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1895-Apr 1900

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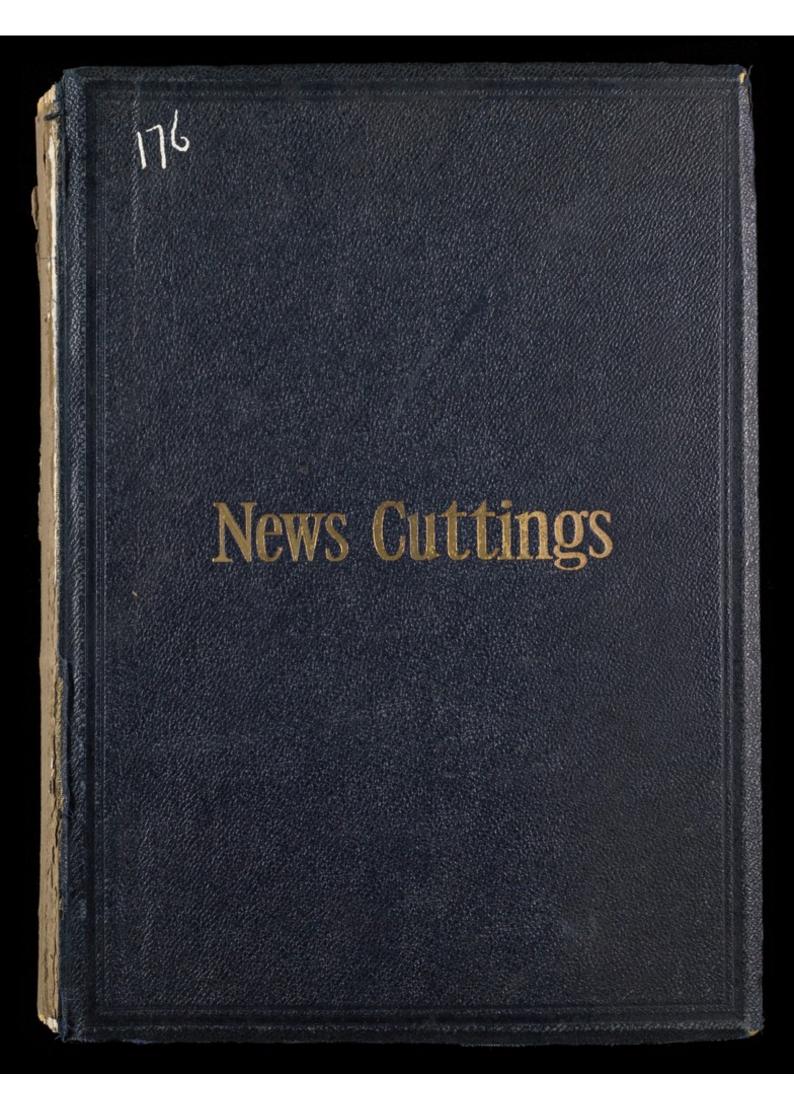
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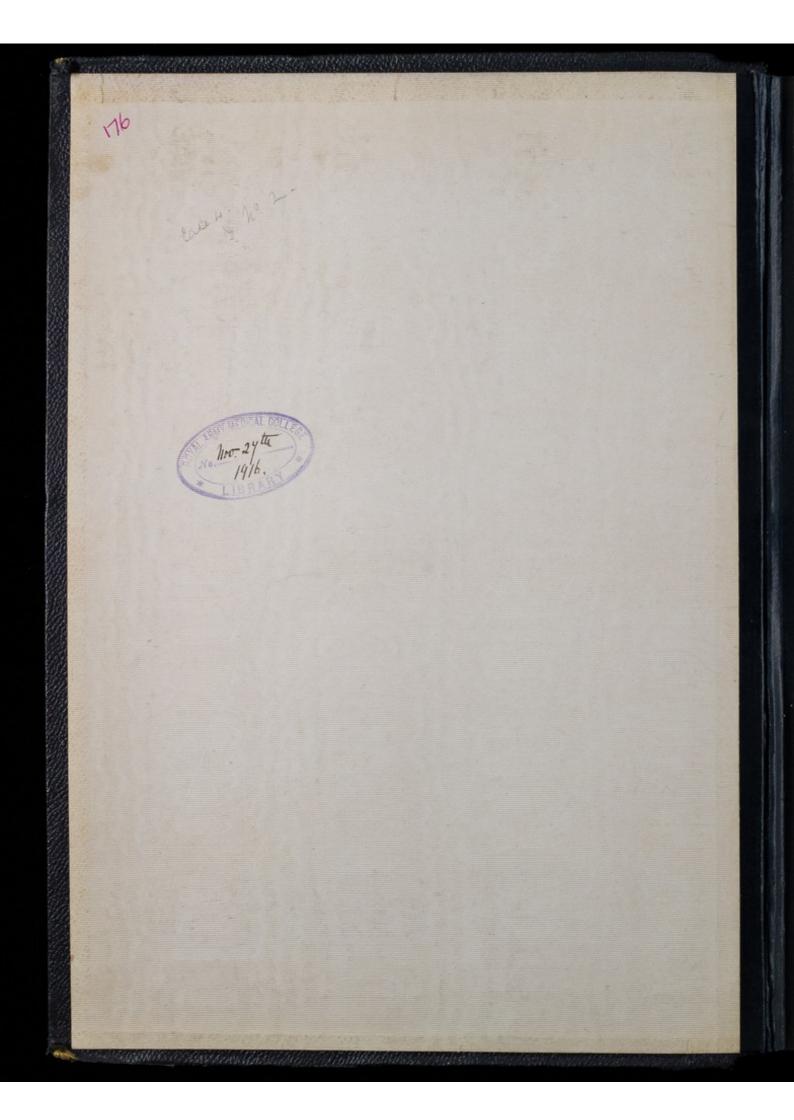
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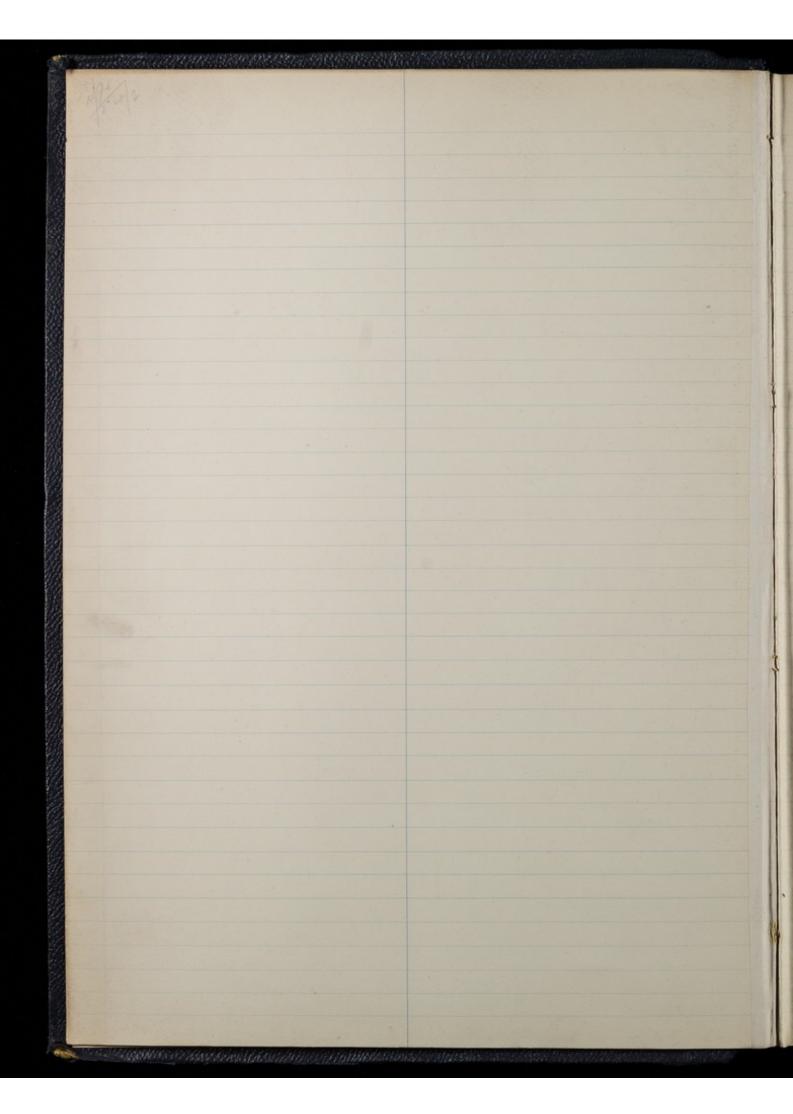


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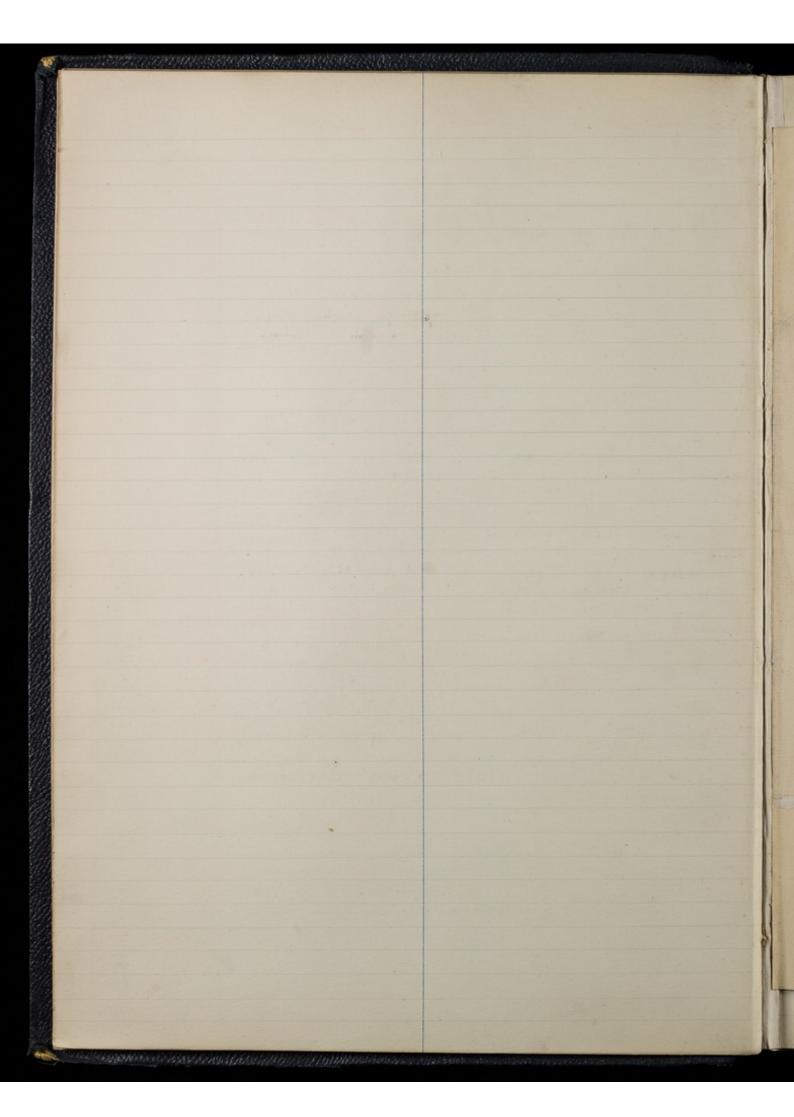




RANIC 176 N. Johnsten -Army Medical Service. Hu /Hustin Va. II. Nov. 1895 - April 1900.



A Number of Blank Pages Follow, which have not been Photographed.



### For private circulation.

### CRAWFORD TESTIMONIAL

PROPOSED TRUST FUND For the Benefit of the Younger Sons (seven in number) of the B., M.D., L.L.D., formerly edical Staff, in recognition

53 Charing Cross, London, S.W. November 1895.

### Dear Sir,

We have the honour to forward a private circular on the subject of a Trust Fund **Thomas** being raised for the benefit of the family of the late Sir Thomas Crawford which we hope will meet with your approval and support.

We therefore would esteem it a favour if you would kindly return the form of letter opposite at your early convenience.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretavies & Treasurers.

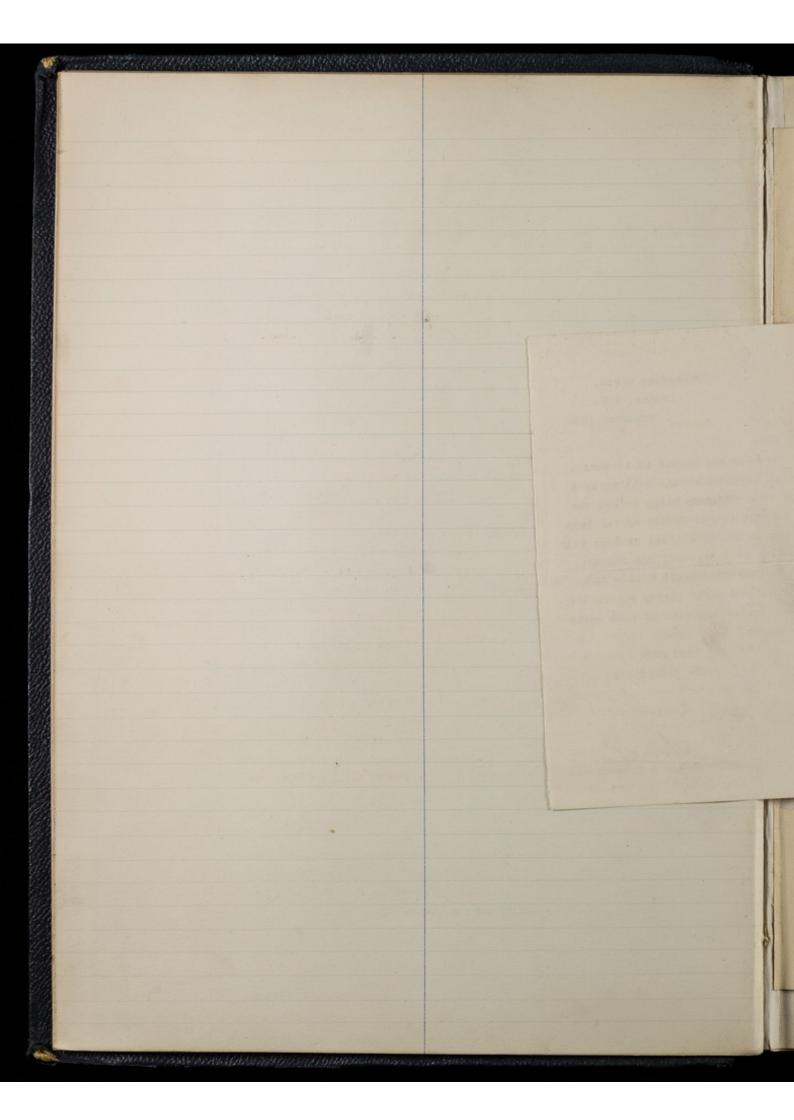
mongst the friends of the late in some way their high appreand valuable public services, ive labours in connection with ty, especially for the benefit men of the Navy and Army. Ost suitable and worthy way of viation would be in the form of by in the shape of a Trust Fund ng the very inadequate means and education of the children. Der, have sustained the sad loss a last seven months, and have provided for, even in respect life.

the two daughters may be regardire seven boys, aged from 7 to meet the expenses of their mainrust Fund will be mainly, if not of continuing to these boys, as

them, that they may be adequately fitted for the battle of life.

The proposal embodied in the foregoing is therefore submitted in full assurance it will meet with hearty support. The Trust Fund will be administered by the following as Trustees and Committee of Management:-

= 1 =



### For private circulation.

### CRAWFORD TESTIMONIAL

### PROPOSED TRUST FUND

For the Benefit of the Younger Sons (seven in number) of the late Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., M.D., L.L.D., formerly Director General of the Army Medical Staff, in recognition of his eminent public services

There is a general wish amongst the friends of the late Sir Thomas Crawford to express in some way their high appreciation, not only of his long and valuable public services, but admiration also of his active labours in connection with works of benevolence and charity, especially for the benefit of the orphans of officers and men of the Navy and Army.

It is believed that the most suitable and worthy way of showing their regard and appreciation would be in the form of a presentation of a sum of money in the shape of a Trust Fund for the purpose of supplementing the very inadequate means available for the maintenance and education of the children.

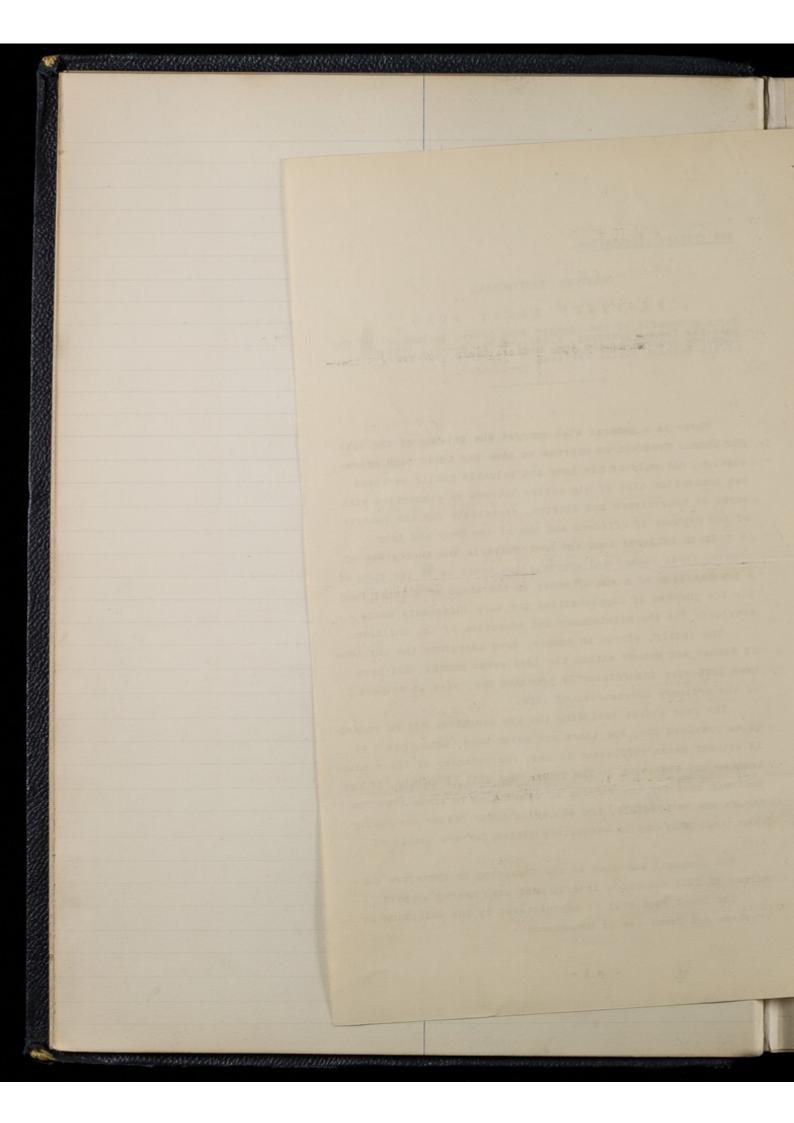
The family, eleven in number, have sustained the sad loss of Father and Mother within the last seven months, and have been left very insufficiently provided for, even in respect of the ordinary necessaries of life.

The four eldest including the two daughters may be regarded as provided for, but there are seven boys, aged from 7 to 18 without means sufficient to meet the expenses of their maintenance and education. The Trust Fund will be mainly, if not entirely used for the purpose of continuing to these boys, as far as may be possible, the education their Father was giving them, that they may be adequately fitted for the battle of life.

The proposal embodied in the foregoing is therefore submitted in full assurance it will meet with hearty support.

The Trust Fund will be administered by the following as Trustees and Committee of Management :-

-1-



Sir William MacCormac. D.Sc. 13 Harley Street, W. John Furley Esq., 14 Evelyn Gardens, S.W. Surgeon General J.A.Marston C.B. 56 Nevern Square, S.W. Surgeon Major General Sir James A. Hanbury K.C.B. Colonel J.S.Young.

To whom Subscriptions may be sent and also to Messrs Holt & Co. 17 Whitehall Place, S.W., for the Account of the Crawford Trust Fund. Cheques should be made payable to "The Honorary Treasurers Crawford Trust Fund."

The following have kindly given their approval to this appeal being made and of the object aimed at:

Field Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G. &c., Colonel in Chief of the Forces.

General H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, K.P., G.C.B.

Admiral The Earl of Clanwilliam, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B.

The Earl Nelson. The Earl of Morley.

Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C.

The Right Hon. Sir Ralph Thompson, K.C.B.

Sir Richard Quain, Bart.

Sir Thomas Galbraith Logan K.C.B. Formerly Director General, Army Medical Staff.

Surgeon Major General Sir J.A.Hanbury, K.C.B.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I. F.W.Gibbs, Esq., C.B., Q.C.

John Furley Esq.

Surgeon General J.A.Marston, C.B. Colonel J.S. Young. The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hayter, Bart. Sir Spencer Wells, Bart. General Sir Fredk.Stephenson, G.C.B. Lt-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G (.C.B., C.I.E. General Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B.

Sir William Mackinnon, K.C.B. Director General Army Medical Staff.

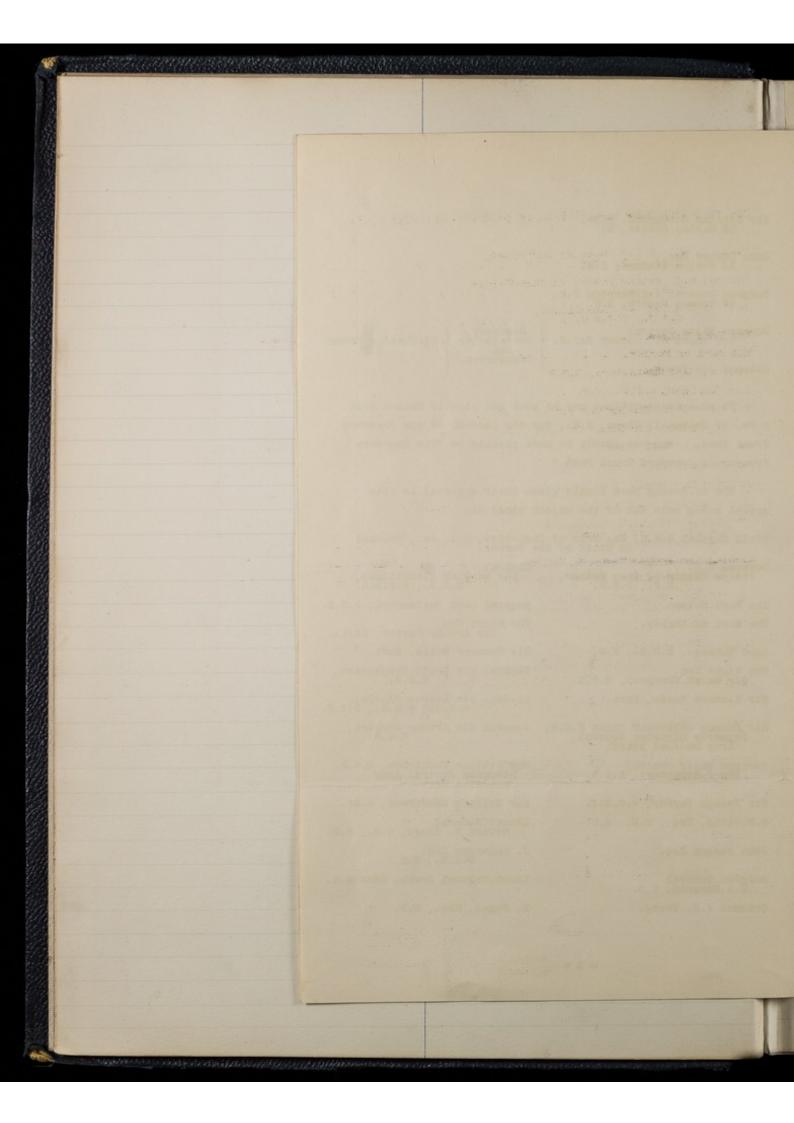
Sir William MacCormac, D.Sc.

Lieut. General Howard S. Jones, C.B., R.M.

J. Anderson Esq. C.I.E., M.D.

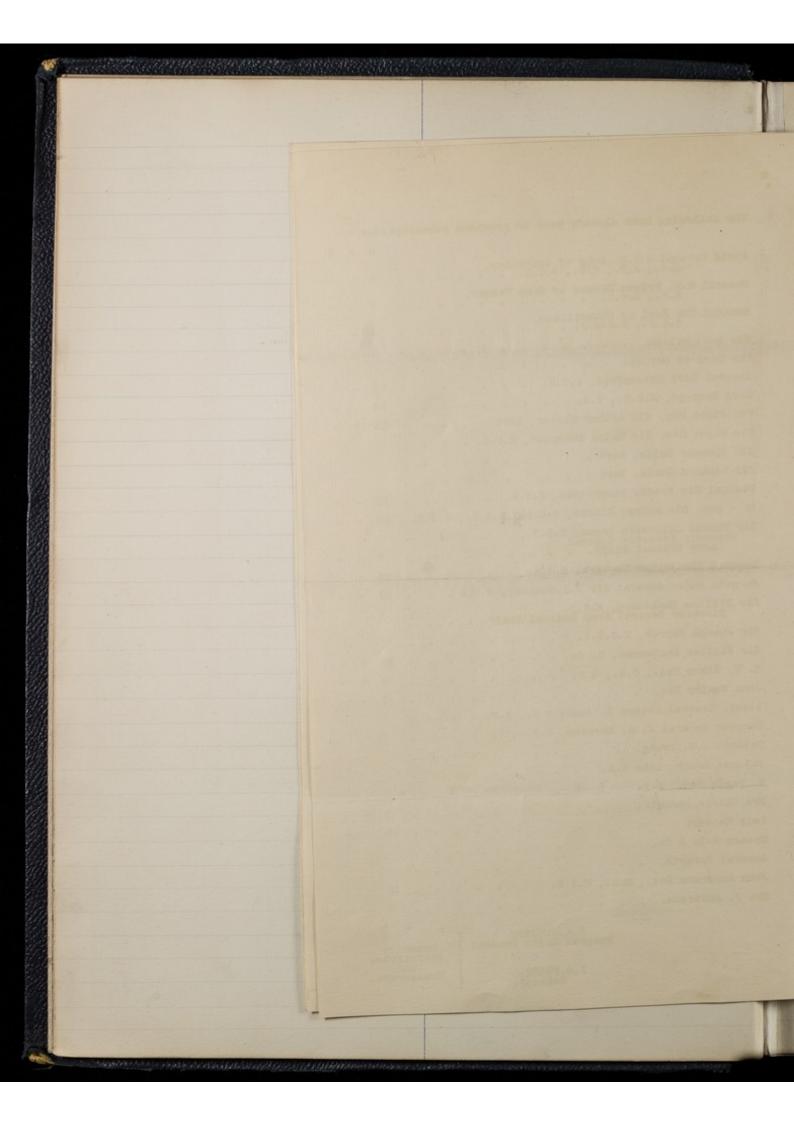
Lieut.Colonel Grubb, late R.A.

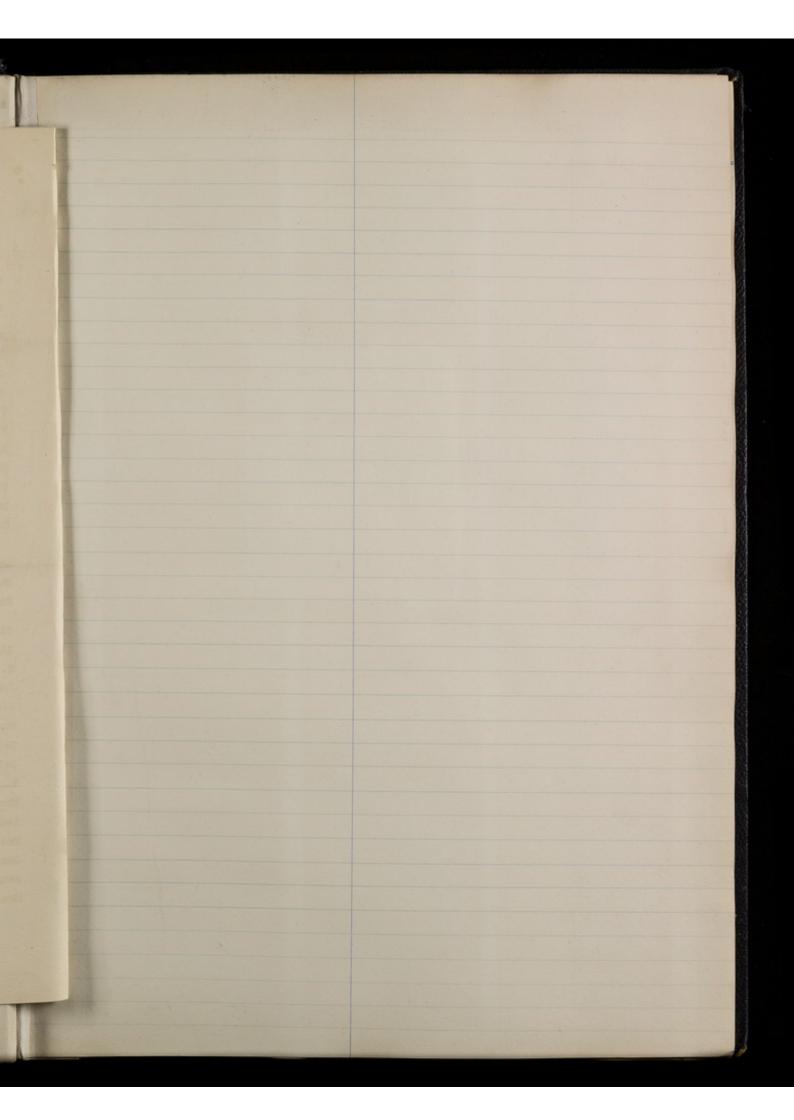
R. Fegan, Esq., M.D.



The following have already paid or promised subscriptions:-

			£ 8	a
Field Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., K.T., G.C.B.			5 -	-
General H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, K.P., G.C.B.			5 -	_
Admiral The Barl of Clanwilliam, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.			5 -	
The Earl Nelson			5 -	-
The Earl of Morley				
General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B		. 1	0 -	-
Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C		. 5	0 -	-
The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hayter, Bart		. 1	0 10	-
The Right Hon. Sir Ralph Thompson, K.C.B				
Sir Spencer Wells, Bart				
Sir Richard Quain, Bart				
General Sir Fredk. Stephenson, G.C.B		. 1	0 -	-
Lt - Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.g.E.C.B., C.J	I.E.	1	0 -	-
Sir Thomas Galbraith Logan, K.C.B., Formerly Director General				
Army Medical Staff			7 -	-
General Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B		. 1	0 -	-
Surgeon Major General Sir J.A.Hanbury, K.C.B .		. 5	0 -	-
Sir William Mackinnon, K.C.B. Director General Army Medical Staff				
Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I				
Sir William MacCormac, D. Sc		. 2	6 5	-
F. W. Gibbs Esq., C.B., Q.C			5 5	-
John Furley Esq			5 -	-
Lieut. General Howard S. Jones C.B., R.M				
Surgeon General J. A. Marston, C.B				
Colonel J.S. Young				
Colonel Grubb, late R.A				
R. Fegan Esq., M.D				
Mrs Oliver Barnett			5 -	-
Lady Hanbury		. 2	5 -	-
Messrs Holt & Co				
General Forsyth				
John Anderson Esq., M.D., C.I.E		. 1	0 -	-
Mrs J. Anderson			5 -	-
J.A.HANBURY Surgeon Major General J.S.YOUNG.	Sec	nora reta and asur	ries	
Colonel.	110	aour	0101	





Appointment of Field-Marshal Viscount Wolse-ley, K.P., &c., to be Commander-in-Chief. Her Majesty his been graciously pleased to appoint Field-Marshal The Right Honovemble Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Com-mander-in-Chief in succession to Field-Marshal His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Dake of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.F., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E., from the Site November 1892.—A.O. 181, Novem-ber 1893. Order to the Army by Field Marshal W.

G.C.I.E., from the list November, 1895.—A.O. 181, November 1893.
 Order to the Army by Field-Marshal Viscount Weiseley, Summer Schwarz, S.C. 1995.
 The obedience to the gracious order of Her Majesty the Queen Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley assume sources and the Land Forces of the Crown at hotne and abroad, is succession to Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of the Army, to searce His Royal Highness of the Schwarz and Schwarz

THE REORGANISATION OF THE See Avers. WAR OFFICE order. 195 See Army. The NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL. 1895

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Her Majesty has been pleased, by an Order in Council of the 21st November, 1830, to rule that as it is expedient to define the duties of the principal Officers who may hereafter from time to time, under the Secretary of State for War, be charged with the administration of the Departments of the Army-subject to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of State for War-the Officers hereinafter named shall be charged with the duties herein assigned to them :--

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to servere the efficiency of the services under his source. DEFARTMENT OF THE INSTITUTE GENERAL OF FORTHERINGS, CONTRACTOR GENERAL OF PORTHERINGS, CONTRACTORS, The Inspector General of Portifications shall be charged with the construction and maintenance of the inspection of ordinates factory buildings, with mill-inspections of ordinates factory buildings, with mill-inspections and tencerpied buildings, with addition at to the design and save of the factory of War Office lands and tencerpied buildings, with addition marine mining least, he for Regimer represen-ior than advice as to the general distribution of the their removies and the general distribution of the archive and the general distribution of the factory of the second from the order of the second from, responsible positions in connection with works. He shall advise on all questions relating to the technical instruction of the Secretary of State on all questions connected with the datase of his Depart-ment.

ment. DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ORDANCE. The Inspector General of Ordinances shall be charged with aspective General of Ordinances shall be charged with aspective with the inspections of all interes supplied by the mean facturing departments, or by contractors: with dealing with questions of arramment, of patterns, of inventions and designs, and with the direction of the Ordannee Committee. If the Ordinance Store Come Store Departments in more the Ordinance Store Come Store Departments in more the Ordinance Store Control Store Departments and other ordinance Store Control, If a shall submit proposals for the Annual Butimates or the above services, and shall advess the Secretary of State on all question connected with the daties of bis demactrenet.

artment. as by an Act passed in the Session of 1870, I an Act for making further provision relating management of certain departments of the file, it is enacted that one of her Magerty's all Scretaries of State may from time to time , and at his pleasant remayer, as officer to be 

With seeing that accounts of all expenditure of cash and stores are correctly and ponetually rendered; with walting and allowing all such expenditors, and recording the same under its proper bead of service in the annual secount for Parisiment; with insoing all warrants for the payment of meanys; with making all imprests to accountains and others. With the control of the Manufaceturing Departments of the Army (inclusing the Clubing Department), and with controlling and recording all contracts for Arms - sectors. With the control of the Manufacturing Departments of the Arroy (including the Clothing Departments, and with control of the Manufacturing Department), and with controlling and recording all contracts for and with advising the Scretzry of State on all continue of Army appenditure. Her Majosty in Connell is further plaused to direct that the Order in Connell of the Elas Pebruary, 1989, defining the during the Scretzry of Site Pebruary, 1989, defining the durins of the Can Pebruary, 1989, Statistical Scretzry of the Nar Office, he revoked.

ed the principal Military Departments, and of such ther offorers as may, on special occasions, be sum-moned to attend its meetings. PRINCIPAL MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. DEVARTMENT OF THE OWNANDER IN CHIEF. The Commander in Chief exercises general cosmand from her Majenty's Military Exercises general cosmand for her many statement of the Military Departments of the War Offlee. Was these and abread 1 with the preparation and functions of default plays for the mobilisation of the figular and Auxiliary Forces 1 with the prepara-tion of schemes of default plays for the mobilisation of the figular and Auxiliary Forces, the preparations, minomatics, with asleticities for a pre-paration of the schemes of default pre-tage default for her mobilisation of military information, with asleticities for a possibilities for the degular or Auxiliary Forces, the preparations, and with the collection and proper defaults. Forces, and with proposing II and proper default for the scheme and the exercises of default proper presses for general the commissions in the Regular Forces, and with the collections for the schemators. The Military Secret: with selections for a basinesion comment, for with selections for a basinesion comment, for with the grant of homomory and the schemes of default proper presses of the Regular motion of all schemes of default the collection of and schemes of the formation relations of possibilitary forces and the terreture of the proper presses during the admention comments of the default and prediction of all schemes of the terreture of the formation relations to the schemes of the Regulation of many relations that possibilitary forces and the

Grathenia and a anticressi to correspond semi-distantly with them on all subjects concerted with his distance. The start of the subject concerted with his with all questions connected with the mobilisation of the forces, including Field Army Establishments, and with the tactical examination of all schemes of deforce. The Adjustant General is charged with the discipline, military education, and training of the officers and officers, non-continuing of the officers and men of the Regular and Reserve Forces and Millia of the United Kingdons, and of the Ycomsary and Volenteer Force of the United Kingdon when subject to unitate and the start of the training corrects, inspection, or voluntary military duty : with patterns of clother and statistic connected with the persues of the forms and statistic connected with the providence of the forms and statistic connected with the providence of the forms and statistic connected with the providence of the forms and statistic connected with the persues of the form and the spectra of the form and the subject to and discharging men from, the Regular and Auxiliary to the subject to the stability menu for the stability menu for the form of the form and the stability form of the f

and discharging men trong new re-ference. He will solemit proposals for the Establishments to be provided for in the annual Estimates, and it will be his duty to advise the Scenetary of State on all questions connected with the duties of his Depart-ment. In the sheence of the Commander is Chief, he will act for him. Department, department, between whether the same department.

is will act for him. This Quarter Master General is charged with supply-ing the Army Mather General is charged with supply-ing the Army Mather General is charged with supply-lated with the movement of troops, and with the distribution of their stores and equeption with the distribution of their stores and equeption it with the distribution of their stores and equeption it with administering the Army Service Corps, the Pay Department, and the establishments employed on the above services ; and with dealing with sanitary custors relating to the Army. He will make such togetions as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the services under his control.

He will submit proposals for the annual Estimates for the above services, and it will be his duty to advise the Secretary of State on all questions connected with the duties of his department.

the duties of his department. DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CONTINUES. The Inspector General is charged with the construc-tion and maintenance of fortifications, barracks, and there buildings, and the inspection of Ordenance Pac-tory buildings, with a military railways and theorypicd buildings; with advising as to the design and issue of buildings; with advising as to the design and issue of Boyal Engmeer and ashumation mining stores. He will a shuft proposals for the annual estimates for Designer starters.

He will advise as to the general distribution of the Corps ; as to the appointment of officers to, or their re-movel from, responsible positions in conscious with works ; on all questions relating to the schnical in-struction of the Corps of Royal Engineers. He will rake such impections as may be necessary to rearre the efficiency of the services under his control, and it will be his day to advise the Secretary of State on all questions consected with the duties of his Department. Department.

quanticas consistent with the duties of his Department. DRVARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ORDMANCE. The Inspector General is charged with supplying the Army with waither stores and equipment: with the inspection of all stores supplied by with dealing with beastions of all stores supplied by with dealing with beasting of the supplied by with dealing with beasting of the second of the Ordnance Store Department and the Ordnance Store Corps, and will make such inspections as may be necessary to accesse the efficiency of the services under his control. He above services, and it will be his duty to advise the bore services, and it will be his duty to advise the duties of his Depart servi.

OTHER MILITARY DEPARTMENTS Reporting to the Commander in Chief, the Adju-tant General, or the Quartermaster General, according to the nature of the matter submitted. THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

DEFAULTORY Is charged with the administration of the medical establishments of the Army ; with the Medical Staff Corps; with the preparation of medical and sanitary statistical returns; and with the supply of medical stores to the Army.

The Diractors Generat of MILITARY ESCATRON Is charged with the educational qualifications for en-didates for commissions in the Array: with the educa-tion and examination of officers, non-commissioned officers, and mes. : with the administration of the Staff College, Artillery College, Royal Military College, and Royal Military Academy ; and with the supervi-sion of Army schools, &c. Tay Coursease Groupest.

som of Army schoos, sec. THE CHAFLARY GENERAT. Is charged with the sepervision of the Charplains of the Charpe de England; and with all questions com-nected with Church of England services. Arrange-ments at to other decommissions are made by the Per-manent Under Scoretary of State.

This Dimerror Generator or the Asart Versarsart -Dimerror Generator or the Asart Versarsart -Dimetror - Dimetror - Dimetror - Dimetror - Dimetror - Is charged with the administration of the Velericary establishments and services of the Army and with the preparation of sanitary and statistical returns relating to the above services.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. The Financial Secretary is charged with financially reviewing the expenditure proposed to be provided in the anomal Estimates for Army services, and with compling those Estimates for submission to Parlia-

the annual Estimates for Arary services, and with compiling those Estimates for submission to Parila-ment. With financially reviewing any proposals for use expenditure, or for any proposed resistabilities of the construction of the service of all expenditures of a sub-ror array ervices. With segment that accounts of all expenditures, and recording the same under its proper head of service in the annual account for Pariament's with making all imprests to accountants and other. With the control of the massification of the array instability the Conting departments, and the control of the massification of the formation of the array instability the Conting departments, and when the control of the massification of the formation of the Array instability the Conting departments, and provide a division of the Conting departments, and provide a second for the Conting departments, and provide a divising the Secretary of State on all constions of Array expenditure.

And with advising the Secretary of State on all questions of Army expenditure. The Accountary GENERAL Is charged, as permanent head of the Finance Divi-sion, with advising the Financial Secretary on air information and the Computing the Encourty for all alternations on Newth the multi of all subtary expen-ditures of nearest and stress; and with the preparation of the annual account for Parimeter.

of the annual account for Parliament. The Directron or Costnacts Is charged with the supervision, in concert with the heads of the divisions concerted, of all contracts for transport; with the purchase or sale of supplies, stores, clothing, lands, and buildings; and with the supervision of all special local purchases. He will report the cost of production of stores in the manufac-turing departments, in comparison with the rates at which semilar stores could be purchased from the trade.

### MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS.

MANUFACTURENG DEPARTMENTS. THE DEBRECON GENERAL OF OBSILVE FACTORIES Is charged with the administration and working, a far as possible upon a correspondal basis of the Orn mance Factories at Woolwich, Eddeld, Waltham, and Birmingham. He will submit estimates of the expen-mercesary to carry out the orders he may receive f Army, Navy, India, and Colonial Berrices: and wi perpart the accounts of expeditors incurred in the lastceries for audit in the Timanes Division and sub-mission to Descingerary of State through the Financi Secretary. tary.

Secretary. The Disserve of CLOTHING Is charged with the provision of clothing and neces-saries for the Army, and with the administration of the Army Clothing Department at Pimlico.

DETAILS OF OFFICE PROCEDURE. 1. The head of each principal Milliary Department will be responsible for questions beleaving to bit partment, and for submitting them (when higher authority is seconsary to the Secretary of State in a complete form, showing fully all the contriderations m-

words: 2. When the question affects more than one of the Military Departments, the Head of the Department dealing with it will refer the papers to the other De-partment, or Departments, concerned, in order that the

3. All important questions will be referred to the Commander in Chick before submission to the Secre-tary of States, Questions which do not require the Secretary of States decision, but which affect more than own of the Military Departments, will be referred to the Commander in Chief for decision. 4. The principal Military Departments have power to authorise, without rervious reference to the Finan-cial Department, all expression for most prevailed for in the sub-bands of the Estimate. All papers authorising charges in Army seconds will be marked to the Financial Departments for notation by the auditors.

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nearbox requiring financial consideration (see para-raph 5). 12. Additional officers may, when recessary, be summored by the Prevident to attend the Beard. 13. After a question has been considered by the board, it will then be the duty of the head of the De-artment concerned to complete the case, submitting these necessary, for the decision of the Secretary of 14. The Secretary to the Beard will keep full re-ords of its proceedings, showing the questions dis-sand and the decisions arrived at in each case. Any semical and the decisions arrived as in each case. Any semical and the decisions arrived as in each case. Any semical due to the Secretary to the Board will be dimensioned will be Secretary to the Board will be secretary of Bate. ETTMATES.

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which the preparation of the detailed Votes and Ap-

penances will be proceeded when	
Vote 6. Transport and Remounts."	Will be prepared
Vote 7. Provisions, &c.	in detail by the
Vote 9. Stores.	Military Depart-
Vote 10. Works.	mentsconcerned.
19. The other Votes will be prep	ared and completed
by the Financial Department, whi	ch will also finally

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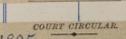
demands for the contracts to be entreme with the d tenders for such services with the hard services of the tenders being a hard reprint the tenders being tender should, in his contracts he with tender will not be passed over railess tender will be obtain ten e Department concerns way, unless such a governed by approved precedent, the of the Financial Secretary will be obtained, also will be referred any differences of tween heads of Departments and the Director che as to the tender to be accepted.

Ional contrasts concluded in home and foreign com-mands, or of local purchases, will be considered and reported upon by the based of the Department to which the arrive belong. — The differences with contrasters cannot be been of the start office, the Director of Contrasts will reter the papers, with his remarks, for the opinion of the bead of the Department concerned. The latter, when we have the affect responsible for the screen of the contrast, and will these return the space, with his opinion, of the Director of Contrasts in the or-our director of opinion of the screen of the contrast, and will these return the space, with his opinion, to the Director of Contrast, the matter of Contrasts and heals of Department the Director screen, and, when necessary, of the Serentary of Director.

Blate.
 Ansy Onions.
 Army Orders will be drafted in the Department dealing with the subject matter of the order, and will ranate of the necessity free, and the corrections of, the proposed order.
 When orders and regulations affect more than one of the Departments of the office, it will be the draft to every branch concernism.
 Anny Orders and regulations will be referred by the Army Regulation. Branch to circulate the draft to every branch concerning will be referred by the Army Regulation. Branch for the consideration of the Commencer in California before being subbusided for the Army Regulation. Branch for the Commander in the Commencer of the Screetary of Flate. When ap-corded, they will be signed by the Commander in Child.

proved, they will be signed by the Commander in Chief. Commissionswere.
25. All letters from the War Office will be written in the same of the Secretary of State for War, and, with the exceptions contained in paragraph 29, will be signed by the head of the Departments dealing with the genetion, or by an officer authorized to sign for hims.
26. Letters addressed to other public Departments (correct to the Treasury, see paragraph 30, to Members of Parliament, to Municipal co other public bolies, will be signed by an Under Secretary of State.
27. Records of correspondence will be kept in the Departments dealing with the subject matter of the letters.

27. Incoments dealing with the surges manufactures, letters. 28. All letters to the War Office, and all returns, reports, Ac., will be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, and will be distributed by the Registry to the various Departments concerned.



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Nov. 23, 1835 MALAMENTO OF INDIA MEDICAL SERVICE Three decays of state for india has a saccioned the amalgumation of the three decays and housing's beam-beam of the decays methods are the and the administrative costs of the decays methods are the administrative costs of the states the decay the difference when the service will continue to be provided on the transformed to the administrative prove when a method of the decays will be been a from the set of the decays are the difference of the data for the decays the holds are decays and the decays will be been administrative the holds are the set of the data of the data for the decays the holds are decays and the decays are decays and the decays the holds are decays and the decays are decays and the data the decays and the decays are decays and the data of the data the decays and the decays are decays and the data of the data to the data at the decays are decays and the data of the data to the data at the decays are decays and the data of the data to the data at the decays are decays and the data of the data of the data to the data at the decays are decays and the data of the data to the data at the decays and the data of the data of the data to the data at the data of the data to the data data of the da

### JAN. 11, 1896.

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TAK. 11, 1990. ICKETIST FILE DOCTORS. Marging and the introduction of the strang and to the effect that the new Commanderia Chile forgoeses to that officient sears a distinctive badge. We can hardly believe amount to theketing officers of the atruty Model Hard as it railing yorkers. We may say plauby that the introduction of railing result simply cost the country a new method with the form which we will be a straight of the country of the straight warmand to find the straight of the country a new method with the form which we will be another the straight of the str Disguistics remo Medical Staff, to the make medical office that Lord Wolseley practically amount they were railway such a regulation ; with a heavy increa with a heavy increa

COMING CHANGES IN THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. We understand that on the retirement of Sir William Mac-kinnon from the post of Director-General of the Army Medi-cal Department in May next, orders are to be issued that all officers of the Army Medical Staff calling at the office are to be seen not, as has heretofore often been the case, by a civilian clerk, but by the Director-General himself, or his Surgeon-Major-General at hesdquarters. We hope that nothing will be allowed to prevent the proposed change being carried into effect, as it will remove a grievance to which we have often and urgently referred (not entirely of the sentimental order) which has long been a cause of elironic discontent in the service.

	Army Medical Staff.
	An Examination of Candidates for SEVENTRES COMMISSIONS in the Army Medical Staff will be held at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embank- ment, W.C., on the Tite February meat, and the foi-
	Lowing days. Applications for admission to the competition should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, 18, Victoria Street. London, 8, W.
	The list will be even on the list January. War Office, London. W. A. MACKINNON, 25th November, 1860. Director-General.
met	. 18. January 1896.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES, is understood that the decision to amalgamate the Bengal, Madrag, d Bombay Medical Departments will not be carried out at once. These es are already in the service, and even the probationers now at Netley, it continue to be born on the oil Presidency lists, but all who may becquentify enter will be posted to the Indian Medical Department, and the liable to be sent to are station in fields. There have been various mours aftoat as to the permanent division of the service into two methes, military and crift; but we cannot find that any scheme of that ture is under consideration at the India Office. Tant

EXCHANCE DETWEEN THE INDIAN ONDARINY MEDICAL SERVICES. A Reveal of the service of the service of the service of the Army Medical Staff. Under this Warrant exchanges between officers below the between officers of the Indian Medical Service and officers of the Army Medical Staff. Under this Warrant exchanges between officers below the officers shall have been insued providing for exchanges and the service of state for War and Indian Medical Service and the service of the Service of the other, shall be permitted, assign of a staff of the Service of the Servi

### THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL JAN. 25, 1868.

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And the lit would be as rank—not an appoint ment to duties high can quite as easily performed by the senior medical licer or any medical officer of the brigade, whatever his mak may be. By the present arrangement medical officers of remanny cavalry, artillery, and engineer corps, rifle regi-ments not brigaded, and volunteer medical staff corps are pre-claded from this mark. In the brigades, themselves, should the senior medical officer of the brigades, themselves, should from his regiment during field work, to do staff work, a junior differ is promoted over his head to this rank, which he him-elf can never hope to attain. The report also suggests that some arrangement should be made by which, when medical men who hold combatant com-missions give up those commissions to join the medical branch of the service, their previous volunteer experience hould be afforded for acquiring a knowledge of tactics and coperaphy, signalling, etc. The following paragraphs refer to regimental stretcher bearers: "there is a tendency to forget that the duties of a full is only a signalling, etc. The following paragraphs refer to regimental stretcher reliabed the new place during a battailon drill, and that he inspection of the stretcher detachment should never the place during the annual inspection of the regiment. Volunteer regimental bearer are entirely secondary to his faities in his company ranks. We think they should never the place during the annual inspection of the regiment. Following the annual inspection of the regiment. Volunteer should not be allowed to wear the 'S.B. hadge mat the inspection of the stretcher detachment should never the place during the annual inspection of the regiment. The report recommends that the non-commissioned officer at the stretcher detachment should be an accepted by the regimental establishment for his rank, and that where a directher detachment is whould be organized in the to souch for keeping the equipment complete. Refering to the present difficulty experienced in pro-ding bear compa

refurieer medical officer of field rank on the staff of the division. At the headquarters of each division (there should be a division of equipment and material for instructional pu-poses, and each division should be looked upon as the school of instruction for medical aid, regimental and departmental, in the district. Bearer companies should be exercised with irroops in manœuvres to a much greater extent than has hither to been the case. As the work of officers of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps is considerably more arduces than that of regimental medical officers, it is thought that some inducement in the way of more speedy promotion should be officerd in their case. The officer commanding a bearer company should be a surgeon-mation; or, when a surgeon-captain has been selected for command, he should be entitled to promotion to the rank of surgeon-major alter ten years' service, of which five years has been passed in command of a bearer company.

The final paragraph refers to the Medical Reserve of Officers solidows: It appears to us that a true reserve would be com-posed of retired medical officers who are available for daty in hospitals at home direct and the officers at present on the list are already liable for survice as volunteer medical differer, and, on reflinguishing their commissions as such ease to belong to the reserve, which therefore exists only on paper. It does not seem fair to medical officers not on the reserve list that earlier promotion should attach to an exponent of this kind. It is a mistake to suppose that estatus. They are only "civilians" in medical charge. Most of them know nothing of the routine of a military hospital, and they have no means of sequiring such information.

31 Jeff in the problem of a military hospital, and they have no means of asymptring such information.
31 Jeff, STARVING THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF./89.6.
The official advertisement issued by the Director-General from the War Office states that
An Examination of Ciantidates for SEVENTEX OMMESSIONS of the Army Medical scat will be hed at the Examination Hall, Victoria Emhandsmut, W.C. on the pht Petersary next and the for Several Market and the formation of the Minister for War might be asked to axplain. There must be something very radically wrong with War Office must be something very radically wrong with War Office methods when at the present moment of national awakening to the importance of all miniters connected with the deficers of the endy of the War Office and the Horse Guards learn that the way to get "good doctors" is to treat those they have as on an equal footing with the other special departments of the service, and to clear away all the abuses which have grown up around the medical departments of Mati.

