

to return to his home in London. The farm boy continued to perform his daily chores.

Years passed before the two boys met again. This time the city youth came to the rural community to ask the farm boy who had saved his life what plans he had formulated for the future. When the youth frankly confided that his ambition always had been to study medicine, the youth from London revealed that he and his parents were ready, in fact eager, to place at the young farmer's disposal the money he needed for his education.

More years passed. The farm boy attended a medical school, graduated with high honours, and embarked upon a career of scientific research. Eventually, in 1928, he made a discovery that was to save uncounted millions of lives. In his laboratory he found germs could not exist in certain vegetable moulds. He discovered penicillin.

The one-time farm boy had become Dr. Alexander Fleming, internationally known scientist and benefactor of mankind.

But what about that London youth

whose life Fleming had saved and through whose financial assistance Fleming had been able to scale the heights he once had regarded as unattainable?

Well, that's a rather interesting, essential part of the story.

Last winter that Londoner was stricken with pneumonia while on an epochal journey to the Near East. He had gone thither to meet Franklin Delano Roosevelt of Washington, D.C., and Joseph Stalin, of Moscow U.S.S.R., for a series of important conferences.

The statesman's condition became alarming. Back in England the drug invented by the one time farm boy was readied, then sped by plane to the sick man's bedside. Within a few hours the miracle-producing penicillin had performed its mission, had added another illustrious name to the long list of those whose lives had been saved by its amazing properties. For the second time Alexander Fleming had saved the Londoner's life.

Yes, Winston Churchill was the boy who went swimming in that little rustic lake a half-century ago.

We publish with much pleasure the account of this interesting case study and endorse Miss Mackenzie's comment anent the co-operation of Surgeon and Nurses which brought about the recovery of a Patient with such serious injuries.

A Surgical Case Study

I am going to give you a brief account of a patient who came into our Hospital on February 3rd, 1945. This man was shot by his enemies. The bullet passed through from one hip to another. After examining, the doctor found out that the bullet injured bladder, colon, and sacrum, which caused paralysis of the lower extremities, retention of urine, and incontinence of faeces.

On admission the temp: was 102 and pain was severe, for which the doctor ordered Injection Morphine grain 1/4th and a catheter was tied to drain the bladder. Anti Tetanus Serum 3000 units were given intramuscularly. The wound was dressed with Lotion Acreflavin 1/4000.

On 6th day swelling and tenderness was noticed round the wound of left hip, and pain was severe, temp: 101,

On 7th day the wound opened up itself, and faecal matter escaped, pain was relieved and temp: came down to 99.

On 8th day, Bladder washes of Lot: acreflavine 1/8000 and Soda Bicarb were commenced on account of some pus like discharge.

On the 9th day. The Faecal fistula was well established, the temp: was 97'6.

On the 10th day. An enema was given at 10.30 a.m. but there was no result and the water came out through left hip wound. On the following morning i.e. 11th day. A haemorrhage of about a pint and half occurred through rectum. Temp: 97 pulse feeble and rapid, and colour pale. Immediately the haemorrhage was stopped by packing the rectum. Inj. Morphine grain 1/3 was given and an ampule of Haemostatic serum

(co-agulen) was given intramuscularly. I.V. Saline was also given 2 pints and fluid was given abundantly by mouth.

On the 11th day the doctor suspected hæmorrhage, so he ordered 2 ampules of coagulen and it was also noticed that the flatus and some fæcal matter were passed out from the left hip wound.

On the 12th day, A colostomy operation was performed under local (Novacain 1/4000) on account of distension and fear of hæmorrhage and to give a complete rest to the original wounds and give them chance to heal.

On 13th day being 3rd day after packing the rectum, the packing was removed.

On the 1st day after Op: The Temp: was 102.4 and colostomy tube was not properly functioning. On 2nd day the tube was completely blocked and abdomen was distended. Pain severe, and temp: 100. Inj. Pituitrin 2cc. given and the tube was taken out, the flatus passed with some fæcal matter and wound was left open without tube. Faeces began to escape through the colostomy wound. The wound was dressed P. R. N. with Sulphonamide Powder, Oil Acreflavine

and some time vaseline gauze.

On 6th day, the temp: shot up to 104.4, this temp: remained for 5 days. M and B 693 (2) q d s. were given and lot of fluid by mouth.

On 11th day, it was noticed that an intramuscular abscess was forming round the wound which was incised so that there was free drainage by the colostomy opening and another incision 2 inches away, a tube was inserted, and wound was dressed with vaseline gauze.

Retention of urine was cured. The original gun shot wounds were cured. Flatus began to be passed by rectum. Tab Fersolate (i) b d. were given and Inj: Liver one ampule started alternate days. Patient's general condition was tremendously improved. Now the patient eats well and gained in weight 12 lbs and the patient passes fæcal matter from the rectum also, and so the colostomy wound has been cauterized once. Rectal wash outs are given alternate days. By degree the colostomy wounds should cease to function and the patient return to normal. J A. Majid, Master-tutor, Afghan Mission Hospital, Peshawar.

Pledge to the Future

From Toc H International Bulletin.

A Serviceman suggests: 'We expect pledges from our country, about the future. Why don't we give a pledge to our country, for the years ahead?'

He says, 'We of the Forces can pledge ourselves;—

1. To fight on beyond victory for the things on which a lasting peace depends;

Sound homes,

Team work in industry

A united nation and Commonwealth,

To live for our country, not on our country. twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, come war come peace.

3. To bring to the homefront the soldierly virtues of the battlefield; teamwork; the will to sacrifice; a fighting faith.'

Then we shall come marching home, not to lift our slippered feet to the mantelpiece, not to jostle for the softest jobs; we shall come home pledged to battle together till we build the world for which we fight.