

to a Field Hospital under the auspices of the Red Crescent Society, and although his experiences ended with a severe attack of enteric which all but proved fatal, he most intensely enjoyed the whole of those eight months. No sooner had he qualified than he took a month's *locum* (in February!) on one of the R.N.M.D.S.F. hospital boats in the North Sea, and death or maiming lurked very near for a few tense seconds as he hung by his fingers from a trawler's side in a heavy sea expecting the ship's boat to crush him as the trawler rolled down again on that beam. He joined the R.N.V.R.; duty called, and his letters were full of rejoicing that he was on the trail again, willing and glad to hazard all in the great adventure.

And yet herein lies the sadness of his going. He had been not quite a year in his practice, and fate, which had more often than not dealt harshly with him, was seemingly in a summer mood. Rich in the companionship of his wife, and devoted to his twin girls (hardly 18 months old), he was settling down to the work of a strenuous general practice amongst the people and in the country he loved.

He is gone, and we are left the poorer by the loss of a chivalrous gentleman and tried friend—the richer for the memory of his impulsive but steel-true life.

E. H. R.

The keenest regret will be felt by a host of friends at the news of Dr. Chisnall's death after wounds in Belgium.

He was born in 1886, at Frating Abbey in Norfolk.

He entered the Pre. Sci. Class in 1903. He took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in 1908; the M.B., B.S. Lond., in 1910; and F.R.C.S. in 1913.

For a year he was Pathological Assistant; he was House-Physician to Dr. Percy Kidd and Dr. Henry Head, Receiving Room Officer, and House-Surgeon to Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson and Mr. Hugh Lett. He was a "Londoner" to the core, a keen and ambitious surgeon. A promising future has ended abruptly but gloriously.

As a student Mr. Chisnall was hard working, and as a doctor most conscientious.

His stoop and pause before a reply were characteristic, his smile a revelation of his extreme kindness of heart. Born and bred in the country, he had a love of England and all its institutions seldom found in city dwellers.

A small band of 13 will always remember his paper on "Fractures of the Shoulder," read at the Medical Society here. Original throughout, and entirely the result of his own observations, it was

a definite and valuable contribution to surgery; this paper put a hall-mark on the writer as a man of promise.

He was a great lover of English poetry and a keen observer of his fellow-men. A more upright man we have never met. Among friends he was a brilliant conversationalist, always ready with original and interesting views on the many aspects of life. To strangers he was reserved, but never unkindly. All this has ceased, and his death is a poignant loss to all those who knew and loved him.

The following appreciation is taken from the "Lancet":—

A former teacher writes:

"Perhaps in nothing is the waste of war more apparent than in the loss of those who, after years of patient study, have slowly perfected themselves in the art of healing only to be blindly crushed at the very outset of their career. The thoughts of many at the London Hospital must have yielded some such reflection on hearing of the death at Peperinghe of George Henry Chisnall, killed by shell fire on October 24th while attached to the 1st Cameron Highlanders. Not only was Chisnall, as his academic distinctions prove, a student of outstanding ability, but he combined with a very thoughtful temperament an originality of outlook, an industry and a tenacity of purpose which persuaded his many friends that he would some day take high position in his profession. The essay on 'Fractures of the Upper part of the Humerus and their treatment,' with which he won the Jonathan Hutchinson prize at his College, was regarded as an earnest of a steady outflow of original work in the future. Personally he was noted for an imperturbable serenity of mind and a geniality of manner which made him beloved by all who knew him. Having held almost all the resident appointments in the gift of the London Hospital, he volunteered for service in the Royal Army Medical Corps at the beginning of the War, with the result which is now so deeply deplored. There only remains to us a memory, and a hope that after all death may not be the gaunt spectre we imagine. To the Greeks it will be remembered *θανάτος* was a thoughtful youth of not unkindly aspect; right in so much, perhaps they were also right in this."

ANGUS MACNAB, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., received his professional education chiefly at the Universities of Otago and Edinburgh, but was a member of the Final Fellowship Class at the London Hospital in 1904. He was killed in Belgium while serving with the 1st Battalion of the London Scottish.

PERCIVAL KENT NIX entered the College in October, 1893, from Pembroke College, Cambridge. He graduated M.B., B.C., in June, 1896, and entered the Royal Navy the following November. At the time of his death, which occurred on *H.M.S. Bulwark*, he held the rank of Fleet-Surgeon. We hope to publish a more adequate obituary in our next number.

R. E. PORTER entered the College in May, 1907, and obtained the Conjoint qualification in October, 1911, and the degree of M.B., B.S., the following month. He was awarded the mark of distinction in Physiology and Pharmacology at the 2nd M.B. Examination. He had evidently early decided upon his career, for directly after qualifying he entered the R.A.M.C. Porter was a man of undoubted ability and of strong character, and would we believe have taken in time a foremost place in that branch of the profession which he had elected to join, and in which, as we happen to know, he was singularly happy. He gave one the impression of possessing a fund of cool judgement and quiet courage, and without knowing the particulars of his death, we feel sure he faced the unseen without fear.

EDWYN MANNERS RIDGE entered the College in 1895, and took the Conjoint qualification in 1900, and the Diploma of Fellow of the R.C.S. in 1902. He was House-Surgeon to Mr. Mansell-Moullin and to Mr. Dean in 1901-2, and Ophthalmic Clinical Assistant in 1906-7. He won the Practical Anatomy Prize in 1897. At the outbreak of war he took a Commission in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and was present at the Siege of Antwerp, where he was killed.

A. J. TONKINSON entered the College in October, 1909, from the University of Birmingham, and graduated M.B., B.S., in the University of London, in November, 1911. He held the appointment of Pathological Assistant during 1911-12. Tonkinson after leaving the "London" did an appointment at Wandsworth Infirmary, and afterwards, being keen on seeing a little of the world, got a post as Surgeon in a telegraph ship. This he subsequently gave up, and joined the Naval Medical Service in 1913, gaining 2nd place. His career in the Service was cut short in its youth when serving in *H.M.S. "Monmouth,"* which ship was sunk off the Chilian coast by the German Squadron, which has since been destroyed by Admiral Sturdee's Squadron. Tonkinson was a man who was rather "hard to know," but when you did know him he appealed to one by his sound common sense and sterling worth, and his own particular friends at the "London" will miss him sorely; the Naval Medical Service also will be the loser, as he was a man who "knew his job" well, and was a distinct asset to the Service.

