

The Apparatus.

The apparatus is depicted in the drawings: it consists of (1) a bath suitable for the attachment of the apparatus; (2) a motor regulating the movement of the water from a simple wavy motion to one of great turbulence; (3) a heater by which the temperature of the water is maintained or varied as required; and (4) a battery for electrification of the water.

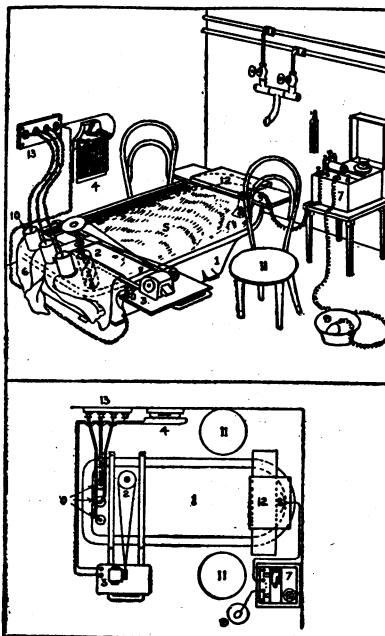
Action and Uses.

The combined effects of the moving water, of constant or varying temperature, and of the electricity are found to be most useful in speeding up the processes of restoration and repair in those cases in which the orthopaedic surgeon has done his part.

The surging water affords at a higher temperature the stimulation and invigoration of a bath at a lower degree. This effect is enhanced or varied by saline and other medication of the water, or by the addition of electricity.

The bath may be used—

1. For its hyperaemic effects.
2. For its restorative effect—(a) To limbs, recovering from severe muscle, bone, or nerve wounds. (b) To function, after orthopaedic surgery. (c) To rhythmic return, in the various neurasthenic types.
3. For its general regulating and invigorating effects—(a) In soldier's heart. (b) In V.D.H., by flushing the skin and muscular areas without fatigue. (c) In neurasthenia, gauged to the tolerance of the patient;



a mild wavy motion of the water and the small galvanic or rapid sinusoidal current soothes the neurosis, and more natural sleep is the result. (d) In returning health an agreeable constitutional.

Index to Reference Numbers on Diagrams.

Primary Essential:

1. A bath tub.

Movement of Water:

2. Turbine propeller, with guard.
3. Motor to drive propeller.
4. Resistance to regulate speed of motor.
5. Surging water in bath tub.
6. Partial waterproof cover to prevent splashing over by turbine propeller.

Electrification:

7. Ordinary galvanic and faradic dry-cell battery.
8. One pole electrode immersed in the moving water.
9. One portable pole by which connexion is made in various ways.

Heating:

10. One, two, or three heaters in operation as required to maintain or raise temperature of water.

General Accessories:

11. Chairs for patient receiving treatment of right or left arm.
12. Removable cork seat for patient receiving treatment of leg.
13. Wall connexions for electric motor and heaters.

Methods of Application.

The patient may sit on either chair for treatment of right or left arm, on removable seat at head of bath for treatment of leg, or lie as in ordinary bath, the portable pole (9) being suitably adapted to each case.

NOTE.—The water may be medicated as required. The moving-water bath is to be seen working at the premises of Messrs. Fraser, Walker and Co., 82, George Street, Edinburgh.

* The propeller may be operated by hand or other means.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

A SPORADIC CASE OF ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

A WOMAN, aged 27, married, with one child, had been treated for fourteen days for slight deafness and noises in the left ear, and an occasional dizzy feeling on getting up in the morning. On the evening of the fourteenth day she was suddenly seized with severe pain at the back of the head, radiating down the cervical spine. The temperature was 102°, pulse 92. There was no vomiting; the pupils and knee-jerks were normal; neither Babinski's nor Kernig's sign was present. This condition remained till the morning of the fifth day, when she complained of diplopia and stiffness of the neck and back. There was an external strabismus of the right eye; the pupils reacted to light and accommodation but were slightly dilated and unequal, the left being more dilated than the right. The retraction of the muscles of the neck and back had increased. Kernig's sign was well marked on both sides.

