

With cordial, though belated, New Year Greetings,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST E. HERGA,
Captain R.A.M.C. (T.C.)

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

12th February, 1916.

DEAR MR. BURDON,

Many thanks for your note dated 9th February. At present, unfortunately, I am laid up with an acute synovitis of the knee, got through playing football in gum-boots last Saturday. However, I hope to be up and about soon. I am enjoying field ambulance work very much out here, although at present we are getting very few cases to deal with. No doubt we shall have plenty to do next month, when the much-talked of "push" comes off. We have established a hospital in an old moated farm about three miles behind the firing line, and have fitted the place up in excellent style. The country round about is very flat and uninteresting, but no doubt it will be quite nice out here in the summer. The men of this unit are all St. John's Ambulance men, the Colonel—Colonel J. E. H. Davies—is an old London Hospital man. Last month I was away from the ambulance for a fortnight, doing duty as medical officer to a Welsh regiment, and had some very exciting experiences. I was in the trenches for six days with the battalion, and had my aid post in a tiny dug-out. We had six men killed and eight wounded whilst we were in. All the wounds were shell-wounds, and most of them were terribly mutilated. I had some narrow shaves myself, especially when going up the communication trench at night. That's when snipers are busy, of course. All the villages around us here are absolutely levelled to the ground, and there is hardly a single whole tree left standing. Things have been very quiet on our front this week, with the exception of air duels, of which we have seen a lot lately. The great saying out here is "that the first seven years of this war will be the worst," and I feel quite sure that unless something drastic happens this spring, the war will drag on for another year or more.

Trusting you are in the best of health,

Yours very sincerely,

DOUGLAS C. M. PAGE.

FESTUNGS-LAZARETT VI,
ABT. KAISERIN AUGUSTA-SCHULE,
CÖLN, DEUTSCHLAND.

MY DEAR TOWNEND,

Many, many thanks for taking all the worry of writing to me; you've no idea how one likes

getting letters here, particularly ones full of news from Hospital.

On the other hand what a rotter you'll be thinking me for not replying before: but your letter took just over a month to get here, and this will take the same time to reach you; while the actual hitch occurs here, for you see we are limited as to correspondence, and as people seem to have been writing some, I've had to draw up a regular "waiting list." One day alone I got 23 letters, so you can imagine I've been busy.

This should catch you just about the time you qualify, and so you know it brings the best of good wishes to Molesworth and yourself. I thought Molesworth was already full fledged! I tell you what, you might tell Marriott he's next on the list but two, and so will be hearing from me shortly.

Well, well I suppose you had much the same sort of time at Christmas as usual; still I suppose it's no use hoping you may have had a regular "London" Christmas, for with so many away it would be impossible. Poor old Phat, I was awfully sorry to hear about him, and Fawcett too—I already knew about the others.

No, I'm afraid Hospital Gazettes and Papers are all taboo, still I've got pretty good news from all the letters as to how everybody is.

Yes, I rather got it in the neck; still I've got on splendidly, and after nearly five months now, can get about a bit dead slow.

I'm afraid I'll never play Rigger or Hockey again; still, perhaps, one day I'll be able to mop you up again at Golf. D'you remember our last classical encounter at that club of yours?

The Doctor here seems to think I'm going to make a remarkably good recovery; and the kidneys are not affected.

You ask if there is anything you can do for me; its awfully good of you, old man, and as a matter of fact there is.

The things you can do for me, are:—(1) Give my love to all the Bhoys, and (2) Next time the Spirit moves you, write again.

Yours ever,

C. A. HUTCHINSON,
Prisoner of War,
Captain R. West Kent Regt.

NOTTS & DERBY M.B. FIELD AMBULANCE,
W.F.F.,
BRIT. M.E.F.,
EGYPT.

March 7th, 1916.

MY DEAR WESTERN,

I am afraid this is my first letter to you since leaving England. But letters from the front either

have to be of personal experiences, of which I have had few exciting, or of news so stale that it will pass the Censor. After leaving England, I went as Doctor on a troopship to Malta and Lemnos, busy with cholera inoculation all the way out. At Lemnos I nearly got sent on to Suvla Bay, but the order was countermanded and, instead, I spent a lazy fortnight or three weeks at Mudros, living very well with the Canadian Stationary Hospital, who were very hospitable, and spending most of my days waiting for orders—with occasional visits to Greece villages and towns on the islands—all of which were very picturesque from the outside, and filthy inside, though the local life was interesting to watch.

