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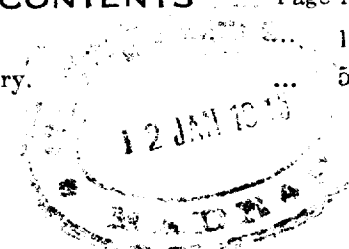
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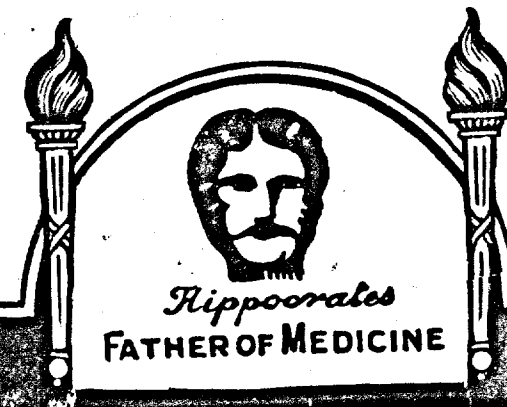
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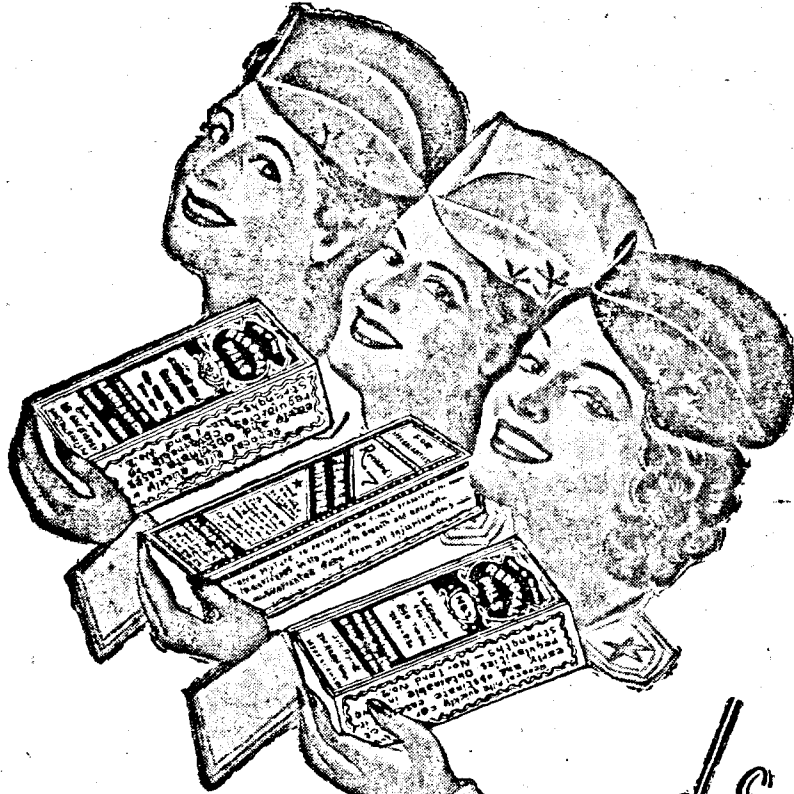
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MEDICAL SCIENCE

VOL. 9.

DECEMBER 1944.

No. 9.

GREATEST HOAX IN HISTORY

By G. Bernard Hughes.

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Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia, never lost the capacity to fall in love. But even those later affairs which scandalised Europe were really nothing but variations on the theme of her indestructible attachment to one man, Gregory Potemkin. The love of these two, whose common bond was ambition, realised itself in a dream of world rule.

Outwardly, the two had little in common: the Empress, personification of order and punctuality, who never drank alcohol, who rose at dawn and in her fifteen-hour day accomplished more work than ten men—and Potemkin, who spent his days in lounging, his nights in drinking, and whose gluttony was a byword.

Yet Potemkin worshipped her; he overwhelmed her with tenderness; he was a past master at choosing presents valued solely for their superb frivolity. With him she became a real woman letting herself be spoilt by a man.

At first, Catherine thought him "the most comical and amusing character of the century," for this woman who had known so much horror yearned for gaiety and laughter. But presently she came to appreciate his real qualities. "Ah, what a good head the man has!" Potemkin became Assistant Minister for War and, almost overnight, he was War Minister.

