from the herpetic person ceases to be communicable. From experience we know that varicella itself is highly infectious during the period of onset, and it is authoritatively laid down that persons suffering from varicella cannot contract scabies or, for that matter, or any other affection which might possibly give rise to the condition the patient presents.

Active antitoxic treatment was commenced at once, and within the first forty-eight hours of treatment, a number of antitoxic sera were injected intramuscularly. On the third day 3,600 units were injected, and for the next six days the daily dose was 3,000 units at each injection.

Careful inquiry was necessary to elucidate the history of the patient, and it was found that in 1919, the patient, a German, had been admitted to a hospital, a case of chicken-pox being diagnosed by the medical officer present.

On the third day admission the patient's temperature rose to 102°, at which level it remained more or less constant for seven days, when it gradually declined to normal on the tenth day. It was during the second day of the outbreak that infection was suspected, but the patient was attended by the medical officer, who reported that she had received an antitoxic serum.

The outstanding features of the case may be summarized as follows:

1. No evidence of injury.
2. Rigidity of muscles of neck (later of abdomen and limbs).
4. No respiratory embarrassment.
5. Mild nature of convulsions.

The type of case should be classified as one in which trismus occurred after other signs of tetanus had shown themselves. Local premonitory symptoms occurred in the following order: (1) Pain (in muscles of neck); (2) difficulty in swallowing; (3) muscular rigidity.

There was no anaphylactic shock; there was no reaction, as shown by the temperature, to the injection of the serum in large doses, and there were at no time any signs of a serum rash appearing.

W. Morton Robson, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond.

A CASE OF TETANUS.

The following case seems worthy of record, in view of the facts that: (1) there was, after the most careful scrutiny of the patient, and after investigation by the interpreter, no evidence or history of the minutest injury having occurred; (2) the case steadily improved, and finally recovered under treatment by the intramuscular method alone.

The patient (a German) reported sick to the medical officer in command of the prisoners of war compound in June, 1919, complaining of stiffness in the neck and feeling unwell. His temperature was not raised. He was "exceeding" stupid and told to report for the next three days he reported, having complained of nothing more than he did on the first day. On the evening of the fourth day he developed stiffness in the jaw and difficulty in swallowing. He was immediately sent to the 2nd Casualty Clearing Station at Douai diagnosed as tetanus.

On admission the patient had an anxious expression, risus sardonicus was present, trismus was very marked, and swallowing difficult. There was great rigidity and tenderness of the muscles of the neck, the abdominal muscles were rigid and hard, the legs and arms rigid. Spasms were present, but not frequent, nor were they very severe; respirations were good. The temperature was 37° and the pulse 72. There was no evidence of cervical glandular inflammation, oral sepsis, carious teeth, or any other affection which might possibly give rise to the condition the patient presented.

eather. As soon as possible I passed a catheter into her trachea by means of a bronchoscope and turned on a gentle stream of oxygen. By this time respirations had entirely ceased; the pupil was dilated and fixed, and no corneal reflex was present. At the end of two minutes the colour of the lips was pink, the corneal reflex recurred, and the radial pulse became palpable. This, I think, was the more remarkable as the girl had previously had pituitrin 1 c.c.m., strophantine gr. 1/2, and inhalation of oxygen with no effect whatever. At the end of five minutes a considerable amount of mucus had been blown out of the trachea, and the patient’s condition was much better. Unfortunately the improvement was not maintained, and she died later; but I think that the result justifies the employment of this method in circumstances where the right leg is obviously giving out from the effects of the toxine, the pressure, and the deficient oxygen supply; the latter factor can at any rate be remedied, while the respiratory obstruction can also be relieved, to a certain extent by the mechanical removal of secretion.

London, W. C. Langton Hewer, M.B.

Reports of Societies.

ACTION OF RADIIUM AND X RAYS ON TUMOUR GROWTH.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, held on January 27th, with the President, Professor C. S. Sherrington, in the chair, Sir Walter Fletcher communicated a paper on the “Local and general action of radium and X rays upon tumour growth,” by Professor S. Russ, D.Sc., Dr. Helen Chambers and Miss Gladys M. Scott. The paper recorded an investigation made with the object of finding the effects of the beta and gamma rays from radium and X rays upon rat tumours under varying conditions. The local effects were obtained by exposing the tumour only to measured quantities of radiation, the animal not sharing to an appreciable extent in the irradiation. When large doses were employed, destructive action upon the tumour cells was observed; as the dose was reduced, the action tended to become stimulative in character, so that the tumour cells grew more rapidly than they would have had they received no radiation. The generalized effects of the rays used were obtained by submitting the whole animal to the radiation, the tumour in the animal being screened by the use of suitable screens. It was found that large generalized doses could not be borne by the animal; these treatments were given repeated small doses an increase in body weight and an increase in resistance towards tumour growth was observed. Under the usual conditions of radiation treatment in malignant disease, the body shared in to some extent the radiation administered to the tumour, and the bearing of the present observations in this connexion was discussed.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES.