Wilcox was there, also Bahr, but I didn't see him. At last I got sent on to Alexandria, and joined my unit, which was running Convalescent Camps—I had three weeks of this, the work was not interesting, and it was horrid having to pitch men back to Gallipoli trenches. Whilst there I came across Jack Linnell, Bartlett, Chance, Gill, Morgan and others. Linnell went to Suvla; Bartlett was Path. man at one of the Stationary Hospitals. The beginning of December this W.F.F. Expedition started, and our unit was detailed for it. Sea voyage in an open Grimsby trawler the worst I have ever had. Then December and January sitting still in one place, collecting stores, fortifying and planning—with occasional short outings to meet and defeat the enemy if he came too near. On the first of these outings I lent your glasses to a Major Lucas, R.A.M.C., who told me he had actually watched the race for which you got them. He was at the Presidency, Bombay, and young Rigby has taken his place.

Now since the middle of February we have really been getting a move on, and one has had a chance of seeing open warfare, how it should be. Several days trek, the formation of an advance store depôt; then a further move forward to within 10 miles of the enemy. A day's rest for sore feet and overhauling of equipment—and the enemy came out and gave our camp two hours shelling before sundown! the ammunition was not good so the experience proved interesting and not damaging though it was quite enough for me to start with. Then next day we went out to battle. We took their advance post six miles out—a high hill, this was made Headquarters and Dressing Station and from here we looked on an open plain and valley of brown green with a central bunch of broken yellow sand hills and dunes—the enemy's camp. It must have been three miles long. Our infantry were thrown out in open order on the left and attacked the end of the camp whilst the guns to the right of H.Q. pounded into the whole of the enemy's camp area—this from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. About that time the enemy began to retire

from the other end, and we thought the whole thing was to happen again—i.e., half a day's fighting and then they slip away in the night. But this time the cavalry got in a ripping charge—smashed up the enemy's tail and got several important officers prisoners with the rear guard.

One day's rest there and then another move forward to form a further base here and rest for a few days. I expect we shall be off again soon and we hope to wipe the whole thing up soon. By the way, Parsons of the "London" and Cambridge is here as M.O. to one of the Yeomanry regiments.

I hope things are going well with you, and that the winter has passed without any illnesses.

Yours ever,

FRANK STANDISH.

One does not see much of surgery and doctoring here; simply just dressings and splint, then back to a base, but the general impression is that wounds heal wonderfully in the dry climate and country air. I wonder if most of our dressings are not too much like the moist atmosphere of a culture tube; and whether a current of dry sterile air into a wound would not be a good way of checking the worse forms of wound infection.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

[Note.—In the attempt to make this column as complete as possible, the Editor would be much obliged if readers of the "Gazette" would kindly forward to him any newspaper cuttings, or other announcements of this nature, that they may chance to come across].

BIRTHS

BARNES.—On February 3rd, at Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W., the wife of Herbert Cooper Barnes, M.D. Durh., of a daughter.

DUDDING.—On November 28th, at Winteringham, Lincs, the wife of Major T. S. Dudding, R.A.M.C., of a son.

LEYTON.—On the 20th February, at 92, Portland Place, W., to Dr. and Mrs. Leyton—a son.

MILBURN.—On January 8th, at Desford, near Leicester, the wife of Captain F. Valentine Milburn, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), of a daughter.

MILNE.—On the 10th March, to Robert Milne, M.D., M.S., and Mrs. Milne, of 21, Park Crescent, Portland place, W.—a son.

MORLEY.—On the 24th December, at Somersby House, Barton-on-Humber, the wife of E. B. Morley, M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a daughter.

PAINTON.—On the 11th January, at Brooklands, Waterlooville, Hants, the wife of Major G. R. Painton, R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

POLLITT.—On Sunday, the 12th March, at 56, West Cromwell Road, S.W., the wife of Gerald Paton Pollitt, of a son.

SEQUEIRA.—On the 5th March, at Woodburn, South Queensferry, the wife of Fleet-Surgeon W. S. H. Sequeira, R.N., of a daughter.

THWAITES.—On the 30th December, at 20, St. John's Park, Blackheath, the wife of Captain H. Thwaites, R.A.M.C., British Expeditionary Force, of a son.

WOOLLATT.—On the 7th February, at High Oak Lodge, Ware, the wife of P. C. Woollatt, M.D., F.R.C.S., Temporary Surgeon, Royal Navy, of a daughter (Lilian Christine).

