

himself! As the vessel went over I was washed off by a big wave. Before this I had stripped. I saw the *Cressy* keel upwards; there were perhaps fifty men clinging to her, and when she finally went down I was surprised to find that there was only a little bit of suction. Luckily I am a good swimmer, and after I had gone 100 yards I came across a long plank to which half a dozen men were clinging. They were men I knew and they asked me to share it with them, which I did, with the object of giving them some directions. I told them to hold on with one hand and move their legs about.

"After I had been hanging on to the plank for a quarter of an hour some of the men were giving out and began to sit on the wood, forcing it under the water. Leaving the plank I struck out on my own and swam on for some time till I came across a man who beckoned to me. I got to him and found he had a table under one arm and a piece of wood under the other. He gave up the table to me. The top was fifteen inches square and the legs were very stout. I looked round for something to swim to, and caught sight of a fishing smack to the windward. After a long swim I found it was getting nearer and nearer, and I began to shout to it. All this time I had been swimming on my own. The only human forms I came across were two or three dead bodies—men who were bent over the wood or wreckage to which they had clung.

"As I got nearer to the smack I shouted for all I was worth. I would shout, swim a hundred yards, and shout again. At last the crew spotted me and sent their small boat, which picked me up.

"After the *Aboukir* was struck a midshipman a little boy of fourteen, swam to the *Cressy*. We had no sooner taken him on board when our ship was struck and he had to take to the water again. Eventually he was rescued after a most extraordinary experience."

S.O.P.

There is only two ways of dealing with a persistent editor: one is to shoot him, the other to comply with his requests. The current standard of morals rendering the former alternative a risky proceeding, one can but adopt the latter and write him "something." And, lacking inside information on the one subject about which the average reader wants to read sense—namely the war, one is driven to write nonsense.

To one of naturally sober instincts, however, this presents difficulties. To facilitate the task, therefore, I tried to imagine how that hive of

industry—Surgical Out-Patients—would appear to certain journalists whose style we all know.

One imagines, for instance, a contributor to the columns of the *Society Mail* writing something of this sort:—

"Things we want to know:—

Who really broke the thermometer?

And if he ever paid for it.

Exactly how the iodine was upset.

And what the Chief Dispenser would have said.

The function of a skein truss."

If a correspondent from the staff of a daily paper came round for copy, I suppose he would write something of this kind, introduced by suitable and striking headlines:—

"Our representative, in visiting the London Hospital yesterday, was able to inspect at close quarters some of those marvels of inventive genius which facilitate the work of the modern operator.

He was particularly impressed by a simply constructed instrument for the removal of the nail in whitlow. It is claimed that, with the aid of this wonderful appliance, the operation can be completed in less than three minutes. But the pride of the doctors and nurses was chiefly centred in their dental chair. Its construction is such that the seat may be raised or lowered as required, the whole process not taking more than ten minutes, while at the same time the chair is of a thoroughly substantial nature. It is said to be the only one of its kind in this country."

The dressmaking correspondent for *Home Scandal* would turn out some such remarks as these no doubt after seeing the S.D. in his operating apron:—

"Last week I was going over a large hospital and got such a splendid idea for a cheap and useful cooking apron.

This is how it is made.

You will need the diagram that I shewed in my last dressmaking talk (see last number), and two yards of jaconet 36 inches wide.

Having cut out the pattern as described there, place it on the table. Use the back, basque and front. Run up the under-arm and shoulder seams by French sewing. At the obvious corners attach tapes or Prussian binding, either feather-stitched or hemmed.

Any jaconet left over may be used as facings, either slip-stitched or sewn by machine.

It will be observed that there is no yoke: this makes it all the simpler.

The apron is now ready to wear, provided of course that it has been thoroughly aired. It will be found a lovely fit, for it has a good cut on the shoulder and round the armholes, which is so important with these plain-fronted things.

Your affectionate friend,

AUNTIE MAY."

Really, without drawing on the imagination at all, one could prepare an interesting article if the usual habits of O.P's. would write their impressions.

For instance, a fish porter, whom I discovered after a six hours' vigil, could no doubt have written his point of view in a few lucid and forceful sentences. Whether the editor would have published the result, however, is at least doubtful.

Sister, too, it occurred to me, might have some wise aphorisms stored up in her mind, and I thought me to ask for them. But the recollection that the clinics were changing for the third time in a week, and that the Press Bureau had just moved the Russians out of France for the second time, necessitating activities on the war map, diverted me from my purpose.

Finally, let me point a moral on the ease of the downward path: for bad prose has led me to bad verse.

See, first, an ardent white-clad corps;
In time of peace they number four,
But now there's upwards of a score
Of Dressers.

Behold a man, on slight pretext,
As when by foreign tongues he's vexed,
Writes "S.D.K." and sees the next—
The R.R.O.

A graceful form in blue you'll see,
Unless perchance she's gone to tea.
Her virtue is economy.

That's Sister.

A fragrant crowd, the sick, the maimed,
Some clean, some foul and unashamed,
All wait for hours; that's why they're named
The Patients.

Two souls who, let it be confessed,
With skill and love for work are blest,
Will toil from noon to eve with zest—
The Clinic and S.D.

Unless he's on a holiday,
Or not arrived, or gone away,
There sits, his knowledge to display,
The Chief.

From one o'clock till failed the light
We worked away with all our might,
And staggered home exhausted quite

From S.O.P.

But, sakes alive! the Clinics, Pro's.,
Sister and Staff-Nurse, R.R.O's.,
Seem bordering on the comatose

At M.O.P.

T. C. I.

Note.—It is some time now since we have received any "copy" upon that most interesting and fragrant department, O.P's. The last article received was a "poem," unprintable except the first verse, which we now take the opportunity of publishing, humbly apologising to T.C.I. for so totally eclipsing his poetic talent:—

The Clinic and the young S.D.,
The Sister and the "Nuss,"
They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of pus,
"If we could get this drained," said they,
"It would be fine for us."

(Editor).

UNOFFICIAL REPORT TO QUARTERLY COURT

By MR. E. W. MORRIS

September 2nd, 1914.

With the Court's permission, your Secretary would like to report on events which have transpired since the adjournment of your Committee at the end of July.

After the declaration of war on August 4th, considerable anxiety was felt with regard to the supplies which must arrive daily at the hospital for the patients. It was feared there would be a scarcity of bread, flour, meat, milk and fish, and all the other commodities which are essential to the hospital's existence.

As this fear became more acute, the Chairman of your Committee, Lord Knutsford, thought it advisable to make a rule not to admit patients who were suffering from ailments which were not urgent, but only those which were dangerously ill, and to whom prompt treatment was a matter of life and death.

By this means, beds gradually became vacant, and our numbers fell from about 820 to 600 beds in daily occupation.

Another anxiety was the question of maintaining efficient and sufficient medical and surgical help.

When the war began every young fellow who was a free man was anxious to volunteer for active service at the front, and the same spirit pervaded our nursing staff. Moreover the Admiralty had

approached us as they had done other hospitals, asking for our assistance in obtaining 400 doctors as soon as possible, and this service had great attraction for our young doctors.

Had our visiting and resident staff all acted according to their very natural desires we should have found this great hospital left with its hundreds of beds and thousands of out-patients without any adequate staff to attend them. But they did not, but most loyally placed the needs of the hospital before their own personal wishes.

Your Secretary would like to speak in warm terms of appreciation and admiration of the splendid service rendered at this time to the hospital by the management and steadying influence of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Elliott, who was in charge, the Secretary having left for his holidays a few days before the declaration of war. The food panic was successfully passed, contractors were interviewed, and promised to continue the supply of food at all costs, and the residents were persuaded that their chief duty was to stand by the hospital.