A GENERAL meeting of the Border Counties Branch of the British Medical Association was held at the Lecture Hall, Carlisle, on January 14th, at 3.30 p.m. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Livingstone, the Branch president, Dr. Bowser of Penrith took the chair.

Major Maurice Sinclair, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., gave a lecture on the treatment of fractures. He illustrated his methods by showing patients who had been put up in the splints used for the various fractures of the upper and lower extremities. The principles which governed the choice of the apparatus and the mode of application were thoroughly explained in each case. After a short interval for tea Major Sinclair showed a set of X-ray lantern slides of fractures which he had treated. A most cordial vote of thanks was passed to him on the proposal of Dr. Culles, seconded by Dr. Cheadle, of Carlisle. The medical men and nurses were present.

A joint meeting of the Midland Branch of the British Medical Association and the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society was held on January 28th, when, by permission of the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, Major Sinclair gave a demonstration at the General Hospital, and a lantern lecture at the Medico-Chirurgical Society’s rooms, on fractures of the femur. Major Sinclair brought with him fifteen of his modifications of the Balkan beam, and the splints were shown in operation on patients. The lecturer briefly described the Thomas splint and the principles of its action, and then showed a set of X-ray lantern slides. He then illustrated his apparatus and the lecturer emphasized the necessity (1) of preserving the normal forward arch of the femur; (2) of maintaining the foot in a position of eversion during the treatment; (3) of bending the splint near the knee-joint, especially in fractures of the lower third of the femur. The value of the treatment was explained and shown.

For cases which did not respond to ordinary extension with flannel and Sinclair’s gait, the lecturer advocated extension by screws inserted into the upper end of the shaft of the tibia, and explained their advantages over callipers applied to the femoral condyles. He maintained that no permanent disability resulted from stretching the ligaments of the knee-joint by extension applied to the tibia. At the close of the lecture the lecturer showed his various modifications of the Thomas arm splint and his special splints designed for fractures of the wrist and hand. The results shown were very striking, and at the close of the lecture the thanks of the Society and the Association were voted by acclamation to Major Sinclair for his practical and interesting demonstration and lecture. The demonstration and lecture were repeated on the following day for the nursing staffs of the general and neighbouring hospitals.

As a result of this demonstration it is expected that the various collieries and ambulance stations in the county will be equipped with Thomas splints for first-aid treatment of fractures of the lower extremity.

Rebusia.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.

In his well-written manual Physical Signs in the Chest and Abdomen, Dr. A. J. Jex-Blake has successfully carried out a task that is more difficult than the elementary nature of the subject might at first sight suggest. In such manuals being indeed hard to make attractive, often prove dull to the reader. Those who gain the basis of their knowledge of physical diagnosis under Dr. Jex-Blake’s instruction will do so with greater ease and less danger than fall to the lot of some of their seniors; for the text is not a mere recital of stereotyped physical signs, but is brightened by occasional touches and practical hints, shrewd and even slightly whimsical, and contains remarks on the interpretation of the signs set forth in a manner showing the independence derived from a long experience in teaching.

Thus variations from the normal, such as dilated vessels on the chests of emphysematous persons sometimes regarded as of pathological significance and even dignified by a special Latin name, which have no important bearing, are mentioned only in passing. The use of the sphygmomanometer, polygraph, electrocardiograph, and X rays is not described, on the ground that these methods are not, as a rule, available for the individual student or practicitioner of medicine; as regards the blood pressure estimations, this decision appears to be one that might be reconsidered when revision for a second edition becomes necessary, for in this respect the sphygmanometer is hardly on the same plane as the electrocardiograph.