Two days later the squint in the right eye had disappeared, but there was internal strabismus of the left eye, with dilatation of the pupil. The right pupil was normal, and both reacted to light and accommodation. The retraction of the neck remained. Babinski's sign was present on the right side, but not on the left. There were no sensory changes. This condition remained till the patient died on the tenth day. Two days before death there were spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the face and neck, with difficulty in swallowing. There was also incontinence of urine and faeces.

The temperature varied throughout from 102° to 104°, reaching 107° just before death, with a corresponding pulse. There was no vomiting nor paresis. The optic discs were normal throughout. The patient was in a

lethargic condition from the second day onwards, but was not unconscious till the day before death. The fluid obtained by lumbar puncture on the fifth day was under increased pressure, but not turbid. No micro-organisms nor leucocytes were found on examination.

The diagnosis was confirmed by Sir Henry Davy of Exeter, who was asked to see the case. No other case of the kind had occurred in the district, nor had the patient left her home for some months.

Permission for a *post-mortem* examination could not be obtained.

E. R. CHAMBERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
South Molton, North Devon.

NASAL OBSTRUCTION AND DENTAL DECAY.

DR. W. H. BOWEN, in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of October 4th, 1919, notes that dental decay sometimes follows on mouth breathing. In 1917 I pointed out to an officer of low category that he was a mouth breather because of a deflected nasal septum. By practice he became a nasal breather, and was transformed from semi-invalidism to health.

I met this officer eighteen months later, and he assured me of his continued good health, and, pointing to his now well distended active nostrils, said "That is why." Then he added: "I saw the dentist to-day—the first time for two years—and asked him why I no longer had toothache in three of my remaining six teeth. The holes are big and the edges look black enough to give me lots of pain. The dentist examined my teeth and said 'The surfaces of these cavities are healed over.'" The officer then added: "Two of these teeth were worrying me a lot just about the time you showed me I was a mouth breather." He then said: "I was never out of the dentist's hands from my boyhood until the time I had the luck to meet you and got your tip. I have made no change in my life except I breathe through my nose."

CHAS. J. HILL AITKEN, Captain R.A.M.C.

Lastly, the gentleman described by Dr. Hawthorne as having been "co-opted a representative from a body calling itself the Scottish Universities Parliamentary Association" is also a resident in England, and he represented members of the association resident in England.

As an advocate of the formation of a medical federation for parliamentary purposes solely, and chiefly in the interests of the general community, I regret that Dr. C. O. Hawthorne was not thoroughly answered by you and your co-signatories, and that his charges of "breaches of promise" were not fully refuted. But, if I may venture to say so without presumption, I think that in future the best and only answer to give to carping and jealous critics of the Medical Federation as compared with other associations is the statement contained in the fourth and part of the fifth clauses of the "summary" of my article "On a plea for medical unanimity and public spirit," published in the *Lancet* of February 1st, 1919.

I remain,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HENRY MORRIS.

P.S.—I am writing as ex-chairman of the Medical Parliamentary Committee and as chairman of the General Meeting of October 1st, 1918, at which that committee was elected. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.

The Honorary Secretary of the British Federation
of Medical and Allied Societies.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

SIR.—At the request of the medical profession in Blackpool I have consented to be nominated as a Direct Representative for England on the General Medical Council, and my nomination form has been sent to the Registrar. It has received the support of thirty doctors in Blackpool; no refusals; more could have been obtained. It is significant, and I believe it expresses the views of many other Divisions in regard to the action of the Association. The chairman, secretary, and representative of the Blackpool Division were the first to subscribe their names and to canvass. My candidature is my earnest protest, which is supported by my nominators, at the action of the British Medical Association in again nominating all four of the representatives for England, thus practically excluding the free election by the medical profession of representatives who are not members of the Association. The Medical Act of 1886 was intended to give equal opportunity for all medical practitioners to nominate and elect any one eligible. Since the British Medical Association has adopted the policy of nominating all four, no one has been, nor is likely to be, the free elected representative of the medical profession in England. Acting as a caucus, it uses and abuses its power, which is not honourable and is unworthy of the traditions of the recent past of the British Medical Association. Their candidates have safe nominations—no great demand on their purses, time, or personal canvass. The JOURNAL and a host of officials in all the Branches and Divisions are at their service free of expense. Before this policy was adopted the elections were full of interest and keen rivalry, but at the last election in 1911 the lowest successful candidate only received 7,113 votes. This was less than one-third of the electors, proving that their action is causing widespread apathy, which will increase. This will be a pity.—I am, etc.,

JOHN BROWN, M.D.,
Late M.O.H. Bacup.

