Cairo, Egyptian Government School of Medicine.—Professors and Lecturers. £E.1000 and £E.600. Also Radiologist and Lect. in Radiology, £E.500, Anaesthetist and Lect. in Anaesthetics, £E.500, and Registrar and Tutor, £E.600.

Carmarthen Mental Hospital.—Second Asst. M.O. £250.

Chartham, near Canterbury, Kent County Asylum.—Jun. Asst. M.O. £300.

Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital.—Res. Surg. O. £360. Also Jun. H.S. £250.

City of London Maternity Hospital, City-road, E.C.—Surg. for Venereal Diseases. Also Physician, Child Welfare Department.

Croydon County Borough.—M.O. £400.

Derby, County Borough Education Committee.—Asst. Sch. M.O. £500.

Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.—Oph. H.S. £200.

Devonport, Royal Albert Hospital.—Res. H.S. £200.

Durham County Council.—Asst. Welfare M.O. £500. Also District Tuberc. M.O.'s. £600.

East Ham County Borough Education Committee.—School Dentist. £400.

East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, E.—Cas. O. £120.

Eccles and Patricroft Hospital.—Res. H.S. £200.

Exeter City.—Asst. M.O.H. and Asst. Sch. M.O. £400.

George Town Municipality, Penang, Straits Settlements.—Asst. M.O.H. £4200.

Glamorgan County Asylum, Bridgend.—Fourth Asst. M.O. £400.

Greenwich Union Infirmary, East Greenwich, S.E.—Dep. Med. Supt. £400.

Hong Kong Government.—Bact. and Path. £600.

Huddersfield, Bradley Wood Sanatorium for Pulmonary and Surgical Tuberculosis.—Res. M.O. £500.

Khartoum, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories.—Asst. Bacteriologist. £E.600.

Leeds Public Dispensary, North-street.—Res. M.O. £200.

Liverpool, David Lewis Northern Hospital.—Three S.'s and Two P.'s. £150.

Liverpool Hospital for Consumption, &c.—Hon. M.O.'s.

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Tropical Research, Brazil. £300.

Liverpool, West Derby Union.—Asst. Res. M.O. £393.

London University.—William Julius Mickie Fellowship. £200.

Maidstone, West Kent General Hospital.—Jun. H.S. £125.

Manchester Royal Infirmary.—H.S.'s. £25 for first six months, £50 for second six months.

Manchester, St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children.—Res. Obst. S. Also Res. Surg. O. £250.

Newark Hospital and Dispensary.—Res. H.S.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hospital for Sick Children.—Sen. Res. M.O. £200.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, University of Durham College of Medicine.—Demonstrators of Anatomy and Physiology. £350 to £500 and £300.

Norfolk Education Committee.—Sen. Asst. Sch. M.O. £500.

Northampton County Borough Education Committee.—Female Asst. School M.O. £350.

Nottingham, Notts Education Committee.—Asst. School M.O. £425.

Peckham House, 112, Peckham-road, S.E.—Sen. Asst. M.O. £400.

Putney Hospital, S.W.—Res. M.O. £50.

Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, Stratford, E.—H.S.

Rochdale Infirmary and Dispensary.—Sen. H.S. £200.

Royal Chest Hospital, City-road, E.C.—Res. M.O. £200.

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.—Sen. Asst. (Anatomy).

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Phy., Surg., Asst. Surg., and Asst. Phy.-Accoucheur.

St. George's Hospital, S.W.—Two Cas. Officers. £100.

St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow, E.—Dent. S. £50.

Salford Royal Hospital.—Hon. P. and Hon. Asst. P.

Sheffield Royal Infirmary.—H.S. £150.

Swansea General and Eye Hospital.—Res. M.O. £200.

Taunton and Somerset Hospital.—Res. Asst. H.S. £80.

Torquay Education Authority.—Asst. Sch. M.O. and Dept. M.O.H. £350.

University College Hospital, Gower-street, W.C.—Asst. S.

West African Medical Staff.—Number of appointments. £400.

Willesden Urban District Council.—Asst. M.O.'s. £550 to £650.

Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital.—M.O. for Venereal Clinic. £800.

Yorks, West Riding County Council.—District Tuberc. O.'s. £500.

THE Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, S.W., gives notice of a vacancy for Certifying Surgeons under the Factory and Workshop Acts at Thorne.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CARLISLE.—On August 1st, at "Ardlair," Heswall, Cheshire, the wife of Captain H. G. Carlisle, R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

MACCALLAN.—On July 30th, at Mandeville-place, W., the wife of Arthur Ferguson MacCallan, F.R.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT-GREENE.—On July 31st, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Charles S. Elliot, O.B.E., C.A.M.C., to Margaret Kathleen Mary, daughter of the late Charles Temple Greene.

