FIRST LIST OF	SUBSCR	IBER	5.	
	APPEAL.	£		d.
Paulin, W. T.		. 10	0	0
Treves, Sir Frederick.		. 5	0	0
Smith, F. J.		. 2		
Wright, William .		. 2	2	0
Howard, Russell .		. 2		0
Ford, R. K.		. 2	2	
Bailey, H. H		. 2	2	
Rawson, N. R		. 2	2	0
Cohen, L. D		. 2	2	0
Wakefield, A. W.		. 2	0	0
Beaumont, O. A.		. 2	0	0
Jenner, C. W		. 2	0	0
de Boer, H. S		. 2	0	0
Rees, J. R.		. 2	0	0
Wingrave, T		. 1	1	0
Whyte, H		. 1	1	0
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Bursey, H. F		. 1	1	0
Michelmore, R. G.	.4	. 1	1	0
Hirsch, C. T. W.		. 1	0	0
Austin, L. J.		. 1	0	0
Hodges, W. C		. 1	0	0
Carr, W. J.		. 1	0	0
Rogers, Lady		. 1	0	0
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Holroyde, G. B.		. 0	10	0
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[The deficit of £134 2s. 3d. on March 31st, 1918, has now been reduced to £82 13s. 3d. — EDITOR.]

OBITUARY.

Surgeon Alfred Robinson MacMullen, D.S.C., R.N.

Surgeon A. R. MacMullen, who died of wounds in France on Sept. 7th, at the age 29 years, was the third son of the late Mr. William F. MacMullen of Rockcliff, Cork. He was educated at Clifton College and Caius College, Cambridge, entering the "London" in October, 1910, and qualifying L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., in January, 1913. He was acting as house-surgeon at the outbreak of war

when he volunteered at once for the Navy and served first with the Royal Naval armoured cars in German West Africa and East Africa for a period of nearly two years, during which time he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery in searching for and rescuing a severely wounded officer under heavy fire. In August, 1918, he was appointed surgeon to the Royal Naval Division serving in France, and had only been out one month when he was dangerously wounded on September 4th, and died of his wounds three days later.



LIEUT. E. W. GRIFFIN.

Lieut. E. W. Griffin, 4th Gloucester Regiment, attached Royal Air Force, was born on July 16th, 1894. He entered the College in October, 1915, after passing the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. Within six weeks of his entry he discontinued his studies to engage in military service, and joined the Artists Rifles. He was granted a commission in the 4th Gloucester Regiment with whom he proceeded to France, serving with them for a year. He was wounded in the leg in 1917, but rejoined his regiment to be transferred soon after at his own request to the Royal Air Force. At the end of the summer he was sent to France to obtain experience as an observer prior to qualifying for his pilot's certificate. In returning from a reconnaissance his machine was attacked by seven German planes.

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He behaved with the greatest coolness and courage in an uneven fight. He succeeded by a skilful use of his machine-gun in bringing down one enemy plane and in saving his pilot. The remaining six planes made off, but not before a stray bullet from one of them had killed Lieut. Griffin instantaneously on September 16th, 1918.

His pilot and C.O. speak of him as a general favourite in the squadron to which he belonged, and as an efficient and brave officer. This testimony is borne out by the following letter from the Commander of the Squadron :--

"Squadron, R.A.F., B.E.F., France, September 7th, 1918.

DEAR MR. GRIFFIN,

I am deeply grieved to be the bearer of such sad news, which I expect you have already received. Your son, Lieut. E. W. Griffin, was killed by a bullet wound in the head from enemy aeroplanes, by whom he was attacked while on reconnaissance duty over the lines. His pilot was 2nd Lieut. C. Brown, and they were attacked by about seven enemy aeroplanes. During the engagement your son was wounded so severely that I think he must have died instantaneously. He was buried here this afternoon in a small graveyard exclusively for Officers, N.C.O's and men of the R.A.F. During the short time he was with this squadron his work was most excellent and he possessed very high courage.

Please accept my deepest sympathy and that of the whole squadron with you and Mrs. Griffin for the great loss you have sustained of such a fine son.

He died most nobly fighting against big odds, and conducted himself in the engagement with the highest courage. I consider that it was wholly due to his courage and skill with his gun that his pilot escaped with his life and was able to regain this side of our Lines.

Assuring you of my willingness to do all in my power for you, and again offering you my deepest sympathy.

Yours sincerely,

.

Captain, Commanding—Squadron, R.A.F."

DRIVER RICHARD STUBBINS

came, a boy of fifteen, to the Pathological Institute as laboratory servant in December, 1910. He was in the Territorials at the outbreak of war, and after serving for a short time at Dover was sent to Egypt. His last letter was written a few months after the capture of Jerusalem. Up to that time he had taken part

in all the fighting in Egypt and in Palestine, and had never been either wounded or sick---a wonderful record of strenuous work in a trying climate. "Sir, I forgot to mention that we had a very rough time in the last advance out here, as we travelled too fast for the transport to keep up with us; so we consequently had to go without rations for three days, and for that time we practically lived on oranges, which, of course, made a lot of our fellows ill, but I was lucky enough to stick it through, although it was very trying." But disease claimed him in the end, and he died of malaria on October, 16th, 1918. His letters, written with a simple directness, were intensely interesting; permeated by a manly sense of duty, cheerful optimism and unswerving faith in the British soldier, they gave an insight " If people at home are into a rare character. worried, tell them that our fellows are all right." He did not forget the Institute, and looked forward to a return to his old work: " I promise I will work day and night to help to make the new collection of specimens after the War."

Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Preston, who died of wounds on June 7th, at the age of 27, was the second son of the late Mr. A. Eley Preston, M.I.C.E., of St. Mawes, Cornwall. He entered the "London" in October, 1909, and obtained the qualification of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., in January, 1914, and the

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LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD AMYAS PRESTON, R.A.M.C., M.C.

degree of M.B.B.S.Lond. in the following May. His first experience of war service was in the Balkan War of 1912–13.

When the present war broke out he was holding an appointment at the Poplar Hospital, which appointment he resigned on receiving a commission in the R.A.M.C. He went to France

early in August, 1914, was twice mentioned in despatches, and was awarded the Military Cross during the retreat from Mons. He also received the Croix de Guerre, and last year he was given the temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel while in command of a field ambulance. Lieut.-Colonel Preston was mortally wounded while attending to the removal of patients under heavy bombardment, and died the same day. Colonel Preston married, in 1916, the daughter of the late Charles S. Crawford, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Captain Frederick Arthur John Robertson Brooke, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., Royal Army Medical Corps, who was killed in action in France on May 27th, was the elder son of the late Thomas George Brooke, surgeon, of Langport, He entered the "London" from Somerset. Epsom College in 1884, but discontinuing the study of medicine from November, 1885, to June, 1891, only qualified in November, 1894. In July, 1915, he was granted a commission in the R.A.M.C., and after taking charge of wards at Sidmouth Barracks he was appointed to H.M.S. "Britannic," and made many voyages with wounded in that vessel. Later he was at Thornhill Camp, Winchester, at a convalescent camp in France, and finally, with a field ambulance. From his student days Captain Brooke was at heart a soldier. He entered the R.A.M.C. with enthusiasm, and would have been glad to accompany his men over the parapet. His friends speak of him as an exceptionally brave



CAPTAIN FREDERICK ARTHUR JOHN ROBERTSON BROOKE, R.A.M.C.

man and a gifted letter-writer. He married, in 1895, Constance Blance, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Wellington Moore, of Duffield, and leaves a widow and six; children. His son Cecil was killed infaction at Arras on April 24th, 1917.



CAPTAIN R. D. D. D. BROWNSON, R.A.M.C. (S.R.)