Volunteer Regulations .- Examination of Medi-cal Officers.

of an announcement a se of the Volunteer mination of medical of presume, to its being a has been suggrested in some quarters, it is a could be retained in the force who are compete undertake duties in camp had on the line and the organisation of field hospitals and bea

FEB. 20, 1806.

FRE. 29: MANNESS TOUSE OF COMMONS the Army Medical Department of State for War wheth arector Generalship of the arector Generalship of the Arector Generalship of the Arector Generalship of the The Director-General of the Arwy Method Department - Dr. X asked the Under Severlary of Sinto for War whether there veganizy shortly in the Director-Generalisity of the Arwy Med-ment; and whether it was true, as runnoured, that it was the law War Office not. In appoint the sense officer of the di-would in a few months he a vegancy in the post of Directored-Army Medical Department. Selection for appointents of was made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, by the State, after coesidering the recommension of the Army name of the officer selected would be shortly made nublic.

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"Bid we've another little job for yon, "Bore all you must observe : Twas the object chief we had in view In framing the 'Reserve." At 'centificat rates 'you'll service give In your kind charky. To troops who near you chance to live, In any emergency." That our poet did not evidently contemplate quarter contract rates! Field quarterly in arrors, for medicine and attendance for every livenly five troops under charge ; one quarter is  $d_2$  say, or the submitteent 'the strong of the strong part of the strong of the strong fillowance of about as per head per annum, or under id, a week? The 'chief' are not in it? That if any surgeon-major thinks that suff-cleant remaineration for services given, he is welcome to his own esti-mate of their value. Only, we would suggest with cor poet, that if would be better to do the work for nothing, or in pure therative. The late Load better to do the work for nothing, or in pure the rate is not worth what it cost. We hope the troops themselves appreciate the care in askeenes they are likely to receive (including medicines) at such a cost.

MARCH 7, 1896. spositively, though not yet officially announced that Surgeon Major break Jacks Jackson, M.D., will be appainted Direct Greeneral of the the particular of the service of the surgeon Major the lasperiod of service on Major th. Surgeon Major Streeners, and the service as Assistant-Surgeon Najor Major Surgeon group, May Shi, stry, surgeon Major March st, sty, Tirrade-Surgeon and the service as Assistant-Surgeon Najor Major Assistant Surgeon Major Major and Major Major and Major Major Assistant Surgeon Major Assistant M

HOUSE OF COMMONS. HOUSE OF COMMONS. Disciplinary Powers of Medical Officers in the Army.-Dr. PARQUHANSON : I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for War whether a medical officer, if he lappens to be the seclior in rank, is required to exercise disciplinary power, place under arrest, or report for any misconduct, one or any of a number of combainto officers in case of the sectior combainto officer not exercising his authority)--Mr. BRONNES, Yes, Sir. The clause in the Army Act which enjoins every officer, whether sectior or not and of what-ever arm or branch of the service, to exercise authority in case of dis-sector is binding on medical efficers.

### MILITARY OR CIVILIAN P

MILITARY OR CIVILIAN ? Ma. Buomack's answer to Dr. Farquharson opens up an interpretation of the Army Act affecting the military status of medical and all departmental officers, which must now be elucidated to the fullest extent. It strikes at the root of the "no command" and "civilian" theory maintained by certain high military officers before Lord Camperdown's Commission. At all events there can now be no blowing hot and cold on this important subject—it must be settled once and for all by army order.

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# UNPOPULARITY OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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### MARCH 14, 1895

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THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND ARMY MEDICAL REPORT. corts writes : The remarks upon this subject in your recent issues the genuine approval of the service. There are no two opinions : the gravity of the present situation in regard to the present efficien-be military medical service of the country, and much dependent efficien-tion of the service. There are no two opinions : the interval of the service of the country, and much dependent efficien-tion of the service of the country, and much dependent efficiency choice of the service of the country, and much dependent efficiency efficiency of the service of the country and much dependent efficiency inde, prevention of the Army Medical Department. The Bire General should be a mus of bread view at the service both in which and approximate the service of the country of the service of the service that the subordinates will do so ? The department wants an active at its head : one who will go about from garrison to garrison, see initiasel, previous and they himself to be of them and their write them a passive obstruction at the the torse fourthe to the more service of the preservice obstruction at the service of the serv

The difference of the set of the model and chief is not it is touch with his subording ind that any expressed opinion of his cannot be absolutely ac-as the expression of the actual and legitimate views of the end of the set of the

and titles under those conditions of service would a command would be limited as now to that of the 1 Corps. Once the Medical service could feel assured ind those in suthority at the Horse Guards fully rec-ary ataxis, and were fully prepared to freat them a subgral part of the Army, the individual officers con-tinent of the service the service of the service of the service archardry into the Army service with the e-there are an entering on a rock, but on such, and grudgingly and half-heartedly reparded as sold in have no heart in their true and proper work: the runs to waste, with a proper thorder as obtained in the work to regret the heart of the army for the medice a in the work of than that of the Army for the medice and things a gruthenan, but it must be as a Royal The days for and affractions of an Army Medical De-The faisceness and holowness are too aparent. The days for and affractions of a Army Medical De-The days for and affractions of an Army Medical De-The days for and affractions of an Army Medical De-The days for and affractions of an Army Medical De-The days for and affractions of an Army Medical De-The days for the present present conditions, and y the days for the present present for the medices and the days for the present present conditions, and y the days for the present present for the medical pre-tions and a tributes of soldiers, then medical pre-tions and the medical present present for the formations and the formation of the army for the sectors and the formation of the army for the medical pre-tions and the present present present for the sectors of t not under the present pecualary condition the rights and attributes of soldiers. t enter the Army, and probably few regret

## THE QUEEN AND THE ASHANTI Standard FIELD FORCE. 14 Mar. 96.

years' service. \*.\* We have always suspected that the new permission for such ex-changes, although limited to the junior grades, would soldom, if ever, be acted on. The above ruling as to pension will probably effectually har all such exchanges, and render the now Article in the Pay Warrant wholly inoperative.

Base all such exchanges, and render the new Article in the Pay Warrant whell incorrently.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The following heid personal memory of Surgeon Major-General James of the second by Surgeon Ma

### MARCH 21, 1896.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF. are received the following dualine suggressions from Dr. Williams for Fellow, Professor of Surgery and Meniber of Connell, Royal Col-et Surgeons, Frehand, Jermerty Examiner Royal Colleges Physicians Surgeons and Queen's University, and Dean of the School of Sur-

- Surgeous and queres converse, and send or merasions in the yr Medical Staff to be limited to these required for the qualifying minations of the Medical Lebensing Boards. A subjects requisite to practice alone retained a higher standard knowledge would be reached. I. Candidases would be reached. I. Candidases would be reached. I. Candidases would be reached with the qualifying examinations chemistry, physics, physicogy and meateressity for cramming they have not worked for first to five years. (Halbology and hypicae not included as instruction in faces subjects is provided at Action.)

ining Board to be made representative of all the medical

a. Examining Board to be made representative of all the medical choics.
b. Examining Board to be made representative of all the medical constants.
b. Examining the example of the second se

<u>HOUSE OF COMMONS</u>. They Medical Officers - DT, TAXNER which the Under Secretary of Mark for any heating officers - DT, TAXNER which the Under Secretary of Mark for any heating of the secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the same mark of the same secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the secretary of the same secretary of the same secretary of the same mark of the same secretary of the secretary of the same se

beds for infections discusses—half for ment, half for women and cannot the would be rought in the summer. A could be for any would be four the plans would be four infections with the plans of this hospital were completed. Half the necessariadistic would be four material cannot be presented at the second secon

the question was put and agreed to without any reply from the Und Mercutary. "An Enconary, in moving the Army Estimates on Monday, made the permised and looked for statement on the Medical Department. So far as went it was satisfactory in showing that the War Minister is really careful have herough. The time serious falling off in candidates competing to be found fully wet out in our parliamentary report. They attend a prett wide field for investigation, but Lord Landdowne should concentrate in the found fully set out in our parliamentary report. They attend a prett wide field for investigation, but Lord Landdowne should concentrate in the pretty of the serious the statement of the statementary report. They attend a prett wide field for investigation, but Lord Landdowne should concentrate he in the spont house causes of unpopulating in No. , isocial status, and thous of foreign service), the remody for which he holds in his ow the free of the second set of the statementary report. They attend a prett mer beind up together, and that the rank meaningly accorded to melke formers is, in essentials, directly denyich by the military status in the arm athough sharing in all the dangers, difficulties, and disabilities of the met de medical efficience must begin at the top. Foreign service predi-be military status of medical direct with the heart in his day in addition was provided with the instighting and genoming ally indirections in the transport the scenario of the descing structure and ally scenario must be service in the scenario of the scenario of the met de medical efficers must be less calling down of the baseling terransport examinations we provide with the fragment indicates of the infinut of candidates depended upon the future of the medical school which is but hall to the the the schools only reflect what they bear. The infinut of candidates depended upon the future of the medical school which is but hall to the the the schools only reflect what they bear. The whith a standidate

## MARCH 28, 1896.

A.M.S. AND M.S.C. Is future the "standing orders for the Army Medical Staff, in relation to the Medical Staff Corps, will not be promulgated by Army orders, but will be issued as Corps orders. ARMY ORDER.54 OF/896. (March.)

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### TRUTH.

[MARCH 19, 1896.

be. I have had to prune it in places, but here is the substance of it :-

substance of it :---The Army Medical Officer, I believe, has had as good an oducation as his civilian brother, and in most cases begins his service with an equal amount of professional pride, each, and devotion, but from this point their paths of equality soon diverge-time ivil practitioner treats all his cases from the beginning, care-fully observes and endeavours to relieve symptoms as they arise, and devotion, but from this patient in his recovery or, if the result be inally rejoices with his patient in his recovery or, if the result be less antistactory, feels a sense of personal regret and humiliation devotion of the practitioners, and his interest in his work ever on the alert, his ceal is stimulated and his knowledge increased. On the other hand, during the evolution of the typical military anymero, no such essocies are awakened. Most of his patients have been treated by many minds and with much matter before have one under his care, and when he gets a fresh case in his words it is already disted, diagnosed, and preserbed for by his sector officer before being senit to the ward. At first, probably, he treats it, and feels thorough literested in its nature and physics. Anon, the senior Medical Officer in charge of the tivision comes round the ward. Branch is the streament, the treats it, and feels thorough literested in this nature and physics. Anon, the senior Medical Officer in charge of the tivision comes round he mice and literations in it as he thinks fit ; a

treatment, and makes such alterations in it as he thinks fit; a day or two later the Brigade Surgeon Lieutenaat-Colonel in charge of the hospital, or the P.M.O. of the District, when making his rounds, advises further alterations, and when the enthusiaatic young surgeon, who has been observing the symptoms and progress of the case from the commencement, or at any rate, constantly, ventures to suggest an operation, or a particular line of treatment, either cold water is thrown upon it, or he is effectually snubbed.

Sector 1 and the sector of the sector of all is that just as his direction in the sector of all is that just as his inferent is most frequent occurrence of all is that just as his inferent is most decay carcossed in his patients he is ordered to inferent is most decay carcossed in his patients he is ordered to inferent is most decay carcossed in his patients he is ordered to inferent is most decay carcossed in his patients he is ordered to inferent is most decay carcossed in his patients he is ordered to another, are extremely frequent, on one will venture to deay. Medical Officers may say that, although personally they deplore them, by are absolutely unnecessary I venture to affirm. I myself have had eight different moves and charges during the current year a host officer told are the other day that he shready and four the order. A first officer officer told are the other day that he shready and four the order. A bother officer told are the other day that he shready and four the disconfort to the Medical Officers in hospital on which were written the signatures of a different Medical Officers and charges and tharges during the current year of the disconfort to the Medical Officers and the disconfort to the Medical Officers and the size of the direct during the signatures of a different Medical Officers and have said the grave marked discretes and years and the disconfort to the Medical Officers and the size of the direct during during the size of the direct during during the size of the during during the size of the direct during during the size of the direct during during the size of the direct during during the dinformation of the direct during during

denoral "? I am no advocate for a return to the Regimental system, for it had many drawbacks, but the Regimental Surgeon had this advantage over his successor in the Medical Staff, that he was a participate in the distinction and *caprit de corps* of his regiment it is superior physique, state of health, and indectionate regard of all its officers and men. Bat I would er-ter and that the officer should be posted to attain a year, and that the officer should be posted to attain the provide the state of the state of health, and iffectionate regard of all its officers and the posted to attain the posted to attain the officer should be posted to attain the provide the state of the state is of the state of the state of the state of the state is of the state of the state of the state of the state is of the state of the state of the state of the state is of the state of the state of the state of the state should supervise their work, assertain that they have a ward or statistion of the hespital, he should a laways have a ward or wards of this own; but there should be no chain of responsi-bility in the treatment of the patient, to be shifted from one officer to another. At the present ine there is no doubt that the juniors in the Department posses a more scientific know-bility in the treatment of the discrimination between real and their seniors, but they lake experime of of market leaves, their provention and treatment, of the discrimination between real and their seniors, but they able of a service on the health and habits of soldiers, of the discrimination between real and

feigned complaints, and lastly, of the regulations and customs of the Army in peace and in war, an experience which can only be thoroughly statamed by close observation and by years of service in many parts of the Empire.

in many parts of the Empire. Further, I would recommend, after twelve years' service (should his conduct have proved him to be worth if it that the Army Surgeon should spend a summer or winter session in passing through a post-graduate course at evid beosplats recognised by the General Medical Council, and that he should be given leave for this purpose, and should himself contribute towards the fees, which should be fixed by arrangement. With the experience which he has then gained in the Sarvice, combined with a high scientific knowledge, real, and pride in his profession, as well as a desire to excel in it, the military surgeon would compare more favourably with the eivilian practitioneer. He would then discover for himself that medical knowledge and skill can confer upon him a higher dignity in the Army and in civil life than the highest military rank or honour.

As a sort of postscript to the foregoing letter, I would ask attention to the following, which reached me about the same time. It is not an isolated expression of opinion. I have had many at one time and another to much the same effect. If I have not noticed them, it is because they generally come from officers, and the opinions of combatant officers about their medical comrades too often bear intrinsic evidence of being tainted either by a snobbish desire to put the Medical Officer down a peg, or else by disgust at the equally snobbish efforts of some medicals to masquerade as fullblown military men. Here, however, we have Tommy Atkins's views, and Tommy has no occasion to be prejudiced against his doctor :-

You devote some space now and then to the affairs of the Armsy Medical Department, but you deal with points of little or no interest to the rank and file of the Army. Now, in your dual capacity of M.P. and Editor of THUTH, you might effect a much needed revolution in the Medical Department if you really goverpour mind to it.

The second revolution in the atentical reput attent is portugation of the second revolution in the second reput to the second

Now, no one has a better claim to speak as a friend of the Army Doctor than I have. On many occasions I have fought his battles, and I have consistently devoted my columns to the airing of his grievances. I trust, therefore, that if, for once in a way, I recognise the fact that here and there he is open to criticism, I shall not be charged with any sentiments of hostility towards the Medical Staff as a body. It seems to me that in their own interest as a body certain facts require to be faced. Some of the ablest and most conscientious among them are, like the writer of the first of the above letters, conscious of their own shortcomings. The Army is notoriously shunned by the cleverest and most ambitious of the young men entering the profession; and the Medical Colleges and the leaders of the civil branch of the profession encourage this attitude. In the Army itself the rank and titles of the Medical Staff are derided, and to a considerable extent the medical qualifications of those who bear the titles are distrusted. In the interest alike of the Army Doctor and his patients these facts ought to be faced. How they may best be faced is a big question, and in order to discuss it freely I propose to reserve it for a further article.

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### APRIL 4, 1896.

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### APRIL 11, 1896-

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IRELAND AND THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. THE following menaorial has been presented by the Medical Paculty of the Queen's College. Beilast, to Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for the Army Department;

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the Queen's College, Rellat, to Lord Lassdowne, Nerrotary of State for the Army Department: "Queen's College, Relfast, "To the Eight Honomrable the Marquis of Lansdowne, Her Majosty's "The The Medical Pacalty of State for the Army Department: "March 29th, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "March 29th, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "March 29th, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "March 29th, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "March 29th, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "March 29th, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "March 29th, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "March 29th, State 2019, "The cause that have be do the recent very marked developed behavior, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "March 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "The cause that have be do the recent very marked developed behavior, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "The cause the army have indext, fully one third of the present medical the State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "The mark 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "Our experience regarding the causes that lave prevent rise to the diminu-mont in the number of our students now seeking entrance into the Army State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, State 2019, "The mark limpertant cause of the present unpopularity of the service 10

on in the number of our students now setting containes into the Ardy density Regarization is similar to that stated by the deputations already arised. "The most of the primit cause of the present unpopularity of the service is the other hermitian cause of the present unpopularity of the service is the other hermitian cause of the present unpopularity of the service is the other hermitian cause of the present unpopularity of the service is the other hermitian cause of the present unpopularity of the service is the other hermitian cause of the present unpopularity of the service is the other hermitian cause of the present of the present and the service the other hermitian the arms Medical Department are, as a rule, very hermitian the public service, to other and and se cousider that the public service, to other an another a solar as its order as the public service, to other and the service and the service search, or to keep thermelves abreast with the constant advances in the public service, to other states students to the first advances in the public service, to other students from the bound of the service and an allow of the army Medical and the representation on the Basard of the service of the service and the students to enter for the service and the student do the service and of the students to the refer for the service and the service does that the Basard of Theorem is the three kinded to the service to rest other than the adoption of these students to the rest with the service to the service of the service of the service and the

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### TRUTH.

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substance of it :---The Army Medical Officer, I believe, has had as good an service with an equal amount of professional pride, each, and driving the analysis of the professional pride, each, and driving the analysis of the professional pride, each and driving predictioner treats all his cases from the beginning, care-fuely observes and endeavours to relieve symptoms as they arise, and finally rejoises with his patient in his recovery or, if the result be as attractory, feels a sense of personal regret and humiliation of the practitioners, and his interest in his work ever on the dery his earlies attractory fields a sense of the true, with the triving of other practitioners, and his interest in his work ever on the dery, his real is a stimulated and his knowledge increased. On why the other hand, during the evolution of the typical military proves been treated by many minds and with much matter before works it is already died, diagnosed, and preservised has before the trist it, and feels theoroughly interested in its nature and progress. Anon, the senior Medical Officer in charge of the division comes round the ward, examines the case, aspectials the

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[MARCH 19, 1896.

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As a sort of postscript to the foregoing letter, I would ask attention to the following, which reached me about the same time. It is not an isolated expression of

### ÆSCULAPIUS IN THE ARMY.

The Army Medical Department is shortly to pass under the control of a new head, and there seems to be some ground for hoping that the change of régime will lead to reforms in more than one direction. My own impression is that in no Department is the need of reform stronger. A civilian, of course, can only know on questions of this kind what he is told by those directly concerned; but my opportunities of learning the opinions of those concerned are somewhat exceptionalfew probably, whether inside or outside the Services, enjoy advantages equal to mine in this respect. And what is the result ? I find that Medical Officers are in many respects distatisfied with their position. I find that their combatant comrades are also in many respects dissatisfied with the position of Medical Officers. I find that those who have to be doctored, regardless of rank, entertain doubts as to whether doctoring is what the Army Doctor always cares most about, or is always most fitted for ; and I find that among not a few Army Doctors themselves an opinion prevails that, from a professional point of view, the Staff as a whole is not all that it ought to be. When such opinions are widely and freely expressed, the inference is that there is something radically wrong.

The question, of course, which is of most importance to the Army and the public is whether the doctoring of our soldiers, in peace or war, is in the best possible hands, and carried on under the best possible conditions. The individual wrongs, or rights, of Medical Officers chiefly concern the rest of the world from their bearing on this point; that is to say, the Medical Staff exists for the sake of the Army, not the Army for the sake of the Medical Staff. For some little time I have had by me a very interesting communication from a Medical Officer bearing closely on this view of the question. It came to me apropos of some discussion in TRUTH of the treatment of a patient in an Irish station hospital; but it raised questions too big to be gone into then, and I pigeon-holed it for use on some future occasion. I new take it out, because it raises a great many questions which call for consideration whenever the reorganisation of the Department is taken in hand-if it over should

"BISCUTS FOR PUPPIES AND PET DOGS.—Spratt's Patent Pappy Biscuits, Pet Dog Cakes, and Cod Liver Oil Cakes, are now placed before the yublic in next tins, and will be found an extremely useful and a pleasant addition to the meals of our house dogs. The tims cost but is, each."-*The Field*. Your Tradesman of Stores will supply you with these Biscuits.

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### APRIL 4, 1896.

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### APRIL 11, 1896-

IRELAND AND THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. The following memorial has been presented by the Medical Parality of the Queen's College, Belfast, to Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for the Army Department:

in event course, hertast, to Lord Lansdowne, Scentary of Sube for "Queen's College, Belfast, "To the Right Honourable the Marquist of Lansdowne, Scentary, Belfast, Principal Secretary of State for the Army Dwire, Her Mieletty "M' Lozon,"The Medical Faculty of the Queen's College, Belfast, respectfully ashmit for your Lordship's consideration their views on this service advocaded to the Royal College of Subergen and State College, Dublin, and the Royal College of Subergen and State for this service advocaded the State for the recent very marked decrease in the service advocaded to the recent very marked decrease in the service advocaded index from Friend have engaged our services who received their education in the Super United States and decrease array Medical Service in the Super United States and the Super-entities in the army holding Irish degrees or diplomas were educated in effective. Colleges of Ireland. "To the army holding Irish degrees or diplomas were educated in the the number of our similar to that stated by the degree in the army Medical Degramment is similar to that stated by the degree into the Army Medical Bervice; Imilar to that stated by the degree into the army methoded.""The service of the stated by the degree into the army Medical Degramment is similar to that stated by the degree into a stated by methode.""The most of the service of the stated on the degree into the service of the stated of the army Medical Degramment is similar to that stated by the degree into the stated of the army methoded.""The most of the service of the stated of the stated of the service of the stated of the servi

The the number of our sindents now seeking entrance into the Array tentored. The second secon

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### APRIL 11, 1896.

### THE CASE OF SURGEON-CAPTAIN FOWLER.

The following correspondence relative to the compulsory retirement of J. F. S. Fowler, M.B., C.M.Aberd., has passed between the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee :

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Copp.] British Medical Association, Parliamentary Bills Cosmittee, 2005, Strand, London, W.C., February 6th, 1956. Secretary of State for War. My Lozzo-As Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Cosmittee of the Parlish Medical Association, I begins call your attention to elastice, who beding virtually dismissed the service in circumstances of peculiar hard-adding times in the service in circumstances of peculiar hard-adding times in the service in circumstances of peculiar hard-adding times in the service in circumstances of peculiar hard-adding.

Dr. John Francis Scott Powier, a member of the small Americation, who held a commission as a medical officer in the arrow that and the present the way without the state of the service in the arrow the state of the first instance is use crearing in considered, he was recommended in the first instance to use creary effort to induce the military approximations to new therefore vecume to append to whole ways recommended in the intervention of the state of the state of the state of the state recombler their decision. This is has done, but into fully a state into the state of the state of the state of the state of the state recombler their decision. This is has done, but into fully a state the state of the recombler their decision. This is has done, but in fully a state of the theory of the state is a state of the stat

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bl. earnessly hope your lordship may see your way to revoke a sentence th, if allowed to stand, is only too likely to discourage young medical a from entering the Service.-I have the honour to remain, your direct energy.

## (Signed) EEXEST HART. Chairman, on behalf of the Parliamentary Illis Committee.

Sen,-In reply to your letter of February Gh. I am direyted by the Scoretary of Sain Army Medical Bard, has received the most caveful con-ditional to be started by the start of the start of the start of the can see to grounds upon which to reopen it. I am to add, with regard to the various points raised in your letter, that the version of the affair which has been imparted to your Committee any apparently inaccurate as to some of the most material point of the starter of the most starter of the starter of the most starter of the starter of the starter of the most material point of the starter ARTHUR I. HALLBURGON. The Chairman, Parliamentary Bills Committee, British Medical Association.

British Medical Association. We deeply regret Lord Lansdowne's decision, for his own sake not less than for that of Dr. Fowler. The Secretary of State for War had an opportunity of redressing a grievous wrong done to an innocent man, and, instead of availing himself thereof, he has set the highest official scal on a piece of njustice which we had persisted in believing to be the act of some masterful subordinate, in whom the zeal for the moral reputation of the army had eaten up the sense of himmess to individuals. There never was a clearer case, and the feeling in the Army Medical Department and among

## MAY 9, 1896. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND THE NEW WARRANT.

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JUNE 6, 1896.

# THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE AND THE WAR OFFICE.

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### THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. Os behalf of the Parliamentary Bills Committee Mr. Ernest Harf recently submitted a detailed memorandum to the Secretary of State for War setting forth the leading points in vice which render that service unpopular and unacceptable, and which are believed to be the cause of the decline in the which is based upon various communications which have and communications on the subject addressed to the Parlia-mentary Bills Committee, extends to such length that we are not be been training to the Service of the memorandum, whole is publish it in full. In reply to a further application to the Secretary of State in continuance of the memorandum, whole question is now under discussion at the War Offlee. It may be hoped that some satisfactory conclusions will speedily sentitions and of adequate information on the subject.

### JUNE 13. 1896.

### THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

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We are able also to refer with great satisfaction to the con-clusive letters from Sir Thornley Stoker and his colleagues, and from Rr. Heaston, which afford a decisive narrawer to the other trains echoels which would have facilitated the alleged of the Irish schools which would have facilitated the alleged of the Irish schools which would have facilitated the alleged of whispering about the way this business is being engineered, there mover being that persons not unconnected with tuition have not been equally disdantial of approaches in the sense "that even if it were so such individual effort would be abloged whispering about the way this business is being engineered, there are in the verse so such individual effort would be abloged where are it is stated to us by one Dublin authority, said to be it is extremely unlikely that any but a very small minority of these would present themselves unless a new and satisfactory warrant was previously issued. It will be seen that the state mentation this subject made by the Under-Secretary of State tuicide, confirm what we have above expressed.

There is a subject made by the Under-Secretary of State for Mar, in reply to questions bearing upon our recent utility, in the Under-Secretary of State of Mar Mither Proposed to lower the standard of examination for candidates seeking commissions in the Array Medical Department, and, if so, what was the reason for so doing. Mr. Baonucz: There is no intention to lower the standard of examination for admission to the Mar Office of the Secretary of State of the only of the Secretary of State of the only of the Secretary of State of the Secretary of State of the Secretary Medical Department, and, if so, what was the reason for so doing. Mr. Baonucz: There is no intention to lower the standard of examination for admission to the Medical State. The only datange made is that more marks will be standard to be obtaining the best practical doctors. Mr. Baonucz: In February, 185, there were it's candidates for 13 vacancies, in Argunt following 22 candidates for 13 vacancies, and in February, 185, there were it's candidates for 14 vacancies, in Argunt following 23 candidates for 15 vacancies, in Argunt following 24 candidates for 15 vacancies, and in February, 185, there were it's candidates for 14 vacancies, in Argunt following 24 candidates for 19 vacancies, and in February in St conditates for 19 vacancies, and in February in St conditates for 19 vacancies, and in February in St conditates for 19 vacancies, and in February in St conditates for 19 vacancies, and in February in St conditates for 19 vacancies and in February in St conditates for 19 vacancies (St the St the more importance will be attached to 19 vacancies and and Pebruary and Physiology will obtain only code each, instead of 1,000 as heretofore. This is a War Office vacantiations already, but a longer notice is a guard, tog, to each duate show made applicable to Army Medical Service on the India Medical Service

### JUNE 27, 1896. THE CASE OF DR. FOWLER,

PARMAMENTARY RATIFICATION OF OFFICIAL WRONG-DOING. THE case of Dr. Fowler, which was submitted to the House of Commons by Sir Walter Foster on Friday, formed the subject of an important debate such as we have called for [and in which some of the leading men on both sides of the House took part. The result, though a material defeat, was a moral victory. From the first the authorities have spoken as having the power to do wrong, and they made no secret of their intention to use their power. But although the "big battalions" of the Government crushed the struggle for justice, they could not prevent the voice of truth from reaching the ear of the nation. Even within the House, if the feeling of members PARLAAMENTARY RATIFICATION OF OFFICIAL WRONG-DOING. nation. Even within the House, if the feeling of members could have been expressed in any other way than by votes which would have virtually been given against the Govern-ment, it is probable that a large majority would have been in Dr. Fowler's favour. We congratulate Sir Walter Foster on his gallant fight against desperate odds, and on the admirable tact with which he handled a deli-cate matter. If details of a revolting nature were brought forward, the responsibility for that rests en-tirely with the Under-Socretary of State for War; these details were absolutely irrelevant to the issue upon which the House was asked to decide, and could only have been im-Even within the House, if the feeling of members nation. House was asked to decide, and could only have been im-ported into the debate in order to create prejudice. Both the Both the ported into the debate in order to create prejudnes. Join the military authorities and Ministers had striven to hash up the matter on the specious plea that the case was unfit for pub-lic discussion. While sharing to the full their solicitade for public morality, we feel strongly that even regard for decency may be carried too far when it is made a pretext for the con-cealment of injustice and tyranny. The state of Siz Witter Forter's argument was that Dr.

cealment of injustice and tyramy. The gist of Sir Walter Foster's argument was that Dr. Fowler, after more than nine years' service in the Army Medical Staff, during which he had always borne the highest character and been favourably reported on by every officer under whom he had served, was deprived of his com-mission and of the gratuity to which he would have become entitled in a few months more, for an offence committed by others over whom he had no official authority. The essential details of the case have already been set forth in the Barrass MEDOREX JOUENEXA, and will be found in the report of the debate published in another column. Sir Walter Foster contended that even if there had been and error of judgment on Dr. Fowler's part, his pamishment had been out of all proportion to the seriousness of such error. But, as he went on to show, there is no ground whatever for the allegation that Dr. Fowler failed in his duty. On the contrary, he did all that

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Fowler has been subjected, and to add immensely to difficulties of the War Office in its efforts to place the y Medical Department on a satisfactory footing. Army

ship. Dr. Fowler brought the matter under the notice of this Committee, and, the facts having been carefully considered, he was recommended in the first instance to use every effort to induce the military authorities to reconsider their decision. This he has done, but without success. I now therefore venture to appeal to your fordship in the fullest confidence that you will not allow the wrong which redress. The War Office is already in possession of all the details of the case, so that 1 need only trouble your lordship with a brief receptulation of the essential facts.

The Wead will fill assort and to use willout redress. The Wead minic showed in possession of all the details of the case, so that I need only trouble your lordship with a brief recapitulation of the essential facts. In May, rise, Surgeon-Captain Fowler was detailed for duty with the Linerick City Artillery Millitä during their annual training at Sheerness. On June 6th he accidentally witnessed some highly unseemly behaviour among a party of officers of the regiment. As soon as he became aware of what was going on he did his best to stop the misconduct, and did in fact succeed in doing so. He did not, however, report the matter, becurrence, senior captain of the regiment laad also having no disciplinary authority outside their own department, he did not now's notice and with no knowledge of the purpose for which the Court was held at Sheerness, which Dr. Powler was summoned, at hait an hour's notice and with no knowledge of the purpose for which the Court was held, to attend. At the Court he stated the facts exactly as they had occurred, except that, having no notion that his own conduct was in question, he said he had been in the text

### LITERARY NOTES.

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At a recent meeting of the Greenwich Board of Guardians Miss M. Christie, M.B.Lond., was elected junior medical officer of the workhouse at a salary of  $\pounds$ 80, with board and residence.

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in his position as a medical officer he could do. He stoppe the misconduct, and admonished the principal offender. H in his position as a medical officer he could do. He stopped the misconduct, and admonished the principal offender. He did not think it necessary to report the occurrence, because the senior captain of the regiment to which the officers impli-cated belonged was present, and definitely undertook to do so. Moreover, medical officers having no disciplinary power putside their own department, Dr. Fowler did not consider it to be his duty to report misconduct committed by combatant. officers. Sir Walter further urged that Dr. Fowler had been condemmed without trial, the sole evidence upon which the nuthorities had acted having been that given by Dr. Fowler himself and others, not on oath, at a Court of Inquiry. In using this evidence for such a purpose the authorities acted in flagrant contravention of the military law. In the *Masual of Military Law* (1894, p. 678) under the heat of "Regulations for Courts of Inquiry," it is expressly haid down—Paragraph 123 (II)—that "the proceedings of a court of a question, made or given at a Court of Inquiry, shall not be ad-missible in evidence against an officer or soldier, nor shall any evidence respecting the proceedings of the court be given against any officer or soldier." In a previous paragraph of the avers *Masual* (i haid down that "whenever any inquiry any evidence respecting the proceedings of the court be given against any officer or soldier." In a previous paragraph of the same Mansal it is laid down that "whenever any inquiry affects the character of an officer or soldier, full opportunity must be afforded to such officer or soldier.... of cross-examining any witness whose evidence in his opinion affects his character, and producing any witnesses in defence of his character." No such opportunity was given Dr. Fowler either at the Court of Inquiry or subsequently. Another point arged with great force by Sir Walter Foster was that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a full

Another point wrged with great force by Sir Walter Foster was that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a full knowledge of the circumstances in which Dr. Fowler had left the Army, and of course after reference to the War Office, had given him an appointment in the Colonial Service over the beads of eighty candidates. This, he said, was a proof that the Secretary for the Colonies accepted Dr. Fowler as a man on whose character no stain rested—a statement which Mr. Chamberlain himself emphasised with a cheer. Sir Walter Foster asked that at least the forfeiture of the gratuity, which was conjustent to a fine of (Lizzo, should not be insisted Foster asked that at least the forfeiture of the gratuity, which was equivalent to a fine of  $\angle 1, z_5 o$ , should not be insisted upon, and pleaded for an inquiry by court-martial or any other tribunal having the power to take evidence upon eath, so that Dr. Fowler might have an opportunity of clearing his character. Dr. Farquharson made a vigorous speech in sup-port of Sir Walter Foster's motion. He said that in reading the evidence it had been very difficult for him to find out what the fault was for which Dr. Fowler was punished. Speaking as an old army medical officer, he said that if he had been placed in the position of Dr. Fowler he would have acted evactives he did. exactly-as he did. Mr. Brodrick's reply on behalf of the War Office can only

Mr. Brodrick's reply on behalf of the War Office can only be described as an exemplification of the cynical rule, "No case; abase plaintiffs attorney," except that he made the plaintiff himself the object of his abuse. He did not at-tempt to meet the vital points in the case, namely, Dr. Fowler's position as a medical officer and the fact that he had had no opportunity of defending himself or even of knowing definitely the reason of his being compelled to leave the service. He tried to turn the position by blacken-ing Dr. Fowler's character, using for this purpose the uncor-roborated evidence of a lad whom he himself admits to be utterly unworthy of belief, and speaking with what seemed to be a studied coarsetences of expression, which had the effect, be a studied coarseness of expression, which had the effect, which it was doubtless intended to produce, of sending a which it was doubtless intended to produce, of sending a shudder of disgust through the House. Of course in this Mr. Erdorice's was merely the mouthpice of the military authorities, and it is on them that must fall the disgrace of sacrificing a man's character as well as his career on the altar of official infallibility. Mr. Brodrick has used the privilege of Parlia-iment to make imputations against an absent man which he would not dare to make elsewhere. He practically accused Dr. Fowler of having been an active participator in an act of disgusting indecency. The ground for these cowardly charges had previously been wrept away by Mr. Chamber-lain's prompt admission of Dr. Fowler to the Colonial Ser-vice. Here again Mr. Brodrick tried to confise the issue by vice. Here again Mr. Brodrick tried to confuse the issue by saying that "there was no imputation on his professional conduct." This is simply disingenuous, for Mr. Brodrick well knew that had there been the slightest stain on Dr. Fowler's moral conduct or personal character, the Secretary of State for the Colonies would never have given him an appointment

The .. War Office must either have been culpably reticent then, or they are making unfounded charges now. On their own showing, as was pointed out by more than one speaker in the debate, they have dealt with Dr. Fowler either too harshly or too leniently; if he was as guilty as the Under-Secretary of State for War professes to believe, he should have been turned out of the Army with disgrace, not given a certificate of cha racter for another public appointment.

To our own mind Mr. Brodrick's speech showed even more conclusively than Sir Walter Foster's that there was abso-lately no case against Dr. Fowler. The man has been con-demand without trial, and punished without proof of guilt.

The obstinate refusal of the authorities to grant any kind or inquiry naturally aronaes a suspicion that an act of high-handed injustice has been committed which they are determined to conceal.

The interference of the standard of the standard in the second standard in the second standard standar to the War Office for a full inquiry into his conduct; if that fails, it may be necessary to publish a mass of official and other correspondence which is in our possession, and which, out of the mouths of the officials of the War Office themselves, supply a refutation of Mr. Brodvick's charges. We still hope, however, that the authorities may even now be induced to grant Dr. Fowler the justice, which has means etitizen of this commuter looks upon as his birth. the meanest citizen of this country looks upon as his birth right, of a fair and full trial.

Apart from the personal aspects of the case, there is a wider question to be considered. Unless the position of medical in relation to combatant officers is clearly defined, their periods of the the their position will after this case be intolerable. A man placed in similar circumstances will have to choose between punishment for breach of duty and social ostracism for exceeding it.

ceeding it. Mr. Brodrick's answer to Dr. Fanquharison some time ago was an espost facto interpretation of a rule intended to apply to "disorder," but so elastic in its wording that it can be applied just as the authorities find most convenient. There appears to be some idea that the compound titles conferred on medical officers have in some way changed their position relatively to combatants. If this is the case, let it be clearly so stated. Carried to its logical conclusion, this theory would imply that in battle, for instance, if the officers of higher rank were killed off the doctor would have to sheather his lancet and draw his sword, and take command. Doctors would also be entitled to ait on contra-martial, to preside at mess, and to exercise the other functions be-longing to their military rank. Or is it only when the duty to preside at mess, and to exercise the other functions be-longing to their military rank. Or is it only when the duty is a disagreeable one that the doctor is to be called upon to exercise disciplinary power? There must really be a definite railing on the point, so that medical officers may know clearly what they have to do. "Until this is done, we can only say that with such an ex-ample as that of Dr. Fowler before them, any young men who enter the medical service of the army will deserve to be treated with as little consideration as he has been.

treated with as little consideration as he has been.

## JULY 4. 1896.

RANK AND TITLES. REFERED SUBJECT MADE WITH A STATE AND Herein Major therein containes. Surgeon Major therein contained all ran that the Queen being the fountain of all ran as Surgeon Major had conferred upon me as Surgeon Major had conferred upon me and title, my co se title of Major, the Herald's of under the Que

# REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BILLS

THEFORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE. The Parliamentary Bills Committee have during the past year directed their attention to many subjects which are of con-siderable interest to the whole of the medical profession, such as the various Bills which have been proposed for the regula-tion of the practice of midwives and the various public health Bills, and to many other subjects relating to individuals and certain branches of the profession, such as the various personal grievances which have been brought to their notice, matters connected with the Army Medical Service, the Poor-law Medical Service, the Poor-law Medical Officers' Super-annuation Bill, etc.

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Poreign tours to be number to not any "study" leave; and of research by instituting laboratories for such at the principal stations at home and adroad.
 No lowering of the present standard of entrance examina-tion on any account.
 Extended curriculum can have nothing to do with the present dearth of candidates.

## JULY 25.

JULY 2(, 1896. THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. THE following correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State for War and the Chairman of the Sub-committee of the Parliamentary Bills Committee recently appointed to look after the affairs of the Army Medical Service:--

WILLIAM GORDON, Chairman of Subcommittee. to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War.

War Office, London, S. W., July 16th, 1846. -I am directed by the Recretary of State for War to acknowledge sight edycar letter of 16th instant, and to acquire the Army Med-ficed day can be stated when the consideration of the Army Med-vice will be smally concluded, and a Royal Warm di lanced, but the triving state of the state of the Army Med-ter will be published at once upon its being signed. -1 am, for your II be p

W. Gorden, Esq., Chairman of (Surgeon Major-General for D.G.) Bobcommittee Parliamentary Bills Committee. Exitiah Medical Association, esp. Strand, W.C.

### THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE ARMY MEDIGAL DEPARTMENT. Louis Workners will, we understand, distribute the prizes at the Army Medical School, Netley, at the close of the present session. This is the first time that the Commander-in-Chied has so far honoured this department of the service. In the present state of the somewhat strained relations of the Army Medical Department to the War Office, some importance is attached to the incident, and it is hoped, but we are not aware with what reason, that Lord Wolseley will take the opportunity of making a satisfactory announcement of con-cessions which may tend to create a satisfactory state of things in the department.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE NEXT EXAMINATION FOR THE ADMY MEDICAL STATE CATURN NORTON SAKED the UnderString of State for Warhow many means and the UnderString of State for Warhow many August had been received, and what were like completedious have been made for information as to the examination, and as to the qualifications medicates. A large number of applications have been made for information as to the examination, and as to the qualifications measures and provents will be number of applications that of the measures and provents will be noticed and the number of manes af provents sent in ownich be mitication. The sentence of the sentence of the number of the number of the number of the sentence of the number of the number of the sentence of the sentence of the number of the number of the sentence of the sentence of the number of the number of the sentence of the sentence of the number of the number of the sentence of the sentence of the number of the number of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of the number of the sentence of the sentence of the number of the number of the number of the sentence of the sentence of the number of the n

### THE NEXT EXAMINATION A.M.S.

THE NEXT EXAMINATION A.M.S. Tim service ones thanks to Captain Norton, M.P., for asking the Under-Secretary of State for War in the House of Com-mons last week a question regarding the number of candi-dates for the next examination for the Army Medical Stat and their completed ages. As rumours are affact that failures in civil practice and former rejected candidates are the chief applicants, had Mr. Brodrick's answer been any-thing but highly unsatisfactory and eminently evasive an opportunity would have been offered to analyse it. The Under-Secretary of State, in reply, said that "a large number of applications have been made for information and quali-fications necessary. As the list does not close until July yoth and as most candidates usually apply in the last week, a statement of the number of names at present sent in would be misleading." be misleading.

THE DAILY EXPRESS DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 31, ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. 1896. SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

At a meeting held yesterday in the Royal College d Surgious for the conterting of diplomas on the

At a messing heid yesterbay in the Royal College of Surgious in the conferring of diplomas on the scenario candidates. ability show and the subset and the set of the return will co-ome public and the goods professional brethere. If it we which it would give you be beto to be axistified with what you the source from this forth, enlarged light, and endearcurring to solve hich still return an admost untroched, inder of our younger normheres, in Nary and ike Army Mitharto office which the ournainty of recomposes with again failen into disrepate, and it station that has Army Medical a that of things must be wentimental. This colling uniformation the sub-station of the pro-sentimental of things must be wentimental to the pro-sentimental of the pro-sentimenta

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## LORD WOLSELEY AND THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT. Ws publish in another column a verbatim report of Lord Wolseley's speech at Netley, which, as will be seen, is conched in sympathetic terms, but affords no in-formation on subjects as to which a forecast of future pro-ceedings on the part of the War Office in respect to the grievances and wishes of the Department was most desired. He made no allusion either to the present grievances of the Department or to any prospective changes. His demeanour to all those with whom he came in contact was very cordial and left a favourable impression.

The made no allmion either to the present grivenees of the personner to to any prospective change. His demeaner that the person of the arms in contact was very cordial and left a favourable impression.
And distributing the prize Lord Wotsmax said the Neter devertibut they had just heard read by Surgeon-Colonel Noter, describing the proceedings and results of the year's tatisfactory. It told them of a well-conducted institution and a well-conducted school of medicine; and the prizes that had been griven away showed to all who took an interest in the school that the subjects taught there — well taught—had been well-conducted institution and a well-conducted school of medicine; and the prizes that had been griven away showed to all who took an interest in the school that the subjects taught there — well taught—had been well studied by those who had had the pleasure of bing students at the hospital during the past year. It was now some seven or eight years since he had the pleasure of bing disease to go over the hospital generally and ase for himself the various schools where the sciences were taught and isneed the the varie the sciences were a taght and isneed the to do that day of the conditions do the present interest in the bad only to mention one example. During the structure of the any that the set of the army had been medical degartment of the army had been medical degartment of the army had been declared the or of the great interest in the school and all that was taught there from the interest of the second on the interest and the prize of the army had been medical degartment of the server the scheed and been medical degartment of the army had been declared the pleasart of the degartment of the army had been declared the most of the great the interest in the school and all that was taught there from the the meant is? William Muir, who he hences to the declared been declared the pleasart the pleasart of the degartment of the server to had a scheed and the scheed and their server of the degartment o service, but throughout the various parts of Her Majesty a dominious, wherever in fact the sick were properly attended to. They must recoiled that their duties did not end in curing disease, and keep it out of their barneks. Dr. Parkes was the first man to show them how this might be effectually done. Dr. Parkes had now passed away from them, but his memory would always be fresh in the minds of those studying there, and his name would be remembered in the army so long as that hospital continued to exist. Sir Thomas Longmore be did not know as would be remembered in the army so long one. For would always be fresh in the minds of those studying there, and his name would be remembered in the army so long would know as well as Dr. Parkes, but, after reading his only wished the book was better known, not only to medical officers, but to every man who had a command in the ser-vice, especially those who occupied a staff position in the increase and he hoped they would carry away with them into the new profession they were about to embark in a real sense of pride in the high duties they would have to perform, and realise the great responsible duty every possible something which had come to his knowledge quite lately. During the course of his life he had on many occasions seen some of the greatest acts of heroism performed by men of the department; and if he was asked to name a dozen of the bravest men he had ever med, he should certainly have to

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the Irish singuished services have had will be seen then that we have out his question. Weel, will desite the advantages which the service of the service service of the field completion that in the filter of the service of the filter of the service of the of the military anthorities they believe there is a soc eleven the combatants and follows in the wake of this which has developed almost which has developed the questions of real with service rign chinates, and special sharp of or discuss now, anisotantial adva a will be made to any are formed a at fixed But it which they are support to which they are support fiction. It is hard to could be this apparent he Department. But we t which is to be instead not for all these unhappen to the base of the based country

### AUG. S. 1896.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE Time states that it is believed that a Warrant for the purpose of satisfying the reasonable demands of the army medical officers has actu-ally been supported, "and that it will be issued as soon as the military astinotikes are convined that no other course is open to them."

### AUG. 15, 1896.

AUG. 15, 1896. THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF. CAPTAIN NORTON repeated a question regarding the candi-dates for the Army Medical Staff on August 7th as the answer he received a week or more before was of an unsatis-factory nature. Even now in his reply the Under-Secretary of State for War has, it is stated, given misleading figures ; for the candidates for 25 vacancies in the Army Medical Staff are only 27, while the number given by Mr. Balfour on August 7th, namely, 31, seems to apply to the candidates for the 12 vacancies in the Indian Medical Service. The average ago of 44,<sup>5</sup>, years of candidates strikes one as being high, seeing that in former years it may be put down to 22 or thereabouts.

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Area 22, 1896. THE DEARTH OF ARMY SURGEONS. This records on probation who has i joined for a course of instruction at the Depôt and Training School, Aldershot, are, in consequence of the pressure of duty at that garrison during the maneavers, to have their services utilised in the hos-prequired there. The net result of the recent examination for the maneavers, to have their services utilised in the hos-prequired there. The net result of the recent examination for the maneavers, however, declare number actually upwards of the result some however, declare number actually upwards of pating that a large and rapidly extending gap in the list re-mate number of candidates who – save the mark – competed it is enough that only thirteen were accepted, and some of the motion of the Army Medical Service and are bold enough to be hold, the source of the examination must convince the index number of candidates who – save the mark – competed it is enough that only thirteen were accepted, and some of the motion interesting to know the ages and antecedents of the motion interesting to know the ages and antecedents of the motion interesting to the attention of marks. It would be allow the Army Medical Services and are bold enough to be allow the Army Medical Service and are bold enough to this last allarge to attence candidates of almost any of the Army Medical Service and are bold enough to the list been engaging the attention of the Ward linking the list is last allare to attence candidates for commissions and the list been engaging the attention of the Mark linking the list been engaging the attention of the Ward linking the list been engaging the attention of the Ward linking the list been engaging the attention of the Ward linking the list been engaging the attention of the Ward linking the list been the definition of the Ward linking the list been engaging the attention of the Ward linking the list been engaging the attenting the list been engineting the list been ender engineting the l

The following is the list of successful candidates for commissions in the Medical Staff of Her Majesty's Army at the recent examination in

brder of Merit.	Names.	Marks.	Relative Marks under Old Scale.
	Stammers, G. E. F.	3,018	3.159
	Wanhill, C. F.	9,643	3,581
3	Hudleston, W. E.	7,345	2,505
	Corkery, M. P.	2,254	8-400
-	Addams-Williams, L.	9,415	2.349
5	Rattruy, M. M.	2,279	2,395
	Gaine, F. J.	9,100	2,335
8.	Power, J. H.	1,079	
78 0 0	Phillips, R. E.	1.959	9,137 2,131
10	Bliss, E. W.	3,934	8,130
II	Marriott, W. E. P. V.	1,995	3,075
	Clarke, T. H. M.	1.907	9,005
11	Berne, J. G. owing is the list of the	3,804	

held in London on August 7th at Mark

y. Woolie; J. A.         7,291         6. Brywen, R.           3. Lase, C. A.         5,291         6. Brywen, R.           4. Kenrick, W. H.         5,749         70. Balnes; E. F. E.           4. Kenrick, W. H.         2,595         11. Price, R. H.           5. Lincoln, C. H. S.         5,50         12. Watson, C. H.
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The Queen has been pleased to sanction the appointme of Sargeon-Major-General James Jameson, M.D., Direct General Army Medical Staff, as a Knight of Grace of to Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England

### THE TIMES, THURSDAY, JULY 30,

1896

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IES, THURSDAY, JULY 30, We reported yesterday the address delivered at Cariale by the PERSIDENT of the Barray Memorat Associations, in which he referred to monumental evidence that the position of a military doctor was fully recognized during the Roman occupation of Great Britain, and that at least one of the efficers so styled had won for him-self the respect and gratitude of the legionaries. We believe that soldiers are not less attached to their doctors in the present day ; but, neverthe-less, the Medical Department of cur own Army has for a long time past been in an unsatisfac-tory condition ; and the endeavours of various administrators to bring about improvements have met, so far, been crowned by any appreciable administrators to bring about improvements have not, so far, been crowned by any appreciable measure of success. The career of an Army surgeon, at first sight, would seen likely to be highly attractive to young men of adventurous disposition, and to offer many edvantages when contrasted with the ordinary routime of medical practice, especially as carried on in rural districts. The young Army surgeon is cast into the society of educated gentlemen, he is very fairly paid, his duties take him into scenes and countries of great interest, he earns a pursion countries of great interest, he earns a pension,

and he has chances of obtaining distinctions and rewards of a kind which most men value. Notwithstanding all this, the service has become theroughly unpopular in the medical profession, insommeth that many who are well qualified to discharge its duties prefer to encounter the risks and struggles incidental to the ordinary exercise of their calling. This feel-ing has for some time past been fostered by medical teachers and medical journalists, with the result of producing a widely-spread convic-tion that the efficient of the Medical Departments are not fairly treated by the military authorities. The consequences have in many respects been deplor-The consequences have in many respects been deplor-able. The department is at present so undermanned ned

able ine department is a present of the proper pro-that it is scarcely possible to make proper pro-vinces are the differinge of the routine duties of its members; and the additions made to it in recent years have been largely composed of men who, on the average, have been of inferior quality to these who have entered either the Indian Medical Service or that of the Royal Navy. Is is constomary in all three services to announce the number of vacancies at stated periods, and to subject the candidates, who must be legally-qualified prac-titioners, to a competitive examination, in which there is a pass standard in each subject, and also a corrected standard for the evanimation as there is a pass standard in each subject, and also an aggregate standard for the examination as a whole. Among those who pass, the appointments are given to the candidates who obtain the highest searks. In the Indian Service and in the Navy, candidates who have obtained qualifying marks have been more numerous than the vacancies, so that every past has been filled up. In the Army this has not been the case. There have generally been candidates, but those who have obtained qualifying marks have not been numerous enough to meet the demands of the service, so that vacancies have been left unfilled, even after every man has been accepted who could satisfy the minimum requirements of the examiners. In 1806 the rejected candidates for Indian and naval appointments were about 25 per cent. of the whole, while the rejected candidates for military appointments were for seventeen Army appointments, but one withdrew from the examinets, coly nine obtained the qualifying aggregate of marks, and five were rejected, four in surgery only and the fifth in all the sub-jects. In estimating the values of the barely successful men, it must be remembered that actual or comparative failure in a medical exami-sation means in many instances more han mere an aggregate standard for the examination as a actual or comparative failure in a medical exami-nation means in many instances more than mere idleness or stupidity. It often means defect of moral sense, leading to carelossness in the acqui-sition of knowledge which it is a duty to pesses, and likely to lead, in after life, to equal careless-

and likely to lead, in after life, to equal careless-ness in the application of whatever has been actually learnt and remembered. The old system of regimental surgeons, which existed in the English Army up to a period sub-sequent to the Crimean war, was attended in time of peace with advantages which can searcely be obtained under any other. A young man joined his regiment as assistant surgeon, and it became his home and his family for a great part of his life. He learnt his duties under the surgerof his life. He learnt his duties under the super-

vision of his immediate superior, the regimental surgeon, and insensibly acquired the tone and feeling of the body of which he formed part. If he were of temperament unsuited to the position, seme way of escape would generally be contrived for him. If all west well, and he became in time full surgeon, he would often be the most useful man in the regiment, the one person familiar with all the undercurrents of its life, the friend of overy efficer and soldier, with whom the colonel could confidentially discuss many of his occasional difficulties, and to whom the smallest drummer-boy would have recourse in any trouble which might fall to hid lot. For the attainment of such a position twe things were essential. In the first place, it was necessary to be known and trusted as a skilful and kindly dotter; in the next place, it was necesary to possess and to cultivate that consideration for the wants and feelings of others which is the most important constituent in the composition of a gentleman. Admirable as it was in time of peace, or even for a "little war," the system broke down in an extensive campaign, during which it is necessary that the doctors should be appendages of the Army, rather than of the regimental units of which it is composed. The "Modical Department " was instituted, and has been arranged in such a manner that no sick soldier can be certain of regiment marches into Aldershot, and two doctors are told off from the department to attend to it. A week later theso doctors are sent scomewhere else, and two others take their places. Instead of heing a member of a family in which he is at home, and in which he knows the character and peculiarities of everybody, the doctor now knows nobody, and is a strateger among the officers and men to whom he scority of doctors in the service. The principal medical dofficer is often at his wits' end to find surgeons in sufficient number for the discharge even of routine duties; and an Army surgeon sking for "leave" " would find himself in a position scarcely bette

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position searcely better than that of Onivan Terms with his empty pannikin. If the service could be so improved that men of the required attainments would be induced to enter it in sufficient numbers, there would be no reason why the advantages of the regimental and the departmental systems should not be combined. If would be prefetly easy to appoint men to a particular with the understanding that all ench arrange ments would be are aside in time of way, and that every suggeon would then be liable to be spinent for three, er, still better, for five years, what would be set aside in time of way, and that every suggeon would then be liable to be spinent for three, er, still better, for five years, what would be set as aide in time of way, and that every suggeon would then be liable to be spinent to any pest at which he might be required. This reform alone, as it would do much to restore the old conditions of the service, would have the incidental offect, by no means to any pest at which her oreganized position, to this which also formerly held asmog the ladies of her would have the incidental offect, by no means to be ignored, of restoring the doctor's with, who be ignored of restoring the doctor's with a would have optimal would her we this return from foreign service, shool in classion, and high the so far acquire with a military spirit, and might be far a time to some hospital or means the in the calling which had come into operation during his absence. It would have optimate that fitting on high further semples of Army provoments in his calling which had come into optimal from which further semples of Army provide of the service as to be a straining provide, so that it might because leavened with a military spirit, and might so far acquire to strain the difference of her strain of military requires that fitting candidates has hately been diplayed at the War Office that it has become possible to obtain erfore the strain to between the Office and the medical licensing bodies in frenand, to the work office

### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 578, 1896.

