

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

UNDEVELOPED LARGE INTESTINE.

DR. CLIFFORD MAYER reports (JOURNAL, March 8th, p. 498) a case of undeveloped large intestine in an infant. The following is another instance: I operated on a child last month as a last resource, explaining to the parents that it would most certainly die if left alone, and probably even if operated on. A soft catheter could be passed 4 in. up the rectum, and I diagnosed absence of part of the gut. I made an incision in the middle line, and rapidly stitched the caecum to a small opening in the right iliac region. The large intestine from the caecum to the sigmoid flexure was represented by a white thin, cord-like band, having about the appearance of a rather narrow white shoe-lace. The small intestine was greatly distended, and completely hid the large gut. The appendix was well developed, and the caecum was distended. The lack of patency in the large gut appeared to begin about 1 in. from the colic end of the caecum. The operation was undertaken later than I would have wished—about the third day after birth—and the child died shortly after. The mother stated that her first child had "no back passage."

A case I had last year, evidently of the same nature—lack of development of the large bowel—died without operation a week after birth. In this a bougie was passed about 4 in. up the rectum. The mother of this case also said that she had had an infant with "no back passage," which had died soon after birth.

Gillingham, Kent.

IAN JEFFERISS.

HAEMORRHAGE FROM A CORPUS LUTEUM CYST.

On May 15th, 1912, Mrs. F., aged 18, nullipara, was suffering from acute abdominal pain and vomiting and diarrhoea. She had been ill two days. The temperature was 102°. The abdomen was rigid, and there was tenderness in each iliac fossa, but particularly on the right side, the rectus on that side being on guard. She was expecting to menstruate at any time. On vaginal examination there was nothing palpable in either fornix, but there was tenderness on the right side. Menstruation began next day, May 16th; it lasted five days and was normal.

On May 22nd an operation was undertaken to remove the appendix. On opening the peritoneum the abdominal cavity was found to contain free blood. The appendix was inflamed and was removed. The right ovary and broad ligament were normal. As the left ovary and tube could not be reached through the appendicectomy incision, the patient was placed in the Trendelenburg position and an abdominal section made in the middle line. The left ovary, on being brought up into the wound, was found enlarged and cystic, and adhering to it was a small mass of dark clotted blood about the size of a filbert. When this was removed blood oozed freely from a small sharply cut puncture. The peritoneum contained about three pints of blood-stained fluid and clots. Microscopically, the cyst showed the characters of a corpus luteum and no sign of an ovarian pregnancy.

Dubbo, N.S.W.

F. ADAMS, M.B. Sydney.

SCARLATINIFORM RASH DUE TO VENICE TURPENTINE.

A man of 22 was first seen on February 6th, having been sent by his medical man as a probable case of scarlet fever.

The history given was that he had felt warm and flushed on the previous afternoon, and by evening the skin all over the body was red. There had been no sickness, and no sore throat. A typical vivid scarlet punctate rash was found all over the body, and on the fauces there was marked redness and mottling. There was only a slight white coating on the tongue, but the temperature in the mouth was 99.2 F. I inquired whether the patient had been taking any unusual article of diet, or copaiba, or other drug, but the only suspicious circumstance was that he had taken a few doses of what he called "Veno's turps" for a cold. In view of the typical scarlatiniform rash, the appearance of the fauces, and the slight rise of temperature,

it was decided to isolate the case for observation. The rash faded quickly, there were no further symptoms of illness, and no sign of desquamation after fourteen days.

As the case was so suggestive of a drug rash, I made inquiries, and found that the remedy the patient had been taking was really Venice turpentine, a thick resinous preparation, with a bitter acrid taste, not infrequently taken for pains in the back supposed to be due to the kidneys. The man had taken of this drug a piece the size of a pea twice on February 4th, and three times on the 5th, before I saw him on February 6th.

Venice turpentine is an oleo-resin obtained from the larch. In its composition, physical characters, and action on the body, it is very similar to copaiba, and the oil it contains is isomeric with oil of copaiba.