Then, suddenly he left for the south.

NOTICE.

Owing to the German occupation of France, our Head Office has been transferred to London.

Through special arrangements by the manufacturers, all French medicines for which we are Agents are now being manufactured by reputable British firms, who have purchased the manufacturing rights for England and the British Empire for the duration of the war.

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WRITE FOR GENERAL CATALOGUE.

While he was merely Catherine's lover, Potemkin led a life of indolence, but the moment he became Minister for War, his life became ruled by that "tremendous plan worthy of a Caesar," already shaped in Catherine's mind, the ruling of the Black Sea and all South-Eastern Europe. In 1783 she quietly annexed the Crimea, and Potemkin's job, as governor of the province, was to turn this desert waste into a civilised country.

The task appealed to him. He embarked upon a hundred projects: the building of the naval harbour at Sevastopol, vast fleets of merchant vessels and warships; importation of silkworms from China; planting of forests and vineyards; new factories and roads; he made plans for a magnificent new town on the river Dnieper, to be named Ekaterinoslav—"Catherine's Glory."

He made journeys north to inform Catherine of these new wonders. And she believed him. She believed, too, in the other miracles he reported: fields of waving corn, villages of contented, prosperous peasants—she really believed that in three years Potemkin had created the happiest, most fruitful province of her empire out of barren steppe-land. She must visit the new province, see for herself these miracles. Though now fifty-eight, her enthusiasm would not let her hold back.

A Great Illusion.

Potemkin had not made a garden out of the desert, nor wealth where there was poverty, but he was able to create

the illusion of all this for Catherine's pleasure. The villages, the factories existed only on paper; the steppes were still as desolate, the towns as ramshackle as always. But Potemkin was a marvellous stage manager and Catherine's Crimean journey was a triumph of stage management—an achievement worthy of being numbered among the wonders of the world.

Catherine set out in February—Potemkin had gone ahead to "make arrangements"—with a retinue of forty thousand. Her sledge, drawn by eight horses, was like a small house, with three windows in each wall. At each station five hundred fresh horses were waiting; huge bonfires lighted the road at night. Villagers had been ordered to re-paint their wooden houses—they painted only the walls facing the street; groups of artificial trees had been placed to screen unsightly spots, broken down roofs had been repaired, not with tiles, but with painted cardboard imitations; the populace wore its best clothes; all the ancient and infirm remained indoors; begging or the presenting of petitions was forbidden—everyone was ordered to "express their happiness by smiles and merry gestures."

Some years before, Catherine had travelled this road and read the truth in the emaciated, hostile faces—misery and hunger. Now, seeing these clean streets, the well-dressed villagers, the gay-merrymaking, she believed that she had given her subjects prosperity.

At Kiev each guest of her retinue was provided with a furnished house, servants, and carriages. After each meal the linen was given to the poor; every day the people had a new spectacle to gape at. Catherine was a perfect hostess. Sweeping aside Court etiquette, she forbade the mention of politics. Though her body moved with difficulty, her brain darted swiftly over every subject—agriculture, town planning, child education.

As soon as the Dnieper was free of ice, the company embarked on waiting boats and began the dream-journey through Potemkin's fairyland. Seven floating palaces, followed by eighty vessels in attendance, carried three thousand persons. The Imperial galleys were lined with costly brocade; the walls, the servants' uniforms, gleamed with gold; meals were served on gold plate. Lying under her silken awning, the Empress saw towns decorated with huge triumphal arches and garlands; cattle grazing in the pastures, troops exercising, and, at dusk, peasants dancing with care-free abandon.

Fairyland Vanished

She did not know that this fairyland vanished the moment her boat had passed, that the houses behind the triumphal arches were without roofs, doors, or windows; that behind the houses were no streets; that the villages were desert-

ed; that the cattle had been brought long distances to graze before her eyes; that the dancers were wretched serfs, taught with pains and beatings, to perform their care-free capers. After sunset, they were packed into carts like a travelling theatrical company and hurried to the next stand.

At each of three anchorages there was a magnificent new palace, with artificial waterfalls and a park. Potemkin could work miracles! He turned primeval jungle into formal gardens—by transplanting trees that flourished for a few days and then slowly withered. Again houses for Catherine's guests had been temporarily erected, with every conceivable luxury.

