

observed in the case of superficial lesions. Combined infections, if of sufficient importance, can simultaneously be cleared up by the use of appropriate autogenous vaccines.

Under treatment on such lines patients can be seen to exhibit rapid improvement, and can be treated in large numbers, in their own homes, at a vastly reduced cost with correspondingly enhanced chances of recovery. Many other observers at home and abroad, working on these lines, which were introduced in their original form by Dr. D. Curle of Glasgow in 1912, have attained excellent results.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. F. HALLS DALLY.

Harley-street, W., July 18th, 1921.

### THE ULTRA-MICROSCOPIC VIRUSES.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I should like to call some attention to the numerous papers on the so-called phénomène de d'Herelle which are creating so much interest in the French school, and which are at present being published in the French scientific journals. May I point out that the work of d'Herelle is little more than a confirmation of my work which was published in THE LANCET of Dec. 4th, 1915, under the title of "An Investigation on the Nature of Ultra-Microscopic Viruses." At the time I realised the significance of the results, as may be seen by a reference to my paper. Unfortunately, although I discussed the results in this country, and in Salonika, during the war, the civil and military authorities did not appear to appreciate their significance or the possibility of their relation to the problems of infection and immunity. As no one in this country has taken much interest in the work, it has rested with the French school to repeat the investigation and to monopolise this field of research. It is only recently that Bordet and one or two other workers have recognised the priority of my work.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

F. W. TWORT.

The Brown Institution, London, July 18th, 1921.

### ON DEATH FROM RESPIRATORY AND NOT FROM CARDIAC FAILURE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—The recent correspondence under this heading in THE LANCET of July 2nd and 9th is doubtless of interest to anyone who has had any appreciable experience in the treatment of cerebro-spinal fever. In subacute and chronic cases of this disease death from respiratory failure was more frequent than otherwise. It generally resulted soon after lumbar puncture failed to relieve the symptoms. Autopsy, when obtainable, invariably revealed acute hydrocephalus and signs of acute inflammation at the base of the brain, particularly adhesions and purulent deposits between the cerebellum and medulla. In some cases even the free passage of the cerebro-spinal fluid through the ventricles appeared to be obstructed by large purulent clots.

In the case of one patient artificial respiration was kept up for over four hours, and even then a flickering though slow and irregular pulsation could be felt at the wrist. For over two hours the pulse was quite strong and regular. In another case of tuberculous meningitis artificial respiration carried on for one and a half hours was followed by temporary recovery lasting a good part of a week. Early surgical treatment as soon as lumbar puncture fails offers the only prospect of success in the cerebro-spinal fever cases, but, unfortunately, results even then are not very promising. The pathological conditions already present are very often beyond repair.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

D. H. C. GIVEN, M.D., D.P.H.,

July 18th, 1921.

Surgeon-Commander, R.N.

### THE BRUSSELS M.D. FOR BRITISH GRADUATES.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I have received the following official notice: "There will be no more M.D. Brussels examinations held and diplomas for same delivered by the University of Brussels." As the privilege of proceeding to the M.D. Brux. has been enjoyed by British and Colonial candidates for the last 40 years, there is good reason for asking the authorities of the University of Brussels to reconsider their decision. I am therefore preparing a Petition to the University, and should be glad if every medical graduate of the University in all parts of the British Empire would communicate with me, so that I may send in as many names as possible.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR HAYDON, M.D. Brux.,

Hon. Sec., Brussels Medical Graduates' Association, 41, Buckland-crescent, London, N.W. 3, July 16th, 1921.

## Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.—The following appointments have been made: Senior Lecturer in Physics, Mr. E. C. S. Dickson, B.A. Camb., Ph.D. Bonn; Lecturer in Systematic Surgery and Assistant to Professor of Systematic Surgery, Mr. W. H. Hey, M.B., Ch.B. Manch., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Lecturer in Clinical Surgery and Assistant to Professor of Clinical Surgery, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.B., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S.; Lecturer in Pathology, Mr. Arnold Renshaw, M.D., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.P.; Lecturer in Bacteriology, Mr. J. H. Dible, M.B., Ch.B. Glas., M.R.C.P. The following awards have been made: Platt Physiological Scholarship, S. L. Mucklow; Dauntsey Medical Entrance Scholarships, F. H. Smirk (First), H. B. Kitson (Second); Dumville Surgical Prize, H. L. Sheehan; Platt Biological Exhibition, Ethel Bunting; John Dalton Natural History Prize, divided between O. D. Hunt and William Leach.

A graduation ceremonial was held on July 14th, at which most of the degrees conferred were in medicine and surgery. Sir Henry Miers, the Vice-Chancellor, in addressing the new graduates, characterised the studies of medical students as the longest and most responsible and exacting of University courses; and it seemed rather hard to the medical student that something was always being added to the course, while nothing was ever taken away. One remedy seemed to be to throw more and more of the preliminary work back upon school life. Nowhere in this country was there a larger amount of material available for clinical experience and research than in Manchester. The doctor had not only to be a skilful and a learned man, but he had also to be a wise man. Perhaps in no other profession was a man or woman called upon to exercise more responsibility and to give more help and advice outside his own work. The University aimed at equipping students for that kind of life. It encouraged the wider spirit of sympathy and interest in all that made up human life, and, above all, it cultivated the spirit of inquiry which was at the basis of all progress.

The Diploma in Public Health has been awarded to the following practitioners: Allan Barrett, K. D. Bean, Mary Boullen, G. F. Bowman, J. W. Chadwick, William Edge, Douglas Fisher, Austin Furniss, Ernest Jones, W. H. Kauntze, Emily M. Peach, A. W. Ritchie, W. R. N. Smithard, R. J. Staley, and William Stott.

At examinations held in July the following candidates were successful:—

#### FINAL M.B. AND CH.B. EXAMINATION.

S. Almond, \*G. V. Ashcroft, Martha F. Barritt, E. C. Berg, Nancy E. Bleakley, †Muriel Coope, T. E. Coope, Eugenia R. A. Cooper, S. W. Drinkwater, Winifred M. Edgehill, T. M. Fisher, Kathleen M. Fullerton-Bailey, E. Jewson, W. H. Gratrix, Ruth Hill, C. D. Hough, Violet M. Gleaves, R. R. Lane, Eva G. le Messurier-Kneebone, C. Nelson, L. S. Potter, W. L. Powell, Harriet R. Reid, Annie Rothwell, †H. L. Sheehan, \*††Margaret Single, H. Stafford, \*S. Wand, S. Waterworth, and R. Williams.

\* Awarded distinction in Medicine. † Awarded distinction in Surgery. †† Awarded distinction in Obstetrics. § Awarded First-Class Honours. || Awarded Second-Class Honours.

#### DIPLOMA IN DENTISTRY.

Final Examination.—R. Ackers, D. M. Barnes, Elizabeth Benson, C. C. Breakell, P. A. Gardner, W. Garstang, H. B. Kirkbride, J. C. Knowles, H. Laslett, R. A. Lewty, J. H. Spedding, G. Stirling, R. M. Timperley, J. E. Thornton, Gracie Walker-Anderson, S. Whitworth, and W. R. Williams.