J. H. D. WATSON. By the sinking of the "Hawke," the "London" loses another student who, though only a short time at the Hospital, will always be remembered as a brilliant three-quarter, and a member of the team which regained the Rugby Cup for the Hospital after a lapse of so

many years. Watson did most of his study at Edinburgh University, where he graduated as M.B., Ch.B.; his final studies, however, immediately prior to qualifying, were completed at the "London." "Bungy," as he was called by the more intimate of his friends, was a fellow who was universally liked by all who came in contact with him. He was a sterling good fellow and a thorough sportsman. He joined the Navy as a temporary Surgeon R.N., at the commencement of the war, and even in the short time he served, prior to his death, gained popularity on account of his genial and kindly manner. Being the son of a Naval officer, he was very keen on the Service, and no doubt would have become as popular in it as he was in the Rugby world. His loss will be severely felt, and one's consolation is that he gave his life willingly for his country in the same sportsmanlike manner as so many more of his friends who were associated with him in the athletic world.



LIEUTENANT SCUDAMORE, I.M.S.

Very general regret will be felt by a large circle of old "Londoners" on hearing that we have recently received news by letter from India of the death of Lieutenant Scudamore, I.M.S.

He was a full student of the "London," born in 1884 at Ditchingham Rectory, Bungay. He passed the London Matriculation Examination in 1902, and graduated M.B., B.S., in 1907. He was a very

hard working student, and as clerk and dresser his work received excellent reports from all his Chiefs.

After qualifying he held the posts of Pathological Assistant, Ophthalmic Clinical Assistant, Senior Dresser, Clinical Assistant to the Aural Department and Receiving Room Officer.

With this extensive professional experience he passed into the I.M.S., where a career of great promise has been abruptly ended by an acute illness. He was found ill by the wayside while out walking, and died soon after he was carried into the Hospital.

There never was a more upright or painstaking student and resident in the "London": he was a giant in stature, but with the heart of a child. A keen musician, he taught himself the mandoline in his spare time and was very proud of this odd accomplishment. He was a keen patriot, training for years with the Naval Reserve Volunteers. He was a man of distinct individuality, and had one of the most retentive and reliable memories that we have ever met.

We tender to his relatives and friends our sincerest sympathy.

* *

It is with the greatest regret that we announce the death of ARTHUR R. TURTLE, M.P.S., which occurred on November 13th, 1914.

On the day previous to his death he was amongst his colleagues apparently in the best of health, and hoped in a very short time to have obtained his diploma.

Those of us who knew him, deeply mourn the loss of so genial a colleague.

S. A. F.

THE RESIGNATION OF SIR FREDERIC EVE

To the great regret of his colleagues on the Staff, and of all who have worked with him at the London Hospital, Sir Frederic Eve, our Senior Surgeon, has resigned that position and has been appointed Consulting Surgeon by the House-Committee. For exactly thirty years Sir Frederic Eve has worked on the active Staff, and a host of students, during that long period, have benefitted by his teaching in Pathology and Clinical Surgery, and have learnt much from his operative skill.

Sir Frederic Eve came to us as Surgical Registrar in 1883, a pupil of Sir James Paget, the eminent Pathologist and Clinical Surgeon, whose discoveries and renown are of world-wide fame, and whose gifts of intellect and personal character are a treasured memory. Following directly the example of his teacher, Sir Frederic Eve devoted many years of work to Pathology at the Royal

College of Surgeons' Museum, and many valuable results ensued, especially in advancing our knowledge of the structure and origin of Tumours of the Jaws.

His work on the Surgery of the Stomach, and on Gall-Stones, is known to all of us.

For many years Sir Frederic Eve served on the Examining Board at the College of Surgeons, and it is certain that no more capable or fair Examiner has ever carried out the arduous duties of that post. He now holds the high position of Vice-President at the College. Since the end of August he has been on the Staff of the 2nd London General Hospital for Soldiers, and has just been appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Troops in the Eastern Command, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In the *Transactions of the Pathological Society* and elsewhere are to be found many valuable contributions from his pen, and his profound knowledge of Surgical Pathology, combined with a special gift for teaching, have been of the greatest service to the London Hospital School.

We trust that Sir Frederic Eve, in retiring from active duties at the Hospital, will feel that he carries with him the warm regard and appreciation of his colleagues and old students, and that he will have only pleasant memories of his thirty years of association with the "London."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON RED CROSS FUND

The Students' Representative Council is raising a Fund to equip a Motor Coffee Stall for the wounded, to be presented to the British Red Cross Society for Service at the Front. The cost of the gift will be £600, and its form was suggested by the British Red Cross Society, which states that a means of supplying wounded men with a hot drink would be invaluable at the Front.

The Fund will not only meet an urgent need at the Front, but affords an opportunity for corporate action to all Members of the University, in the name of which the gift will be presented, and the Students' Representative Council, therefore, confidently counts upon the support of all the Members of the University, whether belonging to the teaching and administrative staffs, or Students past and present.

It is hoped that every Member of the University will make some gift, however small, to this Fund, and all are reminded that for such an object those who give at once give twice.

Donations will be gladly received by Mr. C. C. GOODALL at the Hospital, or the Secretary to the Fund, Miss M. C. BUER, London School of Economics, Clare Market, W.C.



Although externally the Hospital shows little change, yet the flying of the Belgian and Red Cross flags over the portico, gives some warning of the change that has overtaken the "London." We are now to all intents and purposes a Military Hospital. Week by week, drafts are sent in from the front, and platoons of convalescents are distributed to different homes.

