

## THE WAR.

### TREATMENT OF THE DISCHARGED DISABLED SOLDIER.

THE problem of what should be done for the soldier who is found to be suffering from some disability which will prevent him from again serving in the army in any capacity has not yet been solved. It is probable that no definite step will be taken by the Government until the bill for the establishment of the Ministry of Pensions, which is now in the melting pot, emerges in its final form.

One suggestion that has been made is that the disabled soldier should continue to be paid at the ordinary army rates until his treatment is completed. Another is that he should be discharged, but that arrangements should be made for his treatment as an out-patient at a military hospital, whether a general hospital or a special hospital, such as an orthopaedic hospital or section, on the recommendation of the local pensions committee. The questions of the provision of the accommodation and personnel at the hospitals may in some instances place difficulties in the way of the realization of the scheme; another difficulty would arise in housing the discharged men while undergoing out-patient treatment. There are obvious objections to billeting in the neighbourhood of the hospital, but there would be objections also to establishing special barracks for them.

At the same time the problem of the treatment of the disabled soldier, who, if precedent were followed, would be discharged from the army, given a pension, and left to get such treatment as he chose to seek or could obtain, is one that presses for solution, and we trust that in any attempted solution due weight will be given to the experience and opinions of the civil medical profession.

### CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

#### ROYAL NAVY.

##### *Killed in Action.*

##### SURGEON G. A. WALKER, R.N.

Surgeon Godfrey Alan Walker, R.N., was killed in action on November 14th, aged 28. He was the second son of Mr. J. Henry Walker, of Mirfield, Yorkshire, was educated at Epsom College and at the London Hospital, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1912. After filling the posts of house surgeon and ophthalmic house-surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, and resident medical officer of Baythorpe Infirmary, he took a temporary commission as surgeon in the Royal Navy in August, 1914. He served for a year at Cromarty, then went with the Royal Naval Division to Gallipoli, and, after serving for some time in a hospital at Tenedos, was transferred to another front. His brother, Second Lieutenant Gerald Walker, Yorkshire Light Infantry, was killed on July 1st last, and his youngest brother is a prisoner of war at Rulleben.

##### SURGEON J. S. WARD, R.N.

Surgeon John Scott Ward, R.N., was returned as killed in action in the casualty list published on November 24th. He was educated in the school of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and took the Scottish triple qualification in 1907. He entered the Royal Navy as a surgeon on May 6th, 1910.

##### *Wounded.*

Surgeon F. B. Eykin (temporary).

Surgeon J. N. McB. Ross (temporary).

#### ARMY.

##### *Killed in Action.*

##### CAPTAIN I. M. BROWN, R.A.M.C.

Captain Ian Macdonald Brown, R.A.M.C., who was killed in action on November 15th, aged 23 years, was the younger son of Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald Brown, of Upper Berkeley Street, W. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Downing College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. (Natural Science Tripos) in 1910 and M.A. in 1914. After

a year's study in medicine at the University of Edinburgh he entered the London Hospital and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in July, 1914. He had intended to present himself for the final examination in medicine at Cambridge in the December of that year, but immediately war was declared he volunteered his services, and was given a commission (temporary) in the R.A.M.C. After spending a considerable time in the service at Aldershot he was sent out to Gallipoli in June, 1915, and was invalided home in August of the same year. From that time until the middle of September of the present year he held various regimental and hospital posts at Cosham, Winchester, and other centres of the Southern Command. He was sent out to the front in France, where he acted as surgeon, first to the New Zealand Division and subsequently to the 190th Brigade, R.F.A. It was while attending to the sick and wounded under shell fire that he was killed. His Colonel writes: "We are so very sorry to lose him, as we liked him so much, and he was such a good man at his profession, and is a very great loss to us." A brother officer, in writing to his relatives, says: "I cannot tell you how sorry I am, but you must bear it as bravely as he lived out here." One of the gunners writes: "At the time he received his mortal wound he was returning from 'D' Battery after visiting the sick men, to whom he devoted all his time. The loss of the captain is very deeply felt by all the boys of the brigade, with whom he was so very popular." He leaves a young widow and an infant son.

