



Hearty congratulations to Mr. Souttar on his appointment as Assistant Surgeon. There was a big field. We wish him every success. His book on his Belgian experiences is now out: when we have 8s. 6d. to spend we will have great pleasure in reading it.

**

So far the appalling difficulty in filling junior appointments in hospitals has not yet touched the "London." Every man who can do a house appointment should do so, as the prospects of coming back and re-starting after the war are so problematical, and his usefulness to his country is trebled by holding any resident post.

**

Should the future cause anxiety as to the supply of doctors, it is darkly rumoured that the chiefs may do their own work.

**

Dr. Turnbull has been away ill with a septic finger, and, as several of his laboratory men are away fighting, Dr. W. W. Woods has been doing the work of many men, and carrying on his classes in addition.

**

The more successful members of the Staff are able to compensate for loss of their night's rest. Naps on the way to the Hospital from the West End are sometimes prolonged, in the more luxuriant cars, to the surprise of the expectant officials at the front door.

**

We all drew a breath of relief when the body of poor Oliver was recovered. So much publicity has been given to the disappearance that we all here felt rather uncomfortable.

British-made salicylates are now in use in the wards with no ill effects. Rheumatic pyrexias come down as well with English drugs as with those of German manufacture.

**

Owing to the uncertainty of the supply of neo-salvarsan, once more is the ung. hydrarg. printed in blue over the boards. For neurasthenics, bromides have gone right out, and infusion of calumba or mist. rubra hold the therapeutic field in Out-Patients.

**

It is strange that none of the aliens in our midst admit now a German birthplace. The Russian colony has apparently trebled its population, and patients even deny that they last attended the German Hospital.

**

Dr. W. J. O'Donovan has just been awarded the Eliza Ann Alston Research Scholarship by the College Board.

**

Underneath O.P.'s at present is a large store of bedsteads to cope with any emergency, but of more interest is the shooting range at which practice goes on among the elect.

**

Mr. Langton, Secretary "tertius," is in the sick room overcoming the streptococci. He has recently taken the Forget-Me-Not Bond under his wing. Meanwhile Mr. Goetz, of the House-Committee, is lending a very useful hand in the Secretary's Office.

**

We congratulate Dr. Mehta on his recent M.D. and M.R.C.P., twins of which any parent might be justly proud. At present he is working with Dr. Pantou.

**

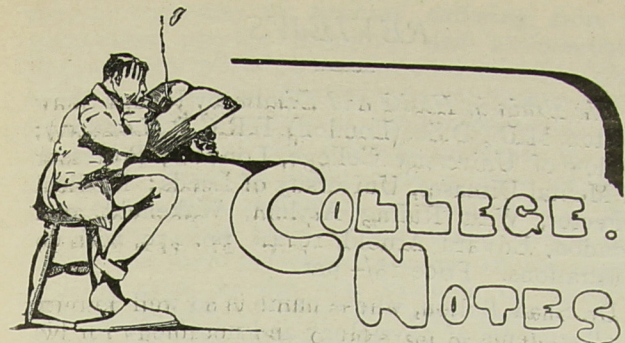
Mr. Lett has come back, and Mr. A. J. Walton is our latest departure. He has gone to the front for a month with the Belgian Hospital, where Mr. Perrin is the Commandant.

**

Undeterred by his recent incarceration as a prisoner in Germany. Mr. Austin has just set off to Rouen, with Mr. R. Milne. Mr. Austin's book on his experiences as a prisoner of War will soon be out; his lecture in the Library to a big audience of students and sisters was most vivid and interesting.

**

The whole hospital is with us in congratulating Mr. R. Milne on his engagement to Miss May Brown, late "Sister Operation." It is said that recently he is often lost in Maple's, and that instrument catalogues are not his only study.



The College is a very busy place nowadays. Both the London University and the Conjoint Board examinations are due in three weeks' time from the date of writing, and everyone, without exception, who is anywhere near completing the amount of scheduled work is doing his level best to go up and get through. And, readers, mark you, the services of these men in the Hospital are badly needed. Imagine a dresser-boy's feelings when he arrives at the Hospital at 9.30—which, by the way, is the earliest time at which one is allowed to make an appearance in the wards—and finds that by 12 o'clock he is compelled somehow or other to do five dressings, two bladder washes, four histories, a like number of tests and one plaster. This perhaps will give you an idea of the need the Hospital has for you and the work you can do there.