The ordinary civil work is still going on, but with shrapnel wounds, fractures, tetanus and military rheumatism, it is difficult to concentrate on the physical signs of Mr. Jones, whose personality is lost in that of his military neighbours.

* *

The personnel of the Hospital has undergone marvellous changes. Mr. Lett, Mr. Russell Howard, Mr. Frank Kidd, Drs. Miller and Tidy have gone—the surgeons to France, and the physicians to a Military Hospital at Netley.

Dr. Parkinson has left his Electrocardiograph, and has departed with his Polygraph to the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich.

Dr. Miller comes to town and does his Out-Patients every Wednesday.

* *

Mr. Robert Milne meanwhile is lecturing on Surgery to the Nurses, and we hear he proposes to use a magic lantern. This will be welcomed by the tired ones.

* *

At the beginning of the war there was a veritable cascade of housemen into the Army and Naval Services, headed by C. G. J. Taylor, who was mobilised as a Naval Reservist. A shortage of housemen threatened to become a serious emergency. Lord Knutsford called a meeting in the College Library which he addressed, and at which Sir Wilmot Herringham also spoke. This had a

very settling effect, and most would-be volunteers stayed out their appointments, for it was made clear that just as good and useful work could be done here as at the front.

Dr. Chandler, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Neligan early left the seclusion of the Registrars' Office. For a while Mr. Perrin and Mr. Campbell carried on the work, living in every alternate week. Mr. Perrin has now departed as Commandant of the Red Cross Hospital with which Mr. Souttar did so much bone plating in Antwerp. They are now working together at Furnes.

The Registrars that remain are very restless.

* *

Three weeks ago we saw a paragraph in our contemporary, the *British Medical Journal*, giving in some detail an appreciative account of the hospital arrangements for the wounded, and we noted the sympathetic references to the strain thrown on the Staff by the advent of new housemen, and the rapidity of promotion. Yes.

* *

The first Belgian soldier that died here was accorded a military funeral with full honours. As it passed down the Whitechapel Road on its long and slow journey to the Brompton Cemetery, it brought home to many thousands the tragedy of Belgium and the happy security of our sea-girt island.

* *

A large number of old "London" men will hear with regret that Sir Frederic Eve has resigned his post as Senior Surgeon. This brings to an end 30 years of service to this institution. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon on December 3rd, 1884, years before the writer of this first saw the light. The vacancy thus arising will, we understand, remain unfilled until times are more settled.

* *

There is much underground work at present going on in the hospital, of which we doctors see a little, but without which our work would be well nigh impossible. For it must be remembered that immense quantities of food, bedding and drugs have to be obtained and distributed daily without hitch. All this betokens years of practice in organisation, and a most willing staff.

To the staff, headed by Mr. Morris, we doctors offer our sincerest acknowledgments of their untiring zeal.

* *

Dr. Gordon Ley is at present Obstetric Registrar, since Dr. Gordon Luker went with the Expeditionary Force.

* *

Dr. Bartlett is at present a combatant in the Sportsmen Battalion. Those of us to whom he

has taught pathology, and all his friends, are anxiously waiting to hear his experiences of clinical medicine when his medical qualifications become known to his commanding officer.

The many friends of J. R. Marrack will be glad to hear that he has recently been elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge. We offer him our heartiest congratulations on a well deserved honour.

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:—

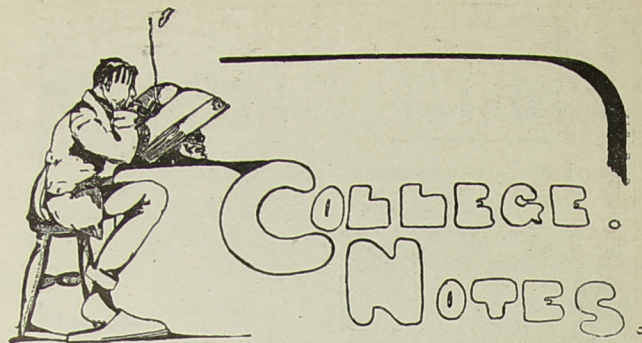
THE MEDICAL AGENCY REGISTRAR,
LONDON HOSPITAL, E.

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.



Although there are many of us left here in the College, and though, if our wishes could be fulfilled, we should all be over in France or Belgium, yet we cannot help feeling that we are doing our duty. "We are keeping on, keeping on." Over in the House there are many places to be filled, and it behoves us to do our utmost to get into those places as soon as possible. It was a comfort to see on the notice board the other day, an extract from the *Times*, written by a kind-hearted individual from Cambridge. He points out that someone must do the work at home, and he deprecates the conduct of those people who point an accusing finger at medical students and say that we are hanging back, when our services as combatants are needed. These people seem to forget that while other men in their thousands can do the jobs we could do as combatants, there are few who can do the work which we are enabled to perform, only after some years of scientific training.

It was with no feeling of sorrow that one received a communication from the office, about the middle of August, requesting an immediate return from the vacation to the sterner duties of life. On our return, walking across from the Hospital to the College, the startling command of "Form Fours" set one's ears resonating.

Then the serious business began, for all of us, little and big, great and small, fat and thin, "Nuts" on the Staff to the freshest of freshers, we toiled on the Hospital lawn in the heat of the morning sun. At evening we trooped into the Anatomical Theatre to listen to subjects of which most of us were entirely ignorant.

Colonel James and Major Rutherford were very patient however, and their efforts were rewarded with considerable success in the examinations for certificates "A" and "B."

The luckier ones among us, who had no examinations on hand, were able to attend the week-end camps, from which one learns they derived much benefit, both from the point of view of training and of health.

May we be allowed to say a few words in praise of Captain Rutherford—or to give him his new title, Major Rutherford? For us in the O.T.C. he worked unceasingly. Morning after morning and evening after evening he slogged away and licked us into very good shape.

He has now obtained a position of considerable importance. His further doings may be found in the official record of the O.T.C. The very best of luck to a true sportsman.

