.

The Council believe that the many preparations added to the museum as the result of his work are justly counted amongst the most treasured possessions of the College, and that they will stand as a lasting record of his exceptional skill and industry.

Mr. H. C. Wilson was appointed Prosector, to succeed Mr. Pearson.

Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America.

The following demonstrations will be given at the College in connexion with the above Congress:

Monday, July 27th, 11.30 a.m.—Dr. Keith: The nature of peritoneal adhesions.

Tuesday, July 28th, 11.30 a.m.—Mr. Shattock: Specimens illustrating the growth of tumours.

Wednesday, July 29th, 11.30 a.m.—Sir R. J. Godlee: Hunterian and Listerian specimens.

Thursday, July 30th, 11.30 a.m.—Dr. Keith: Hunter's specimens illustrating growth of bone.

Friday, July 31st, 11.30 a.m.—Mr. Colyer: Specimens from the Odontological Collection illustrating general surgery.

Friday, July 31st, 5 p.m.—Mr. A. H. Cheate: The surgical anatomy of the temporal bone.

The President stated that a reception would be held in the College from 4 to 6 in the afternoon of Wednesday, July 29th.

Appointment of Lecturers.

The following appointments were made:

Hunterian Professors.—Arthur Keith (6 lectures), Rupert Farrant (2 lectures), William Sampson Handley (1 lecture), John Howell Evans (1 lecture), Frederick Charles Pybus (1 lecture), Harry Blakeway (1 lecture).

Arris and Gale Lecturers.—Frederic Wood Jones (1 lecture), David Waterston (2 lectures).

Erasmus Wilson Lecturer.—Samuel George Shattock.

Arnott Demonstrator.—Arthur Keith.

Odontological Demonstrator.—James Frank Colyer.

Election of President and Vice-Presidents.

Sir W. Watson Cheyne, C.B., F.R.S., was elected President, and Sir Frederic Eve and Sir Anthony A. Bowlby were elected Vice-Presidents.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Sir Rickman J. Godlee was elected to serve as a member of the Committee of the Cancer Research Fund, in the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. R. Clement Lucas.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

THE following scholarships and other prizes have been awarded as the result of recent examinations: The senior scholarship, the Tamer prize in diseases of women and the class prize in diseases of children, Mr. D. J. Platts; the *Self* medal, the Todd prize in clinical medicine, and the class prizes in medicine, obstetrics, pathology, hygiene, and psychological medicine to Mr. E. Watson-Williams; the class prize in forensic medicine to Mr. H. Rivers Pollock.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE winners of the principal prizes for the past session are as follows: The *Hutchinson* prize (value £40), Mr. W. S. Perrin; the *Andrew Clark* prize (value £26), Mr. A. C. Perry; the prizes in clinical medicine, surgery, and obstetrics (each of the value of £20), Messrs. A. C. Perry, S. Batchelor, L. M. Ingle; the *Sutton* prize in pathology (value £20), Mr. F. H. Bray; the *Letheby* prizes in organic and inorganic chemistry (value £10 and £15), Messrs. G. Adler and M. Aronsohn. The prize in anatomy and physiology (value £25) was divided between Messrs. G. P. B. Huddy and A. G. Harsant. Some sixteen other students won prizes ranging in value from £2 to 5 guineas.

Obituary.

WILLIAM HARDMAN, M.B., C.M. EDIN.,

BISPHAM, BLACKPOOL.

THE death of Dr. Hardman on July 7th, in his sixty-ninth or seventieth year, will be a source of much regret to his medical friends and fellow students. He was a man of considerable ability, character, and professional skill; he had also a wide knowledge of music, especially of the history and construction of the violin, and was a master of that instrument.

He was born at Blackpool and educated at Rossall, where he became an athlete in boys' sports and a very strong swimmer in the sea, in which he could continue for hours, unfatigued even in rough weather.