**

The entry of students in the College seems to be kept up well, and this is a very fortunate thing for us all, because a great many have gone away. Those men who were not in the Territorial Army at the outbreak of war, and who also were far removed from entering for the second examination, joined (and rightly too) Kitchener's Army. Their places will have to be filled later, on though, and we look to the new men to step into the breach.

There were great things happening in the College the other evening. Mr. Austin—still the glorious "Balloon" as of old—gave us a lecture on his and Mr. Elliott's experiences during their captivity in Germany. A more interesting, amusing and witty oration one would have to travel a long way to find, and we take the opportunity here of thanking Mr. Austin publicly for the entertainment with which he provided us. We learn that he is producing a book shortly which provides a full account of his adventures. If the book should prove to be as absorbing as the lecture—and without doubt it will be so—then we may look forward to some more hours of recreation with Mr. Austin.

**

Everyone knows that Dr. Hill and Dr. Flack are leaving us for good at the end of this term, and

that a new Professor of Physiology is coming into our midst. Few, however, know the identity of the newcomer. It is Dr. Cathcart, a very eminent man in the Scottish world of Physiology, and one admirably suited for such an important post as this one here in the College. We offer Dr. Cathcart a hearty welcome into our midst.

**

As we go to press we learn of the appointment of Mr. H. S. Souttar as Assistant Surgeon to the London Hospital. Our heartiest congratulations, and we don't care if we are poaching on the domain of the Hospital Notes. We have all attended Mr. Souttar's classes and demonstrations in anatomy, and obtained much benefit from them. Next to his surgery and anatomy, however, we admire Mr. Souttar's ingenuity for devices mechanical. His name is perpetuated in the dissecting room by a model of a knee joint, which is constructed only from pieces of wood and string, and yet which shows the position of this joint during flexion and extension perfectly.

We learn, by the way, that Mr. Souttar is also producing a book which deals with his adventures in Belgium, which were of a somewhat perilous character.

When we are grown up and have little practices of our own, we shall have quite a little library of books written by "London" men. Anyway, here's best of luck to a good sportsman.

**

Since the last number of the *Gazette* was published, several more of the lay staff of the College have joined the Forces. Soper from the office, and Rogers from the dissecting room, we mention among these. Soon there will be only Miller and "Charlie" left.

**

We offer unreserved apologies to Mr. El Zeneiny for not printing his name correctly in the last list of successful examination candidates. The "El" was left out quite inadvertently, we assure him. We were anxious, however, to learn the significance of this crisp prefix, and after much reticence we understand that it is of ancestral origin, and would correspond say to our "The Macintosh of Macintosh."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON O.T.C.
MEDICAL UNIT

"A" SECTION, LONDON HOSPITAL

Recruiting for the O.T.C. has, since last October, been disappointing. It was hoped that the "London" would at length be able to run a

separate section with headquarters of its own, but such will not be possible till we get the first essential—sufficient men.

The advantages of such "medical military" training as is obtained in the O.T.C., even apart from the certificates, are more than enough to compensate for the time spent in drills and camps, whereas with one or both certificates such time is repaid tenfold on taking a commission, subsequently to qualifying, in either the Regular Army, Special Reserve or Territorial Force.

The times of parades have been arranged, as far as it has been possible, to suit men in every "year," and are now held on Saturdays at 12.30 p.m., and Thursdays at 5 p.m., the latter being principally for the senior men.

The next certificate examination will probably be held shortly after Easter. Cadets who have already obtained "A" will of course be eligible to sit for "B."

Cadets who have done 40 drills can set for "A" without having attended an ordinary camp, if they have done a "condensed course" (e.g., the drills and week-end camps held during August and September last).

Cadets who are likely to qualify before October, 1915, may possibly be allowed to sit for the next certificate examination, provided a sufficient number of drills have been attended.

Cadets who joined the corps subsequently to the last summer camp cannot be counted efficient for the year 1913-1914 (the year beginning officially in October), since they did not attend the annual inspection or the summer camp for that year, but the drills, lectures and week-end camps they attended in August and September, 1914, will count towards efficiency for the year 1914-1915.

There will, in all probability, be a voluntary camp, somewhere about Easter time. Particulars about this will be posted later.

The "Herringham Cup" has been placed in the cupboard in the Athenæum.

This Cup was presented by Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. P. Herringham in 1912 to the Medical Unit, to be competed for annually during the summer camp by the respective sections, in a stretcher and wagon drill competition.

The trophy was won by "B" section (Guy's and St. Thomas') in 1912, and by "A" section (St. Bart's, London, King's), in 1913 and 1914.