There was at this time some fear with regard to the *delivery* of goods, apart from the contractors' readiness to supply them. This was due to the commandeering of horses and motor lorries. The Boy Scouts, ready as ever, promptly offered their services, and were ready to haul our goods to hospital in hand-carts from all parts of London.

The Chairman during the first days of the war offered 500 beds to the Government, 250 to the Army and 250 to the Navy, for sick and wounded men. Both offers were officially accepted.

The Secretary, on his return to London, and the Chairman's departure through illness and overwork, for he had had hardly any sleep since the declaration of war, approached the War Office to discover whether there was any likelihood of the beds being used at an early date, or indeed at all. He was informed that it was extremely likely that they would be used, but not for some weeks. That the military hospitals would be used first, then the territorial hospitals and then the voluntary hospitals.

On this information it was decided to begin to fill up the empty beds again with short time cases, as their disuse was likely to cause considerable suffering amongst the poor in the East-End, suffering which was likely to increase as time went on. That food was becoming more normal in price, was an important factor in coming to this decision. The staff were requested therefore to admit cases, and especially those who required surgical attention to fit them for the King's service. Lists were circulated to the staff, however, warning them to abstain, as far as possible, from ordering certain drugs of which it was impossible to obtain

further supplies after the consumption of our present stock.

Last week a letter was received from Colonel Skinner, of the Horse Guards, asking whether this hospital would allow the 250 beds it had offered to become a section of No. 2 London General Territorial Hospital. As such an amalgamation seemed to move the hospital one step nearer the firing line it seemed advisable to agree if proper conditions were offered, and accordingly your Secretary visited Colonel Skinner, who is in charge of the sick bed arrangement in London, in order to discuss the question. Three or four interviews took place. Colonel Skinner wished, amongst other things, that only officers of the territorial hospital should be allowed to treat the soldiers here, and that the beds allotted to wounded soldiers should, as far as possible, be in a ringed fence, forming practically a military hospital within the hospital. Your Secretary advanced and insisted on the principle that London Hospital patients could only be treated by London Hospital staff, and one of the interviews suggested that all London Hospital staff should be given a temporary commission during the war, and thus should all be able to treat military cases, and he considered that this should apply even to the resident house-physicians and house-surgeons, all of whom were willing to waive all question of pay to which they might be entitled.

Colonel Skinner received this suggestion not unsympathetically, and stated that he would consider it.

This was on Friday last, and at the interview your Secretary was informed that cases were not likely to arrive for five or six weeks, and that when they did come, the hospital would receive plenty of notice. The Admiralty also informed us that we should have at least 24 hours' notice by wireless before any of their cases arrived.

On Sunday last, however, a message was received in the morning, asking us whether we could admit 100 wounded men that evening. We willingly agreed to do so.

Captain Fenwick, one of our consulting staff, well known to all the Governors as Mr. Hurry Fenwick, visited Colonel Skinner during Sunday morning with your Secretary, and Colonel Skinner asked Captain Fenwick to fill the office of Military Superintendent at the hospital, and so to act as a go-between between the War Office and the hospital. Captain Fenwick agreed to supply the War Office with all necessary forms and information, and to act generally at the hospital as the military representative of Colonel Skinner, subject to the approval of this Court. Your Secretary would like to say that this arrangement is likely to be of the greatest possible assistance

to him, as instead of having to communicate with various members of the War Office staff in matters connected with military law, he can communicate direct with Captain Fenwick.

We were informed that the wounded troops would arrive on Sunday evening about 7 o'clock, and your Secretary and Matron, and one of Matron's assistants, Miss Monk, arranged for the provision of extra beds, and Matron made the necessary arrangement with regard to the nursing staff.

During the afternoon we were asked by the War Office, by telephone, if we could arrange for the transport of the wounded from Waterloo to the hospital.

This, through the invaluable help of a member of your Committee—Mr. Alfred Salmon—we were fortunately able to do. Your Secretary telephoned Mr. Salmon, who, although ill at the time, managed at once to go to the stables of Messrs. Lyons & Co., at Cadby Hall, where some hundreds of horses are stabled, and called up volunteers amongst his drivers, who responded with such alacrity that Mr. Salmon was able to telephone to the hospital in less than half-an-hour that fourteen vans were ready with drivers to go anywhere and at any time. One of these vans came at once to the hospital for a supply of mattresses, pillows and blankets, for the comfort of the wounded, and these articles were distributed at Waterloo amongst the other vans.

Your Secretary would here like to gratefully acknowledge the courtesy received from a sister hospital, the West London. The West London was quite as anxious to have the honour of receiving the wounded as we were; nevertheless, when they knew that the honour was to come to us, they exerted themselves to provide and to lend to us, at a most inconvenient time (Sunday afternoon), 30 mattresses for carrying the wounded to us. Governors would, perhaps, like to acknowledge the courtesy of the West London, as also the energy and generosity of Messrs. Lyons in putting their vans, at short notice on Sunday afternoon, at our service. Perhaps Mr. Salmon would enable the Court to have the pleasure of thanking certain of his men individually, in carrying out the arrangements so promptly and efficiently, by supplying their names.

The hospital also arranged that a large party of its residents and students should go to Waterloo to act as stretcher-bearers and carriers under Captain Fenwick's orders, who agreed to be there.

The wounded men, of whom there were exactly 100, were safely admitted to the hospital about 9 p.m. on Sunday night, without hitch or difficulty, thanks to the excellence of the voluntary help. On account of the enormous crowds which had formed in Whitechapel Road, we admitted the

soldiers by the back gate, and they were driven up to the steps facing the Queen's statue.

A staff of police were kept in readiness to deal with the crowd should they become unmanageable at the back gates.

While the admission of these soldiers was actually proceeding, a further message was received from the War Office asking us to admit 150 more wounded during the night—they might arrive at 5 a.m.—and we were again asked to supply transport, stretchers and carriers. Matron was informed of this latter demand, and sent word to the Secretary that she would devise a scheme for admission of these new cases while he continued the superintendence of the cases then arriving. After their safe arrival, a committee was held, about midnight in Matron's house, between Matron, Miss Monk and the Secretary, and a certain plan was adopted. As a result, during the night certain wards were emptied, and extra beds put up in others, and the hospital had 172 beds ready by 5 the next morning. In the meantime, however, the War Office telephoned that the soldiers would not arrive until 10 o'clock. The conveyance of this information in the middle of the night to all concerned was some little trouble. The patients duly arrived between 10 and 11, and, by similar arrangements as were adopted on the previous day, 200 men were safely admitted into the beds; the total, therefore, of 300 in all.

Your Secretary would be glad if the Court would allow him to express his own personal indebtedness, as well as that of the hospital, to Matron and to her assistants, especially to Miss Monk. Matron was equally ready to help at midnight or mid-day, and that these men were so easily and quickly put into our wards, and necessary nurses promptly provided, was due to her ingenuity and wisdom. It would have been impossible to carry out this undertaking but for her forethought and untiring assistance. I count it a privilege to say this, and that without her, our difficulties would have been quite unsurmountable.

The Governors are indebted, too, to the willing and ungrudging help given by every nurse in the house. All nurses asked to be allowed to stay on duty until midnight on Sunday, in order to see that all patients were comfortable, and yet these nurses were quite ready to be up at 4 o'clock next morning, ready to receive the newcomers at 5.

Also to the help given by the Residents, who co-operated heartily in assisting us to find the necessary beds, and to the students who live in the Hostel, for volunteering, on both occasions, to act as assistants and stretcher-bearers between Waterloo and the hospital.