### FAILURE OF THE RECENT ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATION. This third, if not the fourth, crisis in the chequered history of the Army Medical Service, during the past forty years, has now been reached in the familiar form of failure in the supply of candidates for commissions. Only twenty-six candidates came forward for the advertised twenty-dive vacancies, and go per cent. of the mismaned "competitors" failed to get the 1,800 marks required out of a total of 3,600. This is bad enough, but comes out even worse when it transpires that the actual vacancies are nearer forty than twentyfive. This serious state of things cannot, of course, be allowed to go on; for, as nothing can stop the steady depletion of the department, if vacancies remain unfilled, then a point of complete breakdown and collapse in efficiency mat sconer or later be reached. Even now we hear that young officers, instead of completing their necessary preliminary training and instruction, are being pressed into full duty at war bricks without straw. Two men cannot be made to do the duty of three indefinitely, without breakdown. Let anyone imagine the condition of medical efficiency should we buy suddenly called upon to place in the field our two army corps supposed to be always ready for mobilisation. The military heads of the army are just as responsible for the prepared, rof all; they will not therefore be without excuss if they fail to grapple with a medical crisis, any more than with a deficiency in ammunition.

The Secretary of State for War, who is doubtless exercised over the matter, should endeavour to get at the root and true causes of these chronic and recurring crises in the Army Medical Service. Hitherto the remedies applied in successive warrants have proved temporary pallistives only, and have failed to cure because the seat of the discase was not reached. Money remedies have been employed ; increased relative rank ; then substantive departmental rank with compound titles, but all, although conferring substantial benefits, have not brought peace and context. Those who are ignorant of, or only imperfectly informed in the matters under dispute, may be excused from exclaiming : Surely, the army doctors, after all that has been done, are men whom "it is impossible to please or satisfy!" Not at all ; they are of like nature, passions, and aspirations as other men ; and, as men of education, holding a recognised social status in civil life, are of reasonable equality with their fellow commissioned officers. Until that is attained medical discontent will not cause from troubling ; and to that object the War Minister and the military authorities must direct their best attention, if they strive, as they doubless do, after cohesion, unity, and efficiency in the different branches of the service.

It is not easy, in a short article, to state the reforms which are needed to place the medical service on a sound and satisfactory basis. But there is practical unanimity on one point, that for the existing disjointed condition, a corps organisation should be substituted, and the Medical Staff Corps formed into one body. This has been recently done in the case of the Army Service Corps, and the precedent should be followed in the creation of an Army Medical Corps. The term "staff," which is anomalous, as applied to executive medical officers, would then cease, as would also the term "department." The medical "companies" in different commands and districts would then be officered exactly as those of other branches; and wherever practicable medical meases would be established and subsidised.

It may be asked, How would this remedy the grievances now complained of ? Well, it would give both officers and men of the medical service a status which they do not at present posses; it would make them of and not merely in the Army, which latter and impossible position is daily brought home to them in regulations and usages both military and social. Their present military and social position is not merely uncomfortable but intolerable to selfrespecting men; and it is general knowledge of such facts that has brought about the present crisis and failure in the supply of candidates. A corps organisation would necessarily give the officers army instead of departmental rank; and purely military instead of quasi military titles; there would then be no boggling-real or pretended-over their army status, either on the part of other branches of the Service or of civilians. But over such a reform the spectre of " command" would doubles be mised in the combatant ranks; the medical officers can, however, have no claim to general command, for which they are clearly unfitted, and the limitation of their functions in that direction can be specifically laid down in regulations. They, of course, at present have limited command, without which no duty could be performed; and we have the authority of the Adjutant-General, in the ruling in the Fowler case, that medical officers possess, under the Army Act, command of combatant officers under undefined circum-stances ; and that they may lose their commissions if they fail to exercise it.

But the bogey of command, and the distinction between combatant and non-combatant commissions are comparatively recent demarcations; for, formerly, medical officers held comrecent demarcations; for, formerly, medical officers held com-batant commissions, and were so gazetted; even now there is no titular distinction between the two in some foreign armies; and our own medical officers in the Egyptian army have exactly the same native rank, status, and military title as other officers. officers. Do we hear of a break-down in the Soudan through such an arrangement?

We say nothing here of grievances connected with Indian

## AUG. 29, 1896.

NON-COMBATANTS AND SWOEDS. We wonder wind our house military subhorities, who say medical officers may near swords hat such not draw them, would think of the following Colonial Order issued at beddquarters, Victoria Barracks, Sydsoy, June ajrd, 1896 :

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SETT. 12, 1896. THE ALM MESS ALLEGENERATOR Medical State meas a very landsome hulding comprise the open special state meas a very landsome hulding comprise the open page as the state warming in the share of the south, having been principal scale of the state of the state of the south of the state of the page as the state warming in the share of the state of the state principal scale of the state of the state of the state of the state principal scale of the state of the state of the state of the page of the state of

ERN SOCIETY. SEPT. 20 "As Army Medical Officer of High Rank" writes to MODERN SOCIETY as follows :--

SEPT. 26, 1896.

"An Army Medical Officer of High Hank" writes to Monean Society as follows :---"Army medicos do not want to return to the regimental system at all, because it is admitted to be unsuitable for war and cumbersome in peace, and their training under that patriarchal resizes have no still the for the performance of their largely extended dates for the last twenty years. Just anny Army Surgeona, dry norsed in regiments, suddenly called on to organise and command field hospitals and bearer companies in war time. Here is what medical officers say woold make their services popular: Amalgamation with the Corps into a Royal Medical Corps. Fredix of surgeon not required, as no one of ordinary intelligence would mistake a Artillery Officer. Messes of their own to be formed at all are stations. This would be a great social boon and would been giad for a long time now to go to departmental corps where they escape the fus and fads of regumental corps way of thinking. I am also quite sure that in these homes and marite lantern entertainments, with temperanes drains and eake, for the men, they do not require family loctors living nast door."

## British Medical Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1896.

### THE ETHICS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL QUESTION.

QUESTION. This full significance of the present crisis in army medical affairs is apt to be overlooked by the mere casual observer. Such a one may, indeed, be excused if he hastily arrives at the conclusion that present difficulties are merely the revival of old contentions, and possess only limited interest. But, while the struggle is old and has been long drawn out, its present phase has really wider and deeper issues than pre-vious disputes, not alone to the State and the army, but to society at large. society at large

society at large. The present deadlock means simply: Medical men decline to serve in the army in a position of military and social in-feriority to other officers, especially the so-called combatant, in so far as that the inferiority depends upon army status. It is only a sign of the times, of the social revolt against mere artificial distinctions between men otherwise equal and in-distinguishable. The army is about the last entrenchment

held by the old feudal spirit, and it is against that the present struggle is directed. The controversy is thus as interesting to the sociologistas it

is dangerons to the efficiency of the army, and doubtless em-barrassing to the statesmen who come between the disputants, and have certain responsibilities for both. It is its bearing on the well-being of the land forces of the Crown that invests it with a national importance little comprehended or even suspected by the civilian uninitiated into army affairs.

If it were a matter of concrete or even comparative indif-ference whether the army needed or possessed a sufficient and efficient medical service, then the present controversy would only carry an esoteric interest; but when it is found that the collective life of the army could not go on for a single day without the ubiquitous and exigent ministrations of the medical branch, then the danger of an attenuated and dis-organised medical service stands out boldly; and the true gravity of the strained relations between the military powers and the medical profession of the country becomes apparent,

It has long been observed that those who want to keep the medical department in an inferior military position always endeavour to minimise and hide its important military func-tions by fulsomely extelling and exalting its purely professional duties; hence military spokesmen are found constantly reiterating that if medical officers will only be content to reiterating that if medical officers will only be content to be "good doctors"—presumably not merely skilful, but rather humble, medical helots in the army corporate—then the combatantranks will not only extend toleration, but will condescendingly see what status they may be worthy of. That is no travesty, but a legitimate paraphrase of such speeches, which are felt to be insincere and hollow: the speakers also seem to forget that such a doubtful proposition invalues the openlieur, that at all amounts a travents medical

speakers also seem to forget that such a doubtful proposition involves the corollary, that, at all events at present, medical officers are not "good doctors." But medical officers cannot help seeing that no other officers are thus called upon to prove themselves ; engineers, commissaries, or accountants are never required to be "good" before their army rank and title can be fully accorded and recommissaries. No non-will meinscen that it is most docimble that recognised. No one will gainsay that it is most desirable that all doctors shall be thoroughly competent; but it is impos-sible to overlook that such patronising talk in the mouths of the military mentors and superiors of medical men is really intended to conceal and cover up from the public the essen-tial military importance of medical services in the organisa-

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battle his last, like his first, friend is the doctor. Not a man can be punished unless under medical certificate of fitness; medical science protects the service from the malingerer and shirker; in short, discipline and efficiency in the ranks thus largely rest on the firmness and judgment of the medical officer.

No general parade, manœuvre, or embarkation proceeds without the presence of the medical officer; no hostile move-ment can be taken or advanced a step without elaborate medical arrangements in *personnel*, transport, and equipment.

Finally, the medical officer's military position and funtions place him where a civilian cannot be placed, under fire of the enemy in battle; where he is not infrequently killed or wounded.

So intimate, therefore, are his relations with every phase of military life, that he has not alone to be a good doctor, but a highly trained military man, and imbued with a soldierly spirit, before he can be held a thoroughly efficient medical officer.

But in order to meet, not his medical duties merely, but his varied military responsibilities, he is invested by his commission with authority of command over large bodies of soldiers connected with and in station and field hospitals and bearer companies : of which military units he likewise becomes the accounting officer for arms, stores, and equipment.

Such being the position and functions of the f good doctor," it will hardly be credited that, alone among officers, he is the only one without properly or fully defined rank, and has no clear army status recognised as such by the other branches, which makes the anomalous rank and compound body in the army. Further, and to crown all; although absolutely ubiquitous in army life, he is spoken of by the highest military officers as a "civilian"!

This is meant to be a disparagement, although of course there is nothing intrinsically derogatory in the term ; but to apply it to an officer holding a military commission is surely the height of illogical absurdity, and shows how far wrong unreasoning class prejudices will lead intelligent men. The military exponents who thus dub medical officers "civilians" know quite well that a medical commission confers magin terial power of command identical in kind with that in any other military commission, the essence being simply authority to act over other men in the Sovereign's name.

over the matter, should endeavour to get at the root and true causes of these chronic and recurring crises in the Army Medical Service. Hitherto the remedies applied in successive warrants have proved temporary palliatives only, and have failed to cure because the seat of the disease was not reached. Money remedies have been employed ; increased relative rank; then substantive departmental rank with compound titles, but all, although conferring substantial benefits, have not brought peace and content. Those who are ignorant of, or only imperfectly informed in the matters under dispute, may be excused from exclaiming : Surely, the army doctors, after all that has been done, are men whom "it is impossible

are needed to place the medical service on a sound and satisfactory basis. But there is practical unanimity on one point, that for the existing disjointed condition, a corps organisation should be substituted, and the Medical Staff and Medical Staff Corps formed into one body. - This has been recently done in the case of the Army Service Corps, and the precedent should be followed in the creation of an Army Medical Corps. The term "staff," which is anomalous, as applied to executive medical officers, would then cease, as would also the term "department." The medical "companies" in different commands and districts would then be officered exactly as those of other branches; and wherever practicable medical messes would be established and subsidised.

It may be asked, How would this remedy the grievances now complained of ? Well, it would give both officers and men of the medical service a status which they do not at present possess; it would make them of and not merely in the Army, which latter and impossible position is daily brought home to them in regulations and usages both military and social. Their present military and social position is not merely uncomfortable but intolerable to selfrespecting men; and it is general knowledge of such facts that has brought about the present crisis and failure in the supply of candidates. A corps organisation would necessarily give the officers army instead of departmental rank; and purely military instead of quasi military titles; there would then be no boggling-real or pretended-over their army status, either on the part of other branches of the Service or of civilians. But over such a reform the spectre of "command" would doubtless be raised in the combatant ranks; the medical officers can, however, have no claim to general command, for which they are clearly unfitted, and the limitation of their functions in that direction can be specifically laid down in regulations. They, of course, at present have limited command, without which no duty could be performed; and

General Bengough, C.B., Major-teneral Swalle, and excellent selection under General Kelly-Kenny, C.B. The band played an excellent selection under the new bandmaster, Mr. Bennett, and earned the well-deserved praise of His Royal Highness.

SEPT. 26, 1896. SOCIETY. ERN "An Army Medical Officer of High Rank" writes to MODERN SOCIETY as follows :---

doctors living next door.

# British Medical Journal.

## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1896.

### THE ETHICS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL QUESTION.

THE full significance of the present crisis in army medical affairs is apt to be overlooked by the mere casual observer. Such a one may, indeed, be excused if he hastily arrives at the conclusion that present difficulties are merely the revival of old contentions, and possess only limited interest. But, while the struggle is old and has been long drawn out, its present phase has really wider and deeper issues than previous disputes, not alone to the State and the army, but to society at large.

The present deadlock means simply: Medical men decline to serve in the army in a position of military and social inferiority to other officers, especially the so-called combatant, in so far as that the inferiority depends upon army status. It is only a sign of the times, of the social revolt against mere artificial distinctions between men otherwise equal and indistinguishable. The army is about the last entrenchment we have the authority of the Adjutant-General, in the ruling in the Fowler case, that medical officers possess, under the Army Act, command of combatant officers under undefined circumstances; and that they may lose their commissions if they fail to exercise it.

But the bogy of command, and the distinction between combatant and non-combatant commissions are comparatively recent demarcations; for, formerly, medical officers held com-batant commissions, and were so gazetted; even now there is no titular distinction between the two in some foreign armies; and our own medical officers in the Egyptian army have exactly the same native rank, status, and military title as other officers. Do we hear of a break-down in the Soudan through such an arrangement ?

We say nothing here of grievances connected with Indian Aug. 20, 1896.

NON-COMBATANTS AND SWORDS. We wonder what our house multiary authorities, who say medical offic may wear swords bat must not draw them, would think of the follow Colenial Order issued at headquarters, Victoria Barnacks, Sydney, Ju synd, skyd:

al Order Issued at Indexpension of the Indexpe

SET. 12, 1896. THE ALS ALL STATES ALL STATE

MODERN SOCIETY. SEPT. 20 "An Army Medical Officer of High Rank" writes to MODERN SOCIETY as follows :--

SEPT. 26, 1896.

# British Medical Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1896.

held by the old feudal spirit, and it is against that the present struggle is directed.

The controversy is thus as interesting to the sociologist as it is dangerous to the efficiency of the army, and doubtless em-barrassing to the statesmen who come between the dis-putants, and have certain responsibilities for both. It is its bearing on the well-being of the land forces of the Crown that invests it with a national importance little comprehended or n suspected by the civilian uninitiated into army affairs.

If it were a matter of concrete or even comparative indifference whether the army needed or possessed a sufficient and efficient medical service, then the present controversy would only carry an esoteric interest; but when it is found that the collective life of the army could not go on for a single day without the ubiquitous and exigent ministrations of the medical branch, then the danger of an attenuated and dis-organised medical service stands out boldly; and the true gravity of the strained relations between the military powers and the medical profession of the country becomes apparent. It has long been observed that those who want to keep the

medical department in an inferior military position always endeavour to minimise and hide its important military functions by fulsomely extolling and exalting its purely profes-sional duties; hence military spokesmen are found constantly reiterating that if medical officers will only be content to be "good doctors"—presumably not merely skilful, but rather humble, medical helots in the army corporate—then the combatant ranks will not only extend toleration, but will condescendingly see what status they may be worthy of. That is no travesty, but a legitimate paraphrase of such speeches, which are felt to be insincere and hollow; the speakers also seem to forget that such a doubtful proposition involves the corollary, that, at all events at present, medical officers are not "good doctors." But medical officers cannot help seeing that no other

officers are thus called upon to prove themselves ; engineers, commissaries, or accountants are never required to be "good" before their army rank and title can be fully accorded and recognised. No one will gainsay that it is most desirable that all doctors shall be thoroughly competent; but it is impossible to overlook that such patronising talk in the months of the military mentors and superiors of medical men is really intended to conceal and cover up from the public the essential military importance of medical services in the organisa-

Joback of first part of article

battle his last, like his first, friend is the doctor. Not a man can be punished unless under medical certificate of fitness; medical science protects the service from the malingerer and shirker; in short, discipline and efficiency in the ranks thus largely rest on the firmness and judgment of the medical officer.

No general parade, manœuvre, or embarkation proceeds without the presence of the medical officer; no hostile move-ment can be taken or advanced a step without elaborate medical arrangements in *personnel*, transport, and equipment.

Finally, the medical officer's military position and funtions place him where a civilian cannot be placed, under fire of the enemy in battle; where he is not infrequently killed or wounded.

So intimate, therefore, are his relations with every phase of military life, that he has not alone to be a good doctor, but a highly trained military man, and imbued with a soldierly mirit before he can be held a thoroughly efficient medical

tion and working of the army. To make this clear, and press it home on the public, it is therefore desirable once again to recount wherein the medical is an essential integral part and element of all civilised, of command over large bodies of armies

It may be broadly stated that the mining innerions -thick which military must be broadly stated that the mining innerions -thick which military must be broadly stated that the mining inner in-dispensable and continuous from the official birth to the official or physical death of the soldier; he is ever to be found, as it were, midway between his employer, the State, and all officers and men, holding the scales between the two, an operation often difficult and delicate, and occasionally recognised as such by the other in an operation areas and the soldier is a same and the soldier is an operation often difficult and delicate, and occasionally fraught with discomfort and detriment to himself.

fraught with discomfort and detriment to himself. The recruit cannot be sworn in until medically passed; his after-life and training are under constant medical super-bis of the breaks down the compensation he receives is based upon medical decision; if he be sick or wounded he is passed bodily to the medical officer; if he dies in bed or isparagement, although of course

nd in station and field hospitals It may be broadly stated that the military functions-that

e anomalous rank and compound

ily derogatory in the term ; but to ag a military commission is surely mrdity, and shows how far wrong es will lead intelligent men. The 18 dub medical officers "civilians"

know quite well that a medical commission confers magisterial power of command identical in kind with that in any other military commission, the easence being simply authority to act over other men in the Sovereign's name.

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It should not be forgotten that a "follow-your-leader" spirit results from the inculcated subordination of the military mind as an element in discipline, so that opinions and phrases of superior military officers, be they true or false, sense or nonsense, filter downwards and infect inferiors; the "civilian" phrase so descended. It follows from this that the better treatment of medical officers must begin in the good example of military seniors; if they continue to flout the army and social status of medical officers, the best efforts of any War Minister will be thwarted, and it will be hopeless to expect improvement in the attitude of the executive mass. By "mass" must be understood a probable but by no means certain majority of combatants; for it would be untrue and grossly unfair to charge the whole with[il-will towards medical officers; on the contrary, very many fair-minaled men among them are ready to admit medical officers to an honourable equality with themselves, and express their regret and disgust at the treatment often meted out to

The attitude of the medical profession, which is of first importance in the array controversy, seems as follows: They deeply deplore the alienation which has developed between medical officers and their combutant comrades; but they hold the latter to blame, inasmuch that, by their hostile and contemptuous attitude towards the existing rank and titles of medical officers, they have made the retention of these impossible, and so forced the demand for pure military rank and titles ; inas-much, also, that by the erection of unwarrantable barriers, both military and social, between themselves and their medical comrades, they have fostered class jealousies, which should be unknown in the army of a constitutional State. The profession also feel (and in this the public will join) that for a numerous and influential class of public servants to define to a smaller and less favoured body the terms upon which they may be tolerated in the army of the nation, is not only tyrannous, but repugnant to all ideas of constitutional e and justice.

They therefore consider their younger members wholly justified in declining to serve in the army on the mere sufferance of any class; and are fully entitled to demand such reforms as will again open the service to them. For there are hundreds of young medical men, as fine tellows as any in the land, anxious and willing to serve their Queen in their professional capacity, could they do so without sacrificing self-respect.

But the medical profession, as a large, loyal, and learned body in the State, consider the practical closing of the portals of the army to them as medical men a hardship which must be remedied; no doubt they may, and do, contribute their sons and brothers freely to the combatant ranks; but that does but emphasise the ridicalous nature of the military and accide hardium armsth to be found must their sons and social handicup sought to be forced upon their medical sons and brothers; they are quite prepared to recognise all legitimate military differences between so-called combatants and non-combatants, so long as such are not based on mere class and caste distinctions.

The medical profession, and medical officers in particular, utterly repudiate any desire or intention to invade or degrade the rights or prerogatives of any branch of the army; but, as belonging to a high and learned profession, they insist that they shall be placed at least in a position which has been defined as "the equality of social opportunity" in relation to their brother officers and conrades. They ask for the aboli-tion of unnecessary and purely artificial distinctions in millitary rank and title; they point to officers of the departments of transport; supply, pay, and ordnance as no longer ear-marked, and demand similar treatment. Without social equality there can be no fraternity; without brotherhood among officers no unity; without cohesion no high-toned efficience in the same efficiency in the army.

They are quite prepared to be met with the retori that all such ethical considerations are not material, but only sentimental; but, with due reservations, even admitting that they are so, what then ? Does sentiment go for nothing; does not society hang together on it? What is experit de corps, honour, chivalry, or other commendable conceits which army officers cherish? Only sentiment. Self-respect is the noblest of sentiments, which cannot be bought or its loss compensated by material bribes. Love itself is a sentiment; and we have

the highest authority in the statement that it rules the world. So, if the grievances of army medical officers are largely based on sentiment of a healthy and manly kind, all the greater the necessity that it should be respected, and anything that wantonly violates it removed.

Nov. 21, 1895. PHOBLEMS IN ARMY MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION. rainable method of maintaining active professional interest in nee of actual experience has been finasgurated in the military ent of Colorado by Licutenant-Colorel Aifred A. Woodhull, improon-General United States Army, the Chief Surgeron. Colored I'm plan consists in the submission to the medical officers of his d of a series of problems, sating certain conditions of military and requiring in reply a statement of the medical action to be

s. of, October syth, the first of the precommons Redical Journal, Occober spin, instantial, where he was used problems appears, and concern military hospital, and depit and training school that control military hospital, and depit and training school that paper, headed Observations from study he has contributed and paper, headed Observations from the Medical Departments of h Army, to vol, iv of The Answer Proceedings of the Association of argeoras of the United States (1994).

# DEC. 12, 1896.

## THE NEXT ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Due 13, 1596 THE NEXT ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION. As will be seen in our advertising columns, 35 com-missions will be offered in the Medical Staff at the examina-tion to be held on February 5th, 1897. Outsiders had imagined the number of vacancies was greater than 35. but that must be taken as the official present deficiency. Whether it also covers the prospective vacancies between this and the date of the examination we do not know, but we have a month. The aggregate unfilled vacancies in the set three examinations were 21, or, taking the last, only 12, a discrepancy which we cannot explain. It is in fact difficult to get at the exact establishment of the Medical Staff ; we have for six a month. The aggregate unfilled vacancies in the set for July. At all events, 35 commissions are now offered, and it found it in the tables of establishment of all corps-regalar, militis, volunteer, and Colonial, given in the Army Life for July. At all events, 35 commissions are now offered, and its remains to be seen how many will be filled. In the present unsatifactory state of the department, and the dumb next obviously necessary reforms, H is very unlikely, and hardly even desirable, that the vacancies should be filled, or that candidates should present themselves at the present local Wolesley, by simple concessions involving no great com-periodice against the Army Medical Service as a curver which at the present exists, and the consequent disadvantages to the stat the present being prepared by the Parlimentary bit for somether is the statement on the subject is at the present exist, and the consequent disadvantages to the stat the present being prepared by the Parlimentary bit committee. It will be remembered that at the recent statement on the endidates offering themselves were in departed in number, and only a limited proportion of them committees. It will be remembered that at the recent statement are to the minimum standard. DEC 19, 1900

## DEC. 19, 1896.

SUBGEON-GENERAL WILLIAM MUNRO, who died on October 30th last, aged 74 years, has left personal estate valued at £5,545 28.

# THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The able and opportune article in the current number of Blackwood has attracted much attention, and will exercise an important influence on the array medical controversy. It must be unpalatable reading for all those who seek to mis-represent and confuse the issues involved in that controversy by deriding the work and position of the medical service, for they must feel that the issues have been placed before the great magazine-reading public in a manner very difficult to answer or controvert.

answer or controvert. We read with some ammaement in a military contemporary -evidently greatly exercised over the article—that its writer must have been well inspired and ably coached, for that is but an ingenuous admission that his arguments are only too true! Whether inspired or not, the article is written with sincerity and force, and will need a deal of answering, if such a task is entered on at all. The question must often occur to neutral outsiders. Why are the claims of medical officers so persistently opposed? The answer is both plain and recondite, near and remote, on the surface as well as deep down in the past. down in the past.

down in the past. The opposition is partly a legacy from feudal times, when the fighting man only was thought worthy of consideration ; partly a recrudescence in our own army since the abolition of purchase, and the officering of the army by strictly pro-fersional men, who make it their whole career. The purchase officers kept more in civil touch, and had no dreams of a "fighting caste"; but of late years there has been a tendency to borriow from Germany that idea, which has had a good deal to do with the social ostracism of medical officers. Of course, the idea of a military caste is repugnant to the genius of a constitutional country, which recurse its army officers. of a constitutional country, which requires its army officers to be citizens first and soldiers afterwards.

The writer in *Elackasod* traces the rise and development of army medical services since the time of Edward II; and shows clearly, that just as civilisation has progressed, so have these services risen in extent and importance in warfare. The arch-barbarian, Genghis Khan, had of course no need of doctors; but the most self-sufficient and self-contained of our modern Paladias must nut an with them : a modern

of doctors; but the most self-sufficient and self-contained or our modern Paladins must put up with them; a modern general cannot move hand or foot without them; and if they are so essential, it is little wonder they assert themselves, and insist upon due military status and equality. Medical officers in the army are, indeed, not unlike marine-engineers in modern war ships; the more complicated the fighting machine the more they are wanted. The article

very truly points out that in former days the army medical very truly points out that in former days the army medicar-department really consisted of surgeons only, who were ab-surdly and impossibly supposed to cope single-handed with their military duties; now they are assisted by a large body of trained soldiers, over whom they have necessarily to exer-cise command; and the question arises, with such extension in the scope of their duties, can they falfil them without due military status, including recognised military titles? "The score nucl-added is a that they cannot; and herein lies

The answer undonktedly is that they cannot ; and here in lies the very heart of the matter, and the point where old and new systems meet and conflict. The demand for requisite status and power on the part of medical officers has thus arouned the resentment of those who regard a sort of fighting casts as the only persons qualified or privileged to exercise

caste as the only persons quanned or privaced to excluse military authority. Those who thus reason in effect say, or imply, that no one in our army is really a soldier except the fighting man, an argument which leads to the fatuous conclusion that the military elements engaged in fortifying, bridging, ballooning, telegraphy, transport, clothing, payment, commissariat, and medical services are not soldiers at all but only camp folmedical services are not soldiers at all but only camp fol-lowers. Where would be the fighting man but for these auxiliaries? Can one member of the body say to another, I have no need of thee? And so the innate viciousness and absurdity of the caste theory becomes apparent. The article clearly and soberly stands up for the due recog-nition of the medical department as an integral and indispen-ble notice of the arms and for worser worser string and

able portion of the army, and for proper powers, status, and titles for medical officers, and points the moral that the authorities should make concessions gracefully instead of allowing their hands to be forced. It should also strengthen the hands of the War Minister in his endeavour to solve a problem both urgent and of admitted difficulty.

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE. A MEXETING of the Parliamentary Bills Committee was held at the office of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on Thursday, December 10th, 1896.

Present : Mr. ERNEST HART, Chairman, in the Chair.

Mr. ERNEST HART, Chairman, in the Chair. Mr. D. B. BALDING (ROYSTON). Dr. W. GORDOW (London). Dr. W. A. CARLING (Lincoln). Dr. W. A. CARLING (Lincoln). Dr. W. CLEVERLAND (London). Dr. W. DOUGLAS (Learning. U.LONDON). Mr. E. F. DRAKE-BROCKMAN Mr. E. F. DRAKE-BROCKMAN Mr. E. F. DRAKE-BROCKMAN Mr. E. F. DRAKE-BROCKMAN Mr. E. H. GALTON (London). Dr. W. GODONE EASTES (London). Dr. R. EASTEN (London). Mr. GEORGE EASTES (London). Dr. R. EASTEN (London). Mr. E. H. GALTON (London). Dr. R. EASTEN (London). Mr. G. E. GODONALL (London). Dr. S. WOOSCOCK (Old Traf-ford). The minutes of the last meeting having been printed and

Dr. R. Exam (London). ford). Mr. E. H. GALTON (London). The minutes of the last meeting having been printed and circulated were taken as read and signed as correct. The minutes of the last meeting having been printed and circulated were taken as read and signed as correct. The fining of the second strength of the second Goff, Mr. Gilbert Barling, Dr. A. J. Harrison, Dr. J. W. Moore, Dr. James Ritchie, Dr. Shattleworth, Mr. J. H. Hemming, Dr. J. Nees, Murphy, Dr. Bruce Goff, Mr. Gilbert Barling, Dr. A. J. Harrison, Dr. J. W. Moore, Dr. James Ritchie, Dr. Shattleworth, Mr. J. H. Hemming, Dr. F. Neal, and Dr. Shittleworth, Mr. J. H. Hemming, Dr. F. Neal, and Dr. Shittleworth, Mr. J. H. Hemming, Dr. J. States and States and States and States and States and States mittee appointed a Subcommittee to draw up a summary of reforms for the Army Medical Service with a view to pre-senting a memorandum on the subject to Lord Landdowne. He would ask Dr. Gordon, who had acted as chairman of the Subcommittee, to report on the matter. Dr. Gunsons said he had received a copy of a draft scheme for the reorganisation of the Army Medical Service on a purely regimental basis which had been circulated, but after a consultation which he had head with the author of it, the nuther had agreed to hold his scheme back until it was seen vially they had for the time been able to get rid of that scheme. During the interval since the last meeting he had received the scheme of the Committee, so that prac-tically they had for the time been able to get rid of that scheme. During the interval since the last meeting he had received twenty-nine answers, while some of the graftemen wished to strengthen the report of the Subcommittee by get-ting the opinion of those upon it whose views would be re-pected. He sent out forty copies of the draft report to medical efficers of high rank, because after all it was mostly an diministrative scheme. Of the forthe sengested slight atterations, which he proposed to unbody i

be willing to receive it. It was further resolved : That the arrangements for presentation be left in the hands of the chairman and Dr. Gordon. The CRAIRMAN proposed the following resolution, which-was carried unnanimously: That the Parliamentary Sills Committee wishes to express its thanks to-Dr. Gordon for the great trouble has taken in drawing up the report on the army medical reform.

## ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

ARMY MELESCO

# INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, DER OFFICE, THE DESCRIPTION, AN REAMINATION FOR SERVICE STATE Majority's Rolless Meetings and the Service will be held in Locators on the Petrusy', 1997, and following days. Consect on Programmer and Service will be held in Locators on the Petrusy', 1997, and following days. Consect on Content Service will be held in Service and the service and the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not send the necessary outsitudes must be sent as not sent as not sent as not sent the sent be sent as not sent as not sent as not sent the sent be sent as not sent as not sent as not sent the sent be sent as not sent as not sent as not sent the sent be sent as not sent as

Bed will or maxima into teres. Bed will or maxima into teres. O. E. NEWMARCH, Major General, Military Secretary.

## JAN. 9, 1897.

CONCESSIONS TO ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

INDIA. Ws are informed that some of the just grievances of army medical officers serving in India, to which the attention of the Secretary of State for India has been called by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, will be remedied by the following concessions being granted: Increase in the rates of pay of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant. Colonels, Surgeon-Captains, and Surgeon-Lieutenants. To the officers in the first-named rank a substantial increase of Bs. 150 a month, to the others such increments to pay as will put them on an equality with other branches. The tour of foreign service will be, as of old, five years.

# JAN. 16, 1897.

THE NEXT ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION. A RUNOUR reaches us to the effect that stremuous efforts to get candidates for the approaching A.M.S. examination are being made by the War Office and the Headquarters Office of the Medical Department. One of the latest moves is to abrogate the rule that no one who has already failed twice should be allowed to compete again. We have not the smallest doubt that the strictly military branches of the Mar Office are making stremous efforts to whip up can-didates—good, bad, and indifferent—for the examination in February ; for it is no secret that the present military heads will do anything rather than concede due status to medical officers. Bet if the profession remains true to itself the War Office must be beaten. Tractically it is beaten already. We hear a further rumour that there was great discussion over matters military-medical at the War Office last week ; and at the then the number of candidates was exactly two? Can it be that the outcome of that discussion is the attempt to secure past failures ; in fact, to lower the examination? THE NEXT ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFP AND INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE Tr has been decided that officers of the Army Medical Staff will be viewed as on separate lists for each of the four commands (herma). Further, will be viewed on separate lists for the Madras and Bornhar commands, but collectively as on accelent for the Madras and Bornhar commands. This virtually leaves matters as they were before for the Indian Service eccept that they are interchangeable into Presidencies, that is, here is not prove a Bengal Medical Service, Madras Medical Service, and Bornhar company.

# JAN. 23, 1897.

Jan. 23, 1897. THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION ON FEBRUARY 5TH. A second state of the second state of the sta away.

# FEB. 6, 1897.

# MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ANY MEDICAL STATE THE I Dog to ak the Under-Secretary for prevents cancildates for the Army Medic in the competitive examination again year ion has been, or is to be act aside, and, if a 't to be allowed, authorities, three brials will the medical authorities, three brials will

mendation of the models authorities, three trasts will be knowed. CIVILIAN MERCAN FRACTIONES AND THE AMEY. Dr. Pakagermanness, i begt to sak the Under-Secretary of stake for Wa how many civilian medical pracificioners have been employed during the past pear to give professional aid to the troops in Great Hritan and related owing to vacancies in the Army Medical Mari, and what were the probat during the past in the Army Medical Mari, and what were the propert during the past prove the transmission of the transmission of the relation of individual prescritioners with particular vacancies in the Medical Start, but there were con December with aparticular vacancies in a Mathematic strength of the transmission of the strength of the transmission of the medical start, but there were con December with the syntameters, and athorphis is supported were on present the syntameters of the syntameters, and though is a support, therefore, be some connection between the number of private practitioners engaged and the number of vacancies.

# THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION. Mn. Biodomica's replyto Six Walker Foster confirms the rumour that unsuccessful candidates at the army medical examina-tion, hitherto limited to two trials, are now to be allowed three. We must regard this—whether acquiesced in by the medical authorities or not—as a virtual lowering of the exa-mination; even although the present minimum qualifying number of marks, which is certainly not too high, be main-tion, hitherto limited to two trials, are now to be allowed three. For while in a genuine competition a really good man may, through accident, once fail, he is not likely to re-peat the failure on a second trial; but this examination having lost all semblance of competition, and become merely publicity of the second trial; but the examination the role was probably forced on the department by military at least undesirable for the service. But the relaxation of the role was probably forced on the dopartment by military anthorities, seemingly deal, as they certainly are dumb, to suggested army medical reforms. The object of the change past double failures a better show of candidates reave vacan-appearing a complete fasce. Probably the next step will be saccept. The army was never more in want of "good dec tor reduce the minimum qualifying standard—apthing to saccept. The army was never more in want of "good dec torming forward". **ARMY MEDICAL VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PLAGUE** 

of reasonable reforms, "good candidates" are deterred from coming forward? ARMY MEDICAL VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PLAGUE" DISTRICTS. Many people are surprised to learn that volunteers from the Army Medical Staff are desired for employment in the plagae-stricken districts in India. They naturally reason: Surely, in the present dearth of army medical candidates, and the serionsly undermanned state of the department, so that even strictly military duties have to be thrown into the hands of civil practitioners, it cannot be proposed further to disorganise the Medical Staff by drafting its members away for purely civil duties? Army medical ontoners may of course, be ordered to India in any available numbers, and regardless of the efficiency of our army corps at home; but they could hardly be compelled to do purely civil work in combating the plague. Hence, we presume, the call for volunteers. The presum grave emergency in India should bring home to the authori-ties in the War Office the great risk involved, and the serious ahrunken condition of the Army Medical Service to continue.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY. ON January 30th Surgeon-Major General J. Jamesen, M.D., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, visited Network of the Army Medical Department, visited Network of the Army Medical Department, visited Network on probation who had attended the course of in-surgeons on probation who had attended the course of in-struction during the session just closed, twenty-four had satisfactorily acquitted themserves. The conduct of all the gentlemen had been exemplary, and the general tone of the school exceedingly good. The following is a list of the gentlemen who have been successful at both the London and Netley examinations, and who were recommended for com-missions in the Army Medical Staf and the Indian Medical Service respectively. The final positions of these gentlemene are determined by the marks gained in London added to tubejects tangth at Netley. ARMY MEDICAL STAF. NEURA MERCAL SERVEY.

MININE MERITIAN		34	arks.								trks.
"G. E. F. Staumers			5,850	1A.	A.;	F. Mc	Ardb	6			5,646
C. F. Wanhill			5,005	11.	M.,	Woold	27				5,605
W. E. Hudleston			4,697			Lane.			-		5-300
M. P. Corkery			4,975			Kellty		10.0			5,030
F. J. Gaine			4,178			Hugo			411		4.004
T. Addams-Williams	-		4-094	W	. H.	Kenr	108		***		4.000
E. W. Bliss		***	4,004			Water					4,049
M. M. Rattray	-		3/099			8. Lit				***	4.500
J. H. Power	-	***	2.948			Price E. Bal					4.408
R. E. G. Phillips		111	3,884			Sealy.					4.540
T. H. M. Clarke			3.778								4.000
W. E. F. V. Marriott			3,997		110	yson.					
" Gained the Herber	rt Priz	0.00	600	lor	Gen	eral .	PTOG	CLOTHC.	L'an I	LE ANY	ownint
flore Medal and Pris	on of .:	20 2	UNDER	5.10	1.8	or Roal	r, and	1.44	1000		or Real Property lies, Spinster, Spi

nereil A.M.D. "Gained the De Chaumont Prize in Hygiene and the Maclean[Prize or inical and Ward Work. Galesed the Martin Memorial Medal for Medicine. Galesed the Second Montefore Prize for Surgery

i Gained the Second Montenere Prize for Surgery Having presented the prizes, the Dinacron-GENERAL gave an able and sympathetic address to those about to enter on their military career, reminding them that the day they left Netley marked a distinct period in their lives. The service which they had chosen necessarily imposed upon them a wide variety of experience, not perhaps under such pleasant conditions as in former days, when some of the best climatic

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## FRB. 13, 1897.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES. THE ARMY ESTIMATES. THE ARMY ESTIMATES. THE ARMY ESTIMATES. The usual statement by the Secretary of State for War has been issued with the Army Kellinakes, but contains no reference to any additional provision "We draw the second statement of the second statement for all of the second statement of the second statement of the second statement of the second statement army Medical Statement of the second statement of the second army Medical Statement of the second statement army Medical Statement of the second statement of



. For corps has non-extra stury pay or the stempts start corps the stal-mate is  $\mathcal{L}_{p1}$ , so, which is  $\mathcal{L}_{p20}$  more than has year. The pay of clerks and nurrows and for nisseeliascois labour is estimated at  $\mathcal{L}_{18,400}$ , or  $\mathcal{L}_{200}$  more that the estimate for drags (the War Office calls them medicines 5) and war-roleal instruments is  $\mathcal{L}_{10,200}$ . Its Same as last year. Outimpencies and appropriations in add being up the total of "Vote  $\sigma_{10}$ Medical Establishment. Fay, etc., to  $\mathcal{L}_{20,100}$ , as compared with  $\mathcal{L}_{20,000}$ . Under Vote 6, Travelling Expenses, etc., the estimate for the Medical Staff is  $\mathcal{L}_{10,20}$ , which in proportion to the number of officers appears to be high. Stabe

THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFT. THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFT. As we have already noted, Dr. Farquharson in the House of Common recently asked the Under-Secretary of Statehow many evil practitioners had been employed for army medical gar from the officially notified number of vacancies in the Army Medical Staff down to the end of 1896. Mr. Brodrick's reply is of the usnal official charater—in other words, and the end of the end the

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Egyptian expedition is organised a little later on ? N can be more deplorable than the indifference shown War Office to army medical needs. Nothin by the

# FEB. 20, 1897-

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stituto to say at present that any distinct or specific size weakle her remody what was complianted of. The question, however, might is remody what was complianted of. The question, however, might is remody what was complianted of. The question, however, might is remody what her dropped. The Robust of the dropped. The Robust of the dropped is removed was an order of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer lists, on a vote of the dropped is removed was an order of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer lists, on a vote of the dropped is removed by the transfer of the transfer of the transfer lists, on a vote of the dropped is removed by the dropped is the transfer of the transfer of the performed to the dropped is still the transfer of the dropped performed to the dropped is still the transfer of the dropped performed to the dropped performance of the dropped performance and the method is the dropped performance of the dropped per-performed to the dropped performance of the dropped performance and the dropped performance of the dropped performance of the dropped performance of the question of rank and social condition, the er-performed performance of the condition of the dropped performance of the regret or dropped performance of the dropped performance of the transfer regret or dropped performance of the dropped performance of the transfer regret or dropped performance of the dropped performance of the transfer of dropped performance of the dropped performance of the transfer or dropped performance of the dropped performance of the regret of the failing of of other candidates, has no special figuritor importance. Local Landowes has also reviewed the whole dispute another dropped performance of the dropped p

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n. esolved to agree with the Committee in the vote.

## ARMY MEDICAL REFORMS.

ARMY MEDICAL REFORMS. The long—and, indeed, ominous—silence of the Secretary of State for War concerning pressing army medical reforms has been broken by Mr. Brodrick in his speech on the Army katimates. We do not for a moment doubt Lord Lansdowne's profession of sympathy and admiration for army medical officers, but we fear his better self has been overborne by influences difficult to resist, and more difficult to over-come. We are are told the War Minister has given his best attention to the following questions: First, whether Scotch and Irish candidates have been scared from the army raminations by having to appear before London examiners. He concludes they have not, and he appears to have good grounds for the opinion. Secondly, he has induced the Indian Government to recognise the financial portions of the Royal Warmanta—a point which, surely, ought never to have been contested by a astordinate Government. Thirdly, the six piers' tours of foreign service are to be reduced. Fourthly, assistance—financial, we presume—is to be given towards the

years' tours of foreign service are to be reduced. Fourthly, assistance—financial, we presume—is to be given towards the establishment of medical messes at the larger stations. Lastly, opportunity for "study leave" is to be afforded. We are very far from minimising these important conces-sions, which will be accepted in the frank spirit in which they are made. But this must not be allowed to obscure the vital question, Will they rehabilitate the service, now dis-credited; in the eyes of the younger members of the medical profession? The answer is not doubtful; young medical men have declared they cannot serve in the army except on terms of official equality with their own brothers and consins men have declared they cannot serve in the army except on terms of official equality with their own brothers and cousins in the combatant ranks ; while an unwarrantable class, or caste, barrier is maintained, they say, we cannot serve. How is this declaration now met? The proposals which have been submitted for new forms of army medical rank and title do not, it is said, appear "desirable for adoption." Why? No reason is assigned ; probably, on the legal principle, give your judgment, but not your reasons. The late Mr. Stanhope, in his refusals, pleaded the authority of his "military advisers"; but no such compromising committal is made on this occasion. We have therefore reluctantly to state our conviction that, however good the present concessions are, they will prove inndequate to attract candidates to the ser-vice, because they are merely on the fringe and do not go to the root of the existing discontent.

the root of the existing discontent. From what can be learnt, the present examination—the result of which is not yet declared—has not been a success, even as a stopgap to the leakage going on in the ranks of the even as a stopped to the reasage going on in the ranks of the medical department. The existing vacancies may be fifty or sixty, but there is no prospect of their being filled. This large deficit exists in an establishment notoriously under-manned. The next question the military authorities will manned. The next question the ministry autorities in have to answer is this: What provision exists, or is made, for the medical *personal* of our two army corps, supposed to be ready for sudden mobilisation? At present there are not more than z<sub>2</sub>o executive army medical officers, on full pay, while the sub-supervise in the three kinedemic Ja available for such mobilisation in the three kingdoms. Is every home station to be stripped bare in the event of such every nome station to be stripped bare in the event of such mobilisation? As for five years' tours, they can only be effected by shortening the period of home service; because, the reliefs and the relieved stand in the proportion of about three to five. As for "study leave," it will be time enough to talk of it when the department is sufficiently manned to permit of ordinary private leave, even on the most urgent pleas. From all these considerations we fear we are no nearer the true solution of army medical difficulties than we were before Mr. Bredick's able areach were before Mr. Brodrick's able speech.

## FRB. 27, 1897. KILLED IN ACTION.

Fin. 27, 1897. KILLED IN ACTION. The advance of the punitive expedition to Benin adds one more to the long list of the officers of the Naval and Military Medical Services who have been killed in action. During the advance Captain Byrne of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, was severely wounded, and it was while attending to him that Surgeon Fyle was shot dead. This young officer, who was born in 1866, graduated in medicine and surgery at Glasgow University in 1853, and entered the Royal Navy as surgeon in November, 1897. He had already seen active service prior to the Benin expedition. In 1894 he was mea-tioned in the *Gazetts* for services rendered to the wounded where fire while employed in the expedition on the sait coast of frice, and again in August, 1866, when he was landed from H.M.S. N. George to attend the rebels wounded during the bombardment of the Soltan's palace at Zanzibar. A medical officer of the mary or army knows that in entering the service he must take the risks of the soldier or sailor, and we need not perhaps sorrow too much for one who meets his death in doing his duty to his country. But we cannot help one prices by speaking of seek men as non-combatants should ensure the the star bar be oblighed and we need not perhaps sorrow too much for one who meets his death in doing his duty to his country. But we cannot help one prices of the anyoon majors of the Army Medical Services have obtained their promotion to the rank of surgeon is have been unde the renear and the service and the perhaps sorrow too the the trans due the site of the source between the the service and the service here of the margeon majors of the Army Medical Services have obtained their promotion to the rank of surgeon is bare been unde the reneary fue for longer or hourter periods, and have received mediak and clasps in

common with the rest of the troops serving in the respective campaigns. And these officers are so-called "non-com-batants"—" brave civiliants." We donbt whether from any other part of the "combatant" branch of the Army, 22 names could be taken successively with such a record, at any rate of officers who had served no longer than twenty years.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF. THE following is a list of successful candidates for commissions in the Army Medical Staff at the recent examination in London, arranged in order of merit : Marks. 0,070 8,007 9,159 9,159 1,143 9,055 1,055 Marks. S. L. Cummins C. H. Hopkins J. Moårdle ........ P. Mackissack L. J. C. Hearn J. McD. McCasthy E. Brodribb J. G. Walker H. G. F. Stallard R. D. Jephson H. L. W. Norrington J. Poe J. Crean A. W. N. Bowen

# THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The results of the recent examination for commissions in the Army Medical Staff show but too clearly that matters are, with an accelerated speed, going from bad to worse. This comes out in an analysis of the last three examinations, held within a period of thirteen months :

		Vacancies.	Fillet.	Not F	Itted
February, 18		\$7	 9		1
August, 18	195	- 26	 -13	mana 1	13

EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The following is a list of successful candidates in the recent Indian

		arks.			:30	arks.
F. G. P. Murray S. Anderson F. H. G. Hutchisson J. L. Marjoribanks	 	2,714	J. A. Dredge R. W. Knox A. Fenton			7,374 9-330 9,506

### MARCH 6, 1807

THE STATE OF THE ARWY MEDICAL SERVICE. THE STATE OF THE ARWY MEDICAL SERVICE. The Cated Acceler disords has restorned to the charpe on the above sub-lect in a leading article in its issue of Poteniary with. It strongly presses on the authorities the urgent need of an amalgamation of the Army Notical Service and Medical Natif Corps into a Royal Corps, and asys that when this recommendation of Lord Morley's Committee is carried out the multicap pages of standing issued last week draw carriest attention to the military pagers of standing issued last week draw carriest attention to the military pagers of standing issued last week draw carriest attention to the Lord Lansdowne will ignore these questions is a matter of eager specula-tion.

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NON-COMBATANTS ON ACTIVE SERVICE. Ins deaths of Surgeon Fyfe, R.N., on the field of battle, and of Surgeon Way, R.N., of sunstroke, during the Benin expedition, forcibly draw attention to the anomalous position of ao-called non-combatant medical officers on active service. Surgeon Fyfe, the only officer killed at the taking of Benin, was shot dead while actually succouring a wounded com-nerve and gallantry, qualities observed several times before while under fire, and which caused him to be mentioned in despatches. Yet technically be was a non-combatant; and, in the sense that term is often unworthily panded before an unkinking public, by implication was consequently not ex-posed to death risks in actual fighting. That use of the term is not only grossly mendacions, but grievously unjust to have men, as the records of our wars but too plainly show. Moreover, the public must also know that it is the non-combatant fiction which is made the ground—we do not say so largoly in the navy—but in the army, of refusing equal military status to medical officers as to other branches of the service. It is the main ground for blackballing them in them on many social occasions, and for blackballing them in the officient should be service in the star down the lives in the pathetic lives in the star down their lives in the service. It is the main ground for thackballing them in the start fields officers and to blackballing them in the start constrained collects and down their lives in the them on many social occusions, and for blackballing them in the stiller. That medical officers do this cannot be denied; that they do it unselfieldy and gallantly, as their duty, at their duty, at the they do it unselfieldy and gallantly, as their duty, in their duty, at the they do it unselfieldy and gallantly. by whatsoever name called, take into the field of battle than his life? That medical officers do this cannot be denied; that they do it unselfably and gallantly, as their duty, is known to all; and by none better than the very men who withhold from them their due. These plain facts should be fally ventilated in order that public opinion may be brought to bear on our military heads, who, by refusal to accord medical officers equal array status with others, are rapidly, and apparently complacently, destroying the medical service, upon the contentment and efficiency of which so much depends, If Fyfe's death in battle be the means of doing this, that gallant officer will not have died in vain.

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\* Report of Lord Herbert's Commission, 1958.

# MARCH 13, 1897.

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NON-COMBATANTS IN ACTION. Last week we commented on the heroic conduct of Sargeon Fyfe, R.N., who was killed at the taking of Benin. We now have to chronicle the gallant act of another non-combatant on the same occasion, as stated in a Central News telegram. Fyfe was killed by a Benin sharpshooter, who greatly hamased him at his work in succouring the wounded. When Fyfe fell Staff-Surgeon Martin, R.N., of the *Forte*, who was on the spot, carried him off the field, but too late to save a life alrendy lost. The Victoria Cross has frequently been given for similar gallantry to that displayed by Martin, and we hope his devotion will not go unrecognised. We would simply ask those who lay such stress upon the difference be-tween combatant and non-combatant officers to define wherein it lies in respect to the circumstances under which Fyfe and Martin were placed at Benin. NON-COMBATANTS IN ACTION.

# THE MILITARY PRESS AND THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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# MARCH 16, 1897. THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING FORT.

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# MARCH 20, 1897.