From these facts I think it highly probable that the rash in this case was due to the Venice turpentine, and that the rash invaded the fauces. The slight rise of temperature may have been due to the cold for which the patient had been treating himself.

I have been unable to find mentioned anywhere the possibility of a rash from this particular cause being mistaken for scarlatina, and in view of the importance and frequent difficulty of diagnosing scarlet fever, I think it may be of interest to record the case.

WILLIAM ANGUS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Assistant M.O.H., Ipswich.

FETAL GOITRE.

On January 11th, 1913, I delivered a primipara, aged 31, at full term of a male stillborn fetus with a large goitre. Labour commenced at 9 p.m. on January 10th; at 5 a.m. on January 11th, when I was called by the midwife, the membranes had ruptured, the os was dilated, and the face presenting, the lower maxilla being anterior and slightly to the left about one inch from the perineum.

I administered chloroform and tried to apply Neville's axis traction forceps, but the upper blade would not lock with the lower. I then introduced my left hand to ascertain the cause of obstruction, and found that the head was greatly elongated, and that it was quite impossible to apply forceps. I turned the fetus and brought down the right leg; the patient then, with the help of traction with a towel around the foot, delivered herself. The occiput was greatly elongated, and extended to about the fourth dorsal vertebra. A goitre occupied about two-thirds of the left side of the neck. It measured 10½ in. at its greatest circumference. The mother has had a large goitre since she was 14. Her mother is free; her sister and her two brothers have goitre. The case, I believe, is rare. The elongation of the occiput on the right side is probably to be accounted for by the goitre being larger on the left side of the neck and so pushing the lower maxilla to the left of the symphysis pubis during delivery.

J. G. McLANNAHAN, L.R.C.P. and S.I.,
Stonchouse, Gloucestershire. L.M. Rotunda Hospital.

Reports

ON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH.

RUPTURE OF LIVER: RECOVERY WITHOUT OPERATION.

(By W. EAMES, Deputy Surgeon-General, R.N.)

A STOKER, aged 21, was admitted at 10 p.m. on December 10th, 1912, suffering from abdominal injury, caused by falling sideways from a ladder on his ship, a distance of 5 to 6 ft., and alighting across his epigastrium on the steel edge of the coaming of a hatchway beneath.

I found the patient blanched, and in an extreme state of collapse; the pulse was imperceptible at each wrist, the lower extremities cold, and respiration shallow and sighing. He was conscious, and complained of great abdominal pain.

On examination, the patient lying on his right side, the whole of the right half of the abdomen was found to be markedly dull and slightly bulging, with a marked sense

In this way a very valuable unit might be formed. For Territorials Major Freeman insists that "camp sanitation" is not of much value, as in a war such as they are organized for buildings will be used where possible and tents not at all.

The weakest spot in the organization is considered to be in connexion with the clearing hospital, which will be formed by voluntary aid detachments of the Red Cross Society, for the personnel cannot get the necessary training in sanitation. The suggested remedy is the formation of a nucleus for the clearing hospital from the R.A.M.C.T., each nucleus consisting of an officer and fifteen men.

The proposals put forward are worthy of careful consideration, coming from an officer of wide experience. Certainly, as he points out, the time is now ripe for some readjustment of the work between the R.E. and the R.A.M.C.; it is impossible that the existing system could stand the test of mobilization.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Degree.

At a meeting of the Senate on March 26th, the degree of LL.D. (*honoris causa*) was conferred on William Stephenson, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., Emeritus Professor of Midwifery in the University.

The following received ordinary degrees and diplomas on the same occasion:

M.D.—* B. J. Alcock, * F. Macrae, * A. F. Wallace, W. Ainslie, J. Ritchie.

