

On this question *quot homines tot sententiae* is I admit both trite and applicable, but I think the majority of modern authorities are at one with me here, and I trust those who read these few lines may remember the caution only to forget it as a method of treatment in mental or nervous cases.

In conclusion, I apologise for thus intruding on your space, and plead as my excuse the great interest I take in the subject of mental disease in India, and my desire to prevent if possible any hindrance to the spread among Indians of a true idea of its character and proper treatment.

Yours etc.

KACHA, }
28th September, }
1915. }
A. W. OVERBECK-WRIGHT,
M.B., Ch.B., M.P.C., D.P.H.,
MAJOR, I.M.S.

RUSSELL'S VIPER BITE.

To the Editor of "THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send herewith notes of a girl, Bhuri Moti, aged 9 years, showing spreading gangrene of the right arm, the result of a bite by Viper Russellii. The child was bitten on the outer and upper part of the forearm near the elbow, on the 3rd September 1915, and admitted into the hospital on the 13th *i.e.*, 10 days later. The parents of the child state that 2 or 3 days after being bitten, the arm was considerably swollen and there was bleeding from the bowels and mouth. There is no doubt about the identity of the snake which bit the child, and which was killed. The Russell's viper is well known here, being locally called the *chitar*.

The father of the child on being shown four specimen snakes (Cobra, Russell's Viper and two Kraits) at once identified the Russell's viper as of the same kind as the one which had inflicted the bite. The arm was amputated near the shoulder and the child made a good recovery being discharged on the 30th September 1915.

Yours faithfully,

CIVIL SURGEON, PANCH-MAHALS.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS AMONG INDIAN COOLIES IN CEYLON.

To the Editor of "THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust that these notes though not altogether complete, may help to elucidate some more facts about this disease.

Having worked on estates since 1911 in treating Indian estate labourers, I can state that almost all dropsy, debility and anæmia on estates are due to this hookworm infection, as well as some cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcers, &c. From the 1st of October 1914 up to the date of writing this, I have treated 115 cases that were brought to my dispensary voluntarily by the relations of the patients; had I treated compulsorily, the number would have been greater than this. Out of these 115 cases two died after parturition and one of a phthisical complication. When the treatment for ankylostomiasis is neglected and also when they get the frequent reinfection, they become highly dropsical and sometimes subject to tuberculosis and many skin diseases. Several debilitated cases of respiratory disorders, such as bronchitis, &c., were cured altogether after the treatment for ankylostomiasis. It is obvious that "the worms when reaching the intestinal canal by the roundabout way of the bronchial mucous membrane," set up these symptoms. See the note by Sir Leonard Rogers in the *Medical Annual*, 1912, page 136). Ulcers and other skin disorders disappear without any local treatment, before the treatment for Ankylostomiasis is altogether over.

In Ceylon, ankylostoma infection is very prevalent among the estate labourers; in some estates I have seen more than 75 per cent. of the labour force carrying this infection. The permanent population (Singhalese) is not so much affected as the Indian estate labourer, which I presume is probably due to his living away from the estates in the villages. However I have come across and treated some who were carrying this infection.

As most of the Ceylon estates are not in a sanitary state, the disease is spreading day by day by reinfection, healthy labourers getting the infection. The chief cause of the infection is, I think, due to their using contaminated water and walking barefooted on the ground around their dwellings, where excreta are scattered in an abominable way, because most of the estates have not yet been provided with a latrine system, and millions of full grown larvæ are waiting for their host.

Most of these labourers are addicted to the vile habit of eating *earth, uncooked rice and charcoal*, which is apparently a symptom of this disease. In some cocoa estates, the coolies eat the cocoa beans and those who chew betel with arecanut, swallow the whole afterwards, which also I find makes them in time more anæmic.

Below I give three cases with details of the treatment adopted.

Two years ago, an old man, aged 70, was brought from Avissanella district by his son. I found the following symptoms. He was always in a sleeping posture, unable to sit up in bed; he complained of unbearable heaviness of the head, his tongue was foul and furred, giving an offensive smell, the spleen and liver were enlarged, there was intermittent fever, the bowels were constipated for the past three days, there was no appetite. There was puffiness of the face and legs with a distended abdomen, a quick small pulse, accompanied by dyspnoea and much debility.

I gave him beta naphthol and santonin followed by magnesium sulphate. During the 3 days of his having these powders and mixture he was kept under a low diet, only salt *conjee* being given. On the 4th day he received a warm bath and a tonic mixture.

Whenever the bowels got constipated he was told to take a dose from the mixture. The patient is still living and of excellent health.

Case 2. A child *et. 2½* years. For about three or four months past he has been suffering from intermittent fever with slight bronchitis and had been treated for influenza, bronchitis, malaria and worms, without any benefit. I took up the case on 1st November 1914 and treated him with thymol and a mixture containing quinine, santonin and calomel.

On the 3rd day I gave him no medicine but gave him a warm bath on the 4th day, and ordered one teaspoonful of the mixture to be given after meals. A month later, the mother complained that the child had a relapse of the fever one night, so for another one week I gave the same mixture adding a few drops of liq. arsenic hydro. in place of liq. strychnin. After this I have not got any complaint yet; he is thriving well and seems to be healthier than before.

Case 3. I. K. A. of the same estate complained that he used to pass blood whenever he went to stool, sometimes with pain and sometimes without; there was no mucus. He has been treated for bleeding piles and dysentery without any permanent effect. His face and legs were puffy, with a distended abdomen. He could not walk owing to the depression of the heart, and he was highly anæmic. I took up the case in the same way as above. He also had the same diet, &c. While taking the powders and mixture he had bloody stools, which totally but gradually stopped when the tonic mixture started. This man is still living and in sound health.

Yours etc.

D. PERERA,
ASGORIA DISPENSARY,
Matala, Ceylon.

THERAPEUTIC NOTICES.

"IN view of the present high price and difficulty of obtaining santonine, it is worth warning our readers that a native firm of chemists are offering for sale santonine containing 50% boric acid. An original 1 lb. bottle has been tested with this result. It bears the label "The Essential Oil Co.," this, however, was probably printed, and the mixture bottled, in Calcutta." Santonine should only be purchased from one of the high class firms in Calcutta, Bombay, etc. Cheap santonine is necessarily highly adulterated; it is a high priced drug.

The Hoffman La Roche Chemical Works Ltd., of 7, Idol Lane, London, E. C., have issued a new and interesting pamphlet on DIGALEN, which is claimed to be a vast improvement on the galenical preparations of digitalis. It is dispensed in bottles, ampoules, tablets or hypodermic tablets.