# ARMY MEDICAL REFORM.

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PART I. THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE AS IT IS. For the success of any establishment four conditions are essential: 1. The establishment must be sufficiently high. 3. The organisation and working must be as perfect as possible. 4. The conditions of service must be such as at least to pre-clude serious discontent. How does the Army Medical Service satisfy these four essential conditions?

essential conditions? I.-THE EVANDAMENT MURT HE SUPPICIENT. It is admitted on all hands that it is now insufficient, so we need say little on this head. To illustrate the extent to which the reduction has been carried, we may, however, quote the following figures:-For the year 1888 to 1889 the total number of medical officers, including those serving in India (not of the Indian Medical Service) was oay, but on the ground of expense it was decided to reduce this number by ye, taken from the Executive Establishment (that is, brigade-surgeons, surgeon-licentenant-colonels, surgeon-majors, etc.), leaving a total which should still be Sør (see Evidence, Cam-perdown Committee, S., 56, 2, 3). That reduction was con-gradored, to have exceeded what was safe (Evidence, Cam-perdown Committee, s.). At the present time the numbers are only S90 (Army List, September, 1896). To show how the numbers are still falling we submit the following table:

Date of Examination.	Vacancies.	Candi- dates.	Passes.
August, stas	11	23	10
February, 1856	17	18	9
August, 1896	es nominally, about es at the time of examination	=7	13

II.—THE INDIVIDUAL STANDARD MUST HE SUPPLICIENTLY HIGH. Lord Roberts has told us that the army wants the beat stamp of medical men our schools turn out. The necessity for maintaining the supply of such men, not merely in war, but in time of peace, particularly at outlying stations, where no other medical help is available, is very apparent. However the medical officers may suffer if the medical service deterio-rates, the army as a whole must suffer physically. A high

# MARCH 27, 1897.

# ARMY MEDICAL REFORM.

No one who reads the report of the Subcommittee of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, recently published, care-fully, can pretend doubt or ignorance of the full bearing of a

(a) preceduation of the spherical of the first section of the s concessions bearing on foreign tours, Indian pay, and study leave; but at the same time he declared that the central and cardinal reforms of corps consolidation and revision of titles were deemed "undesirable." This leaves the root of the

difficulty untouched. We lately pointed out that six out of ten reforms suggested We lately pointed out that six out of ten reforms suggested by the Parliamentary Bills Committee to the War Minister in 1893, and then declined, have since been conceded. Had Mr. (now Sir) Henry Campbell-Bannerman then consolidated the medical corps, and revised the titles as suggested on the American system, that is, Captain and Surgeon instead of Surgeon-Captain, the present difficulties would probably never had arisen, and the demand for purely military titles not been made. But he missed the opportunity; and we think, in view of a previous refusal, the Committee are now fully justified in pressing for pure military titles in a con-solidated corps; for it becomes ever more clear, as the controversy proceeds, that military titles and army status are interdependent, and cannot be dissociated. Such is now the national importance of this medical con-troversy, that it has been taken up by the daily press; and it is curious to watch the arguments advanced therein by writers on either side.

writers on either side.

We will only notice one—that medical officers are generally accused of wishing to "usarp" military titles, being non-combatants. The answer is obvious: Why, then, have these titles been ungradgingly conferred on pure non-combatant officers, as ordnance paymasters, schoolmasters, and bandmasters? Medical officers must at least be partly combalant officers, or how comes it they constantly have mem-bers killed or wounded in action, as Fyfe at the recent capture of Benin? The usurpation argument might have some force if military titles were appanages solely of combatant officers,

if military titles were appanages solely of combatant officers, but they are not. Dispassionate observers regard the intense opposition towards giving medical officers military titles as something phenomenal. It is rumoured that a prominent official would rather resign than grant them. Well, great as such a catastrophe would be, we might still find comfort in the adage—No man is necessary. But the question is far above individual likings or resignations; it is simply, How is the army to be provided with medical officers, who decline to serve under present conditions ? to serve under present conditions ?

It is antiounced that the revised scales of pay, approved of by the Secretary of State, for the Army Medical Stat in India, and certain grades of the Indian Medical Service, will come into effect or April 18. The new rates of pay will shortly be published Service caused by officers being required for families and the published Service caused by officers being required for families and that service of volunteers from the Arroy Medical State.

Avants, 1, 1897. THE AVARY MISSIONER SERVICE Capitain Nourrow asked the Finder-Secretary for War what steps he pro-posed to take in order to fill up the vasancies in, and complete the esta-lishiment of, the Army Medical Staff; and whether, in case of mobili-tion, the Army Medical Staff; and whether, in case of mobili-tion, the Army Medical Staff; and whether, in case of mobili-nesses at large stables; quarteristic barracks, where proceeds in ferming modical messes at large stables; quarteristic barracks, where proceeds in the stab-ments of the Army Medical Staff; and whether is an and the stables assesses at large stables; quarteristic barracks, where proceeds in ferming modical messes at large stables; quarteristic barracks, where proceeds in the stab-posteristic of the second service in the second part of the question is in the affirmative.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF IN PARLIAMENT. CATAIN NORTON, M.P., has done a public service in drawing attention in the House of Commons to the condition of the Army Medical Service. It is by no means the first time that Captain Norton has shown his interest in departmental atfairs, and army surgeons owe him a debt of gratitude. The reply given by Mr. Brodrick to the points embodied in the question put to him by Captain Norton causes very consider-able surprise and no small degree of incredulity. It is inexplicable how the Army Medical Service can be now pro-nounced sufficient if mobilisation of army corps were codred, seeing that the department is and has been undermanned and below its establishment for a considerable time, and that candidates to fill the vacancies announced during the past year are not forthcoming. It will be interesting to know what are the "one or two other matters affecting the service" that "are still under consideration" which the Under-Secretary of State for War refers to in his answer to Captain Norton. We trust they are the formation of a "Royal Medi-cal Corps" and recognisable titles giving army rank. Till these are granted the position will not be hopful. THE AIMY MEDICAL STAFF BATES OF INDIAN PAY. THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF RATES OF INDIAN PAY. THE following are the revised scales of pay which have been sanctioned b the becruitar of Mate for the Army Medical Matf in India, and for certain grader of the Indian Medical Service, with effect from April vit. For the scale in Article so, Army Regulations, India, volume i, part i, the follow ing is to be substituted:

		1000	18. 8.	D.	
Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel			150 0		
Surgeon-Liontenant-Colonel			695 9	7	
After twenty-five years' service		·	093 8		
Surgeon-Major on appointment	114 4		789 3	0	
After fifteen years' service		1	125 22	5	
Surgeon-Captain, Surgeon-Lieutenant	1.111 ×	44	350 0	0	
Surgeon-Captain after five years' serv	ice .		450 0		
Surgeon-Captain after ten years' servi			500 0		
these rales of pay, however, will not be					
dian Medical Service, except surgeon-capt	ains and	surp	eom-lije	aten MIS	
iding no specific appointments. The gra-	do pay l	aid d	lown 1	n Articl	2
C., Army Regulations, India, vol. 1, for of	neers of	the i	Indian	Medica	1
rvice, is to be revised as follows :			1.5 6 3		
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Surgeon-Lieutenant Coloniel	-	810 3	7
After twenty-five years' service		505 11	
Surgeon-Major on appointment		640 Z4	. 6
After filteen years' service		677 0	
Surgeon-Captain or Surgeon-Lieste	mant	300 0	
Surgeon-Captain after five years' se	rvice	- 400 0	
Surgeon-Captain after ten years' se	rulas	410 4	
These rates of pay will be drawn by all	modical a		
taff salary, or holding no specific appoint	strand, and	nerd as re	powided t
article so of the regulations quoted.	Distant ex	oche an b	Conned a
A belends surgeon lientariant colonal in	abanan of	a marking a	and so and the

to receive 1,100 TS. per mensem, consolidated pay.

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standard in medical officers is necessary, but it is quite cer-tain that pay alone will not induce the best men to enter the service. This has long been recognised. In the Report of Lord Herbert's Commission, p. lxv, we find the following: "It is not, however, by money alone that the ablest and most accomplished medical men will be attracted to the Army Medical Service; the rank, the position, and the honours which can be obtained constitute perhaps the strongest in-ducements to the highest class of minds." Again, in the Report of Sir Ralph Thompson's Committee (35), we read:

(35), we read: "It can scarcely be hoped that the pecuniary attractions of

the public service will rival, except perhaps quite at the com-mencement of the career, those of civil life. Honours and distinctions must strike the balance."

distinctions must strike the balance." Yet now, in spite of pay, allowances, and retired 'pay, of which, at least at home and in the Colonies, no complaint is made, the conditions of the service have been rendered in other respects so distasteful that it is impossible to fill vacancies which are fast increasing, much less to secure the men of whom Lord Roberts has said the service should con-sist. When we find 27 men with an average age of over 24 years, competing (!) for about 40 vacancies, and 14 fail-ing to pass, we can scarcely talk of maintaining a high standard.

III.-THE ORGANISATION AND WORKING MUST BE AS PERFECT

III.—THE ORGANISATION AND WORKING MUST BE AS PERFECT AS POSSIBLE. At the time of the Crimean war, army surgeons had few duties except those of professional attendance on the sick and wounded. They might plausibly be described as "doctors, and doctors only." They had no direct or consider-able command of men, no sanitary powers of importance, and were dependent for their hospital sergeants and orderlies on the commandants of their regiments. This was the defective system whose breakdown caused the frightful suffering and mortality of the campaign. So terrible was the catastrophe mortality of the campaign. So terrible was the catastrophe that a public outcry arose for reform, and on October 1st, 1858, with the issuing of Lord Herbert of Lea's Warrant, the Army Medical Service entered on an entirely new phase of existence.

It was then made clear—and let it still remain clear—that army medical officers must be something more than doctors; must not merely cure disease but prevent it; not merely professionally aid the wounded but take military charge of them, remove them from the field and superintend their transit to the base; and that to undertake these new duties they must have sufficient authority and new organisation. From that time to the present, in spite of the drawback of excessive reduction of establishment, the organisation of the service, both in peace and war, has steadily advanced. New duties have necessarily entailed command, which in the case of the higher administrative ranks, while limited, is yet of an extensive and complicated kind. The medical officers have command over all bearer companies, field hospitals at the base, and this command is not merely that of the *personnel* of base, and this command is not merely that of the *personnel* of these units, but of all officers and men attached to them for duty or received as sick, involving in an army corps many hundreds, it may be some thousands, of men.

Thus, in an army corps with a cavalry division, number-ing altogether about 42,000 men, with nearly 12,000 addi-tional troops on the line of communication, the principal medical officer of the army will have under his orders the following: following:

following: About 50 medical officers attached to combatant units, with about 100 non-commissioned officers and men thereof, and 384 regimental stretcher bearers; also 13 field hospitals, and a variable number of hospitals on the line of communication and at the base; also 8 bearer companies; also the principal medical officers of divisions and at the base, with their several staffs; also officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Service Corps, attached for duty, with their wheeled transport; altogether, about 1,500 officers of the Medical Staff and non-commissioned officers and men of the Medical Staff Corps. 664 officers, non-commissioned officers Medical Staff Corps, 664 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Service Corps, 1,011 horses, wheeled transport for 480 men, as well as all sick and wounded, for whom there is hospital accommodation for 2,500.

The principal medical officer could not possibly be held responsible for the working of these complicated units if he himself and those under him were denied necessary com-mand. The importance of their duties can, indeed, scarcely be overrated, for it is an acknowledged fact that the success be overrated, for it is an acknowledged fact that the success of an army in the field largely depends on the prompt and continuous removal of sick, wounded, and non-effectives from the front. It is clearly of the very utmost importance, there-fore, that medical officers should be vested with authority necessary to ensure the thorough and rapid discharge of such important duties.

Again, with the progress of medical science all sanitary questions have assumed an unsurpassed military importance, and in dealing with them no man can be held responsible if not vested with the necessary initiative and authority for action—always, of course, subject to the orders of the general officer in command, on whom rests the ultimate reconstraint.

general officer in command, on whom rests the ultimate responsibility. Now, what is the authority with which medical officers have been vested, in order to cope with responsibilities of such magnitude? We are told by the historian of the Crimea that the disasters of the winter of 1854, and especially the ravages made in our army by disease, were largely due to the inferior position occupied by the Medical Department, and the small amount of attention given to the counsel of its official head

official head. He says: "We see the Director-General preparing early for the adoption of measures soon perceived to have been exactly those needed for the care of our stricken soldiery, yet, because poorly armed with authority, striving always or too often in yoin " often in vain.

It was this lack of authority, of initiative, which Lord Herbert of Lea's Commission sought to remedy, and did remedy for a time by the clear assertion of relative rank

Relative rank was defined as "rank which shall carry with

rank. Relative rank was defined as "rank which shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds," except with reference to command, and the presidency of courts-martial. It included—and we consider this very important—the right to sit as members or Presidents of mixed boards, a right which, besides indicating the reality of the new rank, ensured a proper representation on sanitary boards of the only men who could thoroughly understand sanitary matters. Ittle by little, however, this relative rank was interfered with and attenuated. Medical officers were declared in Army Orders as "junior" in the rank of Major. The right of sitting as Presidents on mixed boards was taken away in 1867, and in 1887 relative rank itself was abolished altogether. It is no doubt easy to quibble over the words "relative rank," and to say that they never meant anything definite, but when "rela-tive rank," was defined by Lord Herbert of Lea's Warrant, all branches of the army believed it to have a definite meaning as rank, and so long as they believed this, and it was not attenuated by side orders and regulations, it served the purpose for which it was intended. Now, however, that we have the authority of a Secretary of State for War (Mr. Stanhope) that "relative rank" is a meaningless expression, it is, of course, incapable of being revived. It is, however, not to the point to assert that by its abolition the army medical officers lost nothing. For the high-handed manner in which the rank was taken away from them, together with the undefined substituted departmental rank since given, has, in the opinion of men of wide experience, lowered the posi-

in which the rank was taken away from them, together with the undefined substituted departmental rank since given, has, in the opinion of men of wide experience, lowered the posi-tion of medical officers as regards real army status, even below that at the time of the Crimea. Medical officers contend justly that they have now no defined, named, or comprehensible army rank, like other officers, and we have the evidence of those who have lately been on active service, that without definite and comprehen-sible army rank they cannot properly carry out the duties which they are required to perform. On this point they are most explicit. We are perfectly aware that this statement has been traversed by military officers; but no one, except the medical officers themselves, can fairly judge of the diffi-culties they encounter, and, unless we are to doubt their good faith, such difficulties unquestionably exist. If these diffi-culties are felt in a small war, how much more will they be felt in a great one, especially as a large contingent of civilian

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734 Tas Barras PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE.

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[MARCH 20, 1897.

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE, MARCH 20, 1897.]

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officer, which he must have for the satisfactory discharge of his duties.

# OBJECTIONS MET.

OBJECTIONS MET. But against these changes certain objections have been urged which we shall consider seriatim, and we cannot do better than again quote Sir Andrew Clark. (Same letter.) a. "It is averred that 'to incorporate the medical staff into the general army and to give its officers substantive rank and military titles.....would have the effect of placing a medical officer in military command over troops in the field whenever one might happen to be the senior officer present." " "Now this is the supreme objection made to conceding the claims of the medical officers, and, strange to say, it is abso-lutely without foundation, for in various places in the books of official regulations express provision is made for the grant-ing of rank and title without command in the field, and for the granting of rank and title either with no command at all or with such a limited command as may be defined on appointment. In the Royal Warrant of 1890, paragraph A, we read as follows:

appointment. In the Royal Warrant of 1890, paragraph A, we read as follows: "'An officer permanently transferred from the Commis-sariat and Transport Staff to the Supernumerary List of our Army Service Corps shall not hold any military command outside our Army Service Corps, except over such officers and men as may be specially placed under his command. "'An officer of our Army Service Corps detailed for barrack duties shall not hold any military command except over such

duties shall not hold any military command except over such officers and such men as may be specially placed under his command.

"And again, even more explicitly, we read in Article 70 that 'an officer of our army employed in any of the cases specified in Article 55 (H) or (I) shall not be entitled by virtue of his military rank to assume any military command

specified in Article 55 (H) or (I) shall not be entitled by virtue of his military rank to assume any military command in our regular army, unless called out for military duty by our Secretary of State.'
"Surely neither the claims of reason nor the necessities of experience could require more conclusive proof that the granting of military rank and title does not necessarily imply or involve the granting of military command in the field." If we take the Army Act, Article 71 expressly states:
"For the purpose of removing doubts as to the powers of command vested or to be vested in officers and others belonging to Her Majesty's forces, it is hereby declared that Her Majesty may, in such manner as to Her Majesty may from time to time seem meet, make regulations as to the persons to be invested, as officers or otherwise, with command over Her Majesty's forces, or any part thereof, or any person belonging thereto, and as to the mode in which command is to any person over a person superior in rank to himself."
b. That they would be contrary to "military instinct." To this the reply is obvious. "Military instinct in this connection is another name for unreasonable prejudice, and must just be got over. We are confident that this feeling is confined only to a few.

nection is another name for unreasonable prejudice, and must just be got over. We are confident that this feeling is con-fined only to a few. c. "That the military titles would cause confusion." Why should "Captain So-and-So, Army Medical Corps," cause more confusion than "Captain So-and-So, Army Service Corps,"-or any other corps? Simple military titles cause no confusion in the case of Paymasters, Army Schoolmasters, etc., and are already actually given to the Quartermasters of the Medical Staff Corps whom the medical officers command. d. "That such concessions would cause jealousy and ridicule." The latter would, we take it, be merely the ex-pression of the former, but we do not for a moment believe that such a feeling would be common, or that gentlemen would permit anything like jealousy to influence them in matters of so much moment. e. "Medical titles are higher than military." Medical titles have nothing whatever to do with the military authori-ties. The War Office does not confer them and cannot take them away.

them away. f. "To further militarise the service would lead medical officers to neglect the medical aspect of their duty for the

Do Engineers or Service Corps men neglect their proper duties because they have army rank and title? g. "That it would be injurious to the dignity of the medi-cal profession."

The medical profession will take charge of its own

The medical profession and dignity. There has, in short, been no valid reason whatever urged against the granting of army rank and title. As regards the formation of a corps, that has been advo-cated, or acquiesced in, by several distinguished military authorities. (See Sir Ralph Thompson's report; also evidence of General Sir Donald Stuart before the Camperdown Com-mittee, and the Report of Lord Morley's Committee, para. 211.)

211.) The formation then of a Consolidated Army Medical Corps, with army rank and military title is the first and great

- B.—ADMINISTRATION REFORMS. I. The financial extension of Royal warrants to India
- The inherit extension of Royal warrants to find a need not involve a very serious outlay.
   II. The reduction of foreign tours will probably necessitate a considerable increase of executive establishment, and therefore an increase of expenditure; but as this increase is necessary it must be net. met.
- III. A fair amount of leave. (The same considerations V. Study leave. apply as to the above.) V. Some means should be considered of recognising and
- rewarding professional merit.
- VI. With the increased establishment the possibility of connecting medical officers with regiments for a term of years should be reconsidered.

# CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION. Such, in brief, is the necessary reform. Such reform should not merely remove discontent and put an end to the unedi-fying spectacle of a squabble between the War Office and the whole medical profession, but would secure what Lord Roberts and many other distinguished men so much want, namely, the officering of the medical service with the very best stamp of medical man. Such men would then enter the army on the same footing as their brothers and cousins in other branches, would by their connection with regiments acquire the military discipline and tone which they should have, and form those friendships which add so much to the happiness of a career. Reasonable tours of service at home and abroad would tend to maintain good health, whilst study leave and the prospect of professional honours would make them the thoroughly efficient body of men they ought to be, and confer an incalculable boon on the army at large.

INDIAN SANITATION.—An interesting discussion on sanita-tion in India took place on March 10th at the Sanitary Insti-tute. It was opened by an excellent paper read by Mr. Bald-win Latham, M.I.C.E., who described the difficulties encoun-tered in India in carrying out sanitary works—difficulties depending on the climate, particularly the high temperature and heavy unequally distributed rainfall ; the situation of towns, mostly on dead levels; the density of their population, the irregularity of their streets, and the prejudices and habits of the people. He contended that sanitary works (especially for the supply of good water) had greatly benefited the pub-lic health in India, and strongly advocated their execution in Indian towns on improved principles. Subsequent speakers pointed out that the great majority of the Indian population dwelt in villages, and that village sanitation was much more important than town sanitation. The habits of the people vere, it was confessed, in many respects opposed to healthy existence, but this was due rather to ignorance than to absence of cleanly instincts. Indeed, in their persons and homes they practised the most laborious cleanliness as a matter of re-ligious rite, and what was really wanted was sanitary educa-tion ; this was being in many ways carried out, but the task was a huge one, and patient effort necessary. The annual meeting of the Royal National Pension Fund INDIAN SANITATION .- An interesting discussion on sanita-

THE annual meeting of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses was held last week under the presidency of Mr. Walter H. Burns, who said that the past year had been un-eventful but prosperous. Over Soo nurses had entered the years. Sick pay had amounted to  $\pounds_{1,1,58}$ , against  $\pounds_{999}$  in the previous year. The funds of the Society were accumulating at the rate of over  $\pounds_{60,000}$  a year, and now amounted to  $\pounds_{311,000}$ , exclusive of the benevolent branch.

# APRIL 10, 1897. PROGRESS TOWARDS REFORM OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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a preservised in the present of the ABMY MEDICAL OFFICERS. reconnections with the present difficulty of preting suitable candidates reconnections in the Array Medical Staff, much capital has been made the War Office of the fact that increased rates of pay is india ware out to be granted by the indias Government to certain ranks of the rmy Medical Staff. We published on page 885 of the Barrast Micaocat unward of April and, a detailed stafferment of the revised scales of pay inch has been sais these of the output talk. An examination of the hermory Medical Staff. arative statement will she e or no value. The rates of

Rank.	Old Rate.			New Rate.			Increase.		
Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel (after 25	1,055	1.94		Rs. 1,150 1,055	- 01	0		6	
years' service) Surgeon-Major on appointment. Surgeon-Major (after 1: years' service). Surgeon-Captain, on appointment surgeon-Captain (after 3 years' service)	825	311 8	00500	825	310	0 1 0	NI NI NI	1.	
Surgeon-Captain (after 6 years' service) Surgeon-Captain (after 10 years' service) Surgeon-Licutenant	335 433 451 347	10 14		450	00	0.0	114 15 48 38	5	10 7

It so only in respect of one year, is child o under the old re-obtained a substantial increase after aix years service, slage of senierity the new rate only offers an advance of b during year. The increase after the officer automatically during years are service of the service of the officer et al. The service of the service of the service of the prospective candidates for the medical service of the service of indian pay for array medical officers are distinctly due properties the been drawn up with a great service. When that a junice velocitary surgeon of less than three years' calls of pay for motical officers offer during a great service, when that a junice velocitary surgeon of less than three years' these of eight years' service at BL.60 a month, with no tu-reals of eight years' service as the board with the dep those of eight years' service as the board with the dep lay rate we have deemed to our dury to point or the definition of years are obtained in our dury to point or the definition of the service of the ord we were the definite cally laws the service of the ord were the obtained of the definition of the service of the service of the service of the definition of the service of the definition of the service of the definition of the definiti

A COMMENSIONALIST writes: It is a good joke the Indian Government adjusting the financial disabilities of the medical staff officers. Brigade-whose considerant colonness of from twenty-five to thirty years service, whose considerant colonness of from twenty-five to thirty years service, whose considerant colonness of the staff, and drawing r-loss ruppes monothy, have added the size of the staff, and drawing r-loss Surpoor Captains between ten and twolve years sum of go ruppes. The at the same time, the dole amounts to about you ruppes, had is still so behind the voterinary officer of a junior rank. Argument and justice are wasted on the War Officer, the only thing understood there is political pressure.

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APRIL 17, 1897. BOUSE OF COMMONS. MENCAL OFFICIENT KANT. DR. FARQUIALSON: I begin to back the Under-Societary for War, whether seeing how shorthanded the Army Medical Department is at home, an the difficulty of petiting leave, he will arrange some system of relief so a to enable medical officers to obtain leave according to regulations.-M powrit, Writans: Armagements are in progress which, it is hoped, wi aford greater facilities to military medical officers for obtaining leave.

# THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c.

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THE ARMY CHAPLAINS, MEDICAL STAFF, HOSPITAL CORPS, AND NURSES

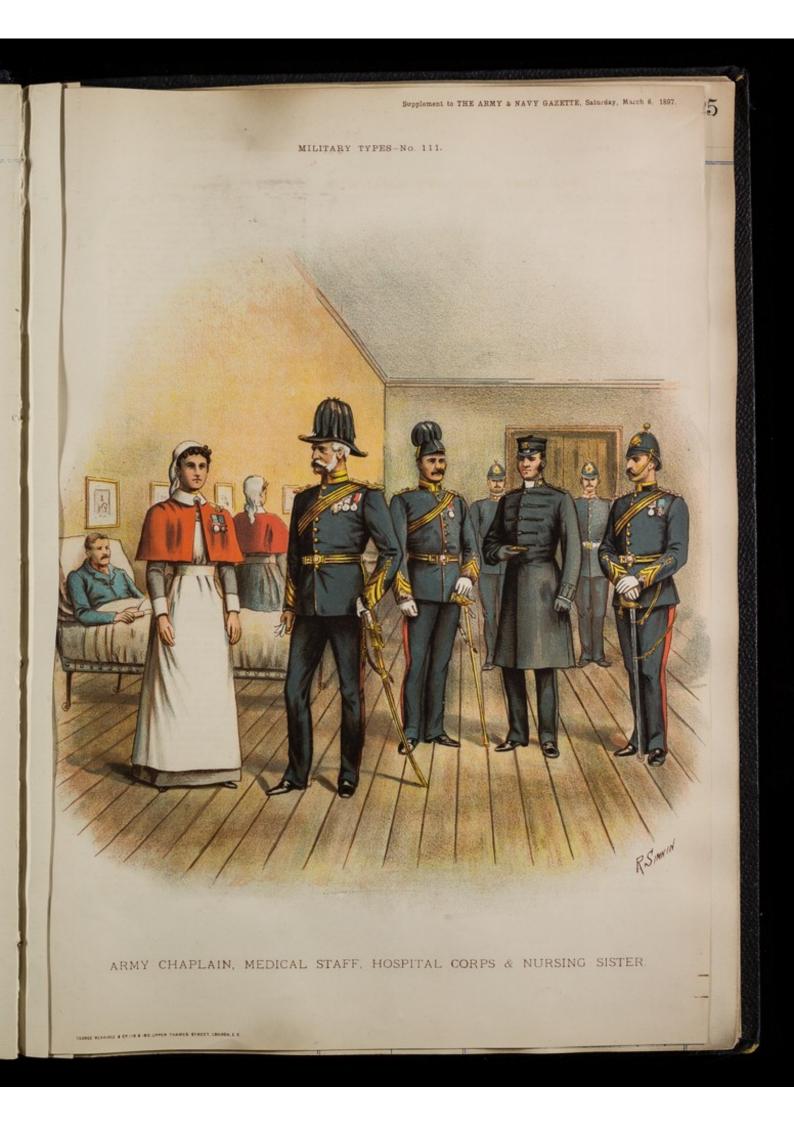
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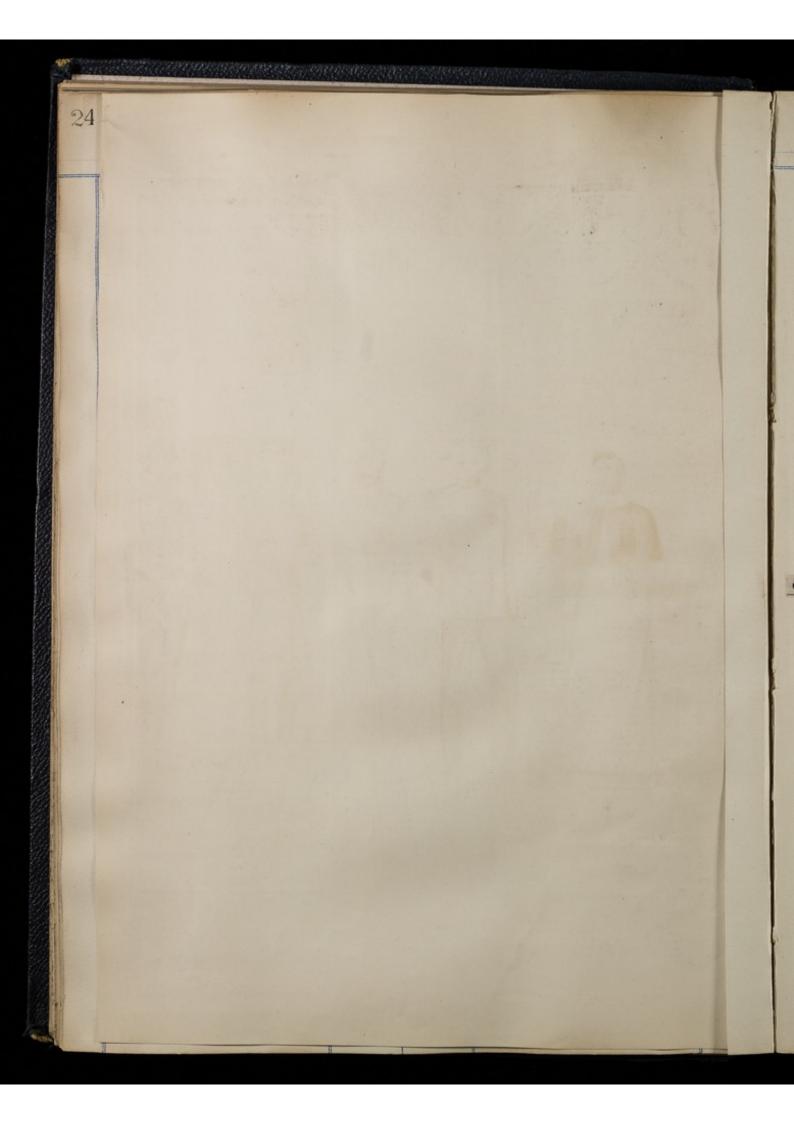
# [March 6, 1897.

[March 6, 1897. Seen by the fact that, during the ten months that precepted the hastle of Viltoria, over 95,000 men preception of the hospital. There was at the medical transport, and had an equipment of waggons wedical transport, and had an equipment of waggons worked fairly well under the regimental surgeons. In first Medical Staff Corps was created on 1865, but its position in regard to the combatantly succeeded by the Army Hospital Corps, which way were a complete military organisation. A very of M. Sidney Herbert's Commission, from which which is position of the department and the organisation of M. Sidney Herbert's Commission, from which which is position of the department and the organisation of M. Sidney Herbert's Commission, from which which is position of the department and the organisation of M. Sidney Herbert's Commission, from which which is position of the department and the organisation of M. Sidney Herbert's Commission, from which which is position of the department and the organisation of M. Sidney Herbert's Commission, from which is on of the department and the organisation of the department and the organisation of M. Sidney Herbert's Commission, from which which we important change was made until 1873, when the important change was made and the oblighted-

important advance was made in 1858, on the motion of Mr. Sidney Herbert's Commission, from which the remodelling of the department and the organisa-tion of a practical Army Medical School resulted. No other important change was made until 1873, when the long-standing regimental system was abolished a scholar in military hospital corps extended. The soldiers in military hospital corps extended. The soldiers in military hospitals and the Medical Staff and interaction and regarisation of the Medical Staff and the staff, and the warrant and non-cosmis-tion of the staff, and the warrant and non-cosmis-tion of the staff, and the warrant and non-cosmis-tion of the staff, and the warrant and non-cosmi-soldiers in the department devolving upon the interaction of the Medical Staff or the Medical Staff and the Medical Staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff, and the warrant and non-cosmi-soldiers and the staff. Staff of the British divertion of the staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff with combatant officers, and the solution of the staff with combatant of the staff of the solution of the staff with combatant of the staff with orthogeneric the staff with combatant of the staff with orthogeneric the staff with combatant of the staff with observation and regulation of the staff with scale at rea-ordical Staff has charge of the general treat-observation and regulation of the staff with scale at rea-tor of the sider of its officers, and are certainly are in the hands of its officers, and are certainly steries and to report upon the invaliding of men-physically unfit. To them again is committed the staff arrangement, cand for the Medical Staff (in c

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# APRIL 17, 1897. THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF AGAIN IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF AGAIN IN PARLIAMENT. It is difficult to remark in measured language on Mr. Brodrick's reply to Captain Norton's renewed question in the House of Commons on April Sth. To enable our readers to form their own opinion, it becomes necessary to explain in some detail the circumstances which called for Captain Norton's second question, following so shortly on that upon which we commented on April gth. When the reply to the first query was given on March sph, although it was well understood that the answer was evasive, if not absolutely inaccurate, it was considered necessary to reformulate and resubmit the query in such words as would pin the Under-Secretary of State to acknowledge with a "Yes" or "No" whether the Army Medical Staff is at present sufficient not only for mobilisation, but also to meet all demands for military medical aid at home and abroad. The Under-Secre-tary of State, who, of course, is merely the mouthiese of the War Office, instead of giving a plain "Yes" or "No" in reply, fenced, being either atnia or unwilling to declare that the Medical Service is not sufficient not only for mobilisatick who, the answers generally protested against Mr. Brodrick's want of precision in replying to a spe-cific question. This protest does not appear in all the medi-pager reports. In regard to the answers generally given in an extent on the affairs of the Army Medical Service, it is uncertain how far these replies are famed by the medical division of the War Office, and whether, if famed there, and then passed into the Under-Secretary of State for War's finally passed into the Under-Secretary of State for War's finally passed into the House. It is inconceivable that the Director-General can be made responsible for the varies and manifactory replies recountly made, to which we have from time to time alluded. That, however, the routing cannot possible be doubled, as the procedure generally and the the Under-Secretary of State for War's thands to be expresse Office cannot possibly be doubted, as the procedure generally adopted is for the Under-Secretary of State for War to for-ward proposed questions on service subjects to the War Office for a reply to be formulated, such reply being subsequently expressed by the Under-Secretary in the House.

NOTICES. NOTICES. Mr. Eastraxy proposes to ask the Under Secretary of State for War bether it is a fact that is starting the Under Secretary of State for War bether it is a fact that is starting to the Army Medical Departy bether the cost of the non-effective Branch of the Army Medical Departy rent is now mearly equal to if it does not exceed, the cost of the effective, ranch . Whether he is aware that many of the medical officers who now thirs on a pensity equal to if it does not exceed, the cost of the effective as active list. And whether he will take steps to retain on the active is medical officers who now reture in the prime of like, but who are filling to remain on the active list.

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## AFRIL 24, 1897.

# PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE.

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 PARLAMENTARY BLLS COMMITTEE.

 Assertion of the Parliamentary Bills Committee was held at come of the Parliamentary Bills Committee was held at the office of the Parliamentary Bills Committee was held at the office of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the report of the Army Medical Reform had been forwarded to the medical committee on the the pression of the report of the Army Medical Reform had been forwarded to the medical commander by the Committee, but that his millitary Medical Reform had been forwarded to the medical commander by the Committee, but that his millitary Medical Reforms the comment of the the Committee to the army believe that full expression of opinion might assisted for the Parliament by the Committee to the army medical process acting for the Committee to the editors of a number of the leading papers, with the object of raising public interest from the matter, and the Committee wiews. It would, he heading atticles in the coarse of the lead interest in the coarse of the lead interest on the Committee's views. It would, he was the adminest the they authinited by deputation bulkers are of the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver green and the province of the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties the they authinited by the committee by the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties the formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties the formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been diver formaties to the Was Office in 1803, and he had been dintered by the Was Office in 1803,

Comparison of Claims solution to the War offset is 1833, and since Granical in Whole or is Furt. On Monday, May 13th, hop, a deputation from the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, introduced by Mr. Erness Bart (Chairman), waited on Mr. Chaptell Bainteeman, then Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Hart then imped various amendments in the con-ditions of service of the Array Medical Department at home and Ann. The water were farther supported by million of the results up to the present time.

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## THE REFORM OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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is obvious that practices prevail which have a prejudicial service. It goes on to say that "the information gathered by the dectors who have inquired into the arbierd by the dectors who have inquired into the arbier by the dectors who have inquired into the arbier by the dectors who have inquired into the arbier by the dectors who have inquired into the arbier by the dectors of the methods of the War Ofice, and it explains why the service in the arbier of the methods of the method of the War Ofice, and it explains why the service in the arbier of the methods of the method of the War Ofice, and the methods of the method of the War Ofice in the British army, it is the measure in the farmentary fills Common the demands made by the Tarliamentary fills Common the demands on the status of the medical officer in the British army. The unreasonable controversy for many years are contained by the Yarliamentary fills Common the medical profession and heads of the army has continued perform the warding the proval the recommendations of the performance of the performance of the the objection was the grieven and the status of the farmed by "inquired into and redreased to the fullest possible controverse any that before the medical profession. The directors are fulle. The farmed are also the status of the matter was and the term that a status of the medical arrangements, ever the under delay." It add, "It we can say with the statement of the demand to the state as a significant or a specific and the statement indices. The War Office as the the commute that if a great are not are also be area performed and the commute when the statement area of the area of the area of the area of the term of the term of the term of the term of the statement area of the term o

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# MAY 1, 1897.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Aury Mandea Drawmanner of the Array Medical Departs the Auron Mandea Drawmanner of the Array Medical Departs the Auron Medical Departs of the Array Medical Departs the Auron Medical De

# A ROYAL CORPS OF ARMY SURGEONS.

A ROYAL CORPS OF ARMY SURGEONS. As work important point connected with the contention that find and the start of the start

# MAY 15, 1897.

MAX 15, 1897. MIXED MILITARY BOARDS. As important revision of the Queen's Regulations appears in from Orders in the monthly *Array List* for May. It affirms that all departmental officers, whether serving in combatant, departmental, or homorary rank shall retain due precedence is most nominated then the senior member of the Boards. It also states that the convening officer of such Boards. It also states that the convening officer of such Boards. It also states that the convening officer of the president is not nominated then the senior member of the Board shall preside; but in no case will any departmental officer, who may be senior in rank, be detailed to sit under the presidency of a junior combatant or other. Such precedence of departmental officers shall not apply to presi-dency of courts martial, or entitle to command of any kinds of the order.

THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The second secon

Severed officer of the Army Medical Staff to get the leave which probably to a great extent induced him to enter the service.
In India and elsewhere regimental and other officers get way for three or ten days once a month, and in the summer for three or ten days once a month, and in the summer for three or ten days ence a month, and in the summer for the days and a different searcely ever can get away to to hospital at least twice a day, whereas regimental officers have two days in the week with absolutely nothing to do, unless they happen to be orderly boy.
The maxt mention slights: there are two kinds, social and official Ladies connected with the army and also civilians officers have two days in the week with absolutely nothing to difficial Ladies connected with the army are not considered officers at all; and as for the officials, medical officers are pashed as far in the background as possible. The greneral officer on a general's staff; in other words he invited him by not asking him to an "At Home" until welve months after his arrival on the station. Again, Lord Wolseley when inspecting the troops that returned in the participal medical Staff. This was only a captain, and if there was any expedition where medical to rate, it was the Ashanti correlition where medical good work worthy of all praise, it was the Ashanti to rate. The conditioner is no may expedition where we will not or and.
Before I close let me warn young surgeons that the life of army medical officer is one succession of worry, petty, and social and officien is one succession of worry, petty, and so achieves of worry, setty and also differ is one succession of worry, petty, and social and officien of the rate, with we state. The mast Surnt.

The second secon in " system, which, incontrovertibly, is the best ; and the system best fitted for war is that which

## MAY PRECEDENCE OF DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

PRECEDENCE OF DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS. We published last week a summary, without comment, of a recent revision of the Queen's Regulations on this subject. We can now, after some scrutiny—for army regulations are generally so involved as to require it—offer observations upon what seems, on the face of it, an important concession to departmental officers. The revised rules equally apply to the Ordnance and Pay as to the Medical branch. Two para-graphs in the old are now consolidated in the revised regu-lation, and are certainly expressed in simpler and less am-biguous terms. Indeed, the revision clearly proves, what we have often asserted, that the rank hitherto of departmental efficers, whether expressed in so-called substantive or in nave often asserted, that the rank hitherto of departmental officers, whether expressed in so-called substantive or in itilatar terms, has been systematically set aside in mixed military functions. If it has not, why this revision? It is now numistakably asserted that a departmental officer "will, is victure of his rank. It is a set of the now unmistakably asserted that a departmental officer "will, in virtue of his rank . . . be entitled to precedence. . . and other advantages attached to the corresponding rank of com-batant officers;" but with the proviso that "such rank or position will not, however, entitle the holder of it to the presidency of courts martial, or to military command of any kind, except over such officers and men as may be specially placed under his command." Afterevents the limited command, as formerly laid down in

Afterwards the limited command, as formerly laid down in Paragraph 4, Section 11, is reaffirmed to officers of the Medical, Ordnance, and Pay branches in their respective departments. A revised provision is also made as to the presidency of courts of inquiry, committees, or boards; which, although it does not mention departmental officers, must be held, we presume, to refer to and include them. The convening officer presume, to refer to and include incente in the convening oncer is to nominate a president; but, if he fails to do so, then the senior member will preside, but in no case will be detail a senior officer to sit as member under a junior president. Now to ordinary men these new rules must seem fair, clear,

reasonable ; yet to those who know the perverse methods of military administration they may not be altogether satisfactory. The proverbial coach-and-four has hitherto so often been driven through the straightest of military regulations been driven through the sarangment of mining regulations as to excite misgiving. We know full well how often, de-liberately, and we may even say disloyally, both the spirit and the letter of Royal Warrants and Regulations have been set aside or twisted to the detriment of departmental, especially medical, officers. We require assurance that this new regulation shall be more honourably obeyed than some d its predications. of its predecessors. We shall watch for, and not be surprised to find, some by-law, so to speak, issued presently to evade or set it practically aside. That would be only a repetition of what has so often happened in the past.

For instance, what could be plainer than the language of he last Royal Warrant-that the rank and precedence of the medical officers is that expressed in the military part of their titles? Yet, in the face of that, we lately published two instances from Madras where medical officers, ranking as or with lieutenant-colonels, were detailed to sit as members of boards under a major as president. We have never heard that the convener of these boards was censured, as he deserved to have been, for his disobedience and disloyalty to the Queen's commands. Perhaps such glaring indiscipline and defiance of the regulations may in future be prevented by these revised rules. In future departmental officers will surely not be detailed to sit on mixed boards except in their proper place. But it must not be supposed that medical officers especially will ever under these revised rules be detailed to sit on mixed boards as members, much less as menidents if it can reassible be necessariad. For these is still presidents, if it can possibly be prevented. For there is still an uncancelled by-law, which provides that they are to be called as witnesses before such boards, and while such a rule is in existence we will not be so credulous as to believe that convening officers will make members or presidents of those they can call and snub as witnesses.

they can call and snub as witnesses. But, while we accept the revise as a token of the perfect good faith of the Secretary of State for War, we may also warn him to see that it is obeyed, by the very highest military officials downwards. We predict, if there is a loophole of escape, it will not be obeyed. As the precedence affirmed plainly covers all mixed functions, whether official or social, we shall watch with curiosity the attitude towards it of officers, aides-de-camp, general and other commanding Is there not a danger it may only lead to further ostracism of departmental officers?

Mr. Brodrick's reply to Dr. Farquharson on May 18th indi-Mr. Brodrick's reply to Dr. Farquiarson on May 18th indi-cates that the proposal to form an Army Medical Corps, which was proposed and practically agreed to in 1879, is still shelved, the Secretary of State for War being "unwilling to reopen the question." The central and great reform is, therefore, again refused—we would rather say postponed, for it will force itself to the front, through the inexorable logic of events, and in spite of the die-hard opposition of "our "litere distance". military advisers.

MESS ALLOWANCE TO MEDICAL OFFICERS. In this month's army orders there is a revision of the Allowance Regula-tions whereby a daily mess allowance (as) will be given to the Army Modical dair when attached to a militia unit during preliminary drill and training. This is a tardy reparation of a crying act of in-justice, which has often formed the which ct do compaint and comment in these columns. Since the abolition of militia medical officers those of the Medical starf are often detailed to go into earny with militia units under real-incrumatances it has hithere to be on retured to the undertunal medical efficer. Such a glaring inequity has now been resured. It was refused only a year ago. The lack of candidates is a great per anader:

## NOUSE OF COMMONS.

INSTRUCT OF COMMONS. This METCAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BROADS OF GUARDA. The PARULARMON I here to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Wather he is aware that the Medical Department of the Brigance of the Secretary of State for Wather he is aware that the Medical Department of the Brigance ing in Long. Consequences of Insecurity of tenure and the expense on the Secretary of State for ing in Long. Consequences of medical application was lately made by to the regimental system and the regiments of Food Guards for a free present one weakery on the medical establisher. Reconstor: There present one weakery on the medical establisher, Reconstor: There present one weakery on the medical establisher, Reconstor: There present one weakery on the medical establisher, Reconstor: There to insecurity of tenure. The officers commanding the regiments do when and has the appointments are for a fixed term of its years, the insecurity of tenure. The officers commanding the regiments do the insecurity of tenure. The officers commanding the regiments do the insecurity of tenure. The officers commanding the regiments do the insecurity of tenure. The officers commanding the regiments do the insecurity of tenure.

ABAY SUBGOOSS. Dr. FARGUMERSON : Deg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for War In view of the fact that in sty the War Office agreed to the issue of a sum-rant manchesing the formation of a Royal Corps of Army Surgeons, whether he can state the reasons why legislative effect was not given to filts recommendation; and whether the present War Office is proposal to follow the example of its professeore—Mr. Exclusion are made for the model of theirs a corps of Royal Army Surgeons, was made countinue the model of theirs a corps of Royal Army Surgeons was made countinue the model of theirs a corps of Royal Army Surgeons.

# MAY 20, 1897. PROGRESS IN ARMY MEDICAL REFORM.

DATA 29.489.7 PROTECS IN ARMY MEDICAL REFORM. Say of the more recent concessions to the claims of the property of the more recent concessions to the claims of the property of the more recent concessions to the claims of the property of the more recent concessions to the claims of the property of the more recent concessions to the claims of the property of the more recent concessions to the claims of the property of the more recent concessions to the claims of the property of the more recent concessions to the claims of the property of the more recent concession to the claim of the property is the press. The continuity of army medical differences property of the more recent concession to the property of the property of the more recent concession of the property of the recent of the property of the more automated establishment. An officer of the Army Medical Staff be reduced from size to free years property bedien a staff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Staff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Staff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Staff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of the Army Medical Graff detailed to net as president of

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The first annual dinner in London of the Indian Medical Service's took place on May so th at the Café Monico. Serventy its members of the service were present, of whom forty-fire its being due to the prevalence of plague and Marine in India. The toast of the evening, "The Indian Are to as to the prevalence of plague and Marine in India. The toast of the evening, "The Indian Are to as to the prevalence of the Indian Medical Service's was given by Sir William MacCornex, and acknowledged by the Chalman Sir Joseph Payrer, who here even the reference to the important part which had been played by may potentiate, the one had obtained territorial coordinates for the constrained on the service the reference, and had been able to semosth over difficult negotiation of their professional services the important part which had furnished another starting point from which Eritish rule rapidly extended over histores for the toese well to be senvel to populative first which and the to senvel to populative for infraence, and had been able to smooth over difficult negotiation of the service that done much in times well within the memory of most, not only to advance medicine and surgery, but to start and evelop other departments which are now important factors in the speaker enumerated the names of many who had disting the Tolegaraph Department and the part he played the to start any of State for The Guesta. The discussion for his toward of the discharge of the development of the development of the discharge of the development of the discharge of the development of the discharge of the development of the toward discuss the the discharge of the develop due to discuss the toward of the part of the discharge of the development of the discharge of the very varied duties that the discharge of the very varied duties that the discharge of the very varied duties the the other toward duties the toward when the development of the develop

that had been done by the service in advancing science, and in its special capacity as a medical service. He commented on its humanising effects and on the assistance it had ren-dered in developing and consolidating the empire. In illus-tration of this he said that he had been informed on good authority that the dispensaries on the Gilgit frontier had done signal service in reconciling the inhabitants to the new order of things, and that in its general tranquillising effect on conditions on the border, the Medical Service was at least equal to another battalion of troops. The statement in the last annual reports that 10 millions of people had during the year received relief from the dispensaries throughout India was some measure of the benefits conferred on the people of India by the Indian Medical Service. Mr. P. J. Freyer, F.R.C.S., who acted as Secretary of the Dinner Committee, is to be congratulated on the success of his arrangements, and its probable that the dinner will become an annual event. THE PERSONAL HYGIENE OF THE SOLDIER.

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MARLEOBODGH'S MEDICAL STAFF. CONSERVATIONS our allevilles to the following efficient from the draw Book of the Brinker. Status, character as the following efficient of the draw Book of the Brinker. Status of the second status Mariheowigh under the clever administration of the second status Mariheowigh under the clever administration of the second status Mariheowigh under the clever administration of the second status Mariheowigh under the clever administration of the second status Officer, SF John Fringley under a status of the double capacity of Capital and Stargeoc.

of Capitain and Surgeon." "\* The above arrangement held good for nearly a century. As our correspondent suggests, the blographer of the great Mariborough our present: Commander in chiler-is, of course, well aware of the abave facts, which at least shows that the great Mariborough saw so incom-gruty in aven a "doctor" being recognised inside the "fighting caste." According to Lord Wokeley (Camperdown Commission), even the calited men of the Molical Staff Corps are not soldiers. What would Mariborough have said to that )

# THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE,

THE DEARTH OF MEDICAL CANDIDATES.

Mu 29.1897 THE DEARTH OF MEDICAL CANDIDATES. DATA DESCRIPTION OF "HEART AND NATURATION" The discussion of the present condition of the Array Medical Department which has alticly appeared in the present and a would not trespan upon your space present and a would not trespan upon your space present and a would not trespan upon your space that now exists between the military authorities and the the present state of affinish has been brought about not by the medical and models and the present and the present the military authorities and the the present state of affinish has been brought about not by the medical difference in the military authorities and the present state of affinish has been brought about not by the medical difference in the military authorities and the present state of affinish has been brought about not by the medical difference in the military authorities and the present state of affinish has been brought about not by the medical difference in the maximum and the present medical difference in the maximum and by courtery, and are while a difference in the maximum and by courtery, and are present and a social advantages which renders that now ensure in the a great measure disposited of the military difference. They are, in fact, dividinary the advection in a great measure disposited on the segardid by the indication in a great measure disposited on the segardid that is all allowes the courter and so in the theorem one military difference and social advantages which renders that is all allowes that court and is present and rends that is all allowes that courter and with references the shall divide the beyen freed and reverses and the present divide the segardid the shall divide the beyen and and the references divide the shall allowed the theorem and the present divide the segardid the shall divide the beyen and and the references divide the segardid dis the segardid divide the segardid

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measure define the social position which their holders take of their civilian friends and associates, and if the other evident friends and associates, and if the source of the two services would be considerable. Fur-beides as the beyond all this I am convinces that the position of the array Medical Department spon a distinct which which the Array Medical Department in position of the source of the array Medical Department in position of the position of the array Medical Department in position of the source of the Array Medical Department in position of the source of the Array Medical Department in the superstimes of the conclusions working with the other bunches for a service. The one laws come to and the suggestions of source of a superlege of the subject which apply of the position is one of the subject which apply of the position of the source of the subject which and officer's military position should be limited to his being of department, and I three that the the source officient of the Service is and control of his own officient of the service is and control of his own officient of the service for the the the source of the service of the service of the fact that the source of the service is and officer's military position should be limited to his being of department, and I three that the the source of the service is not be considered with economy. My suggestions may be applied with the other benerated in this crisis of the service is and the service for so many terns and the should have served for so many terns and the should have served for so many terns and the should have served for so many terns and the should have served for so many terns and the service of the service of the fact that decided measures.

<text><text><text> TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

# ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

An Examination of candidates for thirty-six (20) COMMINSIONS in the Army Modical Staff will be held at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embank-ment, W.C., on the 30th July next and following Arm.

hean service, on the 30th July near accompetition Application for adminism to the competition should be made in writing, without desy, to the Director Genaral, Army Medical Department, MA Victoric Streef, S.W. The list will be close on the 32nd July. The list will be close Signed, Signed, War Office, J. JAMESON, 30th April, 1807.

BRIGADE-SUBGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KENNETH MCLEOD M.D., ILL.D., F.R.C.S.Edin., has been appointed Professor of Clinical and Military Medical beam of the Army Medical School, Netley, in succession to Deputy-Surgeon-General H. Cayley, whose term of office expires on July 11st. The ap-pointment is tenable for seven years. Dr. McLeod, who has been a member of the Medical Board of the India Office since June, 1893, has a long record of distinguished service in India, but is perhaps best known to the profession as the Professor of Surgery in Calcutta Medical College from 1880 to 1893, and as the editor of the Indian Medical Gazette for twuty-one years.

