

When admitted she was pale and had an anxious expression. The pregnant uterus reached midway between the ensiform cartilage and the umbilicus. The abdomen was tender all over and was moderately rigid. My diagnosis was perforated gastric ulcer.

#### Operation.

At 4 p.m. on November 24th, twenty-four hours after the onset, the abdomen was opened by a long right paramedian incision. The pregnant uterus presented, and to its right side was a mass in the angle between the ascending and transverse colon, consisting of matted coils of ileum of a dark mulberry colour, beginning to lose their gloss and with a faecal smell. The mass was brought out, and it was found that there was a twist from right to left through 360 degrees, situated exactly at the ileocaecal valve, where the gut was anaemic. The proximal small intestine was moderately distended. A healthy portion was found; a clamp was applied there and also at the junction with the caecum; the ends were closed by a double basting suture over Parker-Kerr clamps. A lateral anastomosis was effected between the proximal intestine and the ascending colon, iso-peristaltic, by an inner Connell and outer Cushing suture. The mesenteric vessels were ligatured and the gap in the mesentery closed. The small intestine removed measured  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and about 5 feet of this was gangrenous. The abdominal wound was closed without drainage; it opened a week later at the lower end and discharged pus freely for a time.

On November 26th she miscarried and was delivered of an anencephalic foetus. She then improved rapidly, the bowels being opened on November 27th; very persistent diarrhoea set in, which was difficult to control for several weeks, but at last ceased. She was discharged to a convalescent home early in January.

Kinking and twisting of isolated loops of small gut is not very uncommon as a cause of intestinal obstruction following the adhesions of peritonitis, whether due to appendicitis or other causes. Two cases are cited by Perrin and Lindsay, in the *British Journal of Surgery*, in their series of 400 cases of intussusception at the London Hospital, one being volvulus of the ileum, the other of ileum and caecum, following reduction; but such an extensive volvulus as this is, I think, unusual.

A lateral anastomosis, rather than an end-in-side, although taking longer to carry out, was thought to be the safer, as much less likely to leak; and the result appears to have justified this, as, in spite of infection of the abdominal wound from the gangrenous gut and the occurrence of very intractable diarrhoea, the patient made an uninterrupted recovery.

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### MULTIPLE POLYPOSIS OF THE COLON.

At a meeting of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, reported in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of January 3rd (p. 21), a paper was read by Sir W. de Courcy Wheeler on the condition known as polyposis of the colon, and interesting remarks were made as to its etiology and pathology. It was suggested that the polypi were the result of a chronic ulcerative colitis. The following cases in my experience throw an interesting light upon the etiology and show that in certain of these rare cases the cause is a congenital one.

When I was acting as house-surgeon in a London hospital a man was admitted, aged 30, who had for some years complained of the passage of bloody stools, and had lately been suffering from increasing constipation and rapid wasting. He was found to have a large fixed mass in the descending colon. It was decided to carry out complete removal, but he died on the second day after the operation. Upon opening the colon, the mucous surface was found thickly covered with small pedunculated polypi, and the malignant growth had evidently commenced in one of these.

About six months after I admitted his brother, aged about 32 years, with a similar history, and found a similar malignant growth in his left iliac fossa. In this case it was decided to perform colostomy; on opening the colon he was found to have a large number of pedunculated polypi of the same character as those found in the colon of his brother.

A third brother, aged 27, came to visit him while in hospital, and informed me that he frequently passed blood with his stools, but I had no opportunity of discovering whether the condition of his bowel resembled that of his brothers. He also told me that his mother died of cancer at an early age, and that his sister had died of carcinoma of the uterus at the age of 24.

Is it not probable that in these cases there was a family tendency to the formation of polypi upon the mucous surfaces and the malignant changes which are so usual in this condition of polyposis had taken place?

Saundersfoot.

D. H. PENNANT.

## British Medical Association.

### CLINICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROCEEDINGS.

#### OXFORD DIVISION.

THE first meeting of the year of the Oxford Division was held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on January 28th, when Dr. NEILL presided over a gathering of about fifty members.