Another who is deserving of the highest praise is Quartermaster-Sergeant Bursey, who, before he came to us, was in the Royal Horse Artillery. He has recently been recalled to the colours, and is now attached to the Royal Field Artillery. Bursey is a man who knows his work thoroughly, as was well shewn by the admirable manner in which he drilled us in the O.T.C. His masterly, yet kindly, manner on all these occasions commended him both to his military superiors and to us raw recruits. Our very best wishes go with him.

Gridley from the Library, "Sidney" and Scates from the "Phys." Lab., Watkinson the photographer and lanternist, Palmer from the office, Edwards from the Anatomy Department, have all enlisted. And we must not forget Tom and Albert, of "Sausage and Mash" fame. The posts of all these men are being kept open for them, and they will be received with a hearty welcome on their return.

Last, but not least—if we may ascend to the heights of alliteration—there is "Martial Miller." He is an old N.C.O., and has been working down at Colchester, drilling the new recruits in Kitchener's Army. He has evidently performed his duties with the utmost skill and dexterity, not to mention speed, since he is with us in the College once again. His old pal "Charlie" has a longing look in his eye, but then time goes on apace and the "rheumatics" prevent Charlie from entering the arena. However, the spirit is there all the same.

At the commencement of the Christmas term, the College Notes generally dilate upon two subjects. Primarily, the arrival of new students attracts our attention. The entry is but little less than the average of the past ten years. It is interesting to learn that a Belgian refugee has taken up the study of medicine here.

Secondarily, the talk of Rugger in less serious times is constantly before us. "What is our chance for the Cup" is a question which grips our very souls. This question gives us the opportunity of pouring forth the vials of our wrath. Let us hurl an avalanche of invectives at that most accursed of institutions, the Football League. It, out of all

the athletic organisations of England, has made the least sacrifice at the altar of Patriotism.

May we draw a comparison? In this Hospital which, under normal conditions, is a hot-bed of athletics, the word football has been strictly tabooed.

Among the most impressive features of this world-war, no one can have failed to be impressed with the steadfast loyalty which our glorious Empire of India has manifested for the Mother Country. This allegiance is not restricted to those who, at the beginning of the war, were in India, but it extends to the men who were actually in England at that time. A considerable number of our Indian students have left us to do good work at Netley Hospital. From all accounts they are very happy and comfortable. Our hearty good wishes go with them. A letter from them appears on another page.

There are to be no Christmas festivities this year. There is no help for it, it must be. Usually the Hospital is only half full at Christmas, and there is little work for one to do beyond that of amusing the patients. This Christmas, however, for all we know, the Hospital may be filled with our poor wounded soldiers. But weep with me, readers, for what will the "London" be without its Christmas troupes?

There are more tears, however, to be shed. At Easter, at the very latest, Dr. Hill and Dr. Flack are leaving us for the vast regions recently explored by Lloyd George. No longer shall we sit comfortably over our pipes at the Junior Scientific, delighting in the cheerful atmosphere which Dr. Hill always casts over us. No longer shall we be aroused from a dreamy contemplation of a reluctant Seliwanoff by the stentorian ejaculation, "Now then, young feller!!!"

We offer our warmest congratulations to Mr. F. G. L. Dawson, who has recently been awarded a certificate from the Royal Humane Society for performing the following feat of bravery:—

On the 11th August three persons were bathing near some rocks off Bantham Beach, South Devon, at low tide, when there was a very strong under-current. They were observed to be in difficulties, and three other bathers, who came to their assistance from another part of the beach, were also carried out by the tide. Mr. Dawson was on the beach with some friends at the time, and his friends went in search of life-belts while he remained behind, and, after removing his coat, swam out to the bathers and brought one lady ashore, then swam out again and brought in

two more. With the aid of a life-belt, and by scrambling and swimming from rock to rock, he succeeded in rescuing the remainder. By this time both rescued and rescuer were in a very exhausted condition, one lady being in an extremely critical state for several hours.

DENTAL NOTES

On account of the present crisis it has been decided to postpone the meetings of the Dental Society, and the inauguration dinner is also postponed till times of peace.

Over half of our students have joined the colours, their forms of service being various.

The porcelain room is now completely fitted, and we believe that we are the only Dental School possessing such a convenience.

We hear that dentists are going to the front, and it seems likely that more will be wanted later, as was the case in the Boer War.

The wintry winds whistling through the conservation room tend to prepare students and patients for coming hardships in the trenches.

We extend a hearty welcome to our new House-Surgeon.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The fact that some patients are now employed only alternate weeks, considerably facilitates the making of appointments in the Department.

The Metropolitan Branch of the British Dental Association held its first meeting at the London Hospital, on Wednesday, December 2nd, when Mr. George Northcroft was elected President of the Branch. In his inaugural address, which was followed with great interest and close attention, he made special reference to the importance of dental treatment for the soldiers at the front, and to the proposed establishment of a Public Dental Service in connection with the Insurance Act. Dr. Sequeira next shewed a number of patients and slides, and read a paper on certain skin affections possessing special interest for members of the Dental profession. The paper was apparently a distinct departure from the general run of

papers read before the Association, and Dr. Sequeira was very warmly thanked for making so valuable and interesting a contribution.

After the meeting the Dental School was thrown open for inspection, and most of the members availed themselves of the invitation to see over it.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

"A" Section, Medical Unit, London Hospital
Contingent

With the commencement of lectures, Hospital and College work in October and the coincident certificate examination, the unprecedented "intensive" training of the previous two months came to an abrupt termination, and the O.T.C. has now resumed its ordinary peace footing.

There is now a total of 45 N.C.O.'s and Cadets in the "London" Section.

The result of the certificate examination is distinctly creditable, the following being successful from this Hospital:—H. B. Troup, H. S. Jackson, A. Eidenow, R. G. Michelmores, A. P. Saint, J. W. Hyatt, O. C. Carter.