In the latter two years "London" men formed a considerable portion of the winning teams.

R. R. THOMPSON,

Lieut. R.A.M.C., S.R.,

O.C. London Hospital Sub-Section,
Medical Unit, University of London O.T.C.

REVIEWS

The Brain in Health and Disease, by Joseph Shaw Bolton, M.D., D.Sc. (London), F.R.C.P. (London); Fellow of University College, London; Professor of Mental Diseases, University of Leeds; Medical Director, West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, etc. London, Edward Arnold, 1914. pp. 479, with 99 illustrations. Price 18/- net.

Dr. Shaw Bolton, whose name is so well known to all students of physiology and neurology for his researches into the minute structure of the cerebral cortex in health and disease, in this book reviews our knowledge of the functions of the brain so far as they have been established by a study of anatomy, physiology, histology and clinical pathology. The book is the outcome of the author's personal researches during the last eighteen years and contains information which has already been published elsewhere, and is now for the first time available to those who have little time or opportunity for consulting Dr. Bolton's original papers in "Brain" and in the "Journal of Mental Science." In the preface the author states that he wishes the book to be regarded as a treatise on cerebral physiology and pathology, and not as in any sense a text-book, monograph, or dissertation on mental disease. The book is beautifully illustrated and got up in the style for which Messrs. Arnold's medical publications are justly famous, and we take this opportunity for commending the work to our readers.

The work is divided into two parts, which deal with cerebral function in the normal and in the insane brain respectively. The neopallium consists of three primary cell-laminae, the outer or pyramidal, the middle or granule, and the inner or polymorphic. The author brings forward evidence, which he regards as sufficient to prove, to show that the outer or pyramidal cell-lamina is the part of the cortex which subserves the associative, psychic or educative, in contradistinction to the organic or instinctive functions of the cerebrum, which are subserved by the inner cell-lamina, and that the receptive functions are performed by the middle cell-lamina. Dr. Bolton subdivides all cases of mental disease into two categories, namely:—

(1) Cases which, from the macroscopic post-mortem aspect, exhibit abnormal, no abnormal, no morbid, or slight morbid appearances; and—

(2) Cases which exhibit morbid changes of any higher grade of intensity, and, in some instances, abnormal appearances also. The former group, from the clinical aspect, the author includes under the term "amentia"—the mental condition of patients suffering from deficient neuronie development—the latter under the term "dementia"—the

mental condition of patients suffering from a permanent psychic disability due to neuronie degeneration following insufficient durability. The subjects of amentia thus defined suffer from a more or less marked grade of sub-evolution of the cerebrum, whilst the subjects included in the group of dementia suffer from a more or less marked grade of involution or dissolution of the cerebrum. The parts of the brain, which the author has more particularly studied, are the visuo-sensory area, as the best example of cerebral sensory-projection areas, the visuo-psychic, as a sample of the hall-marked cerebral-associative regions, the prefrontal or voluntary-cerebral-associative region, and the psychomotor or cerebral-associative-motor area. Thus it will be seen that Dr. Bolton uses the terms amentia and dementia in senses different from those to which we are accustomed. A classification based on definitions such as those given above cannot be but artificial.

Chapter ii. deals with the geography of the cortex, and is illustrated by a series of clear diagrams, which will well repay a close study. Chapter iii. is concerned with the general histology of the cerebral cortex, and details the method of study by micrometric measurements of the primary cell and fibre-laminae, which it will be remembered are five in number, the three primary cell-laminae, the outer fibre-lamina or superficial layer, and the inner fibre-lamina or inner line of Baillargar, which in certain regions contains such bodies as the Betz-cells and the solitary cells of Meynert. He bases his remarks on the detailed histological study of fifty-four regions in thirty-eight hemispheres, which were obtained from thirty-seven cases of various types, including three foetuses, two stillborns, three infants, four normal cases, and twenty-five examples of various types of mental disease, grading from the idiot with very deficient cerebral evolution, through imbeciles, recent chronic and recurrent non-demented lunatics, and partially demented lunatics, to the gross dement with great cerebral dissolution. The methods of fixation and staining used by the author in this research are detailed.

Chapter iv. is concerned with the development of the cortex, and chapter v. with the localisation of cerebral function. He divides the pre-Rolandic part or frontal lobe into a posterior psychomotor area, which is concerned with the evolution of such physical complexes as are necessary to give external expression to the results of cerebral association, and into an anterior or prefrontal area, which is able to control, select, and co-ordinate certain of the results of post Rolandic cerebral association, and either to allow these to undergo psychomotor transformation or to inhibit this process. By means of the methods of preparation which he has employed, he finds that Campbell's statement that the prefrontal cortex presents "an

extreme fibre poverty," is not true, but that this region is indeed rich and complex, both in its cell and fibre-architecture.