The proprietors of MELLIN'S FOOD issue a very useful *Progress Book*, or illustrated register of the development of baby from birth upwards. It is very complete, and we note that space is given for finger points of mother and father and of the baby from 1st to 30th year. It also contains a useful table of heights and weights.

M. A. B., or Mainly about Books is the title of the admirable catalogue of new books and new editions published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W. C., London. It is full of interest to readers of all tastes.

Service Notes.

THE list of casualties reported during the fourteen days, 9th to 22nd September inclusive, comes to 526, a high figure though much lower than that of the preceding fortnight. Of

these 255 occurred in the Dardanelles, and 219 in France and Flanders. They may be tabulated as follows:—

	Killed.	Died.	Wounded.	Missing.	Prisoner.	Total.
<i>Naval, General</i>	8	5	7	...	...	20
<i>Dardanelles.</i>						
Naval	4	2	4	..	3	13
Army	51	2	97	18	6	174
Australians	17	3	29	2	...	51
New Zealanders	2	...	2	...	...	4
British Officers, Indians... ..	4	...	4	...	...	8
Indian Officers	2	...	3	...	...	5
<i>Flanders.</i>						
Army	49	2	134	7	1	193
Canadians	3	...	2	...	...	5
British Officers, Indians... ..	3	1	4	1	...	9
Indian Officers	1	...	11	...	...	12
<i>Persian Gulf, British</i>	4	...	3	1	...	8
Do. Indian Officers	2	...	3	...	...	5
<i>India, British</i>	3	...	6	...	...	9
Do. Indian Officers ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	3
<i>East Africa</i>	3	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Cameroons</i> ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	2
<i>Egypt</i> ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	156	17	314	29	10	526

Among these 526 casualties were included twenty medical officers. In the Dardanelles, one, Lieutenant J. Clarke, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), died of wounds; and nine were wounded, Captain C. T. Edmunds, R.A.M.C., Captains J. H. Magoveny and G. S. Pirie, R.A.M.C., special reserve, Captain O. Teichmann, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), Lieutenants G. B. Pearson, T. A. Flynn, and F. S. Bedale, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), and temporary Lieutenants L. H. Skene, J. Brown, R.A.M.C. In Flanders and France one medical officer, Captain H. C. Storie, R.A.M.C., special reserve, was killed in action; one died of wounds, temporary Lieutenant C. M. Harris, R.A.M.C.; and three were wounded, Major R. Kelsall, I.M.S., Captain J. R. R. Trist and A. G. W. Compton, R.A.M.C., special reserve. Four more medical officers died on service of disease contracted in the field, the first three serving in the Dardanelles; Surgeon D. R. B. Sivright, R.N., in the Gallipoli peninsula, Captain A. Verge, Australian Army Medical Corps, at Alexandria, and temporary Lieutenant J. McGowan, R.A.M.C., at Malta; while Major J. O'Leary, I.M.S., also died in Egypt.

Lieutenant Leslie Henderson Skene, R.A.M.C., wounded in the Dardanelles, was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the M.B. and Ch.B. in 1911, also the diploma in psychology in 1913. He was assistant physician to the Lanark District Asylum at Hartwood, Lanarkshire, till he took a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on 21st September 1914.

Lieutenant J. Brown, R.A.M.C., was reported wounded in the Dardanelles, in the casualty list of 9th September. He got his commission as temporary Lieutenant on 7th April 1915. There are many men of the name of J. Brown in the *Medical Register*.

Lieutenant C. M. Harris, R.A.M.C., was reported wounded in Flanders, in the casualty list published on 15th August and in that of 10th September as having died of his wounds. He was attached to the 7th battalion, Royal Scottish Fusiliers. No officer of this exact name and initials appears in either the *Army List* or *Medical Register*; possibly the initials may be mistaken.

Captain John Henry Marony, R.A.M.C., wounded in the Dardanelles, took the M.B. and Ch.B. at Glasgow in 1913, and got a commission in the Special Reserve on 12th August 1914.

Major Robert Kelsall, I.M.S., wounded in Flanders, was born on 18th October 1875, and educated at Owen's College, Manchester, where he had a distinguished career, gaining the Turner Medical Scholarship, the Victoria University Scholarship in Medicine, and the Platt Physiology exhibitions, both senior and junior. He graduated as M.B. and Ch.B. Victoria, with first class honours, in 1898, and as M.B. and B.S. (London), in 1901, taking the gold medal at the London Intermediate M.B. examination in 1895. After qualifying he filled the posts of resident medical officer of Charlton Union Hospital, and of house surgeon at Manchester Royal Infirmary, and served as a Civil Surgeon in the South-African war in 1900-01, gaining the medal, and also after the war again in 1902-03. He entered the I.M.S. as Lieutenant on 31st August 1903, became Captain on 31st August 1906, and Major last year.

Surgeon David Revell Bedell Sivright, R.N., is reported to have died at the Dardanelles on 5th September 1915. He was educated at Fettes College, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Edinburgh University, and took the B.A.

Cambridge in 1902, and the M.B. and Ch.B. (Edinburgh) in 1910. After qualifying, he served as house surgeon successively in the eye wards and in the outpatient department of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, after which he went into practice at Murrayfield, Edinburgh. He joined the Navy as a temporary surgeon on 25th January 1915, and was attached to the Royal Naval Division Field Ambulance. It was, however, as a football player that he was best known. His death adds one more to the list of famous Rugby international players who have fallen in the service of their country. He played for four years, 1899 to 1902, in the Cambridge fifteen, captaining it in the two last years; and in that of Edinburgh University for four years more, 1905 to 1909, being captain again for two years. He played for Scotland in twenty international matches, including those against the "All Black" New Zealand fifteen, and the South Africans, and captained the English Rugby team which went to Australia in 1904. He was also amateur heavy-weight boxing champion of Scotland in 1909.

Lieutenant George Bruce Pearson, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), wounded in the Dardanelles, was educated at Guy's, and took the Scottish triple qualification in 1901. He then went into practice at Buckingham, where he is medical officer and public vaccinator of Berkhamsted district, medical officer of the workhouse, honorary medical officer of the Buckingham Nursing Home, and certifying factory surgeon. He joined the Bucks Yeomanry as Lieutenant and Medical Officer on 1st January 1912.