M.B., CH.B.—† L. W. Bain, † W. P. Mulligan, G. A. E. Argo, W. Baxter, R. M. Boyd, R. W. Brown, W. M. Fowler, A. R. Grant, F. M. Griffith, J. Humphrey, J. Jaffé, J. G. Johnstone, A. C. W. Knox, W. McCombie, A. J. McCreadie, A. G. McLean, J. R. MacNeill, F. C. Merrill, L. J. Moir, J. Proctor, A. L. Robb, B. T. Saunders, J. S. Stewart, F. G. Stuart, A. A. Turner, J. T. Watt, J. L. D. Yule.

D.P.H.—J. Chalmers, G. Leggat, P. M. Rennie, Captain, I.M.S., J. M. Taylor.

* Honours for thesis.

† Second class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B.—*Elementary Anatomy and Biology, Chemistry, and Physics*: H. J. Dingle, H. A. Lake, W. I. F. Powell. *Elementary Anatomy and Biology*: P. V. Anderson, E. F. H. Bell, J. S. Clark, E. C. Dunlop, A. I. Humphreys, C. G. Irwin, T. Kirsopp, H. M. Leete, R. S. Millar. *Chemistry and Physics*: Stephanie P. L. H. Daniel, C. T. Helsham, D. Henegan, D. E. Hearn, P. Hickey, M. C. Joynt, C. D. Newman, H. Sterne-Howitt, I. Soliman. *Elementary Anatomy*: F. R. Sturridge.

SECOND M.B.—*Anatomy and Physiology*: R. N. Craig, J. A. Charles, L. B. Frere, H. K. Graham-Hodgson, G. Irving, * A. E. Raine, A. Smirthwaite, B. Sergeant, A. C. Taylor, R. Welch.

THIRD M.B.—(*All Six Subjects*): * C. H. Keay, P. A. Clements, A. C. Freeth, C. S. P. Hamilton, F. W. Harlow, W. Herbertson, Ah Chit Jap, C. W. Morris, G. D. Newton, H. A. P. Robertson, E. K. Ryan, D. C. Scott, C. G. Strachan, A. G. Taylor, E. J. Tyrrell. (*Four Subjects*): E. Bramley, A. G. Macfarlane, A. Patterson.

* Awarded second class honours.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B.—*Physics*: J. F. Ainley, G. V. Allen, D. D. Anderson, Annie E. E. Beattie, B. R. Clarke, Janie Clarke, Jane Copes, J. Craig, Margaret Crawford, Marion Crawford, W. Cupples, J. W. Gaston, W. Gilmore, C. Graham, F. Hopkins, T. F. Ingram, D. L. Ireland, S. M. C. Kirk, J. Lascelles, S. Lees, J. C. Loughbridge, H. H. McClelland, J. M. McCormack, A. M. D. M. Mullin, P. Macarthur, J. P. O'Kane, J. E. Rea, M. H. Turnbull, H. W. Wild, C. J. A. Woodside. *Chemistry*: J. F. Ainley, D. D. Anderson, Annie E. E. Beattie, T. M. Boyd, J. C. Carson, B. R. Clarke, Janie Clarke, J. Craig, Margaret Crawford, W. Cupples, Dorothy I. Dobbin, J. Dunlop, J. W. Gaston, C. Graham, F. Hopkins, T. E. Ingram, D. L. Ireland, J. Lascelles, S. Lees, J. C. Loughbridge, Olga R. I. Love, J. M. McCormack, A. M. D. M. Mullin, P. Macarthur, T. J. Marner, R. G. Meyer, J. P. O'Kane, Annie M. Orr, W. Saunderson, M. H. Turnbull, H. W. Wild, C. J. A. Woodside. *Zoology*: J. Adams, J. Boyd, J. H. Davison, C. A. W. Ramsay, T. Wallace. *Botany*: S. T. Alexander, C. Barton, J. Boyd, Marion Crawford, F. Ewart, J. G. M. Leyden, B. W. M. Kinney, M. O'Kane, C. A. W. Ramsay, J. Scott, T. Wallace.