##### CAPTAIN I. A. MURRAY-MITCHELL CLARKE, R.A.M.C.

Captain Ian Alexander Murray-Mitchell Clarke, R.A.M.C., was killed on November 16th, aged 23. He was the elder son of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Mossgreen Mansc, Crossgates, Fife, and was educated at Edinburgh University, where he was a final year medical student when the war began. He then took service under the Red Cross Society, and served abroad for some time. Returning in 1915 to Edinburgh, he graduated as M.B. and Ch.B., and immediately after took a temporary commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C., being promoted to captain on completion of a year's service.

##### LIEUTENANT G. W. GUTHRIE, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant George Watson Guthrie, R.A.M.C., was killed in action on November 13th. He was the son of the late Rev. David K. Guthrie, of Liberton, Midlothian, and was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B. in 1900. He used to practise at Tunbridge Wells, but was recently living at Lima, Peru. His commission was dated May 29th, 1916.

##### *Died on Service.*

##### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. K. BEAN, AUSTRALIAN A.M.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Knowles Bean, Australian Army Medical Corps, died on board the hospital ship *Kanowna* on September 25th, aged 59, from illness contracted on active service. He was the only son of the late Dr. Dex Bean, of Mossley, Lancashire, and was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B. and M.D. After practising for a few years in partnership with his father, he went to Australia in 1887. At first he settled at Heidelberg, Victoria, but after a few years moved to Wallsend, New South Wales, where he practised for the rest of his life. He served as a lieutenant in the New South Wales forces in the South African war, and, retaining his commission in the State militia, in 1914 had risen to the rank of major. He was then promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and went to Egypt in command of a field ambulance, and from Egypt to Gallipoli, whence he was invalided to England. Three months later he was sent to France on special duty, and then returned to Egypt, where he contracted the illness which proved fatal. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

##### MAJOR C. H. BENHAM, R.A.M.C.(T.F.)

A. F. H. writes: As one who had the pleasure of working with Major C. H. Benham in Salonica during the first six months of this year, I should like to add a note of appreciation to the obituary published in the *JOURNAL* of November 25th. He was head of the medical division of the 29th General Hospital, where he did most admirable

work. He organized a "heart squad," which enabled large numbers of men, who would otherwise have been invalided home for functional cardiac disorders, to return to their units, as under his direction graduated exercises were found very effective in the earlier stages of "soldier's heart." He helped to found the Salonica Medical Society, and represented his hospital on the committee. He took an active part in many of the discussions, and gave a masterly address on the diagnosis of paratyphoid fever from the other fevers prevalent in Salonica, at the last meeting held under the chairmanship of Surgeon-General Macpherson. The remarkable efficiency of the hospital was in no small degree due to his keenness, and the gap he leaves will be difficult or impossible to fill. Major Benham is the second officer of the hospital to die from the effects of dysentery, as Lieutenant F. Whitaker, who was a popular figure as the referee in hospital boxing contests, and whose untimely death occurred recently in Egypt when on his way home, was one of his surgical colleagues.

#### Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. B. CONNELL, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Bertram Connell, R.A.M.C., was reported as having died of wounds in the casualty list published on November 26th. He was born on June 5th, 1876, educated at Birmingham University, and took the Scottish triple qualification in 1902, subsequently taking the Liverpool diploma in tropical medicine in 1914. After acting as house-surgeon to the Birmingham General Hospital, he entered the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on January 30th, 1904, becoming captain on July 30th, 1907, and major on July 1st, 1915. On February 1st, 1916, he was promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had previously seen service in East Africa, where he served with the King's East African Rifles from December 31st, 1904, to August 21st, 1907.

#### Wounded.

Captain F. Irvine, R.A.M.C., temporary.

Captain J. I. Lawson, R.A.M.C. (S.R.)