Blackpool, Oct. 20th.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

At a congregation held on October 16th the following medical degrees were conferred:

D.M.—D. Davidson.

B.M.—L. G. Brown.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE Raymond Horton-Smith prize for the best M.D. thesis during the past year has been awarded to Edgar Douglas Adrian, M.D., M.R.C.P., Fellow of Trinity College.

At a congregation held on October 17th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—G. C. Johnstone.

M.B. AND CH.B.—A. B. Pavey-Smith; *R. W. B. Gibson.

M.B.—*J. W. Pidgeon.

* Admitted by proxy.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

WE are asked to call attention to the fact that the last date for the receipt of applications for the William Julius Mickle Fellowship has been extended to November 15th. The Fellowship, which is of the value of £200, is awarded annually by the

Senate to the man or woman who, being resident in London and a graduate of the University, has in the opinion of the Senate done most to advance medical art or science within the preceding five years, and has therein shown conspicuous merit.

Further details can be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The two Goldsmid entrance exhibitions, offered annually for competition in September, have been awarded to Mr. J. H. Porter and Miss E. M. Turner.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

A QUARTERLY Council was held on October 9th, when Sir George Makins, President, was in the chair.

The late Mr. Thomas Pickering Pick.—A vote of condolence was passed to the relatives of Mr. Pick, who died at the age of 78 on September 6th, 1919. Mr. Pick was a past Vice-President and past Member of the Council and of the Court of Examiners.

Donations.—A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Scoresby Routledge for his gift to the College of a collection of skulls and skeletons, representing about fifty individuals, from Easter Island.

Meeting of Fellows and Members.—The annual meeting will be held on Thursday, November 27th, at 3 p.m., when the annual report of the Council will be presented to the meeting. Fellows and Members can obtain copies of the report on application to the secretary. A printed copy of the agenda will be issued on or after November 24th to any Fellow or Member who may apply to the secretary of the College.

The First Thomas Vicary Lecture.—This will be delivered by Sir John Tweedy on Wednesday, December 3rd, at 5 p.m., when the Lord Mayor-elect (Sir Edward Cooper, Master of the Barbers' Company) will be present. The title of the lecture is "The Surgical Tradition."

The Bradshaw Lecture.—The Bradshaw Lecture will be delivered by Sir Charles A. Ballance on Thursday, December 11th, at 5 p.m., on "The Surgery of the Heart."

Annual Report of Council.

The annual report of the Council relates briefly the activities during the year ended July 31st, 1919, as recorded from time to time in our columns. It may be noted that the President and Mr. Raymond Johnson have become members, with representatives of the Royal College of Physicians and the Ministry of Pensions, of a committee to reconsider the schedule of diseases and injuries at present existing in the Pensions Ministry Warrant, and the whole question of the assessment of pensions and the determination as to when a pension should be made permanent. The Minister of Pensions also asked the College, in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians, to institute some form of inquiry into complaints occasionally made regarding the professional skill, attention afforded, and treatment of disabled soldiers, by medical referees and other employed medical officers of the Ministry, with a view to advising whether the medical practitioner in question is or is not a fit person to continue to hold his appointment. In consequence a small board of two physicians and two surgeons has been set up, the chairman to be a physician when a medical case is in question, and a surgeon when a surgical. Mr. J. Herbert Parsons and Mr. Stephen Mayou have been nominated as representatives of the College to assist the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, in consultation with his representative, and a representative selected on behalf of the drivers, in drawing up two standards of ocular efficiency for drivers of public motor vehicles, a high standard to be applied to all new entrants and a lower standard to men who have been continuously licensed for three or more years.

Appended to the report is a Roll of Honour containing the names of Fellows, Members, and Licentiates in Dental Surgery who were killed in action, or lost their lives from wounds or disease contracted while on active service abroad with H.M. Forces. The list contains the names of 22 Fellows, of whom one was serving in the combatant forces; of 308 Members, of whom 14 were serving in combatant forces, and of 11 Licentiates in Dental Surgery, of whom all but two were serving in combatant forces. The names of two members of the College subordinate staff are added to the list.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

At a meeting held on October 15th the following appointments were made:—President: Dr. George Mackay. Vice-President: Dr. R. McKenzie Johnston. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Alexander Miles.