At Ekaterinoslav the Empress laid the foundation stone of the new cathedral. Its plans made St. Peter's in Rome appear a village chapel, but the cathedral was never built. Proceeding now by carriage, the party drove through villages buzzing with industry: brick-laying, road building—everywhere activity, pulsing life, busy crowds! They could not guess that these same towns were dead and derelict; that Potemkin had snatched no fewer than twenty communities bodily from their homes to populate temporarily his provinces.

Every kind of entertainment was provided. At one stop an artificial volcano spurted flame into the air at night;

at Sevastopol a band of one hundred and eighty musicians played at the reception dinner. Before the windows Catherine's gaze travelled over massed regiments, down to the bay, where lay the new Black Sea fleet, built in two years. A roar of cannon broke from the decks with shouts of "Long live the Empress!"

The Triumphant Climax.

Later followed the triumphant climax of the whole journey: at Poltava two armies met in a mock combat, representing the famous victory which Peter the Great had won on the same ground.

It was effective stagecraft, and Catherine's happiness for the moment was complete. She owed it all to Potemkin. Had she discovered the hidden flaws in his methods, it might have damped her

enthusiasm. Had she known that the warships were constructed of the poorest materials, that the cannon were without ammunition, that the fortress of Kherson was built of sand, and, far from withstanding cannon shot, was to be destroyed by the first thunderstorm, then she might have regarded this Crimean journey in a sober and pessimistic light.

It had cost seven million roubles and an enormous expenditure of human energy, and it had achieved nothing, save the further aggrandisement of Potemkin in Catherine's eyes. That, at any rate, had been successful.

The Crimean journey and the elaborate invention of a happy, prosperous country were no more than a highly original, expensive tribute paid by one of the greatest lovers in history to his Empress.

Horseplay

Aberdeen, Washington: Having shot an elk, Harry Long hiked several miles to camp and got a horse on which to carry the meat. While he was carving up his kill, preparatory to loading it, another hunter—this one slightly near-sighted—crept and shot the horse.

Automatic Postman

The "mailomat," a sort of automatic letter-box, has appeared in New York.

To post a letter the user drops coins into a slot, twists a dial to select the postage value, and puts the letter in.

The machine stamps and postmarks the letter.

DISEASE HAS CHANGED HISTORY

By Geoffrey H. Bourne.



Ever since man has lived upon this earth he has been beset by diseases of one sort or another. Even ancient fossil bones unearthed from time to time have shown signs of disease. Sickness in man may be due to many causes—to his body taking, so to speak, a wrong turning, to deficiencies in his diet, or to infection by various external agents—bacteria and fungi or moulds (which we can see down a microscope), viruses (which are too small to be seen except with very special techniques and apparatuses), and small single-celled animals called "protozoa."

Larger forms of animal life, such as certain small worms, can also cause disease. Other sicknesses are caused by irritant substances met with in various types of industrial work. Such a profound influence has been exerted on the course of events in the world by infectious diseases than an account of them should prove of considerable interest.

The Black Death with ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century was a major disaster of history. Something like twenty-five million people, or one quarter of the whole population of Europe, was killed in the first attack in 1348. It broke up the spiritual and moral life of the people and caused political chaos for many years. This Black Death appears to have been mainly bubonic plague—a disease which is carried by the rat flea. The germ, or bacillus, which causes it is a small rod with rounded ends measuring only one fifty-thousandth of an inch in length.

Rats Infect Men.

The germs are present in the blood of an infected rat, and when the rat is bitten by the fleas which infest it, some of the germs are sucked up with the blood and travel from the flea's stomach to the glands which produce its saliva. Then, if the flea should subsequently bite a man, it automatically transfers the germs into his blood. The result is an attack of bubonic plague, usually fatal. This disease has probably existed in the East for thousands of years, for rats have been known there from the earliest times. Before about the year A.D. 400, rats were not known in Europe, however; but from that time to about A.D. 1100, these animals began to arrive in ever-increasing numbers. It is probable that they came later in swarms, since the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin dates from between 1200 and 1300.

Rats have now spread all over the old and the new worlds; the number in the world must now be immense, and the damage they do enormous. It is only ceaseless vigil and a certain curious fact inherent in diseases, which will soon prove obvious, that keeps bubonic plague at bay today.