THE ROYAL CORPS OF ARMY SURGEONS. Mn. BRODERICS's reply to Dr. Farquharson's question in the House of Commons on May 17th substantiates in every par-ticular the information we gave on this subject on May 3th. We have now to face the disquieting fact that notwithstand-ing the recommendations of no fewer than three Commissions (Sir Ralph Thomson's, Lord Morley's, and Lord Camper-down's) to constitute the Army Medical Staff into a Royal Gorps, successive Secretaries of State for War have failed to give effect to the recommendations simply because "their military advises" are against it, which, in other words, sig-nifies that so strong is the prejudice against the medical impotent to act. Mr. Brodrick's reasons for the Secretary of State's refusal to carry out the proposal for a Royal Corps were not expressed in replying to Dr. Farquianson's ques-tion, but the "already explained" reasons may be found in Mr. Brodrick's speech on the Army Estimates, which ap-peared in the Times a short time ago. Then it was gene-rally rumoured that Mr. Brodrick possessed no authority for making the full statement on army medical affairs that he THE ROYAL CORPS OF ARMY SURGEONS.

did. Now we may assume that the Secretary of State for War is decided on the point of refasal till he is forced to concede what is absolutely required, and the need for which was plain enough to three Commissions of incuiry on army medical affairs. Little do army surgeons know of the resist-ance that was offered by the military authorities to the grant of departmental (medical) precedence on mixed boards, which, although it now takes shape in the Queen's Regula-tions, will, if carried out at all, be very grudgingly given effect to, as it is always easy to constitute a mixed board with only a junior medical officer. It is almost a certainty that no mixed board will ever be constituted so that an army medical officer of surgeon-major-general's or colonel's mark shall ever sit as president of a Board where major-generals or colones in the combatant ranks shall sit as members. This places the concession recently granted in a mutshell, for the information of those inexperimenced in army affairs. affairs.

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## JUNE 12, 1897.

JUNE 13, 1897. THE WAR OFFICE AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. Sin,-It seems to me the time has now arrived for the me-dical profession to express its opinion in plain terms as to the attitude taken up the War Office regarding the reforms necessary to place the medical department of the army on an efficient and satisfactory footing. Tour columns have given full information on the various matters in dispute, so that I need not recapitalate them, and it will be sufficient to point out that in May, 1893, the deputa-tion from the British Medical Association that waited on Mr. Campbell-Bannerman Isid before him a statement in which ter a points were embeddied that were considered to require re-tor. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman rejected them one and all, and thus declared open war against the medical profession and its powerful organisation-the British Medical Associa-tion. The result of this folly showed itself in mathematical associa-tion.

tion. The result of this folly showed itself in such a dearth of candidates that in sheer terror of public opinion the War Office has granted nearly all the minor reforms asked for, not, indeed, in an open and straightforward way—that is, by means of a Royal Warrant—but in circulars and army orders, as if they were doing good by stealth and blushed to find its fame. Without doubt means of the science of the science

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## JUNE 26, 1897.

THE Glaspow Herald states that Professor McCall Anderson, of Glasgow University, has been appointed Examiner in Medicine and Pathology for the British and Indian Medical Services. Hitherto the examiners have always been London

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION THE WAR OFFICE AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. Sum,—The letter of your correspondent, "Miles Medicus," tonches very materially the fature of the Army Medica Department. It is practically an appeal to the profession 10 help those whom the nature of their service prevents from helping themselves. It is as certain as anything can be tha the military authorities will not institute the necessary reforms until such pressure is brought to bear on them as will render the granting of the desired reforms essential. The one sure way of doing this is by cutting off the supply at the fountain head. the fountain head.

the fountain head. There are many retired medical officers who are under no military obligation which prevents their agitating in this direction; many, like myself, are now attached to medical schools, and have, therefore, considerable influence with students. It has occurred to me that some sort of Associa-tion should be formed amongst such men, having for its object such an agitation as that for which your correspondent pleads. If the facts were properly placed before students of medicine by pamphlets and the like, I have no doubt that many would be deterred from offering themselves as candi-dates for the Army Medical Staff until the conditions of their service have been rendered more honourable to the profes-sion. sion.

sion. It is worth pointing out that long ago the "military advisers" objected streamonsly to the formation of the corps of "Royal Artillery" and "Royal Engineers." I do not doubt that the formation of a corps of "Royal Surgeons," with *bosh folds* military titles, would soon solve all existing difficulties, and would attract to the service the *dits* of the profession, which certainly cannot be said to be the case at ureant. 1 am etc. profession, which cer present.-I am, etc., June 11th.

## OLIM MILES MEDICUS.

The arth. OLDM AIRLES MARDERS. THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF ON JUBILEE DAY. THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF ON JUBILEE DAY. Curwams of 47,000 officers and men took part in the proceed-ings on Jubilee Day, and the arrangements made by the Principal Medical Officer of the Home District, Surgeon-Colonel T. O'Farrell, were most extensive. The force was divided into four sections for administrative purposes, and four medical officers of the Gaards-Surgeon-Majors E. N. Sheldrake, Grenadier Guards : W. C. Beevor, Scota Guards, A. P. Alexander, Coldstream Guards ; and G. S. Robinson, Scots Guards, were detailed as administrative medical officers to the four sections. Ambulance stations to the number of zo were formed at frequent intervals along the line of route of the procession, and were supplied with materials for rendering first aid. Stretchers with beares were placed at every 75 yards of the route on both sides of the street. The stretcher bearers were placed in the interval between the troops and police liming the streets, and attended to casualties in the roadway, conveying them to an ambulance, or, if the case were one of gravity, to a civil hospital. Military, if not able to rejoin their corps were removed to one of the temporary field hospitals. These were established at Hyle Park (for g6 patients), Lambeth Palace Grounds (25 patients), Bartlerses Park (25 patients), St. James' Park (15 patients), Bartlerses Army medical efficers were posted at all the bospitals and ambulance stations with detachments of the Medical Shool, James Street (50 patients). Arrangements were list Grops, and the Voluniter Medical Association provided medical officers to the sumber of 24, who rendered admirable metical officers to the sumber of 24, who rendered admirable metical officers to the sumber of 24, who rendered admirable metical officers to the sumber of 24, who rendered admirable metical officers to the sumber of 25, who rendered admirable metical officers to the sumber of 24, who rendered admirable me THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF ON JUBILEE DAY. transport, feeding, and accommodation of the troops, and to the excellent weather, very few casualties required to be treated; most of the cases were due to syncope, and a few cases of epilepsy, contasions, and ague made up the total. A good many fainting women were also attended to. Al-together about 400 cases were aided by the military medical corps; but, thanks to the completeness of the arrangements made by Surgeon-Colonel T. O'Farrell, assisted by Surgeon-Majors II. E. R. James and S. Powell as staff officers, a very much larger and more serious list could have easily been dealt with.

## JULY 24, 1897. PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Parliamentary Bills Committee was held at the office of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on Tuesday, July 13th, 1897.

the office of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on Tuesday, July 13th, 1397. THE ASSY MENDAL SHAPPON A The CHAINARS asked Dr. Gordon to report on the work of the Subcommittee on Army Medical Reform. The GORDON said that a letter had been sent to the Dean of each of the medical achools, and with it had been sent a copy of the report amended up to date, and a copy of the appendix which had been drawn up by the Subcommittee. In conse-quence thereof the entries for the service were smaller at the examination in help had been for some time, At the examination in February in order to make up the number of competitors the War. Office lowered the standard of the examination by abrogating the rule which prevented men from going up more than twice for examination. They had announced that candidates for the Indian Medical Service, who failed to obtain appointments might, if they succeeded in making a certain minimum number of marks, pass at received a communication from the Senate of the University of Edinburgh to which they proposed to make a suitable reply. The report and appendix of the Subcommittee had received a communication from the Senate of the University of Edinburgh to which they proposed to make a suitable reply, the report and appendix of the Subcommittee had received a communication from the Senate of the University of Edinburgh to which they proposed to make a suitable reply, and copies of them had been sent to the leading newspapers, in most of which had appeared favorable com-ments. At the meeting of the Committee in March a resolu-lution was passed to send a deputation to the Secretary of state for War, but from information received it was thought

that it would then be undesimble for a deputation to wait on the Secretary of State for War, but it was necessary that something should be sent him by way of a preliminary to a deputation which the Subcommittee trusted would shortly wait on the Secretary of State for War, as the time had come you the subject. To the communication sent only a formal "By had been received." "The and the appendix of the same date be reprinted and brought up to date after the result of the examination was howen, and that five copies of the report and one of the product up to date after the report and one of the bean requesting time to bring these before the heating was howen, and that five copies of the report and one of the product be sent to every medical school, with a letter to the bean requesting time to bring these before the notice of the is or students. (a) That a copy of the report and appendix be sent to every medical school, with a letter to the bean requesting time to bring the subject before the Handhess at better asking them to bring the subject before the Handhess at becretary of State for War as the last time with a letter to the scribest possible moment. (a) That the deputation to the Secretary of State for War should include delegate, if southed. (b) That he proposed reply be sent to the Senatary at the university of Edinburge. "The the suggestions which have been made by the subcommittee of the scribest possible moment. (b) That the deputation to the scribest possible for War should include delegate, if southed. (c) That the proposed reply be sent to the Senatary of State for War should include delegates, if southed is the superstime strengthese the senatary of scribest possible moment. (c) That the supersons, and momentary of State for War should media delegates, if southed is the superstime strengthese the state strengthese strengthes

resolved : That the suggestions which have been made by the Subcommittee on Army Medical Reform be approved and adopted. Mr. GEORON EASTERS said before passing to any other busi-mess the Committee ought to thank Dr. Gordon for the great-pains which he had taken in the matter. He had much pleasure in proposing : That a vate of thanks be passed to Dr. Gordon for the able way in which he had conducted the work of the Subcommittee. The resolution having been seconded by Mr. HEMENENG was carried with acclamation. Dr. Gomox thanked the Committee for the way in which they had passed the vote of thanks.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MENDAL MESSA. Colonel DENSE asked the Ender-Secretary for War when the Secretary for War would be in a position to carry out the intention express buy they trader-Secretary when the Army Essimates were introduced arguest observany of affording assistance to form medical may been established as the prior plondsace. Messa for medical may been established as the prior case in which it may be represented that a meas is still required.

# THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Cite to which it may be represented that a mean to the regiment. THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION. The examination for commissions in the Medical Staff favortised for Jaly oph is again likely to prove a fastory there are only eighteen candidates. It is well there are only eighteen candidates. It is well there are only eighteen candidates for the mossible to divisity stated, and it will soon be next to impossible to divisity end there are only eighteen candidates. It is well there are the department in its present depleted condi-tion. The military authorities will therefore abortly be fastory to fastory with a crisis against which the ostrich-like policy of the divisity of the unavailing. Even for the Indian Mo-cealment will be unavailing. Even for the Indian Mo-ter and the rear only eighteen candidates for eighteen to here service. THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION. The forthcoming examination for commissions in the forther are any oncessions to our just demands the divisity atted and the size of the service and the size of the Army Medical Staff. This will be the last opportunity the propersent is to expect any concessions to our just demands of the Army Medical Staff and its disadvantages, including the Army Medical Staff and its disadvantages, the demands of the Army Medical Staff and its disadvantages, the demands of the Army Medical Staff and its disadvantages, the disadvantages, is atterfy wand a half year of India and they right begins be service, most of whom are to looking tor and with longing at easis from a branch of the army where

# SEVERE STRAIN ON THE INDIAN MEDICAL

SEVERE STRAIN ON THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The arrangements for the Tochi Valley Field Force will, says the However's Meil, practically close the leave recently open for the Indian Medical Service, as all members of the Punjab Medical Staff lent to the other provinces are being recalled for daty in their own presidency. In all eight men now on plagme duty in Bombay, one in Bengal, and three in the Punjab will be employed in the expedition, and more may be wanted hereafter, so that an additional strain upon his already overworked department will be considerable.

## MIXED BOARDS.

MIXED BOARDS. Ar Leeds on July 14th, a Board assembled to report on the filness for occupation of a block of married quarters, consist-ing of a major as president, a captain, officer R.E., and an officer of the Army Sorvice Corps as members. "A medical officer will be detailed by the P.M.O. to attend." This is exactly as we anticipated. The late order as to the equality of medical officers on such Boards will be set aside, while the military order permitting medical officers to dance ittendance on these Boards as witnesses remains uncancelled. We shall be glad to pillory all such evacions of the Queen's regulations.

CLADIATORS OF SOLDIERS? This current number of the United Service Mayaxie contains marticle on the Army Medical Service Mayaxie contains soldier, which should in the public interest have the soldier, which should in the public interest have the soldier is which should in the public interest have the interest mark and effective of the remarkable effection rand in the men way the writer of the remarkable effection rand in the men way the writer of the remarkable effection rest spirit which animates the men who oppose reforms in the medical the army which have been clearly shown to be necessary for its efficiency. It is impossible to analyse the necessary for its efficiency. It is impossible to analyse the recessary for its efficiency. It is impossible to analyse the recessary for its efficiency is mere literary horseplay, the 'chaff' being of that Bootian kind which one may imagine. Is graceful ridicule of the compound titles will doubless be recessary for its efficiency of a tenth-rate messroom. Is graceful ridicule of the compound titles will doubless be recessary and seek to pass themselves of has main institution that they are ''anxious to claim com-relation in general are propared to accept 'An Old Soldiers'. This stimulation that they are ''anxious to claim com-relation in general are propared to accept 'An Old Soldiers'. The provide profession of them as ''professional gladiators', is simply mather by the military mark the maining of the sold has institute to the taking of human life. This is say and 'devoted to the taking of human life. This is say on the sold clear is a vial part of the carganian the analysis of the double come of his article suggests that he sold and ''devoted to the taking of human life. This is is any on the sold clear is a vial part of the carganian the analysis of the devoted to the military mind that the sold of the analysis of the double come of a san the section of the argument of an army ; indeed, from the expensioned to accept the any that is

It is surely obvious even to the military mind that the believes a fighting machine cannot work or even exist by an of an army; indeed, from the experience of several of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the method of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the method of the fighting is against disease, he is the mest necessary of the method of the fighting is again the fighting is a shore of the secretary of state for whething with military obstructiveness would speedly the difficulty of the fighting is a shore of the secretary of state for parting an ead once for all to the 'Army Medial speedly of the difficulty, the nation would unquestionably make him the object of an exhibition of its "firm to high feelings. This talk of sweeping away the partitioners, on the contact system, for a regular service of the medical Department is mere blaster of a peculiary interities will nerve bring this question to a settle when the him the object to the boycet as applied profe-part of the medical profession can do without he medical profe-sion. The War Office objects to the boyce as a papilor when the mean intervention in the carry Medical Department in the there recognises the heat which is its own hands. The the mean intervention in the class which a profession can be without in the there recognises to the defined by the presence of medical profession. The War Office objects to the boyce of the shore the mean inthe medical profession of lite who n army.

# JULY 31, 1897.

# MIXED BOARDS.

MIXED BOARDS. WE learn that at Aldershot, the first military station in this country, with H.E.H. the Duke of Connaught in Command, the recent army order on mixed boards is carried out in a liberal and rational spirit. Not only are medical officers appointed members of such boards, but on two occasions lately medical officers presided over a mixed board and a court of inquiry when there were medical questions of importance to be dealt with. We trust the enlightened administration of a royal duke will broaden the views of less exalted officers in command ; and have much pleasure in making known the above facts.

exalted officers in command; and have much pleasure in making known the above facts. THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF IN PARLIAMENT. CATAIN CLEAR NOTES's help in the House of Commons to elleit information on army medical affairs has been in-valuable. He put two questions to the Under Secretary of State for War on July 33rd, the first inquired whether the rumour were true that the War Office has been exer-ing pressure, owing to the paucity of medical officers, to obtain students as volunteers to form an ambulance corps for eardidates forthcoming for the next Army Medical Staff examination. Mr. Bredrick's reply to the first question is neither clear nor comprehensive. The rumour is undeniably current that the War Office has been in motion to obtain students (chiefly 3 years' men) for ambulance service in Egypt during the proposed expedition to the Soudan. Mr. Bredrick's reply that "no force is being prepared in this country for service in the Soudan," does not deny that an element of truth underlies the report that the War Office has been toting (whether successfully is not stated) in the civil hospitals and schools for candidates. In reference to the truth with star reply to the second question as to

the candidates forthcoming, namely, 27, for the next exami-nation, we must beer in mind that although the number given differs from that stated by us in the Burresr Manutar Joursant of July 24th, still the date up to which applications from candidates were to be received was July 2nd. Thus we may now say definitely that 27 candidates have offered themselves for 50 vacancies. Deduct men who are not likely to obtain qualifying marks, and those physically mnit, and we are forced to admit that the state of the Army Medical service is now as unpromising as it was many months ago. Will the War Office never learn that the present position of the medical department is a mational danger, irrespective of the immediate disadvantage to the Army at large? Will cord Lansdowne not show his power to carry out the remedial measures we have times out of number indi-cated, or is the prejudice of "up military advisers" to be a particularly basis ?

# 1897.

Aro, 7, 1897. THE MEDICAL SERVICES. The facts as to the number of candidates for the Army Medical Service and the Indian Medical Service respectively which Mr. Brodrick stated in reply to questions from Colored longer delay, without serious injury to the interest of the magnetic delay, without serious injury to the interest of the radius Medical Service as candidates applied for its vacancies for the reforms which are so argently needed. For the radius Medical Service is a candidate applied for its vacancies for the reforms which are so argently needed. For the radius Medical Service is a candidate applied for its vacancies for the reform of the other hand, for the Army Medical service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised, but only 22 candi-service there were go vacancies advertised to the terminate on the Appropria-tion Bill in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Price were officient to this subject, and pointed out that they were were officient to the service. He unged that they were officient to the terminate of applicables for they officient must, heave the they equilated to the terminate of the terminate of the other they officient must have the terminate of the termination of the terminate they object to the terms able to give an assur-tion they object to the terms able to give an assur-tion they object to the terms able to give an assur-tion they object to the terms able to give an assur-tion they object to the terms able to give an assur-tion they object to the terms

A summer Mandiland like Wars they manage	ocessiu.	l candidates for commissions	in tho
Army Medical Staff at the received Names. It. O. B. Browne-Mason	Marks.		Marks.
B. Walls H. G. Martin	4.373	W. P. Gwynn C. J. O'Gorman	8.820
F. S. Peuny	2,575	M. M. Lowsley	9,800
J. G. Berne.	PATER .	E. A. Bourke A. C. Lupton	1,955
J. E. S. Old	9,205 9,205 9,255	P. H. Collingwood G. B. Carter	1,840

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-			M	arks.	CONTRACTOR NO.		34	larks.
T. H. Delany	100	***		2,114	G. Tait	 1000		\$1777
J. W. F. Rait					P. K. Chitale			3.996
S. R. Douglas		***			G. M'Pherson	101		1.704
E. J. O'Meara					F. D. S. Payrer W. H. Cox			2,697
R. F. Baird	1000				De Ve Condon			8,675
A.T. Gage	1444				R. A. J. Gidney			2.648
G. C. Laing				2,554	A. G. Sargent			0,606
H. Kirkpatrick				9,307.	W. Lethbridge			A. 1000

A range of the solution of the second second

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.** The Asser Manucal Service. On the Appropriation sull Mr. Parce cailed attestion to the condition the Army Medical Bervice, which he said was now in a very bad condition it was impossible to get another and takes to compress for the reacacle and there was a progressive dedictory in the numbers. It is hoped it forestement would make a great effort to ascertain why it was that it forestement would make a great effort to ascertain why it was that has to get sufficient conditions a programme dedicency in-read make a great effort to solon avoided the minitary so as years ago had not had the 14 was no use for the Gover a offered wore good enough. It the Department and the Ge 6 the medical profession great off as far as possible to men be treatment of disease in it toates was higher than in civil

MIXED BOARDS CONTRARY TO ARMY ORDERS. MIXED BOARDS CONTRARY TO ARMY ORDERS. We have received a copy of an order assembling a mixed Board in the Poona District, in which a combatant Lieu-ternant-Colonel is nominated as President, who is junier to a Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel detailed a member. The Board at at a hospital over certain men of the Governor's body-guard. This Board, it is needless to state, is constituted directly contrary to the recent army order, and in defiance of the Queen's regulations. How long will general officers be allowed to be lawbreakers ?

# "AN OVERCROWDED PROFESSION."

"AN OVERCEON DED TROTADORM TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. Size, "I Madical Mar," in his advice to parents, states his belief that the average income of a medical discussion of the state of the peofession as a whole; but at presents the true bundred people average in addition of the true bundred people aver

August 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

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fession christ chosen. But few are chosen. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F.R.C.S. ENG. August 13.

Argent 13. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. See, -16 is very kind of your Correspondent, " Mot A Medical Man," to point out to young doctors the algorithm of the second of the transfer Medical Medical Man, which we are the second of the transfer of the second of the second of the transfer Medical Medical Man, and the second of the transfer of the second of the second of the transfer of the second of the second of the transfer of the second for the start life already and enter into the strengtor for destences as a general practice one, have a second indifferent blick already and the second of the pro-second of the second of the second of the second indifferent blick already and the second of the second indifferent blick already and the second of the second indifferent blick already of the second of the se

the Army. I am, Sir, your obscient acreant, ONE WHO HAS TRIED 17.

August 14. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDAED. Sta.—We letter of the 10th inst. drew attention to the covercevelod state of the medical profession, and the increasing difficulty experienced by its members in making a livelihood. The fast exampts the disputed by anyone with practical experience. "Not a Medical Man," in referring to the Army, forgets that this, in common with the Navy, indian Medical, Asylum, and focultate Scruces, coly gives employment to a very mail precessage of the men who annually swell the Medical Register, the large majority of whom must always practice their profession is a private capacity. — M.A., M.E., M.I.C.S., as far as 1 understand his very ambiguous letter, is trying to prove that house had have consist. This is as well knows, that it seems hardly necessary to take up your space by examples the ast descented. I any Site, your oblements. sch as he quotes. He does not advance anything folation of my statements. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, August 14. A MEDICAL MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. The Yoar Corresponders, "Not a Medical Man," introducing the financial advantages of the Army decreated Protession," scena activity of the Army decreated Protession, "scena activity of the Army financial Staff to yoar readers in his bitter as "A do the Army of the Armonic Armonic Armonic Armonic Armonic activity of the Armonic Armonic

August 13.

Against 13. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. To THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. The profession of an Army surgeon offers a fixed that profession of an Army surgeon offers a fixed that collected that are not to add that deficient consideration by the military cutorities, and that they are disadvantageoux). The solution of the service of the service of the solution of the solution of the service of the solution of the solution of the service of the service of the solution of the solution of the service of the solution of the solution of the service of the solution of the solution of the solution of the service of the solution of the solution of the service of the solution of the solution of the solution of the service of the solution of the sol

August 13.

## Aug. 21, 1897.

# THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION. The unpopularity of the Army Medical Service grows apace, and no wonder. The only wonder is the continued indiffer-ence of the War Office to what is becoming a very serious matter. Take the proportion of candidates to advertised vacancies (expressed as percentages) for the last four exami-nations, and the number of those vacancies left unfilled on each occasion:

	Perc	entage of Candid to Advertised Vacancies.	lates	Advertised Vacancies left Unfilled.
February, 1895	Sec. 1	205		2
August, 1895	Ser.	108	· · · · ·	13
February, slor.		30		10
August, 1897		61		37

Against stop in the gentlemen whose names appear in the present list of "passed" will finally receive commissions is open to doubt, since of the thirteen who passed last August one was subsequently rejected on leaving Yetley, and the same fate has just overtaken one of those who passed in February. The number of vacancies actually existing is of course by no means expressed by the number advertised. The only reliable public statement on this point in recent years seems to be that of Sir Thomas Crawford, before Lord Camperdown's Committee in 1850. He stated that Syn medical officers were unsafely few. There have been no changes since the a which should modify that statement, yet this August My Mr. Frie that the Government would make a great effort to ascortain why the medical profession avoided the military service. We would reply that the War Office atthorities are, and have been for a long time, in full possession of the reasons. All responsibility, therefore, for the present state of affairs, and what may come of it, reste on them.

## THE DEPLETION OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SERVICE. THE public are now in possession of the results of the last examination for the Army and Indian Medical Services : they disclose a grave state of affairs as regards the former, and even show that the once popular Indian service is no longer what it was in the activation of the medical back of the solution of the medical back of the solution of the s even show that the once popular Indian service is no longe, what it was in the estimation of the medical schools. There were only two competitors for each vacancy in it, and the number of marks obtained by those who were successful shows that, while numbers have much decreased compared with former years, so also has the quality of the competitors. The eighteen men wanted for the Indian service were, how-ever, forthcoming; but for the army only nineteen out of twenty-two were declared eligible for the nominal thirty-six vacancies, or seventeen short. But, as is well known and not officially denied, the real number of vacancies for the Medical Staff is quite double that advertised, it cannot, even counting the seventeen secured after desperate efforts, be counting the seventeen secured after desperate efforts, be tess than fifty under the minimum effective establishment at the present moment.

at the present moment. Only four of those accepted for the army obtained more marks than the lowest on the Indian list, and some of those who have now scrambled in had failed at least twice before. What the War Office will now do remains to be seen. It is quite impossible that the present policy of drifting can continue much longer; with several frontier wars in India on hand, and perhaps a near struggle with Aghanistan; with nine medical officers ordered sud-

denly overland to Bombay; with ordinary army medical duties at home and abroad carried on only with the utmost strain and difficulty, it is clear the authorities are incurring the gravest responsibility by making no effort to settle the ormy medical question in a satisfactory manner. Suffering and loss of life in the army must be the result of an under-manned and inefficient medical service. Will the country tolerate such a state of things in deference to the prejudices of a handfal of senior combatant officers, who refuse to recognise medical officers as made of the same clay as themselves? A weekly contemportry lately had an editorial note on the medical officers as made of the same clay as themselves? A weekly contemporary lately had an editorial note on the Army Medical Service, entitled "An Unaccountable Boy-cott;" we once again assure our contemporary that there is no "boycott," and that the avoidance of the army by young medical men is by no means "unaccountable." It is plain to those whose eyes and ears are open, and may be summed up as follows: The army will be avoided by all the best medical men until the War Office authorities and military officers condescend to treat them as educated gentlemen, holding commissions on a footing of equality with them

SEPT. 18, 1807. THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ARMY CANDIDATES. SIR,—I notice a leaderstic in the Bartisti MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 4th on this most important subject, and while your remarks are just and to the point, they do not quite indicate where the shoe pinches. Es it clear to

be it clear to ion is most neidental to xercise of a



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"OPEN FEARLESSNESS OF MIND." FOR ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS, SIR,-May I ask for a small space to call attention to eneral Batter's advice to army doctors, as it is desirable at those who follow it should be well aware of what it tatils? For, although General Battler says that Dr. Barry Meara and his colleague at St. Helena. "loat everything" a their pains, he leaves it to be inferred that nowadays ficial military superiors would be rather pleased than other-ize at finding army doctors showing "an open fearlessness

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am, etc.,

Nous CHANGEBONS TOUT CELA-MAIS, QUAND? September with.

tember 18th. SEPT. 2.5, 1897. COMBINED EXAMINATIONS FOR FIRST COMMISSIONS. combined examinations for first commissions in the Army Medical and Indian Medical Service. The surcessful candidates will, without and Indian Medical Service. The surcessful candidates will without and Indian Medical Service. The surcessful candidates will without the surgery surgery surgery surgery and the surgery surge prefer, in the order of precedence that they may h ist. Their selection will, however, in the case of be subject to the special regulations already app service.

# Oct. 2, 1897. A CONJOINT EXAMINATION FOR THE MILITARY

A CONJOINT EXAMINATION FOR THE MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES. This latest device to obtain recruits for the depleted and dissolving Medical Staff is the announced conjoint examina-tion for it and the Indian Medical Service. We should not ob-bect provided that candidates previously declared which service they were competing for, but they are not to be asked to do the the hope that candidates who fail to have choice of the findiam may be induced to enter the home service. This is and dates, who tried but failed for the Indian, will be gladly welcomed for the Medical Staff. Anything worse of the hope that candidates who fail to have choice of the mediates, who tried but failed for the Indian, will be doetors' in the mouths of some of our military hierarche however bad, will be tried to main the Medical Staff. Tather and make any concessions to it : efficiency, of course, is shown to the winds. We sincerely hope this precious defect itself. Why not at once throw overboard the fare of public competition, and resort to old-worth animation ? A NEW WARRANT.

## A NEW WARRANT.

A NEW WARRANT. To is runnoured that a new warrant will soon be issued in proposed to rever in some degree to the regimental sys-with the first nine years of service the medical offser in the degartiment for various hospital duties. An attempt in the degartiment for various hospital duties. An attempt in the degartiment for various hospital duties. An attempt in the degartiment for various hospital duties. An attempt in the degartiment for various hospital duties. An attempt in the degartiment for ensure will be no "Royal Corps." We have not hospital duties by substituting the title "surgeon and cop into the degartiment for the proposed is more cumbrous proposed which larendy exists, and is absurd. The military proposed which larendy exists, and is absurd. There military proposed which larendy can be realised. There can be no proposed which larendy conters will achieve mothing by proposed which larendy conters will achieve mothing by proposed which larendy conters will achieve mothing by proposed which larendy conters will achieve noting by proposed achieved to the realised of a policy of obstinate resistance.

# Oct. 9, 1897.

Oct. 9, 1897. THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. We learn that the rumours as to a new Royal Warrant for inderstand that the var office authorities have been, and present regretable deadlock in respect of recruiting for the Army Medical Staff by so altering the conditions of organisa-tion as to permit of some kind of return to a regimental system. From the information which renches us we gather in behalf of the War Office to secure this end were extremely erde, involving practically a return to the old regimental system. Whilst fally recognising the value and importance of the the proposals put forward by the late Adjutant/femeral on behalf of the War Office to secure this end were extremely erde, involving practically a return to the old regimental system. Whilst fally recognising the value and importance promed and the fighting units, we think it our duty emphatically to intimate to those advising the War Office in practice or be acceptable to the medical profession which in staff in respect of army rank. The medical officer in respect of army rank must be con an absolute equality with its non medical brother. The mere fast of a man having taken and medical degrees or qualification should not penalize him in



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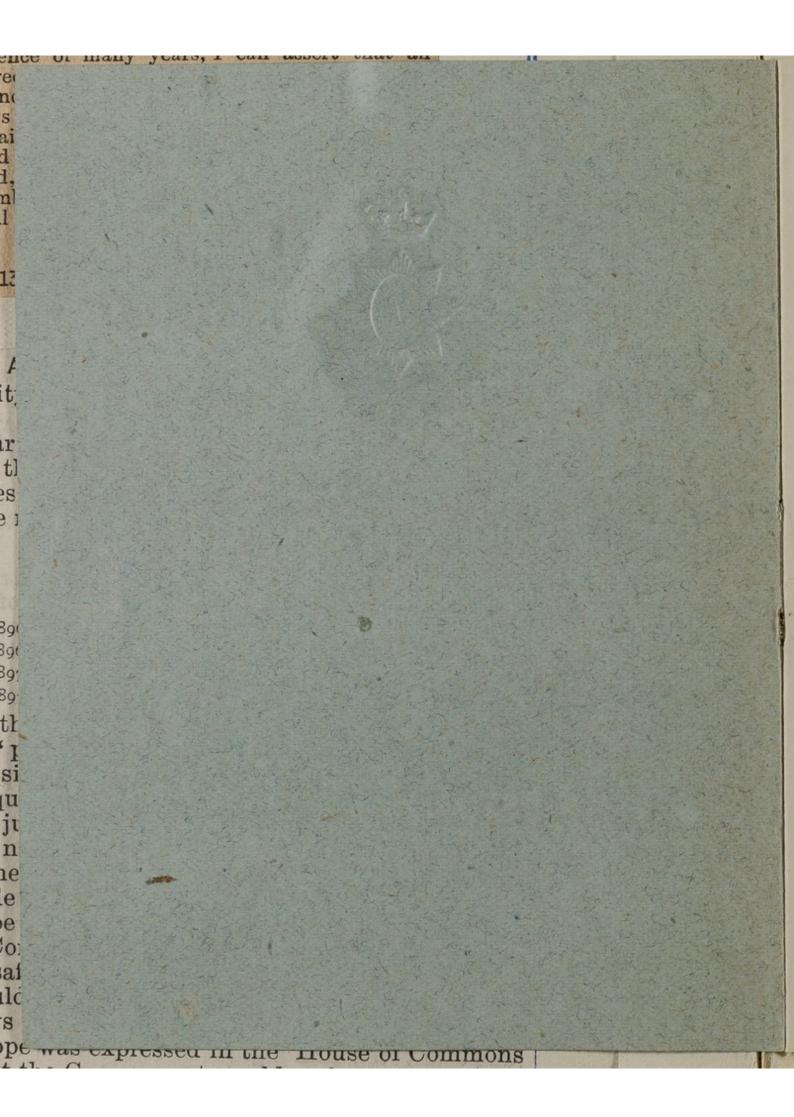
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J. Maturin. T. O'Farrell, M.D. R. H. Carew, D.S.O. G. J. H. Evatt, M.D. J. L. Notter, M.D. H. Comerford, M.D. J. P. Rooney. W. F. Stevenson, M.B. W. F. Burnett. E. Townsend, M.D.

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	B. M. Blennerhassett, C.M.G.	a
	A. L. Browne, M.D.	
	H. H. Stokes, M.B.	4
	T J. Gallwey, M.D., C.B.	0 t 3-
	W. S. Pratt, M.B.	)(
	W. B. Allin, M.B.	a
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	W. E. Webb, M.D.	r
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	J. J. Greene, M.B.	h
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# Surgeon = Majors :--

R. C. Gunning.
R. T. Beamish, M.D.
J. Anderson, M.B.
H. Grier.
H. L. Donovan, M.D.
N. Leader.
J. Tidbury, M.D.

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# Surgeon-Majors Continued :--

A. A. Lyle. H. A. H. Charlton. J. Stevenson, M.B. P. J. Dempsey, M.D. J. W. H. Flanagan. M. D. O'Connell. A. Harding. J. J. Falvey. F. R. Barker, M.B. A. Keogh, M.D. H. J. Michael. T. Dorman, M.D. T. M. Corker, M.D. E. H. Myles, M.B. T. B. Moffitt. A. E. J. Croly. W. D. A. Cowen. R. H. Forman, M.B. S. J. Flood. G. W. Robinson. J. Watson, M.D. A. O. Geoghegan, M.D. J. D. Day, M.B. J. G. Harwood. R. D. Donaldson, M.D. H. L. E. White. A. H. Burlton. E. North. G. F. A. Smythe. H. L. Battersby. J. E. Nicholson. T. F. MacNeece.

# Surgeon=Majors Continued :-

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9 Surgeon=Majors Continued :--C. E. Nichol, M.B. n W. A. Morris. S. Westcott. H. R. Whitehead. B. M. Skinner. C. R. Bartlett. J. D. T. Reckitt. T. A. P. Marsh. R. Kirkpatrick, M.D. H. S. McGill. C. R. Tyrrell. H. E. Deane. S. O. Stuart. E. D. Farmar-Bringhurst. W. G. Macpherson, M.B. R. J. S. Simpson, M.B. A. Baird, M.B. D. Semple, M.D. J. R. Stuart, M.B. B. W. C. Deeble. V. E. Hunter. D. Bruce, M.B. E. H. L. Lynden-Bell, M.B. I. Riordan, M.B. n R. H. Firth. R. R. H. Moore, M.D. A. E. Tate. 1 M. Kelly, M.D. e R. J. Geddes, M.B. W. Kelly, M.D. D. V. O'Connell, M.D. A. Dodd. 0

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# Surgeon-Captains :---

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B. L. Mills, M.D.

G. S. Cardew, M.B.

H. Cocks, M.B.

F. A. Saw, M.B.

F. W. G. Hall, M.B.

A. Kennedy.

J. B. W. Buchanan, M.B.

F. T. Skerrett.

H. M. Adamson, M.B.

T. G. Lavie.

H. H. Brown, M.B.

T. H. Corkery.

W. R. Crooke-Lawless, M.D.

W. P. Squire.

J. J. O'Donnell, M.B.

S. J. W. Hayman.

J. Will, M.B.

J. Moir, M. B.

J. Fallon.

J. V. Salvage, M.D.

A. R. Aldridge, M.B.

J. Fayrer, M.D.

C. P. Walker, M.B.

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#### Surgeon-Captains Continued:-35 H. W. Austin. n C. Garner, M.B. R. W. Wright. or R. J. C. Cottell. r J. R. Burrows, M.D. J. Keatly. 9 Ba D. Hennessy, M.D. D. M. Saunders, M.D. otinariulrot W. Kiddle, M.D. D. M. O'Callaghan. M. J. Whitty, M.D. H. A. Cummins, M.D. R. E. Kelly, M.D. J. F. Donegan. J. Donaldson. G. Bent. F. R. Newland, M.B. R. J. Windle, M.B. E. S. Marder. C. W. Allport, M.D. J. J. Russell, M.B. VE J. S. Edye. TC G. Scott, M.B. ur T. Browning. n A. L. F. Bate. W. J. Trotter. 32 G. F. H. Marks, M.D. ne R. Holyoake. e J. J. C. Watson, M.D. T. Du B. Whaite, M.B. 1 D.C. F. S. Le Quesne. W. S. Dowman. 0

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	R. J. Copeland, M.B.
	J. Girvin.
	A. J. Luther.
	M. L. Hughes.
	C. A. Stone, M.D. H. E. Winter.
	L. Way.
	F. Smith.
	A. E. Smithson, M.B.
	H. J. Parry, M.B.
	R. W. H. Jackson, M.B.
	G. A. T. Bray. B. Forde, M.B.
	T. B. Beach.
	E. E. Powell.
	J. W. Jennings.
	E. McK. Williams.
	H. E. Dowse.
	J. C. Connor, M.B. J. E. Carter, M.B.
	J. T. Clapham.
	D. D. Shanahan.
	C. W. H. Whitestone, M.B
	A. Pearse.
	C. Dalton.
	F. J. W. Porter. O. L. Robinson.
	T. W. Gibbard, M.B.
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J. H. Power. R. E. G. Phillips.	p∈
T. H. M. Clarke, M.B.	la
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S. L. Cummins, M.B.	ar
T. McArdle, M.B.	il
C. H. Hopkins.	ir.
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P. MacKessack, M.B.	tl
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# Quartermasters :---

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T. Phillips, Hon. Captain.
D. J. Gillman, Hon. Lieutenant.
R. Adams, Hon. Lieutenant.
J. Hirst, Hon. Lieutenant.
B. Goater, Hon. Lieutenant.
G. J. Lane, Hon. Lieutenant.
W. T. Vidler, Hon. Lieutenant.
W. H. Barton, Hon. Lieutenant.
J. Tandy, Hon. Lieutenant.
J. B. Short, Hon. Lieutenant.
J. B. Short, Hon. Lieutenant.
J. Mathews, Hon. Lieutenant.

# Officers serving on the West Coast

# of Africa:—

Surg.-Major E. M. Wilson, C.M.G. ,, J. Hickman. ,, C. L. Josling. Surg.-Captain J. F. Burke. ,, E. Eckersley, M.B. ,, A Hosie, M.B. ,, C. W. Duggan, M.B.

# Retired Officers :---

Surg.-Major-General C. H. Giraud. Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. Johnston, M.D. (also donation of  $f_{5}$ ). D.C. Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. H. Reynolds, M.B. Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. T. O'Reilly. E. J. Fairland. ,, ,, M. Knox. " ,, J. F. Beattie, M.D. Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. Coats, M.B. H. W. Joynt. ,, W. Finlay. ,, 99 N. McCreery. " ,, J. Hoysted. 11 " H. J. Robbins, M.D. 99 " J. J. Lamprey. 99 27 P. B. Tuthill, M.D. ,, 99 J. P. Hunt, M.D. 11 22 A. E. Hayes, D.S.O. 19 17 C. K. Powell, M.D. Surg.-Major Sir J. R. A. Clark, Bart. (also donation of £5). Surg.-Major A. H. Morgan, D.S.O. (also donation of One Guinea). Surg.-Captain P. G. Ievers.

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# Officers on retired pay temporarily employed:—

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# Officers, Militia Medical Staff Corps, Donation of Four Guineas.



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MIXED BOARDS CONTRARY TO ARMY ORDERS. MIXED BOARDS CONTRARY TO ARMY ORDERS. We have received a copy of an order assembling a mixed Board in the Poona District, in which a combatant Lien-tenant-Colonel is nominated as President, who is junior to a Surgeon-Lientenant-Colonel detailed a member. The Board ast at a hospital over certain men of the Governor's body-guard. This Board, it is needless to state, is constituted directly contrary to the recent army order, and in defiance of the Queen's regulations. How long will general officers be allowed to be lawbreakers?

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#### "AN OVERCROWDED PROFESSION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. Store are described and the store of a positive store are belief that the average income of a positive store are belief that the average income of a positive store and a store store of the profession as a whole; but at present the Army is in want of medical affects in addition to allowances for servard, lodging, the store and at the ord of the store of the profession as a store, and at the ord of twenty years the officer can be any store and at the ord of twenty years the officer can the store and at the ord of twenty years the officer can be any store as a store and the ord of twenty years the officer can be any store as a store and the ord of twenty years the officer can be any store as a store and the ord of twenty years the officer can be any store as a store and the ord of twenty years the officer can be any store as a store and the ord of twenty years the officer can be any store as a store as a store as a store as a mean Stry ord officient servant. Magent 12.

August 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

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fession can u so chosen. but few are chosen. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F.R.C.S. ENG. August 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. By Jesleid Man, 'to point out to young doebors the allegied financial advantages of the Array Medical Staff, but he forgests to state that, of the twenty years which the efficience will have to part in before the earns his parasito, a pound a day, at least fifteen will have to be pert abroad, possibly in such places as Barmah, Maurritis, Adee, and Singapore. — At the end of his twenty years he will be practically for enistence as a general practicioner of his pro-ferior. It will have to have a to be the trangle for enistence as a general practicioner of his pro-ferior. It will have then a rolling stone, have saved no more, will be without a fixed home, probably in his first health, and before his how any the merger and the twent of the first health with the merger and the twent of the first health the more probably on the store of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the store of the pro-tion of the store of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-merger of the pro-tion of the pro-merger of the pro-tion of the pro-point of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-merger of the pro-point of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-merger of the pro-tion of the pro-merger of the pro-tion of the pro-merger of the

# the Army. ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

August 14. TO THE REDITION OF THE STANDAED. Sin-My letter of the 10th inst. drew attention to the overcowdod state of the medical profession, and making a liverishood. The last examples in ju-stating a liverishood in the last examples in ju-stating a liverishood. The last examples in ju-provide the last of the last examples in ju-to the last of the last of the last examples in ju-to the last of the last of the last examples in the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the last of the last of the last of the state of the last of the state of the last of the state of the last of the state of the last of

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August 13.

August 13. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. STR.-"Not a Medical Man's letter contains some advice. The profession of an Army surgeon effers a learnine and pleasant career to a young doctor. It is said that officers of the Army Medical Staff are not treated with sufficient consideration by the military subbritise, and that they are disadvantageously situated in a social sense. Three may be some grounds for these grievances: but they should not other any young man desirous of priming the Army Medical Service, for, speaking from an experi-

joining t an exper Army su himself, will alw

THE THE INPOPULS and no wonde ence of the V matter. Take vacancies (exp nations, and t each occasion

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# February August, February August,

Petruary August, How many of present list of open to doubt one was subs same fate has February. The course by no The only relia years seems to Camperidown's officers were u then which an Army List also other 'ay the inger was expressed in the mouse or commons by Mr. Frice that the Government would make a great effort to ascertain why the medical profession avoided the military service. We would reply that the War Office authorities are, and have been for a long time, in full possession of the reasons. All responsibility, therefore, for the present state of affairs, and what may come of it, rests on them. THE DEPLETION OF THE ARMY MEDICAL

#### THE DEPLETION OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SERVICE. THE public are now in possession of the results of the last examination for the Army and Indian Medical Services : they disclose a grave state of affairs as regards the former, and even show that the once popular Indian service is no longer what it must in the still the service is no longer. even show that the once popular Indian service is no longes what it was in the estimation of the medical schools. There were only two competitors for each vacancy in it, and the number of marks obtained by those who were successful shows that, while numbers have much decreased compared with former years, so also has the quality of the competitors. The eighteen men wanted for the Indian service were, how-ever, forthcoming; but for the army only nineteen out of twenty-two were declared eligible for the nominal thirty-six vacancies, or seventeen short. But, as is well known and not officially denied, the real number of vacancies for the Medical Staff is quite double that advertised, it cannot, even counting the seventeen secured after desperate efforts, be tess than fifty under the minimum effective establishment

at the present moment. Only four of those accepted for the army obtained more marks than the lowest on the Indian list, and some of those who have now accambled in had failed at least twice before. What the War Office will now do remains to be seen. It is quite impossible that the present policy of drifting can continue much longer; with several frontier wars in India on hand, and perhaps a near struggle with Afghanistan; with nine medical officers ordered suddenly overland to Bombay; with ordinary army medical duties at home and abroad carried on only with the utmost strain and difficulty, it is clear the authorities are incurring the gravest responsibility by making no effort to settle the army medical question in a satisfactory manner. Suffering and loss of life in the army must be the result of an under-manned and inefficient medical service. Will the country tolerate such a state of things in deference to the prejudices of a handlel of senior combatant officers, who refuse to recognise medical officers as made of the same clay as themselves? A handfal of senior combatant officers, who refuse to recognise medical officers as made of the same clay as themselves? A weekly contemporary lately had an editorial note on the Army Medical Service, entitled "An Unaccountable Boy-coti," we once again assure our contemporary that there is no "boycott," and that the avoidance of the army by young medical men is by no means "unaccountable." It is plain to those whose eyes and ears are open, and may be summed up as follows: The army will be avoided by all the best medical men until the War Office authorities and military officers condescend to treat them as educated gentlemen, holding commissions on a footing of equality with them-

officers condescend to treat them as educated gentlemen, holding commissions on a footing of equality with them-SEPT. 18, 1807. THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ARMY CANDIDATES. Srs.—Inotice a leaderette in the BERTSIS MEDICAL JOURNAL of September ath on this most important subject, and while indicate where the above pinches. — a geogeneous of this examination has made it clear to me beyond all question that its present condition is most unfait to candidates, whereas all the difficulties incidental to the medical examination could be met by the exercise of a little common sense. — The activity of the examination is most unfait to candidates at present offer themselves for examination denoted examination could be met by the exercise of a little common sense. — The candidates at present offer themselves for examination. The evaluation of spirits incidental to such success is too often erawhed by rejection at the physical examination. The evaluation of spirits incidental to such success is too often erawhed by rejection at the physical examination. The evaluation of spirits incidential to such success is too often erawhed by rejection at the physical examination and neorative since and the result is a size que now, and present suffer is this. That all the candidates should undergo here physical examination at the same time as their mental examination, and a suitable number of marks—sult of the mental examination, and the studial number of marks allotted for the two coincident examination irrespective of the mental examination, and the studial number of marks allotted for the two coincident examination should be on a par. Such any in fact the language examiners, the mathematical examination-in fact the language examiners thould be on a par. Such any frame the language examiners, the mathematical examination-in fact the language examiners, the mathematical examination in fact the language examiners, the mathematical examinet by any metal examination, every candidate would be pre-pared for this as thoroughly as he is f

Imgrages and matternation, cease, Further, the required items of the physical examination should be as clearly stated in the syllabus, as is the case with the other subjects of the examination, so that there could be no misunderstanding.—I am, etc., Routy, Sept. 8th. CLEMENT DUKES, M.D.Lond.

"OPEN FEARLESSNESS OF MIND." FOR ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS. Sin,-May I ask for a small space to call attention to General Buller's advice to army doctors, as it is desirable that those who follow it should be well aware of what it estalls? For, although General Butler says that Dr. Barry (Mearn and his colleague at St. Helena "lost everything." for their pains, he leaves it to be inferred that nowadays ficial military superiors would be rather pleased than other-wine at finding army doctors showing "an open fearlessness

of mind" when duty dictated any particular course, even if contrary to military wishes. But it is not so. Two modical officers at Aldershot, not so very many years ago, diapayed what we may call "an open fearlessness of mind" by condemning unwholesome meat lendered by the commissariat contractor for issue to the troops. They were a concerned off to undestrable stations. One of them are a concerned off to undestrable stations. One of the may a concerned the position that Sir Hudson Lowe occupied in that instance the position that Sir Hudson Lowe occupied to the newly-commissioned officers at Netley to un-ter the commission. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median profession. But every army doctor knows, and the median of their of indian superiors has compromised the median of their doctors want more than "the world's ar-my doctor and for the treat. The most lead how of the median afford to reture, them by all means let betwee the median of their doctors has compromised. The superime is an admirable thing. Capitains and majors, the median develop is a madmirable thing. Capitains and majors, the median due the advector "kow-tow." And if doctors are to practise it as part of their "noble" profession, let and they have the advector "kow-tow." And if doctors are to practise it as part of their "heir "model" profession, let and they have the advector "kow-tow." And if doctors are to practise it as part of th

NOUS CHANGERONS TOUT CELA-MAIS, QUAND? September 11th.

SEPT. 25, 1897. COMMINED EXAMINATIONS FOR FIRST COMMISSIONS, combined exeminations for first commissions in the Army Medical events of Indian Helical service, the successful candidates with without teasily of previously recording their masses for either without realing in future to exercise their masses for either without received of previously recording their masses for either without received the order of preventions that a states for either and without the store of preventions. owed in inture to exercise their choice as to which ser in the order of precedence that they may have obtained us her schecking will, however, in the case of the Army Med sject to the special regulations already applicable to entry

# OCT. 2, 1897.

Oct. 3, 1897. A CONJOINT EXAMINATION FOR THE MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES. The latest device to obtain recruits for the depleted and dissolving Medical Staff is the announced conjoint examina-tion for it and the Indian Medical Service. We should not ob-tect provided that candidates previously declared which service hop the provided that candidates who fail to have choice of the final may be induced to enter the home service. This is a frank announcement that the lowest and least successful and distes, who tried but failed for the Indian, will be provide that candidates who fail to have choice of the final may be induced to enter the home service. This is a frank announcement that the lowest and least successful and distes, who tried but failed for the Indian, will be provide hardly be conceived. Could the cant about "good doctors" in the mouths of some of our military hierarch newever bad, will be tried to main the Medical Staff rather thrown to the winds. We sincerely hope this precisions optime will, for the sake of the army and its medical officers, optime will, for the sake of the army and its medical officers of the some of the winds. We sincerely hope this precisions optime will, for the sake of the army and its medical officers of the some of the winds. We sincerely hope this precisions optime will, for the sake of the army and its medical officers optime to empetition, and resort to old-world nomination: A NEW WARRANT.

#### A NEW WARRANT.

A NEW WARRANT. In is runnoured that a now warrant will soon be issued in forposed to revert in some degree to the regimental sys-will be attached to a regiment; afterwards, he will be merged will be attached to a regiment; afterwards, he will be merged will be attached to a regiment; afterwards, he will be merged will be attached to a regiment; afterwards, he will be merged will be attached to a regiment; afterwards, he will be merged will be attached to a revore the dissatisfaction which exists are in the department for various hospital duties. An attempt will be made to remove the dissatisfaction which exists are prime to the second there will be no "Royal Corps." We have the add further details, but we may say at once that the changes beere indicated will not, in our opinion, astisfy the many medical officers. The title proposed is more cambrous proposals which latred y exists, and is absurd. The military proposals which latred y exists, and is absurd. The military proposals which latres of the dearth of candidates for the prese unit the righthu claims of the Army Medical Departs to reme acceded to. The War Office has surely had full.

#### OCT. 9, 1897.

THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. WE lean that the rumours as to a new Royal Warrant for the Army Medical Service are somewhat premature, but we understand that the Var Office authorities have been, and are, seriously considering the possibility of overcoming the present regrettable deadlock in respect of recruiting for the Army Medical Staff by so altering the conditions of organisa-tion as to permit of some kind of return to a regimental system. From the information which reaches us we gather that the proposals put forward by the late Adjutant-General on behalf of the War Office to scenze this end were extremely crude, involving practically a return to the old regimental system. Whilst fully recognising the value and importance of establishing a closer bond of union between the medical personnel and the fighting units, we think it our duty emphatically to intimate to those advising the War Office in this matter that no system of reorganisation can succeed in practice or be acceptable to the medical profession which in any way perpetates the present conditions in the medical staff in respect of army rank. The medical officer in respect of army rank must be on an absolute equality with his non-medical brother. The mere fact of a man having taken a medical degree or qualification should not penalise him in THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

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The military hierarchy. An experiment correspondent surface is the state of the provided bar and the state is the state of the stat

#### Ост. 16, 1897.

# Over. 16, 1997. THE FUTURE OF THE A.M.S. Sin,-In the Barrism MEMCAL JOURNAL of October oth you publish a suggestion from "An Experienced Correspon-dent" how to rever to a regimental system. Permit me briedly to point out that it will be perfectly impossible to rever to even a modified form of regimental medical officers without a large increase in their number, and a consequent expense to Government. The late Sir William Muir stated officially that to attach one medical officer to each unit at home would cost *fazzo*, and if abroad as well, *faycoco*. Will any Secretary of State propose such an increase to the Estimates for a doubtful advantage ? The proposal of your

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now made, supported by the whole body of the profession should be great majority of the people, was pat forward as it found the great of the people, was pat forward as it found the great of the people, was pat forward as it found the great of the people, was pat forward as it found to be placed in the granted, and that the medical scheme to him and asked his advice on the substances of the Army Medical Service, his disposition was seen and the state of the the found of the profession of the the service is the state of the the the service is the state of the the the large number of disadvantages, and say. "Choose the state of the the service is the service they could not agitate the the service they could not agitate. It was said that the grievances were service they could be a service they could be the service they could be the service they could not agitate the the service they could not agitate the service they could be they be the service they could be they be the service they could be they be they be possible they be the

#### Oct. 21, 1807.

HOW TO REMEDY THE WRONG OF ARMY DOCTORS.

Oct. 16, 1897.]