The writer of this notice became acquainted with him in 1865 on entering at University College Medical School, where Hardman had already been a year or two, and first attracted his attention by his habit of tuning his violin on one of his gas globes, which sounded G when struck. Another bond of attachment was his evident sincerity and integrity; and the friendship then formed continued unalloyed ever after. He had then a slight but distinct Lancashire accent, which never left him. He had a very acute ear for music and auscultation, as well as appreciation of many vocal sounds and imitations, but was himself no linguist. About 1866 he was present at the great ice-disaster in Regent's Park, and related how he and another were adrift on the same floe, while scores were drowning around them. He calmly told his terrified companion to lie down; but when the latter hesitated, Hardman said: "If you don't lie down, I'll knock you down"! He himself was a very short man, but his fierce determination on that occasion led to his being obeyed, and both floated safely ashore.

After working at anatomy and physiology he went to Edinburgh for a year or two, during Lister's professorship, taking useful illustrated notes, which he later imparted to the writer of this sketch, who made use of them in his own operations. He took the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1870, and after taking his Edinburgh degrees in 1871, he became house-physician to Middlesex Hospital. At that time he suffered from typhoid of a dangerous and unusual type, but made a good, though tardy, recovery under the care of the Middlesex physicians, residents, and nurses.

He established himself about 1871 in Blackpool, at the house of his mother, and steadily worked up a good practice in a population to whom he and his family were well known and among the numerous visitors of each season. He was always a master of the physician's art, besides being a successful general practitioner, and laid special stress on the value of prognosis. Many wise and some original suggestions were communicated by him from time to time to this JOURNAL.

In surgical matters he held a most modest opinion of his own powers, and was often shy in discussing details; but his integrity and care in reality made him an excellent surgeon, and in his treatment of fractures, dislocations, and all sorts of minor surgery there was not only nothing to be desired, but much to be learnt by men of wider opportunities and experience than himself. Even in operations of major surgery, which he occasionally undertook, everything was done neatly, skilfully, and, above all, rationally, and with advanced method.

After retiring from practice some years ago he married a widow, Mrs. Coop, with several children, by all of whom he was highly respected and deeply beloved. His wife was unremitting in devotion and affectionate care throughout their married life.

For several years he had had heart trouble, and from being a quick and active walker was latterly prevented by dyspnoea from any but slight exercise.

R. P.

DR. J. B. NICOLAS DUGUET, Vice-President of the Académie de Médecine, and Physician to the Paris Hospitals, died recently at the age of 77. Born in 1837 he first studied medicine in the Rheims School. Proceeding to Paris at the age of 23 he became *interne* in the following year and took his doctor's degree in 1866. His progress in his profession was interrupted by an attack

of typhoid fever which threatened his life, and later by the Franco-Prussian war, in which he served as a medical officer. He was taken prisoner, escaped, rejoined the army of the Loire, and when the armistice was signed returned to Paris. In 1872 he won the title of *professeur agrégé*, and in the following year was appointed physician to the hospitals. After serving some time at the Tenon and St. Antoine hospitals he became attached to the Lariboisière, where he remained for twenty years. He was most punctual in his attendance, and the soundness of his teaching attracted large numbers of students and practitioners. Not a few of the leaders of the profession in Paris to-day owe their training to him. He was a member of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health, of the Health Committee of the Seine, of the General Commission on Railways, and many other committees; in the work of all these bodies he was a force that made itself felt. Somewhat brusque in manner, he was a kind-hearted man, ever careful of the welfare of his patients. The straightforwardness of his character made him respected by every one who knew him. He wrote on early ulceration of the pharynx in typhoid fever, on the pathology of the blue spots in the same disease, on the treatment of goitre, and other subjects. But he was too busy with practice and with teaching to have much time for leaving records of his large experience.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAY BURGESS, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Governor of Bengal, died on June 10th, of heart failure after an operation, following a few days' illness, in the Eden Sanitarium, Darjiling. He was born on January 10th, 1880, educated at St. Mary's Hospital, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S., the L.R.C.P.Lond., and the degree of M.B.Lond. in 1902. He became F.R.C.S.Eng. in 1905, and M.R.C.P.Lond. in 1911. He entered the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant on August 31st, 1903, and became Captain on August 31st, 1906. The *Army List* awards him no war service. He was appointed medical officer of the 88th Carnatic Infantry on March 11th, 1908, and, when the Province of Bengal became a Governorship on April 2nd, 1912, he was selected as personal surgeon to His Excellency Lord Carmichael, the first Governor.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Karl Brens, Extraordinary Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the University of Vienna, author of a number of contributions to the literature of his speciality, the most important of which is a monograph on malformations of the pelvis in women, written in collaboration with Alexander Kolisko, aged 64; Dr. Eijkman, of Amsterdam, well known by his researches on tropical pathology, aged 51; Dr. Emil Gruening, Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic Medical School, aged 71; Dr. Kehrer, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Director of the University Gynaecological Clinic, aged 75; Dr. E. J. Raymond, Professor of Surgery and Principal of the Medical School of Limoges, aged 92; and Professor Edmund Rose, Professor of Surgery at Zurich from 1867 to 1881, when he succeeded Professor Wilms as Surgical Director of the Bethanien Hospital at Berlin, aged 78.