Captain W. A. Miller, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C. (temporary).

Lieutenant J. B. Stevens, R.A.M.C., temporary.

#### DEATHS AMONG SONS OF MEDICAL MEN.

Biggs, Charles Edwin Grant, Black Watch, son of Mr. John Austin Biggs, L.D.S., of Glasgow, died of wounds on November 21st.

Boys, Richard Harvey, Lieutenant Bedford Regiment, youngest son of Dr. A. H. Boys, of St. Albans, Herts, killed November 14th. He was born in 1899, educated at Marlborough, enlisted in the Artists Rifles at the beginning of the war, and served in the ranks in France. He got a commission on March 20th, 1915, was wounded on May 17th, 1915, at Festubert, and went to the front again in July, 1916.

Browne, M. Campbell, Captain Royal Marine Light Infantry, youngest son of Dr. Sam Browne, R.N. (retired), of Esher, killed November 13th, aged 28. He was educated at Cheltenham College and at Heidelberg, and got a commission in November, 1914. He took part in the defence of the Suez Canal in February, 1915, and in the landing at V Beach in Gallipoli, and was wounded in May, 1915. On July 12th and 13th he held a trench, without food or water, for nearly two days, until only four men and himself, all wounded, were left out of his platoon. For this he was promoted to captain, and received the Distinguished Service Cross. He went to the front again last June.

Corrison, Vesey Richard, Second Lieutenant Royal Sussex Regiment, only son of Captain W. J. Corrison, I.M.S.D., adjutant of hospital ship *Erinypura*, died on October 8th of wounds received on October 4th.

Corry, Ivan, Royal Fusiliers, fifth son of the late Dr. W. Corry, of Anerley, died of wounds in hospital on November 18th, aged 20.

Edwards, Harold Wilson Hurst, Second Lieutenant Gloucestershire Regiment, third son of Dr. A. W. Edwards of Boeil Bézing, Basses Pyrénées, France, killed on November 18th, aged 25. Before the war he was a medical student at Bordeaux. He came to England in October, 1914, and enlisted in the Gloucesters, getting a commission in the same regiment in September, 1915. After serving for some time as an instructor at the officers' school at Purfleet he went to the front last May, and was attached to a brigade staff.

French, R. Douglas, Second Lieutenant London Regiment, aged 18, killed in action on September 15th, was the eldest son of Dr. French, of Finchley. He was educated at Epsom College, and was a first year student at the London Hospital. He was in the University of London O.T.C., obtained his commission in October, 1915, and went to the front in May last. His Colonel, in communicating with the parents, said: "I can assure you of my great regret, for your son was a promising young soldier, and the battalion could ill spare him."

Girling, Charles John, Second Lieutenant Hampshire Regiment, elder son of Dr. Girling, of Cranborne, Salisbury, formerly of Birstall, Yorkshire, killed October 23rd, aged 19. He was educated at Wellington, where he was head of Pictou House and a college prefect, head of gymnasium, and a member of the football fifteen, and also won many prizes. In December, 1915, he got a mathematical scholarship at Corpus Christi, Oxford. At Wellington he was a cadet lieutenant in the O.T.C., and on leaving at Christmas got a commission in the Special Reserve, was attached to the Hampshire Regiment, and went to the front last July.

Heathcote, R. N., Second Lieutenant East Yorkshire Regiment, only son of Dr. Heathcote, of West Didsbury, Manchester, died of wounds received on November 13th, aged 30. He was in Japan when the war began, came home to join the army, and got a commission on January 18th, 1915.

Liddell, J. H. T., Lieutenant King's Royal Rifle Corps, son of Dr. Liddell, of Harrogate, died on November 17th of wounds received on November 13th, aged 25. He was educated at Winchester and at Pembroke College, Oxford, and was a member of the Inner Temple. He got a commission on August 8th, 1914, was promoted to lieutenant on January 1st, 1915, and went to the front in September, 1914. He was present in the battles of the Marne, the Aisne, and Ypres, and was wounded on October 31st, 1914.