MARRIAGES

BROWN-MENZIES.—On Monday, the 20th December, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. F. Payler Woodward, Lieutenant L. Graham Brown, R.A.M.C., of Brisbane, Queensland, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Menzies, Lankat Estate, Sumatra, and of Mrs. Stephens, 30, Murrayfield Road, Edinburgh.

MALLAM-SOMERVILLE.—On the 16th inst., at St. Benet's Church, Cambridge, by Canon J. O. Johnston, Chancellor of Lincoln, uncle of the bridegroom, Captain Dalton Mallam, R.A.M.C. (T.), eldest son of the late Dr. G. B. Mallam, of Oxford, and Mrs. Mallam, of Sparsholt, Wantage, Berks, to Jessie Muirhead Somerville, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Store, of Peldon Lodge, Colchester.

PEARSON-DAVID.—On the 25th October, 1915, at St. Stephen's Church, Commercial Street, Spitalfields, E., by the Rev. J. G. Pearson, formerly Rector of St. Peter's, Leguan, and Rural Dean of Essequibo, B. Guiana, Cecil Joseph Herbert Pearson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., fourth son of the Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Pearson, of Sydenham, to Anne David, daughter of Hezekiah and Mrs. David, Iron Founder, of Coychurch, Bridgend, Glam.

PRESTON-BIGGS.—On the 27th December, 1915, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Captain Arthur B. Preston, R.A.M.C., youngest son of the late A. Eley Preston, C.E., and Mrs. Preston, St. Maws, Cornwall, to Doris Winifred, youngest daughter of John Maundy Biggs and Mrs. Biggs, of Bratton, Fleming, North Devon.

SINCLAIR-SOUTER.—On January 8th, at Forres, N.B., Neil Frederick Sinclair, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., to Christine Stewart, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Souter, of Roseville, Forres.

TURNBULL-BAKER.—On the 12th February, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Alexander Nairne, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Pennefather, D.D., Vicar of the Parish, and the Rev. C. S. Durham, Hubert Maitland Turnbull, D.M., Director of the Pathological Institute of the London Hospital, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Turnbull, of The Elms, Edinburgh, to Catherine Nairne Arnold, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Arnold Baker, of 20, Bottesmore Gardens, Kensington, and Flutters Hill, Longcross.

WOOLWARD-HUNT.—On 12th June, 1915, Lieutenant A. T. Woolward, of Myddle Rectory, Shrewsbury, to Hilda Winifred Hunt, of Baschurch, Salop.

DEATHS

HEWITT.—On the 6th inst., at Brighton, Sir Frederic William Hewitt, M.V.O., Anaesthetist to His Majesty the King, late of 14, Queen Anne Street, W.

HOUGHTON.—On the 17th February, in London, suddenly, of heart failure, Arthur Noel Houghton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., only son of Charles Vince Houghton, of Auckland, New Zealand.

MAXWELL.—On the 6th March, after an operation, Richard Drummond Maxwell, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Dick), of 7, Devonshire Street, W., Junior Obstetric Surgeon to the London Hospital, the dearly-loved son of the late Richard and Margaret Maxwell, of 102, Oxford Gardens, W.

RUTHERFORD JONES.—On the 26th February, 1916, at 139, Oakwood Court, Henry John Rutherford Jones, Captain, R.A.M.C., on service, aged 49 years.

TWEEDIE.—Killed in action instantaneously, in France, on the 17th inst., Leslie Kinloch Tweedie, B.A., 2nd Lieut., R.F.A., younger son of Mrs. Alec Tweedie, of York Terrace, London, and the late Alec Leslie Tweedie, aged 25.

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:—

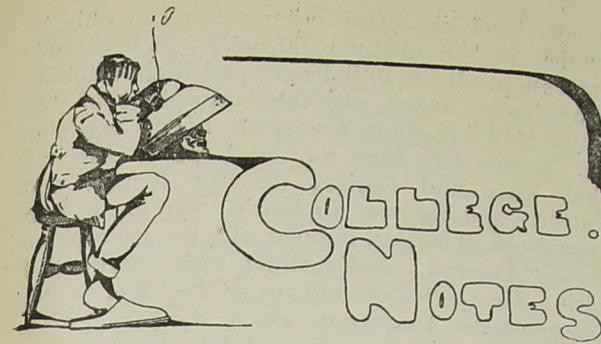
THE MEDICAL AGENCY REGISTRAR,
LONDON HOSPITAL, E.

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.