Medical News.

WE propose to publish next week an article by Mr. Massac Buist on the lessons, for medical men, of the Grand Prix race of the Automobile Club de France. The article will deal especially with the fuel problem and with the questions of the overhead valve, and the front wheel and four wheel brakes.

THE summer general meeting and luncheon of the Irish Medical Schools' and Graduates' Association will be held at the Grand Hotel, Aberdeen, on Wednesday, July 29th, at 1.15 for 1.30 p.m., and not as previously announced.

A SERIES of post-graduate lectures will be given at the School of Dental Surgery of the Royal Dental Hospital of London in October and November. The course is free to

past and present students of the hospital and internal students of the University of London; the fee to others is £2 2s.

THE following members of the medical profession have been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Glamorgan: Dr. Peter O'Donnell (Barry), Dr. Sylvanus G. Morris (Mardy), Dr. Thomas H. Morris (Tylorstown), Dr. David N. Morgan (Gillfach Goch), Dr. William E. Thomas (Ystrad Rhondda), Dr. Robert D. Prichard (Resolven).

THE International Society of Surgery will hold its fifth Congress in Paris in 1917. The questions proposed for discussion are the surgery of the heart and vessels, including thrombosis and embolism; transfusion of blood; the treatment of tumours by means of x rays and radium; examination of the blood and biological reactions in surgical diseases; fractures of the leg and the ankle-joint; the diagnosis and treatment of tetanus.

A COMMISSION for the study of pellagra—consisting of officers of the medical corps of the United States Navy and Army, the Public Health Service, and the New York Post-graduate Medical School—is now at work at Spartanburg, South Carolina. It was joined on June 20th by Dr. Simon Flexner and Dr. Peyton Rous, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, and Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Deputy Commissioner of Health of New York State. It has been estimated that there are between 50,000 and 75,000 cases of pellagra in the Southern States.

AT a meeting in Cardiff, on July 15th, Colonel Bruce Vaughan, chairman of the King Edward VII Hospital, Cardiff, announced that Mr. Lynn Thomas intended to present his private nursing home known as Bedford House to the King Edward VII Hospital as an annexe for paying patients. Colonel Vaughan said that it was a splendid gift as the house had only recently been brought up to date for hospital purposes, and was estimated to be worth £4,000. Mr. Lynn Thomas is, we understand, retiring from private practice, but will retain his connexion with the King Edward VII Hospital and with the Glau Ely Surgical Tuberculosis Hospital of the Welsh National Memorial.

AT Gloucester County Court on July 14th, His Honour Judge Ellicott gave judgement in the case (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 20th, p. 1387) in which a school girl, through her father, claimed £6 15s. from Dr. J. Middleton Martin, Medical Officer of Health for Gloucestershire, in his capacity as school medical officer, as general damages in respect of defendant having cut plaintiff's hair without permission. The jury awarded the plaintiff one farthing damages, but, as defendant had paid into court 10s. and costs up to the time the claim was issued, with a denial of liability, his honour gave judgement for defendant with costs subsequent to the payment into court, and ordered the payment out to the defendant of the money paid into court.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has recently given £510,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, for the provision of opportunities for the more complete investigation of the nature and causes of human disease, and methods of prevention and treatment. Part of the sum will be applied to the purchase of additional land, which will give the institute a site covering an area of about four acres. The remainder will be used to erect and equip additional laboratories, buildings, and plant, and to ensure the maintenance and conduct of the extended work for which provision will thus be made. This gift is in addition to the sum of £200,000 given recently by Mr. Rockefeller for the establishment of a department of animal pathology. His previous donations to the institution amount to about £1,800,000; the total endowment is therefore about £2,500,000. The work of the institute includes pathology, bacteriology, protozoology, biological chemistry, physiology and pharmacology, experimental biology, and animal pathology, besides a special hospital for the study of any diseases under investigation at a particular time.