Mackenzie, Aubrey Murray Mitchell, Second Lieutenant Seaforth Highlanders, son of the late Dr. Alexander Flyter Mackenzie, Glasgow, died of wounds on November 21st. He obtained his commission in the Seaforth Highlanders in November, 1915, and went to the front last August.

Stock, James Mulock Thomson, Lieutenant East Lancashire Regiment, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Nugent Stock, R.A.M.C., of Langholme, Cheltenham, killed November 16th. His commission was dated January 3rd, 1915. He was educated at Cheltenham College and at Keble College, Oxford.

Sullivan, Gerald Henry, Captain Royal Marine Light Infantry, younger son of Dr. H. N. Sullivan, of Limekilns, Fife, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir James Sullivan, of Bournemouth, killed November 13th. He was educated at Shrewsbury, took the degree of B.Sc. at London University, and was a master at Sedburgh before the war. He got a commission in July, 1915, went to Salonica in December, and to another front in May. He was gazetted captain three days after his death.

#### MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Hart, Arthur Reginald, Sublieutenant R.N.V.R., killed on November 13th, aged 25. He was the son of Mrs. H. A. Hart, of Brighton, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. He gained the Sambrooke scholarship at London University, and the first Arts scholarship at Westminster Hospital, where he was a fourth year medical student at the beginning of the war. After serving for a year as a dresser in the R.A.M.C., he got a commission in the R.N.V.R. in November, 1915.

Hawkridge, J. Arnold, Second Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers, killed on November 6th, aged 21. He was educated at St. Dunstan's College, Catford, where he was in the O.T.C., and at St. Mary's Hospital, where he was studying medicine. He got a commission in October, 1915, and while training at Fermoy was sent to Dublin, where he served in the suppression of the rebellion of last April. He went to the front last June, and in September was attached to the Royal Sussex Regiment.

McGibbon, Richard Forsyth, Second Lieutenant Highland Light Infantry, died of wounds on November 16th, aged 21. He was the only son of Mr. George McGibbon of Paisley, and before the war was a medical student at Glasgow University. He got a commission on April 5th, 1915, and went to the front last May.

#### HONOURS.

SPECIAL Supplements to the *London Gazette* issued on November 23rd and 25th contain lists of awards for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field. The lists include the names of forty-three medical officers, five of whom receive the D.S.O., thirty-six the M.C., one a second bar to the M.C., and one a bar to the M.C.

#### D.S.O.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Hugh Herbert James Fawcett, R.A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry in action and devotion to duty. He tended the wounded continuously for seventy-two hours. He has on many previous occasions done very fine work.

Surgeon-Major Edward George Peck, R.F.A.

He attended the wounded men under heavy fire, quite regardless of his own personal danger. Later, he again attended wounded men under heavy fire and personally superintended their evacuation. He displayed the greatest courage and determination throughout.

Temporary Captain Donald Olson Riddell, M.B., R.A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under intense fire, displaying the greatest courage and determination. Later, during a very heavy enemy bombardment, he walked up and down our trenches and administered to the wounded.

Major Gerald Fitzgerald Rudkin, R.A.M.C.

Captain George Vincent Stockdale, M.B., R.A.M.C. (S.R.).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his stretcher-bearers continuously for five days, under very heavy fire, and on several occasions rescued wounded men by himself. He has on many previous occasions done very fine work.