Captain Roger Dawson Dawson - Duffield Brownson, R.A.M.C. (S.R.) died of influenza at Peshawur on October 21st. He was the only son of the Rev. F. Brownson of Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire, and entered the "London" in 1906 from St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained his B.A. degree in 1905. He qualified L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. in July, 1908, and graduated M.B.B.C. in December, 1911. Captain Brownson held the appointment of Emergency Officer in the Hospital, and later that of Clinical Assistant at the Great Ormond Street Hospital. He joined the Special Reserve of the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on September 30th, 1914, and was promoted to Captain on April 1st, 1915. Capt. Brownson married the Hon. Gwenllian Rice, third daughter of the late Lord Dynevor, and leaves a widow and a daughter.

CAPTAIN J. H. CONNOLLY, R.A.M.C.

Captain James Harris Connolly, R.A.M.C., died at the Acheson Military Hospital, Regent's Park, London, on October 23rd, aged 42. He was educated Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B., in 1902, and M.D. with commendation in 1906. He entered the "London" in 1909 for a special course in preparation for the Primary Fellowship Examination

which he passed in November, 1910. He held the appointments of house-surgeon to the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport, of senior housesurgeon to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, and of resident medical officer to the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, London. Later he engaged in special practice in London, and held the appointment of chief assistant in the aural department at St. Bartholomew's, and surgeon in charge of the throat, nose and ear department at the Queen's Hospital for Chil-Captain Connolly took a temporary dren. commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on October 10th, 1914, and was promoted to captain after a year's service.

C. W. TOMKINSON.

It is with very real sorrow that we have to record the loss from amongst us of one of our most popular and promising students.

C. W. Tomkinson, or "Tommy," as he was affectionately called by his many intimate friends, was a well-known figure at the London. He entered the Hospital in May, 1912, and on the outbreak of war was granted a commission in the . . . Regiment where he served with distinction. In September, 1917, he retired to qualify, and was in his fourth year when he met his death under particularly distressing conditions.

An all-round athlete of no mean distinction, Tommy was, perhaps, at his best at football, and on the afternoon of October 12th, 1918, although suffering at the time from severe nasal catarrh, he insisted on turning out for a practice game, in order to strengthen a somewhat depleted team. The same evening he became very ill with pneumonia, which ran a very rapid course, terminating in his death at the Hospital, on October 16th, 1918, less than four days from the onset.

His numerous friends and fellow-students mourn the loss of a universally popular man, who can ill be spared, much less, replaced.

* *

ROBERT DONALD KEITH, M.A., M.D.Aberd.

Dr. Robert Donald Keith, formerly principal of King Edward VII. Medical School, Singapore, died at Turriff, N.B., on Oct. 2nd, at the early age of 41, after prolonged and intense suffering borne with astonishing fortitude. Even in these troublous times, when sensations have become blunted by the daily destruction of manhood his death will come as a genuine shock to a very wide circle of friends who found a delight in his genial personality, in his transparent honesty in all his dealings with his fellow creatures, and in his simple character. He came of a fine healthy agricultural stock, and was the youngest of a large family, notable among whom is Professor Arthur Keith, the distinguished anatomist. He was educated at Aberdeen University, passing through arts and medicine with distinction. Subsequently, as Carnegie Fellow, he studied pathology and bacteriology in Leipsic, Tubingen, and the London Hospital. He had orginally intended to specialise in some branch of clinical medicine, but at about the age of 30 he was elected teacher of anatomy and physiology in the Medical School at Singapore, where he spent 10 years. He soon made his presence felt, and was raised to the important positions of Principal of the Medical School, lecturer on clinical medicine, consulting physician to Tan Tock Seng's Hospital, and his opinion was widely sought by the English residents in the Straits Settlements. At the outbreak of war he became captain and officer commanding the Singapore Field Ambulance, medical officer in charge of the Military Hospital, Singapore, and actively participated in quelling the mutiny in that city in the early days of the war. There is reason to believe that overwork and devotion to

duty told on a constitution which had not been robust for some years, and which had been undermined by residence in the tropics. On arriving home about the end of 1916 he was seriously ill and underwent an operation, which afforded such relief that he was able to take a military appointment of importance in a large hospital for cases of shell-shock. Some months ago, however, his health completely broke down. Despite great suffering he was able to complete an excellent book on clinical case-taking which is likely to be widely appreciated by medical students. Dr. Keith is survived by his wife and three sons.

ROBERT BRUDENELL CARTER, F.R.C.S., L.S.A.

[An extract from *The Times*, October 26th, 1918, with acknowledgement to the Editor.]

ROBERT BRUDENELL CARTER was born on 2nd October, 1828, at Little Wittenham, in Berkshire. His father was Major Thomas Carter, of the Royal Marines. He received his medical education at the London Hospital, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1851. In his book on "Doctors and Their Work," published in 1903, he speaks with some regret of the advantages of the old system of medical education, which began by a term of apprenticeship to some general practitioner, followed by study at a medical school and hospital, and his observations on the point suggest personal experience. In 1852 he took the Diploma of the Society of Apothecaries, as was then the regular course, and became fully qualified to practise. This he did first at Leytonstone, probably as an assistant. Here he already showed his strong bent to literary work by publishing (1853) a book on "The Pathology and Treatment of Hysteria." It is a small book of 161 pages, but it reveals an unusually mature mind and is rather a remarkable production for a young man only just qualified.

CRIMEAN LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

Like many other men of his intellectual temperament, he was in early life rather restless, and during the next 15 years he made numerous moves. He left Leytonstone for Putney in 1854, but the Crimean War gave him the chance of a far wider and more exciting experience, and he served as staff surgeon in Turkey during the campaign. An episode in this chapter of his life had ultimately an important bearing upon his subsequent career. In the Crimea he made the acquaintance of W. H. Russell, the famous Correspondent of *The Times*, and with his encouragement contributed a series of letters from the front to

the paper. On his return he moved again from Putney to Fulham, but after a very short stay he left the neighbourhood of London altogether and settled in Nottingham, where he remained some five years. Here he was in general practice, but he took up the subject of the eye, in which he subsequently became a distinguished specialist. This work, however, did not suffice for his intellectual activity; he became much interested in two other subjects-education and mental or nervous disease—and wrote a good deal about them at this time. Among the contributions from his pen were characteristic essays on "The Influence of Education and Training in Preventing Diseases of the Nervous System," "The Physiological Influences of Certain Methods of Teaching," "The Artificial Production of Stupidity in Schools," "The Principles of Early Mental Education," "The Marvellous," and other subjects of a like nature. A mind busy with reflections on such matters as these is not well suited for general practice, in which originality is a dangerous gift and any thinking that strays outside the conventions of the sick-room is liable to be resented or misunderstood. In 1862 Carter packed up again and moved to Stroud, where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Gregory.

CAREER IN LONDON.

But it was not possible in those days to live by eye surgery alone in a provincial town. On the conclusion of the partnership in 1868, Mr. Carter determined to follow his bent and devote himself to eye surgery in London.

This was a bold step for a married man of 40 in his circumstances, and he was influenced in taking it by a renewal of the connexion with The Times begun 14 years before in the Crimea. His provincial reputation and his literary work brought him into notice, and within two years of his removal to London he secured an appointment on the staff at St. George's Hospital as ophthalmic surgeon. He had now found his proper place and full scope for congenial work, both in the exercise of his profession and in other intellectual pursuits. In 1875 he published "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," which was recognized as the best English textbook then extant on the subject, and placed him in the front rank of English authorities on the eye. It was marked by a literary style of uncommon merit, which won for its author a high reputation as a writer in medical circles.