THE Third International Congress on Radioactivity and Electronics will be held in 1915 (June 27th to July 2nd) at Vienna under the presidency of Professor Sir Ernest Rutherford of Manchester. Among the questions on the programme of the Medico-biological Section are the general biological effects of radium and Roentgen rays on plant life (by Professor Kocmike of Bonn), on animal cells and tissues (by Dr. Dominici of Paris), and on the whole organism (by Professor Wicchowski of Prague). The influence of radium and x rays on tumours will be dealt with in an introductory address by Professor Aschoff of Freiburg; Professor Kroenig of Freiburg will discuss the principles of the x-ray and radium treatment of malignant

growths; Professor Albers-Schoenberg of Hamburg will treat of the x-ray treatment of uterine myoma and climacteric hæmorrhages. Professor Howard Kelly of Baltimore will discuss the radium and mesothorium treatment of benign tumours. The effect of radio-active substances on the blood, the glands, and the circulation will be dealt with by Docent H. Hansen of Copenhagen, and their influence on gout, rheumatism, and nerves will be discussed by Professor Falta of Vienna. There will be demonstrations of cases and visits to the radium station of the General Hospital. Injuries caused by x rays and radium will be discussed by Professor Holzknecht of Vienna.

HEISER reports that over 60,000 fewer deaths occur annually in the Philippine Islands than was the case in 1905. As this reduction has occurred almost entirely among the preventable diseases, it may be regarded as an index of the effect of health work in the Philippine Islands. If the knowledge which is now available could be applied, at least another 100,000 deaths per annum might, it is thought, be avoided by reducing the ravages of tuberculosis, malaria, beri-beri and its indirect effects, and the intestinal diseases. During the year 1913 a general hospital with 60 beds was opened at Cebu, and arrangements have been completed for providing for the sale of quinine at a nominal rate by each of the 789 municipal and township treasurers throughout the Philippines. Four persons were discharged from the San Lazaro Hospital after having been apparently cured of leprosy for a period of over two years. Measures against plague were very successful, and demonstrated in a conclusive manner the control which modern sanitation has over this disease. During the fourth quarter of the year 147 cases of cholera with 104 deaths occurred in Manila, making a total of 161 cases and 110 deaths in the city since it first appeared on August 24th, 1913. There were also suspicious cases for two months before a definite diagnosis of cholera was made. Cholera vibrio carriers were found in practically every community in which cholera had made its appearance. So far it has been possible to eradicate the disease within a comparatively few days in each instance in which prompt measures were taken with the first cases that were discovered. In only a few instances could any connexion between cases occurring even in the same town be traced. The experience in this outbreak is held to emphasize the urgent necessity of making a thorough laboratory study of the disease. The present knowledge with regard to its etiology is not sufficiently satisfactory to explain the spread of the disease during this outbreak.

THE annual meeting of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held at the Portman Rooms, W., on July 8th, under the presidency of Sir Gerald H. Ryan. The director, Mr. G. Sibley Haycock, gave some interesting particulars of the Training College for Teachers and School for Deaf Children in Fitzroy Square, where between thirty and forty children are under instruction. Experience of results attained by the pure oral method tended, it was stated, to confirm belief in its efficacy, and the demand for teachers trained on this system continued to be in excess of the supply. The course of training for student teachers extends over two years, and their technical proficiency is tested by the Joint Examination Board for Teachers of the Deaf, which grants a diploma recognized by the Board of Education. At the last examination all the students of the college with a full course secured the Board's diploma with honours, and one was first on the general list of passes. Increased accommodation both for students and pupils was, it was stated, an urgent need. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education), spoke of the claims of the association to support, stating that there were known to be some 5,000 absolutely deaf children under 15 in England and Wales, of whom 3,500 received special education, and that the scope of the skilled teacher's work was likely to be considerably extended owing to medical inspection having discovered a large number of partially deaf children in the elementary schools who needed oral instruction. Increased grants were being made by the Board of Education to the deaf and dumb, as well as to the blind and the mentally defective. Grants of something like £33 to £38 a year were paid also on account of each student in the Training College. But the association still stood in need of private subscriptions as well as State grants to enable it fully to accomplish its excellent objects. A demonstration of the methods of instruction used was subsequently given, and prizes were distributed by Mrs. Trevelyan.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are devoted will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