Captain Oskar Teichmann, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), wounded in the Dardanelles, was educated at Cambridge and Barts, and took the B.A. (Cambridge) in 1902, the M.A. in 1906, also the M.R.C.S. and the L.R.C.P. (London) in 1906, and subsequently studied at Berlin, Paris, Zeiburg, and Vienna. After serving as clinical assistant at the Chelsea Hospital for women, house physician and clinical assistant in the Aural Department at Barts, and resident medical officer of the Warnefield Hospital, Leamington, he went into practice at Aldermaston, near Reading. He joined the Worcestershire Yeomanry as Lieutenant and Medical Officer on 16th September 1911, becoming Captain on 16th March 1914. He is medical officer and public vaccinator of the third district of Bradfield Union.

Captain Clive Thornley Edmunds, R.A.M.C., wounded in the Dardanelles, was educated at St. Mary's, took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. (London) in 1905, and entered the army as Lieutenant on 30th January 1906, becoming Captain on 30th July 1909. He was previously reported missing, after the battle of Mons, in the casualty list of 5th September 1914, and as wounded in that of 30th September 1914.

Lieutenant Thomas Aloysius Flynn, R.A.M.C. (T.P.), wounded in the Dardanelles, was educated in the school of the Royal Irish College of Surgeons, Dublin, and took the L.R.C.S.I. and L.R.C.P.I. in 1906. After qualifying he acted as Assistant Medical Officer of the Portrane Asylum in Ireland, and held a similar post in the Norwich County Asylum at Thorpe before the war. He joined the 2nd E. Anglian Field Ambulance (Head-quarters Norwich), Lieutenant on 5th May 1912.

Captain Hugh Cochrane Storrie, R.A.M.C., killed in Flanders, on 12th September, was the second son of Mr. Storrie, of South Park House, Paisley. He was educated at the Nelson school and grammar school at Paisley, and at the Glasgow University, where he took the M.B. and Ch.B., in 1908, the M.D. in 1913. After qualifying he filled the posts of house surgeon of the Western Infirmary and of the Maternity Hospital in Glasgow, and house physician of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow; and before the war was serving under the Metropolitan Asylum's Board, London. He joined the Special Reserve of the R.A.M.C., as Lieutenant on 16th September 1914, went to France with the 2nd Queen's West Surrey Regiment in May, and was promoted to Captain in July.

Lieutenant Stephen Barry Walsh, R.A.M.C., died in France, was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin, and took the M.B., B.Ch. and B.A.O. of the Royal University Ireland in 1905, the M.D. in 1909, and the D.P.H. Cambridge in 1913. After acting as resident physician of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, Clinical Assistant at the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, and at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and as Medical Inspector of Schools and Assistant Medical Officer of health at Merthyr Tydvil, he became School Medical Officer at Gillingham Kent. He got a commission as temporary Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., on 1st November 1914.

Captain Arthur Verge, of the Australian Army Medical Corps, died at Alexandria on 4th September, of dysentery contracted on service in the Dardanelles. He was the second son of Mr. Austral Verge, of Macleay River, New South Wales, and was educated at Sydney University, where he took the M.B. and Ch. M. in 1905, subsequently taking the F.R.C.S. at Edinburgh in 1906. After qualifying he filled the posts of house surgeon and house physician at Sydney Hospital, also that of house physician in the skin department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Before the war he was assistant dermatologist at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Syd-

ney. He accompanied the Australian contingent to Europe as medical officer of the 6th Regiment, Australian Light Horse.

Lieutenant John Clarke, R.A.M.C. (T. F.), who died of wounds in the Dardanelles on 9th September, was the third son of Mr. W. Clarke, of Ballymena, County Antrim, was educated at Belfast and at Edinburgh University, and took the Scottish triple qualification in 1906, after which he went into practice at Aberargoed, near Cardiff. He joined the third battalion of the Monmouthshire regiment as Lieutenant and medical officer on 24th October 1914, and when wounded was serving with the first Welsh Field Ambulance.

Captain George Stephen Pirie, R.A.M.C., wounded in the Dardanelles, was educated at Merchiston Castle School, and at Edinburgh University, where he took the M. B. and Ch. B. in 1914. He got a commission as Lieutenant in the R. A. M. C., Special Reserve, on 2nd January 1915, becoming Captain in July.

Major John O'Leary, Indian Medical Service, reported to have died in Egypt in September 1915, was born on 15th May 1878, educated at Queen's College, Cork, and took the M. B., B. Ch., and B. A. O., of the Royal University, Ireland, in 1901. He entered the I. M. S. as Lieutenant on 1st September 1902, became Captain on 1st September 1905, and Major on 1st September 1914. He served in the Tibet War of 1903-04, receiving the medal. He had been medical officer of the 8th Bengal Cavalry since 18th November 1907, but was serving in Egypt as Commandant of No. 124 Indian Field Ambulance.

Captain John Renold Rigden Trist, R.A.M.C., wounded in Flanders, was educated at Barts, where he took the Bentley prize in 1903, was Vice-President of the Abernethy Society, and senior house physician. He qualified as M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1905, and joined the R. A. M. C., special reserve as Lieutenant on 30th November 1903. He was attached to the 2nd battalion of the York and Lancaster regiment.

Captain Albert George William Compton, R.A.M.C., wounded in Flanders, was educated at St. Mary's, where, after taking the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1913, he filled the posts of clinical assistant in the eye department and house surgeon. He joined the R. A. M. C. Special Reserve as Lieutenant on 6th August 1914, and was attached to the 1st battalion, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant Frederick Stanley Bedale, R.A.M.C. (T. F.), wounded in the Dardanelles, was educated at Cambridge and at Owen's College, Manchester, and took the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1912, the M. A. (Cambridge) in 1908, and the B. C. in 1913. After qualifying he served as house physician and house surgeon in Manchester Royal Infirmary, and as house physician of Ancoats hospital, Manchester. He joined the 1st East Lancashire Field Ambulance (headquarters Manchester) as Lieutenant on 8th August 1914.

Lieutenant Joseph McGowan, R.A.M.C., reported to have died of dysentery at Malta, invalided from the Dardanelles, was a native of Kirkintilloch, and was educated at Glasgow, where he took the M. B. and C. M. in 1895, the M. D. in 1905. After qualifying, he settled in practice at Grangemouth, where he was medical officer of North district of Grangemouth Parish Council, and also of the Shipping Federation. He was for many years a member of the School Board, of which he was chairman three times, and was also chairman of the local Liberal Association. He got a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the R. A. M. C. on 14th April 1915.