The following have obtained commissions from the O.T.C. since the outbreak of war:—

Q.M.S. R. R. Thompson—Lieut., R.A.M.C. Special Reserve (on probation).

Sergt. J. H. Bayley—Lieut., R.A.M.C. Special Reserve (on probation).

Sergt. G. R. Sharp—Surgeon Probationer, R.N.V.R.

Lnc.-Corpl. V. J. F. Lack—2nd Lieut., General List, Infantry.

Lnc.-Corpl. D. J. Valentine—2nd Lieut., General List, Infantry.

Lnc.-Corpl. J. C. R. Richardson—2nd Lieut., King's Royal Rifles.

Cadet J. A. Gilbert—2nd Lieut., General List, Infantry.

Cadet H. W. Woollett—Infantry Commission.

The following promotions have recently been made:—Lance-Corporal H. B. Troup, to be Sergeant; Cadet E. B. Woolf, to be Lance-Corporal.

For the purposes of maintaining discipline among the patients, and of assisting in the administration, two Cadets from the O.T.C. have been attached to Wrest Park Hospital, Lord Lucas' seat, at Ampthill, Beds. Cadets T. C. Summers and H. S. Jackson, and later, H. B. Troup and H. P. Warren have so far been attached.

Several members of the O.T.C. have joined Red Cross Societies and Voluntary Hospitals as dressers, but we regret we have no full information regarding them. We trust, however, when these lines meet their eyes they will note the deficiencies in our record, and help us to remedy them in future issues.

Concerning past members of the O.T.C. of this Hospital, little is known to us at present, except in the cases of Lieutenants H. Gwynne-Jones and A. C. Perry. Lieut. Gwynne-Jones, on mobilisation, was attached to the 11th Field Ambulance, then at Colchester. His unit left Southampton with the 4th Division of the Expeditionary Force on August 22nd, met with great enthusiasm on landing at Boulogne on the 23rd, and proceeded by train to Le Cateau, arriving just as the great retreat into France began. They marched night and day to a place five miles south-east of Paris, several times were in danger of capture by the enemy, and experienced great fatigue. Lieut. Gwynne-Jones describes how he himself would sometimes drop off to sleep on horseback.

He was next transferred as Medical Officer to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and arrived in the subsequent advance, at a place four miles east of Soissons, in the Aisne Valley. Here he remained three weeks in a cave, part of which he fitted up as a hospital: the cave held about 400 men.

After a week's marching, chiefly by night when it was intensely cold, the regiment entrained again, passed through Calais, and arrived at Armentières on the Belgian frontier, where, up to the time of writing, it has been stationed. The regiment has seen a good deal of fighting, particularly during the retreat, at the Marne, in the Aisne Valley and at Armentières. Being sole Medical Officer to the 1st Battalion, Lieut. Gwynne-Jones has had a great deal of work to do. His Regimental Aid Post at Armentières is within range of German shell fire. He has, for special duties, five R.A.M.C. men and a few stretcher-bearers, and he himself acts as censor of the letters written by men of his Battalion.

Lieut. Gwynne-Jones has met several "London" men abroad—including H. J. S. Morton, L. D. Cohen and G. H. Chisnall.

Lieutenant A. C. Perry was doing his probationary training in the Special Reserve, R.A.M.C., when the war broke out. He returned to the Hospital in September, qualified in October, and then returned to Aldershot. We have had no news of his doings since.

Lieutenant A. D. Stammers joined the 7th Essex Territorials, from the O.T.C., a year or more ago.

C. H. B. Avarne is a Naval Surgeon: his ship and whereabouts are unknown to us at the time of writing.

Of G. M. Heiron, N. R. Rawson and E. R. Chambers, old and original O.T.C. men, we also have no news.

The success which attended the O.T.C. training during August and September was due to Captain Rutherford's energy and zeal, and it is with great pleasure that we are able now to offer him our congratulations on his promotion to Major. He was for a time, after he left us, attached to the Chelsea Depot, R.A.M.C. (T.F.) as instructor and adjutant. He now takes over command of No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd London Division, at present at Hatfield.

K. M. Ross for the present remains at Chelsea, and hopes to go out to the front with Colonel James' Field Hospital.

There is still a good deal of misconception as to the object of the O.T.C. and "what it is going to do."

It is not an organisation which has sprung up since the war began, but is one which, as far as the University of London is concerned, and the London Hospital Medical College is part of the University of London, has been in existence since 1909. Its ultimate object is to train men, during their University course, so as to fit them to take commissions subsequently in the Regular Army, Special Reserve or Territorial Force.

The Medical Unit of the U.L.O.T.C. is recruited from students of the various Medical Schools and Colleges, and officered by men on the Staffs of such Schools and Colleges. Membership is not restricted to University students. Unfortunately, until the outbreak of war brought it into prominence, this useful branch of the Service was very little appreciated at this Hospital, and hence the "London" has not had a Section of its own, in the Medical Unit, but has formed part of "A" Section with St. Bart's, Charing Cross and King's College.

In August last, a special course of training was started, with the object of enabling men recently qualified, or about to qualify, to acquire some military training on R.A.M.C. lines, so as to be readily acceptable for Commissions in the R.A.M.C. The conditions for obtaining the ordinary O.T.C. certificates "A" and "B" were modified to suit the circumstances, and an examination was held in November, the result of which has already been announced.

That special course of training has now come to an end, and the O.T.C. resumes its normal course of training which, during the winter months, is never of a very strenuous nature. Drills are held weekly, at present, on Saturdays at 12 noon.

Recruits, to be efficient, must put in 30 drills in the course of the year. Men who have become efficient in the previous year must do 15 drills during the current year. In addition, both recruits and efficient must attend camp. The months

August and September, 1914, under the special circumstances, count as a year. Men who did 30 drills during those months and attended an aggregate of eight days' camps (*i.e.*, at least three week-ends) are efficient for that year, and have to attend 15 drills only, and camps, for 1914-15.