The rat invasion of Europe brought in a disease which had not existed before in that part of the world. In other words, the disease descended upon a highly susceptible population. It is a curious fact that, when a disease appears among a population where it has never occurred before, it takes on a much more serious character, and spreads

widely and rapidly as an epidemic. The introduction by the white man of tuberculosis into native populations was disastrous to the natives for this reason. Another example is that of the King of Fiji and his son, who visited Sydney, Australia, in 1875. There the son contracted measles and carried it back to Fiji. As a result, an epidemic of measles spread through the country and out of a population of 1500,000 people, 40,000 died.

The Black Death came in four important waves, in 1348, in 1361, 1371 and 1382, and the attacks became progressively less severe. It then practically disappeared until the Great Plague of 1663 to 1664, during the course of which it reached London in 1664. From London it spread to other parts of England.

Medieval Europe was ravaged by diseases of many sorts, and the Black Death, with its misery, death and terror, induced among the survivors a sort of nervous condition which expressed itself in the form of wild hysterical dancing. Here is what Hans Zinsser, late expert in disease in ancient times, has to say about this. "...one cannot overlook a curious chapter of human affliction, namely that dealing with the dancing manias spoken of in mediaeval accounts variously as 'St. John's dance,' 'St. Vitus's dance' and 'Tarantism.'"

Dancing Manias.

For the most part, the dancing manias present none of the characteristics which we associate with epidemic infectious diseases of the nervous system. They seem, rather, like mass-hysteria, brought on by terror and despair, in populations oppressed, famished and wretched to a degree almost unimaginable today.

To the miseries of constant war, political and social disintegration, there was added the dreadful affliction of inescapable, mysterious and deadly disease. Mankind stood helpless as though trapped in a world of terror and peril against which there was no defence. God and the Devil were living conceptions to the men of those days, who cowered under afflictions which they believed imposed by supernatural forces. For those who broke under the strain there was no road of escape except to the inward refuge of mental derangement which, under the circumstances of the times, took the direction of religious fanaticism. In the earlier days of the Black Death mass-aberration became apparent in the sect of the flagellants, who joined in brotherhoods and wandered by thousands from city to city.

Origin Of "Tarantella"

Later, for a time, it took the form of the persecution of the Jews, who were held guilty of the spread of the disease. For a time the opinion was widely held that the dancing manias were due to the bite of a large spider or "tarantula," hence the name "tarantism." This name has survived to the present day in the form of "tarantala"—the name of a high stepping Neapolitan dance.

Bubonic plague was by no means the only disease that afflicted Britain and Europe in medieval times. One alarming visitation was that of the "English Sweating Sickness" which waxed and waned a number of times between 1435 and 1552. Henry VII of England gained the throne after, and as a result of, the Battle of Bosworth. His victorious army began to march to London and, on the way, it was attacked by this disease which broke it up in confusion. The disease appeared suddenly in the form of a terrific sweating which began either in the early morning or in the evening and was accompanied by violent trembling. There fol-

lowed high fever, vomiting, headache. Death swift, sometimes only a few hours after the onset of the disease.

Henry VII's army was disbanded and carried the disease to all parts of the country. It was virulent in London and disposed of among others, two Lord Mayors and six aldermen in a very short space of time. At Oxford the University was closed for six weeks, and dons and students fled from the city. The disease disappeared after 1485, and no more is heard of it until the year 1507. Again it disappeared, to recur in 1518, and again in 1529.

The curious thing about the disease is that its nature is completely unknown. There is no infection of the present day which resembles it entirely, and there is no subsequent record in history of a similar disease. Most of the other historical diseases we can identify, almost with certainty, but the cause and nature of the English Sweating Sickness remains a mystery.

One disease which has decimated Europe from the earliest times is typhus fever. Typhus is caused by a minute organism, too small to be seen by the ordinary microscope, and is carried by the louse. Typhus has been known under various names such as "jail fever," "soldier's fever," and so on. It has smashed armies, wiped out villages and towns.

Our Ancestors

If we stop for a moment to consider to what extent our ancestors were infected with lice, and remember that typhus was carried by these insects, the widespread occurrence of the disease in ancient times is not surprising. Indeed not only in ancient times has the disease been a disaster. After the Russian revolution in 1918, typhus killed many millions of people.