The *London Gazette* of 10th September notifies that the territorial decoration has been conferred upon twenty-two officers, including the three following medical officers:—

Surgeon-Major John F. Gordon-Dill, M.D., Norfolk Yeomanry.

Surgeon-Major George Mackie, M.B., Shropshire Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Cary, R.A.M.C., 2nd South-Western Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance.

In August and the beginning of September, 258 temporary Lieutenants in the R. A. M. C. were promoted to be temporary Captains. A good many of those who joined as temporary Lieutenants at the beginning of the war have, however, left the army on completion of the year of service for which they were originally engaged.

On 15th September was published another list of honours, the Distinguished Service Order being conferred upon four officers, and the Military Cross upon eight. Two medical officers were among those thus decorated, Captain H. G. Monteith, R.A.M.C., receiving the D. S. O., and Lieutenant W. B. Keith, R.A.M.C. (T. F.), the Military Cross, for the following services:—

Captain Hugh G. Monteith, R.A.M.C. (attached 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.). For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in picking up and attending to the wounded under heavy fire in the actions near St. Jean and Wieltje, east of Ypres, between April 23 and 27, 1915, when the casualties in the battalion to which he was attached were very heavy.

Lieut. William B. Keith, M.B., 1st Home Counties Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C. (T. F.). For conspicuous gallantry at Hooze on the night of April 23-24, 1915, when a shell killed two stretcher-bearers who were bringing in a wounded officer he went out to assist, and under a heavy fire brought the wounded officer into the dressing station. He has performed many acts of a like nature, and has consistently shown coolness and resource under fire.

At the same time a list was published of 138 non-commissioned officers and men upon whom the Distinguished Conduct Medal was conferred including six belonging to the medical services.

Gallagher, G., Corporal, R.A.M.C., 16th Field Ambulance.

Hughes, W., Private, R.A.M.C. (T. F.), 1-1st East Lancs., F. A.

Heap, J. H., Sergeant, R.A.M.C., 16th F. A.

Ingis, A. P., Private, R.A.M.C. (T. F.), 1-3rd Lowland F. A.

Meakins, H., Private, R.A.M.C., attached 2nd Yorks and Lancs. regt.

Price, H., Private, R.A.M.C., (T. F.), 1-2nd East Lancs., F. A.

On 13th September the Admiralty published a list of honours conferred upon officers and men of the Royal Navy, including ten appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and 18 grants of the Distinguished Service Cross, as well as a long list of men upon whom the Conspicuous Gallantry medal and Distinguished Service medal had been conferred. Among those decorated with the cross are two French Naval Officers. One medical officer's name appears in the list, that of Surgeon B. A. Playne, R. N., who receives the D. S. O. for the following services:—

Surgeon Basil Alfred Playne, R.N., R.N.D. For gallantry and good service during operations near Gaba Tepe from April 28 to May 1, 1915. On several occasions he rushed across the open (the communication trench being incomplete) into the fire trenches and attended the seriously wounded, regardless of the severity of the enemy's fire; on one occasion he carried a wounded officer on his back from the fire trench to the communication trench under heavy fire. His conspicuous bravery not only inspired the stretcher-bearers to perform fine work, but gave confidence and spirit to all ranks. He was again several times brought to notice for gallant deeds when attending wounded on May 3 and 4.

In the House of Commons, on 14th September, Mr. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, stated that the total casualties for the first year of war, and up to 21st August, were 381,982 as follows:—

	Officers.	Other ranks.	TOTAL.
Killed and died of wounds	4,965	70,992	75,957
Wounded	9,972	241,086	251,058
Missing	1,501	53,466	54,967
TOTAL	16,438	365,544	381,982

On 16th September Mr. Tennant stated in the House that the total casualties in the Gallipoli peninsula, up to 21st August, including those of the Royal Naval Division, amounted to 87,630, or a little under one-fourth of those of the whole war to date, as follows:—

	Officers.	Other ranks.	Total.
Killed and died of wounds	1,130	16,478	17,608
Wounded	2,371	59,257	61,628
Missing	373	8,021	8,394
TOTAL	3,874	83,756	87,630

The *British Medical Journal* of 18th September quotes from a German paper the following statistics of casualties in the medical profession in Germany during the war: killed, 155; died from disease, 72; severely wounded, 82; slightly wounded, 261; prisoners, 70; missing, 93; total, 733.

MAJOR GEORGE THOMAS MOULD, Bengal Medical Service, retired, died suddenly in London on 13th September 1915. He was born on 25th November 1864, took the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1888, and entered the I. M. S. as Surgeon on 31st March 1888, becoming Major on 31st March 1900. He retired on 28th July 1905. All of his service was spent in military employ; he was for a long time Medical Officer of the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, better known as Skinner's Horse. He served on the North-East Frontier of India, in the Manipur Expedition of 1891; on the North-West Frontier, in 1897-98, in the Tochi Valley, and in China in 1900, when he took part in the relief of Peking, and in the actions of Peitsang and Yangtsun, receiving a medal and clasp on each occasion.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Boucher de Boucherville, the oldest Canadian Senator and a former Premier of Quebec.

* * Sir Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville was 93 years of age, and a record without a stain politically or

personally, as the *Montreal Star* once put it, won for him the title of the Grand Old Man of the Province of Quebec. He graduated Doctor of Medicine (Paris) as long ago as 1843, and for many years practised in his native district of Quebec.

He entered the Canadian Assembly in 1861, and was called to the Senate in 1879. He was Speaker of the Legislative Council of Quebec from 1867 until 1873, and held the same office as Premier from 1874 until 1876. In 1891-92 he was again Premier of Quebec, being created C. M. G. two years later and K. C. M. G. last year. Sir Charles was one of the "Old Guard" of Sir George Cartier, with whom he voted for Confederation in 1865. A French Catholic and Ultramontane, he favoured the creation of Ottawa and neighbourhood into a Federal district like Washington.—*Times*, 13th September 1915.