For many years he continued to write on ophthalmic subjects. In 1880 he published "Eyesight, Good and Bad," and in 1887 (with Mr. A. Frost) a "Manual of Ophthalmic Surgery." In the same year he was elected a member of that highly

dignified, if somewhat mysterious professional Star-chamber, known as the General Medical Council, and this honourable position he retained for 13 years. He was Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1881-2, Lettsonian lecturer to the Medical Society of London in 1884, and subsequently President of that body. His hospital connections were numerous. He joined St. George's in 1870 and did not retire until 1898, after a service of 28 years, and in addition he was honorary surgeon to a number of smaller institutions, including the Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which he was a "Knight of Justice." He contributed to Holmes's "System of Surgery" and Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," and conducted for the Government an investigation into the eyesight of London school children; his report was published as a Parliamentary paper in 1896 and attracted much attention. His last public contribution to literature was the book on "Doctors and Their Work," published in 1903 and reviewed in our Literary Supplement. It was written for the general reader and intended to promote a better understanding between doctors and the public. The author's long and varied experience as a general practitioner, hospital surgeon, and consulting specialist qualified him in a peculiar degree for handling the subject. Throughout his life he kept well abreast of advances in knowledge, not only in his own department, but in general medicine and surgery, and his sane and balanced judgment was seldom at fault in distinguishing the true from the false among the multitude of novelties which scientific ardour and journalistic enterprise conspire to present to the public almost from day to day in these stirring times.

In private life he was very popular with his colleagues, and had a large circle of friends. He was a ready and telling speaker on social occasions; and his well-stored mind and keen sense of humour made him an agreeable and stimulating companion, He retained his intellectual freshness unimpaired to an advanced age, celebrated his 80th birthday by writing an article for *The Times*, and was an occasional contributor till within a few months of his death.

FAMILY RECORDS.

His grandfather, the Rev. Henry Carter. was for 57 years vicar of Little Wittenham, Berks. On resigning his living, he retired to Lyme Regis, where he died a good many years before his grandson was born. The Rev. Henry's son, Major Carter, of the Royal Marines, was twice married, the second time to a Miss Jeffreys, and they were the parents of Robert Brudenell Carter. Major Carter and his bride were living at Little Wittenham at the time of their son's birth, but the Major had to undertake the long journey to Portsmouth on some business, and before he could return, or even learn that his wife's life was in danger, she died, and the infant was not expected to live. In these circumstances a neighbour and lifelong friend of the Major's, Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, father of the Lord Cardigan who commanded the "Light Brigade," interested himself in seeing that the child was baptized, and conferred upon him his own name, "Robert Brudenell." Another kind friend, a Mrs. Fearne, took charge of the child (in which its father, associating its birth with his wife's death, took little or no interest), and adopted it as her own, while the Major gave up his home in the locality, and lived the remainder of his life, almost 10 years, in London.

Carter's family was an ancient one, and had not a few distinguished members, chiefly in the Church or the Navy. One of his ancestors, a Rev. Nicholas Carter, preached before the Long Parliament. Carter knew little or nothing about his ancestry until his curiosity was aroused by finding two entirely distinct coats-of-arms associated with different individuals among them' and this put him upon a long and laborious heraldic inquiry, in which he became greatly interested, and which he prosecuted with characteristic thoroughness, so that he was wont to declare his belief that no one living probably had subscribed to more church restoration funds than he had. In the end he had the satisfaction of establishing and recording in the Heralds' College his right to armorial bearings conferred by a grant from Edward IV. This qualified him for promotion in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem from the rank of Knight of Grace to that of Knight of Justice, and he was accordingly gazetted to that rank.

A sister of his grandfather's was Elizabeth Carter, the celebrated translator of Epictetus, and friend of Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and Horace Walpole.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Palestine, 20/7/18.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

Perhaps you would like to hear how I have been faring since I left the Hospital in January, so I'll make this a pleasant way of spending an idle half hour, while I sit under my "civvy" sheets in the blazing sunshine trying to get cool.

It seems an age, though it was only yesterday, that we were comfortably installed in an operating tent, English pattern, for a mess, with iced soda water at hand in an "ice chest" made by our excellent "wheeler"—a man who always reminds me of the carpenter in "Alice in Wonderland," for he is exactly like the illustration in that book. Last night we had to give it up for patients, if you please! Yes, I am actually doing some medical work and looking after sick again.

You see we are out of the line "resting." consequently we do not evacuate to the C.C.S. as quickly as possible, and more people seem to be going sick, simply because they are fed up with grooming horses, etc., and cleaning kit for G.O.C.'s. inspections, I suppose. Here, let me remark, that I came into the Army with the mistaken idea that there would be malingerers on every sick parade, and I have entirely altered my opinion after two months in the front line in the Jordan Valley. The way the men carried on under the most trying conditions was wonderful. The British Regiment in our brigade has been out East for nearly four years, and was, so to speak, riddled with malaria in Salonika, so one was not surprised that they are showing a larger sick rate than the Indian Cavalry, who have had a comparatively comfortable life in France since 1914.

We are still getting a lot of malaria, in fact, my medical work consists chiefly in taking blood smears, giving quinine and awaiting the laboratory report next day. A large number of men suffer from sheer debility and septic sores. Insect bites go septic and remain so for weeks. Also one sees a type of sores which start as small pustules, and have been associated with diphtheritic paralysis. It has been shown out here that they are due to our old friend the K.L.B., and I have seen speedy recovery after Diphtheria Antitoxin !

So far, I have seen very few battle casualties, and been under shell fire of rather a harmless kind on about a dozen occasions, as, of course, all the fighting seems to be done in France nowadays.

As you know, I went to France from England and was posted to one of the Indian Cavalry Divisions. After about a mouth in billets round about Amiens, I came out here with this ambulance just as the German offensive was beginning, so I missed that show. We all felt rather sick, and the nearest I got to the line there was to have lunch in Peronne about three weeks before it was taken! The other day again our Brigade missed a scrap on the Jordan, as the Huns and Turks attacked only a few days after we came out to rest. They got a nasty smack, however, as our successors got about 500 German prisoners and killed over a hundred. One Indian cavalry regiment lanced about sixty of them. The Germans are furious, and say the Turks went off to breakfast just as the battle began. That's another scrap I missed. However, I suppose our chance will come soon.

I hope you are getting plenty of people through their exams., Sir, to keep the Resident's Billiard Table going. But what a change must have come over the Dissecting Room with ladies flitting about! Please remember me to Mr. Burdon and other old friends that may enquire.

Yours sincerely,

R. THERON. 136th Indian Cavalry F. Amb. Egyptian Exp. Force.

R.N. DEPOT,

IMMINGHAM DOCK,

GRIMSBY,

7/8/18.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

Just a few lines to thank you very much for sending the GAZETTE, which is always very welcome, and to respond also to F.J.'s appeal. There is a small cheque enclosed, 3 guineas for the Club's Union and 2 guineas for the GAZETTE. I'm afraid my wonders as to how they carried on had never been very profound, though of frequent occurrence, mixed with admiration.

The above has been my address for a few months past. It is also known as "H.M.S. Wallington." There are here also from the "London": Fleet-Surgeon Eames; (temp.) Surgeon J. T. Macnab, and 2nd Steward Leng.

I fear I can say nothing of the place, except that it is rather out of the way and unattractive as a pleasure resort, though it has attractions of its own along rather different lines. For one thing, I am actually able to do a little work and have not yet given up hope of the M.B. in October, though I haven't been able to touch any books for six weeks—we were worked harder than was pleasant during the influenza epidemic. I see Avarne has recently got the F.R.C.S.Edin. Fleet-Surgeon Borrett left here just before I came. He has recently gone to the "Temeraire." I met Staff-Surgeon Lloyd Jones at Chatham when I was there. He is now in the "Calliope."

With best wishes for the future of the Club's Union and all its activities.

Believe me,

Sincerely Yours,

R. K. Ford.

No. 3 MILITARY HOSPITAL,

DURBAN, NATAL, August 15th, 1918.

DEAR MR. BURDON,

I have just received the July number of the "London" GAZETTE, and a great pleasure it was too.

I am at present stationed at this hospital, and have come across several "London" men since I came here. I met E. Sharp one day, he is looking very fit and as cheery as ever.

I met Beaumont about a month ago. He is M.O. on a hospital ship. I was acting Disembarkation Officer to sick that came in his ship when I met him.

I had a letter from Woolf who is now in East Africa. He writes that he met Coombes and Adam Lewis. So you see there are quite a number of "Londoners" about in this part of the world.