The work is divided into three parts; more than half the book is devoted to the examination of the chest, which is followed by a description of the physical signs of intra-abdominal disease, and then, by the section on the examination of the abdomen and an account of abdominal swellings. Under the heading of palpation, testing for superficial tenderness appropriately finds a place with a table of the chief cutaneous areas in which referred pain and super-
Universities and Colleges.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**

A MEETING of the Senate was held on January 19th. The Finance Committee presented the account of the session entered for the academic year 1920-21, and the accounts were received by the Secretary.

The Senate expressed gratification at the generous donation of £30,000 made to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School for the endowment there of the University Chair of Physiology. It has now been decided to institute a University Chair of Ethics, and to bring the matter to the Senate as early in the session as may be.

It was resolved that the regulations for Branch III of the M.D. examination (Branch III. Mental Diseases and Psychology. Red Book 1920-21, p. 294, and Blue Book 1990, p. 247) be amended by the addition of the following at the end of Branch III:

> In and after the examination to be held in December, 1922, Regulations for Branch III will be as follows:

**Branch III—Psychological Medicine.**—Two papers in Mental Diseases and Psychology. Red Book 1920-21, p. 294, and Blue Book 1990, p. 247, to be amended by the addition of the following at the end of Branch III:

The Senate expressed the wish that in the University’s opinion the appeal must be allowed, doing so on April 30th. That was not done voluntarily, but was given in his Lordship’s opinion every possible encouragement that the Senate could give to the applicant, but acting under a pure sense of duty. In his Lordship’s opinion the appeal must be allowed, the judgement below set aside, and the decision of the Examining Committee of Dr. Orr with costs in the Court of Appeal and below. Lord Justice Warrington and Assistant-Solicitor-General were of the opinion that in his Lordship’s opinion every thing that took place was consistent with the appellant doing his duty. Even if there had been any feeling of hostility before the appeal was communicated it did not justify the finding of express malice.

The appeal was accordingly allowed, the judgement below set aside, and the decision entered for Dr. Orr, with costs of the trial and appeal.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN ENGLAND.**

An Arris and Gale Lecture, on the function of the kidneys in enlargement of the prostate gland, will be delivered in the theatre of the College, on Friday, February 18th, at 5 p.m., by Mr. J. F. Dobson, M.S., F.R.C.S., Arris and Gale Lecture, in the azoxys system of veins in their association with surgically resected prostates. The lecture will be held in the theatre on Monday, February 21st, at 5 p.m., by Professor J. Howell Evans, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.**

Parkin Prize.

In terms of the bequest made to the College by the late Dr John Parkin, a prize, value £200, is offered for the best essay on certain subjects connected with medicine. The subject of the essay for the present period is, in terms of the deed—

> "On the effects of volcanic action in the production of epidemic diseases in the animal and in the vegetable creation, and in the production of hurricanes and abnormal atmospheric vicissitudes."

The prize is open to competition. The essay intended for competition, which must be written in the English language, must be received by the Secretary not later than December 31st, 1921. Each essay must be written on A4 paper, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the same motto outside, and the author’s name inside. The successful candidate must publish his essay at his own expense, and must present a printed copy of it to the College within three months after the adjudication of the prize.

Licences to practise physic were granted to the following eight-three candidates who had passed the necessary examinations:

- H. Andrews, Khabir Ali, Allan A. A. Almeyda, R. B. Allen,
- H. B. Bealley, Margaret G. Best, L. M. Billinghur, I. Blain,
- R. B. Brackman, H. B. A. C. Brown, W. R. C. C. Brown,
- A. Y. Cantin, Dorothy S. Chamberlain, L. C. F. Chevrons, F. C. Christian,
- Irv Collier, F. P. DeCaux, A. G. D. Down, A. G. Duncan,
- F. E. Edes, E. G. Forrest, G. S. Gallegos, G. I. Gilchrist,
- W. R. H. Gallow, H. W. Hammond,
- E. K. Knowles, R. A. E. Land, E. J. L. L. Land,
- C. A. Lindup, Kathleen M. McArthur, H. McKenzie,
- Elizabeth Matthai, J. J. J. Mitchell, B. W. D. Mitchell,

Under the Medical Act, 1878.

A letter was received from the Voluntary Hospitals Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health, with Lord Cave as chairman, to inquire into the financial position of voluntary hospitals, inviting the College to present evidence. A reply was drafted pointing out the importance of the voluntary principle in relation to the sick, the chain of communication, and the increase of knowledge. The President and Censors were appointed as representatives of the College if evidence were desired on these points.

A report from the Committee on Management of the Conjoint Examination in Midwifery and Obstetrics was discussed and referred back for further consideration.