Thus the object of the Corps is to train men to be officers, which, in the medical unit, they cannot be until qualified (except in the case of probationary commissions). The training and certificates obtained in the O.T.C. are very highly thought of at the War Office, and give the holder considerable preference when there arise questions as to choice of "jobs," or preference in appointments.

* *

The following letter has been received from Lieut.-Colonel Tooth, and will be welcomed by many medical students, who have had, or may still have, considerable difficulty in deciding what their duty is, both now and in the immediate future:—

"MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE WAR."

1. There has been much misunderstanding as to what is the duty of Students of Medicine in war time, especially in the present state of affairs.
2. There can be no question that the duty of a student is to go on earnestly with the work of his profession in order to become qualified as soon as possible, and to offer his services to the country, as a Medical Officer, in due course.
3. The rushing of numbers of students to enlist as privates in the R.A.M.C., in the various Hospitals and other Units, has landed them in quite a false position.
4. On representation of this to the Director-General he fully recognised the position, and he gave the necessary authority to liberate, from the 1st London General Hospital, all those who wished to return to their proper medical studies.
5. I need scarcely say that it takes vastly longer to make a Medical Officer than it does to make even a competent combatant officer, and for that reason a Medical Officer is by so much the more valuable in the service of his country.
6. No man can tell how long this war may last, but in any event there can be no doubt that Medical Officers will be required for new battalions to an unknown extent in the future.
7. Those students who are yet some way from their final examination should not allow themselves to be led away by enthusiasm into a position which renders professional

duty impossible. They are advised strongly to go on with their work and to join, as many are doing, the Section of the Medical Unit of the University of London Officers' Training Corps, to which their Hospital belongs, in order to gain knowledge of the military side of a Medical Officer's training which will be of the greatest value to them in obtaining Commissions, and after.

(Signed) HOWARD H. TOOTH,
Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C., T.,
O.C. Medical Unit, University of London O.T.C."

CORRESPONDENCE

IN ACTION. R.A.M.C.,
11TH HEAVY BATTERY, R.G.A.,
7TH DIVISION.

MY DEAR MAXWELL,

You might like to have a line from the Front to remind you of old times, and to say that I am very well and have now been through the first unpleasant sensations of shell fire. After arriving in the country about a month ago, we trekked about for nearly a week and then settled into the line of battle, and there has been furious fighting going on for over a fortnight. The noise is terrific, and the little cottage where I live with my Battery is in the middle of it.

The Infantry have been fighting like fury with incessant attacks and counter attacks; if only the enemy had not such enormous numbers I am sure our men would clear them out of anything. The aeroplane work is very interesting when they observe our fire and tell us what we are doing. The enemy are sending up more aeroplanes the last day or two, but so far I have not seen a duel. I think they are pretty careful.

I wonder how things are going on at home; I am very pleased I came out, as one feels more every day that it is a very big affair, and everyone of the right age ought to be out with the Army somehow.

We get plenty of plain food, and there are still vegetables and live stock left, though; of course, as you know the latter are only allowed to be killed by the enemy's shrapnel.

We hear that, owing to the Russian success, the enemy are making their last great effort on this line now, and we hope to advance soon. I like my Battery very much; we fired about £1,500

worth of stuff yesterday, as we are doing a bit of good. All good wishes, etc., to all.

Yours,

A. GORDON LUKER.

18th November, 1914.

DEAR MAXWELL,

Thanks very much for note. Glad you liked the photo.

I am now attached to No. 14 Field Ambulance. I had a tremendous time bringing up 40 men from the base. We changed six times in 24 hours, and at Rouen I lost the whole draft. However, I picked them up later, and got safely to the town where G. H. Q. were. There my men got rather bosky. Later on, one arrived at the F.A. We trekked a couple of days later and got into Belgium. We are only a few miles into the German province, however.

I went out with bearers night before last, also last night. We had a good deal of shrapnel over us. The Allemands have been busy with their artillery, trying to do in a tower about a mile away. Yesterday, after five days, it was still intact. Eccles, a Guy's man with the E. Surrey, was in a lonely château when we visited him. He vacated two hours after we left. Yesterday, château done in. Lovely château. Snipers get busy every night. Snow to-day. Rotten.

Drop me a note telling me where E. C. is, if you know. Saw Burgess pass in a train when coming up from base. We were then—my 40 men and I—having a joy ride on a side line.

Men getting very exhausted. Damn scandal recruiting so bad.

Saw a hole made by 17 inch whopper: filled with water could have sailed a boat on it.

Three more officers done in yesterday by shell.

Cheero,

A. B. L.

Excuse paper. Belgium is rotten country now—can't get anything.

BELGIAN FIELD HOSPITAL,
FURNES.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

I have now been well over a month in Belgium since my last short visit home after our flight from Antwerp. I meant to have written to you before, to give you a short account of our work out here.

The only other "London" man here is H. W. Taylor, but the other day we had a visit from Stedman and Bulger. You probably know that the latter has been serving in the Belgian army, and is now with a British hospital contingent somewhere not far from here. Of course, Mr.

Souttar has been with us, and not long ago we had a visit from Mr. Kidd.

The hospital for which Taylor and I are working has altered its title from the "British Field Hospital for Belgium" to the "Belgian Field Hospital." We are officially attached to the Belgian R.A.M.C., and, of course, our work is chiefly amongst Belgian wounded, though we have treated a great many French and German soldiers, as well as Turcos, Zouaves and Senegalese.

In Antwerp we were really a base hospital, but here we are more truly what our title implies—a field hospital, or rather a clearing hospital. We are only about four miles from the Nieuport-Dixmude line, and as the firing line is very liable to sudden changes, we, too, may have to shift very quickly. All the cases that can stand the railway journey are immediately sent on to Calais, and so our wards are kept full of only very serious cases. We have about 70 beds, but a week or two ago, when there was very heavy fighting near here, we put up as many as 110 bad cases by using stretchers and straw as beds.

In many ways this work is not so interesting as our work in Antwerp, because here we get no opportunity of following up our cases—except to the grave. On the other hand, it has given us plenty of opportunity for both watching and practising surgery, especially in the way of amputations.