I am enclosing fee for the GAZETTE, and hope that you will forgive me for not having sent the money sooner.

With kind regards, Yours sincerely,

HENRY GLUCKMAN.

Palestine, August 28th, 1918.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

It is now a year and three-quarters since I first put foot upon Egyptian soil. On many occasions I have been going to write to you, but have always failed at the last minute.

I was first of all sent to the 31st General Hospital, Port Said, which at its formation had a large percentage of "Londoners" on its staff, including Major Lett. When I reported there the number had dwindled down to two, namely, Charles Brewis and C. W. Wilson. Wilson at this time was acting as Company Officer, but he very shortly became Registrar, and I fell into his Company job, thanks to my previous days in the O.T.C. As a matter of fact, there were practically no drills except a weekly inspection by the C.O. every Saturday morning. I was also fortunate to have a Surgical Ward all the time, varying between 50 and 100 beds-for the greater part of the time I had the larger number. During our busy spells we were "some" busy; but the short time that I had on the "House" had given me valuable experience in dealing with these strenuous spasms.

Naturally I was awfully pleased to run into two "Londoners," especially as I knew both of them slightly; I lost that feeling of being a stranger very quickly. After a few months Brewis went to Cairo to do a special course of nose, throat and ear work, and on his return became our Aural Specialist.

Just before our big last stunt out here last November, they sent all the younger Class "A" men up the line. This took away Brewis, and about a month afterwards Wilson also. I was then lucky enough to become Registrar as well as Company Officer.

About the middle of December, a great rumour arose about 31 General changing its locality. We all hoped it would be nearer the Front, but our hopes were not fulfilled, because, at the end of January, we moved to Cairo. In the meantime, Brewis had looked us up on his way home at expiration of contract. He has since come out here again, and is up the line somewhere, although I've not been lucky enough to see him.

The next to go home was Wilson, he also managed to wangle a few days to say farewell to 31 before he left. Somehow or other it seemed to have a great attraction for old "Londoners." At Christmas time we had Guy Fehersen in the Officers' Ward as a patient—recurrent malaria, originally contracted in India—in spite of having several rigors he was just as full of beans as we all knew him to be whilst a fellow-student.

As for other "Londoners," I have not run across so very many. J. D. Lyle, J. R. K. Thompson, Ainsley, Harris, and Cohen are the lot, I believe. The latter is now doing an eye specialist's job in a C.C.S. at or near Jerusalem. I happened to run into him in Cairo when he was down on a few days' leave. We had tea together, and I then saw him off in the train.

About last March I was reclassified and made "A," and resulting on this my turn came to say farewell to 31 at the end of May. I was the last of the "Londoners." Before I left we had got about eight lady doctors, some of them had had over a years' experience in military hospitals at Malta.

I had orders to report to the 1/2 East Anglian Field Ambulance, which is still my address. It is here that my O.T.C. days have really proved most useful. If it had not have been for the many parades and the two Summer Camps I would have absolutely been in the " soup." As it was, my drill came back to me fairly quickly, and once again it did not take me very long to settle down. The most painful thing which I had to learn was horse-riding. I "bit the dust" properly once through allowing my horse to put his fore legs down a hole which was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. This naturally caused me to glide over his head-gracefully, so the on-lookers said. I landed very softly and did not suffer a single scratch. But now I thoroughly enjoy riding, and as the evenings are becoming nice and cool, I usually get a ride every day except when Orderly Officer.

Apart from the life being a fine open-air one all the time, I am not so very keen on my change, the work is so very uninteresting. If one ever does get a really good case he has to be evacuated immediately; the result is my clinical knowledge is getting very rusty indeed, but there are hundreds of others in the same cart, and I think we will all have to come back to College and rub our memories up, when we do eventually get back home.

I often hear — in fact, every mail — from Dummere (A.B.), and Dawson. The former you no doubt know, is in France, and the latter in Salonika. "Frenchy" Dawson has been granted a Regular Commission; he was frightfully bucked about it.

I have only seen three "London" Sisters, except for a party of seven, I think, on their way to British East Africa. They stayed for two nights at the Nurse's Home of 31. The other three are Sister Witherington, now Assistant Matron of 27 General, at Cairo, Sisters Walker and Appleyard—the two latter have been sent to Salonika.

It was Sister Witherington who sent me the July number of the Hospital GAZETTE. Although I have never had a copy sent direct to me, I have always been fortunate enough to see a copy of each number since I've been out here. It is really owing to my reading in this July number of the trouble the GAZETTE was in that my pen has been urged to do its duty and write to you. I also enclose a cheque for my annual subscription to the GAZETTE. I have made the cheque payable to you, and hope that this will be all right. Am looking forward to receiving my own copy now; it bucks one up no end to see the good old green cover arriving by the post.

I have written rather more than I intended to at the start, but hope that you will find it of interest.

Kindest regards to everybody and success to the GAZETTE.

Yours sincerely, J. ANDERSON HILL, Captain, R.A.M.C. S.R.)

H.M.S. CENTURION, C/o G.P.O. Wednesday, September 18th, 1918.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

I am afraid I have been very lax in writing to you, but it has been a great pleasure receiving the GAZETTE and hearing about old friends of the "London." I have had a very interesting time in the Service, visiting many places round the North and South Atlantic and meeting quite a number of "London" men on foreign stations. Last Sunday I had tea with Mowlesworth and Townend; both of them full of life and spirits, and all of us making plans to return to the "London" when the war is over. I was pleased to hear that Bonar Lindsay had recovered from his serious illness. We have just heard of MacMullen's death. I played golf with him at Portsmouth fairly often this summer, and was greatly shocked by the news; he was a fine fellow and a great loss to all who knew him. I am afraid my subscription to the GAZETTE arrives rather late, but I hope it will help.

Very best wishes to yourself and Mr. Burdon. Yours very sincerely,

HENDERSON WHYTE.

H.M.S. "EILEEN," C/o G.P.O. September 22nd, 1918.

My DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

. . . Of course I cannot tell you where we are, but since being here, I have taken more interest in malaria and ankylostomiasis than I ever thought it possible when I was at the "London."

We are far away from the War. The nearest Naval Surgeon is 1,400 miles away. The only "London" man, whom I have met during the last 18 months has been Sarra. He was in a very flourishing condition.

Being so removed from the beaten track, and having little to occupy my mind, I am often homesick, London-sick and "London," sick. But I must temper hard times with a quiet smile.

I hope everything is going along well at the "London," and that you are enjoying good health. With kindest regards.

> Yours very sincerely, H. C. BILLINGS.

October 10th, 1918.

My DEAR DR. FRED SMITH,

С

Having seen your appeal for funds in the last number of the GAZETTE, De Boer and I are sending you a subscription which we hope will form a small portion of a large sum you will receive. De Boer, you will remember, but I expect I am only known to you by name.

The regularity with which the GAZETTE has always turned up is splendid, and it has always been a very welcome bit of the mail.

We are at present attached to the 69th General Hospital, E.E.F., which address will find us, and have been so for about four months, both of us having spent about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years with either a Field Ambulance or Regiment. I was with W. E. H. Bull and J. R. K. Thomson for a long time, joining the Field

Ambulance at Suvla, and have only recently left them—they were very well when I saw them last.

L. D. Cohen is here too; and I saw Parsons quite recently, also C. Gibson, L. W. (I think) Jones, Stirling, Stiven, Barker, Sisters Forrest and Alwyn.

Enclosed pleased find two cheques value $\pounds 2$ each from De Boer and myself with our best wishes for the welfare of the GAZETTE and all its readers, specially yourself.

Yours sincerely,

CYRIL WM. JENNER.

105 Field Ambulance, B.E.F., 4/11/18.

My DEAR Sir,

I think it is high time that I dropped you a line to let you know I am still going strong.