*Military Cross.*

- Captain Richard Andrew Austin, R.A.M.C.(S.R.).**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire with great courage and determination. He has previously done very fine work.
- Captain Robert Eric Barnsley, R.A.M.C.(T.F.).**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of an advanced dressing station. He tended the wounded under heavy hostile shell fire when impossible to bring them to the dressing station.
- Temporary Captain Tobias Rustat Hemsted Blake, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He dressed the wounded for seven hours in an open trench under very heavy fire. Later, he tended the wounded in the open, displaying great courage and determination.
- Temporary Lieutenant George Bent Buckley, R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination. He was wounded.
- Temporary Captain Leeming Anderson Carr, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He continually led stretcher-bearers under very heavy fire, and on many occasions he himself rescued wounded men. He set a splendid example of courage and determination.
- Captain Charles Leopold Franklin, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He personally led parties of stretcher-bearers under very heavy fire, successfully rescuing and evacuating the wounded. He showed great courage and determination throughout.
- Temporary Captain Robert Masson Greig, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led a stretcher party under heavy fire, and personally superintended the collection and evacuation of the wounded for thirty hours. He displayed great courage and determination throughout.
- Captain Charles Frederick Hacker, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire with great courage and determination. Later, he rescued a wounded officer from "No Man's Land" under very trying circumstances.
- Captain Richard William George Hingston, M.B., I.M.S.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded continuously under very heavy fire at close range regardless of his own personal safety.
- Temporary Captain Patrick Joseph Lane, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led parties of stretcher-bearers under heavy fire, displaying great courage and skill. He worked continuously for forty-eight hours, and was himself wounded. He set a splendid example to the men under him.
- Temporary Lieutenant Gerald James McGorty, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although himself very severely wounded, he supervised the work of tending to five other wounded men. He displayed great courage and determination throughout.
- Temporary Captain George Barbour Macgregor, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, with great courage and determination. He has on many previous occasions done very fine work.
- Temporary Captain Timothy Meagher, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination throughout the operations. He has on many previous occasions done very fine work.
- Temporary Lieutenant Douglas Macleod Moffatt, M.D., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire with great courage and determination. He set a splendid example throughout.
- Temporary Captain William Morrison, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although himself wounded, he tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination.
- Temporary Captain Basil Newman Murphy, R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although himself wounded, he tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination.
- Captain Arthur Herbert Norris, R.A.M.C.(T.F.).**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination. He has done very fine work throughout the campaign.
- Captain Harold Gordon Oliver, R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He organized and led stretcher parties under very heavy fire with great courage and determination.
- Captain John McCallum Orme, M.B., R.A.M.C.(S.R.).**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination. Later, after his battalion had been relieved, he remained behind evacuating the wounded.
- Temporary Captain John McLean Pinkerton, M.B., R.A.M.C.**  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under heavy fire with great courage and determination. He has previously done very fine work.

**Temporary Lieutenant Samuel Pool, M.B., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his bearers through a heavy fire and collected a number of wounded in the open. He worked continuously for forty-eight hours, displaying great courage and determination.

**Temporary Captain Charles Derwent Pye-Smith, M.B., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under intense fire throughout the operations with great courage and determination. He has on many previous occasions done very fine work.

**Temporary Captain William Russell, M.B., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded of four regiments under intense fire, displaying great courage and determination. He set a splendid example to all ranks.

**Temporary Captain John Carruthers Sale, R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rescued many wounded men under intense fire by carrying them on his back, displaying great courage and coolness. He set a splendid example throughout the operations.

**Temporary Lieutenant Malcolm Sommerville, M.B., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination.

**Captain Thomas Ainsworth Townsend, R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great courage and determination in rescuing several men who had been buried under heavy fire. On three previous occasions he has done very fine work.

**Temporary Captain John Wright Turner, M.B., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked incessantly by day and night, bringing in wounded from shell holes and tending them in dug-outs. He displayed great determination and a total disregard of personal safety throughout.

**Temporary Lieutenant Reginald Fowke Williams, M.B., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rescued a wounded man under very heavy fire. Later, although himself wounded, he continued to dress the wounded, displaying great courage and determination.

**Temporary Captain Eric Wordley, M.B., R.A.M.C., Devon Regiment.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, with great courage and determination. He set a splendid example throughout.

**Temporary Lieutenant Charles Stuart Wynne, M.B., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked all night tending and dressing the wounded in the open, thereby saving many lives. Later, he carried out his fine work continuously for three days.