Hans Zinsser provides a succinct account of our ancestors with regard to lice. "The manner of living throughout the Middle Ages made general lousiness inevitable. In England, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the houses of the poor were mere hovels, often with

only a hole in the roof to let out the smoke of the central fire; and in cold weather the families were huddled together at night without changing the simple garments—usually a single shift—which they wore in the daytime. Washing was practically out of the question and the better classes—not very much more comfortable in their badly heated domiciles—wore a great many clothes which they rarely changed."

Dangerous Wigs

The habit of shaving the head and wearing a wig was no doubt in part due to the effort to hold down vermin. Gentlemen and ladies all over Europe restored to this, and the wigs they wore were often full of nits. Pepys speaks of this in several places, complaining about a new wig he had bought which was full of nits. "There to Westminster to my barbers'; to have my Periwigg he lately made me cleaned of its nits, which vexed me cruelly that he should put such a thing in my hands."

Infestation by parasites becomes particularly dangerous where large groups of men are collected together in the form of armies. As a result, typhus, plague, and highly infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery, have actually played a more important part in history, because of the battles they have won and lost, than any general, although, as Zinsser puts it, "the epidemics get the blame for defeat, the generals the credit for victory."

In the Crusades many more men were lost from the ravages of disease than died from battle. In 1098 at the siege of Antioch the losses from disease of the Christian army, originally numbered at about 300,000 were so great that the dead could not be buried. Of the 7,000 horses belonging to the cavalry 5,000 died from disease, and the cavalry was thereby completely put out of action. By 1099 this Crusading army of 30,000

Christian had been reduced to 60,000, and by 1101, only 20,000 of them remained. The second Crusade fared worse. A few scattered groups of men were all that found their way back to Europe.

In 1632, typhus fever defeated both of two armies, which were moving into position for battle, before a blow could be struck. It was before Nuremberg, and the opposing generals were Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein. Nuremberg was to be the prize of the victor. However, typhus, and to a lesser extent scurvy (which is due to a vitamin deficiency), killed off 18,000 men in the two armies, which turned about and marched away again in the hopes of shaking off the disease.

Typhus began its Ravages

Dysentery may well have decided the French Revolution. Frederick William of Prussia gathered together an army 42,000 strong and began in 1792 to march on France. But dysentery appeared in the ranks and in a short time 12,000 men were dead. Bewildered, and feeling they had been struck by some deadly but unseen foe the army of Prussia began to retreat. But for that outbreak of dysentery, it is very likely that they would have overwhelmed the revolutionary army.

Napoleon's attack on Russia is one long record of the fight against disease. He set off with something like half a million men. All went well until they entered Poland. Then pneumonia and a throat affection, which is believed to have been diphtheria, attacked the troops, after which typhus commenced its ravages, and then dysentery and enteric fever. By the time the battle of Ostrova was fought there were 80,000 men ill. After losing a number of men killed and many more disabled by wounds. Napoleon entered Moscow. Many more of the army fell sick in the

Russian capital. The hospitals were crowded and soldiers sickening for various diseases were herded together in small unsuitable shelters. The Russians had used a "scorched earth" policy, very similar to that employed by them in the present war, and they had destroyed all Moscow's food stores. Owing to the bad living conditions and the shortage of food, typhus and dysentery spread like wildfire.

By the time Napoleon's once fine army began to retreat, there were less than 100,000 men able to make the attempt. Guerillas and cold weather played havoc with this remnant, and when Smolensk was left behind, 20,000 of the 1,00,000 mostly ill of typhus, remained in the hospitals of that city.

Only Three Thousand Escaped

On December 8, the French army arrived at Vilna; 15,000 of its men had been frozen to death on the way, many more had been lost by accident and disease, and there were only 20,000. The typhus, which these carried, raced like a flame through the surrounding villages. Only 3,000 men out of the original army of half a million escaped from Russia.

In this present war, the contending nations have taken great care to prevent infectious disease in their armies. The Russians even arranged for bath units on sleds to visit their front line in the depth of winter so that every Russian soldier could have a hot bath and his clothes disinfected once a week. In this way, infection from lice and the danger of typhus were averted.

Not only have the belligerents on either side avoided a major outbreak of typhus but new advances in the prevention and treatment of diseases during the present century have reduced the chances of epidemic disease striking the combating armies to negligible proportions.

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