

found among a mass of matted omentum and intestine, and can be opened by gently separating them. A drainage-tube is inserted, and the gauze packing is left in for three days. By that time firm adhesions have formed and the peritoneal cavity is safe from infection. When general peritonitis is present, the abdomen must be opened and drained and the appendix removed; but these cases are almost always fatal. In any case in which the symptoms are excessive, especially with a rapidly increasing pulse-rate, an operation should be done, as this gives the only chance in cases where there is suppuration without adhesions, especially in those cases due to perforation or gangrene.—(From *Aids to Surgery*.)

MYOCARDITIS.

In the stage of insufficiency, J. M. Anders recommends the observance of absolute rest and in suitable cases the administration of the following:

R Strychninæ, gr. 1/5.

Sparteini sulphatis, gr. ij.

Caffeinæ citratis, gr. xvi.

M. et div. in pil. No. VIII.—*Penn Med. Journal*.

HORRORS OF A GERMAN PRISON CAMP.

In the *British Medical Journal* of March 18th, p. 421, reference was made to the experiences of Dr. François Léonetti during an epidemic of typhus in the prison camp at Langensalza in the early part of 1915. A still more damning record of German brutality is to be found in a report just issued by the Foreign Office of a Government Committee of which Mr. Justice Younger was chairman, on the camp at Wittenberg during the epidemic of typhus which raged there in the first six months of last year. The report is based upon information supplied by Major Priestly and Captains Vidal and Lauder, R.A.M.C., and other prisoners recently released. On the outbreak of the epidemic the German staff, military and medical, hastily fled, and six British doctors, Major Fry, Major Priestly, and Captains Sutcliffe, Field, Vidal, and Lauder, who had been detained at Halle in defiance of the Geneva Convention, were sent to Wittenberg. They found the conditions in the compounds almost indescribably horrible. The sick were practically left to their fate without attendance, medicine, or dressings. As a consequence of this neglect several cases of gangrene of the feet occurred, and one man had to undergo amputation of both legs. The only precautions taken by the Germans were to prevent