SECOND M.B.—*Anatomy and Physiology*: Eileen M. Bell, D. Corry, C. F. Davey, Mary E. Henry, J. W. McKee, J. R. M. MacKenzie, F. P. Montgomery.

THIRD M.B.—*Pathology, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene*: H. T. Chatfield, T. P. McQuaid, S. A. D. Montgomery.

FINAL.—S. Acheson, S. R. Armstrong, E. S. Dixon, L. D. I. Graham, J. R. Henry, J. V. Holmes, F. Jefferson, B. C. Lettis, H. H. C. Lynch, S. McComb, J. McFadden, E. McSorley, I. W. Magill, W. M. O'Farrell, J. Patrick, J. H. Porter, A. E. H. Reid, H. V. Walsh.

M.A.O.—H. B. Steen.

D.P.H.—*Both Parts*: T. Arnold.

It is stated that a Pasteur Institute is to be established in St. Louis, under the direction of Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl. It is to be conducted on the lines of the New York Pasteur Institute.

Obituary.

ALFRED LEWIS GALABIN, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.,

CONSULTING OBSTETRIC PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

WITH the death of Dr. Galabin on March 25th there has passed away a prominent member of the medical profession whose name has been for many years intimately associated in the minds of all of us with that science and practice of midwifery which he has so ably expounded.

Alfred Lewis Galabin was born at Grove Lane, Camberwell, on January 10th, 1843, and was the last of an old Huguenot family directly descended from Jean Galabin, whose château was at Jonquières, near Orange in Provence. This Jean Galabin fled from his estates when the Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685, and eventually settled at Greenwich under William III, whose principedom had been at Orange near Jean's birthplace. One of his descendants was bridgmaster to the City of London and had his official residence in Tooley Street near the hospital which his great-grandson was afterwards to enter. A. L. Galabin's father was a civil servant who lived at Camberwell and was married to Margaret Woods. Her father was descended from a Quaker family, and lived at Tapley, Bishopsteignton, the house to which his grandson eventually retired and in which he died, having taken the house fifty years after his grandfather left it.

After a few years spent at a private school in Camberwell, Galabin entered Marlborough in 1857, where he remained under the headmastership of Cotton, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, and Bradley, the famous Dean of Westminster. In 1862 he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a minor scholar, and had those rooms in Nevile's Court which were afterwards converted into guest chambers for Royalty and other distinguished visitors. He was one year junior at Trinity to Lord Alverstone and Lord Rayleigh. In 1864 he won a major scholarship on his College Foundation, and in 1866 achieved the great distinction of a "Double First," being placed twenty-first Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, and bracketed ninth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. His college awarded him the Wrangham Medal for his first-classes in the two triposes and in every college examination. He soon started working at the elementary medical subjects, and in 1868 was elected Fellow of Trinity at the same time as Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent jurist. He proceeded M.A. in the next year.

In 1869 he entered Guy's Hospital, a contemporary of Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson; having been at the university, he ranked as a third year's student, and so went straight into the wards, where he was under Cock and Cooper-Forster, Wilks, Pavy, and Moxon. He took the diploma of M.R.C.S. in May, 1872, and the degree of M.B.Camb. in June of the same year. In 1873 he held the appointments of house-physician and resident obstetric assistant, and took the degree of M.D. In this year he first began to write, and his mechanical bent and mathematical training showed in the subject which he chose. In the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* he discussed the dynamic causes of the secondary waves of the pulse, and he also published a pamphlet on the Connexion of Bright's Disease with Changes in the Vascular System. These were followed by many papers in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*, and other publications on the sphygmograph and its tracings, the value of which to the clinician he was one of the first to point out. He invented one form of the cardiograph, and demonstrated it before the Lord Mayor at a meeting at the Mansion House.

