

In the fifth case I closed the wound and passed a drainage tube into the upper and outer part of the joint through a fresh incision there. This was the lowest point when the limb was elevated on pillows. No benefit resulted.

In the remaining seven cases no drainage has been used. These cases have required less morphia after the operation than the first five, and the recovery has been more rapid. A hypodermic injection of morphia, a quarter of a grain, is usually needed on the first night, and sometimes on the second, but many of the later cases have required none.

The sutures are removed and the splint taken off about the eighth day and passive movement begun. The patient sits up on the tenth day, and usually walks a little on the twelfth day. He is discharged to sick furlough in the middle of the fourth week.

One case was done under eucain and adrenalin. He went to duty in seventeen days, walking perfectly. He felt considerable pain when the cartilage was pulled forwards, and I do not recommend this method of anæsthesia for such cases.

[Since this paper was written, I have operated on seven cases of dislocation of internal semilunar cartilage, and one case of internal derangement, due to enlarged synovial fringes. Eucain and adrenalin was the only anæsthetic used. Having mastered the proper technique, I am now quite satisfied that a general anæsthetic is unnecessary for these operations. I hope to be able to report a further series in a later paper.—F. J. W. P.]

Travel.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT LISBON, 1906.

BY COLONEL A. T. SLOGGETT, C.M.G.,
Royal Army Medical Corps.

As possibly a short account of my visit to Lisbon as representative of the Army at the Fifteenth International Medical Congress may be of interest to your readers, I send you a few notes on my trip.

On receiving official notification that I had been selected to represent the Army, I went to the War Office for further instructions, and was advised to proceed by the s.s. "Ophir," which had been specially chartered by the Committee of the British Section for the trip to Lisbon. A few days after my appointment I was requested by that Committee to join their number, which I, of course, did, and attended several meetings.

The s.s. "Ophir" started from Tilbury on Thursday, April 12th. Every berth on board had been booked, and two special trains conveyed the passengers from St. Pancras to Tilbury, which place we left about 2 p.m. The ship was crowded with medical men and their wives and families from all parts of the United Kingdom; in addition to these there were a large number of ordinary tourists. The original idea was that the ship should call at Cherbourg for any French passengers who might be going to the Congress, but as none had booked passages this was not done, and we proceeded under very easy steam down channel to Vigo, which was reached on Sunday, April 15th. Here we remained all day, the passengers availing themselves of the opportunity of visiting the town. On Tuesday, 17th, the "Ophir" anchored in Tangier Bay, where she remained until mid-day. Tangiers is a picturesque and indescribably filthy place, but is well worth seeing, and was naturally intensely interesting to most of the passengers, who had never seen the East before—it reminded me of a mixture of the slums of Cairo and Jerusalem. From Tangiers the ship proceeded to Gibraltar, where we remained until the evening, when we sailed direct for Lisbon, which we reached on the 18th, and anchored in the Tagus about a mile and a half from the shore. This in itself was one of the many great drawbacks to being on board the "Ophir," as the distance to the Congress Hall made getting backwards and forwards most inconvenient, especially at night.

Lisbon itself from the Tagus is the most picturesque city I have ever seen. The river is magnificent, about six miles across, and as the houses are all roofed with enormous red bricks and fronted with terra-cotta tiles of various colours—some houses being yellow, others blue, &c.—the general effect, which although when close is a little *bizarre*, when seen from the Tagus is really lovely. Then, too, the conformation of the city lends itself to this, as it is built on seven hills.

Very early on the morning of the 19th, together with a crowd of other British members, I proceeded to Congress Hall, for which the new Medical School had been utilised. It is an extremely fine building, and well adapted for the purpose. I shall never forget my arriving at the Hall, and the scene of indescribable confusion that existed—about a thousand members, with a large sprinkling of ladies, gesticulating and screaming in every known language, and all trying at the same time to get their receipt for their subscription from a small office, behind the counter of which stood one solitary woman, who proudly informed me later on that she was