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESSES : ST. VINCENT'S, DUBLIN.

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#### OPENING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS : INTRODUCTORY ADDRESSES,

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN By MICHARL FRANCIS Cox, M.D.R.U.I., F.R.C.P.I., Physician to St. Vincent's Hospital.

By Michael Paraces Cox, M.D.R.U.I., PAC.P.I., Physicia to 8. Uncertist angular International and the product of the product of

we rear that at Aldersnot the paudity of medical officers has reached such a point that private practitioners in the peighbourhood have been approached to state on what terms they will undertake attendance on the soldier's wives and amilies in camp. We presume the lowest tender to be occepted? Now is this lamentable state of things exceptional. It is going on throughout the country where troops are stationed. Such is the demand, we learn, for army medical the solution of the period of home service has such to maker two years as against four and five years' tours abroad in a short, the rapidly-dwindling Army Medical Department will soon become an entirely foreign-service body. Truly a heavy responsibility rests upon car military authorities. Unless matters are remedied they will soon be infinitely worse, if, as runoured, the Government have a scheme for the increase of the army to the extent of 11,000 me. A well-and entire or respondent puts the existing shrinkage of the Army Medical Service at 100 officers, added to which at least an additional jo will be required for the above increase of men. What do my "military advisers" suggest in this difficulty?

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Statical Jornal 1099

nclusive sentence in rmy rank and simple ices that "The War no recommendations Parliamentary Com-ice of the professional e carried out," and try will be with the ould be little or no upon the War Office lonse of Commons," office in the Gibbe is edical profession has suring, like children, snable them to con-snable them to pose

cure for our army a l for our army Medi-tr all, merely reason-to find that public heir side. We know rminded and clear-ut a fall knowledge seent opposition will orary puts it: "The flice must inevitably of the medical pro-in, as there is every

#### iv. 6, 1807.

W. 0, 1997. VOLDS AND THE V.C. has the so-called "deliberate" exclusion of ed in Dr. Cox's address inves receiving the of the Queen is incorrect. It appears that he giment, had choice as to how they should elected to have it presented in Zuluiand federated distribution of the should receive set (esteral Giyn. Major Chard, H.E., who had o celton as the how he would receive it. It is these facts were not know by has other ion irrow the presence of Royalty has other.

TOR OF THE STANDARD, after of to-day on the increase of its possible very largely to ev-er of receivable that we requir specially the wastage of like the shart his will be much sho Medical Service is, and has also becoming more unpege-that, in spite of the me-much overcreweled, so far ecompetition, the War ( yet ensough enablishes to far a Army Medical Service as f the

Army Masilal vertice as they willing to situated that they cannot, the best medical or surgical advice, ao, of a consultant on their case, if exprise it, while, on the other kand, a his superior officer if on foreign Boar's with, of with blin, can get there ball, if with blin, can get there ball, if with blin, can get the ball, and the state of the way things are going on 7 a to pay for the manufacture of anding them to various foreign parts; are in office trying to stop the watage is, looking out at the connectual and tal side of the question, while they hay are, so that fear really good me. tal side of the question, while they are, so that few really good cir while to enter the Army Mo

#### Sir, your obedient servant. W. G. W. 897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ATTENDED AT THE ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRES

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the military hierarchy. An experienced co prest that if it be desirable to revert in son mental system, there would be no insep in the way of its introduction, provided th harmy rank were given to the medical off however, not to carry powers of comman belonging to the medical establishment. given, our correspondent continues."'it would to organise a true medical or technical cor establishment, and composed of officer seniority, say from ten to twenty-five years' as of such a corps would be to run and 's various hospitals, whether garrison, gener corps should include the men of the prese Corps, and should constitute an integral co being organised upon similar lines to th Carga. Such a corps should be revealed as in it from medical officers in and belonging The probable period of service at which me transference from their units and *iso facto* used a other for staff employ, and these me really only true medical staff. There med would be the principal medical officers of such as togets as to matters concerning med arrangements 'by order.' The rank of the such should be known as deputy assistant a issning orders as to matters concerning med arrangements 'by order.' The rank of th would necessarily be that of colonel. If the of the army could be organised on lines is some of the best medical tailent and materis would be attracted to military service. The would be patt in as officers of corps having t tradition, while in their later years they officers of a purely technical corps, or servir for technical purposes. From the first day last, they would be soldiers, and the branch which they would thinmately belong would respected and sought after as it is no avoided." These proposals are certainly w careful consideration by the military advi Office, as they appear to offer a way by w views, prejudices, and interests can be recor

#### Oct. 16, 1897.

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THE MADYING MURDERS AND 1100

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESSES: ST. VINCENT'S, DUBLIN.

Oct. 16, 1897.

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Lansdowne meditate the composition of a small Royal Com-mission, which from its formation will be assured of the con-fidence not only of all those whose professional interests are more primarily concerned, but of their combatant com-rades as well." Such is the substance of this sensible con-tribution to the daily waxing more exigent army medical question.

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Oct. 30, 1897

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CONTRACT RATES SUPERSEDED BY PRIVATE <u>TENDER</u>. We learn that at Aldershot that private practitioners in the private practitioners in the private practitioners in the private practice of the private practice of the private private practice of the private practice of the private private private practice of the private practice of the private private private private private practice of the private priv

Over. 30, 1897 Survey of the whole question with a conclusive sentence in favour of an army medical corps with army rank and simple military titles. The *Forkoirie Post* notices that "The War Office seems to have held all along that no recommendations made by committees" (alluding to Parliamentary Com-mittees)" for improving the army status or the professional status of the medical officers should be carried out," and believes "that the judgment of the country will be with the medical profession, and that there should be little or no difficulty in impressing that judgment upon the War Office by means of a vote or discussion in the House of Commons." There is, however, one dissentient voice. The *Globe* is no real grivenance at all... but are chanouring, like children, no real grivenance at all... but are chanouring, like children, no real grivenance at all... but are chanouring, like children, theroaghly efficient medical service, and for our army a theoroughly efficient medical service, and for our army sen-ver derive the concension of what is, after all, merely resson-able and just, it must be most gratifying to find that public optimat is so steadily coming over to their side. We know that to secure the support of every fair-minded and clear-thinking individual, nothing is needed bat a full knowledge of the facts, and before the facts the present opposition will certainly be borne down. As one contemporary puts it: "The indifference and obstinney of the War Office must inevitably prospect that it will be."

#### Nov. 6, 1897.

INOV. 0, 1897. ERYNOLDS AND THE V.C. We are enabled to state that the so-called "deliberate" exclusion of Surgrou Reynolds cuentioned in Dr. Car's address) from receiving the victoria Cress at the hands of the Queen is incorrect. It appears that he and Brown, of the stath Regiment, had choice as to how they should receive the decoration, and elected to have it with all due ceremong and honour by Brigadire-General Gipt. Mayor Chard, E.E., who had gone home, had probably no options at to how he would receive. It is much to be regretted that these facts were not known before, as there hitterly commented on.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. it the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. Sing.-In your Locker of to-day on the increase of they Army you say, "It is possible very largely to econo-mise in the number of reservato that we require by stopping wastage, especially the wastage of illness." Is is at all probable that this will be much stopped is is at all probable that this will be much stopped time, daily becoming more unpeptiar P for is well known that, in spite of the medical brofession, being much orceroweld, so far from there being any competition, the War Office someto how schaling get concept and induces on they arise.

a vacancies in the Army Modical Service as they interpret in the service of the best medical or surrical advice, at they choose set the best medical or surrical advice, at the opinion, too, of a convultant on their case, if any think they request is, while, or the other hand, entry Akim, or this superior different interpret, and the officer with the requestion of the oright, we discuss the superior advice the superior advices a superior of the superior advices and the oright, and the requestion advices a superior advices a superior advices and the superior advices advices and the superior advices advi

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. W. G. W. November 6. 1897.

#### THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. TO THE NETTOR OF THE MOATNO AND A CARACTERIA OF THE NETTOR OF THE MOATNO AND A CARACTERIA OF THE MOATNO AND A CARACTERIA OF THE ADDRESS AND A CONSIDERAL OF THE ADDRESS AND A CONSIDERATION AND A CONSIDERATION

# THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC OPINION.

THE report and appendix drawn up by the Parliamentary Bills Committee on the Army Medical Service has recently been sent to a number of leading papers in various parts of the kingdom, and the articles which are now appearing present a striking unanimity of opinion. The public is evidently becoming more and more aroused to the real state of affairs. One well-known paper, lately bitterly hostile, has just declared itself on the side of the Committee, and closes an able and thoughtful article with the words : "The remedy for the present discontent is undoubtedly the formation of an Army Medical Corps with army rank and simple military titles."

The Belfast Newsletter says: "The demands preferred ought to be conceded at once. If the military authorities will not do so, pressure must be brought to bear upon Parliament through public opinion." The Birmingham Gazette writes: "The Army Medical Service requires to be placed upon a new basis, and we trust the public will support the medical profession in their efforts to secure a change."

The Cork Examiner says: "The unprejudiced observer must be struck by the justice of the case presented by the profession, and the monstrous indifference exhibited by the military authorities." The Cork Herald points out that a service recruited as the medical service now is cannot possibly be efficient. "It is perfectly obvious that this state of things cannot long continue, unless the organisation and working of while, on the other hand, do not the some and brothers of combatants go into medicine? There is a talk of increasing the British Army, but if we get the recruits, how we are to get the medical officers heaven only knows. Then thick of the next great European war, of the terrible carage wrough by quick-fining runs and the hores of a break down in an inslequate Medical Department which must ensue, and which no unstained civil doctors, however willing, can replace in a hurry.-Yours, &c., Nor. & 1897

# THE TIMES.

5/112/1897

NOVEMBER 9, 1897. NOVEMENTER 3, 10000 Wepublished a few days agoal etter from "As nx-"Asws You acos "feferring primarily to the late SIR WILLAM MACKINNON, but also, incidentally, to the present could tion of the Army Medical Ser-vice. The writer said that, while the Army cannot do without the medical profession, the medical pro-fession can do without the Army, and is practically on strike as far as its appointments are concorned. Hedeclared it to be not too much to asy that only the dress of the profession now onter the service. Hedeclared it to be not too much to say that only the dregs of the profession now enter the service, while even from them the existing vacancies can-not be filled up. The statement appears extra-ordinary, but we fear that it in no way exagge-rates the facts. In the year 1888 the total number of Army medical officers was 963; and it was decided, it is believed on the ground of ex-pense, to reduce this number to S91--a reduction which the then Director-General, Sin Thomas Cnawroom, considered to be larger than were which the then Director-General, Sm Thomas Cnawronn, considered to be larger than was aske. At the present time the numbers are only 810. In 1895 there were candidates at the rate of 180 for 100 vacancies ; in 1896 the percentage fell to 106 in February and 108 in August; and this year it was 80 in February and 60 in August. Only 22 men offered themselves for 56 who were consided ; and of these who were conneglasily Only 22 men offered themselves for 36 who were required; and of those who were compulsorily accepted by the authorities one man in each batch was rejected on leaving Netley. The practical result is that there are not enough surgeons to supply the requirements of the Army itself, still less of the women and children belonging to regiments, even in time of peace; and that any considerable war could hardly fail to be productive of serious disaster. It has lately been said that the duty of attending upon the wives and children of soldiers at a consider-able military station has been put up to a set of lately been said that the duty of attending upon the wives and children of soldiers at a consider-able military station has been pat up to a sort of Dutch auction among the civilian practitioners of the locality, the lowest tender being accepted : and an incidental effect of the scarcity of Army doctors is to make the lot of those who are already in the service even more hard than its actual conditions would appear to render necessary. Leave for recrea-tion or on private affairs has become an impossibility for them, and leave for the purpose of study is equally unattainable. It is manifest that a surgoon who has been for a torm of years on foreign duty, away from easy communication with hospitals and schools, cannot be expected to keep fully abreast of the progress of science, and that it would be for the good of the Army, as well as for his own, that he should be per-mitted a reasonable time in which to render him-solf acquainted with new doctrines, new dis-coveries, or new methods of practice. Such facilities were long ago promised by the authori-ties, but it would probably be difficult to find a ingle instance in which the promise has been fulfiled.

The Army surgeons are prohibited, by the rules of the service, from pleading their own came in any effectual manner. But what they are unable to do has been done for them, on the part of their profession, by a sub-committee of the British Medical Association, which has gone very fully into the subject, and has put forth a temperate and well-reasoned manifesto, explaining the causes of the present discontent, and the reforms by which it might be removed. According to this manifesto, from which we have aiready drawn, the first demand of the Army surgeons is for fully-recognized military rank as members of a scientific corps forming an acknowledged part of the Army. They desire to be styled colonel or captain, Army Medical Corps. The reason for this domand is not, as asserted by many of their opponents, that they wish to act as military officers rather than as doctors, but simply that the possession of military rank and military authority is essential to the proper performance of their duties. Even the Crimean disasters, according to KINALAKS, were largely due to the fact that the Director-General, although he will prepared for the adoption of measures which were soon perceived to have been exceeded for the relief of the stricken soldiery, yet, because he was "porty armed with authority " was mable to early these which were needed for the relief of the stricken soldiery, yet, because he was "porty armed with authority " was mable to early these time of the differ of an army corps of 4,000 men, including a cavalry division and 24,000 men, including a cavalry division and 14,000 men, solution and at the base, and, altogether, about 1,000 officers and men of the army every of 04,000 men, solution and at the base, and, altogether, about 1,000 officers and men of the army every of 04,000 men, solution and at the section of the army every of 07,000 men, solution and at the section of the army every of 07,000 men, solution account of the section of the army every of 07,000 men, and all the sick and wounded, for whom there would be hospital accounts of an army interview for the principal medical officer to be responsible for the principal medical officer to be impossible for the principal medical officer to be responsible for the principal medical officer and it is contained with the present ill-defined and unquestionable minates for a gray with the areas of an army to series of the second of an army to series of the second of an army to series of the patients of the relief "relative rank", the medical officers, it would be impossible for their demands, and in the series of the patients of the relative rank which was grant the form an an integril medical officers, it would be imposs

doctor specific his whole professional life among aid of the skill. We believe it is frequently said, by military free prototo forget their own profession and us duties, in order to grasp at the position and over among combatant officers. In all services, and over among combatant officers the medical state indiscreet and even foolish individuals ; but never among combatant officers. In all services, and over among combatant officers the medical state over a more grasp at the position and over among combatant officers. In all services, there are indiscreet and even foolish individuals ; but and the grasp at the position of the over among combatant officers. In all services, there are indiscreet and even foolish individuals ; but any to a great extent be does to the circumstance mentioned by our correspondent on Fridue doctors has been such as to discourage the " order" and to attract only the " dregs" in this the attitude of the War Office towards the doctors has been such as to discourage the " order" and to attract only the " dregs" have done excellent work in modern warfare, both at have solidiers and as skilled doctors ; and that is the doctors has been such as the context to complaints of the doctors, although it is not hey were given rank which would attract to prominence before the public, that they have ceased to hold any recognized place in military society. The doctor who chances to not accidental member of its meas, and may remain entirely outside of its which it does not seem likely that the service the origin hecome attractive, would at and modeubted is lead to the easy affiing of the existing vacancies, it would also remove the social difficulty, and, as it would undoubtedly lead to the easy affing of the existing vacancies, it would

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undermanned condition of the department. The other things asked for are mainly matters of detail, which would flow almost of necessity from the principal reform, or which could, without any serious difficulty, be arranged. The ques-tion is one which must soon become urgent if, as is expected, Parliament should scon be called upon to consider proposals for a considerable augmentation of the Army. It will be impossible for the Government to leave so important an of hopeless inefficiency ; and the War Office, unless it is prepared to concede the demands which are made on behalf of Army surgeons, must at least be prepared to show good reasons for rejecting them, and must also be prepared to remove the existing discon-tent by reforms or alterations of its own devising. devising.

#### Nov. 13, 1897.

# HONORARY PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE QUEEN.

EVEN DIART PRINCIPAL AND SURVEOUS TO THE QUEEN. Him Majesty's gracious message regarding the death of the Inte Director-General of the Army Medical Staff, Sir William Mackinnon, K.C.B., which we reproduced last week, refers to Sir William as "that distinguished officer and member of Her Majesty's Household." The latter part of the message confirms the view we have always expressed regarding the position of Her Majesty's honorary surgeons and physicians, namely, that they are "members of Her Majesty's House-hold," and as such are entitled to be treated with the respect due to such a position. What, however, in practice, do we find? It is this : That while Her Majesty's aldes-de camp are regularly invited to all Court functions, the honorary surgeons and physicians to the Queen are as regu-larly omitted when these invitations are concerned. On whom the responsibility rests for this slight placed on military medical officers is a question that awaits a reply. Excluding altogether the possibility that Her Gracious Majesty or H.R.H. the Prince of Wales could possibly sanc-tion the omission alluded to, we are driven to conclude that

tion the omission alluded to, we are driven to conclude that the fault lies with the Lord Chamberlain's department, some members of which possibly consider that a "doctor," even though a V.C., K.C.B., Q.H.S., or Q.H.P., is an inferior creature, and a quantity to be neglected at Court functions. Her Majesty's sentiments and the sentiments of those who serve her run apparently in different channels about the army medical officers of distinguished service and high rank.

#### THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC OPINION.

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are only anxious to conceal their real calling under titles to which they have no right, and that in this the medical pro-feesion generally is backing them up. It is, therefore, highly gratifying to observe that the leaders of public opinion thick otherwise, and are neither prepared to believe that members of a profession, to which so many distinguished men have been proud of belonging, are ashamed of that pro-fession, nor that a section of the community which for many years has sacrificed its own pecuniary advantage to the pro-motion of the public health, will fail, in the matter of military hygiene at the present time, to be true to its own honourable traditions.

RUMBURED NEW ARMY WARRANTS. RUMOURED NEW ARMY WARRANTS. RUMOURED NEW ARMY WARRANTS. Medical Staff are many. It is possible that at no very distant date we may have a warrant linkering with the capter to be that the question of reverting it to be regimental system in some modified form is under serious consideration. The difficulties in the way of introducing such a system are numerous, and it appears inevitable that any plan of the kind must involve an increased charge on the Estimates. Under a regimential system, even if it were to apply only to of the medical staff would be necessary : probably about a humdred additional officers would be required, and it would be necessary to authorise them to draw staff allowances. In the medical staff, and it to possible that this will afford the desired opportunity for introducing in the army, the operation opportunity for introducing reforms.

#### Nov. 20, 1897.

#### THE PUBLIC PRESS AND THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

MEDICAL SERVICE. Two factors are at present working which must ultimately compel official action, and bring about desired reforms in the Army Medical Service. The first of these is the expressed determination of the Government to increase the army; and the second, the pressure of public opinion, which is now interval. unmistakably felt.

To propose a material increase in the army establishment, and leave its medical service in the present chaotic under-manned state, is, of course, what no responsible Minister would do; to disregard public opinion on this question might commend itself to a self-sufficient military oligarchy, but not

commercial restriction are resulted to the second s of the Subcommittee of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, which has been widely circulated, and characterised as eminently fair, temperate, and convincing.

In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of October 30th were mentioned many notices of the report in the provincial press; since then many more appreciative notices have ap-peared, including a powerful article in the *Times*, to which we referred last week. Our great contemporary plainly states that "the War Office, unless it is prepared to constates that "the War Onice, inless it is prepared to con-cede the demands which are made on behalf of army sur-geons, must at least be prepared to show good reasons for rejecting them, and must also be prepared to remove the exist-ing discontent by reforms or alterations of its own devising." ing discontent by reforms or autorations of its own deviating. This admirably places the burden of the situation on the proper shoulders, and effectually precludes the possibility of the reforms demanded being met, as before, by a simple military non possions, or by the ridiculous plea that to grant definite army status to medical officers would be against military "instincts"!

military "instincts": We also fully agree with the Times, that to characterise the late entries into the Army Medical Departmentas the "dregs" of the medical profession is both cruol and unjust, because if true, says our contemporary, then "it must in justice be admitted that the 'dregs' have done excellent work in modern warfare, both as brave soldiers and skilful doctors." The real truth is, that the army has not lately secured, as it might, the pick of the profession ; but those who have entered have well maintained the great characteristics of their profession—devotion to duty and unfilnehing bravery in situations of great danger. In proof of this we may cite the their profession — devotion te duty and untlinching bravery in situations of great danger. In proof of this we may clie the recent heroism of Sargeon-Captains Beyts and Hugo in suc-couring comrades under terrible fire, deeds which we trust will meet with suitable recognition. These gallant medical officers have but done what many more had done before them; but let our contemporaries in the press note the gross, and we might add shameless, injustice of designating such officers as "civilians" in the offensive and contemptous military sense of the term. Can it be wondered that the medical profession resent treatment such as this not from the youthful and unthinking, but from senior and responsible military efficers? We can only wonder and deplore that such

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

OF ENGLAND. MINETING OF COUNCIL. As ordinary meeting of the Council was held on November 1th, 1897, Sir WILLIAM MACCOMMAC, Bart., President, in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

confirmed. The following: motion by Mr. MACNAMARA seconded by Mr. WARD COUSINS was carried: That the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England be exposered to arrange with the President of the Royal College of Physi-cians to appreach the Secretary of State for War to impress upon him the necessity which exists for granting medical officers of the British army substantive army rank and military titles in a consolidated army correct. corps.

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#### Nov. 27, 1897.

# THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND THE ARMY MEDICAL

THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. Ws would call particular attention to the very important resolution carried at the meeting of the Connell of the Royal College of Surgeons on November 1th, 1897. It was in the following terms: "That the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England be empowered to arrange with the President of the Royal College of Physicians, to approach the Secretary of State for War, to impress upon him the necessity which exists for granting medical officers of the British army substantive army rank and military titles in a consolidated army corps." We trast the two Colleges may go hand in hand, and thus place before the Minister of War the combined opinion of such influential bodies. The moment is opportune, for we have good reason to believe that the War Office has the army medical question scriously before it, and is prepared to listen to representations on the subject of a consolidated medical corps. It is also true that some of those in authority who have hitherto been opposed to the claims of army medical officers for army rank and title are now disposed to entertain the proposal. The medical approxement of powerful sympathy of Sir Samuel Wilks and Sir William Mac Cormac. REVISED REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE"

and Sir William Mac Cormac. REVISED REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF. THE revised regulations for the examination for admission to the Army Medical Staff issued this month practically contain nothing new except the important conditions relating to the conjoint or amalgamatic entrance ex-amination for the Medical Staff and Indian Medical Services, and afterwards elect for one or other, according to the exigencies of his position in the competition, though certain competitors acceptable for the Indian may not be eligible for the home service; for the condition of "pare European descent" is still enforced in the latter. In this way candidates entering for both, but really only for the Indian Service, and, missing choice as the result of the camination, may, in the excitement of the moment, be disposed to accept commissions in the Medical Staff. Too and this it may be convenient, or even expedient, from am administrative point of vice. Bat noting that it was the result of a War Office correspondence, marginally quoted, we,

with others, have a natural curiosity to discover who originated the scheme, and what were the real objects in view? We observe the restatement in these regula-lations that in the "public and open competition held twice in the year, the number of appointments competed for will be not less than hall of the number of vacancies which shall have arisen" in the interval between the half-pearly examinations. It is doubtless under cover of this rule that the total number of vacancies lately and periodically advertised have just been about half those actually existing. The following regulation also is retained : "It will be competent for the Secretary of State for War to fill up the remaining number from such quali-fied candidates as may be proposed by the governing bodies of the public schools of medicine in the United King-dom and the Colonies." Why is not this power of nomina-tions; and, secondly, because 'qualified candidates' and 'governing bodies." would not respond to the invitation while reforms are withheld. THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC

# THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC OPINION.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC OPINION. Is continuation of extracts from influential sections of the public press, which we gave in the Barrist Manical Jourant of October 50th, on the army medical question, we reproduce some further comments. The Javerpool Darily Post asys: "The statement of griev-ments indicates the essential reforms. There are, first and prestest, the grant of army rank and military titles in a con-solidated army medical corps; fair amount of ordinary and study leave; recognition and rewarding of professional merit; and reconsideration of the possibility of connecting medical officers with regiments for a term of years." The David provide the possibility of connecting medical officers with regiments for a term of years." The David David College of Surgeons, it goes on to asy: "It is neither the danger of the compation nor the bodness of the pay that keeps our young surgeons from entering the Army Medical Service. It is the failes pride of a prejudiced dises; the hereflatry contempt of young cadesis, who have been adjuding to be better; and the weakness or blind-ness of those military subtorities which permit, if they do not show very much better; and the weakness or blind-ness of those military subtorities which permit, if they do not show entry autorities which permit, if they do not encourage, an iniquitous system of ignobe jealousy and puerile exclusiveness. In view of such facts as these; it is not surprising that the members of the Army Medical Service are discontented with their present lot, and that the service are discontented with their present lot, and that the service are discontented with their present lot, and that the service are discontented with their present lot, and that the service are discontented with their present lot, and that the service the area of ability does not of the fourth area sendical descen-tor."

are discontented with their present lot, and that the service has been practically boycotted by the rising medical genera-tion." The Neccastle Leader observes: "The young surgeon of character and ability does not offer himself as a candidate. The medical man with a proper sense of self-respect declines to submit to the conditions of service which prevail in the army. At every turn he is subject to slights from the com-batant officers, who use one-side regulations for the purpose of maintaining an abserd system of caste... The policy which treats him as a non-combatant is ridicalous... The anthorities would do well to listen to those whose position remove admitted evils." The United Service Gazette declares: "There can be no doubt that the most pressing roform needed, as we have before and times out of number stated, is the formation of a consolidated Army Medical Corps, with army rank and titles, to place the medical officers in a position of equality with all other officers—a reasonable enough demand......The status of the army surgeon can never be definite without the corps. We find in the American and Hailan armies proper combatant titles; for example, Colonel So-and so-Surgeon ----, and have never yet been informed that this titler system inter-fered with professional ability or professional services, or has canneed a wish for general command." We alluded in the Baurness Menneat. Journest of Novem-ber oth the powerful article in the Times. It states: 'The army surgeons are prohibited by the rules of the service from pleading their own cause in any effectual manner. But what

he Army Medical Staff is not to be defended. Naturally the trmy doctor complains when he is told that he is not a soldier, but a civilian hanger-on." These extracts go to show that public opinion on army medical reform has vasily extended and matured, and it will be a very perilous matter for the War Office to smore it. it.

JAN. 1, 1898. THE ARMY "MEDICAL SERVICE.

PRIVATE.

#### 18, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W., 25th November, 1897.

DEAR SIR,

Several friends of the late SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, K.C.B., formerly Director General of the Army Medical Department, having expressed a desire to perpetuate his memory, a Committee has been formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and carrying out in an appropriate manner a recognition of the services of that distinguished officer.

Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON'S long connection with Netley,-both as Assistant Professor of Surgery, and as President of the Senate of the Army Medical School, -points it out as the most fitting locality for the erection of a Memorial; it is thought that a Tablet placed in the Chapel of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, would best represent the wishes of his many old comrades and friends.

The subscription is limited to tox. 6d. for each individual, and should you feel disposed to contribute, will you kindly forward the amount to the Honorary Secretary, by name, at the above address; cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed "Sir Charles McGrigor, Bart., & Co."

The following gentlemen have consented to serve on the Committee :----

Surgeon-Major-General J. JAMESON, C.B., Director General, Army Medical Department (Chairman).

Surgeon-General SIR JAS. MOUAT, V.C., K.C.B. Surgeon-Major-General C. D. MADDEN, C.B. Surgeon-Major-General W. M. WEBB.

Surgeon-Major-General J. B. READE, C.B. Surgeon-Major-General W. NASH. Surgeon-Colonel J. L. NOTTER.

Bde.-Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel W. L. GUBBINS (Hon. Secretary).

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

J. JAMESON, Surgeon-Major-General, (Chairman).

TO B. J. Lt Colonal W. John ston.

# THE ARMY \*MEDICAL SERVICE. THE ARMY \*MEDICAL SERVICE. TILE Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, has appointed Thursday, January 20th, to receive a deputa tion of the British Medical Association to lay before him the views of the medical profession with regard to the condi-tready been placed before of a Special Committee of marded on December 17th e reasons of the unpopu-pit young medical men, the only effectual remedy on of the Army Medical brigs into an army medical briggs into an army medi

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STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

#### JANUARY 21, 1898.

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#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

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(BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Jan. 15, 1808.)

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

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#### Nov. 27, 18 THE ROYAL COLLEGES SER

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#### REVISED REGULATIONS

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the demands made or show good cause for rejecting them, or "be prepared to remove the existing discontent by reforms or alterations of its own devising." Referring to the article in the *Times*, the *World* writes: "Printing House Square' has espoused the cause of the army dettor, and has done it in a way which will be gene-rally approved. It is fully time that the public were told the truth about the mismangement of the War Office. The treatment meted out to the doctor of late wears has been a distance to us as a civilised people, and the present con-dition of affairs must end. It can only end in one way. The medical profession is esteemed everywhere, and use tone adopted by some in anthority with regard to the officers of

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#### ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

As BX AMIN ATION of Conditiates for Forty Com-missions in the Army Metical Staf will be field at the Examination Hail, Victoria Rubankeen, W.C. on the 4th February mort and following days. Applications for almostering the start of the should be made in writing, without deixy, to the bound be made in writing, without deixy, to the bound be made in writing, without deixy, to the bound be made in writing. Without deixy, to the bound be made in writing without deixy to the bound of the start of the start of the start like the start of the start of the start (Signed). War Office, London J. JAMESON, Director-Cleanard,

#### DEC. 11, 1897.

Due, 11, 1897. THE BENEFACTIONS OF SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON. As already stated, the late Sir William Mackinnon, Honorary Physician to the Queen, and formerly Director-General of the Army Medical Department, left the balk of his fortune in trust for the advancement of science and scientific duca-tion. He bequeathed  $\beta_{2,000}$  to the University of Edinburgh, and, as announced at a recent meeting of the University (Court, a similar sum to the University of Idagov, for prizes in geology, comparative anatomy, and modern languages. After certain specific legacies, and after providing for life annulties to certain persons dependent upon him, he left the whole of the residue of his property to the Boyal Society for ideding geology and astronomy, and for the furtherance of original research and investigation in pathology by prizes and scholarships. His personal estate has been valued at society will probably amount to between  $\beta_{16,000}$  and  $\beta_{16,000}$ 

#### DEC. 18, 1897.

Duc 18, 1897. "NON-COMBATAN" HEROES. Is the World of December 16th the following paragraph highest terms of the services rendered by the officers of the highest terms of the services rendered by the officers of the highest terms of the services rendered by the officers of the highest terms of the services rendered by the officers of the highest terms of the services rendered by the officers of the highest terms of the services rendered by the officers of the officer of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the officers of highest terms of the service of the officers of the officers of highest terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the highest terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the officers of the service terms of the service of the officers of the officers of the officers of the service terms officers of the officers of the officers of the officers of th

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. An ordinary meeting of the Connell was held on December 9th, Sir WILLIAM MACCOMMAC, Bart., President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and con-firmed.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and con-tirmed. The Pussioners stated that in pursuance of the resolution of the Council at the last meeting, he had consulted the Pre-sident of the Royal College of Physicians on the question of upproaching the Screenary of State for War respecting the con-ditions of service in the Army Medical Department, and that, subject to the approval of the Council, they agreed to send a letter to the Scretary of State (arguments) and that is might be possible to amalgamate the Army Medical Staff and Medical Staff Corps into an Army Medical Corps, homo-geneous and complete, at the same time conferring real army rank, with limited command, upon the medical officers, and, with that rank, the military titles which are alone respected, appreciated, and usderstood. The Council thanked the British Medical Association for the report from the Parlia-mentary Bills Committee, but decided not to join the depu-tation to the Scretary of State for War on the subject of the Army Medical Service.

# JAN. 1, 1895. THE ARMY "MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE ARMY 'MEDICAL SERVICE. THE ARMY 'MEDICAL SERVICE. The Anguls of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, has appointed Thursday, January zoth, to receive a deputa-tion of the British Medical Association to lay before him the views of the medical profession with regard to the condi-tion of the British Medical Service, and the necessity for reforma. The facts have already been placed before Lord Lansdowne in a report of a Special Committee of the Association, which was forwarded on December 17th last. The report explained the reasons of the unpopu-native of the service amongst young medical men, and indicated the belief that the only effectual remedy would be by the consolidation of the Army Medical Staff and the Medical Staff Corps into an army medical corps in which the officers should have substantive army rithes which are alone appreciated in the army. The report refraints from asking that the proposed corps should receive the tille of the Rogal Medical Corps, since this is a privilege which can only be accorded by the Crown ; bat it will be well known to the Queen and to her army and by the profession of the Majosty's favour would be most highly appreciated both by the medical officers of her army and by the profession of which they form a part. THE WAR OFFICE AND INTENDING CANDIDATES

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THE VAR OFFICE AND INTENDING CANDIDATES CONTINUES and they are starting and they are an are starting and they are starting and they are starting and they are an are starting and they are are are starting and they are are are as a starting and they are are are as a starting and and are are at a starting and they are are are at a starting and they are are at a starting at a starting and a starting at a starting

December syth, slor-

### STANDARD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1898.

The SECRETARY FOR WAR yesterday received a Deputation on the subject of the Army Medical Service, who asked for concessions to the profession in the direction of granting mili-tary titles, and for the formation of an Army Medical Corps. In reply, the Marquess of Laxanowars and the fact that the best men did not present themselves for the service was being seriously considered. He saw no objection to the formation of a Medical Corps, and he hoped abortly to be able to announce the decision of the War Office with regard to more suitable medical titles.

#### THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

#### STATEMENT BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

STATEMENT BY LORD LANSDOWNE The Marquess of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; who was scenepasied by Bir Ralph Knox, Under Secretary of State, and Surgeon General Jameson (Director General of the Army Medical Department), prestedy received a Deptataion on the schilder of the Army Medical Service.—The Depati-tion was introduced by Dr. R. Fazartanzon, M.P., Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, and included Sir Thomas Grainger Stowart, representing the Univ-versity of Edinburgh, and President-Elect of the British Medical Association; Dr. Rohert Bandby, President of the Outerstative of Daniel Medical Association; President Sector West States and States and States and States Monat, V.C., retired ; Dr. D. Macalister, representing the Medical School at the University of Doklin and Englas Professor of Medicins; Professor A. Optoor, representing the Medical School of the University of Deletion and Englas Professor of Medicins States Professor of Medicins (States and Chaesamar, Dr. T. Griffith, Surgeon Mayer General Ophysicians, Dr. T. Griffith, Surgeon Mayer General Progenesen, Ireland ; Stiv William Thomason, representing the Royal College of Surgeon Mayer General Ophysicians, Dr. T. Griffith, Surgeon Mayer General Prace, Dr. T. Bridgardsch, Dr. V. M. Moore, Dr. W. Wilder, Mr. George Brows, Dr. C. Million, Prace Dr. T. Bridgardsch, Dr. W. M. Moore, Dr. W. Wilder, Mr. Generg Brows, Dr. C. H. Milburn, Dr. W. Greden, and Mr. Prancis Forderson Mayer General Margel upon the Secretary of State the messelity of marking concensition to the Deparation represented the series at the of the Array Medical represention of the Secretary Medical Corps.

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#### JAN, 22, 1898.

#### THE DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

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#### SATURDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1898.

#### THE DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

STATE FOR WAR. Tus influential and theroughly representative deputation on the army medical question which waited on Lord Lansdowne has week had every reason to be satisfied with its reception. The Secretary of State for War not only listened to the state-ments made with the utmost courtesy and attention, but showed a thorough grasp of the subject in all its aspects and details.

It could not, of course, be expected that he would reveal his intentions, because, according to official precedent, that must be reserved for Parliament. But he said enough to show that his sympathies are warmly with the medical officers in their struggle for a fair, reasonable, and homourofficers in their stregge for a fait, reasonative, and nonour able equality with the officers of other branches of the service with whom they have to perform most important military duties, and socially spend the best part of their lives. It is therefore most necessary that Lord Lansdowne, in his

evident desire to do justice to medical officers, should be given every support. This he has, indeed, already secured, not only in a united medical profession, but in most influential sections of the public press throughout the three kingdoms, as we have recently shown by numerous extracts.

extracts. His hands have been strengthened by such expressions of public opinion against the solfish opposition of a powerful section of his military advisors, who, it cannot be forgotten, wrecked the good intentions of previous War Ministers. The situation is peculiar. The claim of medical officers to equality in army status and title is met with the pretext that should such equality be conceded it would encrosch upon the distinctive prerogatives of combatant officers. Bathasi thone so in the case of the American, Italian, or Egyptian armies? Does the position of our paymasters and ordnance store officers ? officers

It is, indeed, remarkable that true army status is readily This, indeed, remarkable toos toos schoolmasters, volun-conceded to paymasters, bandmasters, schoolmasters, volun-teer officers, and titles even conceded to veterinary surgeons, while denied to medical officers ; and yet these last are those with whom the "combatants" come into the closest contact,

with whom the "combatants" come into the closest contact, whether in camp, quarters, or the battle-field. The old pretext that army status would involve general command, is no doubt being again worked for all it is worth. Lord Lansdowne might ask the American Ambas-isador how that matter, if it was ever raised, was got over when medical officers of the American army got true army status? Doubtless Colonel Hay could tell him. Medical officers entirely repediate all claim to general command, which, of course, obviously lies altogether outside their sphere: so it cannot be the fear of their setting up such a claim that bars their obtaining army rank.

their sphere: so it cannot be the tear of their secting up such a claim that bars their obtaining army rank. We have not touched upon the minor reforms which Lord Lansdowne, with a statesmanlike grasp of facts and vigorous administrative will, has already effected in the Army Medical Department ; but the medical profession are deeply grateful

administrative will, has already effected in the Army Medical Department; but the medical profession are deeply grateful lost them.
They look upon the rectification of these minor grievances reform by the formation of a medical corps, with consequent grating of dne army status; the same strong will which carried the minor will yet effect the major reforms.
When this is done, we do not think it is too much to promise that those who, like ourselves, now contend most study for the rights of medical officers, will become the warmest advocates of the service as a career worthy of the set atmost advocates of the service as a career worthy of the best atmost and our medical schools.
Tord Lansdowne is a very distinguished stateman, and an administrator who has left his mark upon the greatest dependencies of the Empire, and in the present connection it is interesting to recall that the founder of the fortunes of his family was the celebrated Sir William Petty, Physician-General to the Army in Ireland under Henry Cromwell, the sentimental basis for sympathy between his lordship and the medical profession, bat we believe that his desire to improve the medical service, his sense of justice, and his force of mind will supply all the needed motive power to bring about this greatly-needed reform.

FEB. 5, 1898. THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES. Tur absence of the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Phy-

#### JAN. 29, 1898.]

#### DEPUTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

#### BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR

# WITH REFERENCE TO THE POSITION OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

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for hasis fr. BRODRICK —I regret to say that there such of candidates for the Army Medical ere are at present 30 vacancies, and 21 probat available to 611 them. The shandard of m i surgical qualifications has not been lowered by which it is instended to take in order to p partment on a better basis will short

ogy and Parkes Memoral Bronze Medal. Jogy and Herbert Prizes. Ledore Medal and Prize of 20 guineas, and the De the Patho in Memorial Gold Medal. and Monteflore Frine in Surgery

\* Gaused the second Monistore Price is Surgery. Sir HENNAY NORMAN, in presenting the prizes, urged the recipients not to consider that they had learned everything they ought to know, for there were matters which would come under their notice from which they would derive more know-ledge every day of their career. He referred to the great progress that had been made in the Army Medical Service of Japan in recent years, and said Japan was as well up in surgical knowledge as any European country.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1898.

THE DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF

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#### DEPUTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

JAN. 20, 1898.

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There was anything in the education of the medical officers of the army, which embraced all the collateral sciences, that should in any way disqualify them from holding military rank and title equal to the other departmental officers of the service. If all those points were conceded, he was quite sur-provide the service and the service was the most unsatisfactory. Medical officers could not be govide ware it, when he entered the service sixty years ago, there were aco candidates waiting to get in, and he had the could add anything to what had been said by the President active and that his lordship would have it in his power to which ne thought to what had been said by the President arrived, and that his lordship would have it in his power to which he thought would tend to place the department in a condition which at present it did not hold. The original distribution of the arrived and the views of the British Medical Association in support-ing the objects of the Army Medical Staff and the Army Modelal Corps into a Koyal Medical Corps or an Army Modelal Corps into a Koyal Medical Corps or an Army Modelal Corps into a Koyal Medical Corps or an Army Modelal Corps into a Koyal Medical Corps or an Army Modelal Corps into a Koyal Medical Corps or an Army Modelal Corps into a Koyal Medical Corps or an Army Modelal Corps into a Koyal Medical Corps or an Army Modelal Corps as had lordship's earnest consideration. As a all those who were medical teachers here, of the ampopularity on the present existing medical service. Students were quite mining to come forward, and although it was a disagree-ting like the leading men, bat only the inferior men of the strang the leading men, bat only the inferior men of the strang the other device the the the theory for the stranged in the leading men, bat only the inferior men of the stranged the present existing medical service. Students were quite the strange Stewart had said the the the theory for the stranged in the leading men, bat only the inferior men of the stranged to the s

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mind will supply all the needed motive power to bring about this greatly-needed reform.

FRB. 5, 1898. THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES. Tux absence of the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Phy-

JAN. 29, 1898.]

DEPUTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

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perhaps, by the requirements of modern military hygiene-had made his occupation one of vast importance to the army. The medical staff at present seemed to occupy a somewhat undefined position. They either belonged to the army, their request to be made a corps and an integral part of it seemed to be a reason-able one. If that was not the case, the logical conclusion to be drawn would be that they were a department of the Civil Service attached to the army; but he thought that was a con-tention nobody would put forward. If the forming of a medical corps tended to draw the best class of students to the army as a profession, he was sure that many of the other difficulties that had been mentioned would soon dis-appear.

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defined the Pathology and Mergers Prices, or so guineas, and the De Gained the Mandroyce and Andrope of so guineas, and the De Carterion the Markin Menorial Gold Medal. "Gained the Second Montefore Frites is Surgery. Sir HENRY NOMMAN, in presenting the prizes, urged the recipients not to consider that they had learned everything they ought to know, for there were matters which would come ander their notice from which they would derive more know-ander their notice from which they would derive more know-ledge every day of their career. He reforred to the great progress that had been made in the Army Medical Service of Japan in recent years, and said Japan was as well up in surgical knowledge as any European country.

#### THE DEDITATION TO THE SECRETARY OF

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1898.

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#### DEPUTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

JAN. 20, 1808.

Total Lassnowns, in reply, samuel the Depart that he was entirely with them in regarding with Makinal Sind. The facts that comparatively by the President and the bard men did not p things, and the subject resourced several matter of medical divers in thick medical divers in the medical divers in the the attraction of the profe-resourced several matter of medical divers in the medical divers in the the attraction of the profe-store attraction of the profe-store attraction of the profe-resourced several matter of the present terms of the attraction of the profe-store attraction of the profe-tore attraction of the profe-attraction of the profe-attraction of the profe-attraction of the

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mind will supply all the needed motive power to bring about this greatly-needed reform.

#### FRD. 5, 1898.

THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES. This absence of the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Phy-sicians and Surgeons of London from the deputation which waited on the Secretary of State for War was commented on by those who were little aware how heartily and completely the distinguished representatives of these bodies are in accord with those who pat the case of the Army Medical Service so clearly before Lord Lansdowns. Should there be any doubt on the point it will be completely removed by the admirable joint letter addressed to the Secretary of State for War, which on the point it will be completely removed by the admirable joint letter addressed to the Secretary of State for War which we print in the report of the proceedings of the Hoyal College of Physicians. The remarks of the President (Sir Samuel Wilks) show how thoroughly he is in accord with the views expressed by his distinguished predecessor. Sir Andrew Clark, on the Army Medical question: and Sir William Mac Cormac, as representing the Royal College of Surgeons, has been so long and closely identified with the Army Medi-cal Service as to be reckoned almost one of themselves.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. Thus codinary quarterly comitia of the Fellows was held on Thursday, January 21th, Sir S. Witax, Bart., M.D., P.R.S. (President), in the chair. The President next spike of the subject of the reform of the Army Medical Service. After referring to the great services in this connec-tion of a former President (Sir A. Clark) and the action of the British Medical Association, which had been most valis-able in the matter, and most creditable to the Association ; he said that, in conjunction with Bir William MacCormac, he had written the following letter: To the Birtish Medical the Service of Sate for Her.

To the Right Hososroble the Secretary of State for War. My Lossn.-We, the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians of Losdon and the Royal College of Supress of England, desire respect-fully to call your attention to the serious scheme of collopetition for the Army Medical Herview, and the discontext within its matrix.

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We have the honour to be, My Lord, Tour obedient Servants, WHAN Commac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons W. MAN Commac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons

W. MACCONSAC, President of the Royal College of Surgeess. Since them, as was well known, there had been an influential deputation from the British Medical Association to the Mar-quis of Lansdowne, the members of which had been well satisfied with their reception. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY. Thus prizes won in the recent examinations for the Army Medical Staff were presented on January just by General Sir Heary W. Norman, at the Army Medical School at Netley. The following is the list of surgeons on probation of the Medical Staff of the British Army who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations:

#### ARNY MEDICAL SERVIC

		- 51	Arks.				- 20	MAN.
IL O. B. Browne !	Mason	-	5.382	A. H. O. Young	-			3.995
F. S. Penny,		-	3,700	E. A. Hourizo	-	200		3,866
E Walts N.			4.124	M. M. Lowsley	-			3-597
H. G. Martin		-	4.519	A.C. Lupton		414		3.520
J. G. Berne		-	4.745	G. B. Carler			44.4	3,497
F. F. Carroll .			41573	N. H. ROSS	100			3.493
5. D. G. Macphers			4.069	P. H Collingwo	64		-	3,199
W. P. GWYOR			4,055	C. J. O'Gorman			1000	3.795
S. de C. O'Grady			4,000					
and all other states of the states								

Gained the second Monteficer Prize in Surgery. Sir HINNAY NOMMAN, in presenting the prizes, urged the recipients not to consider that they had learned everything they ough to know, for there were matters which would come ander their notice from which they would derive more know-ledge every day of their career. He referred to the great progress that had been made in the Army Medical Service of Japan in recent years, and said Japan was as well up in surgical knowledge as any European country.

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PER. 12, 1895.
THESE COMMENTS ON THE EPICITATION THE SECRETARY OF
THE Globe asserbal billing of the commander in the commande

#### FEB, 19, 1898

FIG. 19, 1898 <u>APRT MEDICAL DEFARTMENT.</u> Sire H. VINCENT anded the Under Secretary State for War to state if there was still a dear suitable candidates for the Army Medical D ment, and how many vasanches there were standard of medical and surgical there were proposed to take in order to post the Department belowers, and show the provide the Secretary of proposed to take in order to post the Department scherz basis. Mr. BRODHUCK --I regret to say that there and earth of candidates for the Army Medical D There available to full time. The standard of m and arginal qualification has not been lowered. Upps which then be better basis will show

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#### FEB. 10, 1808.

EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. following is the list of the candidates for Her Najesty's Indical Service who were rescensing at the competitive cancendulation and the second service of the second service of the second second thirty-three were reported to filteen appointments, and thirty-three were reported to filteen appointments.

Names.		Marks.			Names.	JUNEAU			
T. Hunter				3.479	G. F. S. Genge			3,00	
W. R. Ballye			( and )	3,345	E. F. G. Tucker			3,511	
H. B. Meakin				3,915	W. G. Liston	44.4		2,81	
G. Huicheson				3.157	F. S. C. Thompson			a.80;	
R W. Anthony				3,006	H. J. R. Twigg			8,77	
O. E. Slewart			-	3,045	C. W. McG. Orpen			3.34	
H. Boulton	-			9,004	T. S. NOVIS	444	-	0.78	
J. W. Walson	***			3,965	States and the second				

EXAMINATION FOR THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. True following is a list of the successful candidates for commissions in the Army Medical Staff at the recent crasmination in London. The num-ber of commissions advertised was forty but the number of candidates

Names.			M	arks.	Names.		Marks		
W. H. S. Nickers	00	-		0.775	E. J. Dobbin		and Rat	5	
A. E. Walter				9,693	A. R. O'Fisherije		W. B	G,	
G. S. Nickerson	-			2,617	H. Herrick		*** F.I	R	
A. E. Weld				8.504	C. W. Malsprise		- 2,1		
				0.474	G. J. S. Archer		2,0		
		***		9-639	R. S. H. Fuhr		2,0		
H. B. G. Walton			-	2,314	B. O. Hall		9.0		
W. Jagger					F. J. C. Heffernan		. iii 1,9		
A. B. MacCarthy				0,075	J. Cowan		···· 8/9		
	-	111		3,295	E. P. Hewitt	a	1,p	60	
A.E. Thorp		-		2,453					

THE MONTHLY ARMY LIST. The new monthly Army List, the appearance of which had been awaited with some interest, seeing that no less than two months was required for its revision, was published on February 5th. On the whole it seems an improvement on the old one; somewhat thinner, from being set up with entirely new and smaller type, and from the omission of some redun-dant matter; it is also printed by a firm new to the Stationery Office. The first improvement of the stationery office.

otope, somewhat thinner, from the omission of some redundant matter; it is also printed by a firm new to the Stationery office. The first improvement to be noticed is the paging ; the mathematic system of the stationery office. The first improvement to be noticed is the paging ; the shall of the infantry regimental lists, in which not only the interview of the infantry regimental lists, in which not only the interview of the infantry regimental lists, in which not only the interview of the infantry regimental lists, in the process affinited to territorial regiments, are all given in one list. But the source of the infantry regimental lists, which are very considerable, are of most interest to our ready. The source of the Medical Staff Corps, which timmediately follow it; we should have liked to have so the territors in the medical staff list remines mechanged, together which timmediately follow it; we should have like to have so of the stations of companies of the Medical Staff Corps, which timmediately follow it; we should have like to have so of the stations of companies of the Medical Staff Corps, which immediately follow it; we should have like to have the officers and Ordnanes Department, thereby foreshadowing a complete amaigamation and cranes. The table, "medical officers on the retired list liable to be officers is now omitted, and the officers observing are shown on effective lists, or to confine it wholly to the large quarterly official Army List. We evold aggest that when and wherever the being the size, or to confine it wholly to the large quarterly official Army List. We evold aggest that when on the here the state of the "Army Medical Reserve of Officers. The shown is the mathematical officers of a spears the amoster of the size entry different and the spears of a spears of a spears of the s

claim 'to "contract rates where all lists of "Militia Medical Finally, the redundant general lists of "Militia Medical Staff" (a mere handfal), and of "Volunteer Medical Staff," are both omitted. There are thus important alterations in the new Army List wo far as the medical zervices are concerned, but nothing whatever to indicate the character of the changes Lord Lans-downe may contemplate towards them.

#### FRB. 26, 1898.

THE LATE EXAMINATION FOR THE ARMY MEDICAL

Pare 26, 1895. THE LATE EXAMINATION FOR THE ARMY MEDICAL <u>ERVICE</u>. We published in the Barriss Mariata Jouras at last week notwithstanding the undoubtedly clever official expedient of inixing up the Indian and army examinations together, only in andidates were secured for the latter, to fill the advertised or normal vacancies. The result of the new scheme must be and the security of the security of the security of the security or normal vacancies. The result of the new scheme must be and the security of the security of the security of the security be and what was the proportion of failures but it is normal wacancies of the result of the new scheme must be and what was the proportion of failures but it is not difficult to see that, but for the new scheme, the last error to infinite to see that, but for the new scheme, the last error is the infinite or the the result of the security of the security is the security of the security of the security of the security is the security of the security of the failures is hard to be vice secures of the the new scheme of the secures is to follow after the lowest for the latter. Then, quite hairs for the failure in quality is not even originally (a samp of thes induced and professionally unit). We think the provide the failure in quality is not even originally (a samp indicates, which, if true proves that more than a half were provided as which, if the proves that more than a half were indicates, which, if the proves that more than a half were indicates which, if the proves that more than a half were provided as services. To what a miserable estate hans the drink the provided as the that had not a certain propertion of the provided as for heat in the result of the drink the service originally when the the service is an intermed to the drink whether the failer is the second is estate than the down as the provided as services. To what a miserable estate hans the drink the provided as the the the second is the come cannot be long the provided as

#### MARCH 5, 1898.

MARCH 5, 1895. FROMOTION IN THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT was the subject of a question by Siv Walter Foster in the Home on Tuesday, and a rather unsatisfactory answer was obtained. It appears from the question and Mr. Brodrick's reply that three urgeon-colonels who were eligible for promotion to the rank of surgeon-major-general were recently passed over, on the ground that, being over 57 years of age, three years' full service in the higher rank could not be made in their cases on account of the compulsory retirement at 60. It was admitted that this rule has never been published. It does seem a very hard case that these officers should, after lished rule, not only deprived of a desirable step in rank, but allowance which it will carry. As promotion is made by selection, there is no compensation to be made in these cases. A role of this nature ought, certainly to be made known by the usual channels to the whole Medical peparament, and ought not to have a retrospective effect. No service can be popular in which incidents like this are liable to occur.

THE MONTHILY ARMY LIST. A COMMERSIONDERY WHILE: In your motion of the expansion of the second strain of the secon

that so? "." The matter of West Coast service is very important, and a ques-tion which should engage the attention of the House of Commons. The Engineer Staf is of course pixcod "alphabetically" among the depart-results; we would like to know whether that staff are commissioned, and under the articles of war?