I meant to call again at the "London" when I was on leave last, but didn't get a chance. When I returned to France in June I was posted to the 105 F.A. There I met Edward Phillips, he was then a Major, 2 i/c of the Ambulance, but is now Lt.-Col. O.C. 106 F.A. He has turned out to be very competent, and is doing specially good work at the present moment. In 107 F.A. I met Spicer, he is a Major, 3 i/c of the Ambulance.

In August last, through Major Phillips' promotion, I became 3 i/c of 105, so jumped from Lieutenant to Major, which was decidedly fortunate.

Since the end of September we have been having a rather lively and interesting time, moving forward pretty well all the time. The country about here is very different to the region of the Ypres salient. The villages have their full complement of inhabitants who have interesting tales to tell. Most of the houses are intact, in fact, we often came across some fine chateaus which make very comfortable billets.

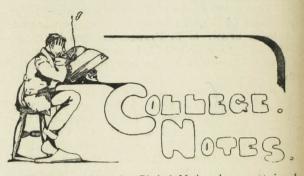
Later on in the month I am expecting to come on leave again; but if events move as they have been doing during the last few days, it looks as if the war will be over, but I am not really quite so optimistic. How are things going at the "London"? I am afraid I do not keep in touch as I should like. I saw in the papers the other day a batch of our men qualifying—Charlie Rowlands, Lack, etc., congratulations to them. I wonder if they will come into the R.A.M.C., or, as it seems the vogue at present, go into Medical Service of the R.A.F.

I often wonder what has happend to Sharp, Watts, Carter, Pritchard. We were all at Blackpool together, and, in fact, Sharp and I came out here together. If you have time to

drop me a line, I should feel very grateful, or even send me a GAZETTE, and I know Phillips and Spicer will be very interested as well. Have you started having women students yet? I wonder if you can manage to get them into the O.T.C.

Remember me kindly to any of my old friends. I will certainly call and see you if I am home in the next few weeks.

> Yours sincerely, D. J. VALENTINE.



The heavy loss the Clubs' Union has sustained through the resignation after twenty-one years' service of its Treasurer-Dr. F. J. Smith-has been we are glad to say largely mitigated by Mr. Russell Howard's acceptance-temporary at any rate- of the office.

Perhaps the most notable incident to record in these notes is the admission of Lady Students to the College this term, their number totalling to a round dozen. They have been officially recognised as eligible for membership of the ClubsUnion, and thanks to their keen athletic interests, we have been able to raise a mixed Hockey team with great anticipations.

The soccer team has also been doing well, and it is pleasing to note the enthusiasm for sports in general gradually returning after such a long period of latency.

* *

As we go to press the news of the signing of the Armistice comes to hand. To many the first announcement came from guns and maroons, while listening to the lecture on Anatomy. There is little to record in the nature of celebrations; no doubt the absence was due as much to the unexpected arrival of the news as to anything else. Perhaps, on the other hand, activities are being withheld until "Peace Day."

*** The King and Queen on the occasion of their drive through the East End had a noisy and, in

the opinion of *The Times*, a "Musical" reception as they approached and passed the Hospital on 13th November. It was gratifying to note His Majesty acknowledge these salutations.

* *

It is with great pleasure we record that a most successful impromptu concert was held in the Athenæum on Thursday, 14th November. Our congratulations to the organisers and sincerest thanks to the artists and artistes, of whom Mr. Forshaw and Mr. Hutchinson were from our midst, will, we feel sure, be cordially reflected by all who were present, and who, like Oliver Twist, will undoubtedly call for "More."

* *

The organisers desire through the medium of these notes to express their thanks to Dr. R. Rowlands for so kindly occupying the chair, and to Dr. F. J. Smith and Mr. Russell Howard for their patronage.

* *

It was regretable that Mr. Langridge was unable to perform as "Musical Entertainer," having been prevented by private reasons at the eleventh hour.

* *

It is with great pleasure we learn that Mr. F. A. Hocking, our Pharmacy Instructor, who at present holds an appointment for War Purposes as Supply Officer on the British Staff of the "Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement," has accepted an invitation to act as "Adviser (Drugs) to the Surplus Government Property Board."

* *

Once again we express our hopes that our numbers will soon be increased by the return of those students who are at present "On Service." In our next issue we hope to publish a final, complete, and correct "Pro Aris et Focis," and we appeal that *all* errors and omissions, however trivial, in the previous issues, noticed by our readers, may be communicated to the Editor without delay.

* *

We are proud to record that Captain H. W. Woollett, M.C., R.A.F., has been awarded the D.S.O., a well-earned honour. With the outbreak of war he was one of the first hundred to obtain commissions. His first service was in the East, and he took part in the second landing at Suvla Bay. He contracted typhoid, and upon recovering from the attack joined the R.F.C.

Captain Woollett obtained his D.S.O. for bringing down two enemy planes during one flight. It was his squadron of which the war correspondents wrote with enthusiasm on April 29th, as having brought down thirteen enemy planes in one day.

Congratulations-let that suffice.

REVIEWS.

Wounds of the Abdomen. J. Abadie. Military Medical Manuals. University of London Press. Pages 299. Price 7/6.

At the commencement of the present war there was no class of case the treatment of which led to more discussion than a penetrating wound of the abdomen. Whereas the experience of civilian surgery had clearly shown that the only treatment of abdominal wounds was immediate laparotomy, recent wars, and in particular the South African Campaign, had led surgeons to believe that better results could be obtained by an expectant line of treatment. It was soon realised, however, that with injuries due to fragments of high explosives or shrapnel the results of such expectant treatment left much to be desired.

The present volume considers in detail the arguments for and against operation. Commencing with two interesting chapters on the experience gained in peace and in previous wars, the author shows that very different conclusions were reached in the two cases. He quotes the publication of many surgeons who showed that in war abstention from operation gave better results than laparotomy. The causes of the poor results are then considered, and it is shown that they were due to delay in intervention and to the absence of adequate equipment.

The experience in the present war is next discussed in detail. Here stress is laid on the important fact that published lists of cases recovering without operation are not to be relied upon, in that many of the cases were in all probability not really perforating wounds. A careful review of the French literature is given, and the author shows conclusively that the method of abstention is far from giving the good results which were supposed to accrue. On the other hand, if the organisation can be made efficient the results of laparotomy are found to be much more satisfactory.

The fourth chapter is devoted to the anatomical description of the various lesions which are considered in two groups according as to whether they gave rise to danger owing to the escape of intestinal contents or to severe hæmorrhage. The different types of wounds which may occur with

various projectiles are also described, and it is shown that perforating wounds in the paraumbilical region are the ones which are almost certain to be associated with a visceral injury.

The second part of the book is devoted to a powerful argument in favour of laparotomy as the chief method of treatment, and to a description of the necessary surroundings for such treatment to be adequately carried out. This includes a description of the method of transport.

The third portion of the book deals with purely surgical questions, giving, firstly, the means of diagnosis of the various visceral lesions, and, secondly, the actual steps of operative treatment. The last chapter describes the method of medical and after treatment.

The book forms a very useful summary and, is followed by a complete French bibliography. Of all the surgical lessons that have been learnt in this war, the treatment of this type of wound has perhaps become most clearly crystalised. The difficulties and doubts which have arisen before this definite line of treatment has been adopted are well summed up in this volume which will form a most valuable unit of the medical history of the war.

WOUNDS OF THE SKULL AND BRAIN.—By C. Chatelin and T. de Martel. Edited by F. F. Burghard. Pages 313, 99 Illustrations and 2 Plates. Price 6/-.

A surgeon commencing the study of neurology is beset with the difficulty that the cranial portion of the subject is very inadequately described in any text book. He must have in addition to a wide experience of surgical technique a knowledge of the means of diagnosis almost equal to that of the physician, but at the same time he will desire to confine his attention to those diseases amenable to surgical intervention.