The College is still keeping up the work generally, although each examination, both at Kensington and Queen's Square, depletes the number of men who frequent this house of education; and there are but few coming in now, except those who are under military age, and, as one may imagine, there are not many men entering the medical profession who come under this category. The College has been hit very hard indeed by the War: money is being paid out fast and but little is coming in. However, everyone is working hard and keeping a smiling countenance.

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The Derby scheme has made our position clear at last; exemption until after qualification becomes automatic when one has attested, and although several men have been before their local tribunal the result has been the same. There is a question as to whether an armet should be worn: some of the lads think it not quite done in the best circles. Still it is a matter that might easily be left entirely to the ideas of each separate individual. What we do not want to see is a gentleman in the Athenæum with an armet round the leg of his O.T.C. uniform, and his caput succedaneum ornamented by a surgeon-probationer's head-gear.

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We offer our congratulations to Captain A. D. Stammers at his appointment as military representative on the tribunal for Walthamstow. Also to Dr. Mellanby, who has won the Raymond Horton-Smith prize. He has, in addition, been appointed Acting-Superintendent to the Brown Animal Sanatorium in the absence of Mr. Twort—a brother of our Demonstrator in Chemistry—who has been appointed Inspector of Base Laboratories in the Eastern theatre of War.

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Congratulations to Captain H. F. Bursey (College Bedell) on being gazetted Captain in the R.H.A. It was a great pleasure to see him at the College recently.

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NURSES AND THE Y.M.C.A.

Alas! many of our sailors and soldiers have serious cause to be grateful to their Nurses,

serious because their wounds have often been of a terrible nature, and grateful because these good women have nursed them back to life.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie's Hut Scheme has grown apace. She has received various contributions from Nurses, and now suggests that if Nurses in Hospitals and Institutions will each subscribe 1d. and send her the result to 30, York Terrace, Harley Street, W. (Cheques crossed London County and Westminster Bank, marked "Nurses' Fund"), she thinks it would be a very good idea when sufficient money has been collected to put up a hut for our fighting men and call it "The Nurse."

So many more huts are still required that it would be possible to name some after particular towns, fallen soldiers, or groups of workers like the Farmers, the Navy, the Nurses, the Boiler Makers, or the Leather Workers.

REVIEWS

The Biology and Treatment of Venereal Disease. J. E. R. McDonagh. Harrison & Sons. 25/-.

This large volume, without any introduction, has an additional ambitious sub-title—"The Biology of Inflammation and its Relationship to Malignant Disease." The intended scope of the book is therefore a wide one. There are many coloured plates, of which those showing some varieties of penile "sores" and that of Keratoderma blennorrhagica are worthy of special mention, while the micro-photographs and coloured illustrations are certainly well reproduced. The style of writing, however, adopted by the author, is unfortunate, several of the statements being—to say the least—misleading. The leucocytozoön syphilidis is described and figured in the earlier pages, and is followed by the rationale and significance of the Wassermann reaction. In connection with this part of the subject the following abstracted statement must be in disagreement with the opinion held by most clinicians—"that scarcely ever an opportunity arises in which the performance of the Wassermann reaction is called for." Syphilis of the various body systems is then described, of which particular mention may be made of the chapter dealing with the clinical aspects of cutaneous syphilis. Mr. McDonagh lays great stress—and quite rightly so—on the importance of recognising the clinical appearance of the primary sore, pointing out how unusual it is to demonstrate the presence of spirochætes in the initial lesion when the case first comes up for examination. This part of the chapter is good. When he turns, however, to the remarks on the cutaneous lesions of the generalisation stage of syphilis, the reader finds practically

no description nor illustration—beyond that of the corymbose syphilide—which might enable him to diagnose the condition, the various lesions being briefly mentioned in somewhat bare dermatological terms. This description seems hardly sufficient in the present day view of syphilis, which so frequently appears before the medical man for the first time when this stage of the disease has been reached. To take only one example—the frambœsiform syphilide is barely mentioned, and the diagnosis of this particular syphilitic lesion is not so uncommonly missed. The treatment of syphilis is quite adequately put forward, as are also the appearance and treatment of the other venereal diseases and conditions from their many aspects, of which a particular note may be made of *ulcus molle serpiginosum*. To the reader who has time to read the second part of the volume the subject matter contained in the pages thereof may appear suggestive. The book therefore, on the whole, is not one to be confidently recommended to the student for examination purposes, nor to the average practitioner for counsel and advice, the very large field covered in this work being surveyed from an individual enthusiastic, rather than from an authoritative and confidence-inspiring point of view.