The casualties among officers for the fourteen days, 23rd September to 6th October, inclusive, amounted to 683, of which 203 occurred in the Dardanelles, and 456 in France and Flanders, the others in various other seats of war. They may be tabulated as follows:—

	Killed.	Died.	Wounded.	Missing.	Prisoners.	Total.
<i>Naval, General</i>	9	3	6	1	...	19
<i>Dardanelles.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naval	...	1	...	...	...	1
Army	40	11	55	23	4	133
Australians	14	1	22	2	5	44
New Zealanders	4	1	10	1	...	16
New Foundlanders	...	...	2	...	...	2
British officers, Indian troops	1	...	...	...	...	1
Indian officers	...	...	1	...	...	1
Nursing service	...	5	...	...	...	5
<i>Flanders and France.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army	135	1	278	21	5	440
Canadians	1	...	6	...	...	7
British officers, Indian troops	1	...	5	...	...	6
Indian officers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursing service	...	3	...	...	...	3
Cameroons	1	...	...	...	...	1
Persian Gulf	1	...	1	...	...	2
East Africa, British	1	...	1	...	...	2
Do. Indians	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total	207	27	387	48	14	683

About 250 of the casualties in Flanders represent a part, but only a part of the cost of the advance made from 25th to 28th September. Probably there are at least as many more to follow. A new colonial contingent, that of Newfoundland, appears in the casualty list for the first time. Also the deaths in the Army Nursing Service (Q. A. I. M. N. S.) are included for the first time. These deaths, however, appear to include the whole fourteen months of war to date. Five of the officers returned as wounded in Flanders were suffering from gas poisoning.

Among these 683 casualties are included fourteen medical officers, eight killed, three wounded, and three died.

Lieutenant Edward Daniell Parsons, R.A.M.C., died at the 3rd London General Hospital, at Wandsworth, of illness contracted on active service, on 21st September 1915, aged 37. He was the elder and only surviving son of the late Dr. T. E. Parsons, of Paddock House, Wimbledon, and was educated at St. Thomas', taking the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London), in 1903, and the D. P. H. of the London Colleges in 1907. After qualifying, he acted as Resident House Physician to the Evelina Hospital for Children, as Clinical Assistant to the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Women and Children, and as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Bacteriologist to the Borough of Croydon, and before the war was Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Northampton. He took a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the R. A. M. C. on 2nd November 1914, was sent to Alexandria in June, and was invalided thence.

Captain Burroughes Maurice Hughes, of the 4th battalion, Norfolk regiment, was killed in action in the Dardanelles on 15th September, aged 43. Though serving as a combatant, he was a medical man by profession, was educated at Barts, and took the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1895. He resided at Wynnondham, Norfolk. He served in the South African war in 1899-01, receiving the Queen's medal with four clasps. He attained the rank of Captain on 25th November 1914, and also held the rank of Honorary Lieutenant in the army from 17th June 1901.

Captain Herbert Montagu Pope, R.A.M.C., wounded in Flanders, took the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1913, and joined the R. A. M. C. Special Reserve on 2nd

September 1914. His address was Wesh Malling, Maidstone, Kent. He was attached to the first battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Thomas Bond Paul, I.M.S., died in the Persian Gulf on 19th September 1915, aged 25. He was the eldest son of Dr. Reginald Paul, Longborough. He took the L.M.S.S.A., in 1913, and entered the I.M.S., as Lieutenant on 2nd August 1914, in the last batch admitted to that service before the war began. Previous to the war he was stationed at Poona.

Captain Walter Rowland Southall Roberts, R.A.M.C. (T.), killed in the Dardanelles, was educated at Birmingham where he was Ingleby scholar, and in 1906 Queen's scholar, and at the London Hospital, and took the M. B. and Ch. B. (Birmingham) in 1906, the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1912. After qualifying, he acted as Clinical Assistant at the Brompton Hospital and at the City of London Hospital, as Medical Officer of the West Ham Town Council Industrial School, and as Medical Officer of health at Ongar; after which he settled at Braintree, Essex, as Tuberculosis Officer to the Essex County Council. He was an officer of the 3rd East Anglian Field Ambulance (headquarters Walthamstow), in which he attained the rank of Captain on 1st May 1914.

Lieutenant Louis Laurence Cassidy, R.A.M.C., wounded in the Dardanelles, was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the M. B., and Ch. B. in 1908, subsequently taking the F. R. C. S. I., in 1911. He got a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the R. A. M. C. on 28th October 1914.

Lieutenant Edgar Faulks, R.A.M.C., killed in France in the recent advance, between 25th and 27th September 1915, was the son of Mr. Arthur Faulks, of Longborough. He was educated at Nottingham University and at Guys, and took the M. R. C. S., and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1902. After qualifying, he acted as House Surgeon at Guys, and in the same port in the Throat Department at Guys, and as Clinical Assistant in the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital. For four years he had been Senior Medical Assistant at Bexley Asylum, Kent. He took a temporary commission in the R. A. M. C., in July, and went to the front a few weeks before his death.

Lieutenant Patrick Joseph Walsh, I.M.S., reported killed in Flanders, in the casualty list published on 27th September, was born on 17th March 1889, educated at Cork Medical School, and took the M. B., B. Ch., and B. A. O., of the National University, Ireland, in 1912. He entered the I. M. S. as Lieutenant on 25th January 1913, and was attached to the 3rd Lahore Division, serving with the 59th Scinde Rifles.

Lieutenant Francis Joseph Wisely, R.A.M.C., died of wounds in the Dardanelles; was educated at Belfast. He took the B. A. of the Royal University, Ireland, gaining a 1st class scholarship, in 1909, and the M. B., B. Ch., and B. A. O. (Belfast) in 1911. After qualifying he served as House Physician and House Surgeon at the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast, and was Assistant Medical Officer at the City and County Asylum, Powick, Worcestershire, when he took a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the R. A. M. C., on 10th October 1914.

Lieutenant Jeffery Wimperis Parker, R.A.M.C., was killed in the Dardanelles in August, aged 32. He was the eldest son of the late Professor T. Jeffery Parker, F.R.C.S., of Orago, New Zealand, and was educated at Dunedin, New Zealand, at University College, Cardiff, and at University College, London, subsequently also studying at Berlin. He took the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1906, and also the D. P. H. (Cambridge) later. After qualifying, he filled the post of House Surgeon at the Shadwell Children's Hospital, and at Addenbrooke Hospital, (Cambridge), and was in practice at Penyarden, Merthyr Tydvil, when he took a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the R. A. M. C., on 7th October 1914.

Lieutenant Kenneth Robinson, R.A.M.C., was killed in the great attack in Flanders on or about September 25th, 1915. He was educated at Owen's College, Manchester, took the M. R. C. S., and L. R. C. P. (London) in 1907, and the M. B. and B. S. (London) in 1912, and was honorary medical officer to the Girl's Home, Bromley Cross, before he took a temporary commission in the R. A. M. C. He was attached to the 12th battalion, Manchester regiment, when killed.