To the Steward, who spent most of the day and night in arranging for the catering of this unexpected addition to his numbers; the cook, who

had left the hospital, was sent for, and returned, in order to have large quantities of beef-tea ready, and our milk contractors sent 25 gallons of milk by special messenger, so that there was at least a quart for each man on arrival.

And to our porters, who worked all night and all day, regardless of hours, in moving patients from one ward to others, and in carrying patients on their arrival, to their wards. As 50 more patients arrived in the second lot than we were told would arrive, we began to be pressed for bedsteads. Our resident porters immediately gave up their own bedsteads, which were set up in various wards.

The police were present in large force, and, as they always do, gave us invaluable help.

The medical and surgical staff who were on "full duty" at the time, had been previously notified that the wounded were expected, and were here to receive them, and some of the staff were at work during most of the night and the following day.

The War Office, through Captain Fenwick, who has been here almost night and day since Sunday morning, altogether neglecting his own comfort and his heavy private practice, has sent a very complimentary message to the hospital, which Captain Fenwick perhaps will deliver to the Court. That the hospital should have merited any such commendation is due to the fact that every man and woman in it, from committeeman to lift-boy, did his duty very heartily, as the wounded men had done.

In case of another sudden influx, and remembering that no cases have as yet come from the Admiralty, the Assistant Secretary spent the day on Monday, although it would have been much more interesting to remain in hospital, in going round London buying bedsteads, of which 75 were procured.

We have allowed the men to smoke in the wards, and this has been a great delight to them, and we have had many presents of pipes, tobacco and cigarettes.

We have had also valuable gifts of clothing, etc., from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, e.g. :—

100 shirts.
21 dressing gowns.
103 pyjamas.
106 pairs of stockings.

From Mr. Evan Spicer, 55 shirts.

From the British Red Cross Society, Godalming Division :—

30 shirts.
45 flannel shirts.
10 red flannel shirts.

From Murray Marshall, Esq., 2 big baskets of grapes.

From the Catholic Women's League, 50 jackets and shirts.

From Miss Irene Paulin and Mrs. Coulread (Winchmore Hill Working Party), 65 shirts, 5 pairs of socks.

Some of the great newspaper proprietors, *The Telegraph*, *Chronicle*, *Daily Mail*, for instance, are sending large supplies of newspapers for distribution in the wards. Members of your Committee have put the money at the disposal of your Secretary for the purchase of such articles as may be required.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, 1914

The Annual Distribution of Prizes took place in the College Library on Monday, July 13th.

There was no garden party associated with this function this year, which caused disappointment to many, but all felt honoured by the presence of our late Senior Surgeon, Mr. Hurry Fenwick, who kindly came down and distributed the prizes. Refreshments were served for students, and the whole ceremony went off with great smoothness and was a signal success.

The following is a list of prize-winners for the session 1913-14

Price Scholarship in Science—

£100 ... Mr. C. S. Cloake.

Price Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology—

£52 10s. ... Mr. L. G. Jacob.

Entrance Science Scholarship—

£50 ... Mr. G. Adler.

Buxton Prize (Arts)—

£31 10s. ... Not awarded.

Epsom Scholarship (for Students of Epsom College)—

Not awarded.

Clinical Medicine—

£20 Prize ... Mr. A. C. Perry.

Hon. Certificates... { Mr. F. H. Bray.
Mr. C. P. Allingham.

Clinical Surgery—

£20 Prize ... Mr. S. Batchelor.

Clinical Obstetrics—

£20 Prize ... Mr. L. M. Ingle.

Hon. Certificates... { Mr. F. H. Bray.
Mr. A. C. Perry.

Duckworth Nelson Prize—

Biennial—£10 ... Awarded 1912-1913.

Andrew Clark Prize—

Biennial—£26 ... Mr. A. C. Perry.

Hon. Certificates... { Mr. R. J. M. Love.
Mr. E. E. Herga.

Letheby Prizes—

Organic Chemistry—

£10 ... Mr. G. Adler.

Hon. Certificates... { Mr. R. Theron.
Mr. C. S. Cloake.

Inorganic Chemistry—

£15 ... Mr. M. Aronsohn.

Hon. Certificates... { Mr. S. N. Senitzky.
Mr. I. H. Zortman.
Mr. K. C. Beatty.
Mr. A. Eidinow.

Sutton Prize—

£20 ... Mr. F. H. Bray.

Hon. Certificate ... Mr. E. E. Herga.

Hutchinson Prize—

Triennial—£40 ... Mr. W. S. Perrin.

Anatomy and Physiology—

£25 Prize ... { Mr. G. P. Huddy.
Mr. A. G. Harsant.
(Æq., Prize divided).

Dressers' Prizes—

Elementary Clinical Surgery—

£5 Prizes ... { Mr. R. G. Sterling.
Mr. H. W. Taylor.
Mr. A. H. Morley.

Minor Surgery—

£5 Prizes ... { Mr. E. B. Wolfe.
Mr. S. H. de G. Pritchard.
Mr. H. P. Warren.
Mr. S. C. Woodhouse.

Hon. Certificates... { Mr. H. H. Bailey.
Mr. D. F. Wilson.

Practical Anatomy—

£4 Prize ... Mr. J. J. Murphy.

£2 Prizes ... { Mr. G. Adler.
Mr. H. Gluckman.
Mr. H. B. Troup.

Anderson Prizes—

£3 Prizes ... { Mr. E. Forrester Paton.
Mr. G. P. B. Huddy.
Mr. D. C. Norris.

Hon. Certificates... { Mr. R. K. Ford.
Mr. K. M. Ross.

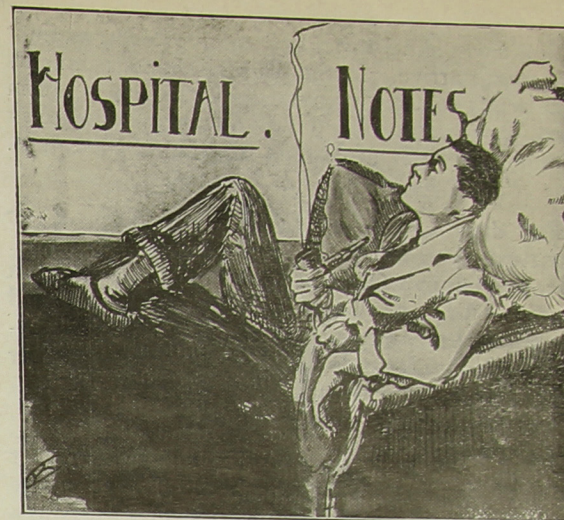
Douro Hoare Prize—

£5 ... Mr. H. H. Bailey.

Hon. Certificates... { Mr. F. G. L. Dawson.
Mr. A. R. Crane.

Wynne Baxter Prize—

£5 5s. ... Mr. E. E. Herga.



It is good to belong to the "London," we have always maintained that "Londoners" made the best doctors, but we seldom consider how much of our efficiency is due to the elaborate organisation and training of our lay staff. As a rule they work unseen, but in the late emergency, how indifferently could we doctors have carried it off, unguided and untrained in management.

We have it on good authority that Mr. Morris never wastes a sleepless night, but spends it in wondering how we should struggle through a bakers' strike, or a big railway accident, or any other sudden big emergency.

The general working of the Hospital has been very little interfered with, one or two research specialities have gone into hibernization, but otherwise our service to the poor and sick around goes on unaltered, nay, ever "requests" come in, while the O.P's. flock in as numerous as ever.

Where the Steward raised all the beds that suddenly appeared in the night one cannot guess, nor where the large supplies of linen and mattresses came from. A large number of the soldiers that came here needed far more nursing than doctoring, and the organisation of the wards and their staff has been a revelation to us all of the efficiency of Miss Lückes' rule.