GREENISH-WRIGHT.—On July 29th, at All Saints Church, Warlingham, Surrey, F. Harold S. Greenish, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Edith Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wright, of "Sidbury," Warlingham.

DEATHS.

BURRELL.—On July 30th, at Kew Gardens-road, Kew, Lionel Burrell, M.D., aged 80.

MATHEWS.—On August 1st, at College Court, Shrewsbury, Paul Mathews, M.D., aged 39.

WEEKES.—On July 31st, at Malvern, Francis Henry Weekes, F.R.C.S. Eng., M.D. Durh., aged 65.

N.B.—A fee of 5s. is charged for the insertion of Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notes, Short Comments, and Answers to Correspondents.

AN EMERGENCY CASES HOSPITAL IN THE MEUSE.¹

BY J. A. CAIRNS FORSYTH, M.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.S.,
SURGEON TO THE FRENCH HOSPITAL.

OFFERED to, and accepted by the French Army, in December, 1914, our unit did not leave England until the following March, for the hospital was independent of any Red Cross organisation as regards funds, and it took some time before the means necessary to equip and maintain the formation for any length of time were obtained.

We went out with the intention of doing urgent surgery, but when we arrived at Bar-le-Duc, our destination, we found that for that class of work we were both unnecessary and unsuitable. We were a little disappointed at first, but we talked things over among ourselves, and decided that we could still do good work in the treatment of fractures, a department of surgery that was then making rapid progress.

Early Days in Bar-le-Duc.

At Bar-le-Duc we were given a wing of a caserne for our hospital, and it was easily adapted to our needs. The concrete barrack rooms made excellent wards, and I am afraid we scandalised the French by the open-air treatment that we gave our wounded.

We were fortunate in having for our surgeon-general the Médecin Inspecteur Mignon, a former director of the Val-de-Grâce. When the hospital was offered to the French Army as a whole General Mignon asked for it to be attached to his command, as he had a profound respect for English nursing. He was a man of deep human feeling, a great organiser, and, at the same time, a fine clinician. He quickly arranged that we should receive our wounded direct from the front, and advised the médecins chefs of the field hospitals to reserve the fracture cases for us. The system worked well. Whenever there was fighting in the Argonne we were informed at once, and our cars went up and brought down the wounded straight away.

We soon made friends with the staffs of the field ambulances, and they took great interest in our hospital, visiting it whenever they came to Bar-le-Duc. They were naturally rather envious of our fine equipment, for the French Medical Service is the Cinderella of all the Army Services. In order to be a successful médecin chef, you must have the gift of being able to make bricks without straw. Many of these men possessed that gift, and I have often been astounded at the ingenuity they displayed in making something out of nothing.

Visits to the Argonne Front.

One road along which we often travelled led us to Clermont. Clermont is built on a bluff in the Argonne, and must have been a very beautiful spot once, before it was burned out by the Germans. Its staircase street is rather quaint, winding up the side of the bluff to the church, which has been quite destroyed.

The local hospital fortunately was saved from destruction by the energies of a very brave nun, the Sister Gabrielle. She drove out the Germans when they entered the building to set it on fire, and rumour had it that she even had a few words of wisdom for the Crown Prince.

From Clermont, the Paris-Metz road ran west to east, and along this road were the towns and villages of Dombasle, Les Islettes, Ste. Menchould, and Braux Ste. Cohiere. In each of these were field hospitals, and at Braux there was one of the first motor hospitals, or "auto-chirs," as they were called, costly formations, but very mobile. Beyond this line were the smaller advanced hospitals, scattered throughout the Argonne, for at this time the French were doing a deal of urgent surgery close to the lines, as the Argonne roads were very bad. In one village, which was only 800 yards from the lines, they had an advanced operating centre installed in two houses. Here I saw head cases, chest cases, and abdominal cases that had been operated on, lying on the straw and doing well.

The great majority of the wounds from the Argonne were produced by bombs. It was the era of the jam-tin bomb, the "tourterelle," the "crapouillot," the "minenwerfer," and such barbarous engines of trench warfare. Gas gangrene, on the whole, was not common, but we saw enough of it to be always on guard.

¹ An address given at the last Social Evening of the Royal Society of Medicine and here published in an abridged form.

The Real Frenchman.