In chapter vi. the author discusses the anatomical changes which occur in the cortex in cases of mental disease. He believes that there exists a definite structural basis for the special symptomatology presented by the subjects of mental disease, and perhaps also for the unequal endowments of sane or normal persons. As a result of his micrometric studies, he has reached definite conclusions as to the functions of each of the three primary laminae.

In chapter vii. the structure and functions of the psychomotor cortex are described. He believes that the Betz-cells merely serve as a relatively simple motor mechanism, and that motor educability must have its seat in the pyramidal or outer cell-lamina, and that structure affords strong presumptive evidence in favour of motor and sensori-receptive functions respectively in the case of pre- and post-central gyri.

Chapters viii. and ix. deal with language, thought, feeling, emotion and sentiment, in an interesting manner from the psycho-physiological standpoint. He holds that lack of certainty in the degree and character of motor exhibitions which normally indicate the existence of sensori-psychomotor activity is caused not by intellectual or volitional states, but by the influence of what up to the present possesses a name derived from psychology alone, namely feeling, emotion or sentiment. He divides emotional activity into static, e.g., that accompanying the contemplation of a work of art, and dynamic, e.g., that accompanying physical activity. Emotion on this view accompanies all sensori-psychomotor activity, as a lower plane influence which may make good or ill according as it is the servant of or the master of the later evolved and higher plane cerebral mechanism. Emotion conforms to the general law of evolution and dissolution; it possesses hitherto nameless homologues of the sensory and motor components of reflex action; and it must be regarded as being on an earlier and lower evolutionary plane than sensori-psychomotor activity.

The second half of the book, which deals with cerebral functions in mental disease, is much less convincing, and bears evidence of a change in outlook on the part of the author during its writing. It is written with the hypothesis constantly in mind that mental disease should never be regarded as a branch of infectious disease, or as a result of toxæmia, but always only as a form of degeneracy. The reasons for the classification adopted, and the exact criteria on which the various groups are sub-divided, are not made sufficiently clear, and we doubt whether the classification here adopted will appeal widely

either to teachers of psychiatry or practical alienists.

Concerning dementia paralytica, some unusual views are expressed. The author uses the term dementia paralytica to signify the state of a patient who shows both dementia and paralysis, and not as a disease which follows a definite clinical course, nor as a diagnosis which leads to the giving of a definite prognosis for the patient.

"In my opinion," he says, "dementia paralytica is an integral part of mental disease, and were syphilis non-existent, the majority of the existing cases of dementia paralytica would merely be replaced by cases of the primarily neuronc dementia." "Although the invasion of the brain by the *spirochæta pallida* is in all cases the primary cause of the progressive dementia of general paralysis the progressive dissolution responsible for this ensues only in persons who might from other exciting causes have developed stationary dementia. The paralytic demented is a lunatic who differs from the ordinary case of primarily neuronc dementia solely in the fact that his cerebrum has been invaded by the *spirochæta pallida*, and that what would have been a stationary dementia has thereby become a more or less rapidly progressive one." "The subject (of dementia paralytica) has now fallen on still more evil times owing to the discovery by Noguchi of the *spirochæta pallida* in the cortex of a number of cases of dementia paralytica" . . . "but this does not justify the opinion that the spirochæte is the cause of dementia paralytica" . . . "I may even go further and remark that the living spirochæte in the brain is a necessary accident to dementia paralytica owing to its being difficult to get rid of it, rather than the cause of this particular form of progressive dementia." "Dementia paralytica is mental disease and syphilis of the encephalon and not the latter alone."

Whittle's Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

The publication of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia is the prelude to an avalanche of new works and new editions of works on Pharmacy and Materia Medica. Among the earliest and among the best is the tenth edition of the above, the first edition of which appeared as far back as 1881. The present edition fully maintains the high reputation enjoyed by its predecessors. There is a sound outline of dispensing theory and practice accompanied by a series of illustrations, the subjects for which are well chosen. A section on the "Lost Art" of prescription writing is particularly good, and may be commended to the attention of all medical students, including any

who intend to become R.R. Dressers, whose efforts in this direction in the past sometimes have sorely tried the patience and ingenuity of the long suffering members of the Dispensary Staff.