It was a sight that brought the heart to one's mouth to see car after car and van and ambulance discharge its load of injured at the garden steps, but the rapidity with which case after case was run off by eager porters to the medical or surgical wards with no formality nor delay was in itself a relief. In ward after ward the beds were ready

with a clean shirt, towel and soap for every patient that might arrive. In the lobby, light refreshments were ready for any who desired. All were soon abed, for to many sleep was obviously of greater moment than any prolonged washing or treatment.

**

For days after the Hall was as busy as at Christmas with rapidly arriving parcels and boxes. The Registrars' Office for a while resembled a tobacconist's, and where usually lives a Good Samaritan there reigned a MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT. It made many of us years younger to see Mr. Hurry Fenwick about amongst us.

**

Drugs have gone up in price everywhere, but our chief dispenser is unperturbed. The economy that is being exercised now in drugs and dressings must cheer his heart, tabetics thrive on a diet that consists not of iodides, aspirin is almost forgotten, and other things than resorcin will cure psoriasis. But for scabies H₂S must be evolved from some substitute for sulphurated potash.

**

We congratulate Mr. A. Burrows on his appointment as Radiologist to the Manchester Hospital, to which he goes from the Radium Institute.

**

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Culpin are meanwhile carrying on as Surgical Registrars, but changes in personnel are now so many that promotion on the House is as rapid as on the field of battle.

**

In the emergency Conjoint just held honours have been easy. The 1914 qualification will be long remembered, like some famous champagne vintages. Of its need there is no question, locums are non-existent, many small hospitals are content with women residents, and many practices are empty.

**

The O.T.C., training on the Hospital lawn, has proved invaluable to many who have taken up commissions, but the ways of the War Office, in using some men at once and keeping others long awaiting, are strange.

**

Dr. Head, while marooned in France, narrowly escaped becoming the village accoucheur.

**

Mr. Austin, in the hands of the evil one, has everyone's sympathy, but we trust his cheeriness will return to us undiminished. Dr. Andrews, on his honeymoon, had to travel due north to reach England from Russia; had he not arrived we would have sent an expeditionary force of our men out to search for him.

Mr. Openshaw is back from the north; "Oh Tommy, we have missed you."

**

There is a high wooden erection towering along the Isolation block which will carry an electric lift. Locally, they say it is for searchlights and aeroplanes, but the inquisitive are put off by being told that it is to raise bricks for the 914 wards.

**

Save that the royal chauffeur made some bad shots in getting out of our front gate, the royal visit escaped us, yet we saw and marvelled at the confidence of the King in driving slowly and unescorted through a practically unpoliced dense mob that extended a long way from the Hospital to the Aldgate pump.

**

This reminds us that in 1854 there was a severe local epidemic of cholera that only ceased when this same pump was padlocked. Now one still pumps, but the water comes from the main.

**

Just Received

By means of a cheque which he drew on September 24th on a Dutch bank, through which it came to his London bankers, Dr. L. J. Austin, of London, has been able to inform his mother of his safety. On the cheque was a request to communicate with his mother. He was taken prisoner about August 17th at Namur when attending to the wounded.



To H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON.

I beg to enclose £ s. d. as a
donation to the National Relief Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

.....
The envelope containing this coupon need not
be stamped.



NURSING NOTES

Since the war broke out we have sent 81 Nurses, through the Admiralty and the War Office, to various parts of the country. On August 4th, the first 13 Nurses were sent to Haslar, and on August 19th, we were asked to supply a second contingent to the Navy. On August 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 28th, 30th, 31st and September 27th, we supplied Nurses to the War Office. Some have been sent abroad, while others are working at the home Hospitals. These are stationed at Chatham, Colchester, London, Aldershot, York, Dublin and Netley. We have heard from those who are at unknown destinations that they are well and happy, and having a very busy time. The following are the names of those who have been sent out from their Training School to the Admiralty and to the War Office:—

Admiralty

Miss Hilda Goldthorpe.	Nurse Valentine Davey.
Miss Helen Newton.	Nurse Evelyn Hardcastle.
Miss Evelyn Edwards.	Nurse Gertrude Fox.
Nurse Chester Webb.	Nurse Lilian Brown.
Nurse Mabel Leaver.	Nurse Elizabeth Rowland.
Nurse Margaret Rudall.	Nurse Mabel Pepper.
Nurse Caroline Edwards.	Nurse Fox-Harvey.
Nurse Cave Brown Cave.	Nurse Elizabeth Ashburner.
Nurse Ella Elvins.	
Nurse Muriel Cox.	

War Office

Miss Witherington.	Nurse Nellie Martini.
Miss Carthew.	Nurse Frances Cooper.
Nurse Jessie Caven.	Nurse Kate White.
Nurse Florence Prichard.	Nurse Lilian Wheatley.
Nurse Dora Grayson.	Nurse Katherine Sharp.
Nurse Kathleen Kempthorne.	Nurse Mary Flynn.
Nurse Henrietta Daly.	Nurse Gertrude Berry.
Nurse Kate Wallbank.	Nurse Caroline Roberts.
Nurse Mary Heffernan.	Nurse Mary Goldthorpe.
Nurse Nellie Clements.	Nurse Rosa Phillips.
Nurse Lucy Deakin.	Nurse Mary Leacy.
Nurse Stella Burrell.	Nurse Annie Crooks.
Nurse Frances Garnett.	Nurse Ethel Spicer.
Nurse Constance Baillie.	Miss Edith Hobson.
Nurse Ethel James.	Miss Helena Deverell.
Nurse Maud Webb.	Miss Ethel Hutchinson.
Nurse Farquharson.	Miss Isabel Stearn.
Nurse Paramor.	Nurse Blanche Reynolds.
Nurse Fairbrother.	Nurse Netta Sibley.
Nurse Muriel Godwin.	Miss Margaret Prettyman.
Nurse Gladys Veitch.	Miss Theodora Wood.
Miss Edith Dunk.	Miss Coral Houlson.
Nurse Eleanor Holmes.	Nurse Catherine Black.
Nurse Edith Cooke.	Miss Margaret Klamborowski.

Nurse Frances Kewley.	Miss Marion Hall.
Nurse Nellie Ball.	Miss Dorothy Finch.
Nurse Constance Walker.	Miss Evelyn Humphries.
Nurse Marion Hissey.	Nurse Alice Honeywood.
Nurse Mary Ashford.	Nurse Catherine Macleod.
Nurse Edith Lambert.	Nurse Alice Haines.
Miss Dorothy Paulin.	Nurse Marshall.
Nurse Bessie Dickson.	

**

After the wounded soldiers were admitted to the Hospital on August 30th and 31st, we received visits from their Majesties the King and Queen, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra—the gracious President of our Hospital—and Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, Her Majesty Queen Amelie of Portugal, Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Marie Louise, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Argyll and the Grand Duke Michael. Amongst other distinguished visitors were Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and Lord Haldane. We have also had many kind gifts of fruit, eggs, jam, games, etc., for the wounded soldiers in our Hospital.

**

We are again much indebted to Mr. Russell Howard for so kindly offering to take the course of lectures on Surgical Nursing earlier than usual. The lectures do not generally begin until the middle of November, but, in the circumstances it was deemed advisable to start them in the middle of August.

**

Miss Jacka, who, unfortunately, has had to be off duty again, is making satisfactory progress, and we hope before long that she will soon be able to be back at work.

**

Sister "Gurney" and Sister "Buxton," who have been with us many years, have left, as they intend giving up nursing altogether, and, owing to home circumstances, we have also lost the services of Sister "Royal" and Sister "Sophia."

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE CRICKET-LOVING PUBLIC

To the Editor of the "London Hospital Gazette."

DEAR SIR,

We, the undersigned, as cricketers, ask you to accord us the publicity which only your columns can give, in order that we may make a direct appeal to the vast cricket-loving public on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Fund.