There is no doubt that at this period his intention was to practise as a physician and not as a gynaecologist, but fate ruled otherwise. He had been appointed assistant physician at Great Ormond Street, and had applied for a vacancy which had occurred among the physicians of the Middlesex Hospital, when he was, in February, 1874, offered the appointment of assistant obstetric physician at Guy's, vacant by the sudden death of Dr. J. J. Phillips, who had only been appointed assistant five years before. He accepted the post, and thus determined his career, though at that time nobody expected that the retiring and rather bookish young man would develop into the eminent surgeon and brilliant operator that he afterwards became.

to divide the union into fifteen medical areas instead of nine as heretofore, and have dismissed all the public vaccinators with the object of utilizing the fees for vaccination towards eking out the small salaries to be paid to the district medical officers. My Committee desires to inform you that in December last the Mayor of Burnley met the district medical officers and officers of the Burnley Division, and kindly offered, if agreeable to them, to approach the guardians with a view to a settlement of the dispute. This was gladly agreed to by the medical men but refused by the guardians.

Various points were then put forward, namely, that the present board of guardians would shortly vacate office; that no good reasons had been given for the proposed divisions and the dismissal of the public vaccinators; that even with the increase of payment proposed, the remuneration in the Burnley area would fall far short of that paid in adjoining unions; that the salaries proposed in the various new districts did not correspond with the work likely to be required; and that the making of the district medical officer a public vaccinator in his own district greatly conduced to underpaid Poor Law work.

The letter of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association pointed out that the comments by the Burnley Guardians on its last letter had in no wise answered the points raised by it against the proposed arrangements, and submitted further criticism, similar to that of the local profession. Special stress was laid on the undesirability of allotting the public vaccination of every Poor Law medical district to the district medical officer. In some cases it might be convenient and unobjectionable; but to divide a union like Burnley into fifteen distinct vaccination districts was a proceeding so unusual as to demand explanation. This, it was stated, had not been forthcoming.

The guardians resolved unanimously to make no comments on the above letters. This, no doubt, was the easiest course, but whether it will commend itself to the Local Government Board remains to be seen. That body by sending down the letters evidently considered that the former comments of the guardians on the previous letters were insufficient. In all the circumstances we cannot but agree with the Council of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association, "that the *impasse* that has arisen imperatively calls for investigation of the conditions under which medical relief is being administered in the Burnley Union."

Medical News.

A MOVEMENT has been started to commemorate the visit of His Majesty King George to Aden by the erection of a female hospital, the want of which has long been felt.

DR. JAMES DEVON, Medical Officer to H.M. Prison, Glasgow, has been appointed a Prison Commissioner for Scotland, in the place of the late Mr. Thomas Robertson.

THE International Association of Medical Psychology and Psychotherapy will hold its annual meeting at Vienna on September 18th and 19th, immediately before the opening of the Congress of German doctors and scientists.

THE King has granted permission for Captain Robert G. Archibald, M.B., R.A.M.C., to accept the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh of the Fourth Class conferred upon him by the Sultan of Turkey in recognition of valuable services rendered.

THE Lord Chancellor has added the names of fifty-seven gentlemen to the Commission of the Peace for the County of London. Among the names are those of the following members of the medical profession: Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Dr. W. J. Frankish, Dr. Wheeler-O'Bryen, and Dr. T. Rushbrooke.

THE third tour organized by the Voyage d'Études Médicales will start on August 25th, and will include visits to watering places and climatic stations in the south-west of France, beginning with Arcachon, Dax, and Biarritz, and concluding with Bagnères-de-Luchon on September 6th. Further particulars can be obtained from Dr. Carron de la Carrière, 2, rue Lincoln, Paris.

ON the strength of a recent epidemic of ophthalmia at the Park School, Hanwell, the State Children's Aid Association has addressed to each member of the various boards of guardians concerned a letter urging that this "unnatural gathering" should be broken up. Had these children, it is suggested, been cared for in small groups on the family plan, the primary case or cases would have been more readily detected and much unnecessary suffering avoided.