The present volume although limited to a description of the wounds of the skull and brain will be found of far greater value than its title would suggest. The first part which is descriptive of the symptoms and means of diagnosis is based upon the functions of the individual portions of the brain, and thus will be found of almost as great value in considering civilian lesions. Stress is laid upon the fact that no wound can be adequately treated unless a careful neurological examination of the patient has been made. The first chapter which is devoted to a description of the method of making such an examination gives one of the best accounts that we have yet seen. The following chapters describe the symptoms that occur with injuries of the various areas of the brain; in each there is a brief account of the anatomy

both surface and deep, followed by that of the physiology and clinical changes. The account of aphasia, although relatively brief, will be found one of the most useful that has yet appeared, but in the description of the symptoms occurring with injuries of the Rolandic area, no mention is made of the syndrome found with injuries of the superior longitudinal sinus as described by Holmes in 1915.

Perhaps one of the best chapters in the book is that devoted to the cerebellum. The old artificial anatomical divisions of this structure are abandoned and Bolks' simplified description given. Only the recent physiological views of Thomas and Rothmann are described, both sections, however, might be amplified with value.

Stress is laid upon the important fact that removal of bullets is often not necessary, for not only has the damage often been done by the passage rather than the presence of the bullet, but even the sepsis may have been caused by other bodies, such as cloth, hair, etc., which do not show on the X-ray plate.

Part II. is devoted to the surgical technique, and is a lucid exposition of the author's methods. It is interesting to note that surgical intervention is not regarded as urgent, a view that is strongly supported by Marie in his preface, but which is in opposition to the practice of many, including Cushing. Advice is given that the dura should never be opened if it is intact, a view with which many surgeons would disagree. It is pleasing to note that attention is directed to the fact that in many cases an abscess may develop several weeks after the injury, a point which appears to be often overlooked. The technique of operation will be found very useful to those having to operate without much previous experience of neurological surgery.

The volume is one of, if indeed not the best, of this series. It should be in the hands of every surgeon in France, where this type of case forms a large proportion of the injuries met with. It will also be found of great value to surgeons in this country, not only as a descriptive account of cranial injuries, but as an introduction to cranial surgery in general.

REFRACTION OF THE EYE. By Ernest Clarke. Price 6/-. Ballière, Tindall & Cox.

The 4th edition of Mr. Ernest Clarke's book on "Refraction" maintains the excellent standard of its predecessors.

It is well written, concise and lucid, and is illustrated with many practical diagrams.

We heartily recommend it to the student and practitioner,

THE TREATMENT OF INFECTED WOUNDS. By A. Carrel and G. Dehelly. Translated by Herbert Child, Captain, R.A.M.C. Second Edition. Ballière, Tindall & Cox. Price 6/-.

In this edition the authors bring their already well-known work up-to-date by the addition of technical improvements and case records.

The "Carrel-Dakin" method is so widely used that anyone not already familiar with the details of the process should carefully study this excellent little book. In our opinion it is quite one of the best written and most valuable of the many publications on War Surgery.

WAR OTITIS AND WAR DEAFNESS: DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, MEDICAL REPORTS. By Drs. H. Bourgeois, Oto-Rhino-laryngologist to the Paris Hospitals and Sourdille, former interne of the Paris Hospitals. Edited by J. Dundas Grant, M,D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Major, R.A.M.C., President, Special Aural Board (under Ministry of Pensions). With many illustrations in the text and fullpage plates. Price, 6/-.

The above volume is well worth reading, containing as it does much information which is useful to all who are interested in otology. It is written in an easy, almost conversational style, and the translator is to be congratulated on having preserved so faithfully the original form of phraseology and the meaning of the authors.

The volume is divided into four parts. From the military point of view, the First Part, "Non-traumatic Otitis," deals with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of inflammation of the outer and middle ear, including operative treatment. An important and practical point insisted on with regard to injuries of the tympanic membrane and tympanic cavity is that in cases in which the membrane has been ruptured as a result of concussion, avoidance of all moist treatment to the ear is essential, the first step being to protect the ear with a simple plug of cotton wool. Such cases usually do very well. If, however, either as a result of syringing or from actual traumatism, middle ear suppuration occurs, it is much more difficult to cure than an apparently similar case occurring in civil life, probably owing to the presence of foreign particles or to the primary virulent germ infection.

The Second Part consists of a few pages devoted to the description of wounds of warfare of the aural region.

The Third Part, entitled "War Deafness," describes labyrinthine concusison from direct violence or explosions, deafness from lesions of the auditory nerve tracts, functional deafness, and simulated deafness. This section is written very clearly, and gives all the main signs and symptoms differentiating between these conditions. In civil life functional deafness is rare, and simulated deafness almost unknown, but the nervous strain and shocks which the wounded have had to endure in this war have given rise to all kinds of functional disorders in which the ear also has shared. In spite of this, simulation in soldiers is rare, but exaggeration of symptoms occurs frequently, perhaps owing to the mental condition of the patients.

A large portion of this section is devoted to the various tests employed to detect simulated and functional deafness. Although the authors state that every patient should be examined carefully and impartially, the impression produced is that they look on every man as a possible, if not a probable, malingerer. Athough it is wise to apply all tests to eliminate such a possibility, especially simulation, this should be done with an unbiased mind, and without letting the patient suspect the motive of the tests employed. If in doubt, one should always act in favour of the wounded or discharged soldier.

The Fourth Part deals with the drawing up of medical reports, which have as their aim the indemnification of those suffering from traumatic deafness, and the discrimination between those who are fit for active service, those fit for auxillary service, and those for exemption. This involves a knowledge of the previous history of the patient, objective examination of the ear, a functional examination of audition and of equilibrium ; which points are carefully and fully described.

This volume should certainly be read by all who have to act on Aural Boards, whose functions are to determine not only the cause, but the extent of the deafness, whether it be organic or functional, or a combination of the two conditions. The prognosis of the case depends largely on this, and has to be taken into consideration when fixing pensions.

Medical Inspector Toubert, who has written the preface, points out that the present war has shown the increasing importance of the different specialities, particularly that of otology. It is a pity that our own Army Medical Authorities have not taken the same view.

Н. Т.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. By H. Lewis Jones, M.D. Published by H. K. Lewis. 15/- net.

This useful book has been admirably revised and edited by Dr. L. W. Bathurst. It is well known that Dr. Lewis Jones was devoted to this branch of medical work. Understanding

electricity as a science quite thoroughly he was able to foresee its possible applications to medicine. In particular we may mention the thermals effects and those of ionic medication. The amount of actual electrical scientific information in the book is very considerable. We commend it to every medical man. The articles on diathermancy, X-rays, radium, and the introduction of drugs through the skin are well worth reading.

HÆMATOLOGIST'S AID TO MEMORY. By Dr. Henry Harold Scott. Published by John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Oxford Street, W. 1.

This is a table printed on a sheet of parchment describing various types of blood cells, but the value of the table is greatly diminished by the absence of coloured pictures representing the types of cells described. As is inevitable in the compression of hæmatology into a table, many abbreviated statements appear which call for adverse criticism, and which are apt to mislead.

GRAV'S ANATOMY. Edited by Professor Howden. Longmans, Green & Co.

There is no doubt that Professor Howden has given our old friend "Gray" a new lease of life. The book was first published in 1858, and has gone through twenty editions, of which Professor Howden has been wholly responsible for the last five.

It is probably the most exhaustive book on anatomy published in one volume in this country, embracing, as it does, histology, embryology, surgical anatomy and surface markings.

Histology, though it is the meeting-ground of anatomy and physiology, is, after all, anatomy. It is a little puzzling, therefore, that it is regarded as a province of the physiologist. Its inclusion in a descriptive anatomical work is as useful as it is unusual.

The chapters on embryology are, in our opinion, very good, and should help the reader to understand many parts of anatomy which without this knowledge would be difficult of comprehension.