**The Services.**

**BIRMINGHAM TERRITORIAL DINNER.**

The annual supper and smoking concert of the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Units) of Birmingham was held at the White Horse Hotel on January 28th, with Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Howkine, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., in the chair. The guest of honour was Lieut.-Colonel H. F. W. Boedicker, R.A.M.C.T.F.

The Chairman in a short speech stressed the great strides that had been made in recruiting for the units since the New Year and the indication there was that these units would shortly be at full strength. He pointed out the importance of the difficulties in regard to the establishment and enlistment of transport personnel having been settled, this important branch of the service should soon be ready. In his closing words, Colonel Broderick remarked on the great hopes there were of acquiring the use of a suitable drill hall at Sutton Coldfield, thereby creating in that district a really first-class centre for the training of Territorial Units as obtained in pre-war days. Colonel Blandford expressed his appreciation of the progress made by the units in recruiting, and hoped that the recruits would keep up to the ton of the old traditions. It was generally accepted fact that the transport sections were as good as in pre-war days, except that “R.A.M.C.” would be substituted for “R.A.M.C.” in the shoulder titles of the personnel. Major L. Ball, M.C., on behalf of Lieut.-Colonel Boedicker, expressed his pleasure in being able to announce that a band was present.
in progress of formation for these units. This would not be the first time that an application for permission by the members, both at headquarters and in camp, and would also prove a big incentive to recruiting.

At the meeting were present, and a strong programme was provided, which was thoroughly appreciated by all present.

HONOURS.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

The following decorations have been conferred by the King of the Belgians for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign:

**Ordre de Leopold.—Chevalier:** Lieut.-Colonel Robert Tibbits Brewe, R.A.M.C.; Lieut.-Colonel Edward Phillip Hewitt, R.A.M.C.

**Medaille de la Couronne.—Officer:** Colonel William Coates, C.B.E., V.D., R.A.M.C.(T.F.); Chevalier: Lieut.-Colonel James Fitzgerald Martin, M.C., R.A.M.C.; Lieut.-Colonel Captain Leonard A. Timmins, R.A.M.C.


DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Col. Matthew Daniel, O’Connell, A.M.S.(ret.), died at Leeds on January 22nd, aged 73. He was born at Cork on April 21st, 1850, and was educated at Queen’s College, Cork, and he graduated M.D. and M.Ch. in the Queen’s University, Ireland, in 1879. Entering the army as an assistant surgeon on an appointment from Lieut.-Col. Proctor on April 10th, 1901, and retired on April 5th, 1907. He served on the North-West Frontier of India in the campaign of 1897-98, receiving the medal with a clasp. He was the author of a work on Climate and Age, 1909.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Henry Delany, Indian Medical Service (retired), died on October 10th, 1920, aged 50. He was educated at the University College, Dublin, where he graduated M.B., B.Ch. and B.A.O. of the Royal University of Ireland in 1893 and M.D. in 1905. He also took the F.R.C.S.I. in 1906. He entered the I.M.S. on January 28th, 1893, became lieutenant on April 3rd, 1899, was brevetted captain in 1917, and retired on January 29th, 1918. He served in the China war of 1900, and received the medal; for most of his service he was employed as a civil surgeon in Bengal.

Major Richard Rutherford, R.A.M.C., died at Cheltenham on January 12th. He was the son of the late Richard Rutherford, F.R.S., and was educated at Edgbaston, where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B. in 1901, and entered the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on September 1st, 1902, becoming major on March 1st, 1914. He served in France in the recent war, and received the 1914 star and the medals.

**Medical News.**

Dr. Alexander F. R. Wollaston, who was lately elected to a Fellowship at King’s College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the medical officer of the forthcoming New Zealand and Everest Expedition. Dr. Wollaston was awarded the Gill Memorial Prize by the Royal Geographical Society in 1914 in recognition of his late work on the physiology of the clam, Ruditapes philippinarum, the Pacific, and Dutch New Guinea.

A REUNION dinner of the staff (medical officers, sisters, and V.A.D.’s) of No. 14 General Hospital (Wimerex) will be held at the Lakes V.A.D. Club, 28, Cavendish Square, London, W., on 7.30 p.m., on Wednesday, March 16th. Lieut.-General Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., Director-General A.M.S., will preside. Applications for tickets, price 15s. inclusive, should be made, together with remittance (postal orders, crossed “Holt and Co.”), to Miss Sloggitt, 6, Bickenhall Mansions, London, W.I.