English, though she had been brought up in Portugal. She apparently conversed with ease in about seven different languages, and showed the most amazing coolness, fortitude and courtesy, under most trying circumstances. The only time I noticed her flinch was when a hirsute Russian, filled with "vodka," insisted on placing his head on the small counter and declined to move, and as he apparently could speak no word of anything but Russian, and as no one there could speak that language, it was with difficulty he could be got to withdraw. The first thing one had to do was to pay a fee of £1 at this office, on which you were given a receipt and directed to another office, where you would receive a "card of identity," with your name and description on it; without this you could not enter the Congress. After a long and desperate struggle in a crowd of all nations, to which a football scrimmage is child's play, I at length, after a two hours' fight, emerged black and blue, and somewhat ruffled in temper, but triumphant, with my "card of identity." Having procured this, I then had to go to the English bureau and get my "badge." In my case, being a Government delegate, this consisted of a silver medal with gold braid (delegates from universities had silver braid, and ordinary members a blue and white ribbon); I was also here given a programme of the proceedings, and a large packet of papers — chiefly advertisements of patent medicines. By this time it was nearly 12 o'clock, so, as the King and Queen were to open the Congress in State at 2, at the Museum of the Geographical Society, I had to hurry back to the "Ophir" to change into full dress to attend the ceremony. This I, by great good luck, just managed to do in time.

The Hall in which the opening meeting took place was not a large one, and was roofed with glass, and as nearly four thousand people were packed inside, the heat was indescribable. The Government delegates were seated on the platform, but as not nearly enough chairs were provided—certainly two out of three had to stand—and only those who arrived an hour beforehand got seats. Deputy-Inspector-General Johnson representing the Royal Navy, Surgeon-General Branfoot the Indian Government, Sir Dyce Duckworth the Privy Council, and myself, as the four Government delegates from Great Britain, were on this platform, and there being no seats left, we took up a position immediately behind the chairs of the King and Queen (not the first time, as I observed to a foreign officer, that the English Navy and Army had supported the Throne of Portugal).

The scene was a brilliant one, and an excellent speech was made by the King, of course in French; after this the President gave a long address with especial reference to the interest taken by the Queen in medicine; when he had finished the Government delegates from each country in turn, including the smallest States like Chili, Cuba, &c., made a speech. Some of these were interminably long and dull, a notable exception being Sir Dyce Duckworth, who spoke for the English Government and made an excellent speech, short and to the point. The proceedings terminated with a long oration from the Prime Minister, and at last the meeting was over and we thankfully dispersed. That same evening an "At Home" was given by the Portuguese Committee at the Medical School; an immense crowd went, but it was too far for the party from the "Ophir" to attend. On Friday, 20th, early in the morning, *i.e.*, at 8 a.m., the *serious?* business of the Congress commenced, or, rather, was supposed to commence. I can only speak of my own section, *i.e.*, "Military Medicine Section, No. XV." (though I attended meetings at several of the others); this was held in a small room, in which were placed rows of chairs like a class-room. At the top was a table where the President for the time being (nearly everybody took their turn) sat whilst some one got up and read a paper—the whole thing was a farce. Someone would get up and read a paper very fast, either in German, French, or English; perhaps only one or two in the room were able to understand him, the others either left, or carried on an animated conversation between themselves, so that practically, it amounted to a solemn president, a bored-looking secretary, neither of whom understood a word, and the man reading the paper to an audience of perhaps two or three; as most of the papers were afterwards printed it would really have saved both time and trouble if they had all been taken as read. Twenty Sections were proceeding at the same time, and every day there were numerous social functions and expeditions in which the congressists took far more interest than in the sectional work. Then, too, there was an entire lack of organisation and discipline. No programme of the proceedings for the day was issued, so it was quite impossible to know when any papers would be read. You would go to your Section at, say, 10 a.m., and find it shut, with two or three members waiting about; in half an hour perhaps, the door would open, and a heated conversation would take place between the secretary of the Section and some furious Southerner who had been impatiently waiting to astonish the world with his paper. Finally, a president

being secured, the poor gentleman would get up and ease the travail of his soul to empty benches.

On the 20th a garden party was given by Sir Francis Cook, at Montserrat, to which nearly everyone went. The mansion of Montserrat is beautifully situated at Cintra, about sixteen miles from Lisbon. The scenery defies description, and the day was a most enjoyable one.

On April 21st, in the afternoon, together with some members of my Section, I visited the Castle of St. George, the Artillery Museum, and the Military Hospital, and in the evening a dinner party was given by the King and Queen to the Government representatives. Four from each country were invited, though for Great Britain there were six, viz., Deputy Inspector-General Johnson for the Royal Navy, myself for the Army, Surgeon-General Branfoot for the Indian Medical Service and Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., and Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin; altogether about one hundred and twenty guests sat down. After the dinner was over all the guests were presented to Their Majesties by their respective Ministers, our Contingent being the first to be presented by Sir Francis Villiers, our Minister, who, I may say, showed me the greatest kindness and hospitality throughout my stay at Lisbon.

The King and Queen were most kind, and the Queen is a delightful and charming woman, speaking English perfectly; my brother officers will be perhaps interested to know that Her Majesty was greatly interested in our Corps organisation, and was pleased to admire the Royal Army Medical Corps' uniform very much.

