enlargement, poikilocytosis, vacuolation of protoplasm, pigmentation, and presence of the parasite of tertian malaria. The patient was immediately placed on quinine, and thereafter ran a normal temperature.

CONCLUSION.

In addition to the interesting condition of transposition of the viscera in this case, the specially noteworthy feature was the fact that this man had contracted and exhibited a well-marked condition of tertian malaria, in spite of the fact that he had never, at any time, been further East than in France.

In this connexion it should be added that in April and June, 1915, he had been at X. in Flanders near an Indian Division, and he was at this time much subjected to the bites of "midges" (patient's own word).

NOTE ON THE TREATMENT OF "TRENCH FEET."
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The experimental work of Lorrain Smith, Ritchie and Dawson, on rabbits, suggests that in the affection known as trench feet the primary and most serious injury is sustained by the blood-vessels. They found in their experiments that the vessel walls had been seriously damaged, there was swelling of the intima and vacuolation of the cells of the muscle coat; there was also considerable exudate and the establishment of a condition of local stasis and œdema.

A large number of cases of trench feet have come under my care and I have been struck by the fact that nearly all these patients complained of the pain which they endured at night. This symptom, combined with the obvious signs of local vasomotor paralysis, led me to try the effect of affording external support to the relaxed vessels by means of crêpe bandages. In every case, the relief from pain has been striking and immediate, and the progress of cases so treated has been rapid and satisfactory.

The bandages should be applied so as to exert a firm but gentle pressure without causing constriction of the vessels, and as a matter of practice most patients speedily learn to adjust them for themselves. The entire foot should be bandaged, and the toes can best be included by first enclosing them in cotton wool. If small patches of broken or ulcerated skin are present, the bandages can be applied over the ordinary dressing.

The method of treating trench feet by crêpe bandages will be found most valuable in at once alleviating the pain which is so common a feature in this condition, and while directly promoting the absorption of exudates it has the advantage that it need not interfere with any of the usual methods of treatment by massage or electricity.