#### MARCH 12, 1898.

HARCH 14. B695 THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF. The performant of the arms of the new variant for the form of the consider the terms of the new variant for the form of the performant of the arms of the new variant for the performant of the arms of the arms of the War Office, with the performant of the arms of the War Office, with the performant of the arms of the War Office, with the performant of the arms of the War Office, with the performant of the arms of the War Office, with the performant of the arms of the War Office, with the performant of the arms of the War Office, with the performant of the second to the War Office, with the performant of the second to the War Office, with the performant of the second to the the original form the performant of the second to the the second to the War performant of the second to the the second the terms of the terms the performant of the second to the terms of the terms of the terms the performant of the second to the terms of the terms of the terms the performant of the second to the terms of the terms of the terms the performant of the second to the terms of the terms of the terms the performant of the second to the terms of the terms of the terms the performant of the second to the terms of the terms of the terms the terms of the terms the term of the terms of terms of terms of terms of the terms of the terms of

# "THE CASE OF THE ARMY DOCTORS UP TO DATE."

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THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT formed the subject of The ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT formed the subject of a question by Dr. Farquharson, who on Friday asked the Under-Secretary for War whether he would take an early op-portunity of explaining to the House the changes proposed to be made in the constitution of the Department, to which Mr. Powell Williams replied that the changes in the Army Medical Staff would be announced as soon as possible on the Votece lotes.

#### MARCH 19, 1898. INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, 14th March Tesh March, 1988 an EXAMINATION for even approximates to Massetty's Indian Medical Service will be held anden in August, 1988. The service of Regulation for the second service of Regulation for the year second service with the second regulation for the Under Services on the second second second of the Second Second the second second second second second the second second second second second the second second second second second second the second second second second second second the second second second second second second second the second seco

O. R. NEWMARCH, Major General, Military Secretary

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# Army & Raby Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE terms of the long-looked for warrant for the Army Medical Service were announced in the House yesterday week by Mr. Powell-Williams on behalf of the Secretary of State for War. On the whole, the terms must be accepted as favourable, and, in fact, are almost entirely in accord with the contention of the recent deputation from the Parliamentary Bill Committee of the British Medical Association. The steps absolutely decided on are, first, the amalgamation of the Army Medical Staff and the Medical Staff Corps into an army corps, to be, at present at all events, known as the "Army Medical Corps." The prefix of "Royal," as the Financial Secretary pointed out, "could only be given by special grant of Her Majesty," and perhaps that may also in the near be graciously conceded. This fusion future of medical officers and their men into a corps would seem but a common-sense arrangement. The only point not made clear is whether the officers are to retain their departmental rate of allowances, but we have reason to believe that this has been favourably decided, and that the present allow-ances will be made "special for the corps." The actual rank to be held by officers of the Army Medical Corps has not been stated, but presumably it will be substantive Army rank with limited command : in fact, rank in the Army, but without general command. The question of titles has also been definitely settled, and the present compound titles have been abolished, and medical officers will in the future be called colonel, major, captain, and lieutenant of the Army Medical Corps. Some confusion seems to exist on this point, perhaps because Mr. Powell-Williams had not grasped the exact bearing of the proposed changes. In all corps the substantive rank of officers extends only to that of lieutenant-colonel. In a similar way, we presume, the titles of the officers of the Army Medical Corps will be from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, and when promoted to the rank of full colonels they will when employed become colonel on the staff in the same way as officers of the Royal Artillery,

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Royal Engineers, and Army Service Corps, and be posted to the staff of general officers as principal medical officers of districts, just as colonels of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers become commanding Royal Artillery and commanding Royal Engineer. So far we have nothing but praise for the new scheme, which ought to put an end to the long and bitter dissension that has existed between the medical profession and the War Office, and enable the Secretary of State to enlist an ample supply of well-qualified young medical men for military service.

There is, however, it is to be feared, " a rift within the lute," which may, unless amicably settled, cause trouble and irritation. We allude to the threatened abolition of the rank of surgeon-major-general. Mr. Powell-Williams said some difficulty arose in this connection. "Hitherto some medical officers had enjoyed the honorary rank of major-general. That rank implied a general command, and Army medical men did not ask for general command, and to give them rank above that of colonel in their corps (sie) might lead to some confusion." Mr. Powell-Williams went on to say that "on this point the Secretary of State had not given a final decision, and the question is still under considera-Now Mr. Powell-Williams, if the reports tion " are to be relied upon, made several errors in these remarks. In the first place modical officers, as all those who have studied Army questions know well, have never held " honorary rank." Medical officers held "relative rank" till it was abolished in the Army, when "status" was attempted to be substituted for it, but this raised such a storm of objection that "compound titles" and substantive departmental rank were granted in lieu. Again, Mr. Powell-Williams was incorrect when he stated that the rank of major-general implied "general command." There are dozens of appointments held by general officers both at home and abroad that do not carry general command. Take the case of India. We see there the offices of military member of council, the commissary-general, the director-general of ordnance, the director-general of military works, and many other appointments held by general officers without command of any kind, to say nothing of the numerous any kind, to say nothing of the numerous military officers in civil employ who are majorgenerals. Precedent, then, is distinctly favour of the rank. Lord Lansdowne will recognise, no doubt, the wisdom of leaving the few appointments which carry major-general's rank undisturbed. From time immemorial almost the enior officers of the Army Medical Department have had the rank of general officers, first as "inspector-general of hospital," then as "surgeongeneral," now as " surgeon-major-general," and to suddenly deprive them of it would scarcely be the way to promote harmony. It seems a pity that Mr. Powell-Williams, if he used the words attributed to him, did not previously acquaint himself with ] facts, for his misleading statement cannot fail to produce a difficulty if the department he represents really is anxious to abolish the higher grade. Will the Government of India take the rank away from those officers who have it conferred upon them under existing regulations ? Will the military authorities at home limit in all cases rank to command ? Unless this can be guaranteed it would be unfair to the senior medical officers to rob them of privileges which others enjoy. Indeed, we do not see how the rank could not see how the rank could be withheld in India, but it cannot be given in one part of the world and denied elsewh

Captain Norion raised in the course of Friday's debate a rather important question. Why, he asked, when all other Staff appointments are for five years only, should the Director-General, Arnay Medical Department, hold his office for seven years? The official answer seems to be that Lord Herbert's committee of 1858 recommended that the appointment should be held for seven years.

But notwithstanding this recommendation, which was made forty years ago, everything points now to the alteration of tenure to five years being both necessary and desirable. In Article 516 Royal Warrant, Pay and Promotion, 1896, it is distinctly laid down that " the term of a Staff appointment shall not exceed five years unless extended under special circumstances." Under the present organi-Under the present organisation of the Staff of the Army there is no rational argument which can support the contention that the Director-General of the Army Medical Staff should be placed as to tenure of appointment on a higher plank than the Commander-in Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, 105 general officers commanding divisions or districts. It is a relic of the past that the head of the medical service should hold office at a stretch for seven years, while general officers in important Staff berths should have a tenure of five years only. The continuity of work in the Director-General's office can be completely carried out by the five system, and it appears to us to be in every years' vay advantageous, and at the same time fair to the other officers who are serving under the five years', rule, that Captain Norton's suggestion should be acted upon.

# THE LANCET.

#### LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

WE congratulate the Army Medical Staff and the profession on the very successful issue of their controversy with the Government. The House of Commons on March 25th resumed the consideration of the Army Estimates and there was an interesting discussion or vote for the medical establishment, the result of which was a declaration of the policy of the Govern-ment in regard to the Medical Staff and Service. It us that for some time past the medical department of the army has been in a most unsatisfactory condition and that owing to its unpopularity it has been found impossible to fill the vacancies which occurred-indeed, the Director-General has quite recently applied to the medical authorities of one of the metropolitan hospitals for a certain number of young civil surgeons for the purpose of doing duty with the troops in the United Kingdom. There is no need now to refer at any length to the causes which have led up to this state of things. The feeling of discontent among the medical staff has not arisen from any matters in regard to their rates of pay or wances, or in regard to any administrative reforms which were required, but mainly on a question of the medical officers' rank and status, on account of the medical service having been regarded as a department attached to the army rather than as an integral part of it and of the consequent want of that recognized army position which military rank alone, it is contended, can give, and which medical officers are justly entitled to hold. After the Crimean War medical officers possessed under the Warrant of 1858 what was called relative rank, but little by little this was interfered with and attenuated until in 1887 it was abolished altogether.

The late Mr. STANHOFE, when Secretary of State for War, went so far as to say that relative rank was a meaningless expression. But its abolition nevertheless took away the only army rank which medical office as a consequence very gravely affected their standing and position, because, as they rightly contended, they no longer held any defined, named, or comprehensive army rank like other officers. Combatant officers, it is alleged, even went so far as to affirm that medical officers had no rank and title. Attempts were made to set matters right by the introduction of compound titles, but these, apart from the cumbersome nature of such titles, have only proved futile. The medical service had in the meantime been reorganised and altogether reconstructed, and new and very enlarged duties and responsibilities had imposed upon it. These necessarily entailed military command for their adequate fulfilment, especially on field service, and it was at last realised that the most pressing need of the medical service, without which the

contentment and confidence of those within the service, or of the profession outside it, could not be restored, was the grant of army rank and military titles in a consolidated Army Medical Corps. Certain administrative reforms were also considered to be necessary. The Government has now yielded and made some most substantial concessions to the Army Medical Department, which will, we hope and believe, have the effect of vastly increasing its efficiency and of bringing back peace and contentment to all concerned. Mr. POWELL-WILLIAMS. in reply to Dr. FABQUHABSON, declared that the Secretary of State for War desired nothing more than that there should be a good understanding between the medical profession and the War Office. He was happy to be able to say that the Secretary of State for War was perfectly willing to give effect to the two proposals on which the greatest stress had been laid. As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made the medical service wo united and consolidated into what will be called a Medical Army Corps. As to rank and titles the War Office were ready to abolish the compound titles and to substitute for them up to the rank of Colonel those applicable to other branches of the service. There was a difficulty about the army title of Major-General, as that title implied a general and which was not asked for, but the Secretary of State for War had not yet given his decision in regard to this matter.

Mr. BRODRICK at a subsequent stage of the debate acknowledged the manner in which the Government proposals had been received, adding that one of the suggestions which had been made-namely, to attach medical officers to regiments-could not be carried out because it would entail the addition of at least sixty officers to the Medical Department. As regards a suggested alteration of the length of tenure of office by the Director-General, however, there seemed to him something to be said for it from the point of view of uniformity. Several members of the House of Commons took part in the discussion, congratulating the Government upon the con-cessions they had made. Sir W. PRINSTLEY, M.D., among others made an excellent speech, wisely urging that the smooth working of the new arrangement must depend in a great measure upon the wisdom and tact of commanding officers. It must of course depend upon HER MAJERTY'S will and pleasure whether the new medical corps is to be called "The Royal Medical Army Corps," which we trust, however, will be the case. In the interest of the army generally as well as of the medical officers we sincerely share the hope generally expressed that the substantial concessions, which include, as we have said, the formation of the medical service into a corps and the granting of purely military titles, may be the beginning of a new, as well as of a long and happy, era for the officers of the medical staff of our army.

The Broad Arrow:

# Haval & Military Gazette.

# Established 1833.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

## THE ARMY DOCTORS.

From the Army point of view the first consideration must necessarily be that its doctors shall be able men, fully qualified in a professional sense. But the social question cannot be ignored, and it is more than doubtful whether the concession of military titles will have the smallest effect upon it. Every man is what he is born and bred; he may be a cad although the son of a peer, or he may be a gentleman although the son of a peer, and on the social difficulties will be able the son of a peer, or he may be a gentleman although the son of a peer, anongst people who have been born in the lowest ranks, whils hopeless "bounders" are too frequently encountered in the highest circles. A great deal has been said from time to time about the social difficulties which beset the path of the Army Doctor, and it rejoices the heart of too many benevolent persons to dilate upon the unfair manner in which Medical Officers are treated by their combatant brethern. Sir William Priestley said on Saturday last that "the medical officers claimed to be received as gentlemen by gentlemen." This is a perfectly correct aspiration, and for our own part we have never known a case in which a Medical Officer, being himself even a reasonable counterfeit of a gentleman, has not been received as such. If a Medical Officer is not that he is a doctor, but that he is not a gentlema. You may call an onion a peach as much as you please, but the change onion.

The real truth lies in a nutshell. In the old days when we had Regimental surgeons, "the Doctor " was an important personage in the corps, and was nearly always popular. Indeed many a man who would have been distinctly unpopular as a combatant officer, was more than tolerated simply because he was "the Doctor," and had succeeded some other who had been highly esteemed. In fact the regiment made the best of him, just as they made the best of a bad colonel-because they had to do so, whether they liked it or not. "But the constitution of the Army Medical Staff placed the doctors in a totally different position. Now-a-days regiments and corps see and know practically nothing of those who, one after another in quick succession, are detailed to medical charge of them, and the individual doctor requires to show some very remarkable qualities in order even to raise the question of whether are unintentionally ignored, and only the excentionally good or

are unintentionally ignored, and only the exceptionally good or the exceptionally bad are recognised-favoarably or otherwise. A doctor cannot expect to receive special consideration, merely because he is a doctor. Even peers of the realm are unable to command social popularity, as such, except amongst snobs. Amongst gentlemen, the peer, the colonel and the surgeon-lieutenant, equally take their places in society according to their individual marity. Amongst gentlemen, the peer, the colonel and the surgeon-lieutenant, equally take their places in society according to their individual merits. All depends upon whether the society in which men desire to move likes them sufficiently to welcome them. In civil life, a duke who is not a good fellow is merely tolerated, at the best, in the class of society in which dukes are expected to move. Similarly, in the Army an officer, quite irrespectively of his social or military rank, takes his place when off parade simply as people find him. No one whose opinion is worth having cares one jot whether his friend Jones is styled Doctor Jones, or General Jones, or Lord Jones, and it is wholly inexplicable that any foolish ideas to the contary should have arisen amongst men of the medical profession. People like to choose their friends spontaneously, and they will and do choose them amongst doctors, as often as they meet doctors who attract them; but nothing that can be devised can possibly farnish what seems to be claimed, namely, a sort of forcing-pit for friendships. There are, fortunately, but few soldiers who have not witnessed professional skill has been equalled only by their sterling qualities as brave soldiers and pleasant comrades. But upon the other hand, it is underniable that, of late years especially, too many Army surgeons have been met with who are not admirable from any point of view. The result of this calamity has been as natural as it is obvious. Just as any other regiment or corps gains a bad name owing to the social misdeeds of perhaps only a small minority of its officers, so it has been with the A.M.S. There are cads to be found in the combatant as well as in the

a small minority of its officers, so it has been with the A.M.S. There are cads to be found in the combatant as well as in the non-combatant as well as in the non-combatant ranks, and we meet only too frequently certain unfortunate corps which are systematically tabooed, as corps, although the better class of individuals in them are nevertheless welcomed individually. This is precisely the case of the doctors at the present time. Facts are facts and no legislation can upset then

them, The social evil complained of, is one with which the doctors themselves must deal. The concession of military titles will, in this particular respect, avail them nothing. The class of men required to raise the social status of the Department are those who do not care twopence for their designations and thick only of the honour of a most honourable profession. Such men are usually gentlemen by birth or instinct, whilst the others are usually the reverse the reverse.

# British Medical Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1898.

#### AN "ARMY MEDICAL CORPS."

WE congratulate Lord Lansdowne personally as well as the medical profession and the army on the important decision of the War Office which was announced by Mr. Powell Williams on the medical vote in the Committee of Supply on Were and Williams of Supply on

Williams on the medical vote in the Committee of Supplyon March 23th. He then stated that it is decided to form a consoli-dated army medical corps, in which medical officers will have rank and titles the same as officers in other corps. This is a reform for which we have atrenuously contended, because it will confer on medical officers that equality of army status which has, in deference to the prejudices of the military advisers of successive Secretaries of State for War, so long been withheld. Lord Lansdowne, with statesman-like breadth of view and firmpess of grasp, has succeeded in carrying out a reform

which his predecessors in office failed to effect. He is amon mis procecessors in omce mailed to effect. He is about to make the medical service an unmistakable integral part of the army, which, of course, from the very nature of its duties, it has always really been, although its title has been ignored or denied by a few combatant officers

This will confer on medical officers military rank and titles which cannot be ignored or questioned, and remove the ambiguity and anomaly in their army status, which, more than anything else, has deterred the best stamp of young and behave from entropy retriever the set stamp of young

medical men from entering the service. The denial to medical officers of defined and understood army rank has puzzled outsiders, because it is well known that these officers are the only men who share with com-batants the difficulties and dangers of peace and war; and that, without their indispensable assistance, neither the maintenance of discipline nor the ordinary details of military

daty could be carried on. It was in view of this unreasoning attitude towards the status of medical officers that Sir William Priestley gave the warning that the smooth working of the new arrangements must depend in great measure on the wisdom and tact of commanding officers; but we have confidence in their high sense of duty.

We have, indeed, noticed foolish letters from military cor-respondents in the press, declaring that if army rank and responsents in the press, declaring that it a may have and titles are conferred on medical officers, they will be sulkily accepted officially, but deliberately ignored in private and social life. We trust that no one will be so blinded by class feeling or so lost to self respect as to attempt to carry out

class feeling or so lost to self respect as to attempt to carry out such a threat; but if such unworthy conduct should be tried, it will be for the responsible military authorities to discountenance and to check it. On one matter in Mr. Powell Williams's conciliatory speech we are constrained to express dissent; it is fortunately on a point not yet settled, and which, we trust, will receive due consideration—namely, the expediency of retaining the rank of major-general in the medical corps. The Financial Secretary spoke of that rank hitherto enjoyed by medical officers have only held two ranks—the abolished "reduive," and the present so-called "substantive" departmental rank.

So-called "substantive" departmental rank. Moreover he is reported to have stated that the rank of major-general implies "a general command;" that too is an error, because the military status which involves general command is exactly the same in kind as that of a major or colonel, and only differs in degree from that of a general officer. Moreover, the same rules which limit the command of officer. Moreover, the same rules which limit the command of medical officers as majors or colonels would limit that of major-generals. The highest executive mark in an army medical corps would, we presume, be that of lientenant-colonel, as in other corps; and all promoted to be colonels or major-generals would, as in other branches, be removed and placed on the staff of the army. There are a number of major-generals in military employment who have no general command; for instance, the Inspector-General of Education, and the Inspector-General of Fortifi-cations and the governors of Woolwich and Sandhurst; these officers only exercise command within their specific spheres, and would not think of claiming it outside, say, in the ab-

and would not think of claiming it outside, say, in the ab-sence of a general officer commanding a garrison or district. The existing surgeon-major-generals have strictly limited

The issues involved in the abolition of the rank are very considerable. Both Captains Norton and Sinclair, in dis-considerable. Both Captains Norton and Sinclair, in dis-cussing the vote, declared that the pecuniary prizes in the army medical service are already not too great, or, in fact, sufficient; how much less would they be so by the abolition of the hilder tember of the of the declared ballion to the summent; now much less would they be so by the abolition of the highest rank? The effect of such abolition on the medical daties of an army in the field must also be fully con-sidered. The principal medical officer of an army corps on active service may, between establishments and sick and

wounded, have at any time under his command a strength equal to a brigade or more. Is it desirable that an officer with such responsibilities should have no higher rank than that of colonel? Is the Director-General of the Army Medical Service to have no higher rank than a colonel? that of colonel? Is the Director-General of the Army Medical Service to have no higher rank than a colonel? Is the Principal Medical Officer in India, who is largely responsible for the well-being of 250,000 men, to be of lower rank than the heads of the Commissariat and Ordnance

rank than the needs of the commissional and ordinance Departments in that country? An important point which seems to have been over-looked by the framers of the scheme, is that the conse-quence of the proposed abolition of the rank of surgeon-major-general in the British array would be to place the higher administrative ranks in a position of relative inthe nearest administrative ranks in a position of relative in-feriority to the corresponding ranks of the Indian Medical Service and the Navy. It is impossible to believe that this is intended by the military authorities. Such an arrange-ment would be not only unjust and impolitie in the highest degree, but in India would certainly lead to administrative difficulties of a serious nature.

## THE MEDICAL ARMY CORPS :

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of the medical men connected with the army have extended over a considerable number of items, some of them of less importances, some of them of considerable importances : but I think I do not misrepresent the profession when I say that the two claims upon which they lay the greatest atress are that the compound tilles should be exchanged for simple tilles representing rank in the army or in a corps, and that the medical branch of the service should be united into one corps. My hon, friend has prefixed to the word "corps" the greatest importance to that, and I may inform him that the greatest importance to that, and I may inform him that the tille is only given by the special act of Her Majesty, and therefore the Secretary of State can make no promise on that of the service to be united into a corps, I am happy to be able to state that the Secretary of State is perfectly willing to give

effect to that request, and hereafter, and as soon as the neces-sary arrangements can be made, the medical branch of the army will be united into what will be called the Medical Army Corps. Then, sir, in regard to the little. Of course, the present titles were conferred upon medical mee by the late Secretary of State, in the hope and desire that these titles would meet the winkes of the medical profession, but I am bound to say, when you come to look into it, they do not appear to be founded upon any particular basis or to have any particular meaning, and the Secretary of State, I may say, sees no more reason why you should call a surgeon major than he sees any reason why you should call a chaptain a chaptain major. The consequence is that he is perfectly willing to

APRIL 2, 1898.]

THE MEDICAL ARMY CORPS.

APRIL 2, 1895.] THE MEDICAL Gambridge assured me more than once that this was one of the most important causes of discontent, and if it were due to an economic cause, as I believe it was, I can only charac-terise this as being an extremely unwise economy. If they were only associated more particularly with the regiment I am quite sure it would give great satisfaction. In olden times I am assured by friends who have served in the army the senior medical officer was the friend of all the officer in the regiment, and he was appealed to co all occasions of diffi-culty, trial, and distres, not only of a medical bat of a social matree. I am sure we shall all agree in the precessity for a of surgery, not only in the army, but in civil life, has been revolutionised in our time. During the last twenty or thirty friend, Lord Lister, the whole system has been changed, not only in the treatment of woulds, but in reference to the samitary science generally. This is a most important consider-ant is not only the case with reference to the simple duffee of dressing wounds, but in reference to the samitary science generally. This is a most important consider-ation in dealing with what has been going on in the army. The very fate of a campaign may sometimes depend on the samitary science generally. This is a most important consider-ation in dealing with what has been going on in the army-previous in science of the medical differer and the hygienic conditions he may impore not only on the differer but also on the were fate of a campaign may come times depend on the strendy solidious that the very best men should be got for whether, or boothers and friends of men in the army-parents extremely solidious that the very best men should be got for the very liself, but an enormous number of people outside.

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profession, but for the army, and one cannot be surprised that the Secretary for War has done everything in his power to take the advice of those who are responsible for so impor-ant a profession, and who express the wisfles and spirations of its members. But I cannot help feeling, even through this debate, that we have some grounds for condidering with some doubt whether the course taken is likely to be successful. Reference has been made to the old days in which medical officers were practically regimental officers, not of combatant and officers look mere combatant officers, but rather by returning to the old days, when the medical officer was looked upon par carefuses as medical officer, when the position was difficulties in to be found, not by expedients to make out difficulties is to be found, not by expedients to make to looked upon par carefuses as medical officers, but rather by returning to the old days, when the medical officer was looked upon par carefuses as medical officer, when the position was done and that a medical and proceedence. I have of the army, than he proof Canterbury. I knows at the langunge used by a m's Committee rankles in hut I believe the Chairman hanguage copioasily adorned by been quitched to the

4p leeling a certain owiedge the cordial overnment have been a especially by hon. I when one concession I am not in the least e should follow up the ical officers to the regi-e suggestions that has d sixty officers to the t up an addition to the up an addition to the preserve the army in a House. One sugges-ould no longer be ap-d point out that staff the term of their service me there is something peet. I do now ask the

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THE ARMY. The army. The arms and the seconds of the medical exchods, where the second second second of young civil surgeons in the United Kingdom, ermonths, subject to good will be at an inclusive gentlemen selected may if the United Kingdom, by devoted to such duties free of troops as may be he of the Army Medical and the impossibility of mad the impossibility of

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the most interest-ebate was the an-for the Army concessions which pared to make in he Medical Depart-

where shall sit on vertice shall sit on vertice shall sit on vertice shall sit on the Medical Depart-popular amongst for years past they provide a start of the urgeon-Captain d brother officer Medical Army Corps, and the grant of parely urgeon-Captain d brother officer military tiles, were for the most part well ro-neived. In the interest of the Army generally, as well as of the medical officers themselves, we hope that peace and contentment will result, and that the medical service will spessive serve to its old satisfactory condition.

On the Medical Vote, Mr. Powell-Williams stated that the War Office, being desiroos of meeting the wishes of Army medical men, had resolved to unite the medical service into a Medical Army Corps, the members of which would have the its of their rank. This concession called forth general congratulations and expressions of satis-faction from both sides of the House.

and Sebastopol-will, in the persons of its medical men, be in the foremost rank, and receive that meed of approbation which they have always done when their services have been required. Department will not work smoothly until the medical officer is attached to the regiment instead of the depôt. It would give him a regimental hold which is much to be desired. I first went into the army at the time when the medical officer was part of the regiment. I went out to Egypt in 1855, and I noticed then there was a strong prejudice bouween these two departments, because they did not come into contact. I strongly urged that the medical officer should be attached to the regiment. There is no doubt that an adequate supply of medical officers for the army has practically ceased, and we have now yot to see that in getting that aupply we are not impeded in the same way in the future. The heads of the medical pro-temation are doing what they consider the best, not only for the

# British Medical Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1898.

## AN "ARMY MEDICAL CORPS."

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dated army medical c have rank and titles the This is a reform for w

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because it will confer army status which has, military advisers of suc so long been withheld. Lord Lansdowne, with

firmness of grasp, has i which his predecessors about to make the i integral part of the arm nature of its duties, it its title has been igno

This will confer on med which cannot be ignore ambiguity and anomaly than anything else, has medical men from enterin The denial to medical

army rank has puzzled a that these officers are th batants the difficulties as that, without their indi maintenance of discipline

duty could be carried on. It was in view of this status of medical officers the warning that the smoot must depend in great mes commanding officers ; but sense of duty.

We have, indeed, noticed respondents in the press titles are conferred on med accepted officially, but and social life. We trust t class feeling or so lost to self such a threat; but if suc tried, it will be for the resp discountenance and to check On one matter in Mr. Pow

we are constrained to expres point not yet settled, and wi consideration-namely, the et major-general in the medical

major-general in the medical spoke of that rank hitherto "honorary." that is a misti-held two ranks-the abolist so-called "substantive" depa Moreover he is reported to major-general implies "a ge an error, because the military command is sensitive the new command is exactly the same colonel, and only differs in officer. Moreover, the same rul medical officers as majors o of major-generals. The high medical corps would, we pro-colonel, as in other corps; an or major-generals would, as in and placed on the staff of the a

There are a number of major-g Minister or general command General of Education, and the cations and the governors of Woolwich and Sandhurst ; these

officers only exercise command within their specific spheres, and would not think of claiming it outside, say, in the ab-sence of a general officer commanding a garrison or district. The existing surgeon-major-generals have strictly limited und.

command. The issues involved in the abolition of the rank are very considerable. Both Captains Norton and Sinclair, in dis-cussing the vote, declared that the pecuniary prizes in the army medical service are already not too great, or, in fact, sufficient; how much less would they be so by the abolition of the highest rank? The effect of such abolition on the medical duties of an army in the field must also be fully con-sidered. The principal medical officer of an army corps on sidered. The principal medical officer of an army corps on active service may, between establishments and sick and

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wounded, have at any time under his command a strength equal to a brigade or more. Is it desirable that an officer with such responsibilities should have no higher rank than which such responsion to be about have no injuster rank than that of colonel? Is the Director-General of the Army Medical Service to have no higher rank than a colonel? Is the Principal Medical Officer in India, who is inrgely responsible for the well-being of 25,000 men, to be of lower rank than the heads of the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments in that country ? An important point which seems to have been over-looked by the former of the

# THE MEDICAL ARMY CORPS.

[APRIL 2, 1898.

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department. I therefore appeal to the right hon, genileman make this change, which I think ought to be made when the this consideration what is laid down in the Hoya warms. The War and his very able representative in the House of the Medical Department. Some time ago I had the honser of the Medical Department. Some time ago I had the honser of the Medical Department. Some time ago I had the honser of the Medical Department. Some time ago I had the honser of the Medical Department. Some time ago I had the honser of the Medical Department. Some time ago I had the honser of the Medical Department. Some time ago I had the honser of the Medical Department. Some time ago I had the honser of the Medical Department and the time to give a definite answer, and the noble of the Government to make considerable of the Medical Department and the server of the the sole of the Medical Department and the server of the the sole of the Medical Department of the Grave and the honser of the Medical Department of the Grave and the honser of the Medical Department of the Servetary of State of the Medical Department of the server of the the sole of the Medical Department of the server of the the sole of the Medical Department of the server of the the sole of the medical men of the server of the the server or of the medical the server of the the server of the the server of the medical the the nost for the University of Edin works eminent member, of that most hobb profession in Department member, of the most mobile works are of the server of the medical men in the army under existing rep-medical profession in Dublin where I reside, that for years are stiller to the medical men in the army under existing re-set there has been the gravent approximation of the medical men in the army under existing re-medical profession in Dublin, to the mobile for the Server are of the for the War Department. On that eccession the position of the medical men in the various baltallons and corp-ous and physicians of Dublin, to the mobile for the seven-

and the Secretary of State, in order to bring that happy con-dition of things to pass, will not be stinting in meeting the demands or the requests which the medical profession have placed before him in one or two deputations. The complaints of the medical men connected with the army have extended of the medical men connected with the army have extended over a considerable number of items, some of them of less importance, some of them of considerable importance; but I think I do not misrepresent the profession when I say that the two claims upon which they lay the greatest atrees are that the compound titles should be exchanged for simple titles representing rank in the army or in a corps, and that the medical branch of the service should be united into one corps. My hon, friend has prefixed to the word "corps" the greatest importance to that, and I may inform him that the greatest importance to that, and I may inform him that the title is only given by the special act of Her Majesty, and therefore the Secretary of State can make no promise on that to state that the Secretary of State is perfectly willing to give <text>

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#### MEDICAL DUTY WITH THE ARMY.

MEDICAL DUTY WITH THE ARMY. The Director-General of the Army Medical Staff has addressed a letter to the governing bodies of the medical schools, stating that the Secretary of State for War has approved of the employment of a certain number of young civil surgeons and asking for nominations. The terms of appointment are that the engagement will be for six months, subject to good behaviour, that the remumeration will be at an inclusive rate of Arro per annum, that the gentlemen selected may be detailed for duty in any part of the United Kingdom, and that their services shall be wholly devoted to such duties in connection with the medical charge of troops as may be required of them. The reasons assigned for this step are the sarge demand made on the strength of the Army Medical staff at home, due to the additional troops employed in Egypt and South and West Africa, and the impossibility of bataning the entire services of ordinary general practitioners. The need to make such applications indicates the serions train which has been placed upon the Medical Department.

#### THE STANDARD,

In some respects the most interest-ing item in the whole Dobato was the an-nouncement, on the Vote for the Army Medical Department, of the concessions which order to render service in the Medical Depart-ing the Army more popular amongst poung medical students. For years past they have practically boycotted the Department, outcame examination, the vacancies for medical objects, instead of being filled up, simply go on increasing in number, wing to the dearth of witable candidates. The substantial concess-ing and which included the formation of a Medical Army Corps, and the grant of purphy military titles, were for the most part well re-outer the of the interest of the Army generally, as well as of the medical officies themsolves, we have that peace and contentment will result, as that the medical service will specify return to its old astisfactory condition:

Medical Vote, Mr. Powell-Williams at the War Office, being desirous of me wishes of Army medical mee, had re unite the medical service into a Medi Corps, the members of which would title of their rank. This concession ca general congratulations and expression faction from both sides of the House.

#### APRIL 0, 1898.

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APRIL 23 1898.

APRIL 9, 1595 THE NOMINATIONS FOR MEDICAL DUTY WITH THE ARMY. Introductions and the introduction of the Army Network of the Maff it is not advisable that any recommendations for employment of civil surgeons for duty with liter Malesty's United Kingdom should be made by the Freedext is a the request made to him by the Director General."

#### Tax Barries Marries Joranas 1105

ARMY MEDICAL REFORMS: THE RANK OF MAJOR-GENERAL. It would be nothing short of a calamity if the reform which Lord Lansdowne has succeeded in carrying out for the Army Medical Service were to be deprived of much of its value at the very moment of its inauguration. Yet such can scarcely fail to be the case if the unhappy suggestion of abolishing the rank of major general for medical officers is carried into effect.

fail to be the case if the inhappy suggestion of abolishing the rank of major-general for medical officers is carried into effect. At the present moment this is only a suggestion, and the function of the suggestion of abolishing the rank entails general command. This "general com-mand" failacy has been exposed over and over again. Only the other day we pointed out, " the military status which involves general command. This "general com-fusion of the sum of the same in kind as that of a major or colonel, and only differs in degree from that of a general officer. Moreover, the same rules which involves general command is exactly the same in kind as that of a general officer. Moreover, the same rules which init the command of medical officers as majors or colonels would limit that of major-generals. The highest executive mark in an array medical corps would, we presume, be that of leutenant-colonel, as in other corps ; and all promoted to be concels or major-generals would, as in other branches, be removed and placed on the stat of the array." There are a number of major-generals in military employ-ment who have no general command; for instance, the in-perior-General of Education, and the Inspector-General of Fertifications and the governors of Woolwien and Sandhunst ; there officers only exercise command within their specific topheres, and would not think of claining it outside, say, in the basence of a general officer commanding a garrison or district. The existing surgeon-major-generals have strictly united command." I on view, however, of the very sections results which would attend the adoption of this suggestion, it has been thought detend be adoption of this suggestion, it has been thought bollowing letters have been for availed to functionary. I Onvervity of Edinburgh.

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(Covr.) British Medical Association, 20, Strand, W.C., April 16th, 1895. To the Most Noble the Manourse or Lassnowsky, K.G., Secretary of State for War. My Long Manourses, --I venture to write to your lordship upon the subject of the proposed changes in the Army Medical Department, in which this Association has taken a very active interest, in order to assure your lordship that grave fears are entertained that the happy your lordship's speech to the deputation organised by this Association, is endangered by the proposite made to grant in future no higher grade than the rank of Colonel to officers of the Department. Permit me respectively to impress uppon your lordship the opinion that such a conclusion would be most unacceptable to the medical profession and would he most unacceptable to the medical stamp of social and.

# APRIL 30, 1898.

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The MEDICAL CARE OF THE ARMY. THE MEDICAL CARE OF THE ARMY.

# SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1898.

## THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

THE banquet which the Lord Mayor of London (the Eight Honourable Horatio David Davies, M.P.) gave on May 4th will be memorable not only for the brilliant manner in which he extended the traditional hospitality of the City to the medical profession for the first time, but also because the frank and friendly speech of Lord Lansdowne will mark the

medical profession for the first time, but also because the frank and friendly speech of Lord Lansdowne will 'mark the end of the long controversy into which the medical profession was forced on behalf of those of its members who entered the military service of the State. Lord Lansdowne paid handsome compliments to army medical officers, declaring that there is no department in the public service which owes more to, or depends more upon, the medical profession than the army; and that medical officers are soldiers in the fullest sense of the word, taking their share—and more than their share—of the risk and hardship of wariare. On that account, he said, the Government were prepared to treat them with the respect to which they are entitled. By such sympathetic and liberal-minded expressions as these his lordship's audience were prepared for the very important and satisfactory announcements which followed. He de-clared that the first necessity in a man who adopts the military profession is to have the military stamp which dis-tinguishes him and secures him a proper place among his comrades. This, indeed, admirably expresses that for which we have to stremonally and long contended—incelligible status and title. To secure that, Her Majesty has been

pleased to signify her intention of bestowing the title "Boyn!" upon the new Army Medical Corps; it is needless to remark that this gracious announcement was received with great enhusiasm. In that corps medical officers will bear the same military titles as other army officers up to that of Colonel.

Above that rank the title will be Surgeon General, with the Above that rank the fitle will be Surgeon General, with the mark and precedence of a general officer in the army. This way of meeting the difficulty was surgested in the Barrisu Minneal Joursal last week, and appears to have been received with practically unanimous approval. Lord Lansdowne gave as the reason for this decision that it is intended to reduce the number of general officers in all corps, and that no man is to bear the title who is not fit to take command in the field. fit to take command in the field. That this solution of the difficulty connected with the

That this solution of the difficulty connected with the highest rank in the Army Medical Service may be regarded as satisfactory to the profession was clearly indicated by the general applause with which the announcement was greeted. The feeling of the assembly, which was in the fullest sense representative, was further evidenced by the approbation with which it received Sir William Mac Cormac's memories on the subject and Long Lister's discussed that prenarks on the subject, and Lord Lister's statement that Lord Lansdowne had removed a terrible cloud from the

The transformer has been been as the probability of the profession, and a terrible evil from the nation. We congratulate the nation as well as the Army Medical Department and the profession on this happy termination of a difficulty which ought never to have arisen. We think also that the British Medical Association has reason to be proud of a victory in which it may justly claim for itself a consider-able share. It is sensative to heaved that the alice beyond able share. It is earnestly to be hoped that the olive branch so gracefully offered by Lord Lansdowne will be as gracefully able share and loyally accepted by the profession and by the army.

#### LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE ARMY.

## THE NEW MEDICAL CORPS.

THE NEW MEDICAL CORPS.

forme. Hexir Nonitarar having briefly responded for Nary," a Manquess of Lassnower, in responding for Amay," said that in this country we were coastly at bo disparage our own institutions and well more upon their faults than upon their a, and this tendency was frequently exhibited we discussed the British Army. Its recent transce showed, at any rate, that, whatever neperfections, it contained soldiers who were to exhibit its great traditions under the trying circumstances (chern). The Pron-cempaign, and that now in progress in a, had this in common, that in both our what been fighting under the name flag with not of our own race, hat own in progress in a. had this in common, that in both our what been fighting under the name flag with not of our own race, hat owning their value as est to the training and discipling where they had reach healvers as Sir William Lockbart and Nit et al. Military operations like these wore of values as in that we learned from them not only share constand, but where we were wak. The each protection were supplied on above the both which we coupled not above they had be fault any doubt that the Army boot was a boot. He believed it, co the contray, to an honessily make and serviceshe arhives it had the British heights in the grant was a boot. He believed it, co the contray, to an honessily make and serviceshe arhives and the British British there and the grant and institutes of the the serviceshe arhives and the British British British British in the frances and institutes of the deserve time of it. conta were by the Risish British British in the frances in the out when we have a very easy time of it. did not, however, have a very easy time of it.

al profession, 42 most of them woo tween the credit had, let them say The method of their any invested a new form of the pressy and aware the absistered implicit, they should be appeared that it contained a press of the aware the absistered implicit to the medical pressure of the aware the absistered implicit to be medical to be and the state of the aware the absistered implicit to be medical flexibility of the aware the absistered implicit to be medical flexibility of the aware the absistered implicit to be medical flexibility of the aware the absistered implicit to be medical flexibility of the aware aware none the less soldiers the distribution of the aware the absistered implicit to be medical flexibility of the aware aware that there should be no failure, here in theory or in practice, to treat these with the presence in the aware aware the absister of the aware the

W. TURNER proposed the toast of "The Ho sment," emphasising the services which Lo ad conferred upon the motical profession a generally ty his introduction of antisepti

Surgery, who was received with enthusiasm, and Sir C. CANERON, M.P., who was also well received, responded, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, proposed by Sir G. Derrynz,

#### MAY 21, 1898.

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A forming Foot mays: "Again and again in the past have promises and takenessis been made in high quarters, which allogether label to the meet when the active divergence of the standard states of the states of the states of the standard states and relevant control of the states of the states of the standard states and the states of the broad states of the states of the states of the Medical bias". It is the scalest thing in the states of the Medical bias". It is the scalest thing in the states of the Medical bias" is the scalest thing in the states of the Medical bias and the scale of the scalest thing in the states of the Medical bias and the scale of the scale bias of the scale of the

wrps." A millitary correspondent of the Morning Fust" expresses surprise at at paper advocating the grassing of the rank of major-general to obtait efforers; Lord Landowne had shown great weakness in giving

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAM 1106 THE BATRAN

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APRIL 9, 1898.

Ilitary inferiority upon the Department, so that it would render much less valuable those concessions which your lordship has been good enough to promise. I am, my Lord Marquess, Your most obedient servant, Romarr SAUNDY, M.D., LL D., F.R C.P., Preveloued of Connell.

At a meeting of the Council of the British Medical Associa-on 15 was resolved : That scorp of the following resolution of the Farlianentary RHB Con-titue replating to the Army Medical Service, approved and adopted by "That is more prioring of this Committee the abolition of the rank of algor-deneral is the Army Medical Service needed services input the Is was resolved further : That a copy of this resolution b sent to every med cal man who is a sember of either House of Parlianent, with a letter far his private stormation.

Memory of the provided of relations, while a basis for any proves We can solverly believe that a step of so retrograde a nature will be allowed to undo the good which must othersise be effected by the formation of an Army Medical Corpore with army rank and simple military title for its officers. The present depinable state of the Army Medical Scrube is still drifting steadily from bad to wave, and cancers. A contine-stand its access impossible that a Warmat can be long delayed. Should nothing be inserted to mar the reform which Lord Landswave has secured, time only will be required to demon-strate the immense debt which the army will one to his wise administration.

# PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE.

A MERTING of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association was held at the office of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on Tuesday, April 19th, 1898.

Resonance, 49, extends, w.C., on thereas, a pirt syn, toys. Removes in rate Asary Manchat Survice, and the committee were of course aware of the announce-ment recently made in the House of Commons by Mr. Powell Williams to the effect that an array medical corps was to be formed with military rank and title for its officers. That was

ment recently massed in the House of Commons by Mr. Powell Williams to the effect that an array medical corps was to be formed with military rank and title for its officers. That was what the Committee had asked for. But at the same time the Under-Secretary for State said a proposal to abolish the rank of major general was under consideration. That was a very serious statement. If the rank of major general was taken away much of the value of the concessions would be lost. The sim of the Committee had been to place the de-jency. If no hepe rank than colonel was to exist in the merical service, it was idle to suppose that it could possess the necessary authority. The prizes of the service were, to say the least, far from excessive. If the twelve highest ingore general. The tile majoregeneral no more carried with eigener than and organized the effect out and the bad. There was no reasonable excuss for demuring to the rank of major general. The tile majoregeneral no more carried with eigener two dead spannt the proposal. When the Hallan written strongly to the Secretary of State for War arging that the rank of major general should be related. A sociation had written strongly to the Secretary of State for the association had written strongly to the Secretary of State for the association the trank of moders general statist to which the VW offlee was now put for want of medical offsecring resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Gronne Hansen in superame. Define the seconded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded to the commutate to associate the state is the mark of which was seconded by the General state to associate in the state of the president on the scenae the state is the sance by decords the moving the following resolution with which was seconded by moving the following resolution to which was seconded by the commission between wald section with the president of the rank of walket of the promised concessions.

# APRIL 30, 1898.

PART 9.2 PAGE THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. The series of the new Ward commons by the framework property in the lattice with transform the Army Medical property in the lattice with transform the Army Medical property in the series of the angle of the series of the property in the whole vertices in the appearance of the property in the whole vertices in the appearance of the property in the whole vertices in the appearance of the property in the whole vertices in the appearance of the property in the whole vertices in the appearance of the property in the whole vertices in the appearance of the property in the series of the appearance of the property in the series of the appearance of the property in the series of the appearance of the property in the series of the appearance of the property is a technical difficulty in the appearance of the series in the series of the appearance of the appearance of the property is a technical difficulty in the appearance of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the appearance of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the property is a technical difficulty in the series of the s

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SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1898.

#### THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

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way to the medical officers, and in gracting combatant rank to solucombatants. But is refusing to make scored officers of doctors, is had prevented them becoming its lauphiever to the array of array is need a hould now is merid out in result to prevake of instinant and bea medical officer enters the array with while a combatant enters as a comes acaptain after three years service, while on the array of instinant and beislet to be a start with while a combatant enters as a comes acaptain after three years service, while other mise years or unbilecommand, and does not become a captain under mise years or that that medical officers enter the army

more. \*\* This writer ignores the fact that medical officers enter the army fully prefensionally equipped at their own expense, at an age from a to 8 years older than the combiant if the attains the rank of captain at from so to 3 years of age, so also does the combatant.

#### MAY 28, 1898.

#### THE ARMY NON-EFFECTIVE LIST.

This list, which appears quarterly, has undergone important alterations in the Monthly Army List for April. Formerly the non-effective lists were given separately in ranks and corps; now all are cossolidated into a huge list alphabetically arranged; the change facilitates general reference, but renders analysis of the various items somewhat difficult. The new consolidated return is termed "List of Officers of the Army Betired from the Active List," which is more strictly correct than the term "non-effective," because it contains the names of officers either still employed or, at all events, liable to recall to serve in emergency. It is portentors in its dimensions, and as such would doubtless have been denounced by the jealous economists of a past generation, in their attacks on what they called the "spending departments," as if these earned nothing and produced no return. Fortunately, such instrow views have been succeeded by a wider and higher ideal among all classes, of our Imperial needs and responsibilities; and the consequent necessity of maintaining our gat whatever cost. A "bloated" non-effective list really means, or ought to mean, an active list maintained, by a reasonable system of retirement and promotion in a high condition of mental and physical efficiency.

The new consolidated list embraces in round numbers about 7,500 retired officers of all ranks; for such a list, with a high death-rate and constantly fluctuating, may only be considered in round numbers. It has probably already attained a maximum, since first it began to increase immensely, through the abolition of purchase in the army and the substitution of pensions. The purchase system, although radically had and indefensible, was cheap for the State; and its abolition has led to an enormous increase in the non-effective vote.

We desire to confine our attention to the question, is the noneffective medical votercally excessive, either in itself or by comparison? Several Parliamentary economists have declared it to be so, and singled it out for special animadversion. We think their conclusions on this matter have been based on misapprehension, and their economist zeal therefore misplaced. Even a carsory analysis of the new consolidated list will show that the non-effective medical portion is but a small item in a big total, and in no way disproportionate, compared with other branches of the service. In arriving at correct estimates, it is necessary to premise

In arriving as correct estimates, it is necessary to premise that the present non-effective list is naturally and necessarily drawn from those who served some time during the past half-century; so that the average strengths of the active lists during that time must be considered, and not merely their present strength.

Now, the greatest strength of the Army Medical Department was in the early Sixties, when the numbers were close upon 1,100; since then the decrease has been steady, until the present attenuated establishment of 500 has been reached; i perhaps the average strength since the Crimean war may have been about 950. The present non-effective list is about 400, including 30 apothecaries, quartermasters, and nurses; leaving the actual number of medical officers about 370.

Actuarial calculations placed before Sir Ralph Thompson's Committee, in 1579, foretold with murvellons correctness that the non-effective medical vote would attain its maximum about 1892, which it actually did, for it is now decreasing.

Taking the average active strength at 950, and present noneffectives at 370, the proportion works out as about 39 of the latter to iso of the former. But of the 370 implied medical non-effectives, about 120 form a reserve liable to recall on emergency: and no fewer than 94 are now actually employed in retired pay appointments. Without them the service before this would have completely collapsed. The unemployed non-effectives are therefore about 280, or in the proportion of 29 to 100; while the wholly non-effective-manging between 55 and 80 years of age-are only about 200, or 22 to 100. Further, this so-called "bloated" medical non-effective list, even taken at its highest figure-370-forms only about 5 per cent. of the total new consolidated list. If we turn to the Indian Medical Service the proportions

If we turn to the Indian Medical Service the proportions range higher, although still in a moderate degree when the nature of the service is considered. The total number of non-effectives in this branch is about 300, or about 4 per cent. of the consolidated list. Taking the average strength of the active list at about 620, the proportion of non-effectives is an 45 to 100. The two medical services combined thus form only about 9 per cent, of the consolidated non-effective list. It is worth while comparing these figures with these pertaining to a combatant branch : and for this purpose we have selected the Royal Eagineers, a compact body, whose motto is, "Ubique," and who serve everywhere as the medical officers do. It is rather difficult to strike an average strength of this corps in past years through its amalgamation with the Indian Eogineers, but the two bodies combined seem to have averaged about 500 officers, a number somewhat under the existing strength. Its present non-effective list is about 320 (including a very few in civil appointments), forming about 4 per cent. of the total consolidated non-effectives, and in the proportion between retired and active officers as 35 to no.

It is needless to comment on these figures, because they speak for themselves; and we trust they will be borne in mind next time an attack is made on the non-effective medical vote.

#### JUNE 4, 1898

#### THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Ws recently commented on the numbers and elements forming the non-effective list of the Army Medical Staff, and arrived at the conclusion that such list, whether taken by itself or viewed in comparison with the lists of other kranches of the service, is neither excessive nor out of proportion. We now make a similar review of the active list, especially in relation to its coming organisation into a Royal Army Medical Corps.

There is some reason to fear that this corps may, for a time at least, be exposed to sharp military criticism; which, from indications already observed in the service press, seems likely to turn largely on a proposition which may be thus stated: Seeing that the "doctors" have now got army rank and titles, their promotion must not be too rapid, but must be brought into line with other branches of the service.

As a general proposition this looks fair and reasonable enough; but it entirely tarms upon the point whether there is such equality in the conditions of medical service compared with the combatant branches as to admit of equality in promotion according to length of service. There is, and indeed can be, no such equality. According to the Army List for May the active medical list is made up as follows: Director-General, 1; surgeon-major-generals, 11; surgeon-colonels, 25; brigade surgeon-lieutenant-colonels, 52; surgeon-lieuttenant-colonels, 44; surgeon-majors, 344; surgeon-captains, 26§; surgeon-lieutenants, 69; total, 814.

But of the 37 administrative and 777 executive officers, 3 of the former (including the Director-General) and 22 of the latter are seconded, or hold staff appointments, which removes them from the effective strength available for duty with British troops; leaving the present real strength 34 administrative and 755 executive medical officers—not, of course, including the 35 quartermasters. The total of 759 medical officers is just for short of the late

The total of 750 medical officers is just to short of the late Sir Thomas Crawford's "dangerously low" establishment of Syo. But the shrinkage is even more serious, because, with the coming increase of  $z_3, \infty$  men in army strength,  $z_2$  additional medical officers (in the proportion of 4 per 1, $\infty$ o) will be required; provision for the new garrison of Wei-Hai-Wei will also have to be made. It may therefore be safely estimated that the establishment of the new Royal Army Medical Corps should not be less than 1,000 medical officers and 40 quartermasters; which means that the army will shortly want 200 more medical officers, and 5 quartermasters.

Considered by ranks, the active medical staff list at present shows a very great disproportion in numbers between senior and junior officers, which of course has resulted from the automatic promotion according to length of service of those serving, and the decrease for years in the numbers entering the service. But the proportion of seniors in the medical ranks will always remain high, being limited by age retirement only ; whereas in the combatant branches retirement is compulsory, not only through age, but by the limitation of command and staff appointments.

To revert to the question of quicker promotion in the medical than in the combatant branches : it is necessary to consider how, if it exists, it comes about, and to compare it with promotion in such corps as the Royal Engineers and Army Service. If the proportion of officers in the different ranks of these corps be compared with the medical—quartermasters being omitted, as well as seventy surveyors, who, although civilians, have military rank in the Royal Engineers civil staff—it will be found that the total strength of the Royal Engineers and the Medical Staff is, cariously, exactly equal, and may therefore be readily compared :

and a set of the set of the set			M.S.		R.E.		A.8.C.					
Ranking as	28	neral	officers			12			80		-	-0
Field officer	18	-	***			455			\$95		-	69
	***	-		***	***	+58	***		9.99			77
Subalterns				***	***	69			296			83
Total	-		***			E44			110			893

In the prizes of general officers rank and emolument the engineers have the advantage over the medical officers in the proportion of five to two ; while in field rank the medical have decided advantage: but it is the sole compensation they possess. For the Royal Engineers have an immense number of military, semi-military, and civil appointments of both honour and profit open to them ; whereas the Medical Staff have none worth mentioning and nothing to look to but their ordinary duties and have pay.

The state when and have pay. Having contrasted ranks, we will now compare promotion in the two corps so far as that is possible, starting as it does from widely different conditions. Fromotion by bength of service in the combatant and medical branches cannot possibly be fairly contrasted, because the original start is unequal and the conditions which governs entrance entirely unequal and the conditions which governs enrance entracy unlike. The former are educated for the army partly at the public expense and enter young; the latter come into the army equipped entirely at private cost, not as youths but grown men; the combatant earns money in his teens; the medical little or nothing until nearly 25 years of age. The promotion of the medical officer, therefore, must have more relation to age than to length of service. With this in view we have taken the five and twenty junior

officers in the ranks of lieutenant, captain, and major, of the Royal Engineers and Medical Staff, in order to ascertain their Hoyai Engineers and accurate Stati, in order to ascertain their average age on entrance, as well as at the subsequent steps in promotion, brevets being excluded. The result' shows that the medical officer starts five to six years older; but he and the Royal Engineer obtain the rank of major practically at the same age. Would it be fair that the medical officer, but he same age. handicapped by age at the outset, should remain so through-out life in the service?