On the 23rd the Military Section were invited to a trip on the Tagus by steamer; luncheon was served on board; in the afternoon we visited the Sanatorium of Parede and Monte Estoril.

On the 24th a garden party was given by the King and Queen in the grounds of the Palace of Necessidades. There must have been over four thousand people there, and as every officer was in uniform and the ladies in their smartest gowns, the scene was really beautiful.

On the evening of the 24th the "Ophir" left Lisbon for Leixoes, the Port of Oporto, which is situated three miles up the river Douro. Oporto is built on a semicircle of hills, the houses rising in terraces; it is a most delightful old-world and picturesque place, and is, of course, the centre of the port-wine trade. Here the delegates and their wives were entertained by the British residents,

who gave them a river picnic; it was extremely well done and everyone enjoyed it immensely. In the evening twenty of us were entertained at a banquet given in the "Factory," or Clubhouse, used by the port-wine shippers, a most historical and delightful old place. The visitor's books here were of the greatest interest, as Wellington made Oporto his headquarters during part of the Peninsular Campaign, and one saw in them the names of hundreds of English officers who were present there then, and who had been made honorary members of the "Factory" during their stay at Oporto. A quaint old custom existed at dinner: we first dined in one room, and, on reaching the dessert stage, everyone got up and went into another room in which the table was laid in precisely similar fashion to the one we had left; the table decorations were the same and we sat in the same places—in fact, it was difficult to realise we had moved to another room. Here the solemn rite of port-drinking took place, and the idea was, that one's palate should not be vitiated by remaining in a room where one had been eating, and where the smell of food might remain. We returned to Leixoes by special tram-cars, after a most excellent dinner and enjoyable evening.

That night we left for England, Tilbury being reached on April 30th; and so ended a very pleasant trip, which although of not much benefit professionally, still was of intense interest on account of the number of foreign medical officers of other armies which one met. I was immensely struck with the recognition they showed of our advance over them in having our own Corps, and our using ordinary military titles, and how they ungrudgingly owned that we were in advance of them in many respects.

The foreign officers who showed the most *bon camaraderie* to the English Army were the Germans, two of whom were most cheery fellows, and, of course, the Americans, who were just like ourselves.

I noticed that our Corps badge was worn by several of the continental armies. Uniform (full dress) was, of course, invariably worn on all official occasions, a somewhat trying thing, as a cocked hat and tight-fitting tunic does not conduce to comfort in a hot country, but as all the Foreign Officers invariably wore uniform, I had to do the same.

Before ending, I must pay tribute to the extreme kindness and courtesy shown to me by everyone with whom I was brought in contact at Lisbon, and my admiration for the way Professor Bombarda, the Secretary-General, fulfilled his arduous duties. I

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was extremely fortunate, too, in having such a delightful companion as Deputy Inspector-General Johnson of the Royal Navy, a most able officer and a most cheery soul.

Translation.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE JAPANESE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT TOKIO, ON THE 7th APRIL, 1906, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.¹

BY SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-GENERAL M. KOIKE, M.D.
Director-General of the Japanese Army Medical Service.

(1) *The number of Killed, Wounded, and Sick.*—Twenty-one months passed between the declaration of war and the restoration of peace. Some twenty battles, big and small, were fought during these months, causing 220,812 casualties. The details are as follows:—

Killed.—47,387, including 19 medical officers.

Wounded.—173,425, including 104 medical officers; 450 rank and file of the Bearer Corps were killed and wounded.

The total number of sick admitted to hospitals amounted to 236,223; and of that number 27,158 were infectious cases. In addition to the foregoing there were also 97,850 sick admitted to hospital from mobilised units at home and in Formosa. The grand total of killed, wounded and sick, therefore, amounted to 554,885. If the 77,803 sick and wounded Russian prisoners treated in our hospitals (which number includes 559 disabled Russians who were sent from Port Arthur direct to their own country) are added, the total really reaches the extraordinary number of 632,688.

(2) *Medical Personnel: Officers.*—In the treatment of the above enormous numbers, the following medical *personnel* was employed:—4,517 Army medical officers, including the Principal Medical Officer of the Field Forces; of this number, 2,829 were called out after the outbreak of war. 639 Army pharmacists (officers), including the Principal Pharmacist of the Forces; 487 of these were called out during the war. The total number of medical officers employed, therefore, amounted to 5,156.

Men.—7,322 chief nurses; 4,144 assistant nurses; 21,797 attendants. 334 men were employed in the care of medical and surgical instruments.

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