

(1) That the incidence of tetanus may be markedly delayed.
 (2) That relapses may occur after attacks of delayed tetanus, and that they are not so severe as the first delayed attack.

(3) That the question arises of just when the last inoculation against this attenuated organism should be discontinued.

(4) That the question arises of excision of the focus, even when there may be no foreign body, as a precautionary measure against tetanus.

The two cases mentioned in this paper had inoculations of tetanus antitoxine on the same days that they were wounded, during this first delayed attack of tetanus, during the relapse, and on discharge from the hospital.

Captain N. B. Taylor read a paper on "The Treatment of Wounds by the Liquid-tight Closure Method." This method is advanced as a means of exhibiting to the best advantage the undoubted value of mechanical agencies in the treatment of infected wounds. Its essential feature is the inundation of a wound with an irrigating solution under positive pressure and its subsequent evacuation under negative pressure. By means of these alternating pressures an ebb and flow current is set up within the wound, which cleanses it to its remote recesses. The medium through which such a method of irrigation is made possible is a soft rubber cap, which, placed over a wound and held in position by a bandage, acts as a water-trap to confine the fluid to the wound and the skin surface immediately surrounding the latter. Thirty-six hours was stated to be the average time required to cleanse a wound and keep it free from pus. Cases were cited to illustrate the characteristic features of the treatment and the results obtained.

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS SOLDIERS.

THE importance of the early diagnosis and sanatorium treatment of tubercle of the lung in the Army has been brought to the attention of the D.G.M.S. by Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Hart, O.C., Canadian Special Hospital, Lenham, in the following letter dated October 8, 1918:—

Between June 26 and September 20, 1918, a period of almost three months, no patients were evacuated from this hospital for invaliding to Canada. This afforded the medical officers in this hospital an opportunity of observing the results of treatment of tubercle of lung under sanatorium conditions in this country not hitherto possible at this hospital, owing to the average duration of treatment previously prevailing being much shorter.

During the above-mentioned period we have all been impressed in the case of many of the patients in this hospital with the marked response of the disease to treatment under sanatorium conditions.

Subsequent to the discharge of 130 patients on September 20 we have admitted 118 patients, most of whom had been on our waiting list for a considerable period, and presumably had not previous to admission to this hospital been under sanatorium conditions. We have all been impressed with the fact that amongst these patients there is an unusually large proportion with positive sputum and with advanced and highly active lesions. We have also noted in a number of instances the almost immediate (i.e., within ten days) response to treatment at this hospital under sanatorium conditions, as indicated by a gain in weight of several pounds and a tendency towards quiescence of symptoms and signs indicative of activity.

It is obviously difficult to demonstrate and conclusively prove the truth of these impressions by statistical evidence. If, however, their truth is admitted, they would seem to point to the following conclusions:—

(1) The contrast between sanatorium conditions and extra-sanatorium conditions is apparently even more marked in the Army than in civil life.

(2) It follows, therefore, that in the interests of the Service, of the individual, and of the general public, the necessity of early diagnosis, followed by prompt sanatorium treatment, in cases of tubercle of lung is even more marked in the Army than in civil life.

(3) It might be desirable to take the necessary steps to endeavour to impress upon all C.A.M.C. medical officers the

truth of the above paragraph (2), as it is recognized that practitioners without sanatorium training are seldom sufficiently familiar with the best means of making a diagnosis in the truly incipient case of tubercle of lung.

CORPS NEWS.

Honours and Awards.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the War, and, when applicable, an entry will be made in the records of service of officers and other ranks:—

Chown, Major S. G.; Delaney, Lieut.-Colonel W. H.; Goldsmith, Lieut.-Colonel P. G.; Goodall, Captain (Acting Major) J. R.; Irving, Lieut.-Colonel (Acting Colonel) L. E. W., D.S.O.; McKee, Colonel S. H., C.M.G.; Panton, Lieut.-Colonel K. D.; Warner, Captain E. L.; Young, Major C. A.; Aldon, No. 1552, S./Sgt. (Acting Sgt./Maj.) F.; Caunce, No. 02648, Sgt. (Acting S./Sgt.) H.; Gray, No. 28904, Sgt. (Acting Sgt./Maj.) G. K.; Hitchman, No. 1006, Sgt. (Acting S./Sgt.) E. F.; Hope, No. 8221, Pte. (Acting S./Sgt.) W.; Lawler, No. 521105, Sgt.-Major W.; O'Brien, No. 34102, Sgt.-Major F. C.; Roddick, No. 534446, S./Sgt. A. S.; Sainsbury, No. 400378, Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. (Acting Sgt.-Maj.), F. J.; Townsend, No. 9281, Sgt. (Acting S./Sgt.) W. B.

(H.Q., C.R.O., No. 4541, August 23, 1918.)

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the *Military Medal* for bravery in the Field to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer and man:—

No. 524143 L./Cpl. G. E. Phillips.
 No. 525526 Pte. H. J. Griffiths.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the *Meritorious Service Medal* to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present War:—

No. 524773 S./Sgt. A. J. Pickman.

(*London Gazette*, No. 30873, August 29, 1918.)

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following award to the undermentioned officer in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Awarded the *Military Cross*: Captain William Clarke Givens.

(*London Gazette*, No. 30901, September 16, 1918.)

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following award to the undermentioned officer in recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Awarded the *Military Cross*: Captain Christopher Matherson Finlayson.

(*London Gazette*, No. 30915, September 24, 1918.)

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the award of the *Military Medal* to the undermentioned ladies for distinguished services in the Field:—

Matron Edith Campbell, R.R.C.; Nursing Sisters Leonora Herrington, Lottie Urquhart, Janet Mary Williamson, Meta Hodge, Eleanor Jean Thompson.

(*London Gazette*, No. 30917, September 24, 1918.)

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the *Military Medal* for bravery in the Field to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men:—

No. 1220 Sgt. D. Brown.
 No. 223 Pte. D. K. McDonald.
 No. 524879 Bugler A. Morison.
 No. 03672 Pte. R. W. E. Scully.
 No. 2136 Cpl. R. Thompson.

(*London Gazette*, No. 30940, October 7, 1918.)

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British