The following have been admitted Fellows:

D. Aiken (Captain A.A.M.C.), G. H. Alabaster (Captain R.A.M.C.), R. M. Allan (Captain A.A.M.C.), John Anderson, R. C. L. Batchelor (Captain R.A.M.C.), W. G. Bendle, H. A. Bodkin, T. Chalmers, L. D. Cohen, J. R. Dick, L. D. Engleth, W. D. Galloway, H. V. A. Gatchell (Major R.A.M.C.F.), John Guthrie, H. H. Hepburn (temporary Captain R.A.M.C.), Pow-kan Liang, K. S. Parker (Major A.A.M.C.), W. J. Porteous (Captain N.Z.M.C.), J. J. Power, R. V. Do A. Redwood, A. Stewart (temporary Lieut.-Colonel R.A.M.C.), J. A. West, E. G. Williamson (Captain M.C.U.S. Army), D. Wood (Captain A.A.M.C.).

Obituary.

MAJOR SAMUEL WILSON MCLELLAN, M.C., late R.A.M.C., died at Liverpool on October 16th of septic poisoning, following a prick on the finger from a blackberry thorn, which he received recently while on his honeymoon. He was educated at Liverpool University, where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B. in 1906 and M.D. in 1908; he took the D.P.H. in 1911 and the F.R.C.S. Edin. in 1909. After acting as house-physician and medical registrar of Liverpool Royal Infirmary and as obstetrical assistant, he went into practice at Birkenhead and held the appointments of honorary assistant physician to the Liverpool Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest and of pathologist to the Royal Southern Hospital at Liverpool and to the Liverpool Children's Hospital. He took a temporary commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on August 13th, 1914, a few days after the war began; he was promoted to captain on August 13th, 1915, on completion of a year's service, and to acting major on October 8th, 1918, being demobilized this year. He received the Military Cross on September 22nd, 1916, the *Gazette* stating that "He brought up stretcher-bearers during the attack, and, though wounded and rendered unconscious by a shell, he resumed work immediately on recovery, and carried on under very heavy shell fire. He worked without stopping for thirty hours."

Medical News.

A GENERAL meeting of the Cambridge Graduates' Medical Club will be held at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W., on Monday, November 3rd, at 5 p.m.

THE first meeting of the new session of the Röntgen Society will be held at the house of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., on Tuesday, November 4th, at 8.15 p.m.

THE first meeting of the Lancashire and Westmorland Tuberculosis Society will be held on Thursday, October 30th, at 3 p.m., at the Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, when Dr. G. Lissant Cox, Central Tuberculosis Officer, Lancashire County Council, will deliver his presidential address. The attendance of medical men interested in tuberculosis is invited.

THE National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C., will celebrate Founder's Day on Monday afternoon, November 3rd. There will be a service in the chapel at 3 o'clock, when the Vicar of Kew will give an address. Tea will be served in the board room and hall, and the wards and other features of the hospital will be open for inspection from 3 to 6.

AT the next meeting of the Surgical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, on Wednesday, November 5th, there will be a discussion on secondary deposits in bone mistaken for primary tumours. Members willing to show specimens are asked to communicate with Mr. Herbert Paterson.

THE opening of the eighty-fifth winter session of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School took place on the afternoon of October 15th, when Sir Robert Hill, Medical Director-General of the Navy, distributed the prizes and Sir John Bland-Sutton gave an illustrated address on the third eyelid. The annual dinner was held that evening at the Holborn Restaurant, with the Earl of Athlone in the chair. In proposing the loyal toasts, the chairman announced that the Prince of Wales would preside over a dinner to be held in connexion with the hospital on November 20th. Sir John Bland-Sutton proposed the toast of "The Hospital and Medical School." It was six years, he said, since they had held such a function, and during that time the country had passed through the biggest crisis that it had had to face since the battle of Hastings, which finished on October 14th, 1066. He welcomed those who had returned from military service, and spoke of the admirable way in which the weekly board, with scarcely any honorary staff and with diminished exchequer, had managed to run the hospital, so that good service was rendered to civilians, soldiers, and refugees. The chairman, in acknowledging the toast, said that owing to the need for repairs and renovation it had been necessary to close the hospital for several months. It was, however, opened on October 1st, and strenuous efforts were being made to ensure the success of the special appeal to enable them to meet the heavy expenditure incurred. It was proposed to enlarge

and modernize the out-patient department. Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Surgeon Rear Admiral Sir Robert Hill also responded to the toast. Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Sloggett, in replying to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by Dr. Essex Wynter, congratulated the members of the hospital on the work they had done and the high reputation they had won during the war. The medical service was the greatest success of the war, and its prestige had greatly increased during the war. He remembered the time when the army doctor was not much thought of, but that was entirely changed now, and he hoped the school would send the best of its young men into the service. Dr. W. Pasteur proposed the toast of "The Chairman," after whose acknowledgement the proceedings terminated.

DR. WILLIAM McDougall, F.R.S., M.Sc., reader in mental philosophy at Oxford, has been elected professor of psychology at Harvard in succession to the late Dr. Hugo Münsterberg.

A HOSPITAL is to be established in Paris in commemoration of men of the United States army who fell in France during the war. It will be supported by contributions from Americans, and its object is to supply aid to indigent French and Allied patients and to train nurses.

THE fifth of the series of pictures illustrating the history of Reading Abbey, presented to the Reading Art Gallery by Dr. Jamieson B. Hurry, was unveiled last week. It represents the visit of Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, to Henry II at Reading Abbey in 1185. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, Dr. Hurry said that he hoped the pictures would arouse a sense of local patriotism and help in the education of the rising generation.

A NEW schedule of articles to be brought within the operation of the Profiteering Act issued on October 18th includes all drugs except quinine sulphate (which is controlled), medical preparations, including tooth powders, talcum powders, and Fuller's earth; medical and surgical appliances and dressings, including thermometers, and weights and measures, weighing instruments, and measuring instruments. Complaints of profiteering in respect of any of these articles may be made at once.

ON October 4th the French Society for the Study of the History of Medicine held its first meeting after an interruption of five years. The president of the society, Professor Jeanselme, gave a photographic demonstration of medical manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Afterwards M. Roger, dean of the Faculty, announced that it had been decided to form a museum of the history of medicine, and invited gifts from the members. Publication of the *Bulletin* of the society will be resumed in January next. The secretary of the society is M. Fosseyeux, 3, Avenue Victoria, who will receive the subscriptions of members (12 francs a year). Members are entitled to receive the *Bulletin* and all the publications of the society.

THE late Mr. Francis Fletcher of Sutton Coldfield, manufacturing chemist, directed by his will that the ultimate remainder of his estate of £39,000 shall be given to the University of Birmingham to provide scholarships for boys and girls desirous of entering the medical profession. Certain conditions are attached to the bequest, one being that the scholars must be children of industrial class parents earning a daily or weekly wage not above 50s. a week, to be selected from those attending elementary schools; or boys from grammar schools and girls from municipal high schools who have won their way from the lower grade schools, but these must be sons or daughters of bona fide working men and women. The testator's purpose is to afford to such children opportunities of a career in the medical profession, "as in my opinion there are potentialities of the born doctor being found amongst such children, in which case it would be in the interest of medical and surgical science, also to the benefit of humanity."

THE Village Centres Council and its work have been mentioned more than once in this journal. The Enham Centre, near Andover, for the curative treatment and training of disabled ex-service men, received its first patients in May this year, and since then the number of residents has steadily increased. The opening ceremony will take place on Wednesday, October 29th, at 2.30 p.m., when the Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Bt., M.P., Minister of Pensions, will declare the Centre open. It is hoped that visitors will travel to Enham in time to see round the Centre, its gardens, medical block, and workshops, where nearly a hundred disabled men are now undergoing treatment and training. The chairman of the executive committee is Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., and the vice-presidents of the council include Sir Rickman Godlee, Sir John Goodwin, Sir Robert Jones, Sir Alfred Keogh, Sir George Makins, Sir Norman Moore, and Sir Frederick Treves.