As there is reason to believe that numbers of imported thermometers are being sold for sale in this country without having been officially tested, the Board of Trade point out that, under the provisions of the Clinical Thermoreters Order, 1918, no person may sell, offer for sale, supply or deliver any clinical thermometers which have not been tested, approved, and marked at the National Physical Laboratory. Purchasers should, in their own interests, see that any thermometers offered to them in the retail test mark—the test mark on presented with the capital letters N.P.L., followed by two figures denoting the year of test. The above requirements apply to all thermometers imported into this country equally with those of British manufacture, but clinical thermometers exported from the United Kingdom need not at present be tested and marked.

A special council of governors of the Great Northern Central Hospital will be held on February 16th to consider and, if thought fit, to pass a resolution approving and giving effect to the recommendation of the Committee of Management for the absorption of the Royal Chest Hospital, City Road.

The joint meeting of the Röntgen Society with the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Electro-Therapeutic Section of the Royal Society of Medicine has been postponed until next autumn.

At the next meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland to be held on Thursday, February 24th, 1921, at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, Thursday, at 2.15 p.m., the discussion will be in conjunction with Dr. Hayao, a paper on the pathology of dementia praecox, especially in relation to the condition of the ovaries.

A MEETING of the Society of Superintendents of Tuberculosis Institutions will be held at 122, Harstreet, at 4 p.m., on Monday, February 14th, when the main business will be the consideration of the possible co-ordination of institution statistics, the training of nurses, and the standards of medical and nursing staffs.

At a meeting of the Harveian Society on Thursday, February 17th, at 8.30 p.m., in the Town Hall, Bedford Road, Paddington, Dr. William Brown will read a paper on psycho-analysis.

The different aspects of Einstein’s theory of relativity will be described in a series of articles to be published in the Medical Journal, and the contributions will form an authoritative scientific statement on relativity from various points of view.

Col. S. Lloyd Cummings has vacated the post of Professor of Pathology in the Royal Army Medical College, London, and has assumed duty as Professor of Tuberculosis at University College, Cardiff.

Members of the Board of Management, the medical staff, and the governors and subscribers of St. Mary’s Hospital recently made a presentation—in the form of a cheque—to Mr. Thomas Ryan on his retirement from the secretariat of the hospital after a tenure of office of more than thirty-three years.

Is a paper read before the Society of Public Analysts on February 2nd Mr. W. Smith, B.Sc., stated that after much practical experiment with preparations of various forms of squill, the product obtained from the squill (Scillia maritima) was found to be that prepared in water from an alcoholic extract of the fresh bulb of the red squill (Scilla maritima). Salicylic acid could be used as a preservative of this preparation without fear of hydrolyzing the glucoside.

An institute of biology named after Ramon y Cajal has been established in Madrid. It is to consist of four sections devoted to human and comparative histology, neurology, physiology, and experimental pathology respectively.

Some months ago Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray presented £200,000 to the University of Oxford, formerly occupied by Mr. Asquith, to the College of Nursing for the establishment of a residential club for members of the college. It has been decided that the house shall be exclusively used as a club, but that the garden, having a frontage to Henretta Street, shall be utilised for the benefit of the college; to give effect to this Viscountess Cowdray has increased the gift to a total of £100,000. The club-house, it is expected, will be ready by midsummer, but the creation of the college, which will contain offices, classrooms, and thirty bedrooms, will be deferred until building operations become cheaper.

Mr. Charles J. Heath, F.R.C.S., has been elected a Companion of the Institute of Marine Engineers.

Lieut.-Colonel William Scattered, R.A.M.C. (R.), has been appointed a Knight of Grace in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Lieut.-Colonel Frederick S. Lambert, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), an Esquire.

The second congress of the Italian Society of the History of Medical and Natural Sciences will be held at Bologna in October, 1921, under the presidency of Professor Domenico Maiocchi, when Professor Maiocchi will read a paper on prehistoric surgery, and Professor D. Barduzzi on the teaching of clinical medicine in the Middle Ages.

Dr. De Ferrari, Secretary of the Societé Frangaise d’Oto-rhino-laryngologie and an authority on hydrology, has recently died at Caumont, 68. His father, a well-known hydrologist, died at the age of 90.

Messrs. George and Henry Wills, who contributed large sums towards founding the University of Bristol, have given a further £200,000 to complete the building for which they have been erected at the expense in memory of their father, the late Mr. H. O. Wills, the founder.