The Pharmacopœial preparations are classified in a simple manner, accompanied by explanatory notes.

A concise account in alphabetical order is given of the origin, physical character, active principles, and preparation of the official drugs.

Part iv. deals with Therapeutics of the B.P. drugs.

Part v. will be found very useful for reference for particulars of a large number of non-official remedies of all descriptions. The book concludes with a brief index of Poisons and their antidotes. On account of the fulness with which the author deals with Pharmacy and Materia Medica, the book will continue to appeal to all students of Pharmacy. If a criticism may be permitted, the treatment of the subject of incompatibility does not manifest the same thoroughness as the rest of the book.

To throw a list of incompatibilities at a student, without giving the reasons why, is to put an unnecessary tax upon the memory.

F. A. H.

Gadd's Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, is merely a skeleton outline of the official work which it endeavours to represent in the most uninteresting character of a series of five columns extending over nearly 200 pages together with the appendices in a condensed form.

Although the compiler intends the synopsis for students, he makes no attempt in his bald outline to help them in obtaining an intelligent grasp of the Pharmacopœia.

One is unable to understand why the names of some articles are given in full in the "name" column and of others in an abbreviated form.

Signs of hasty preparation are manifest in a number of misspelt words, such as Hæmatoxyon, coraindrum, augustifolia, saccharum purifactum, etc.

A stiff cover would improve the appearance of the book.

Since the present is the eight edition, there appear to be some persons to whom a "potted" Pharmacopœia appeals.

F. A. H.

Manual of Physiology, by G. N. Stewart, M.A., D.Sc. Seventh edition. Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1914. pp. 1,132. Price 18/- net.

The seventh edition of this well-known textbook has been thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date. Although somewhat lengthy, the student will find the essentials of the subject presented to him in very readable fashion. The volume is well illustrated.

Dental Microscopy

This work is, perhaps, the most concise and interesting written on this particular branch of science. In the first place it must be the greatest help to the student to recognise the important features of the dental tissues—their development, calcification and later their pathological changes in both hard and soft tissues, which hitherto has always been a puzzle to the beginner is here made quite clear.

The different plates throughout show the greatest accuracy in detail, and the author has achieved his great work in presenting to the reader his subject in the simplest manner possible.

In the second place, to those desirous of acquiring the Art of Dental Microscopy they have a guide of great value and a sound basis for original research.

Medical Nursing, by A. S. Woodwork, M.D., B.S. (London), M.R.C.P. Lecturer on Medical Nursing and Physician to the Royal Waterloo Hospital and Miller General Hospital for South-east London, etc. London, 1914. Edward Arnold. pp. 324. Price 4/6 net.

This is a small manual on nursing written from the point of view of the physician in charge. It is clearly and concisely written, and should appeal to a large field of nurses. The first four chapters deal with certain general nursing considerations, and the last three with invalid cookery, massage, and the care of the dead, whilst the remaining ten chapters are concerned with the detailed nursing of certain particular disorders. The definitions given of diseases are concise, informing, and, although dogmatic, on the whole accurate. The book should prove useful to those nurses who wish to look up at a moment's notice the gross picture of the manifestations to be expected in any given patient.

Mentally Defective Children, by Alfred Binet and Th. Simon, M.B. Authorised translation by W. B. Drummond, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P. (Edin.). Publishers, Arnold, London, 1914. pp. 180.

The recent Act for the care of mentally deficient children has brought this subject to the fore.

Many medical men now spend their callow year in public appointments, and this subject of defective children is of real practical importance.

This book is a translation of the work in which the much discussed Binet-Simon tests first appeared. They have been much discussed and much misrepresented, but no reader of this volume can close it with any doubt as to the authors' zeal and sincerity and comprehensive knowledge of both the medical and social sides of their subject. This is a pioneer work in its own field and, without any carping criticism, we unhesitatingly recommend it to both doctors and students.

The many errors that administrators may fall into are fully set forth (*p. 78 et seq.*) and the concluding chapter on the utility of special schools should be read by all who have to do with the administration of the new Act.

After the introductory chapter on the social bearings of this study, a long chapter of great interest sets out the authors' plan of study, and many of their detailed results in investigating the psychology of defectives. The interdependence of teacher and doctor in the examination and care of these cases is carefully indicated. The pitfalls of institutional treatment and the great care needed in accepting statistics of good results are set out with obvious feeling on the part of the authors.

The many tests which culminate in forming the Binet-Simon scale of intelligence are fully set out in the appendix—the years of three to fifteen being covered.