RETIRED G.P. asks for advice in the disposal of a library of medical works.

B. asks for outline of treatment for chronic painless chordee, causing a large upward curve.

TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

J. L. asks for suggestions as to a safe and sure treatment of syphilis for the ordinary patient under the care of his own doctor. From six to eight Wassermann tests and an equal number of salvarsan injections are out of the question. When one injection of salvarsan was supposed to cure, one had no hesitation in encouraging the patient to undergo the treatment. I have used intramuscular injections of grey oil and found them very efficacious. But is the cure permanent? Any one with much experience of Lambkin's calomel cream, or whatever its up-to-date equivalent is, would be doing us all a good turn by telling us how best to use it and for how long.

ANSWERS.

ULCERATIVE STOMATITIS.

DR. DRURY (Birmingham) writes to advise the use of thyroid extract for the relief of ulcerative stomatitis. I took this hint, he writes, from a suggestion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL some years ago for a similar case, and found it quite successful.

HERYNG'S INHALER.—Several correspondents have written to inquire as to Heryng's inhaler referred to in the Epitome of Current Medical Literature of April 25th, paragraph 243. A description with illustrations may be found in Dr. Heryng's treatise on laryngoscopy, a French translation of which (*Traité de laryngoscopie et de laryngologie opératoire et clinique*), by Dr. Charles Siems, revised and enlarged by the author, was published in 1912 by Masson et Cie, 120, Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris, VI^e. The apparatus is there described (p. 155) under the name of thermo-regulator for spray inhalations.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

A DISCLAIMER.

DR. R. FORTESCUE FOX (London) writes: May I ask the courtesy of your columns to state that an article purporting to express my opinions and quoting from my medical writings, which appeared in a daily journal on July 14th, has been issued entirely without my consent or authority, and to my great annoyance?

THE HIGHEST VILLAGE IN SCOTLAND.

A CORRESPONDENT in the south of Scotland claims for Wanlockhead in the north-west of Dumfriesshire, that it is the highest village in Scotland, and that the claim for Tomintoul in Banffshire made in the SUPPLEMENT of July 4th, p. 11, cannot be sustained. The mistake, he says, is a very common one. We find on reference to gazetteers that the height of Wanlockhead is given as 1,350 ft., whereas Tomintoul is at the more moderate elevation of 1,160 ft.

THE INTENSIVE METALLIC IODINE TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIC AFFECTIONS.

DR. THOMAS DUTTON (London, W.) writes: Dr. William Ewart states in the JOURNAL of May 16th, p. 1068, in reference to the above subject, that "hitherto iodine had practically not been tried internally." I may say I have been using iodine internally for more than twenty years, from the tincture to the syrup of iodine, both in rheumatic and tuberculous affections of joints (vide some unique cases of positive cures in the *Medical Press and Circular*, September 25th, 1913). The cases are all private patients who pay fees, who, I consider, are much more valuable in a clinical point of view than hospital patients. The cure was, I think, greatly helped by heliotherapy, another form of treatment I have practised for about the same period, although some of our Continental colleagues would lead the world to suppose they introduced this treatment to us because we have not their climatic advantages.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

	£	s.	d.
Seven lines and under	0 5 0
Each additional line	0 0 8
A whole column	3 10 0
A page	10 0 0

An average line contains six words.

All remittances by Post Office Orders must be made payable to the British Medical Association at the General Post Office, London. No responsibility will be accepted for any such remittance not so safeguarded.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, 429, Strand, London, not later than the first post on Wednesday morning preceding publication, and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

NOTE.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive *postes restantes* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.