Miss BIGGAR, matron of the Radcliffe Infirmary, read a paper on the various diets used in the hospital, with special reference to that employed in the treatment of diabetes. The items were carefully considered from the point of view of the expense to the patient, and it was shown that the diet of a patient on an average amount of insulin cost rather less than that of a patient treated without insulin. Various forms of enemata and their uses were described and details given of the method of colon irrigation for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

Mr. HAYWARD PINCH gave a lecture on radium therapy, illustrated with lantern slides. The remarkable results of a single application of radium in conditions like rodent ulcer were well seen in the photographs. Other conditions treated with success included psoriasis, lupus, keloid, and naevi, and relief of symptoms and prolongation of life might be expected in epitheliomata, inoperable cases of lymphosarcomata, and Paget's disease of the nipple. In the time at his disposal Mr. Hayward Pinch was only able to deal with more or less superficial lesions.

Mr. GIRDLESTONE asked for a diagnosis in the case of a woman of middle age who came to the orthopaedic department with a patient and who was noticed to have altered nutrition of the finger-nails and wasting of some of the smaller muscles of the hands, and who complained of sensory changes in the fingers. Acroparaesthesia and syringomyelia were suggested.

Dr. STOBIE showed a child, aged 19 months, who had been operated on twelve months previously by Mr. John Fraser of Edinburgh for hydrocephalus. At birth, which was uncomplicated, the child's head was of normal size, but when the baby was 4 months old the mother noticed that the eyes were peculiar and that the head was swelling. The latter increased rapidly in size until about six weeks before the child's admission to hospital, when it seemed to become fairly stationary. At that time the child was aged 9 months and looked well and bright. The head was uniformly enlarged, the sclera of both eyes showed prominently above the iris, the anterior fontanelle was bulging, and the pressure of the cerebro-spinal fluid was increased. The measurements of the head were: circumference 21 inches, vertical  $13\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The result of investigations made in hospital showed the hydrocephalus to be extraventricular in type, due to pre-natal adhesions between the edge of the tentorium and the peduncles of the brain. The common carotid arteries were ligatured at an interval of two weeks, and the baby was discharged with the fontanelle pressure greatly reduced. The present state of the child was eminently satisfactory. The fontanelle remained depressed, the head could be held up well, attempts to walk with assistance were being made, and intelligence and talking appeared normal.

Dr. SUMMERHAYES asked for opinions as to diagnosis and treatment in the case of a woman, aged 50, with a swelling in the left popliteal space of fourteen days' duration, associated with pain. The diagnosis suggested by the surgeons present was an affection of the "semimembranosus bursa," and the treatment non-operative.

Mr. H. WHITELOCKE showed two cases: (1) A woman, aged 44, with a soft pedunculated tumour over the right eyebrow (noticed for the past thirty years) and a large mass of soft, non-adherent glands in the right preauricular and upper cervical region (present for eight years). It was agreed that a diagnosis could not be made until the tumour had been excised and examined microscopically. (2) A man, aged 59, epileptic, with recurrent dislocation of the right shoulder, to show the result of Clairmont's operation.

Dr. GIBSON showed a case of recurrence of symptoms of encephalitis lethargica of the Parkinsonian type in a boy of 15. The facies, attitude, and gait were typical; rigidity

also renowned for his work on gastrostomy; he published also monographs on diphtheria and tracheotomy. The Trendelenburg position for operations on the bladder and other pelvic organs may be said to have put surgery of the pelvis on to a systematic basis. He was also responsible for some definite improvements in the treatment of varicose veins, and operations on the nose and face.

Dr. ARTHUR ERNEST HAYWARD of Truro died from pneumonia following influenza on January 27th, aged 62. He was the son of the Rev. G. A. Hayward of Colchester, was a student at St. George's Hospital Medical School, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1884. After a short period of work at Teignmouth and Brixham he went to Australia and practised at Southport near Brisbane, Queensland, and later at Hobart Town, Tasmania. He was honorary secretary and treasurer of the Tasmanian Branch of the British Medical Association in 1916-17, and on the offices being divided he served as treasurer of the Branch for 1918-21. On returning to England three or four years ago he settled at Truro, taking the practice of the late Dr. Aitken. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Professor ROBERT GERSUNG, a well known surgeon of Vienna, and one of Billroth's most distinguished pupils, has died at the age of 80.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

At a congregation held on February 14th the following medical degrees were conferred:

D.M.—W. R. Brain, G. J. D. Hindley.  
B.M.—J. L. Cox, T. H. Cathrall.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on February 7th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—E. A. B. Pritchard, B. Broadbent, R. Whillis, W. I. Daggett.  
B.CHIR.—E. G. Morris.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following have been recognized as teachers of the University in the subjects mentioned and at the institutions indicated:

*St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.*—Dr. P. H. Mitchiner (anatomy)  
Mr. W. Legge Symes (physiology).  
*Middlesex Hospital Medical School.*—Dr. D. McAlpine (neurology).  
*London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.*—Dr. Evelyn E. Hewer (histology).  
*University College Hospital Medical School.*—Dr. Francis M. R. Walshe (neurology).  
*Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.*—Dr. R. Robison (biochemistry).