This fund, which has been called into being by His Royal Highness to meet the countless cases of misery and hardship which must inevitably follow on the heels of war, makes an instinctive and instantaneous appeal to the generosity of the public, and we, as cricketers, know that there is no public so sportsmanlike and so generous as the cricketing crowd.

As the Prince has truly said, "this is a time when we should all stand by one another." All of us, as a nation, are members of a national team.

We have before us, as we write, the vision of many a fair English cricket ground packed with eager multitudes.

We have pleasant memories of seas of faces, which, in happier times, have watched us play.

If only at this moment of trial we could gather in the sums which have been paid as gate-money at cricket matches, those on whom the war has laid a desolating hand would benefit indeed. The wives and families of our soldiers and sailors would be at least secure from want.

It is this thought which has given rise to this appeal. We ask all those who have watched us play, and who have cheerfully paid their half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences as gate-money, to step forward and contribute over again their half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences to the Prince's Fund, out of gratitude for the enjoyment the cricket field has given them in the past.

Let everyone who has followed cricket recall to mind the matches he has witnessed and enjoyed, and let each one contribute according to the pleasantness of his memories. Then we shall have, for those whom the war has robbed not only of happiness but even of the means of livelihood, a truly royal sum.

Without any undue spirit of self-importance, we may perhaps say that we have contributed not a little to the interest the public takes in cricket, and therefore we make this personal appeal from ourselves to those who love the game to send whatever they can spare to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Buckingham Palace, London, S.W.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS.
F. R. FOSTER.
F. H. GILLINGHAM.
W. G. GRACE.
HARRIS.
T. HAYWARD.
G. HIRST.
J. B. HOBBS.
G. L. JESSOP.
W. RHODES.
R. H. SPOONER.
P. F. WARNER.
F. E. WOOLLEY.

BRUSSELS.

20th August, 1914.

To the Editor, "London Hospital Gazette."

DEAR SIR,

Seeing this announcement in a Belgian paper, *Le Soir*, I cut it out thinking you might find it sufficiently amusing to insert it in your next issue. I think the translation of dresser by the word "coiffeur" is very good, following, as it does, the statement that some of the nurses are drawn from the highest British Society!

Yours truly,

"AN OLD LONDONER."

[Unfortunately the enclosed photograph of two somewhat well-known "London" students is not clear enough for reproduction.—*Editor*.]

"LA CROIX-ROUGE ANGLAISE A BRUXELLES"

Elles sont venues à nous, maternelles et confiantes, les braves nurses anglaises de la Croix rouge de Londres; déjà au nombre d'une centaine, elles ont débarqué à Bruxelles, où elles ne séjourneront que passagèrement, leur but étant de se rendre aussi près que possible des champs de bataille.

Parmi elles, plusieurs dames de la haute société britannique.

Leur cape, leur capeline, et leur col blanc leur donnent un cachet (professionnel) de garde-malades. Toutes possèdent un équipement complet. Avec elles sont venus une douzaine de chirurgiens dévoués et dix coiffeurs.

A Londres, c'est sir Alfred Keogh, précédemment Directeur général du Département médical de l'Armée qui s'occupe effectivement de l'envoi des détachements en Belgique où, avant leur départ pour le champ des opérations, elles tiennent, rue Général Leman, leur quartier général."

THE BRITISH FIELD HOSPITAL FOR BELGIUM,
99, BOULEVARD LEOPOLD,
ANTWERP.

Friday.

To Professor William Wright, London Hospital
Medical College

DEAR SIR,

Just a line to let you know we are fit and well. At present we are not busy, but expect wounded at any time. We have had one hundred and sixty in. Yesterday we spent the day searching for wounded at the front, about twenty miles from here, and actually had the pleasure of seeing some Germans two hundred yards from us in a wood. We got as far as the last Belgian outpost. There was very little firing, and the Germans were slowly retreating. On our way we passed through Termonde and Malines. Termonde is absolutely in ruins, everything burnt to the ground, and Malines is almost as bad.

Souttar is giving us daily demonstrations in surgical anatomy. We think, at present, we will be back about the middle of October.

Hoping you are very well,

Believe us,

Yours very sincerely,

W. H. SARRA,

EVERARD W. SHARP.

CROIX ROUGE FRANÇAISE
(UNION DES FEMMES DE FRANCE),
HOTEL MAJESTIC,
AVENUE KLÉBER,
PARIS.

October 1st, 1914.

To the Editor of the "London Hospital Gazette."

DEAR SIR,

As you tell me that the *Gazette* is very hard up for copy, I venture to send you a brief account of the work in which a few "London" men are at present engaged in this city.

In London, one occasionally sees a man brought in after an explosion, or a motor-bus accident, with a large compound fracture, which rapidly shows signs of sepsis. Such a man usually dies after a while. Perhaps, out of a hundred such men, ten will survive. Imagine, then, that a hundred men are simultaneously injured by an explosion, 50 miles away. Most of them die, within a few hours at least. A dozen or two survive. They are left lying in a ditch for a day or so, then carried on stretchers for a mile or two, and placed in a cattle truck. A few days later, after various transport experiences, the half-dozen or so who are still alive reach such a temporary hospital as this institution here.

One man, for example, gives this history: He was driver of an artillery wagon, and had halted by a wood. A shell was fired at the wagon, and 9 of the 12 men in charge were killed. The other 3 were wounded. This particular driver was climbing over a bank when he was hit. He rolled down into the ditch, lay there for a while, then scrambled out, and crawled 50 yards to a place of safety.

After about 6 hours he got a field dressing applied. Three days later, with a broken leg and no splint, he was sent to Paris in an ambulance train.

On admission, September 20th, he was found to be suffering from a compound comminuted fracture of the lower third of the shaft of the femur. There was a lacerated wound, about 8 inches by 3, on

the outer side of the thigh, through which the upper fragment of the femur projected for about 4 inches. The lower fragment was displaced about 3 inches upwards and 2 inches back, and the foot was internally rotated through about 110°. There was a profuse, greenish, foetid discharge from the wound. He was anaesthetised, and the wound explored; after thorough irrigation with hot lysol solution, the wound was packed with iodoform gauze. The limb was then put up in a long Liston splint. On the 28th, two fragments of necrosed bone, 3 inches by 1 inch and 1½ inches by ½ inch were removed, and the wound once more thoroughly irrigated and packed with gauze. Two large French nails were driven into the lower fragment of the femur, one horizontally into each condyle, and to these cords were attached, and weight extension applied, the Lister being now discarded. The wound was syringed daily with hydrogen peroxide and packed lightly with gauze. The discharge is much less, and the patient's condition shows a steady improvement.

A young French private was admitted on September 29th, with a bullet wound in the neck. The entrance wound was small, situated about the middle of the left sterno-mastoid. The exit wound was about 2 inches long and 1½ inches wide, situated in the lower segment of the right anterior triangle. The whole neck was acutely inflamed and oedematous, and there was much dyspnoea.

A low tracheotomy was performed, and the bullet wounds cleaned up and dressed. Hot fomentations were applied to reduce the oedema and inflammation.

Two days later it was discovered that the wound in the right side of the neck was in communication with the oesophagus, for, as with Pawlow's dogs, the food passed out through the fistula when the dressing was taken off and he attempted to swallow. At present he is fed through a stomach tube, the wounds are dressed twice daily, hot fomentations applied every four hours, and a steam tent is fitted up.