W. J. O.

Surgery in War, by A. T. Hull. Publishers, T. & A. Churchill. 10/6.

The author of this excellent little volume is to be congratulated on a most useful and opportune account of the various methods in use at present on the Western Front. Several distinguished surgeons have contributed most instructing chapters.

To those of us who had the privilege of listening to Major Sinclair's lecture a few months ago, this book will be especially welcome as it embodies many of his excellent instructions.

The difference of War as opposed to civil practice is so great that it is most advisable for those doctors and students who propose to join the R.A.M.C. to gain a sound working knowledge before taking up their duties in the War Zone. This book is very well illustrated both by photos and by sketches.

A Text-book of Surgery, by Richard Warren. Churchill. 2 vols. 25/- net.

There are many text-books of surgery, and an addition to their number might at first sight appear to be a useless labour. To such a criticism Mr. Warren has furnished a very complete answer by the two fine volumes which he has just published. Surgery is a living art and not a dead

science, and like every other art it can only be studied in the medium through which it finds expression. It can only be grasped as the teaching of a school, clothed with the atmosphere of that school and breathing the spirit of its teachers. Mr. Warren has done for the London Hospital, what Rose and Carless did for King's, and Walsham and Spencer for Bart's. He has written a text-book of surgery imbued with the atmosphere of the "London" and instinct with its life and spirit. He has epitomised for us the sane, sound, common-sense surgery in which we have grown up, and he has made us as a school articulate.

This, in itself no mean achievement, he has accomplished in a masterly way. With admirable self-restraint he has merely glanced at the rarer conditions and procedures, by which the student is so apt to be fascinated, and he has devoted his space instead to driving home the simple facts which take so long to learn.

The illustrations are excellent in their selection and their simplicity, and though the student will look in vain for wonderful tumours and weird deformities, he will find sketches which would enable even a policeman to set a fractured forearm or to reduce a dislocated shoulder. For old "Londoners" the illustrations have the special charm that they will recognise many of the cases and all of the methods as old friends.

The book is written in a clear and easy style, through which a sense of humour often gleams. Subjects, such as bacteriology, with which the student is supposed to be familiar from other sources, are greatly condensed, but all that is essential to a knowledge of surgical method is set out with such clearness that the dullest could never complain of obscurity. Practical directions are given with great fulness, a matter of importance to the practitioner who may be called upon to carry out at short notice some procedure with which he is not familiar.

We congratulate Mr. Warren upon an achievement which will one day bring him a great reputation, and we congratulate the London Hospital Medical College upon having found a new spokesman. We are all students, we who work in the "London," and we hope that every one of us, from the oldest surgeon to the youngest dresser, will possess a book to which he can always safely refer and which he can always read with a profit and a pleasure which are rare.

H. S. S.

Diseases of the Nose and Throat, by St. Clair Thomson. Cassell & Company, Ltd.

Sir St. Claire Thomson amply justifies himself in bringing out a second edition of his book, although the first edition has only been in print

some four years. The arrangement and literary qualities of the original volume could not be improved on, but every chapter has been revised and brought thoroughly up-to-date. The treatise reflects the author's wide knowledge of the literature of Rhino-laryngology, his ripe personal experience and sound judgment. Descriptions of technique, of the diseases themselves, and of operative procedures, are given in such clear language that they will be followed with ease by the practitioner or student. The illustrations are numerous and good. Among the subjects discussed in this edition are suspension-laryngoscopy, nerve-blocking, intra-nasal operations on the frontal sinus, intra-nasal dacryocystostomy, and the nasal route of access to pituitary tumours.

Suspension-laryngoscopy might have been treated in a little greater detail. One notes that chloroform is only recommended when using this method in children under 16. Continental patients may submit to such an examination after ample dosing with scopolamine, morphia and cocaine, but the average Briton will prefer a general anæsthetic.

One is disappointed to find such short references to diathermy, and the author appears to regard it only as "a palliative of some promise" in otherwise inoperable cases. This is not the view held by all. Some surgeons advocate the use of diathermy in nearly all cases of cancer of the pharynx, tonsil, etc., not too advanced for an operation, and they do not hesitate to use it, even in the case of small tumours, in preference to the knife.

The above volume is the best account in English of diseases of the throat and nose. Students wishing to study these subjects should read it.

Manual of Anatomy, by Professor Buchanan. Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Price 21/- net.