The Royal Dental Hospital and London School of Dental Surgery is continued as a school of the University in the Faculty of Medicine (in dentistry only) for a period of one year from January 1st, 1925.

The date for the commencement of the M.B., B.S. examination has been changed from the fourth Monday in October to the second Monday in November.

The Ph.D. degree in science has been conferred upon Isaac Cohen and Dr. Edward C. Dodds, both of Middlesex Hospital.

Professor F. R. Fraser has been appointed External Examiner in Medicine for the year 1925.

The ceremony of Presentation Day will be held in the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, May 13th, at 3 p.m. A graduation dinner will be held at 8 o'clock on the same day in the Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

A course of lectures on mental deficiency for medical officers of local authorities and institutions and medical men engaged in work for defectives will be given at the central buildings of the University from May 18th to 23rd; the lectures will be supplemented by a course of clinical instruction.

A Carpenter Medal, together with a money prize, of the value of £20 in all, will be awarded in 1925 for a thesis of exceptional distinction in statistical, genetic, comparative, or experimental psychology, including the functions of the central nervous system and special senses, for which a doctor's degree (other than the Ph.D. degree) has been awarded during the three years ending May 31st, 1925. Applications to be sent in by June 10th to the Academic Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Applications for grants from the Dixon Fund for assisting scientific investigations must be sent in by May 15th to the Academic Registrar.

Applications for grants from the Thomas Smythe Hughes Medical Research Fund for assisting original medical research must be sent in not earlier than May 1st and not later than June 15th, 1925. Particulars can be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar.

A University Studentship in Physiology, of the value of £50 for one year, and tenable in a physiological laboratory of the University or of a school thereof, will be awarded to a student qualified to undertake research in physiology. Applications must be received by the Principal Officer by June 1st, 1925.

### NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE *Calendar* for 1924 of the National University of Ireland contains an account of the establishment and constitution of the University, its regulations, constituent colleges, and various examinations. The names of the successful candidates in the examinations held in 1923 are published, and a list is supplied of the professors, lecturers, graduates, and diplomates of the University.

## MECHANICAL RESTRAINT OF LUNATICS.

A REGULATION, dated January 7th, 1925, has been made by the Board of Control under Section 40 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. This section deals with mechanical means of bodily restraint, and declares that this shall not be applied to any lunatic unless the restraint is necessary for medical and surgical treatment, or to prevent the lunatic from injuring himself or others. By the new regulation the Board determines that "mechanical means of bodily restraint" shall include all instruments and appliances whereby the free movements of the body or of any of the limbs of a lunatic are restrained or impeded, but that the following instruments and appliances only shall be used for such purposes:

I. A jacket or dress, made of strong linen or some other strong material (a) laced or buttoned down the back, having long outside sleeves fastened to the dress only at the shoulders, with closed ends to which tapes may be attached for tying behind the back when the arms have been folded across the chest; or (b) of some other pattern approved under the seal of the Board, a sample bearing the seal of the Board being in this case kept at the institution or workhouse for inspection.

II. Gloves without fingers, so fastened at the wrists that they cannot be removed by the wearer, and made of linen, leather (chamois or other), or some strong material, padded or otherwise.

III. Sheets or towels, when tied or fastened to the sides or ends of a bed or to other objects.

IV. If, in the opinion of the medical officer or medical practitioner who gives the certificate required by the section, some other mechanical means of bodily restraint is necessary in a particular case where the circumstances are exceptional, such means may be used with the previous sanction of the Board for such period as they may authorize.

During the use of any of these forms of restraint, except No. II, the patient must be visited frequently by a medical officer and be kept under continuous special supervision by an attendant. The following are not to be regarded as mechanical means of bodily restraint within the section, but are to be used only under medical order, and their use must be entered on the clinical records:

(a) The continuous bath. A cover shall not be used unless the aperture therein for the patient's head is large enough for his body to pass through.