We have in the beds just now some sixty privates and a few officers, of whom about one-third are British, the rest being mainly French, with here and there a Turco. There is a well-equipped operating theatre, whose walls consist mainly of mirrors, so that one sees illimitable vistas of operations stretching away into the far distance. The roof is decorated by pictorial representations of rather adipose cherubs. We have an X-ray installation, under an expert operator from Harley Street. The principle surgeon is a member of the staff of the Royal Free Hospital, Grays Inn Road, a medical superintendent administers affairs and anaesthetics, a house-surgeon and dressers make their rounds, and several orderlies do very useful work. The

nursing staff, under a very capable matron, is very efficient.

Each member of the staff, from the superintendent down to the humblest orderly, has to be photographed and registered, and must obtain an identification card from the military authorities. He or she is then given a numbered and registered armlet, which must be worn when the individual is on duty.

There are several different organisations in the city "pour secourir les blessés," all of which are eager to get cases, so that there is often quite an exciting raid when an ambulance train comes in. It is a great advantage if one's Parisian lady friends can get at the wives of military ambulance officers and station masters. We are rather hampered by lack of efficient transport apparatus, but we can occasionally get help from local residents.

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend any "Londoners," who wish to do what they can to mitigate the appalling sufferings of the wounded here, and, at the same time, to gain unique professional experience, to communicate with the French Red Cross Society:—Croix Rouge Française (Union des Femmes de France), 16, Rue Thonn, Paris.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

DONALD C. NORRIS.

"LONDON" MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Note.—It is our intention to publish from time to time lists of "London" men serving at the front in field hospitals, base hospitals, etc. As we have great difficulty in compiling such lists, we should deem it a great favour if any "London" man engaged in such work would communicate his whereabouts to us that we may make our list as complete as possible.

We here publish the first list, fully aware of its necessarily incomplete nature, and apologizing for any inaccuracies should such be present.

Dr. Fred. J. Smith and Sir Bertrand Dawson, *Physicians, II. Base Hospital, St. Mark's College, Chelsea.*

Sir Frederic Eve, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Hutchinson, *Surgeons, II. Base Hospital, St. Mark's College, Chelsea.*

Messrs. G. R. Sharp, Valentine, Lack, Ross, Gilbert, *Dressers at St. Mark's College, Chelsea.*

Mr. T. H. Openshaw, *Surgeon-in-Charge, Queen Mary's Hospital, Rosyth, N.B.*

Messrs. C. M. Kennedy, W. M. Ash, H. T. R. Maloney, H. C. Billings, *Surgeons at Queen Mary's Hospital, Rosyth, N.B.*

Messrs. Russell, Woodward, Rossi, L. G. Brown, Jeffries, Deacon, Marriott, Moseley, Herman,

Dressers at Queen Mary's Hospital, Rosyth, N.B. (Most have recently returned).

Mr. Sherren, *Consulting Surgeon, King Edward VII's. Hospital for Officers.*

Sir Bertrand Dawson, *Consulting Physician, Princess Henry of Battenberg's Hospital for Officers.*

Messrs. L. J. Austin, Elliott, *Surgeons to British Red Cross Hospital, Brussels.*

Messrs. Dardier, Powell, Bailey, *Dressers to British Red Cross Hospital, Brussels.*

Mr. H. S. Souttar, *Surgeon to British Field Hospital for Belgium, Antwerp.*

Messrs. E. W. Sharp, W. H. Sarra, *Dressers to British Field Hospital for Belgium, Antwerp.*

Messrs. A. C. Palmer, H. Morton, G. M. Chapman, E. C. Linton, O. de B. Marsh, H. G. Winter, W. E. H. Bull, J. Pendered, W. B. Purchase, G. V. Bakewell, E. C. Lindsay, G. E. Neligan, G. Luker, A. G. Maitland-Jones, W. A. Stewart, G. A. Lilly, *Commissions in R.A.M.C.*

Mr. H. Gwynne-Jones, *R.A.M.C. 4th Div., 1st Batt. Royal Warwicks.* Has been in action continuously since the beginning of the war at St. Quentin, Amiens, Rouen, Creuil, Villeneuve, N.E. Paris, Meaux, R. Marne, R. Aisne.

Messrs. Castle, Spicer, Inman, Fawcett, Townend, *Surgeon-Probationers, R.N.*

Messrs. C. H. B. Avarne, C. J. G. Taylor, Noel Rankin, *Surgeons, R.N.*

Messrs. Fehrsen, Coombes, Shimberg, Argarwala, Pritchard, Aylward, *Dressers in French Field Hospital.*

Messrs. Newman, Andrews, C. F. Good, A. D. Stammers, *Combatant Units.*

Messrs. Tonkinson, Rolston, Read, Atkinson, Carr, *Public Schools Corps.*

Mr. Horton, *Artists' Rifles.*

Messrs. Smallbone, Pomeroy, *R.E.*

Mr. K. M. Dyott, *Orderly, City of London Field Ambulance.*

Messrs. Francis, Nicholls, Woodhouse, Norris, *Field Hospital. Destination unknown.*

Mr. Cooper, *Base Hospital, Antwerp.*

Mr. J. Kyffin, *R.A.M.C.*

Messrs. Booth, Parry, Hunter. *Whereabouts unknown.*

ROLL OF HONOUR

Killed

Captain H. S. RANKEN, R.A.M.C.

"Captain H. S. Ranken came to us from Glasgow, in 1908, as a Pathological Assistant. His decision to enter the R.A.M.C. was made very suddenly; leaving us, he went in

for the examination without any preparation and passed "first." In the examination at the end of the course at Millbank, he took three out of the five medals. He was then retained for a time on the teaching staff at Millbank, and later was sent as a research worker to Egypt. The above sketch of his career gives an idea of the greatness of his loss to the R.A.M.C. All those who worked with him here have lost a personal friend."

Lieutenant VALENTINE FOX, Royal Veterinary Corps.

Lieutenant Fox came to us to take up medicine, having previously gained his veterinary diploma. In the midst of his curriculum here he suddenly decided to enter the Army, and passed into the Royal Veterinary Corps.

Wounded

Captain G. R. PAINTON, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant E. J. WYLER, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant Wyler whilst under heavy shell fire, although severely wounded in both legs, left a place of comparative safety to try to assist a wounded soldier. He collapsed exhausted before reaching him.

Missing

Lieutenant A. J. BROWN, R.A.M.C.

THE CLUBS

CRICKET

British Isles v. Oversea Dominions

The third annual contest between teams drawn from the students of the Hospital and College was played at Hale End on Thursday, July 23rd. This match, now known as the "international," was initiated in 1912, and, apart from the keen interest aroused, has been the means of introducing several excellent cricketers from abroad to the notice of the cricketing community of the "London."

This year did not prove an exception, for a first class batsman in E. Andrae, of New Zealand, was discovered, and his innings of 119 was the feature of the day, and a century from his bat during the following week was a great factor in the winning of the final second cup-tie.

The two previous matches had been won by the Overseas' team, but on this occasion the home representatives won a brilliant victory.

T. B. Batchelor (British Isles) won the toss from J. W. Clayton (Overseas) and decided to take the field, as the wicket, subsequent to the heavy rain

of the previous day, was not of the variety about which first class batsmen dream.

Collins (junior) accompanied E. Andrae to the wickets, the former facing T. B. Batchelor, who opened the day with a maiden over.

Hopkins, bowling from the other end, soon had Collins out, brilliantly caught by Carroll at cut—3 for 1. L. W. Wilson was caught a few balls later by Sarra off Hopkins, the scoring board showing 4 for 2, much to the dismay of the "Overseas."

Stanley Batchelor now joined Andrae and a decided stand was made until Hopkins upset Stanley's woodyard with the score 64 for 3.

F. H. Bray and Andrae then settled down and piled on the runs. The first century was passed within an hour of the commencement of the game, and at the luncheon adjournment both batsmen had scored 76 not out.