The fact that this text-book of anatomy has already passed into its third edition is a striking testimony of its value and popularity. Compared with the other text-books on the subject in our language, its merits are brevity, and the fact that in its entirety it is the work of one man,—merits which should not be under-estimated. Professor Buchanan seems to have chosen with sound judgment both the subjects to omit as well as the subjects to emphasize. The illustrations are both numerous and clear, and the book as a whole can be strongly recommended to those students of anatomy who wish to know the essentials thoroughly rather than to obtain an imperfect knowledge of many facts some of which are relatively unimportant and irrelevant. We are glad to find that the author retains the old British nomenclature, a nomenclature which we venture to

think has still much life in it, and which, by a recent decision of the Senate of the University of London, will still remain the nomenclature in use in the University examinations.

Practical Sanitary Science, by David Sommerville, B.A., M.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.C.S. Published by Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 10/6 net.

Embodies the substance of the course in sanitary science conducted by the author for the various examinations for the diploma in public health. About one-third of the volume is devoted to the consideration of water and the various methods of examining it, another third is devoted to the food stuffs, and the remainder to soil, air and disinfectants. The book is clearly written and adequately illustrated, and contains all the information which is regarded as essential for a Medical Officer of Health. Medical students in general will find it of considerable value as a book of reference.

Ramsay, Grant, Whale and West's *Injuries of the Eyes, Throat, Nose and Ears*. Published by Mr. Henry Frowde and Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. 2/6 net.

A concise little manual which ought to prove of benefit to medical officers of both services during the present War. The subjects are dealt with seriatim and not too much detail is given, so that there is no "padding" anywhere. The symptoms, diagnosis and methods of treatment are clearly put and should be of real assistance to medical officers who have not had much experience of eye, nose, throat and ear work.

The illustrations are good, and the list of illustrative cases of nose and throat injuries is also of interest and at the same time instructive.

The manual is of handy size, and can easily be carried in the pocket: this also is of advantage.

Surgical Nursing and Technique, by Chas. P. Childe, F.R.C.S.

The second edition of this work is a closely-written volume of 226 pages, and deals minutely with the progress of surgical patients from admission to convalescence. Aseptic technique as used in the author's theatre is described in detail, and his method is supported by the figures of his results in deliberate operations.

After-treatment and the observation of all premonitory symptoms of complications are fully dealt with, and the chapter on the selection of

instruments is illustrated, the scale of the reproduction being shown in almost all cases.

The last chapter on nursing in military hospitals might, with profit, have been extended, perhaps at the expense of the remarks on the work and remuneration of nurses—a case certainly not understated, but not strictly concerning the subject.

A useful index is appended—the use of italics, however, is not uniform.

As an exposition of the minutiae of aseptic technique and “theatre drill,” the book should be much in request by those responsible for the organisation of theatre work.

A. B. L.

The Gospel of Healing, by Rev. A. B. Simpson, D.D. Cloth, 2/- Morgan & Scott.

This book is one of considerable interest to all who look to the Bible as the written revelation of God to mankind.

The writer argues that if the divine promises of healing in the Scriptures be examined they will be seen to apply not only to spiritual, but also to mental and especially to physical healing; that this latter aspect has been neglected, greatly to the disadvantage of the Church, in its endeavour to bring light and healing into the dark places of the world.

A number of popular objections to the argument are dealt with, and a chapter is devoted to practical directions for putting into action the theories propounded, and it is claimed that if these be carried out, one may confidently expect protection from, or healing of, diseases—functional and organic—according to the measure of one's faith.

These directions include the abandonment of “all remedies and medical treatment”—a method which goes beyond that of such a religious healer as Pastor Hsi, who successfully combated the opium habit in China.

The book would have been rendered more complete and satisfying to one accustomed to applying the scientific method if a chapter had been devoted to the description of a number of concrete cases backed up by the evidence of men whose medical experience might lend authority to the statements.

Moreover, it is difficult to conceive what the writer must imagine to be the place of medical science in the world; if it be not a gift of God for the use of man, then presumably, it must come from the devil; and yet, how benevolent a gift, and how wonderfully used in the hands of Christian men for the extension of the Kingdom of God upon earth!

R. G. S.

In *Crests of our Imperial Forces* (1/- net printed by Gale and Polden, Ltd.), we have collected together coloured reproductions of the various crests chosen by the Imperial Forces for their distinctive badges.

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The language chosen for the mottoes are mainly English and Latin, but one or two of the Canadian regiments have their motto in French, while one at least has a Maori motto, and for another there is one in the Zulu language.

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