The English of the translation runs easily and well. We congratulate Dr. Drummond on a book useful to both doctors and educationalists alike. Both printer and binder have done their work well.

Husband's Students' Pocket Prescriber, 1/6, is a collection of about 500 prescriptions grouped under the several names of the diseases for which they are prescribed.

In discussing the parts of a prescription, the author erroneously writes of the directions for the patient as the "subscription," and of the physician's initials as the "signature," whereas the former term applies to the instructions for the dispenser, and the latter to the directions for the patient, and has nothing to do with the prescriber's name.

The use of proprietary names for well-known drugs, and of gum acacia for emulsifying Ext. Filicis Liq. can scarcely be commended.

The rare occurrence of prescriptions for drugs in tablet form is rather remarkable.

It is doubtful if this pocket prescriber is more useful, even if as useful, to the student as a copy of the Pharmacopœia of the hospital in which he receives his training.

F. A. H.

Mechano-Therapeutics in General Practice, by G. de Swietochowski, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. pp. xiv. + 141. Crown 8vo. 4/- net. London, H. K. Lewis.

This book comes to us as a very welcome means of introduction to a science as yet little studied by the general practitioner.

Without going too deeply into the subject, the author has nevertheless given a very comprehensive outline of the theory and practice of massage, and the beneficial effects of massage treatment in its various branches.

We have read this book with as critical a mind as possible, and are forced to admit that we can find nothing that calls in any way for adverse criticism.

The style is interesting throughout, the illustrations numerous and instructive, and the cases quoted convincing to a degree.

It would be difficult to find anywhere a book dealing so thoroughly with the subject in so concise a manner.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL CLUB

The Medical Agency for Appointments

The Medical Agency was started in 1907 by the London Hospital Medical Club, for the benefit of "Londoners" past and present, and since then a large number of men have availed themselves of its services. The Agency is superintended by the Registrars, with the advice of a Sub-Committee of the Club.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Club on March 15th, 1910, it was decided that certain fees should be charged. A list of these can be obtained from the Registrars. For appointments as *locum tenens* they are as follows:—

- (a) If for a longer period than a week—
Members of the Club, 2½ per cent. on amount earned, with a minimum fee of 5/-.
Non-members, 5 per cent., minimum fee 7/6.
- (b) If for one week or less—
A fee of 5/- to be paid by the Principal.
For appointments of less than one week no fee is charged to the *locum tenens*.
For appointments of more than one week no fee is charged to the Principal.

The proceeds of the Agency, after the deduction of expenses, will be paid to the London Hospital Medical Club to be used for benevolent purposes.

The new regulations came into force on July 1st, 1910.

- (a) Any Practitioner requiring a *locum tenens*, etc., is requested to send full particulars to:—

THE MEDICAL AGENCY REGISTRAR,
LONDON HOSPITAL, E.

The use of the telephone saves much delay. Messages will be received at any time between 9.30 a.m. and 5 p.m., at the Registrars' Office, No. 5020 Avenue (10 lines). Telegrams should be addressed "Registrar, London Hospital, White-chapel."

- (b) Anyone seeking an appointment as *locum tenens* or otherwise, should add his name to the list kept in the Registrars' Office. Information will be sent by post or telegraph, as soon as a suitable position is heard of.

Men who are entering their names for the first time must do so personally to the Registrar in charge of the Agency.

- (c) Particulars of practices, partnerships, Hospital appointments, etc., can be obtained from the Registrar in charge of the Agency, who can be seen daily at 12 o'clock in the Registrars' Office.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
M.D.

J. N. Mehta (*Medal, Med.*).
J. C. Woods (*Medal, Mental Diseases*).

FIRST M.B.

Aronshon, M. Thomas, H. R. J.
Cullen, C. K. Traylen, J. P.
Franks, J.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
FINAL B.M., B.Ch.

Morris, H. G.

SECOND B.M. (*Path.*)

Gameson, L.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

SECOND M.B. (*Part I.*)

Ingle, L. M. Oliver, H. G.

THIRD M.B. (*Part II.*)

Oliver, H. G.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON
M.R.C.P.

Mehta, J. N.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND FOR CONJOINT DIPLOMA

FINAL EXAMINATION

Part I.—*Medicine*

Bayley, J. H.	Feldman, I. (Junior).
*Beaumont, O. A.	*Linzee, N. H.
*Brown, L. G.	Mosse, C. G. T.
*Burrell, C. M.	Parry-Jones, O.
Cheal, P.	*Raffle, W.
*Cloake, P. C. P.	*Saint, A. P.
Collins, H. M.	Thompson, R. R.
*Fanstone, J.	