Immediately after lunch Bray was bowled without addition to his score. 193 for 4. Bray's innings was a very fine effort, and he fully deserved the rousing reception accorded him upon his return to the pavilion.

G. Coombes (who made a century in last year's match) took Bray's place and hit up a brisk 30, when O'Brien held a difficult chance in the long field off Hopkins. 262 for 5.

The remaining Overseas batsmen indulged in hitting, and beyond disturbing the atmospheric conditions at Hale End, did very little with the bat—all being caught in the deep field. The innings closed for 282 runs.

Andrae, who scored 119 runs, played excellent cricket and will be an acquisition to the Hospital XI. This was his first effort in the "Old" Country and he, assisted by Bray, Batchelor and Coombes saved his side from disaster.

At 3.30 p.m., W. H. Sarra and Everard Sharp commenced to knock off the 282 runs set them. H. M. Collins immediately snapped up Sarra off Hartgill. 5 for 1. Sharp was out—caught at the wickets by Wilson off Hartgill, with 3 runs added to the score. 8 for 2.

M. P. Atkinson and K. O'Brien then became set, and it was not until 124 was on the scoring board before Coombes got a straight one past O'Brien, who had scored a very useful and forcible 48. 124 for 3.

A. B. Dummere and Atkinson raised the score to 178, when the former put one into Rowlands' hands and retired to the pavilion. 178 for 4. W. F. Castle joined Atkinson, whose solid defence had by now tired the bowling. A few minutes later Castle mishit a ball from Collins, and Herga running in brought off a fine catch. 187 for 5.

Hopkins helped the score along to 204 when Bray got a fast one among the former's stumps.

204 for 6. The match was now at an exciting stage. The Overseas hoped for victory. T. B. Batchelor came in and, settling down at once, he and Atkinson pulled the game out of the mire. Despite frequent changes in the bowling runs came apace and, amid the cheers of the onlookers, Batchelor made the winning hit. Continuing the game Atkinson reached his century, and hitting out was caught by Collins off Clayton. Atkinson had played a fine innings and received quite an ovation on his return to the pavilion. 288 for 7.

Stumps were drawn at 6.45 p.m., Wallace and Batchelor remaining not out. Batchelor's score of 62 not out was a brisk effort, and his runs were made at a critical stage of the game.

The players wish to thank Messrs. Welsby, Douglas and Overton for umpiring the match, and G. C. Wright for scoring.

The Scores:—

OVERSEA DOMINIONS		
J. C. Collins.....	c Carroll, b Hopkins ...	1
E. Andrae	c O'Brien, b Hopkins...	119
L. W. Wilson	c Sarra, b Batchelor ...	1
F. H. Bray	b Carroll	76
S. Batchelor.....	b Hopkins.....	28
C. Coombes	c O'Brien, b Hopkins...	30
H. M. Collins	c O'Brien, b Hopkins...	2
G. Rowlands	c Atkinson, b Hopkins...	2
W. C. Hartgill.....	not out	6
J. W. Clayton	c Wallace, b Sarra	0
E. E. Herga.....	c Castle, b Sarra	2
	Extras.....	15
	Total.....	282

BOWLING		
T. B. Batchelor.....	1 for 55	
E. L. Hopkins	6 ,, 70	
M. P. Atkinson	0 ,, 32	
W. H. Sarra.....	2 ,, 47	
W. F. Castle	0 ,, 21	
K. O'Brien	0 ,, 14	
C. Carroll	1 ,, 28	

BRITISH ISLES		
W. H. Sarra	c Collins (H.), b Hartgill	1
E. Sharp	c Wilson, b Hartgill ...	2
M. P. Atkinson	c Collins (H.), b Clayton	100
A. B. Dummere	c Rowlands, b Collins...	29
W. F. Castle	c Herga, b Collins	4
E. L. Hopkins	b Bray	10
T. B. Batchelor	not out	62
P. Wallace	not out	1
K. O'Brien	b Coombes	48
C. Carroll.....	} did not bat	
J. C. Russell		
	Extras.....	49
	Total.....	306

BOWLING		
F. H. Bray	1 for 63	
W. C. Hartgill.....	2 ,, 20	
S. Batchelor	0 ,, 36	
H. M. Collins	0 ,, 43	
G. Coombes	1 ,, 41	
J. Collins	2 ,, 25	
C. Rowlands	0 ,, 12	
E. E. Herga	0 ,, 10	
J. W. Clayton	1 ,, 7	

MARRIAGE AND DEATH

[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].

MARRIAGE

ANDREWS-REYNOLDS.—On July 23rd, at St. Albans Abbey, Henry Russell Andrews, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., second son of the late Rev. John Marshall Andrews, Vicar of Highgate, and of Mrs. Andrews, 2, Winchester Road, Oxford, to Margaret Dorothea, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reynolds, of Hawk's Wick, St. Albans.

DEATH

SCUDAMORE.—In India, September, 1914, John Edward Scudamore, M.B., B.S., son of Rev. J. C. Scudamore, of Ditchingham Rectory, Bungay. Aged 30.

REVIEWS

The Salvarsan Treatment of Syphilis in Private Practice, by G. Stopford-Taylor and R. W. Mackenna, Physicians to the Liverpool Skin Hospital. London: W. Heinemann.

In this interesting little book an account is given of the author's experiences of salvarsan medication, and at the same time they have succeeded in giving a concise and accurate exposition of the more important recent advances in syphilis.

The first chapter deals with the more important methods for the demonstration of the spirochæta pallida, and concludes that the dark ground condensor gives the best results. The Wassermann reaction and the Luetin reaction are also described.

In the second chapter the more recent theories of parasyphilis are discussed, together with its treatment by intra-theal injections of salvarsanized serum. The remainder and larger part of the book is taken up with the treatment.

We, however, hold an opinion differing from the authors regarding what is to be considered as a "reaction" after an intravenous injection of salvarsan. They state that they have had no severe reactions at all, and go on to say (page 47) "we find that many of our patients have no reaction at all, except a little sickness or slight looseness of the bowels. A temperature of more than 101°, and that only for a short period, is in our experience a rare sequela." Now the occurrence of any of the above symptoms, except in an acute case of syphilis, means a reaction (saline fever) and is preventable. We would therefore advise these writers to take greater precautions in

the preparation of the saline solution used for injection, as the procedure adopted by them does not guarantee its being completely bacteria free.

Insanity in Every-day Practice, by E. G. Younger, M.D. (Brux.), M.R.C.P., etc. 3rd Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. viii. + 124. Price 3/6 net.

To most general practitioners cases of insanity come infrequently, and when they do occur they are usually emergency affairs to be dealt with as instantly and as efficiently as a strangulated hernia or a laryngeal obstruction.

Students have a chronic grudge against text-books of medicine that so important a subject is not touched upon, and most manuals of insanity are too pretentious and too expensive.

This is a brief treatise well and lucidly written, its contents are ample, and in every way a trustworthy guide to practice: that this is a third edition is a proof that the want we have indicated is here met.

Definitions, premonitory symptoms, and the examination of the patient make a very readable introduction to a consideration of the types of insanity, mania, melancholia and paranoia, dementia and idiocy.

Illustrative cases are quoted, we would like to read many more than are given, the clinical descriptions are clear and free from verbosity, and are for use good examples of word portraiture.

Under "special forms of insanity," short pithy chapters are devoted to the insanity of pregnancy, epilepsy, syphilophobia, borderland statis, and so on. The article on police court insanity was a happy idea of the author's, and the legal bearings of lunatics are dealt with in a manner that leaves the reader unfogged and with some clear ideas. Psychology for its own sake is wisely avoided, and we are pleased with the author's cold treatment of moral insanity. The appendix of official forms is necessary for students, to whom, as well as to practitioners, we cordially recommend this volume.