(b) The dry and wet pack. No straps or ligatures of any kind shall be used, and the patient shall be released for necessary purposes at intervals not exceeding two hours.

(c) Splints, bandages, and other like appliances when used in accordance with recognized surgical practice for operations or the treatment of fractures or other local injuries, and not so as to interfere with the free movement of the body or limbs more than is necessarily incident to their use for such purpose.

(d) Gloves, if so fastened as to be removable by the wearer.

(e) Sheets or towels used only for the purpose of artificial feeding, and merely held, not tied or fastened.

(f) Trays or rails fastened to the front of chairs used by idiot children, cripples, or aged infirm adults to prevent their falling out and thereby injuring themselves, provided in the case of adults that it is within the patient's power to undo the fastening.

In framing this regulation, which defines the mechanical means which may alone be used, the Board has merely discharged the duty cast upon it by Subsection 6 of Section 40. It desires to guard itself most strictly against the supposition that it has thereby given any greater countenance to the employment of this form of treatment than it has hitherto shown. While recognizing the possible occurrence of cases in which its employment may be necessary and consistent with humanity, it remains of opinion that the application of mechanical restraint should always be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, that it should not be long continued without intermission, and that it should be dispensed with immediately it has effected the purpose for which it was employed. The regulation will come into operation on April 1st, 1925.

## Medical News.

A TELEGRAM from New York was published in the newspapers last week announcing that "a chemical compound which kills all germs in the kidneys and urinary tract" was being used with success at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. It was said to have been discovered by Dr. Veader Leonard, working in co-operation with Professor Treat B. Johnson of Yale. The compound is stated to be hexylresorcinol. Mr. Frank Kidd has pointed out to us that Leonard published a full account of his researches in the *Journal of Urology*, December, 1924, and was careful to state that the drug seemed to act powerfully against Gram-positive cocci but to have an incomplete effect in the human being against the colon bacillus, except in very mild infections. Mr. Kidd adds that he has found that less than 10 per cent. of kidney infections are due to the coccal group of bacteria, the majority being due to the colon bacillus.

IN connexion with the arrangements recently entered into by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine with the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the development of research work in that country, the London School has appointed for a term of three years G. R. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Ph.D., to be Rhodesian Research Fellow. Dr. Ross is at present lecturer in bacteriology in Leeds University. He will go to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, early in March, and will first study the etiology and pathology of blackwater fever. The laboratory at Salisbury has been placed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia at his disposal, and later on, if it is considered desirable, he will carry out other investigations on lines from time to time to be agreed by Dr. Andrew Balfour, the Director of the School, in consultation with Dr. Andrew Fleming, the Medical Director, Southern Rhodesia.

THE Home Secretary issued on February 16th new regulations for workers exposed to the danger of silicosis. They will come into force on May 1st and apply to industries dealing with materials containing over 80 per cent. total silica. The Home Secretary is to appoint a medical board, and a company will be formed to collect funds from employers and distribute them to workers who have been awarded compensation by the board. Medical examinations of the workers are to be made at prescribed intervals, with a view to suspending from employment any found to be suffering from silicosis or tuberculosis. Workmen will also be examined when beginning such employment for the first time, in order that any with cardiac or pulmonary impairment may be excluded.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that Professor H. Maclean will lecture at the Royal Society of Medicine on March 2nd, at 5.30 p.m., on renal disease, its diagnosis and treatment. On March 2nd also a three weeks' course in medicine, surgery, and gynaecology will commence at the Royal Waterloo Hospital, and, beginning on March 9th, the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital has arranged a four weeks' afternoon course. The Chelsea Hospital for Women and the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (Brompton) have each arranged a two weeks' course to begin on March 16th. The last fortnight of March will be devoted to an intensive course arranged by the Royal Northern Hospital with the Royal Chest Hospital. The second week of the intensive course at the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, begins on February 23rd. An informal discussion on post-graduate study, open to all members of the medical profession in London as well as members of the Fellowship of Medicine from the provinces and overseas, will be held on March 18th, at 6 p.m., at the Royal Society of Medicine. Copies of the syllabus of each course may be obtained from the Secretary to the Fellowship at No. 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

A COURSE of three lectures, on the history of influenza, diphtheria, and typhoid fever respectively, will be delivered by Dr. Charles Singer at University College Hospital Medical School on March 5th, 12th, and 19th. The lectures, which will be given at 4.15 p.m. on each day, are open to medical students of the University of London.

A MEETING of the Federation of Children's Rescue Committees will be held at the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C., on Friday, March 6th, at 5.15 p.m., when the Duchess of Atholl, D.B.E., M.P., will take the chair. The speakers include the Bishop of Kingston, Dr. A. H. Norris (Chief Inspector, Children's Branch, Home Office), and Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser.

THE next meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held on Friday, February 27th, at 5.30 p.m., at 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. Mr. Somerville Hastings, F.R.C.S., will give a lecture, with lantern illustrations, on "Measures to prevent aural defects."

At the meeting of the Industrial Applications Section of the Royal Microscopical Society on Wednesday next, at 20, Hanover Square, Dr. James A. Murray will at 7.30 p.m. begin the first of a series of three lecture demonstrations on the making of microscopical preparations. The first lecture will deal with wet preparations.

THE jubilee of the Metropolitan (Queen's) Nursing Association for Nursing the Poor in their own Homes will be celebrated by a service in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields at 2.15 p.m. on March 18th.

THE trustees of the Ella Sachs Plotz Foundation for the Advancement of Scientific Investigation announce that applications for grants to be held during 1925-26 should be in the hands of the executive committee before May 15th. If all the funds are not assigned in the spring, further consideration will be given to applications received before September 15th. Such applications should be sent to the secretary of the executive committee, Dr. F. W. Peabody, Boston City Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., from whom further information may be obtained. Researches will be favoured that are directed towards the solution of problems in medicine and surgery, or in branches of science bearing on medicine and surgery. Grants may be used for the purchase of apparatus and supplies needed for special investigations. Thirty-two applications were received during last year, and grants were made in eight instances—six in the United States, one in France, and one in Switzerland.

THE metropolitan borough council of Bermondsey has adopted a scheme of health propaganda. The programme covers a wide range, including questions of preventable and other diseases, housing, personal hygiene, food, and industrial diseases, and the propaganda is to be undertaken by leaflets, advertisements, electric signs, town-hall lectures, open-air demonstrations, and the establishment of a central office of information. There are indications that the enterprise of Bermondsey may stimulate other bodies, including the London County Council, to similar efforts.

THE King has granted permission to Dr. A. J. Orenstein to wear the Cross of Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne conferred upon him by the King of the Belgians in recognition of valuable services rendered in combating malaria in the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo.

THE half-yearly election for the admission of fatherless children to the Royal Infant Orphanage, Wanstead, E.11, will be held in May next. Children are received from birth up to 7 years of age and maintained and educated until 16. Application should be made as early as possible to the secretary at the orphanage.

THE University of Bari, in Southern Apulia, which was inaugurated on January 15th, possesses a medical faculty with chairs in clinical medicine, clinical surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics, ophthalmology, hygiene, medical anatomy, and pharmacology and therapeutics.

THE late Dr. Herbert Williamson, physician accoucheur to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who left estate of the gross value of £62,932, with net personalty £61,336, bequeathed £1,000 to the endowment fund of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College.

THE issue of the *Paris Médical* for February 7th is devoted to physiotherapy. Professor Regaud contributes an account of the physiological basis of radiotherapy of malignant growths, and A. Lacassagne reviews the present position of radio-active substances in internal medicine. J. Lavedan discusses the cardio-vascular reactions due to x rays, and R. Proust and R. Coliez consider the possibility of improving the penetration of x rays and radium emanations.

THE widow of the late Dr. Paul Delbet, whose death was announced in our issue of January 31st (p. 246), has offered an annual prize of 1,000 francs to be awarded by the Société de Chirurgie for the best work on a gynaecological subject. The typescript should be sent to the general secretary, M. Barbarin, Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris, before March 1st.

AN Italian league against sexual dangers has recently been formed under the presidency of Professor Ettore Levi.

Two courses in tropical medicine and medical parasitology will be held during the year at the Hamburg Institute for Marine and Tropical Hygiene. The first will take place from March 9th to May 16th, and the second from October 2nd to December 12th. Further information can be obtained from the Institut für Schiffs- und Tropen-Hygiene, Bernhardstrasse 74, Hamburg 4.

AN institute for the study of occupational diseases has been founded at Leningrad under Government auspices.

THE new institute for the study of criminal psychology in Paris is to be named after Lombroso.

THE Minister of Health has appointed Mr. Howell E. James to be secretary of the Welsh Board of Health.