Captain Thomas William Selwyn Hills, R.A.M.C. (T. F.), wounded in Flanders, was educated at Cambridge and at St. Mary's and took the L. S. A. in 1903, the B. A. (Cambridge) in 1901, the B. C. in 1911, and the M. A. in 1912. After qualifying he served as Assistant House Surgeon, Resident Obstetric Officer, and Anæsthetist at St. Mary's and as Assistant Medical Officer of the Gore Farm Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylum Board, and then became Assistant Medical Officer at Levesden Asylum, King's Langley, Hertfordshire. He was Medical Officer of the 22nd (Queen's) battalion of the London regiment, in which he attained the rank of Captain on 24th January 1913.

Captain Arthur Ernest Bullock, R.A.M.C., was killed in action in Flanders on 27th September 1915, aged 26. He

was the elder son of Dr. Bullock, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, was educated at St. Mary's, and took the L. M. S. S. A. in 1912. After serving as Clinical Assistant in the Ophthalmic Department, Resident Obstetric Officer, and House Surgeon at St. Mary's, he took a temporary commission in the R. A. M. C., as Lieutenant on 10th August 1914, and was recently promoted to Captain. He was attached to the Middlesex regiment.

Captain Ernest Cotton Deane, R. A. M. C., was killed in action in Flanders between 25th and 28th September 1915, aged 28. He was the third son of Mr. T. Stanley Deane, of Bank House, Rathkeale, County Limerick, was educated at Corrig School, Kingstown, and at the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, and took the double qualification of the Irish Colleges in 1909. He entered the R. A. M. C. as Lieutenant on 28th July 1911, and was promoted to Captain, with all the other Lieutenants in the Corps, on 30th March 1915. In his case, this special promotion came only four months earlier than he would have been entitled to it in the ordinary course of events. He was serving in India at Lucknow before the war, and came to Europe with the Garhwal Brigade. He was a well-known Rugby football player, having been Captain of the Monkstown and Adelaide Hospital fifteens, and an Irish international. His decoration with the Military Cross, for gallantry near Fauquissart on August 22nd was gazetted on the same day his death was announced.

The casualty list published on 2nd October 1915 contained the names of no less than eight members of the Army Nursing Service as having died on service, as follows:—

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service—

Miss E. H. Cole, France
Miss P. A. Pearce, Do.
Miss M. A. Walshe, Mediterranean.
Miss L. M. Swaine, Do.
Miss M. H. Johnston, Do.
Miss E. Feamley, (Reserve), France.

Canadian Military Nursing Service—

Matron J. B. Haggard, Mediterranean.
Miss F. E. Munroe, Do.

These casualties apparently refer to the whole period of the war, up to date for Miss Cole died at Boulogne so long ago as 21st February, and Miss Pearce at Havre on 29th April.

In the *London Gazette* of 2nd October, were notified eighteen appointments to the order of the Distinguished Service Military Cross. One medical officer was included in the number, Captain Ernest Cotton Deane, R.A.M.C. On the same day Captain Deane's name appeared in the obituary notices, as having fallen in action, in the recent advance in Flanders, between 25th and 28th September 1915. The action for which he received the Cross is described as follows:—

Captain Ernest Cotton Deane, R.A.M.C. (attd 2nd Leicester Regt.). For conspicuous gallantry on August 22, 1915, near Fauquissart. A standing patrol 120 yards in front of our line was bombed by the enemy at about 10 P.M., the only notification being two loud bomb explosions. Captain Deane without any knowledge of the enemy's strength, at once got over the parapet and ran by himself to the spot under rifle and machine gun fire. Finding four wounded men, he returned for stretchers and got them back into safety. This is not the first time that Captain Deane's gallantry under fire has been brought to notice.

The *London Gazette* of the 17th September announced the appointment of eight men to the I. M. S. as Lieutenants, as follows:—

India office, September 17—The King has approved of the admission of the following Gentlemen to the Indian Medical Service.

E. A. M. J. Goldie, May 20.
S. N. Forbes, M.B., June 9.
M. B. Patch, June 9.
N. R. R. Ubhaya, June 14.
C. F. Fernandez, June 19.
A. P. Pestonji, F.R.C.S., June 21.
N. B. Mehta, June, 21.
S. S. Mahamudi, M.B., June 24.

From the wording of the above announcement it would appear that these commissions were permanent, not merely temporary. This appears to have been a mistake, for a notification in the *London Gazette* of 5th October cancels the above, and again gazettes the eight officers mentioned therein as temporary Lieutenants.

SURGEON GENERAL SIR LIONEL DIXON SPENCER, K.C.B., Bengal Medical Service, retired, died at his residence, 33, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, London, after a long illness, on 22nd September 1915, aged 73. He was born at Gateshead on 16th June 1842, was educated at the Newcastle School of Medicine, and took the M. D. (St. Andrews) in 1862.

the M. R. C. S. in 1864, and the L. S. A. in 1865. He entered the I. M. S. as Assistant Surgeon on 1st April 1865, in the first batch admitted after the service had been closed for four and a half years, 1860—65, along with Surgeon-Generals Harvey and Cleghorn and Colonel K. McLeod, becoming Surgeon on 1st July 1873, Surgeon Major on 1st April 1877, Brigade-Surgeon on 27th January 1819, Surgeon-Colonel on 24th October 1892, and Surgeon-General on 25th October 1898. Most of his service was spent in political employ under the Foreign Department of the Government of India. He was some years medical officer of the Central India Horse, then Agency-Surgeon to several different States in Rajputana, the Eastern Rajputana States 1871, Karauli 1877, Bhartpur 878, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer 1879, and from March 1881 Agency-Surgeon, Rajputana, and Superintendent-General of Vaccination and Dispensaries. From October 1892 to October 1897, he was Principal Medical Officer of the Punjab Frontier Force, and in October 1898 was appointed Surgeon-General of the Punjab Command, while in 1901 he acted for some months as Director-General, I. M. S., retiring on 16th June 1902. He served as P. M. O. in the Waziristan campaign on the North-West Frontier in 1891-95, was mentioned in despatches, G. G. O. No. 473 of 1895, received the medal with two clasps, and the C. B. on 27th August 1895. On 29th March 1895, he received a good service pension, on 27th January 1906 was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King, and was promoted to K. C. B. on 25th June 1909.

