

only serious sequel, he says, is keratitis, which is readily recognized, and if properly treated the corneal ulcer will heal. The avulsion of the sensory root, as described by him, has so many advantages over the removal of the ganglion, the Abbe operation or the Hutchinson operation, that it should be and is recognized as the operation of choice. It is easier of execution, does not risk adjacent structures, is attended with a smaller percentage of corneal complications and with a lower mortality.

#### ANTIMONY IN ANIMAL TRYPANOSOMIASIS.

Rhodesian trypanosomiasis, although refractory to arsenic, can be controlled by antimonial preparations given intravenously, and in a letter published in *The Lancet* two years ago (1916, i., 102) Dr. C. W. Newnham claimed a more permanent result with "T" rhodesiense" by means of subcutaneous injections of 30 minims twice daily of Martindale's injectio antimonii oxidi, equivalent to gr. 1-24 tartar emetic. Their success induced Mr. L. E. W. Bevan, M.R.C.V.S., to try the effect of the same treatment on cases of trypanosomiasis in animals, and his results are recorded in the 1916 report of the Government veterinary bacteriologist for Southern Rhodesia. Injected into pigs infected with a small trypanosome of the "pecorum" group the drug produced no appreciable effect. To both pigs and sheep doses containing as much as 0.5 g. of antimonious oxide were given, but though the animals suffered no harmful effect from the large quantities of the drug, it had no apparent influence on the course of the disease. An ox naturally infected received up to 2 g. of the salt in suspension, but the parasites did not disappear from the blood, and the animal died from trypanosomiasis six days after the last injection. The results, therefore, of the antimonial treatment of animal trypanosomiasis have so far been disappointing.—*The Lancet*.

#### THE MURDER AT BRANDENBURG.

The burning alive of seven prisoners of war—one English sailor, one French soldier, and five Russians—in the German prison camp at Brandenburg is officially established. The statements of the British and German Governments agree on the fact. The fire was accidental; that is to be assumed. Eye-witnesses assert that when the prison shack took fire the Germans made no attempt to rescue the seven inmates; that they forcibly prevented other prisoners from going to the rescue; and that when the endangered men tried to climb out through the window, a sentry bayoneted them one after the other and they fell back into the flames. The first to suffer in this way was John Genower, the English sailor, and his fate is thus described in a memorandum drawn up by eight Spanish sailors who saw it: