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 causâ*) 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. Merrall, 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. Loughridge, H. H. M'Clelland, J. M'Cormack, A. M'D. M'Mullan, 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. Loughridge, Olga R. I. Love, J. M'Cormack, A. M'D. M'Mullan, 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. Letts, 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 Joncquières, 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 princedom had been at Orange near Jean's birthplace. One of his descendants was bridgemaster 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.

He had no period of tedious waiting such as has often fallen to the lot of consultants; as soon as he had finished his resident appointments he was placed on the staff of this big London hospital, and was fully embarked on the career of a gynaecological specialist.

He was convinced that a gynaecologist should be trained as a surgeon and not as a physician, and lived to see his speciality removed from the domain of medicine into that of surgery.

In 1874 he married Harriett Mignon, daughter of the Rev. H. G. Baily, incumbent of Swindon from 1847 to 1900, who was descended from a Huguenot refugee settled at Plymouth in 1700. Thus both husband and wife were of Huguenot ancestry. They took up their residence at 14, St. Thomas's Street, which house they shared with Dr. le Gros Clark, one of the surgeons to St. Thomas's Hospital. In the same year Dr. Galabin became M.R.C.P.Lond. He continued publishing papers on his pulse tracings, but soon began to secure an extensive gynaecological practice, and his writings subsequently followed his speciality. In 1876 he published in the *Guy's Hospital Reports* his first report of the Guy's Hospital Lying-in Charity, in which he analysed with consummate skill a series of 23,591 consecutive cases of labour, a series which he so often quoted to such good purpose in his *Manual of Midwifery* written ten years later.

He was now placed on the Council of the Obstetrical Society, and in 1878 was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, as soon as he was eligible for election.

He resigned his assistant physicianship at Great Ormond Street, and in 1882 was appointed full obstetric physician at Guy's on the retirement of Braxton Hicks. In 1884, when practice was increasing, he moved to 49, Wimpole Street, where he lived for twenty-five busy years until his retirement from practice. He held all the offices in the Obstetrical Society—librarian, secretary, treasurer—and was president for 1889–90, a year for which he also held office as president of the Hunterian Society. He now had a very large practice, and became one of the leading English obstetricians. He was examiner in obstetrical medicine at Oxford, in midwifery at London, and in midwifery and diseases of women at Cambridge. He once examined at all three universities in the same year; he also examined at the Conjoint Board and for the University of New Zealand. He edited the *Obstetrical Journal* for some years.

In 1903 he retired from the staff of Guy's under the age limit, and was appointed consulting obstetric physician. He continued to practise until, in 1909, he finally left London and went to live at Tapley, Bishopsteignton, a house with a beautiful garden in South Devon, which he had leased as a week-end residence since 1898. Even here he occasionally saw patients, and was willing to assist in difficult cases at the local hospital.

He was a member of the British Medical Association, and was Vice-President of the Section of Obstetric Medicine of the annual meeting in 1887, when it met in Dublin, and President of the Section in 1892 at Nottingham.

As a consultant Dr. Galabin was very successful; he was most careful and thorough in his examinations, and soon won the confidence of all his patients. He was methodical and kept elaborate case-books. As an operator he was brilliant, and always kept abreast of the times in his technique. When he first began operating antisepsis has just been introduced, and he lived to see it superseded to a great extent by aseptic methods, which he adopted.

But it is by his books that he is known, and it is by his books that his name will be remembered. Galabin's *Midwifery* has been read by a multitude of medical students in England for the last twenty years—the combination of gynaecologist and mathematician enabled him to reduce midwifery almost to the domain of an exact science. His easy style and command of English enabled him to write a very readable book, in which the descriptions of all the various fetal movements during labour are mechanically sound. The book, which he modestly called a *Manual of Midwifery*, was first published in 1886; the seventh edition, in which he was assisted by Dr. George Blacker, was considerably enlarged, and was published under the title of *The Practice of Midwifery* in 1910. This work was widely read abroad, was translated into Italian and Greek (1895), and is still regarded as the standard textbook on the subject. His other most important book was *Diseases of Women*, first published in 1879, of which a sixth edition was issued in 1903. The late Matthews Duncan once said, "Everything Galabin says is worth listening to, everything Galabin writes is worth reading twice."

In manner he was very quiet and reserved, and, though he had read and thought deeply on most subjects, it was difficult to get him to talk thereon or to utter the opinions he had formed. He would often listen to a voluble talker for some time, and then utter a quiet remark—prefaced by a modest "I suppose"—which completely summed up the matter, and often put it in quite a new light. He was a staunch moderate Churchman; in politics he was originally an old-fashioned Liberal, but became a Unionist when that party split up. He never espoused Tariff Reform, and called himself latterly a keen Unionist Free Trader. He was very fond of music but no musician.

His health was never robust even in childhood, and his aunt's diaries still extant contain many entries of the poulticings and nursings of "little Lewis." In 1886 he had his first attack of tachycardia, and was then found to have valvular disease; the attacks were frequently repeated, but he was able to go through two necessary but severe operations, and for the last two years of his life his heart gave him hardly any trouble.

He was a very good chessplayer, and was a member of the Four-handed Chess Club from its foundation in 1885. He was very fond of travel, and went abroad nearly every year, at first with college friends, and later with wife and daughter. He was a devotee of the mountains, but had not the physical strength necessary for mountaineering. He was a good walker, and had walked over all the great Alpine road passes. He was a member of the Hellenic Travellers' Club. A camera and a botanist's vasculum were always carried on his walks, and, in fact, botany was his great hobby. He always loved a garden but never had any opportunity of enjoying one until he went to Tapley in 1893, and then his happiest days were spent in his garden planning new beds and restocking old ones. Fresh supplies were always brought back from his Continental tours, so that he had in profusion cyclamens from Monte Generoso, shrubs from the Dauphinée, and ranunculi from Cannes. As a neighbour (an old Guy's man) said: "If I show Galabin anything new in my garden, he scribbles it on his shirt cuff and the plant is soon flowering in his garden." He loved flowers, and this month, when he heard in Sicily that the flowers in England were much earlier than usual, he turned homewards sooner than he had intended, and hurried across Europe to see his daffodils at Tapley before they were over. He only went once round his garden; pneumonia set in, and he died after five days' illness, under the shadow of a spreading cedar that his grandfather had planted. He was buried at Bishopsteignton on March 29th in a grave lined with his own daffodils, and the service was read in the church in which his mother and father had been married. He was a man of noble simplicity and most straightforward character, but one of those quiet thinking men whose powers are perhaps never fully revealed to their associates, and of whom, therefore, no adequate appreciation can ever be recorded; but in this instance the power of the man can perhaps hardly be more forcibly shown than by saying that, while his bent seemed to be all in the direction of original physiological investigation of the diseases of the circulation, finding his way in medicine barred for the time, he accepted the opportunity offered to him of an obstetric appointment, and thenceforth devoted himself entirely to the special and very alien branch of work.

Few could have been bold enough at his outset to suppose that under his somewhat slender and delicate-looking frame there existed the nerve and determination sufficient for a successful surgical career. Yet it was so; and Galabin had the reputation of being a bold, a careful, and a very successful operator in all the major operations of obstetric surgery, while his kindly and gentle manner inspired confidence in his patients, and was greatly appreciated in a sick room.

Of his home life one need only say he was fond of

home, fond of seeing his friends, who soon found out that, although at first he might seem somewhat impenetrable, he was generally ready to say something worth listening to on most subjects that came up for discussion by the way. And by those who knew him well he will be remembered and regretted.

He leaves a widow and one daughter, who is married to Mr. Harold Michelmore, the well-known West Country tennis player.

ROBERT HUNT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, BLACKBURN AND EAST LANCASHIRE INFIRMARY.

DR. ROBERT HUNT, one of the best known and most highly esteemed practitioners in Lancashire, died at his residence at Blackburn on Wednesday, March 19th. He had been in perfect health and was playing golf on the previous Saturday; next day pneumonia commenced and threatened from the very beginning to prove fatal. This fact was only known by those in immediate touch with him, so that his death was a shock as well as a cause of the deepest regret to the community.

Robert Hunt, a member of a well-known Lancashire family, was born at Preston in 1856, and after completing his general education at the Grammar School in the same town became a student at Owens College, Manchester. Subsequently he spent a year or two in London, and became M.R.C.S. in 1877, and L.R.C.P. in 1882. He held various resident appointments at the Manchester Royal Infirmary and the Monsall Fever Hospital, and finally settled down to practice in Blackburn. He was appointed to the honorary staff of the Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary, and remained an active worker on the surgical side until some three years ago, when he was appointed honorary consulting surgeon. He was also medical referee to the county court, a certifying surgeon under the Factories Act, and a public vaccinator. A man of exceptionally fine physique, Dr. Hunt was an all-round sportsman in the very best sense of the term. As a young man he was a renowned exponent of Rugby football. For several years in succession he was an International player; indeed, he and two of his brothers created a record in this connexion, for they were all three International players in the same year, Dr. Hunt being English three-quarters back and his brothers playing in the same team as forwards. In his later years he was an active member, and for a long time captain, of the Pleasington Golf Club, and up to a comparatively recent period had been a good shot. His other characteristics are well described in the following note from one of his colleagues:

"Bob," as he was affectionately spoken of by his friends, had one outstanding characteristic. This was a diffidence about his achievements as an athlete or as a surgeon. No one ever heard him speak of his days as a Rugby International, or of his prowess on the golf links and with the gun. As a surgeon he possessed in a marked degree good judgement, and his manipulative dexterity was the envy of his colleagues. He was specially good at plastic work, and took great pleasure in operating for harelip and ruptured perineum. As a golfer he was the most difficult man in the club to beat, as he never gave in while the faintest possibility of winning remained.

In ambulance work Dr. Hunt also took much interest; indeed, the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Association practically owed its origin many years ago to his energies. The parent body, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, made acknowledgement of this by appointing him an honorary associate, and the post of examiner was one of those that he held at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Preston and Blackburn Division of the British Medical Association. His death leaves a blank both in the professional and social life of Blackburn which will prove difficult to fill. He was married, and is survived by his wife and by two sons.

WE have to record the death, on March 30th, at the age of 58, of Mr. ALFRED CHUNE FLETCHER, of the Charterhouse, where he was resident medical officer to Sutton's Hospital. He was the son of a journalist in Hereford, and received his early education at the Grammar School in that city. He became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1877, obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1881, and was house-surgeon to the hospital. In addition to the appointment by which he was best known he was medical officer of the Merchant Taylors' School, and had earned the confidence and esteem of many patients and friends in all parts of the country. We have received from a lay correspondent a tribute to his memory, in which, after deprecating any desire to estimate his attainments as a medical practitioner, he writes: "Perhaps you will allow me to refer to what in my opinion constituted a greater merit than any professional skill, and that is the great hold which as a man and as a superior he had, by his gentleness, consideration, and scrupulous regard for the self-respect of others, managed to acquire upon the affections and regard of those subjected to his authority while resident medical officer at the Charterhouse. Remarkably kind as he was to the fairly considerable staff of attendants and nurses that worked under him, helping them with many a kind action, his merit showed forth most conspicuously in his conduct towards the pensioners, not a few of whom had previously lived in good positions. Not every one in authority would have been equally careful to avoid wounding their self-respect by harsh or haughty conduct. Dr. Fletcher never did so, and the result is, I find, a genuine, grateful regard retained for his memory, such as would have gratified him could he be made aware of it, and such as shows that kindness and consideration under circumstances such as his are not thrown away." A member of the profession who signs himself "A. E. P." adds that he had known Mr. Chune Fletcher for over twenty years, and could truthfully say, "We shall not see his like again."

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. MICHAEL AHERN, of Brosna, co Kerry, after an illness of some weeks. He had been in charge of the Brosna and Knocknagashel Dispensary Districts for more than a quarter of a century, and was one of the most popular medical men in Kerry.

SURGEON-GENERAL T. J. MURPHY, late A.M.D., who died on March 10th, aged 82, obtained the diploma of L.R.C.S.I. in 1852, entered the service in April, 1854, was promoted Surgeon in 1865, Surgeon-Major in March, 1873, Brigade Surgeon in November, 1879, and Deputy Surgeon-General in May, 1882. He retired with the honorary rank of Surgeon-General in September, 1884.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL G. SAUNDERS, C.B., died on March 6th at Tunbridge Wells, aged 89. He took the diploma of M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1845 and became M.D.Aberd. and M.R.C.P.Edin. in 1872. He joined the service in December, 1845, becoming Surgeon in 1854, Surgeon-Major in 1865, and retired in February, 1871, with the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General. He served in the Crimea, was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the capture of Balaclava, and the siege of Sebastopol. He was mentioned in dispatches and was awarded the medal with three clasps and the Turkish medal. He was senior medical officer at Hong Kong during the fever epidemic in 1865 and was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the C.B.

Public Health.

POOR LAW MEDICAL RELIEF AT BURNLEY.

THE Burnley *Express* has published a report of a recent meeting of the Burnley guardians, when letters were read from the Burnley Division of the British Medical Association and the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association of England and Wales protesting to the Local Government Board against the proposed scheme for furnishing medical relief in the area of the union. The Local Government Board asked for the comments of the guardians. The letter from the Burnley Division was as follows:

> I am instructed by the Committee of the Burnley Division of the British Medical Association to request the consideration of your honourable Board to the dispute of the district medical officers of the Burnley Union—a matter which was brought to your notice by a letter from me dated December 9th, 1912.
>
> It will be within your knowledge that the whole of the nine district medical officers of the union resigned their positions, having failed to obtain what was considered by them and by the medical men in the district adequate remuneration, or remuneration which was equal to that paid in similar surrounding unions. An increase of stipend was offered to some of the district medical officers in June last, but even with this increase the amount was still inadequate. As a counter move the guardians have decided