Part II.—*Surgery*

*Atkinson, E.	Hensman, H. S.
*Barnden, P. W.	*Linzee, N. H.
*Beaumont, O. A.	*McDonnell, J.
*Bouwer, J. W.	McInnis, A.
Brewis, C. C.	Manfield, A. H.
*Brown, L. G.	Moftah, S. G.
*Burrell, C. M.	*Raffle, W.
*Clayton, J. W.	*Saint, A. P.
*Deane, G. S.	Scarr, E. H. S.
*Denny, C. R.	*Tonks, M. D. B.
*Elsayed, A. Z.	*Warren, P. P.
Gwynne-Jones, W. T.	

Part III.—*Midwifery*

Ainsley, A. C.	Marriott, F. K.
Bayumi, M.	Michelmores, R. G.
*Brown, L. G.	Mosse, C. G. T.
Cheal, P.	Payne, J. F. M.
*Cloake, P. C. P.	Rammell, J. W.
*Ferguson, J. Y.	Sharpe, E. W. L.
Forrester-Paton, E.	Skelton, J. B. G.
Habgood, G.	Tibbles, J. R.
Hensman, H. S.	Vaidya, S. K.
Leslie, J. S.	Willatt, A.
Liang, P. K.	

SECOND EXAMINATION

Andreae, E. B.	Holling, J.
Bailey, H. H.	Yahilevitz, S.
Harris, E. G.	

FIRST EXAMINATION

Chemistry

Barnard, W. G.	Thomson, D. D. C.
Gordon, B. A. M.	

Physics

Barnard, W. G.	Thomson, D. D. C.
Gordon, B. A. M.	

Biology

Almeyda, G. W.	Harris, W. R. G.
Barnard, W. G.	Thomson, D. D. C.
Gordon, B. A. M.	

Pharmacy

Burrell, C. M.	*Tonks, M. D. B.
Sharp, E. W. L.	

L.D.S., R.C.S.

DENTAL MECHANICS

Davies, T. J.	Herman, W. S.
Lawrence, F.	

* Signifies Qualification.

NOTICES

All contributions, correspondence, books for review, &c., should be addressed The EDITOR of the London Hospital Gazette, London Hospital, London, E.

All communications should be accompanied by the name of the Contributor (not necessarily for publication), and should be written on one side of the paper only.

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When answering advertisements kindly mention the name of the Gazette.



REGISTER OF HOSPITAL
APPOINTMENTS

MEDICAL REGISTRARS

	FROM	TO
Dr. W. J. O'Donovan	June 16th, 1913	July 15th, 1915.
Dr. R. A. Rowlands	June 17th, 1914	June 16th, 1915.

SURGICAL REGISTRARS

	FROM	TO
Mr. R. H. Campbell	Sept. 18th, 1914	Sept. 17th, 1915.
Mr. G. W. Beresford		

OBSTETRIC—Mr. Gordon Ley.

RESIDENT ACCOUCHEUR

Tenure of appointment: three months

	FROM	TO
Mr. H. Scott Wilson (Sen.)	Mar. 16th, 1915	June 15th, 1915.
Mr. J. R. K. Thomson (Jun.)	Mar. 16th, 1915	

HOUSE PHYSICIANS

Tenure of appointment: six months

	FROM	TO
Mr. S. L. Baker	Feb. 8th, 1915	Aug. 7th, 1915.
(Dr. Percy Kidd and Dr. Wall).		
Mr. D. E. Morley	Sept. 21st, 1914	Mar. 20th, 1915.
(Dr. F. J. Smith and Dr. Hutchison).		
Mr. A. G. Winter	Jan. 28th, 1915	July 27th, 1915.
(Dr. Hadley and Dr. Lewis Smith).		
Mr. C. W. Wilson	Oct. 15th, 1914	Apr. 14th, 1915.
(Sir Bertrand Dawson and Dr. Grünbaum).		
Mr. H. A. Ash	Sept. 23rd, 1914	Mar. 22nd, 1915.
(Dr. Head and Dr. Thompson).		