**Captain Douglas Dunbar Jamieson, Australian A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With two drivers and a man he went with a sandcart to the left flank. He rescued two wounded men and loaded them into the cart under intense fire. Later he searched the front for more wounded men.

**Captain Geoffrey Hampden Vernon, Australian A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination. Later, he remained out all night with a wounded man.

**Captain Henry Harold Argue, Canadian A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination throughout.

**Captain William Brown, Canadian A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded continuously for forty-eight hours under very heavy fire. He displayed great courage and determination throughout the operations.

**Captain Harold Wigmore McGill, Canadian A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended and dressed the wounded under very heavy fire with great courage and determination.

**Captain Graeme Scott Orbell, New Zealand Medical Corps.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He tended the wounded under heavy fire with great courage and determination. On one occasion he carried two wounded men on his horse to safety.

*Second Bar to Military Cross.*

**Temporary Captain William Howard Lister, M.C., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his stretcher-bearers under intense fire, dressing and evacuating the wounded. He displayed great determination and an utter disregard for his personal safety throughout the operations. (The Military Cross was awarded in the *London Gazette* dated June 23rd, 1915. The first bar was awarded in the *London Gazette* dated October 20th, 1916.)

*Bar to Military Cross.*

**Temporary Captain George D'Rastrick Carr, M.C., R.A.M.C.**

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although himself wounded, he continued to tend and dress the wounded, displaying great courage and determination throughout. (The Military Cross was awarded in the *London Gazette* dated February 2nd, 1916.)

The Rev. R. J. B. Irwin, M.C., has been awarded a bar to the Military Cross, and the following temporary chaplains to the force the Military Cross for assistance rendered to the wounded: E. A. Bennet, A. P. Daniels, E. F. Duncan, H. F. F. Sawbridge, C. H. Weller, W. E. Kidd (Canadian), R. F. Thompson (Canadian), C. Houchen (New Zealand).

## NOTES.

THE Rizzoli Orthopaedic Institute of Bologna has organized a competitive exhibition of artificial limbs to be held in that city in February, 1917, and offers a prize of £200.

The Wounded Allies Relief Committee opened a sanatorium at Allington Manor, Eastleigh, for Belgian soldiers suffering from tuberculosis in August, 1915. Down to November, 1916, thirty-one tuberculous men were admitted. It is stated that 16 per cent. have been cured and 26 per cent. greatly improved.

## England and Wales.

### MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN LONDON.

A REPORT of the subcommittee of the Academic Council of the University of London on medical education of women in London has been issued. The committee consists of the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Alfred Pearce Gould), the Chairman of the Council (Dr. M. J. M. Hill), Professor F. W. Andrewes, Sir Edward Busk, Professor S. W. Green, Sir Cooper Perry, Miss M. J. Tuke, Mr. H. J. Waring, and Professor Waller.

In December, 1915, the subcommittee addressed a letter to the deans of the medical schools of the university, in which it was pointed out that the University of London was the first British university to open its medical degrees to women, and that it had always regarded the medical education of women with special interest. The letter went on to state that it was understood that, owing to the recent large entry of women students, and the desire of other women to enter several of the schools of the university to which women students had not hitherto been admitted, the subcommittee had recently been considering the advisability of their admission. It deprecated isolated action by individual schools, thinking that concerted action by the schools of the university would probably be advantageous to the general interests of medical education of women in London. In reply to that letter a number of communications were received, and the subcommittee heard a number of witnesses. It was ascertained that in the large majority of schools outside London there was co-education for men and women, and the subcommittee therefore considered it desirable to consider the matter in its permanent as well as in its temporary aspects, and to investigate the question whether it would ultimately be to the advantage of women students in the University of London that they should continue to be restricted to a school, or schools, providing education for women only, or whether they should be admitted to other medical schools on a co-educational basis. The subcommittee recognized that it was the policy of the university to afford equal educational opportunities to all students without distinction of sex, and came to the conclusion that no valid objection could be maintained against the co-education of men and women medical students, and that this was the only system by which the general policy of the university could be effectively carried out. It also expressed the opinion that adequate facilities for the medical education of women would not be provided in any hospital or medical school unless resident medical and surgical appointments were open to men and women on equal terms. At the same time it was recognized that so far-reaching a change could not be urged by the university on the hospitals and medical schools at a time when financial difficulties were exceptionally acute, and when a large number of the teachers were absent on active service. Meanwhile, it had noted that if a relatively large number of medical schools now open only to men were simultaneously to open their doors to women, the number of women in any single school would probably be insufficient to allow of the proper organization of work, teaching, and social life among the women students.