SURGEON-MAJOR HENRY GEORGE HALL, Madras Medical Service, retired, died at Eiford Topsham, on 1th June 1915. He was educated in the Medical School of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in Dublin, took the M. R. C. S. in 1867, and the L. R. Q. C. P. in 1868, and entered the I. M. S. as Assistant Surgeon on 1st October 1869, becoming Surgeon on 1st July 1873, Surgeon-Major on 1st October 1881, and retiring on 1st May 1891. The *Army List* assigns him no war service.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL CHRISTOPHER JOYNT, Bombay Medical Service, retired, died on 4th June 1915. He was born on 25th April 1828, educated at Queen's College, Galway, and at Dublin, and took the M. D. of Queen's University in 1855, the M. R. C. S. in 1856, the L. K. Q. C. P. in 1862, and the F. K. Q. C. P. in 1880. Entering the I. M. S. as Assistant Surgeon on 20th February 1856, he became Surgeon on 2th February 1868, Surgeon-Major on 1st July 1873, Brigade-Surgeon, when that rank was first instituted, on 27th November 1879, and retired with a step of honorary rank on 25th April 1886. He served in the Persian war of 1857, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Mohammerah, medal and clasp; in the Indian Mutiny in 1859-60, in the campaigns in Okhmandal and Kathiawar, and the Siege of Dwaraka, and in Abyssinia in 1867-68, medal.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LEWIS CHARLES NANNEY, Madras Medical Service, retired, of Holmwood, Gerrard's Cross, died on 3rd October 1915 at Folkestone. He was educated at Newcastle-on-Tyne Medical School, took the L. F. P. S. G. in 1861, and the L. S. A. in 1865, and entered the I. M. S. as Assistant Surgeon on 31st March 1866, becoming Surgeon on 1st July 1873, and Surgeon-Major on 31st March 1878, and retiring on 23rd May 1892. The *Army List* assigns him no war service.

The following questions and answers concerning the Indian Subordinate Medical Department appear in the report of the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Simla on 22nd September.

The Hon'ble Mr J. H. Abbott asked:—

If it is a fact that (a) under new rules Military Assistant Surgeons will pass out of College at an average age of 23 years;

(b) that, under the rules, a Military Assistant Surgeon cannot claim his discharge from service until the completion of his seventh year of service; and

(c) that the age-limit for the Indian Medical Service Examination is 28 years?

(2) If the answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) is in the affirmative, is the Government aware that the effect of those rules is to automatically close the door of the Indian Medical Service to Military Assistant Surgeons?

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

(1) (a) The age of admission of military pupils to the Medical College has, up-to-date, ranged from 16 to 18 years, so that a candidate would ordinarily have obtained his diploma between the ages of 21 and 23 years. It has, however, recently been decided to raise the maximum age-limit for admission to college from 18 to 20. The result of this change is that a candidate should obtain his diploma between the ages of 21 and 25 years.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative.

(c) The reply is in the affirmative.

(2) The answer is in the negative, for if an Assistant Surgeon chooses to refund the cost of his education, he is at liberty to proceed to England at any time, and compete for the Indian Medical Service with other candidates.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. H. ABBOTT asked :—

(1) Is it a fact—
(a) that Military Assistant Surgeons have to retire from service at the age of 55 years ;

(b) that the average age at which Military Assistant Surgeons attain to a Lieutenant's Commission is 45 years ; and
(c) that, under the rules, the qualifying period for attaining to a Major's Commission is 15 years ?

(2) (a) If the answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) of (1) is in the affirmative, is it a fact that the effect of the above rules is to make it impossible for Military Assistant Surgeons to attain to a Major's Commission ?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of reducing the qualifying period for a Major's Commission from 15 to 7 years ?

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

(1) (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative.

(c) The reply is in the affirmative.

(2) The question of reducing the qualifying period for a Major's Commission has been under consideration by the Government of India on more than one occasion, and it has been decided not to reduce the 15 years' limit. It is pointed out, however, that promotion to any of the commissioned ranks of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department is not made as a matter of course, or merely in accordance with a time-scale, but by selection for ability and merit, and a reference to the Indian Army List will show that one officer was promoted to Major after seven years' service in the commissioned rank.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. H. ABBOTT asked :—

(a) Is it a fact that hitherto no Commissions in the Indian Medical Service have been granted to Military Assistant Surgeons ?

(b) If so, is it a fact that this has produced a grave feeling of discontent among officers of this class ?

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) The Government of India have no information on the subject.

REGULATIONS for obtaining the King's permission to wear any foreign Order or Medal are contained in the *Gazette of India*, dated October 16th, 1915.

H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has been pleased to confer the following honours for gallantry and distinguished service in the field :—

Cross of St. George (4th class), on Assistant Surgeon Kenneth P. Elloy, I.S.M.D.

Medal of St. George Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Gopi Nath Agarwal, 128th Indian Field Ambulance.

Guy's Hospital Gazette, (September 11th, 1915), gives a list of Guy's men on active service at the War, among which we find the names of the following I. M. S. officers :—Capt. F. A. Barker, Major J. H. Horton, Lieutenant J. H. Parry, Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, and Lieutenant C. G. Thomson.

THE undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, I.M.S., subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Shanker Keshav Phadke, M.B., 20th August 1915.

Rastim Ebdulji Dadachanji, M.B., 21st August 1915.

Ram Nath Khosla, M.B., 23rd August 1915.

Joseph Robert Gwynne, 23rd August 1915.

Hem Chandra Roy Chowdhury, 25th August 1915.

Huggahalli Sundara Rajan, M.B., 26th August 1915.

Sudhir Kumar Bose, M.B., 28th August 1915.

Sarat Chandra Sen Gupta, 30th August 1915.

Leo Sigarayen Machado, F.R.C.S.I., 2nd September 1915.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. T. Buist, I.M.S., were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Army Department on 24th September 1915.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. S. C. MORE, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Rawalpindi, took over the duties of Civil Surgeon as a collateral charge *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Coleman, I.M.S., proceeded on leave.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Stevens, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department, and Dr. R. H. Pullipaka, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Shahabad, is appointed to act until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Gaya.

THE services of the following Military Assistant Surgeons are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names :—

1. Lieutenant J. J. A. Brachio, I.S.M.D., 1st October 1915 (forenoon).

2. Lieutenant H. Mansfield, I.S.M.D., 27th September 1915 (forenoon).

3. Third Class Military Assistant Surgeon B. H. Simmons, 2nd October 1915 (afternoon).

MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. DUCKWORTH made over charge of the Faridpur Jail to Deputy Magistrate A. K. W. Ahmad on the forenoon of the 17th September 1915.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE A. K. W. AHMAD made over charge of the Faridpur Jail to Civil Surgeon Ganesh Chandra Mitra on the forenoon of the 24th September 1915.