	FROM	TO
Cardiac Department		

HOUSE SURGEONS

Tenure of appointment: six months

	FROM	TO
Mr. H. H. Mathias	Mar. 15th, 1915	Sept. 14th, 1915.
(Mr. J. Hutchinson and Mr. Warren).		
Mr. E. C. Bowden	Sept. 21st, 1914	Mar. 20th, 1915.
(Mr. T. H. Openshaw and Mr. A. J. Walton).		
Mr. S. Batchelor	Oct. 15th, 1914	Apr. 14th, 1915.
(Mr. Furnivall and Mr. Kidd).		
Mr. R. K. Merson	Oct. 15th, 1914	Apr. 14th, 1915.
(Mr. Rigby and Mr. Milne).		
Mr. R. D. Davy	Dec. 15th, 1914	Mar. 14th, 1915.
(Mr. J. Sherren and Mr. Russell Howard).		
Mr. L. M. Ingle	Jan. 11th, 1915	Apr. 10th, 1915.
(Mr. Lett and Mr. Souttar).		

To Ophthalmic Department

	FROM	TO
Mr. C. W. Wilson	July 25th, 1914	Apr. 15th, 1915.

To Aural Department

	FROM	TO
Mr. C. P. Allingham	Sept. 7th, 1914	Mar. 6th, 1915.

RECEIVING ROOM OFFICERS

Tenure of appointment: six months

	FROM	TO
Mr. A. R. Elliott	Jan. 28th, 1915	July 27th, 1915.
Mr. W. D. Newcombe	Jan. 28th, 1915	July 27th, 1915.
Mr. J. A. Durante	Jan. 28th, 1915	July 27th, 1915.
Mr. J. B. Thackeray	Oct. 15th, 1914	Apr. 14th, 1915.
Mr. F. H. Bray	Jan. 28th, 1915	July 27th, 1915.
Mr. S. A. Forbes	Nov. 15th, 1914	May 14th, 1915.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS

Tenure of appointment: three months

	FROM	TO
Mr. R. N. Porritt	Jan. 28th, 1915	Apr. 27th, 1915.
Mr. P. C. Cloake	Jan. 28th, 1915	Apr. 27th, 1915.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICAL ASSISTANTS

Tenure of appointment: three months—and renewable

	FROM	TO
Mr. F. Silva Jones	Jan. 12th, 1915	Apr. 11th, 1915.
Mr. A. P. Saint	Jan. 28th, 1915	Apr. 27th, 1915.

Surgical

	FROM	TO
Mr. E. Atkinson	Jan. 28th, 1915	Apr. 27th, 1915.
Mr. N. H. Linzee	Jan. 28th, 1915	Apr. 27th, 1915.

To Ophthalmic Department

	FROM	TO
Mr. Roxburgh	May 21st, 1912	May 19th, 1915.
Mr. J. Eadie		(Renewed).

Mr. Lister

	FROM	TO
Mr. H. R. Jeremy	July 31st, 1914	June 30th, 1915.

SKIN AND LIGHT DEPARTMENT

	FROM	TO

SENIOR DRESSERS TO OUT-PATIENTS

Tenure of appointment: three months

	FROM	TO
Mr. C. R. Denny	Jan. 28th, 1915	Apr. 27th, 1915.
Mr. W. Raffle	Jan. 28th, 1915	Apr. 27th, 1915.

PATHOLOGICAL ASSISTANTS

	FROM	TO
Mr. R. Donald	Aug. 10th, 1914	Aug. 9th, 1915.
Mr. C. M. Burrell	Feb. 1st, 1915	Apr. 30th, 1915.

ASSISTANTS IN INOCULATION DEPARTMENT

	FROM	TO
Dr. G. T. Western	July 25th, 1905	

Junior

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS FOR COUNTY COUNCIL CASES

To Ophthalmic Department

	FROM	TO
Mr. M. L. Hepburn	Jan. 24th, 1910	
Mr. J. F. Cunningham	June 19th, 1911	

To Throat and Ear Department

	FROM	TO

To Skin and Light Department

	FROM	TO

OUT-PATIENT CLINICAL ASSISTANTS (UNPAID)

To Ophthalmic Department

	FROM	TO
Mr. Roxburgh		

Mr. Lister

	FROM	TO
Mr. F. H. Moxon (R.)	Sept. 5th, 1910	

Throat and Ear Department.

	FROM	TO
Dr. Lack		

Mr. Tod.

ORTHOPÆDIC DEPARTMENT

	FROM	TO
Senior		

Junior

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

	FROM	TO
Mr. C. R. Denny	Jan. 28th, 1915	Apr. 27th, 1915.

House-Surgeon

	FROM	TO
Mr. W. M. Bull (Senr.)	Dec. 1st, 1914	May 30th, 1915.
Mr. S. A. Withers (Junr.)	Dec. 22nd, 1914	June 21st, 1915.

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