Sections on surgical anatomy still follow upon the descriptive anatomy of the part dealt with, and are of great service in impressing upon the memory the practical application of what might otherwise be looked upon as dry and meaningless detail. In this connection we believe the illustrations of fractured femur and the immediate deformity resulting from muscular action are probably classics in surgical literature. To many other illustrations in "Gray" the same remark can also be truly applied, and some—notably the coloured pictures of the mesenteric vessels, have found their way into most text-books. A feature of the illustrations is their semi-diagrammatic character, which adds so immeasurably to clearness without much loss of accuracy.

Gray's anatomy is more then ever a student's text-book, well bound, clearly printed, and beautifully and lavishly illustrated.

MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGY. G. N. Stewart 21/-. net. Ballière, Tindall & Cox.

This well-known manual has now reached an eighth edition. Since it appeared in 1896 it has been a great success. The present edition has been further improved by the addition of paragraphs dealing with chemical phenomena of respiration and the function of the endocrine organs. More space is given to the discussion of the filtration-resorption theory of urine formation, and the mechanics of the circulation. An appendix contains a fairly complete bibliography relating to recent physiology. We are glad to see the author has retained the Practical Exercises. The book can be confidently recommended to all students of Physiology.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY AS A SCIENTIST AND A MAN. By Tarini Charan Chaudhuri, M.A., with an Introduction by Panchanan Neogi, M.A., Ph.D. Published by Butterworth & Co., Culcutta and London.

Originally published as a memorial essay for the Rajshahi College Magazine, this little book of some sixty pages gives us but a very brief sketch of the life of Sir William Ramsay, the greater part of it being taken up with a survey of his more important discoveries.

The first chapter tells of his birth at Glasgow in 1852 and his entry, at the early age of thirteen, into the University of that city, where he attended the lectures of Sir William Thomson, and studied geology under Professor Young.

A bare recond of names and dates covers the time until Ramsay became Professor of Chemistry at Bristol (1880), and in 1887 at University College, London; a post he held for more than twenty-six years, until his retirement as Emeritus Professor in 1913.

Then comes a list of his prizes and distinctions; the knighthood in 1902, the Nobel Prize in 1904, and a host of others.

"Ramsay," we are told, "was a man of great experimental skill, brilliant imagination and persistence. As a man he was quite amiable and sympathetic, and of exceptionally good temper. One of his most charming qualities was his simplicity."

An outline of his efforts for the improvement

of scientific education and of industrial research in this country, and of his services during the war closes the account of his career. The remaining five chapters deal with his research work under various headings, and occupy more than twothirds of the whole book. In them the enthusiasm of the author for science rather swamps his interest in Ramsay and makes heavy going for the reader who is not conversant with the subject.

The Appendix, which occupies fifteen pages, contains a very complete list of the numerous papers published by Ramsay between 1874 and 1913, and should be useful for reference.

The book is very well arranged and printed. The somewhat curious style clearly indicates its oriental origin.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

BIRTHS

- BARTLETT.—On 15th September, the wife of George Bertram Bartlett, Temporary Captain, R.A.M.C., of 21, Sutton Court, Chiswick,—a son (George Adrian).
- BATCHELOR.—On 26th June, at Fons George House, Taunton, the wife of the late Major H. W. Batchelor, R.A.M.C.,—of a daughter.
- BURTON.—On the 23rd October, at 13, Prince's Gate, S.W. 7, the wife of Major C. F. Burton, M.C., R.A.M.C. (S.R.),—of a son. Both doing well.
- CLIFF HODGES.—On the 19th October, at 12, Brompton Avenue, Liverpool, the wife of Major W. Cliff Hodges, M.D.Camb., R.A.M.C., T.—of a son.
- GILBERT SCOTT.-On 2nd November, at 6, Bentinck Street, W., to Alice, the wife of S. Gilbert Scott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.-a daughter.
- KENNEDY.—On the 17th October, the wife of Major C. M. Kennedy, R.A.M.C., of 12, Charterhouse Square, —of a son.
- LETT.—On the 23rd October, at a nursing home, Nellie (née Buckston Browne), wife of Hugh Lett, M.B., F.R.C.S., 8, Lower Berkeley Street, W. 1,—of a daughter.
- MONTEITH.—On the 17th August, at 59, Catherine Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Monteith, D.S.O.—a son (prematurely).
- STJVEN.—On the 27th July, at Alexandria, the wife of Captain Harold Stiven, R.A.M.C.,—of a daughter.
- WALL.-On the 28th July, at 10, Cavendish Place, W. 1, to Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Wall,-a daughter.
- WORTHINGTON —On the 17th June, at The Lodge, Thames Ditton, the wife of Colonel Sir Edward Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., —of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

- BAINES-NOSWORTHY.—On the 3rd September, at the Hampstead Parish Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Goldsmith, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Baines, brother of the bridegroom, Mark Beakiston Baines, M.C., M.D., Temp. Captain, R.A.M.C., fifth son of the late Henry Baines and of Mrs. Baines, of Oxford, to Elsie Beatrice, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nosworthy, of Kingston, Jamaica.
- GRAHAM-HALL.—On 5th June, at Lichfield, Captain Norman Frankish Graham, R.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Graham, of Bournemouth, to Nora Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hall, of Lichfield (late of Ripley, Derbyshire).
- HOLMAN-BROWN.- On the 25th July, at St. Nicholas Church, Gt. Yarmouth. by the Ven. Archdeacon Lislie Carr, Surgeon Alec G. Holman, R.N., attd. R.A.F., second son of the late Frank Holman and Mrs. Holman, of the Manor House, Westbury-on-Trym, to Grace Kathleen, fifth daughter of the late Charles N. Brown and Mrs. Brown, The Elms, Southtown, Gt. Yarmouth.
- KYFFIN-WILLS.—On the 19th June, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Ramsbury, by the Bishop of Salisbury, assisted by Bishop Hamilton-Baynes, the Rev. Arthur Helps, Rural Dean of Bere Regis, the Rev. A. Wellesley Orr, Vicar of the parish, and the Rev. C. Hewitt, John Trevor Kyffin, Lieut. R.A.F., only son of Lieut.-Colonel John Kyffin, R.A.M.C.,Officer Commanding a Stationary Hospital abroad, and Mrs Kyffin, of Penrhyn, Alverstoke, Han's, to Margaret Joyce de Winton Wills, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wills, of Ramsbury Manor Wilts.
- STONES-QUILLIAM.—On the 12th June, at Holy Trinity Church, Matlock Bath, by the Rev. Canon Kewley Rector of Matlock, and the Rev. William Askwith, Vicar of Matlock Bath, Temp. Captain Robert Yelverton Stones, M.C., R.A.M.C., youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stones, of Ash Field, Matlock Bath, to Edith Maude, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haigh Quilliam, of Holme Bank, Matlock Bath.
- VERNON-ABEL.—On 25th July, at Westminster Chape¹, Buckingham Gate, Lieutenant C. H. Vernon, R.A.F. Medical Service, to Edith, elder daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Abel, of the Manse, Godalming.

DEATHS

- BEALE.—On the 16th July, at "Brockhurst," Sidcup, Kent, Winifred Richardson, dearly loved wife of John F. Beale, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Potter, of Hazeldene, Bexley, Kent, aged 34 years.
- CARTER.—On the 24th October, at 76, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W., Robert Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S.. Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, late Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, three weeks after his 90th birthday.
- KEITH.—On 2nd October, at Kinnermit, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Robert Donald Keith, M.A., M.D., Aberd, late Principal of the King Edward VII. Medical School, Singapore, aged 41.
- PRESTON.—On the 7th June, of wounds received the same day, Captain (temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Richard Amyes Preston, M.C., R.A.M.C., dearly beloved husband of Gladys Warwick Preston, and second son of the late A. Eley Preston, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Preston, of St. Mawes, Cornwall, aged 27 years.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE 2nd M.B. Part II. (Pharmacology and Pathology)

Beney, C. C. 3rd M.B. Part I. (Surgery and Midwifery) Calthrop, G. T.

Part II.

(Medicine, Pathology and Pharmacology) Green, E. A. Jones, J. D. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

July, 1918

M.D. DEGREE IN TROPICAL MEDICINE. Stones, R. Y.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES Part II.

(Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology)

Steinberg, P. Williams, D. C. Part I.

(Organic Chemistry)

Gould, B. Samuel, T. A. S. Isaacs, K. M. N. Swindell, R. S. Joy, H. C. V. Whitby, H.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

M.B.B.S DEGREES.

Anderson, E. G.

D.P.H. (ROVAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON). Baker, S. L.

> DIPLOMA OF F.R.C.S. (EDIN.) Avarne, C. H. B.

Examining Board in England for M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

> JULY, 1918. Eidinow, A. Goldhurst, S. V. Herman, W. S. Scott, J. A. A. P.

Slater, B. L.

Bochenek, M. Z. Brydson, J. M. Davies, W. Evans, D. W. Grantham-Hill, C. Lack, V. J. F. Masters, W. E. Palmer, H. Pearson, E. A. Rowland, C. C. Wallice, D. Warren, H. P. Winnett, J. M. Woodhouse, S. C.

OCTOBER, 1918.

Final Examination.

Medicine

Davies, W. Good, C. F. Harris, W. R. G. Livingstone, P. C. Pearson, E. A. Saunders, R. J. Winnett, J. M. Bochenek, M. Z. Brydson, J. M. Evans, D. W. Grantham-Hill, C. Lack, V. F. J. Russell, J. C. Woodhouse, S. C. JULY, 1918.

Surgery

Andrews, J. C. Eidinow, A. Goldhurst, S. V. Herman, W. S. Lack, V. J. F. Scott, J. A. A. P. Slater, B. L. Bochenek, M. Z. Davies, W. Grantham-Hill, C. Masters, W. E. Pearson, E. A. Richardson, J. C. R. Rowland, C. C. Wallice, D. Warren, H. P. Winnett, J. M.

Cohen, H. S.

Good, F. J. Morgan, G. E.

Palmer, H.

Sergeant, E. L.

OCTOBER, 1918.

Midwifery

Almeyda, G. W. Bochenek, M. Z. Brydson, J. M. de Silva, J. P. Grantham-Hill, C. Richardson, J. C. R. Robinson, H. S. Russell, J. C. Woodhouse, S. C.

Second Examination.

(Anatomy and Physiology)

Cloake, C. S. Lawson, H. D. Stearn, E. R. Thompson, D. R. Toop, H. M. Beaumont, W. Edwards, R. T. Fenton, C. E. Hughes, E. R. Rowlands, J. J. Traylen, J. P.

(Pharmacy)

Gordon, B. A. M.

Bochenek, M. Z. Langridge, F. F. Tomkinson, C. W.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE

DIPLOMA GRANTED BY THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

(L.M.S.S.A.)

Medicine-Sections I. and II.

Carter, H.

Macrae, W. D.

Surgery-Section I. Spero, G. E.

Forensic Medicine

Carter, H.

Materia Medica Jenkins, R. E.

Anatomy and Physiology Buirski, M. Gann, J. H.

Senn, A. R.

Physiology

Menko, H. S. N. Turtle, S. W. Royal College of Surgeons—L.D.S. Diploma

Lawrence, F.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL GAZETTE

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 *lo um tenens* they are as follows :—

(a) If for a longer period than a week-

Members of the Club, $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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. I.

- 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 (5 lines). Telegrams should be addressed "Registrar, London Hospital, Whitechapel."
- (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.

Soll.

REGISTER OF HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

MEDICAL REGISTRARS

Dr. R. A. RowlandsJune 8th, 1914.

SURGICAL REGISTRARS

FROM

FROM

OBSTETRIC-Mr. Gordon Ley Oct. 15th, 1914.

RESIDENT ACCOUCHEUR

FROM Mr. J. F. Sadlair (Sen.) ... June 10th, 1918. Mr. K. M. Ross (Jun.) ... Sept. 20th, 1918.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS

FROM

Mr. E. G. HarrisAug. 22nd, 1918. (Dr. Percy Kidd and Dr. Wall).

Mr. C. Grantham-Hill ... Nov. 2nd, 1918.

(Dr. F. J. Smith and Dr. Leyton).

Mr. V. J. F. LackAugust 11th, 1918.

(Dr. Hadley and Dr. Lewis Smith).

Mr. C. C. Beatty... ... June 9th, 1918.

(Dr. Hutchison).

Mr. S. Batchelor... ... July 14th, 1918. (Dr. Head and Dr. Thompson).

HOUSE SURGEONS

			1	ROM	1 1 2 1
Mr. T.	A. Jo	nes	 July	31st,	1918.

(Messrs. Hutchinson and Howard).

Mr. R. W. Ryan May 22nd, 1918.

(Messrs. Furnivall and Walton).

Mr. G. F. Heal Sept. 20th, 1918. (Sir Hugh Rigby).

Mr. D. W. Evans Oct. 25th, 1918. (Mr. Sherren).

Mr. C. C. Rowland Oct. 25th, 1918. (Mr. Lett).

To Ophthalmic Department

FROM Mr. W. A. Bowman ... July 1st, 1918.

To Aural Department FROM Mr. C. H. Carroll Jan. 19th, 1918.

RECEIVING ROOM OFFICERS

Mr. W. H. Forshaw (Sen.

Casualty Officer) ... July 24th, 1916.

SENIOR

FROM

FROM

Mr. C. H. CARROLL	March 12th, 1918.
Mr. E. C. Davenport	June 18th, 1918.
Mr. Rhys Jones	July 1st, 1918.
Mr. G. Jones	Oct. 16th, 1918.

TUNIOR

Mr. H. L. HookerFeb. 7th, 1918. Mr. C. C. BeattyFeb. 20th, 1918.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS 10

	(Dr.	Pan	ton)	FROM
Mr. G. T. Calthrop				Sept. 24th, 1918.
Miss Shearn				Oct. 23rd, 1918.
Miss M. Basden				Sept. 20th, 1918.
Mr. J. Lyons				Sept. 10th, 1918.
Mr. R. Jenner Clark				Oct. 21st, 1918.
Mr. J. C. Pauw				Nov. 8th, 1918.
Miss E. M. Clarke				Nov. 11th, 1918.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICAL ASSISTANTS

Medical

FROM

FROM

(Renewable).

Surgical FROM Mr. C. C. ROWLAND ...July 31st, 1918.

To Ophthalmic Department

Mr. Roxburgh Mr. J. Eadie May 21st, 1912.

Mr. Lister

Mr. H. R. JeremyJuly 31st, 1912. Mr. A. Dyce-Davidson ...Jan. 1st, 1909.

SKIN AND LIGHT DEPARTMENT

FROM

Mr. G. E. Vilvandré Feb. 1st, 1917.

SENIOR DRESSERS TO OUT-PATIENTS

PATHOLOGICAL ASSISTANTS

FROM Mr. R. Donald Aug. 10th, 1914.

ASSISTANTS IN INOCULATION DEPARTMENT

 Senior
 FROM

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

Junior

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS FOR COUNTY COUNCIL CASES

To Ophthalmic Department

	FROM
Mr. M. L. Hepburn	Jan. 24th, 1910.
Mr. A. Dyce-Davidson	Jan. 24th, 1910.
Mr. J. Eadie	Nov. 21st, 1912.
Mr. H. R. Jeremy	July 31st, 1914.

To Throat and Ear Department FROM

To Genito-Urinary Department.

(Mr. Frank Kidd)

DEPARTMENT FOR MALES. FROM Mr. E. R. T. Clarkson... ... Jan. 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT FOR FEMALES. FROM

Mr. Malcolm Simpson... Jan. 1st, 1917

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

ANÆSTHETIST FROM Mr. HOUSE SURCEON TROM

	110	JUSE-SURG.	LON	1	ROM
Mr.	W.	H. Keys-		July,	1918.

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Printed for the Proprietors by THE SCHOOL PRESS, 5, Rupert Street, London, E. 1, in the County of Middlesox, 12th December, 1918.