

made to ascertain whether, or not, any foetal fragments are left in the uterus.

Recently "Prontosil" has been acclaimed to be a very effective cure in staphylococcal and streptococcal septicæmias.

This case would appear to support this claim.

I am indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Hattersley, M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps, Officer Commanding, Military Hospital, Moascar, Egypt, for permission to send these notes for publication.

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Echoes of the Past.

WAR EXPERIENCES OF A TERRITORIAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD LUCE, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B., F.R.C.S.

(Continued from p. 414, vol. lxxviii.)

CHAPTER XXIV.—LIFE IN JERUSALEM.

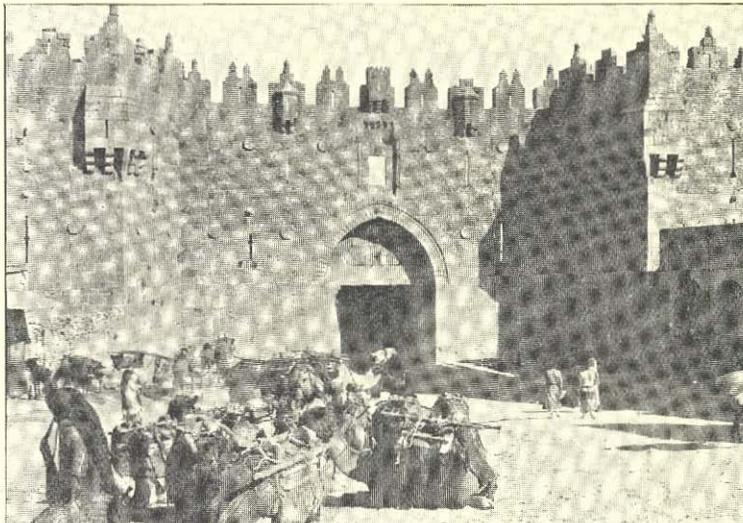
Life in Jerusalem during the months we occupied the German Hospice was by no means unpleasant. Our quarters were comfortable, almost luxurious. Good German beds and bedding, which included even the well-known German eiderdown covers, were very pleasant to campaigners who had been away from such luxuries for nearly a year. The Hospice combined the characteristics of a first-class hotel, a palatial residence for the Kaiser or any of his family who might care to visit Jerusalem, and a monument placed on the most imposing site in the vicinity of Jerusalem to be a constant reminder to the inhabitants of the greatness of the nation who had placed it there. The magnificence of the place itself and the beauty of its surroundings were most stimulating, while the thought that we had succeeded by our victory to the prestige of the builders, could not fail to stir the imagination of even the most matter-of-fact and most prosaic of British soldiers.

The only drawback was the cold during the winter months. There was not a particle of fuel to be had in Jerusalem and exposed as the building was to all four quarters of the heavens, not even its double windows could keep out the cold. We sat shivering in our greatcoats at our work and crept gratefully under our eiderdown pillows as soon after dinner as was legitimately possible. The weather in winter, though frequently

cold and stormy, was never bad many days together and during 1917-1918 the snow never lay long on the ground, though it fell on several occasions.



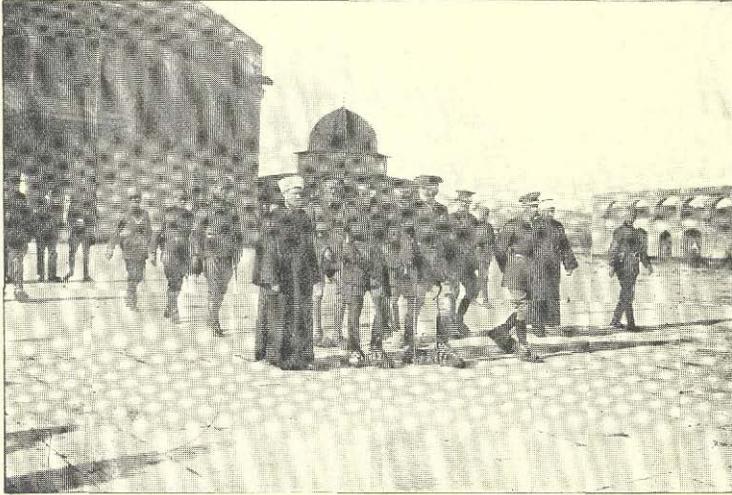
The Garden of Gethsemane.



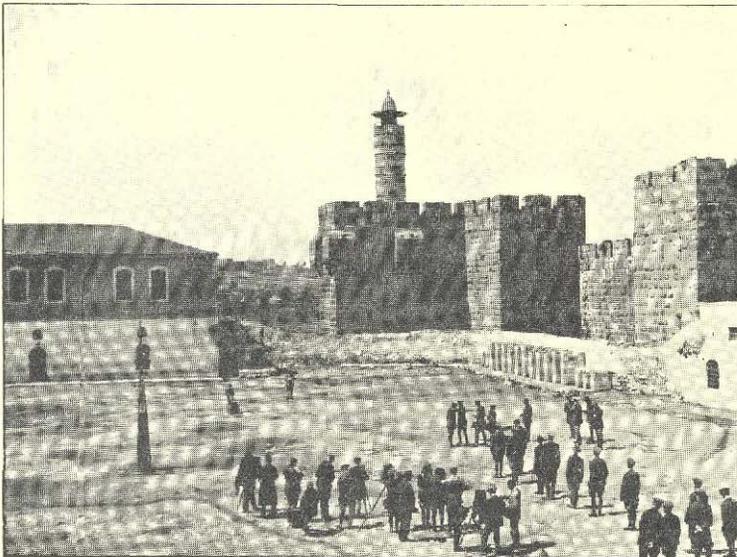
Damascus Gate, Jerusalem.

Soon after my return from leave in March we had a spell of very bad weather during which the troops, especially the camel drivers, suffered greatly from frost-bite and trench feet.

We were not without little excitements to keep us from becoming bored. On March 19 we had a visit from the Duke of Connaught who stayed at the Hospice with Sir Philip Chetwode. The Hospice among its other functions included that of being the headquarters of the German Branch of the Order



Duke of Connaught, with Sir Ronald Storrs, visiting the Mosque of Omar.



Duke presenting Medals in the citadel, Jerusalem.

of St. John of Jerusalem, and the best suite of apartments was set apart for the Grand Master of the Order, Prince Eitel Fritz, when he cared to make use of them. This suite was occupied during his visit by the Duke, who curiously enough is the Grand Master of our own branch of the Order.

On March 19 he held an investiture of orders and presentation of medals, on behalf of the King. The ceremony took place in the Turkish barrack square, just within the old city and immediately beneath the two towers, which form part of the citadel and are the strongest point in the defences of the western face of the city wall. One is the so-called Tower of David. This part of Jerusalem is known to have been spared by Titus when the city was destroyed, as it was occupied by the Roman garrison. Though the upper structure of the two towers is comparatively modern, their bases are almost certainly those of two of the three towers built by Herod the Great and named by him after his brother Phasaleus, his friend Hippicus and his wife Mariamne, whom he had put to death in a fit of rage and jealousy, and whom he mourned with such remorse as was possible to him for the rest of his miserable days.

The scene of the investiture was a picturesque one. The old Duke stood in the centre, a fitting representative of the family whose history is so closely bound up with that of the nation they have ruled over, and of the monarch whose personality epitomizes all that is best in the character of the British race. He was supported by Sir Edmund Allenby and a goodly number of the Generals who had led the British Force so far and so successfully. Looking on in the background, stood the old towers which witnessed the triumphal assaults by Titus on the doomed city, and the long succession of vicissitudes through which the city has passed during the nineteen centuries since that day.

One of the distractions of campaign life evolved by this war is the concert party. Speaking for myself, and I know that many others felt the same, one of the greatest cravings that one had on active service, next perhaps to that for home life, was for music. I remember on Gallipoli, where we had none, this became acute. The system inaugurated later of having divisional and other concert parties did much to relieve this longing. In Egypt we were fortunate in having a most excellent concert party, sent out in 1916 under the auspices of Miss Lena Ashwell. Five or six good artistes with a first-rate repertoire went the round of the garrisons and camps carrying with them a breath of culture wherever they went. We had a visit from them at the Hospice where the big lounge formed an excellent concert hall.

Each of the divisions of our Corps during the spring of 1918 started a concert party, all of which were most successful. The members were excused other duties and gave themselves up to the business of providing entertainments. The 60th Division party, who called themselves the Barnstormers, were specially good. Recruited as it was in London, the 60th Division contained much musical and dramatic talent and the Barnstormers would have made a successful appearance before the most exacting audiences at Home. In particular they had one member, whose occupation in civil life was, I believe, that of a designer of theatrical dresses, who made up as a most bewitching *Bint*, as the young lady of Palestine is called, and who danced like a Pavlova.

One of the two Jewish battalions, raised in Palestine, but recruited from Jews all over the Empire, had in its ranks a first-rate violinist who gave us a performance on a never-to-be-forgotten occasion. Somehow the *Légende* of Wieniawski, played as it should be played by a little private soldier within sound of the enemy's guns amid all the bustle and strenuous life of war, was able to bring a thrill which does not come so easily in the Queen's Hall.

We do not know if the Romans who sacked Jerusalem in the year A.D. 70, had Legion Concert parties—probably not. But it is certain that the relaxation which ours brought was good for us, and that their humanizing influence must have counted for something when the time came to return to civil life.

The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, built and endowed by the British Order of St. John, had been used by the Turks as a magazine. A terrific explosion there before our arrival had wrecked the place. The walls were cracked or thrown down and the whole building was a mass of twisted and exploded shell cases and cartridges. Many of these had not exploded so that it was by no means safe to climb about the ruins. In April Sir Courtauld Thomson, acting as Commissioner, visited Jerusalem to see about rebuilding and re-starting this hospital. With Sir Courtauld, I visited the hospital, which is picturesquely perched on a hilly promontory facing the western wall of Jerusalem, on the west side of the Valley of Hinnom. As a building it could never have been well adapted for the purpose of a hospital, but it had filled a great need in a city where eye disease is rife and it was decided to set about its restoration as nearly as possible on the old lines without delay. Plans were got out by an R.E. officer and the work was at once put in hand. By February 26, 1919, the repairs were completed and it was reopened by Sir Edmund Allenby in a quaint little ceremony, including a tea party, at which Sir Courtauld Thomson and Colonel Garner, Director of Medical Services for the Egyptian Government, were invested with the Order of Knight of Grace.

Another interesting piece of work carried out during the summer of 1917 was that of providing Jerusalem with a water supply. As already mentioned, Jerusalem was almost entirely dependent for its water supply on rain water stored in tanks and underground cisterns during the rainy months, for from April to October there is no rainfall. There is only one permanent source of water near Jerusalem, that known as the Virgin's Spring, which rises on the slopes of the hill to the south of the City and runs into the Pool of Siloam. This spring, so attractively described in the well-known hymn as "cool Siloam's shady rill," is so fouled with drainage from the city that it is quite unfit for human use. In the days of the Romans, or possibly as long before as the time of Solomon, a permanent supply had been brought by an aqueduct from some good springs in the hills twelve miles to the south of Jerusalem. The aqueduct started from a solidly built reservoir into which the springs were collected, and following

the contours of the hills by a winding route nearly forty miles in length, entered the city from the south. On its way it collected the water from a smaller series of springs, eight miles from Jerusalem, where there were three large reservoirs, known as the Pools of Solomon. When this supply was first brought we do not know. The only historical record about it is that given by Josephus in his *History*. He says: "Pontius Pilate undertook to bring a current of water to Jerusalem and did it with the Sacred Money and derived the origin of the stream from the distance of two hundred furlongs. However, the Jews were not pleased with what had been done about the water and many ten thousands of the people got together and made a clamour against him and insisted that he should leave off that design" (Josephus Antiquities, Book XVIII, Ch. III, § 2).

The story goes on to relate that there was serious rioting which Pontius Pilate put down with great severity. Shortly after this, in consequence of complaints to Tiberius Cæsar of his severity in putting down another disturbance in Samaria, Pontius Pilate was recalled to Rome and lost his post.

Remains of the aqueducts can still be traced the whole way, but they have fallen into such disrepair that they are almost useless. An iron pipe still brought a small amount of water to the outskirts of Jerusalem from a point near Bethlehem where the existing aqueduct ends, but the supply from it was very small.

After we had been a few weeks in Jerusalem it became obvious that if the Army remained in the neighbourhood during the summer months it would quickly use up all the stock of water in the place and that there would be a water famine. It was decided, therefore, to re-establish the old Roman supply. It was necessary to clear and repair the old reservoirs near the springs and clean out the subterranean channels constructed in the old days connecting the springs with the reservoirs. A pumping station was constructed at the outlet of the lowest reservoir and connected by an iron pipe-line with a small new reservoir built on the hill about two hundred feet above the old one. A six-inch pipe line was then laid by the most direct route from the new reservoir to another small reservoir built on the high ground in the north-west suburbs of Jerusalem to which the water flowed by gravity. Pipes were laid from the Jerusalem reservoir to various parts of the city, including one to the German Hospice on the Mount of Olives. The work was put in hand by the Royal Engineers in April, 1918, and completed by June, so that by that month a good and sufficient water supply was ensured for the use of the troops and one which would be available for the city when the troops were withdrawn. This was a most creditable piece of work and did much to impress the inhabitants of the city with the business capacity of the new régime.

About fifty years ago the Baroness Burdett Coutts had offered to do this same piece of work for the benefit of the city at her own expense, but

the procrastination and greed of the Turkish officials had compelled her to withdraw her offer.

The civil administration of the city was left in the hands of the City Corporation under a military governor. Colonel Burton was the first Governor, but he was shortly afterwards succeeded by Colonel, now Sir Ronald, Storrs, of the Egyptian Government Service, who by his tact and knowledge of Eastern people and their ways established an equilibrium between the numerous conflicting interests—religious and racial—which make the management of Jerusalem so difficult and complex a business.

When we entered the city there was great shortage of food and the inhabitants were undergoing great privation. One of the first things to be done was to establish orphanages for the starving children. Some English ladies came up from Egypt and took over this work. An orphanage was opened by Miss Warburton in the Austrian Convent in the middle of the city. It was pathetic to see the half-starved children when they were first admitted, and most interesting to watch how their reserve thawed under kind and sympathetic care, and how their cheerfulness returned as their little bodies put on flesh. One little girl admitted there, aged 9, had already been twice married. Her first husband had divorced her and returned her to her parents and her second had been killed in the war. When this orphanage was in thorough working order, Miss Warburton took over a previously existing German orphanage in the modern part of Jerusalem, known as Talitha Kumi. It had been managed by deaconesses of the same Order as those who were at the Hospice, and who also managed the German Hospital. Just at this time an order came out from England that all these Sisters were to be sent down to Egypt to be interned. They bitterly resented being turned out of the orphanage and did their best to set the children against their successors. An unfortunate thing happened just before they left. The Sister-in-charge fell ill and died a few days before they had to leave and her death was not unnaturally put down to grief at having to leave. The German orphanage was afterwards converted into a High School for Girls. A staff of English mistresses was obtained from England, and with the assistance of some Syrian teachers, one or two of whom had been old pupils of Miss Warburton at Beirut, a most successful school was soon established. The girls were of all nationalities and creeds, Arabs, Jews, Greeks and Syrians. The opportunity for obtaining a first-class education was eagerly welcomed. The British Government did everything in its power to make it a success, and it soon became one of the most useful institutions in Jerusalem. The little Germanized orphans, however, proved very intractable. They had been thoroughly grounded in German ideas and in hatred for England, and gradually had to be eliminated from the school.

An interesting place in Jerusalem is the Leper Home, managed by German Moravian Sisters. It is a well-built, well-organized institution. The Sister-in-Charge had been there forty years. She told us when we

paid a visit that none of her staff had ever become infected, which proves the low infectivity of the disease. There was, however, an interesting example of the spread of the disease in family life, without heredity, in the fact that there were in the institute at the time of our visit a boy and his stepmother. All types of the disease were to be seen there, including some with horrible deformities.

(To be continued.)

Current Literature.

WELLS, D. H. Tuberculosis in Wild Voles. *Lancet*, May 22, 1937.

According to Griffiths, tuberculosis in warm-blooded animals living wholly in the wild state is unknown. Dr. Wells, however, reports a wide-spread occurrence of tuberculosis in voles—*Microtus agrestis*. These animals are subject to a cycle of population increasing for four years then decreasing suddenly, and Wells investigated the possibility of this sudden decrease being due to epidemic disease. He worked in the Bureau of Animal Population in the University of Oxford, and examined voles from areas in Scotland, Wales and England, which are uncultivated and fenced off from domesticated animals. On January, 1937, a vole died which had been in the laboratory for a little over one month. Caseous areas were found throughout the subcutaneous tissue of the body involving the glands in the inguinal region, axillæ and back. Both lungs contained caseous areas and the mediastinal and mesenteric glands were enlarged. The caseous material in the subcutaneous tissue contained acid-fast bacilli having the morphology of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The caseous patches in the lungs also contained numerous acid-fast bacilli, but there was little cellular reaction. An emulsion of the caseous material was injected into other voles, guinea-pigs and rabbits. The disease was reproduced in the voles; three guinea-pigs died with wide-spread disease and acid-fast bacilli were present; large local lesions occurred in the rabbits. All the guinea-pigs and rabbits reacted to tuberculin one month after inoculation.

Since February, 1937, 134 voles have been found with tuberculous lesions. They arrived from seven different stations in the British Isles, and 92 of the infected voles arrived dead or were killed on arrival.

Though some facts about the bacterium are not yet known, Wells thinks it is probably *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. If it proves to be so, he thinks the existence of tuberculosis in wild animals may have some importance in the spread of the disease to man and domestic animals. The use of an animal which contracts the disease naturally and is easily