Standard Prescriptions, by C. H. Gunson, M.B., Ch.B. Price 1/- net. Scientific Press, Ltd.

The author, in compiling this little book, has before him the one object of labour-saving, both to busy insurance practitioner and dispensing chemist, and as a labour-saver this book has been very successful. It remains to be seen whether or no practitioners will adopt this work. There are so many compilations of prescriptions at present in existence that we fear, excellent as this new one is, that it may be only another drop in the ocean.

In our opinion, though, this little book well deserves popularity. The prescriptions are all

most carefully thought out, and admirably suited to the needs of the busy insurance practitioner.

Elements of Surgical Diagnosis, by Sir A. Pearce Gould, M.S., F.R.C.S. 4th edition. Revised and enlarged by the author, assisted by Eric Pearce Gould, M.A., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. pp. 723. Price 10/6 net. Cassell & Co., Ltd.

This small, but excellent, work on diagnosis has received careful revision and considerable additions in the present edition. The additions include chapters on the diagnosis of the more important sequelæ of abdominal operations, and the diagnosis of some cases of chronic indigestion. Ten clear plates of skiagrams and several illustrations in the text have also been added, and increase the usefulness of the work.

In every case the author has endeavoured to select those symptoms and physical signs which are of constant, or nearly constant, occurrence in the condition under consideration, and later to state those that are variable or confirmatory. This, and the clear exposition of the methods of systematic examination, make the work especially valuable, and a fuller knowledge of, and closer attention to, the details to be found in it will facilitate accurate diagnosis and prevent many a blunder.

Cane Sugar and Heart Disease, by Arthur Goulston, M.D. pp. viii. + 107. Price 5/- net. Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

We have to thank Dr. Goulston for an interesting monograph upon what has hitherto been considered laboratory knowledge.

It is always easier to find fault than to do better, and we venture to suggest that the value of this book might be enhanced by an all important summary upon the present views of the distribution and facts of cane sugar in the body.

The work as far as it goes amply justifies further investigation of the effects of the cane sugar treatment, but in our opinion several of the cases imported do not carry conviction. For instance, taking one at random, in case 14, p. 62, we see no signs to justify the diagnosis of "auricular fibrillation." We beg to wish Dr. Goulston a successful issue to his researches, and look forward with pleasure to further communication from him.

Intensive Treatment of Syphilis and Locomotor Ataxia by Aachen Methods, by Reginald Hayes, M.R.C.S., etc. Crown octavo. pp. iv. + 64. Price 3/6 net. Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

This book is disappointing. We anticipated being able to learn something of the Aachen

methods, but the author, who is evidently familiar with the details of the treatment, carefully refrained from imparting them. What purpose such a compilation serves, be it not to advertise Aachen, we know not. The confused sufferer, visiting Aachen in the present state of European affairs, would find his confusion worse confounded. We hope that in the next book Mr. Hayes will omit a recapitulation of various uninteresting cases, and substitute these for useful details of the Aachen treatment.

We cannot help being reminded of the various booklets and "literature" which the American manufacturing chemist so generously mails us, wherein certain treatments are extolled with numerous cases quoted in support.

The Examination of the Urine. Hewat.

Considering its small size, this little book contains a wonderful fund of well arranged and chosen facts.

The tendency to congestion which is natural in a small book is less marked than usual, owing to the presence of a considerable amount of reading matter.

The chapter on the blood adds very greatly to the usefulness of the book, which should prove of great help in moments of doubt.

C. M. B.

In *The Ideals and Organisation of a Medical Society* (J. & A. Churchill, 2/- net), Dr. Jamieson B. Hurry embodies the experiences which he accumulated in connection with the Reading Pathological Society.

"A Medical Society," says our author, "exists for the advancement of medicine, and for the cultivation of good fellowship in the medical profession. In proportion as these objects are attained does a Society realise its ideals."

A Society tends to banish "envy and hatred and all uncharitableness."

Dr. Hurry introduces his subject with a concise outline of the history of the origin and progress of Medical Societies in the United Kingdom. The earliest Medical Society, using the term in its strictly modern sense, was established in Edinburgh in 1731, and we must, therefore, consider this class of organisation as of comparatively modern growth. The Edinburgh example was followed by London in 1752, whilst Colchester, by forming a Medical Society in 1774, may lay claim to being the forerunner of these institutions in the Provinces.

Dr. Hurry proceeds to furnish precise and clearly defined details of the various items in the

organisation of a Society, and the establishment of a library and a museum are especially dwelt upon.

A list of model rules follows, which should prove useful as a basis, to be varied to suit the special requirements of individual societies.

Every part of this small but comprehensive volume clearly indicates that it is the result of the accumulated experiences of the actual working of a successful Medical Society, and the advice given should prove of the utmost service both to those who are already connected with such societies, and to those, and there must be not a few, who contemplate the formation of a Medical Society in some new centre.

We have also received:—

"Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School," by Wm. Hunter, M.D.

"Dental Microscopy," by A. Hopewell-Smith.

"British Journal of Surgery," Vol. II., No. 5. (John Wright & Sons).

"Nervous Physiology in Surgical and General Practice," by A. Rendle Short. 4th edition.

"Florence Nightingale to Her Nurses."

"Oxygen and Cancer," by Lionel Cresswell.

"Notes on Skin Diseases," by David Walsh, M.D.

"The Tuberculosis Handbook," by A. H. G. Burton, M.D., D.P.H.

"The Brain in Health and Disease," by J. S. Bolton, M.D.

"Mechano-Therapeutics," by G. de Swertowski, M.D.

"Public Health Laboratory Work," by H. Kenwood, M.B., F.R.S., D.P.H.

"Nature and Nurture in Health and Disease," by F. W. Bott, M.D., F.R.S.

"Text Book of Insanity and other Mental Disorders," by C. Mercier, M.D.

"Practical Medical Electricity," by A. C. Norman, M.D.

"Surgical and Medical Dressings," by Miss M. R. Hosking.

"Theory and Practice of Ionic Medication," by Lytton Maitland, M.D.

"A Complete Handbook of Midwifery," by J. K. Watson, M.D.

"Midwives' Pocket Book," by Honnor Morton.

"Case Book for Massage and Weir Mitchell Treatment."

"Syphilology and Venereal Disease," by C. F. Martin, M.D., F.R.C.S.

"Elementary Bacteriology for Nurses," by G. Norman Meachen, M.D.

"First Lines in Nursing," by E. Margaret Fox.

"Essentials of Physiology," by F. H. Bainbridge and J. A. Menzies.

"Manual of Physiology," by G. N. Stewart. 7th edition.

"*Obiter Scripta*—Throat, Nose and Ear," by H. R. Friel, M.A., M.D.

"Catechism Series." I. Medicine } Messrs.
II. Botany } Livingstone.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following of our contemporaries:—

Nursing Times, The Hospital, British Journal of Nursing, Magazine of London School of Medicine for Women, Australasian Medical Gazette, St. George's Hospital Gazette, Guy's Hospital Gazette, Clinical Excerpts, Medical Review, St. Bart's Hospital Journal, Charing Cross Hospital Gazette, Medical Journal of Australia, Epsomian.

We have also received samples of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s "Tabloid" Pleated Triangular Bandage, and "Tabloid" Colchicum and Nux Vomica Compound.

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.

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.

All cheques, postal orders and business orders should be addressed The GAZETTE MANAGER, London Hospital Gazette, London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, Mile End, E.

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Back numbers may be obtained by applying to the Gazette Manager.

When answering advertisements kindly mention the name of the Gazette.

An Index for Vol. XX. will be published in the November issue of the "Gazette."