By this time we had got to know our soldier patients very well, and had acquired the greatest respect for them. Most of us had gone to France with only the conception of French character such as one sees on the stage, and we were agreeably surprised to find that the French soldier was a totally different being, a really very great man. At heart a child, he resembled a child in that he could find his own amusement and required no entertaining. The poilus were very skilled in handicrafts, and excelled in metal work and woodwork, and as soon as they were strong enough and able to use their hands they took to fashioning things out of bits of aluminium and shell cases. With a few simple tools they turned out beautiful rings and automatic lighters. Later on, when we moved to Faux Miroir, they specialised in the making of walking-sticks.

At Colonel Hunter's lecture I referred to their personal cleanliness, and certainly it was remarkable how they managed to keep their bodies free from lice. My own opinion, if I may give it again, is that it was largely due to the fact that the French soldier is provided with a uniform that will wash and which he is made to wash, and, in addition, he wears cotton shirts and underclothing instead of woollen. He washes his body daily—there is no false modesty among the French soldiers on that point—and he does not require a bath for his ablutions. Whatever the reasons were, we found that parasitic diseases were conspicuous by their absence, and trench fever was unknown.

The Hospital at Faux Miroir.

In August, 1915, we were asked to move to Faux Miroir, a château near Revigny, nine miles to the west of Bar-le-Duc. Now this château of Faux Miroir, which, by the way, was more like a Swiss hotel than a château, proved to be an interesting place, for it had been a German ambulance for two days during the battle of the Marne. The verandah had served as the operating theatre, and limbs, as they were amputated, were simply thrown over the parapet into the little plantation adjoining. The château was frequently visited by the Crown Prince during the battle, as there was a staff headquarters in the laundry. In a flower bed in front of the verandah was the grave of Hauptmann von G—, one of the Crown Prince's intimate friends, who was mortally wounded at the gate of the château and died in the salon.

All round Faux Miroir were signs of the fighting at the Marne. Three parallel rows of trenches crossed the park immediately in front of the château. In the fields, woods, and by the roadsides were many graves. Revigny itself, 3 kilometres away, on the railway from Paris to Nancy, had been much destroyed, partly by shells, partly by paraffin, for the Germans, before they retreated, set the town on fire. The Crown Prince is said to have viewed the bombardment and burning of Revigny from a dug-out at Villers-aux-Vents. It was a very palatial dug-out, for it was lined with fine old oak doors taken from the neighbouring cottages.

Close to the château, in the lee of a small wood, we built our hospital. It was hard work, as we were on 60 feet of clay, but by putting down over 200 tons of stones, slag, and gravel we made the surface sufficiently porous and dry to withstand the damp of the Meuse winters. The wards were the usual Bessanot huts, double walled, with swinging side partitions that opened outwards, so that there was abundance of air in warm weather. Each of the six wards accommodated 20 patients. The private chapel made an excellent operating theatre, as it was well lit and easily cleaned. The sacristy adjoining was converted into a preparation and sterilising room. We soon got the local ironmonger quite enthusiastic in the making of Blake splints, and we were able to employ them during that autumn and winter and find out their many advantages.

Life at Faux Miroir was much more pleasant than at Bar-le-Duc, and the change from town to country was greatly appreciated by both patients and staff. We had 600 acres of wood and park where the convalescents could roam about, and we gave them plenty of liberty, which I am proud to say they never abused. The winters were very severe, and for weeks the whole country lay deep in snow. Transport of the wounded to and from the station was then very difficult, as a high and steep hill lay between us and Revigny. In our off times during the winter we hunted the mighty boar that came down in bands from the Argonne. The larger ones we shot and ate with great relish, the little ones we tried to catch alive with the dogs, as they made most lovable pets.

(To be concluded.)

THE PNEUMAMETER.

DESCRIBED as a new portable spirometer, this apparatus is simple enough in detail, and after a little practice the results obtained appear concordant and relatively instructive. The principle is that of the diving bell with a small escape at the top, the bell being kept poised by the expired air of the operator, and releasing a scale which descends

uniformly by its own weight and registers the duration of expiration and therewith its actual volume on an empirical scale. To use the apparatus water is placed in the outer cylinder, the inner cylinder being removed for that purpose. The inner cylinder is then replaced, the scale which passes through an aperture at the top being brought upwards to the zero mark. A pair of levers each side of the scale keeps it in position and these are released as soon as the pressure of expired air raises the cylinder. When the operator can no longer maintain the expiratory pressure the inner cylinder falls and the descending scale is caught by the pointers or levers and held there when the reading can be taken. The breath enters by a pipe in the outer cylinder bent upwards and projecting into the inner cylinder. A rubber tube is attached with a glass mouth-piece, so designed as to prevent condensed water from the expired air reaching the mouth again. The glass mouth-piece, of course, can be sterilised.