Since the subcommittee began its inquiries matters have advanced. The London School of Medicine for Women has entered into temporary arrangements with St. Mary's Hospital Medical School for the provision of clinical facilities, and St. George's Hospital Medical School, which had admitted five women students as an exceptional measure, has resolved to increase the number to ten during the continuance of the war, and to allow such women to complete their studies for qualification should the war come to an end before that date.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on October 20th notified that women students were admitted on the same terms as men, that no distinction of any kind with regard to the teaching of students of the two sexes was officially recognized, that the question of opening the resident appointments in the hospital to qualified women had not yet arisen, and that it was not proposed at present to allow the total number of women students to exceed that of men. Students of this medical school attend for their preliminary and intermediate medical studies at King's College, and that college has decided that for the present the number of women students in the department of anatomy shall be limited to twenty at a time.

The Professorial Board of University College, while agreeing with the statement that the policy of the university is to afford equal educational opportunities to all students without distinction of sex, and that this is, in fact, a statutory obligation of the university, pointed out that equal educational opportunities did not necessarily imply identical educational opportunities. Two main reasons were given by the Professorial Board for deferring the admission of women to the department of anatomy in University College, one being that the provision of clinical facilities for women students in London should precede their admission to the department of anatomy, and the other that the structure of that department of the college as at present housed is not suitable for the admission of women.

The report of the subcommittee to the Academic Council gives some particulars of the arrangements in existence for the admission of women in other universities, and states that when medical education of women was introduced at Glasgow in 1890 they were taught separately from the men, but that now all the subjects except practical anatomy and chemistry are taught to men and women in common, though some wards of certain hospitals are reserved for men. The separate teaching of chemistry is due to reasons of a purely practical character. The subcommittee also mentions the important change which has taken place in the general position, owing to the action of the University of Edinburgh in admitting women students; instruction is given for the most part on a co-educational basis, but no arrangements have been made for women to hold hospital appointments.

In transmitting its report to the schools of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine which provide courses for the first degrees in medicine, the subcommittee offers to arrange, under the auspices of the university, a conference on the medical education of women in London, in the hope of arriving at an agreement for a term of years between the medical schools of the university on the subject of the admission of women students.

### SCHEME FOR THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN LONDON.

Since the publication of the Local Government Board circular enjoining the formation of schemes by county councils and county boroughs for the provision of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, the officers of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association have been in frequent communication with the officers of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council. By direction of the Branch Council the County Council was asked to receive a deputation of the Association to confer with the Public Health Committee on the form of the draft scheme before it was submitted for acceptance to the County Council. The conference took place on November 23rd; Messrs. E. B. Turner, W. H. F. Oxley, and Bishop Harman represented the Branch Council of the Association. The draft scheme of the County Council had been forwarded to the members of the deputation. At the conference the deputation expressed their agreement with the general principles of the scheme, as agreeing with the recommendations of the Representative Body, and indicated certain modifications in the draft which would tend to remove ambiguities likely to lead to difficulties. In particular, the deputation urged that special note should be made of the desirability of appointing to the clinical assistant posts in the new clinics a due proportion of general practitioners residing in the locality of the hospitals concerned. The Chairman of the Public Health