THE competition in mothercraft, which we announced as in prospect some months ago, is to take place on the afternoon of Saturday, April 12th, at the Infant School in Charing Cross Road. This is the last day of the "health week" which has been organized by the National League for Physical Education and Improvement; the competition has been arranged through the affiliated Associa-

tion of Infant Consultations and Schools for Mothers. The names of a hundred competitors have been entered from sixteen different centres, and the contest between them promises to be keen. Apart from individual prizes to competitors, a challenge shield will be awarded to the centre securing the highest aggregate number of marks. Admission to view the competition will be by ticket, price 1s. Early application should be made to the Secretary of the Association, at 4, Tavistock Square, since only a limited number are available.

A PLAN for the establishment of a sanatorium for tuberculosis in the province of Shantung, one of the most thickly populated parts of Central China, has been approved by the English and American missions which have united for purposes of medical education, and by the council of the Shantung Christian University. As far as is known, there is at present no public institution in China intended solely for the treatment of tuberculosis. The need for such a sanatorium is shown by the fact that 30 per cent. of the patients in some of the mission hospitals suffer from tuberculosis.

AN illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the tours to Norway and the northern capitals arranged for the coming summer by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company can be obtained on application to the company's offices in Moorgate Street. The vessel set apart is the *Arcadian*, one of nearly 9,000 registered tonnage, equipped as a yacht, and supplied with various modern conveniences, such as bedsteads instead of berths, and a swimming bath and gymnasium. The cruises will vary in length from thirteen to twenty days, the rates ranging from £1 a day upwards.

A DEPUTATION from the Eugenic Education Conference recently held in London had an interview with Mr. Trevelyan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, on April 2nd, asking that an inquiry should be held as to the advisability of encouraging the presentation of the idea of racial responsibility to students in training and children at school. The deputation, which was headed by Major L. Darwin, President of the Eugenics Education Society, and including the Head Master of Eton, Mr. Nicholls (ex-President of the National Union of Teachers), the Dean of St. Paul's, and Miss Tuke (Principal of Bedford College), stated that it was not desired that eugenics should be an extra subject in the curriculum, or that it should be required to be taught by unwilling teachers, but it urged that the training college curriculum should be adapted to include the biological and physiological knowledge on which a eugenic ideal could be based, and that the subject should be approached from the evolutionary standpoint. Mr. Trevelyan said that the board, while unable to make sex hygiene or eugenics a compulsory subject of instruction in elementary schools or training colleges, recognized the importance of the matter, and had no wish to discourage experiments in teaching on those lines.

LORD LONSDALE, in an appeal on behalf of Charing Cross Hospital, makes reference to the strenuous efforts of the managing body during the last eight years to place the institution on a sound financial basis. It is greatly to their credit that within that short space of time they have reduced the debt by £35,000; but—unhappily there is always a big But in such appeals—there remains a balance of £62,000 still to be paid. In addition to that sum money is required for further improvements, amongst which are the opening of a free children's ward, and the reopening of five closed wards as pay wards. At present young children have for lack of room to be placed in the adult wards, much to the discomfort of the other inmates, and also of the sufferers themselves. The pay wards are intended for persons who are unwilling to accept charity and yet unable to afford surgeons' fees and the expense of a nursing home. The charge is to be two guineas a week, payment which will cover whatever operative measures may be necessary. The privilege of admission to these wards will, it is stated, be strictly limited to persons of moderate incomes. To pay off the outstanding balance and to defray the cost of these contemplated improvements a total sum of £70,000 is required. Lord Lonsdale's appeal is addressed particularly to the theatrical and sporting community. Owing to its situation the hospital receives a large number of patients connected with theatres, and all patrons of the drama may therefore be expected to take a keen interest in the institution. The Charing Cross Hospital has behind it a fine record of excellent work for the benefit of the sick poor and for the advancement of medical science, and it is to be hoped in the interest of suffering humanity that the development of its field of usefulness will not be hampered by lack of means.