The cases we receive are usually only the very worst—and that is saying a good deal. As darkness falls the ambulances come in one by one from their afternoon's "blessé hunting" (we have working in connection with us a British ambulance column of about 15 ambulances), and then commences the procession of stretchers carrying their ghastly burdens into the wards. Some days this has gone on until not only every available bed has been filled, but the floor of the wards crowded with stretcher cases, and in the little operating theatre three tables in use at once.

Very often the men are literally lying in a pool of blood, and the first, and very often most difficult and painful, part of our work is to remove the thick winter clothes of the men, sodden with blood and mud.

As to the actual wounds, they vary from the neat round bullet wound to the awful lacerations of bursting shell; and as to treatment, that can be almost summed up in "Subcutaneous Saline" and "Hypodermic Injections of Morphia."

I must close now, as it is getting late, and I trust this letter will not be all "stale news" to you. Somehow, I think people in England hardly realise what the war means, and especially what it means to Belgium. You have only to visit the ruins of Nieuport, Ramscapelle, Pervise or Dixmude to realise what Belgium has lost, and also to realise the power that is against us. Here in

Furnes, as we constantly hear the booming of guns and occasionally hear the shriek of shrapnel, we somehow realise that we are engaged in a fight to the death.

I remain,
Yours very sincerely,
MERVYN C. COOPER.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL,
NETLEY.

22nd November, 1914.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

It may be of interest to the readers of the *London Hospital Gazette* to know what we, as Assistant Medical Officers of the Royal Victoria Hospital (Indian Section), Netley, are doing.

On arrival from London, on two hours' notice, we found the place in a state of confusion and disorder, due to the arrival of not, 200 soldiers as expected, but of 450. Two wards of fifteen beds each were immediately allotted to each senior medical student. We then proceeded to make the patients comfortable to the best of our ability, and, after supper, retired for the night.

Next morning we were awakened by the bugle. After our morning's toilet we had breakfast, and went down to our respective wards. Here we found an orderly and a ward servant; the former, who was a non-medical man (frequently a qualified lawyer or engineer), was supposed to do the duties of a nurse, such as bed-making, washing and keeping the patients clean, and other duties of a similar nature; the latter did the more menial work.

About 9 o'clock we began the dressings. The wounds were nearly all septic, and evidently had not been dressed for some days. A notable feature about the wounds was that about 75 per cent. are perforated bullet wounds of the *left hand*.

We finished the dressings by 1 o'clock, and had our lunch. After lunch we returned to the wards and proceeded to write the medical histories and to prepare the diet sheets, along with the medical officers, most of whom belong to the Indian Medical Service, working under the supervision of Colonel Sharman. We also have the valued services of Major Barker, of University College Hospital. Having sent a list of necessities, such as lotions, dressings, etc., to the dispensary, we were ready for tea at 5.

From 6 o'clock we changed dressings, prepared dressings for the next day, applied splints, and at 7.30 closed work for the day, having supervised the feeding of the patients. After supper our only work was to give an injection or two of morphia to the more painful cases.

The above description is typical of a full day's work. We are, however, allowed, with permission, every other day off from 1 to 6 p.m.

Once in about ten days every student has to do night duty for four hours, when he has to look after, not only his own wards, but all the others in general, and report matters to the medical officer on duty for that night. Serious cases have special men to attend to them during the night.

Among some of the more interesting cases, the following deserve special mention:—

A Sikh corporal of extremely striking appearance was shot in the supra-orbital region of the right side. The bullet had penetrated the skull and was lodged between the bone and the meninges. Eventually there was a cerebral hernia, the whole of the frontal lobe having protruded. The patient was operated upon, and enucleation of the right eyeball was performed. The patient, however, remained unconscious for two days before he died. This was the first casualty. The Sikh was cremated with strict Hindu rites in a crematorium especially erected for the Indian soldiers.

A more exemplary and noble patient is hard to find, for not a groan passed his lips when he was conscious.

Another case was one where an Indian Sepoy was shot in the spine. X-rays revealed a bullet lodged behind the posterior common ligament, fracturing a lamina of the 4th lumbar vertebra. A partial laminectomy was performed, and the bullet extracted, together with the pieces of bone that were pressing on the cord. The patient had paralysis of the lower extremities, with loss of control of his sphincters. He was progressing favourably until a day or two ago, when he had a rise of temperature. On investigation a perineural abscess was discovered and opened. His temperature and pulse are now normal.

Another patient, a distinguished Gurkha officer, has a bullet wound on the anterior chest wall, which had missed the apex of his heart by a fraction of an inch. He is under Major Barker's special care.

Shrapnel wounds are comparatively few.

To-day, the 25th day of our arrival, we find most of the patients are convalescent, and we are expecting 200 more at any moment.

Yours sincerely,

S. MUTTIAH.
J. A. PERCIVAL PERERA.
J. N. PURI.
N. M. SEN-GUPTA.

ATHLETIC GROUND EXTENSION

Members of the Clubs' Union who visit the athletic ground at the present time will be well repaid for their trouble.