The instrument was submitted to us by the Oliver-Pell Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Granville House, Arundel-street, London, W.C.2.

SMALL HOLDINGS AND THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

A NEW addition to the excellent series of guide books for ex-Service men and others, some of which we noticed in THE LANCET of May 24th, p. 922, has just been made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries—namely, "Dairy Farming Under Small Holding Conditions." In it the choice and management of a holding, the relative advantages of milk-selling, cheese-making, and butter-making are discussed, together with methods of production. The pamphlet can be obtained for 2d., post free, by the general public, and by ex-Service men free of charge and post free, from 3, St. James's-square, S.W.1. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have also issued a pamphlet, which can be obtained post free from the same address, on "Apple Aphides." This is an abridgment of an article which recently appeared in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* from the pen of Mr. F. V. Theobald and deals with the life histories and the methods of destruction of some of the aphides which infest apple trees.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE GALVANOSSET APPARATUS.

AN improvement of some importance in the rheostat, known as the Galvanoset, is announced by the Medical Supply Association of 167-185, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.1. The four conducting elements were formerly made of carbon, but the positive element of this material tended to crumble and discolour the water, which necessitated frequent changing of the water and replacing the carbon. This disadvantage is entirely removed by adopting a positive element of platinum. The improvement is an obvious one, and those who have been using the Galvanoset apparatus may be glad to know that this change can readily be made, and what was a source of inconvenience can be avoided by this simple adjustment.

Communications, Letters, &c., to the Editor have been received from—

A.—Agricultural Costings Committee; Mrs. V. B. Alvarez, New York; Sir R. Armstrong-Jones, Lond. B.—Dr. E. A. Barton, Lond.; Mr. J. S. Buckle, Lond.; Dr. J. Blomfield, O.B.E.; Mr. W. G. Ball, Lond.; Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Lond.; Dr. G. Bousfield, Lond.; Dr. N. Bradley, Crowborough; Mr. W. E. Brown, Uxbridge; Mr. J. B. Burke, Kingston Hill. C.—Colonial Office, Lond.; Dr. A. Carver, Birmingham; Dr. T. F. Cotton, Lond. D.—Mr. J. D. Driberg, Lond.; Capt. R. Datta, I.M.S. E.—Dr. R. Eager, Exminster. F.—Dr. W. G. Forde, Cloyne; Dr. R. F. Fox, Enham; Pte. W. Foss, R.A.M.C.; Factories, Chief Inspector of, Lond. G.—Dr. H. L. Gordon, Lond.; Dr. W. E. Gye, Lond. H.—Capt. J. K. Haworth, R.A.M.C. (S.R.) J.—Dr. T. H. Jamieson, Lond.; Prof. F. Wood Jones, Lond. K.—Dr. L. J. Kidd, Lond.; King's College Hospital Medical School, Lond., Sec. of; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Kynaston, R.A.M.C. L.—Dr. R. B. Low, Lond.; Dr. O. Langmead, Lond.; Dr. H. A.	Lediard, Carlisle; Dr. E. G. Little, Lond.; Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Leighton. M.—Ministry of Health, Lond.; Capt. H. C. Martin, R.A.M.C.; Mr. W. V. McNaë, Lond.; Dr. A. Mary, Paris; Dr. B. Moore, Lond.; Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, Lond.; Dr. C. S. Myers, Cambridge; Mr. E. Mulligan, Swinford; Messrs. Masson et Cie, Paris. N.—National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, Lond. P.—Dr. S. Porterfield, Widnes; Major J. Porter, R.A.M.C. R.—Dr. W. C. Rivers, Alton; Royal Society of Medicine, Lond.; Royal Sanitary Institute, Lond. S.—Dr. A. G. Shera, Eastbourne; Salford Royal Hospital, General Supt. and Sec. of; Prof. W. Stirling, Manchester; Mr. E. S. Servetopoulos, Cairo; Mr. F. B. Shawe. T.—Dr. H. H. Tooth, C.B., C.M.G., Lond.; Territorial Force Medical Officers Association, Lond., Hon. Sec. of. W.—Dr. C. Walker, Birmingham; Dr. F. J. Wethered, Falmouth; Dr. L. A. Weatherly, Bournemouth; Mr. M. Woodman, Birmingham.

Communications relating to editorial business should be addressed exclusively to the Editor of THE LANCET, 423, Strand, London, W.C.2.