MAJOR N. P. SINHA, I.M.S., made over charge of the Comilla Jail to Assistant Surgeon Sarat Chandra Datta on the afternoon of the 11th October 1915.

DR. W. A. MURRAY, M.B., acting Chief Medical Officer, Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon (2nd class) of that district, in addition to his own duties, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1915.

BABU GANESH CHANDRA MITRA, Civil Surgeon, is transferred from Dinajpur to Faridpur, with effect from the 24th September 1915, until further orders.

FIRST GRADE ASSISTANT SURGEON DEBENDRA NATH HAZRA, stationed at Dinajpur, is appointed temporarily to hold medical charge of the civil station there in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th September 1915, until further orders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. GWYTHYR, I.M.S., on general duty at the Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave, combined with furlough, for two years, *viz.* privilege leave for two months and four days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough for the remaining period, under article 308(b) of the Regulations, with effect from the 28th October 1915.

THE undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Saradindu Bhusan Mukerjee, M.B., 13th September 1915.

Jagannath Vishnu Shirgaonkar, 14th September 1915.

Satyapal, M.B.,—17th September 1915.

ON recall from leave, Lt.-Col. A. Coleman, I.M.S., is posted to Rawal Pindi as Civil Surgeon, relieving Lt.-Col. P. St. C. More, I.M.S., of the collateral charge.

MAJOR S. H. LEE ABBOTT, I.M.S., acts as Civil Surgeon *sub pro tem* (2nd class) on return from foreign service of Major D. H. F. Cowin and the latter's deputation to military duty.

THE services of Civil Assistant Surgeon Jagannath Vishnu Shirgaonkar, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on military duty with effect from the 7th September 1915.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, L.M. & S., 22nd July 1915.

Mr. Victor deSa, M.B., B.S., 23rd July 1915.

Mr. F. P. Gonsalves, L.M. & S., 1st August 1915.

Mr. Ganpat Subrao Kasyapi, L.M. & S., 14th September 1915.

Retired Military Assistant Surgeon Albert Bernard Rose, 18th September 1915.

THE services of the following Military Assistant Surgeons are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, from the date they relinquish charge of their duties :—

1. Lieutenant P. B. Mills, I.S.M.D., officiating Civil Surgeon, Fatehgarh.

2. Military Assistant Surgeon H. B. Rosair, Assistant to Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

3. Military Assistant Surgeon J. F. C. Rose Meyer, Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. R. S. ANDERSON, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Dacca, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas and Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Colonial Emigration.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. R. NEWMAN, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Colonial Emigration), is transferred to Dacca.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, pending further orders:—

Captain H. S. Hutchison, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, in addition to his military duties, *vice* Lieutenant T. S. Sastry, M.B., I.M.S., proceeded on active service.

Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M. (Glas.), I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S. (retired).

Military Assistant Surgeon W. E. Kirkpatrick to act as Civil Surgeon, Mahabaleshwar, and to hold visiting charge of the Civil Surgeoncy at Satara.

THE UNDERMENTIONED to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Arun Chandra Dutt, M.B.,—8th September 1915.
Subrata Chander Sen, M.B.,—11th September 1915.

CIVIL SURGEON GANESH CHANDRA MITRA made over charge of the Dinajpur Jail to first grade Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Hajra on the afternoon of 20th September 1915.

THE SERVICES of Captain W. P. G. Williams, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the 2nd September, 1915, for employment in the Jail Department. His services will remain temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. R. M. GREEN, F.R.C.S., returned from 2 months' leave on November 1st, quite recovered from his serious illness in August. Capt. W. L. Harnett, F.R.C.S. who has been acting in the Eden Hospital for Lieutenant-Colonel Green has rejoined the staff of H. E. the Governor of Bengal.

COLONEL G. W. P. DENNYS, C.I.E., I.M.S., has been given an extension for one year or for the period of the war.

MAJOR O. ST. J. MOSES, LIEUT.-COL. H. S. WOOD, and Major A. MacGilchrist, I.M.S., have during October been recalled from Civil to Military duty. All three belong to the Bengal cadre.

MILITARY ASST.-SURGEON A. BAYLEY DECASTRO is now Medical Officer, H. M. S. *Nyanza*, serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force 'B.'

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur Pandit Balkishan Kaul, Lecturer, Lahore Medical College, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 16th October 1915, *vice* Rai Bahadur Lala Lachman Das, Civil Surgeon, Sialkot, retired.

CAPTAIN H. W. ACTON, I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Simla East, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st November 1915.

THE HON'BLE COLONEL G. W. P. DENNYS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, is appointed to hold, as a temporary measure, the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Major T. G. N. Stokes, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S., reverted to Military duty.

A SPECIAL Honours Gazette for the operation in Mesopotamia was published in the *Gazette of India* (dated 30th October 1915) and among those awarded honours we are glad to see that Colonel Patrick Behir, F.R.C.S.E., M.D., F.R.S.E., I.M.S., has been given a C. B. The D. S. O. has been awarded to Major H. A. Bransbury, R.A.M.C., the Military Cross to Capt. E. B. Allnutt, R.A.M.C., and Lieut. N. K. Pal, I.M.S.

CAPT. R. E. WRIGHT, M.B., I.M.S., has been made a Brevet Major, I.M.S.

Major Wright was born in October 1884, entered the service on 27th July 1907 and became Captain in July 1910. He belongs to the Bacteriological Department.

THE Indian Order of Merit has been conferred upon :
No. 6694 Dooly Bearer Hussain Khan, No. 6 Company, Army Bearer Corps, for very gallant conduct and devotion to duty at Dilwar (Persian Gulf) on the 14th August 1915, in collecting, under very heavy fire, the wounded of not only the regiment to which he was attached but also those of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

THE UNDERMENTIONED 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons of the Bombay Establishment, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st October 1915:—

Henry Reynold Byrne.
Nicholas Philip Shemain.
St. John Edward Hendricks.

WITH the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, an exchange is sanctioned between temporary Lieutenant J. M. Falkiner, R.A.M.C., and temporary Lieutenant G. C. Ramsay, I.M.S., with effect from the 12th August 1915.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. T. BUIST, I.M.S., having gone to military duty, Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. Lane, I.M.S., acts as Civil Surgeon of Umbala.

RAI SAHIB LALA RAM CHAND is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Campbellpur.

DR. D. N. F. DUTTA acts as Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon.

Notice.

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