The boundary has been extended to Wadham Road, and is marked by a substantial fence supported by concrete posts. The new entrance is at

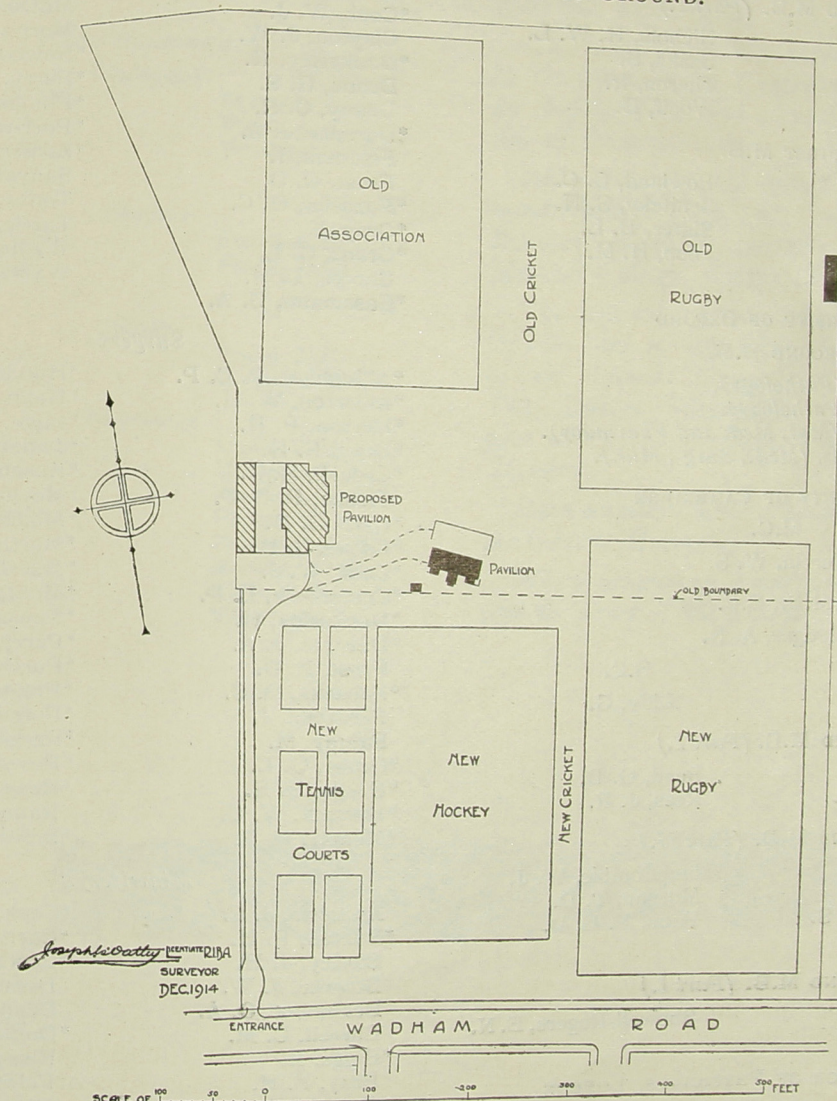
the western end of this boundary, *i.e.*, adjoining the athletic ground of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. The gates open on to a carriage road now almost completed, the old road having been lowered to the level of the new ground, which is now covered with turf.

It will be observed from the following plan that the extension provides for six tennis courts, a hockey ground and a second Rugby football ground. The draining, levelling and turfing of the ground have been carried out by the groundman, assisted by a staff of workmen. The work has been supervised by the Hospital Surveyor.

Owing to the war and the consequent cancelling of matches, an opportunity was provided for redraining the old Rugby football ground.

The pavilion, since the removal of the fence to the Wadham Road, now appears almost in the centre of the field, and will be quite unsuitable for the purpose it will be required to serve. Unfortunately, we are unable at present to erect a new pavilion of brick structure upon the proposed new site. We hope, however, that it will not be very long before we obtain the funds to enable us to proceed with the building. To commence the work in the spring or the summer, we are afraid that we should be obliged to look to other than official sources for the funds. Although the suggestion of opening a subscription list for this object was not entertained, no free-will gift would be refused.

LONDON HOSPITAL ATHLETIC GROUND.



EXAMINATION RESULTS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

M.D.

Evans, E. P. Reaney, M. F.

FINAL M.B., B.S.

Bray, F. H. *Rowlands, R. A.
*Dist. in Medicine.

Group II.

Herga, E. E.

SECOND M.B. (Part II.)

Agarwala, C. G.	Muttiah, S.
*Harsant, A. G.	Sen Gupta, N. M.
Hyatt, J. W.	Shimberg, M.
Lack, V. J. F.	Simpson, R. G.
Murphy, J. J.	

*Dist. in Physiology.

SECOND M.B. (Part I.)

Beatty, K. C.	Nichols, H. W. L.
Carpenter, J. E.	Sacks, S.
Cloake, C. S.	Theron, R.
Eidinow, W.	Woolf, B.

FIRST M.B.

Eidinow, A.	Rowland, C. C.
Hill, N. G.	Senitzky, S. N.
Morgan, G. S.	Slater, B. L.
Robinson, H. S.	Toop, H. M.
Rolston, G. R.	

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

SECOND B.M.

Brown, L. G. (Pathology).
Dyott, K. M. (Pathology).
Jeffries, H. S. (Mat. Med. and Pharmacy).
Thompson, A. B. (Med., Surg., Mid.).

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

M.C.

Perrin, W. S.

M.B., B.C.

Hodges, A. N.

M.B.

Deighton, J.

B.C.

Lilly, G.

THIRD M.B. (Part I.)

Merson, R. K.	Read, G. D.
Purchase, W. B.	Rees, J. R.

SECOND M.B. (Part II.)

Goodall, C. C.	MacCombie, W. J.
Green, E. A.	Morgan, T. D.
Greenish, F. H. S.	Pank, P. E. D.
Leak, E. A.	

SECOND M.B. (Part I.)

Fawcett, R. W.	Showell-Rogers, E. N.
Muir, D. M.	

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON

M.R.C.P.

P. H. Bahr.	V. Gabriels.
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ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ENG.)

F.R.C.S.

Beresford, G. W.

Barclay, J. H.

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(July-October)

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*Batchelor, S.
*Batchelor, T. B.
Barnden, P. W.
*Bull, W. E. H.
*Brown, I. M.
*Brown, J. J.
*Bray, F. H.
*Carr, G. D.
*Crouch, H. A.
*Costobadie, L. P.
*Cook, W. J.
Clayton, J. W.
Sacks, S.
*Dunkerley, H.
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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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Casalis, A. A.	Pauw, J. C.
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Hilliard, R.	

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Harris, W. R.	Pauw, J. C.
Hilliard, R.	

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