We fear that a five years' curriculum will still more handicap the medical officer of the future, and so render accelerated promotion even more a necessity than now, if the accelerated productor even more a necessity than now, it the army as a career is to have popularity in the medical schools. The supersession cry would have some force if it involved general command; but as it does not do that it has really little meaning. No doubt a combatant captain might some-times on a mixed board find himself junior in rank to a

			M.S.		R.E.
1 Average age		here.	84.64	-	39.00
84	promotion to captain	***	#2.64	+	99.98
-	promotion to major		35.70	*******	37-38

medical while senior in point of service ; but he would still

be face to face with a man of his own age. It seems therefore quite clear and just that promotion in a Royal Army Medical Corps must have definite relation to the age of the medical officers on entrance; otherwise they would find themselves fatally handicapped throughout their service from first to last.

## THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

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pital the footballers and athletes generally are amongst our imartest and most popular men; they are willing and first-surgeons. In brief, they are splendid fellows at practical work, but they usually leadbe such uncompenial and outside subjects as "chemistry and pharmacy, and a practical know-idge of drugs." Many of them would like to become cap-ing the subject of the subjec

51

St. Mary's Hospital, W., May 30th.

# ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

	my
An EXAMINATION of Candidates for Thirty;	16
pine Commissions in the Army Medical Staff will be held at the Examination Hall, Vistoria Embank-	
ment, W.C., on the 5th August next and following	concidate
days. Application for admission to the competition	released
should be made in writing, without delay, to the	
Director General, Army Medical Department, 18,	(320
Victoria Street, London, S.W. The List will be closed on the 27th July.	h
Signed, J. JAMESON,	1.
War Office, Director General.	55.)
London, 23rd May, 1898.	

JUNE 11, 1898. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Sin,-Mr. Owen, in his letter on the Royal Army Medical Corps, loses sight of a cardinal fact-namely, that the chief raises difter of a course at Netley is the instruction of the pump medical officer in hygiene, a knowledge of which sol-ence is generally and rightly regarded as one of his most mecessary professional equipments. To be really benefited by a course on hygiene, a thorough familiarity with chemistry is absolutely essential. Mr. Owen would choose as an army surgeon the man who could secure mest marks " on the run-ring path, over the hurdles, and in feats of strength," and whose technical knowledge was limited to "medicine, sur-pery, operative surgery, and surgical anatomy." Mr. Owen appears to forget that the services of an army surgeon are far more frequently required in the conditions of peace than for the casnalities of warfare. Statistics show (as far as injury requiring surgical interference is concerned) that it is safer to be British soldier than a British railway servant. To be brief, to the army surgeon a knowledge of brygiene is probably more important than a knowledge of on thy given is probably more important than a knowledge of on thy given is probably more important than a knowledge of an army surgeon. The Strengton for the strengt of the strengt stre

probably ne... etc., Inner Temple, June 3th.

STEFHEN TOWNESEND, F.R.C.S.

#### JUNE 18, 1898.

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people. To this purpose he exchanged some dance

JUNE 11, 1898.]

# 10RD IAN-DOWSE'S MEDICAL ANCESTOR

<sup>4</sup> The Life of Sir William Petty, London : John Murray, 1995. Medium Bro. Pp. 335, 158.

man's pathway to Heaven. The next 6d I p en (why do I say given) or delivered race by tocarring to him in Ovifa McSamphore II through to an little purpose that here pre-was add, given ne by my Onchro in Divisity other shifting was made by my Onchro in Divisity other shifting was made by my Ant. whose other shifting was made by my Ant. whose "Ye plain m Horace given for often co was soare, to lesson, began next booly bis bis ing

tures and in later life in a tendency to caustic speech which more than once brought him into trouble. He received his early schooling at Runsey : by the age of 12 he had acquired "a competent smattering of Latin, and was entered into the Greek before 15." Very early he gave evidence of a spirit of singular independence and self-reliance. Aubrey says:

The informed me that about rs, in March, he went over to Caen, in Nor-mandy, is a stream that work hence with a little stock, and began to jtay the and had to proof success that he maintained himself and also educated himself; this I guess was the most remarkable accident that he mean.

meant. But Petty was not content with these attempts at trading ; he continued to learn "the French tongue, and perfected him-self in Latin, and had Greek enough to serve his turn." He also "studied the atte."

to serve his turn." He also "studied the arts." He arts. An and soon the fame of the learned English cabin boy spread through Caen, then the seat of uni-versities of high re-pate. An officer who had won distinction in the Civil Wars of France, wishing to know something to know something to have a tactics, engaged young Petty to teach him. Though the medium of instruc-tion was Latin, the re-sult was satisfactory to the pepil. Petty determined to give up a seafaring life, and became a pupil at the Jesuits' College at Caen. The fol-lowing amusingly characteristic letter, written in the year before his death, gives the story of his life at this period:

Piecadilly, 14 July, 1686. are Conen, The ner of my asswer to your the roth inst. is. (o 1 gott the shillin entioned to have has may not which wa part of r of the slow I 1 mention by 6d I the shi to have a: which a cou showing 5, 16 205 107 .



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people. To this purpose he exchanged some dangerous opinions in religion for others more merchantable in Ireland advarted also some magnifying glasses. by means of which, advarted also some magnifying glasses, by means of which, advanted and some magnifying glasses. By means of which, advanted and some magnifying glasses, by means of the source of the discovery of a miversal medicine, of means of the discovery of a miversal medicine, of means accepted by the Government. The story may be told in some merchantable in the practice of the source of the discover of the discover of the source of the discover of the story of the discover of the story of the discover of

notes for many paper sy non-town of examining underlands waters. It is of experiments for examining mineral awaters. In 1667 Petty married Lady Fenton, widow of Sir Maurices Fenton, and daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, whose signa-ture appears to the warrant for the execution of Charles 1. It is letters to his wife show him to have been an affectionate education of his some most of them very is direction in for the education of his some most of them very is direction in the the education of his some most of them very is direction in the so-etion of the some most of them very is direction in the some education of his some most of them very is directed by the nhardly 1: years old, the following : "To hear tryals of diffs be died in London, the immediate cause of his death His personal appearance at the age of 5: is sketched by Aubrey as follows: The is appropriate handbone man, measures is foot high, read based of His speet, benchul, and promise sweetness of mature is and the directions for the state of the some the speet is a state of the state for the state of the some sweetness of mature is and they be and the system are a kind of noose is selected by the state of the state of the foreward state of the some the speet of the state of the state of the system are a kind of noose is below the state of the state of the foreward state of the some sections of the state of the state of the foreward state of the source of the state of the state of the state of the foreward state of the source of the state of the state of the state of the foreward state. The state of the state of the state of the state of the foreward state of the foreward state. The state of t

nd more past, he grew very pinner, so that now (reise) he is addance vars. Sir William Petty was an inventive genius of the highest der, a political philosophier in the tracest sense, and a man simost universal accomplishment. Had he not been really enlarged he hol medicine he would doubles have really enlarged he hol medicine he would double have really enlarged he hol medicine he would double have really enlarged he hol medicine he would double have really enlarged he hol medicate he would be hold of Latin was, for which he langhs at himself as follows : Lord, that a man is pieze old should after thirty-six parev discon-mance reture to the making of verse which how of 117 parev discon-dminipt to read them. But let us hear Kvelyn's opinion as to this and the more retors endowments which made Sir William Petty one of the greatest men of his age: There is not a better Latin poet living when he gives himself that

diversion: nor is his excellence has in Council and pruletal instance or state, but he is to exceeding rise in stiling and examining all possible contingencies that he adventure at nothing which is not demonstration in the state of the sta

# JUNE 18, 1898.

protection is reproduced. Just 18, 1981. THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFT DINNET. The main dimner of the Army Medical Corps, which took planes the flote Meta-ols on June 5 (h, was steep and book planes). The flote Meta-per control of the steep and the steep and the steep and the Parliamentary Bill Committee of the British Medical Association appointed to report on the condition and reforms participation of the steep and stages of a control of the Parliamentary Bill Committee of the British Medical Association appointed to report on the condition and reforms participation of the steep and stages of a control of the Army Medical Service ; and the Zames Alter the usual logal and interesting account of the steep and stages of a control of the Army Medical Service ; and the Zames Alter the usual logal and interesting account of the steep and stages of a control of the Army Medical Service ; and the Zames Alter the usual logal and interesting account of the steep and stages of a control of the steep and the steep and stages of a control of the steep and the steep and stages of a control of the steep and the steep and stages of a control of the steep and the steep and stages of a control of the steep and the steep and stages of a control of the steep and the steep and the steep and the steep

1530 THE BATTERS JOTRAL

SIR WILLIAM PETTY.

[JUNE 11, 1898.

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## JUNE 25, 1898.

THE NOT A RAMY MEDICAL COMPS.
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Biological and etc. The ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION. The ARMY MEDICAL COGES. The ARMY AND ALL AND ALL

JULY 2, 1895. JULY 2, 1895. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Str.-The question of the competitive examinations for admission into the Army Medical Service was discussed by Lord Comperdown's Commission. Sir Thomas Crawford and Sir William Mackinaon did not think the existing system was calculated to draw high class medical men into the ser-vice. Dr. Norman Moore, in his evidence before the Com-mission, observed that in his opinion the examination was "Joolish" because of the way it examined men, and that a system of this kind had been proved elsewhere to be a mission, observed that had been proved elsewhere to be a missioners unanimously to adopt the following recommendation in their report forwarded to the Secretary of State for War as far back us the year r889: The medical with mean have showed by the of the secret.

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# THE DATLY FREE PRESS. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. THE RANKS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS,

ostablishing

THE FANKS OF MIDICAL OFFICE The following Royal Warrant, establish "Royal Army Medical Oceps," has been ; gated by the War Office:---Virrouza, R.I., Whereas we have deemed it expedi-alter in certain respect the conditions and the efficers employed open the medical do one army are at present serving : Our will and pleasare in that the efficer the rank of surprommajor-present serving server medical atil that be formation and interface. A service of the service of the following alternation of our medical that and that the comps formed as shore medical be and that the comps formed as shore medical the following alternations will conserve make in the ranks of the medical officers many :--

PRESENT RANKS. Colonel,

n-Lieut.-Colonel } Lieut. - Colon Major. Captain, Lieutens

uterant Locute ca) staff of our army shall argeon-generals (ranking as ma be tilde of surgeon-major gen I be altered accordingly. f our royal army medical corp as in our bossehold troops conded officers on the establishall in fu

Officers of our röyäl arms, old troops man appointments in our household troops man borns as seconded officers on the establishment of our royal army medical corps, and shall be deal with a regarding pay and promotion in accordiance with the rules laid down in articles 394, 385, and 387 of our warrant for the pay, appointment, pro-motion, and non-effective pay of our army, dates 26th April, 1897. Given at our Court at Windsor, this 23rd day of June, 1898, in the Gaid year of our reign. By Her Majesty's command, Lawroowyr,

# JULY 9, 1898.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF IN INDIA.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF IN INDIA. IXASMUCH as persistent rumours, apparently founded on some authority, have been in circulation pointing to influ-ences at work to bring about the withdrawal of officers of the Army Medical Staff from India, and place the medical charge of British troops in the hands of the Indian Medical Service officers, it is not surprising that Captain Occil Norton, M.P., brought the matter to a plain issue by asking, on June 21st, the Under-Secretary of State for War "whether in connection with coming changes in the Army Medical Staff it was in contemplation to withdraw the officers of this department from the me-dical charge of Her Majesty's troops serving in India." Mr. Brodrick's reply in the negative is reassuring and satisfac-tory. It would, indeed, be ill advised, without adequate past.

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. The following is the text of the Boyal Warrant forming the Royal Army Medical Corps, which the Secretary of State for War has courteenably sent us for publication.

War has conreconsly sent us for product to alter in certain Whereas We have deemed it expedient to alter in certain respects the conditions under which the officers employed upon the medical duties of Our Army are at present serving ; Our will and pleasure is that the efficers below the rank of surgeon-major-general serving in Our Army Medical Staff shall be formed into a corps, together with the warrant offi-cers, non-commissioned officers, and men of Our Medical

Statt Corps: non-commissioned officers, and more designation Staff Corps: It is Our further will and pleasure that the designation "Medical Staff Corps." shall be abolished, and that the corps formed as above-mentioned shall be styled "The Royal Army Medical Corps." The following alterations will consequently be made in the ranks of the medical officers of Our Army : Present Banks. New Ranks.

Surgeon-colonel. Brigade - surgeon - lieutenant - Colone<sup>1</sup>. Lieutenant-colonel. Surgeon-injentenant-colonel. ) Surgeon-major. Major. Surgeon-captain. Captain. Surgeon-iceleatenant. Lieutenant. The medical staff of Oar Army shall in future consist of surgeon-generals (ranking as major-generals), and the title of surgeon-major-generals now serving shall be altered accord

surgeon-imporgenerative variable of the second state of the second

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this zard day of June, 1898, in the 62nd year of Our Reign. By Her Majesty's Command, Lassnowne.

# THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

THE uncasiness which was beginning to be felt at the delay in the appearance of the promised new warrant as to the Medical Service of the Army has been removed by its promulgation on July 1st. The text will be found at its promugation on July 1st. The text will be found at page 13t. The scheme is practically identical with that foreshadowed by Lord Lansdowne at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the medical profession on May 4th. The Medical Department is transformed into the Royal Army Medical Corps, and thus becomes an integral part of the army. The officers of the corps have purely military titles, which carry with them army rank. The vital points of title and rank, for which we have so long and as streenwalk contacted are then at here to The vital points of title and rank, for which we have so long and so strenuously contended, are thus at last con-ceded. The medical officer is placed in a position corresponding to the dignity of his profession and neces-sary for the efficient discharge of his duty. On this not only the service, but the nation, are to be warmly congra-tulated. Congratulations not less warm are due to the Marquis of Lansdowne, who has had the courage to do what as a statesman he felt to be best in the interests of the army in spite of determined opposition on the part of some at lenst of his military advisors. The medical pro-fession will ever feel grateful to Lord Lansdowne for this great reform, and we have no doubt whatever that reason will ever teel grateful to Lord Lansdowne for this great reform, and we have no doubt whatever that in time even those who eling most obstinately to the narrow traditions of a fighting caste will also come to recognise the benefits which it must produce. But what is more important, the nation will be grateful for the removal of a condition of things which was not only a scandal but a source of inefficiency and a possible cause of disaster. disaster.

At the present day an efficient medical service in the field is an essential condition of a successful cam-

paign. In consequence of the unpopularity into which an unhappy policy had brought the medical ser-vice of the army, it had fallen into a state almost of atrophy which was in the highest degree dangerous Spirited young men who had any prospect of success in civil practice naturally did not care to eater a service in which their profession was treated as a stamp of social fordiority and inscribed as a stamp of social inferiority, and in which they were personally exposed to in-tolerable slights. The warrant will inspire new confidence in the fair dealing of the Government, and will therefore, it is to be hoped, dissipate the dark cloud of unpopularity which has so long hung over the service, and once more make it what it ought to be-a career attractive to some of

the best of those who enter the medical profession. It is to be hoped that the new rank and titles will be made to apply to such retired officers as are still liable to be recalled to active service up to the say of 55, and to those recalled to active service up to the sge of 55, and to those who are employed at station hospitals up to the age of 65. These officers are either actually in command of men of the corps, or may at any time be placed in command of them, and it is obvious that if they retain the old compound titles and do not possess army rank, confusion will be apt to occur. This matter will doubtless be dealt, with in a subsequent warrant, as will also the regulation of pay and allowances, for Lord Lansdowne has given the assurance that the emoluments of the service shall not be diminished.

The one point in the new scheme as to which any differ-The one point in the new scheme is to which any differ-ence of opinion is likely to arise is the title of the officers at present designated surgeon-major-generals. As has be-fore been explained in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL officers of corps cause to belong to the corps when promoted to a rank higher than that of colonel,"and pass to the general staff of the army. According to the new warrant-medical officers selected for the highest administrative ranks are to have the title of unreasoned. It is not in ranks are to have the title of surgeon-general. It is not to ranks are to have the title of surgeon-general. It is not to be denied that this compound title is, in the new dispensa-tion, something of an anomaly. These officers will be in command of subordinates with purely military titles. There were, however, difficulties in the way of granting purely military titles to medical officers not forming part of account the more of which defined their worling and purely military titles to medical officers hot forming part of a corps the name of which defined their position and function, nor has any satisfactory solution of the difficulty been suggested on behalf of the medical officers. As the result of extended inquiries among officers of the Army Medical Department of various ranks, and among members of the civil branch of the profession who are in touch with the service, we have satisfied ourselves that the selection of the dile of surrous memory of the direct officers of the of the title of surgeon-general to designate officers of the rank in question is a solution of the difficulty which will be accepted as satisfactory by the modical officers and by the profession. It is in itself a title which has associations which may well make any man proud to bear it. Another point in connection with the new order of

surgeon-generals may be mentioned. According to the surgeon-generals may be mentioned. According to the present regulations, although they rank as major-generals, they have not the privileges of that rank in regard to the age extension for retirement, the surgeon-general being age extension for retirement, the surgeorgeneral temp compelled to retire at 60 while the major-general can serve on to 62. No doubt when the details of the scheme are be-ing arranged this will receive attention. Surgeon-generals are as a rule more likely to be of use when over 60 than

#### JULY 16, 1868.

# THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Six,-Undoubtedly too short a time has elapsed since the appearance of the Warrant to influence very materially the number of candidates at the examination which is to com-mence on August 5th, but it is carnestly hoped that all teachers will do their best to induce good men to join the Royal Army Medical Corps. Probably few who have not been specially preparing will care to compete next month, but at the examination in February it is hoped that a large accession will be made to the ranks of the Corps. I am, etc., Romar Saxware, M.D., LL.D., Turningham, July rath. President of Council

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. The following is the text of the Royal Warrant forming the Royal Army Medical Corps, which the Scenetary of State for war has coarteously sent us for publication. Whereas We have deemed it expedient to alter in certain the medical duties of Our Army are at present serving . Our will and pleasare is that the officers below the rank of major generals, whose work requires more physical and less intellectual activity than that of medical officers. By the last clause of the new warrant the regimental medical system of the Household Brigade is practically abloished. The few officers concerned are to be "seconded" officers on the establishment of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and as they die out or retire, "attached" medical differs will have charge of the Guards regiments. Ther grievances from which medical officers now suffer such as the inequalities of home and foreign service, the wart of "study leave," and the frequent moving about without the need for new regulations when the service cases to be undermanned as it is at present.

In conclusion, we venture once more to express a hope that the scheme will be loyally accepted by the medical officers as a measure devised by a large-minded statesman-evidently inspired by the wish to remedy the grievances under which they have so long laboured. We have the fullest confidence that the Minister who has carried this scheme to a successful issue will not allow it to be set at scheme to a successful issue will not allow it to be set al naught.

tion, and Non-enective ray or our army, uncertine 1897.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this zurd day of June, 1898, in the 6and year of Our Reign. By Her Majesty's Command, mand, LANSDOWNE.

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#### JULY 16, 1898.

JULY 16, 1898. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. SIL,-Undoubtedly too short a time has elapsed since the appearance of the Warrant to influence very materially the number of candidates at the examination which is to com-mence on August 5th, bat it is earnestly hoped that all teachers will do their best to induce good men to join the Royal Army Medical Corps. Probably few who have not been specially preparing will care to compsete next month, but at the examination in February it is hoped that a large accession will be made to the ranks of the Corps.- I and, etc., Rommer SAUNDEY, M.D., LLD., President of Ceancel.

# From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday, July D. 1898

WAR OFFICE JULY IS. real Frick Reg ment -- Full Manual the Right Hon concet Wolkersy, K.P. G.CB. G.CM.O. Colosso orve Guarda. Commander in Chief, to be Colonet of Hussers-Lieut, Cologed and Ferret Colonel C. E.

ett. C.B., on appointment to the 8.86% or placed on hull-for an completion of hale correct of service in command of services, is placed on half-part (Macco B. N. Liert bis-services), is placed on half-part (Macco B. N. Liert bis-tering to the Derived Colorest E. G. Dereg, 19 long norm. Envert Colorest E. G. Dereg, 19 long norm. Envert Colorest E. G. Dereg, 19 long norm. Envert Colorest E. G. Dereg, 10 long 10 long norm. Envert Colorest F. Colorest, Colorest 10 long norm. Envert Colorest I. Macco B. R. B. 10 long 11 long 10 long 10 long 10 long 10 long 10 long 10 long 11 long 10 long 10 long 10 long 10 long 10 long 10 long 11 long 10 long 11 long 10 lon

ingo (Liverpool Segment) - Livité, L.F. Leader is in a second segment - Livité, L.F. Leader is in a second second second second second second second account of the Regiment - Livit, F. W. Biringer to be 4. vice Capitain 'E. E. Walter, who has resigned that ment.

Hannel, S. M. S

manght Easpers -- Captain C. J. Carden retires on sp. Liest. A. J. E. Church to be Captain, wire C. J.

(vd) pay. Kiest A. J. & Church to be Capitan. Size C. J. Jang Tarvis's Corps. The relivance decomposite section a granulative control and a granulative control and a section of the "carter" of a section 1000. In Home Kong Barginsent. - Maker J. M. & Mekalinek, Instance and William environments and the A. Mekalinek, Instance and William environgence of a section of the section

Genard Colonetti do la Lorentenen, Companio, escapeon de la be Lieu escanta. Val. Anar - Mancola Conve. - Malor J. E. Nichalson an Lie Service receiving a grafunty.

# From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday, August 3

Hard of the second seco A. S. Kallin, M.R. Farasett, J. Variation, T. K. Marries, B. Farasett, J. Variation, S. K. K. Marries, B. Farasett, J. K. Campbell and Canadian Formous on probation W. R. & G. G. K. Missenson, M. A. O. B. Crass, K. K. B. Schwarz, M. K. O. B. Crass, K. K. B. Schwarz, K. K. & K. Weil, S. J. B. Schwarz, K. K. & K. O'Takierty, H. B. B. T. H. Switt, B. O. Bat, J. R. Weil, S. J. B. Schwarz, K. K. & K. W. Mangreit, H. B. B. T. H. Switt, D. S. Lonzar, B. Weil, S. J. B. Schwarz, K. K. Switt, S. K. Markett, H. B. B. T. H. Switt, D. S. Lonzar, S. Markett, B. B. K. S. Schwarz, K. Switt, S. K. Schwarz, B. S. Schwarz, B. S. K. S. Schwarz, K. Switt, S. S. Schwarz, B. S. Schwarz, S. S. K. Schwarz, K. Switt, S. S. Schwarz, S. S. Schwarz, B. S. Schwarz, S. Schwarz, S. Schwarz, S. Schwarz, S. Schwarz, Schwarz, Schwarz, S. Schwarz, S

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Sourcesting the Contraction Mitchin. May of L. T. Forter, North End Dominication of Contracts while barrormaner General of the Carso use Militia. Any T. Muscar, Source. The despending of the substantice mains of the Officers on the Sector L and Liable to be recalled to service to be as fai-

pide Surgeon Lieutenant Colonels to be Lieutenant

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a Surgeons to be Lieutenant Colonels.

The Learning and Colonals to be Lincohenness Colonalis on Max and Colonalist to be Lincohenness Colonalis Sciences. In Max we share the Maximum Science to be Masora, on Max we to be Masora. On Maximum to Be Masora.

### ADO. 13, 1898.

J

Aco. 13, 1898 THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. We understand that at the recent examination for commis-sions in the Royal Army Medical Corps there were 37 candi-dates for the 39 places. Though some disappointment may be felt that the competition was not better, the numerical result is, on the whole, not unsatisfactory, looking to the about interval between the publication of the warrant con-stituting the corps and the date of the examination, and having regard also to the unusually large number of com-missions offered. From the official announcement in another column it will be seen that the substantive ranks of the officers on the retired list liable to be recalled to service, and of those retired officers who have been or shall be in military employement on or after June 23d, 1898, have now been defined in accordance with corps titles.



AUG. 20, 1893. THE NEW TITLES. X. writes : The promulgation of the menorandum in the Gazette of August sith, extending the new tilles to certain officers on the retroit list in employment, has caused much disappointment to a small body on that employment, has caused much disappointment to a small body on list not employed, but bearing the absoluted compound titles. The excluded from the advantages of the new titles. The extension of new designations to these officers would be grantly appreciated, could be assily done; at present they are in an inviduous position, the extension of the titles would be considered a grant one concess and would obviate the necessity of change of titles should any of the become employed hermality. They are on of the ated, and ition, and

# AUG. 20, 1898.

Agent at A contains of the stamp of man wanted for the statistical discrete formality of the stamp of the stamplied of the standard state of the stamp of man wanted for the strictures of the stamp of man wanted for the strictures of the stamp of man wanted for the strictures of the stamp of the stamp of the standard bar stamplied for the stamp of the stamplied the strictures on the unpractical nature of the examination would have applied fairly enough to the examination as it was a of showing acquaintance with diminial methods; nore cases of showing acquaintance with diminial methods; nore cases work, arine testing, etc., is put to the proof, and mere cam is not sufficient to pass a man. The subject of chemistry is of conductive outflow of the showing that it is necessary to spend six meaths at a crammer's before poing up for the examination. The time spent with a crammer is two menths, and although this is almost essential to success, in a few mere pass.

cases men pass straight into the service from residence in hospital. Mr. Owen says that the stamp of man wanted for the service is the recent house-surgeon or physician, and he is certainly right in saying so; but the advice of a senior medical officer to an intending candidate would be, " Get the easiest and cheapest qualification you can i do not waste time in hospital work or post-graduate study, but go to a crammer at once after qualifying, and pass into the service as soon as you can -professional merit counts for nothing in the service." The smart house-physician or surgeon on entering the Army Medical Service thil of professional zeal will find much to chill his enthusiasm; not that chinical material is wanting, but the whole tone and system of the service tends to take the edge off professional keenness. The equipment of malitary, and, so far from having opportunities for original research, the ex-house-physician will find it difficult to carry out the mature of the examination or the form of title, prevents men of the right stamp from entering the Army Medical Service The examination for the Indian Medical Service is the same as that for the Army Medical Service is the same as that for the Army Medical Service is the same plenty of house-physicians and surgeons, and many of the split stamp from entering the Army Medical Service plenty of house-physicians and surgeons, and many of the bittous, and fair remumeration for the hardiships of tropical

In spite of some concessions recently made, the scale of pay in India contrasts most unfavourably with that of the L.M.S., while the work—I am speaking of unitary employ, and am not taking the civil prizes of the L.M.S. into account

continent, back of pirot sections of previous letter. J

#### AUG. 27, 1808.

If has been decided that the manes of Colonels of the Royal Arms Medical Corps are in fasture to be included in the sensierity list of Connection on the Active List, according to the dates of their commission to whether the sense of those who were predicted in the connect warrants, as from the dates on which they because Surgeon Colonels.

# SEPT. 3, 1898.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The following is the text of the Warrant published in the London Gasette of Friday, August 26th, granting the corps titles to the Indian Medical Service:

VECTORIA, R.I. Whereas We have deemed it expedient to alter the Ranks of the Officers of Our Indian Medical Service : Our Will and Pleasure is that the following alterations shall be made :

Present Ranks. Surgeon-Colonel	Colonel.
Brigade-Surg'nLieutenant- Colonel	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel	
Surgeon-Major	Major. Cantain.

Surgeon-Capitain ... Captain. Surgeon-Lieutenant. Lieutenant. Officers above the rank of Surgeon-Colonel shall in future be styled Surgeon-Generals (ranking as Major-Generals), and the title of Surgeon-Major-Generals now serving shall be altered accordingly. It is further Our Will and Pleasure that the following alter-ations shall be made in the honorary ranks of the Senior Assistant-Surgeons of the Subordinate Medical Department in India:

in inqua:			
Present Ronorary	Banks.		
Surgeon-Major		100	Major

Captain. Lieutenant Surgeon-Captain .... Surgeon-Lieutenant

iargeon-Lieutenant ... Lieutenant. Given at Our Conrt at Osborne, this tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the sixty-second year of Our reign. By Her Majesty's Command, GEORGE HAMILTON.

New Honorary Ranks.

THE LATE SIR W. A. MACKINNON, K.C.B. The handsome marble tablet which has been erceted on the western wall of the Chapel of Netley Hospital, bears the fol-lowing inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Surgeon-Major-General Sir William Alexander Mackinnon, K.C.B., Q.H.S., Army Medical Staff. Born at Strath, isle of Skye, zrith June, 1810; died in London 28th October, 1897. He served in the Unions Mutiny on the personal staff of Lord Clyde. He also took part in the Agend Royal Highlanders, and through the Indian Mutiny on the personal staff of Lord Clyde. He also took part in the New Zealand and Ashanti (1872-1872) cam-paigns; and closed, as Director-General of the Army Medical Department, an honourable and active career which extended over forty-three years. This tablet is erceted by his brother officers and several of comrades and friends."

SEPT. 10, 1898. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AND THE *ARMY LIST.* We observed with regret that in the *Army List* for August the Royal Army Medical Corps was not placed in its proper posi-tion among the corps of the army but was put among the army departments. The error, we understand, is to be rectified in the forthcoming issue of the *Army Let*, in which the Royal Army Medical Corps will take its proper position after the Army Service Corps.

#### SEPT. 17, 1898.

BER. 17, 1893. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AND THE *LAWY UST.* We called attention in the Burthau Memoral Journal of September 19th to the fact that the Royal Army Medical Service, and the Army Service Corps. It is have a service that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and that the corps is not placed in the September list, and the distribution of the follow the Surgeon-Generals under the designation of the blaced service, and the military titles the blaced of the september list, in the service of the setter the follow the September list, in the setter list and the setter the blaced medical officers serving in appointments, these the blaced medical officer on the head of "Army Medical Service," and the military titles the blaced medical officer and the designation of the placed service, and the military titles the setter and the blaced service, after their which the setter the setter of the setter blaced service, after the the setter blaced service, after the setter blaced service service blaced service service blaced service service service blaced service service service blaced service service servi

#### SEPT. 24, 1898.

LAPY SUSAN GENORAAN BOONS, C.I. (daughter and co-heiress of the great Lord Dalhonsie), who died on January zmd, left estate sworn at (23,679 igs. 5d. Letters of ad-ministration have been granted to her husband, Mr. W. Hamilton Broun, of Colstean, N.B. Mr. Broun-who changed his name on his marriage—will probably be better known to our readers as Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, whose victorious strangle with the War Office excited so much interest some years ago.

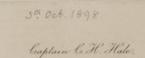
# Oct. 1, 1898.

Wg have

THE RANGE OF THE NEW TITLES a number of letters on the subject dilary titles. Our answers to such

have received a number of letters on the source of the determinant products the source of the source of the source to the new number of the source of the source of the source in this is the source of any efficial subscripts to the source of array medical officers little to recail. We then ense of array medical officers little to recail. We then the source of the source of any efficial subscripts to the source of the source of any efficial subscripts to the medical officers little to receal, the the source of the source of the source the source of the source of the source of the source the source of the source of the drawn. For instance the old superconstructions when the drawn is not source of the source of the source of the source of a service, because the old hands ranked as flecture and are source of the source of the source of the source of the assource of the source of the source of the source of the original source of the of the source of the source of the source of the source of the of the source of the of the source of the sourc

2. Societat of employment under a certain clause of the Pay Warrant a the new titles on retired, effects, and of course those who may be per in the sear future will also assume them, but those not so certain continue, as our correspondent puts it, "weighed down" with the receive compound titles. It is suggested that the new titles should as a permissive to all, which re refired, liable to recall or not, who consider the compound titles, and the suggestion is worthy of certain the set flow.



# Royal Army Medical Corps

#### OCT. S. 1898.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S TENURE OF OFFICE T has been dieddat that the feaure of appointment of the Directo teneral of the A.M.s. shall in future be for five years, unless the terretory of exceeding two years. It will be in the recollection of our readers the appain Occul Nortion. N.P., urgod the desirability of this change during the discussion on the meelleal vote in Parliament. Presemably the order "I not apply to the present occupant of the post. IT has be

# Oct. 15, 1898.

MILITARY TITLES. COMMESSIONNENT "B" thinks the suggestion is just that the new simple military titles should be permitted to all retired medical officers, whether liable to recall set not, who on retirement here the late com-pound titles. This, he relievates, would redress the decided amounty which confers these titles on retired medical officers, through the acti-dent of present are prospective employment. The public, he deciders, can the directive there would be a state of the enderse, can the direct and then something different, while all seem in the same bod.

# THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The normal set of the boole the period of the period of the bool is to norminate periods for administion of the bool is to norminate periods for administion to the forgal Army Medical Corps without examination. The forgal Army Medical Corps without examination to the forgal Army Medical Corps without examination. The forgal Army Medical Corps without examination to the forgal Army Medical Corps without examination. The forgal Army Medical Corps without examination to the forgal Army Medical Corps without examination. The forgal Army Medical Corps without examination to the forgal Army Medical Corps without examination. The forgal Army Medical Corps without examination for the bool is to nominate the forgal Army Medical Corps without examination of the bool has a mamed have not yet been formally received, and that St. Thomas's Hospital and Editorargh University have only nominated one candidates the Aberdeen University was invited to supply one of the biody has a the forgal Army Medical School at the Army Medical School at Netley. Some, indeed, have already done so. These formalities these endivides successful at the fellowing medical which alone was available, for it is held at the Army Medical School at Netley. Some, indeed, have already done so. These for the cases now being beld at the Army Medical School at Netley at the conclusion of the present course. We may add the results of the examination in special subjects held at the following the present course, when they receive a distinguished as the Koyal Army folicial Corps, which opens to the an an homorable case will that a considerable number of commissions will, this to the following win make the competition for administion to the present course, we may add that the foll complement of the corps is not yet made up in that a considerable number of commissions will, this to the maxe the following the detarable competition for administion to the present course. The maxe of the the maxe the following the doterable with the detarable at the complement of the co

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The "levelling up" of the Indian Medical Service to the Royal Army Medical Corps in the matter of military titles has evoked certain ill-advised communications to the Indian press from the section of the former who desire to be considered a purely "civil" department. It has long been recognised that the Indian Medical Service is sharply divided into two sections—one with military, and another with civil, proclivities. The former, like the Royal Army Medical Corps, have always aimed at a footing of military the latter, having an eye chiefly to the civil leaves and fashes, want neither military distinctions nor employment.

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Oct. 20, 1805 IMITATION OF THE NEW TITLES. re informed that the labels offlee has ruled that no change has been in the designation of offleers of the Indian Medical Service who heleve the date of the Koyai Warmani of Angast seth, 1897, and re was labeling to recall to didy applies only to those officers of the Medical Service who emisser it is no caller beginseber with, 1897.

# Nov. 5, 1898. THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

Nov. 5, 1893. THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION. Tross the return to Cairo of the Nile Expeditionary Force, forenfell, the General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Egypt, at a general parade on October 8th "Colonel Barrow, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, -1 am glad of this poportunity of telling you of my high appreciation of the opperations on the Nile. I regret that Surgeon-General Taylor and Colonel McNamar are not present that I could personally thank them for their valuable co-opera-tion. I have lately visited the hospitals at Athara and Abadia, and was much pleased and greatly struck with bick and wounded, and by their general appearance of com-fort. I can assure you that all branches of the Services rave been loud in their praise of the way that the sick and wounded were looked after both in the hospitals and on the field, and I may tell you that I have not heard a single afterse criticism with regard to the working of the medical arragements." The Director-General in a Special Order has been cloud in the corry swhich have earned this commenda-ing the Corry which have earned the conductor of the services them the Director-General in a Special Order has needed by the Corry swhich have earned this commenda-ing the field, and the Director-General in a Special Order has recorded his extreme appreciation of the services rendered by the Corry swhich have earned this commenda-ion. C.B. and the officers of his staff upon whom fell menors."

INDERS. INDEAN MEDICAL SERVICE. SECONDENSITY OF A SERVICE SECOND SECOND

# Nov. 12 1868. ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. An EXAMINATION of Cardidates for Twenty-our Commissions in the Reyal Army Medical Corps (ii) be held at the Examination Hall, Victoria Bohmakament, W.C., on February Rel, 1999, and Glowing days. Applications to compete should be made not later han January Sell, on which date the line will be med. The following is the scale of pay, stated in ann antri & Captains-£200 to £273 lis, 04, a yes antri & Captains-£200 to £273 lis, 04, a yes antri \$200 to \$10, 04, a \$200 to \$10, 04, a \$200 to \$10, 04, a \$200 to \$10, a \$200 to \$10, a \$200 to \$10, a \$100 to \$100 to \$10, Colonels .... GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS. 10 years' service ... Gratuity of £3 . .... Annual Pension

is after il years' service as such, ab Surgeon-Generals . . . . Aris The necessary forms, together with regulation and all further information, can be obtained from the Director-General, Army Medical Service, 19 Victoria Street, S.W. (Signed) J. JAMESON, War Office, Director-General. War Office, November 8th, 1898.

## THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

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The set of the set of

## THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

THE terse and opportune memorial of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of State for War, again draws attention to the unsatisfactory character of the examination for admission into the Royal Army Medical

Corps. In June last, Mr. Edmund Owen, of St. Mary's Hospital, In June last, Mr. Edmund Owen, of St. Mary's Hospital, wrote a letter to the Barrissi MEETCAL JOURSAL, in which e criticised strongly the character of the examination, and, without endorsing all his views, we at that time expressed very considerable sympathy with his proposal that a radical change in the range and character of the entrance examination was desirable.

The question, wherein is the advantage of insisting so largely in such an examination on high marks in the more elementary subjects of a professional education goes to the root of the matter, and is as yet unanswered. The competitors are legally qualified and registered practi-tioners, who by sufficient legal tests have already been found to possess due knowledge of the fundamental subjects upon which the practice of every special department of medicine and surgery is based, why should they be treated as novices? It would, therefore, be much better, as the RoyalCollege of Surgeons of Edinburgh suggests, to examine chieffy on those practical medical and surgical imatters which occupy the stadent during the last two years' of the five years' curriculum. Lord Lansdowne recognizes the The question, wherein is the advantage of insisting so Reveal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh suggests, to examine chiefly on those practical medical and surgical imatters which occupy the student during the last two years of the five years' curriculum. Lord Lansdowne recognizes the force of such arguments, but at present, it appears, does not see his way to make any change in the examination. This is to be regretted, for it is undeniable that the great stress now hald on the elementary subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and materia medica tends to deter many of the best men who have been engaged in practical clinical work for some years. They feel that the necessity of reverting to elementary subjects and the resort to a "crammer" for this purpose with the object merely of gaining marks in a competition is a wate of energy and time. The fundamental training afforded by these subjects is by no means to be undervalued, for upon it all intelligent study of practical medicine must be based; but it is assuredly neither necessary nor possible that every minor fact in these fundamentals should be rotained in the memory. The very fact that desirable men are repelled from the examination ought to lead to change in it; and as a matter of fact universities and conjoint boards find it necessary from thime to time to revise the subjects of their examinations and the plative importance attached to each. Moreover, the falling back on nomination shows that the entrance examination may, under necessity, be altogether dispensed with; where, therefore, is the logic of refusing to modify if? We entirely agree with the memorialists that great stress should be laid upon an adequate knowledge of English in army medical candidates; a liberal profession; this is particularly true of the medical profession; this is particularly true of the medical profession; this is an antian a social position among genilement of exceptional culture and accompliabments.

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culture and accomplishments. The fact that only twenty four commissions are offered

The fact that only twenty-four commissions are offered at the next examination in February may point to the intention to make free use of the right of nomination reserved to the Secretary of State. No objection need be taken to the course, provided that the nominations be made on the recommendation of competent and responsible public bodies. If nomination were administered otherwise it would simply mean a return to the system of patronage long since condemned.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA. THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA. THE DRITTSH MEDICAL JOUENAL OF OLOBERTISH it was anounced that Surgeon-General A. A. Gore as Principal Medical Officer of the British Forces in India. The ap-pointment is one which we have reason to know would be reviewed with the highest satisfaction throughout the vertice. We understand, however, that it has not yet been denitely made, and a rumour has for some time been rurent in the Indian papers and in the service clubs that the authorities have some idea of going outside the home arry for an official head of the medical service in India. We find it difficult to believe that there can be any founds to for this rumour. A step so mail estly unfair to the Boyal Army Medical Corps would be ill-advised from every the service, for no officer could be found more competent of fill the post than Surgeon-General Taylor. During the was Military Medical Attaché with the Japanese army Medical Officer in the Ashantee Expedition and in the baen was between Japan and China; he was Principal Medical Officer in the Ashantee Expedition and in the been rewarded with a C.B. To pass over a man with such aroord in favour of an officer, however distinguished, of another service would hardly be likely to encourse ment to enter the medical service of the army. New 5.4, 80%.

to enter the medical service of the army. Nov. z6, t898. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Sun,—Perhaps you will allow me very briefly to state what in these stops ought, in my opinion, to be taken by the Secre-tary of State for War to place the Medical Service of the army in a state of efficiency: . Alter age at entrance from "z1 to 25." to "z2 to 25." . Make the examination more practical, especially in the subjects of anatomy and physiology. . Level up the pay of the Royal Army Medical Corps in India to at least that of the combatant ranks. 4. Increase the strength of the Royal Army Medical Corps gradually, as eligible condidates are obtainable, so as to ensure at least three years home service after each tour of fivy ear abroad, with a reasonable amount of leves for study and recreation. The intention to do this should be at once made multic.

Abolish the Army Medical Reserve: it is a mere paper army, a mockery, a delasion, and a sham.
 Reappoint medical officers to all militia battalions, train them at Netley and Aldershot, and thus create a real reserve.
 Reduce the number of retired-pay appointments, and here rike maximum age to 6. Many of these appointments, especially those in and near London, ought to be held by full-pay officers.
 Twill not waste your space by giving reasons and arguments for these proposals. It hey are self-evident to all who are dis-interested, and understand the subject. As I shall have left England on a lengthemed tour in India, China, Japan, and America before this letter appears. I must leave any further expressions of opinion on the subject to others. - I am, etc., Junior United Service Club, Nov. ant.

# THE ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

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# DEC. 10, 1808.

In Medicine of a Scottish University. Date 10, 1864 THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO NETLEY HOSPITAL. The QUEEN'S VISIT TO NETLEY HOSPITAL. The duration of a scottish University. The Advectory of the second scottish University advectory of the second scottish University. Northamberland Fundities, Lancers, and Jund Field Battery RA, who contracted disease during the South advectory of whom are soldiers of the return journey. The ailments from which they suffered were principally enduce fevered farmed advectory some cases of substrate, Mediterranean fever and simple continued fever haring also been received. The menare now rapidly regaining their health. The type of enter-tion to the secun these and in fatal cases a presenting de-stration of the secun these scotters of the secular theory of from the neighbourhood, who gaiving a very pronoused reac-tion to the secun the secun the side; these also are con-substrated scotters with was a private one ; there was no grand of from the neighbourhood, who gaive directory and simple scotters from the neighbourhood, who gaive directory and simple scotters from the neighbourhood, who gaive directory and the pro-terior to the secun the there was a large muster of people from the neighbourhood, who gaive directory and the southern Dis-trates when the there members of the Royal House scotters from the neighbourhood, who gaive directory and the southern Dis-trates and the chear members of the Royal House scotters from the neighbourhood, who gaithered at the heaving the pro-form the neighbourhood, who gaithered at the heaving the pro-ferences Heaver of Schlewse Heaver of Batterbergers from the neighbourhood respectively the Royal theore theaved from the nedic

Nurses. The visit occupied two hours, from 1.30 of 3.30. The great majority of the patients were drawn up in line in the cor-ridors, the surgeons on probation taking their place at the outs of sections belonging to their wards. Patients who were numble to leave their beds were seen in their wards. Her Majesty impected nearly every patient in the hospital, and took a special interest in the more serious cases, making in-quiries regarding them and speaking a few words of comfort were recognised and made happy by a few kind remarks. A nleasing incident was the decoration of First-Class Status

Sergeant Benson and Private Davidson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, with the Distinguished Service Order on account of specially meritorious work in the Soudar. The Queen witnessed a demonstration of the Roentgen rays with great interest. Instruction in the use of skia-graphy has now become a part of the course of military surgery. Interesting illustrations of the value of this pro-cess are of frequent occurrence in Netley. The effects of these royal visits to Netley are most bene-ficial. The staff derive encouragement from the feeling that their labours are recognised and appreciated, and the patients are gratified to know that the bardships and sacrifices they have undergone, the wounds they have sustained, and ill-nesses they have contracted in fighting for their country are

SURGEON-GENERAL MACLEAN.

Nov. 19. 1898.]

norare, of come it was before he enters the service he receives a scale of pay which is honorably adhered to. He is not, however, informed that during the first tweive years of his service he is almost housed to serve server years in India under conditions with regard to pay, allowance, which are almost thought of the server years in the service of the server of the following factors with a service he is almost thought of the server in the prime care of the following factors with a first or a service constrained to the server of the server server the following factors of the server server the following factors of the server server services factors of the following for a server service services factors of the server following high, and servents allowance, but whereas in other's pay in England, they are serviced in the included in this Indian pay. The result is that the mater medical officer loses financially by coming to the server

values tracks, where an official is restance to also to he pay. nior medical effects are moved about in India, more which is most irritating and apparently mary. Fouriers moves in the twelve mostly store. In England 1591 charter to corresent to the second and the second and the receive no corresent store. In England the receive no corresent to the second and the second the receive no corresent to the second and the second the receive no corresent to the second and the second the second and the second and the second and the second the second territes. MEDICAL POTREAL 1591

2. This rate or pay is rendered ridiculous and degrading by the fact that veterinary lieutenant receive Ea 400 a month on Incohing in India and captains of infanty net Ea 400.1 is may seen very fise to Sir William Modelmark and the other great rivilian Sir and the second second

a merely traveling granted to medical ijoc. As in India, a scially so as medical asters, and are often a from the beguital, a immember to walk d the day. This is fact that infantry res allowance, as in appointed as "faid is does not ensail that of "orderly

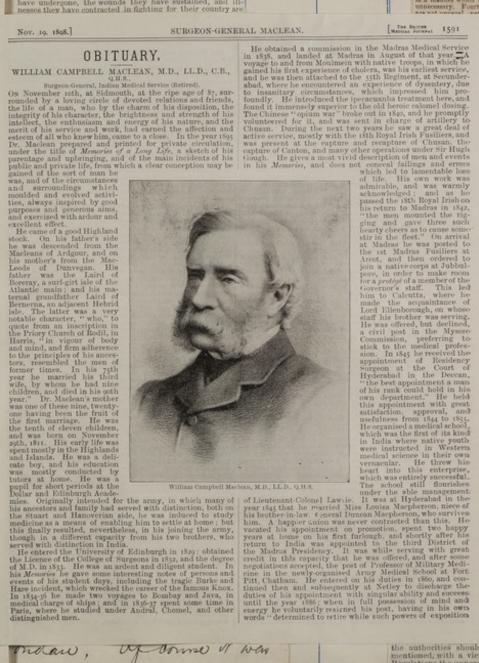
iy value are open to nd no inducement is vervacular. It has of the sixteen cap-regiment can be in reas of 370 British dozen hold specially pe. In the Indian total strength are in making fortunes by

glaring grisvance to grant charge allow-itals and section field wito British medical M.C., when in charge or a section field receives no allow-ability and frequent to equipment. This an Indian Medical 30 a month if in a field hospital, and British regiment ! In Howence.

lowance. rs. Until they have thing but discontent in Indis, and the se best class of doctor a - Yours faithfully,

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. provision relative to the inter in the Revised Regu-admission to the Royal implified with advantage. provide and with great in the levine of the service of the service

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY. The condition under which the two classes of candidates at present coing through the course of instruction at the Army Medical School are serving in deserving of notice. The two classes are : n These who have



The question, wherein is the advantage of insisting so largely in such an examination on high marks in the more elementary subjects of a professional education goes to the root of the matter, and is as yet unanswered. The competitors are legally qualified and registered practi-tioners, who by sufficient legal tests have already been found to possess due knowledge of the fundamental subjects upon which the practice of every special department of medicine and surgery is based, why should they be treated as novices? It would, therefore, be much better, as the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh suggests, to examine chiefly on those practice of such better, as the force of such argument force of such argument not see his way to ma

not see his way to ma This is to be regretted,

stress now laid on the physiology, chemistr to deter many of engaged in practical They feel that the ne

studies and the resort with the object merely is a waste of energy an afforded by these subj valued, for upon it all cine must be based; b nor possible that every should be retained in

desirable men are repel lead to change in it; an and conjoint boards fir to revise the subjects relative importance atta ing back on nomination tion may, under necess where, therefore, is the Where, therefore, is the We entirely agree with should be laid upon an army medical candidates is essential for success

particularly true of the n maintain a social positio culture and accomplishin The fact that only tw at the next examination intention to make free reserved to the Secretary taken to the course, pro-made on the recommenda public bodies. If nomina it would simply mean a r long since condemned.

> THE PRINCIPAL MI MAJESTY'S

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THE PRINCIPAL M gared MAJESTYS and M MAJESTYS and M Innounced that Surgeo selected to succeed Surge selected to succeed Surge pointment is one which received with the high pervice. We understand, definitely made, and a current in the Indian pay army for an official head bios for this rumour. J opposed bios for this thirty-five charge of Birtish troops: "Age and he has had consideri a mother service been rewarded with a CLI a record in favour of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI a record in favour of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI a record in favour of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI a record in favour of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI a record in favour of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI a record in favour of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI a record in favour of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI area polytower of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI a record in favour of an another service would another been rewarded with a CLI area polytower been rewarded with a CLI area

[Nov. 19, 1898. SURGEON-GENERAL MACLEAN. But Maclean was in no sense an agitator. He continually advised his Netley class of young candidates to be loyal and true to the noble profession and service which they had entered, and by their own unimpenchable character and conduct to build up and strengthen its prestige and reputa-tion. When an outcry was made after the battle of Tel-el-kebir against the Medical Department, he defended it in the columns of the Tisse. Scon after this came the complete vindication of the work of the medical officers in Egypt by Six William Mac Cormac, in which he proved incontestably that the modical work of the whole campaign was probably the most successful ever seen in any army in the field before, and the whole profession of medicine in London signified their approval of that work by inviting the medical officers who had taken part in it to a bunquet in Willie's Rooms. But anything that Ma bean wrote or spoke in his endeavours to uphold the honour and dignity of the Army Medical Service was in no sense the work of ownellation to forget his duty in that respect. He was a gratification to his friends and admirers when the

5. Abolish the Army Medical Reserve: it is a mere paper army, a mockery, a delusion, and a sham.
6. Reappoint medical officers to all militis battalions, train them at Netbey and Aldershet, and thus create a real reserve.
7. Reduce the number of retired-pay appointments, and breve the maximum age to 60. Many of these appointments, and any and these appointments are provided by an another the second statement of these appointments.
T will not waste your space by giving reasons and arguments for these proposals: they are self-evident to all who are disinterested, and understand the subject. As I shall have left forgland on a lengthese is unifer a subject. As I shall have left forgland on a lengthese is unifer a subject. As I shall have left forgland on a lengthese is unifer a subject. As I shall have left forgland on a lengthese is unifer a subject. As I shall have left forgland before this lefter appears. I must leave any further expressions of only on the subject to others. — I am ste.

Deposite the memotir and dignity of the Army Medical Service was in no sense the work of an agilitator, for he was too logation of the Queen's commission to forget his duty in that repert.
The was a gratification to his friends and admirers when the dignity of Companionship of the Order of the Bath was due to the Order of the Bath was also made an LLD, of Giasarov and was grateful to the distinction of Monorary Surgeon to the received the mediat and was mentioned in despaticut.
The scale of the Order of the Bath was due to the Order of the Order of the Bath was due to the Order of the Order of the Bath was due to the Order of the Order of the Bath was due to the Order of the Order of the Starber of Order of the Starber of Order of the Starber of Order of the Order of the Starber of Order of the Order of the Starber of Order of Order of the Starber of Order of the Star

Dn. CONSTANTINE P. DELITIANUS, Professor of Pathology in the University of Athens, died on October 27th, of bloo-poisoning contracted in the discharge of his duties. After studying at Vienna, Würzburg, Berlin, and Atterwards in Paris under Pasteur, he returned to his native country, an was appointed Professor 4 Athens, where after a time he wa

to enter the medical service of the army. Nov. 26, **1898**. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Sin.—Perhaps you will allow me very briefly to state what further steps ought, in my opinion, to be taken by the Secre-tary of State for War to place the Medical Service of the army in a state of efficiency: 1. After age at entrance from " 21 to 25." to "22 to 25." 2. Make the examination more practical, especially in the subjects of anatomy and physiology. 3. Level up the pay of the Royal Army Medical Corps in India to at least that of the combatant ranks. 4. Increase the strength of the Royal Army Medical Corps produally, as eligible candidates are obtainable, so as to reasure at least three years'home service after each tour of five years abroad, with a reasonable amount of leave for study and recreation. The intention to do this should be at once made public.

Army Medical School respectively; Lieutemant-Colored Webb, Assistant Professor of Military Medicine ; and Mayor protectively of the Medical and Surgical Divisions ; Lieutemant-Colored Elemetrical and Surgical Divisions ; Lieutemant-dedical Officer ; and Miss Norman, Lady Superintlendent of Nares. The visit occupied two hours, from 1.30 to 3.30. The great model of leave their beds were drawn up in line in the cor-ridors, the surgeons on probation taking their place at the maked of sections belonging to their wards. Fallestas who were whole sections belonging to their wards. Fallestas who were visites regarding them and speaking a few words of comfar not be some section taking their place. Here mode a special interest in the more serion cases, making in particles regarding them and speaking a few words of comfar and hope. Score patients who had been seen on a former visit were recognised and made happy by a few kind remarks. A intensing incident was the decoration of First-Class Staff.

Sergreant Benson and Private Davidson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, with the Distinguished Service Order on account of specially meritorious work in the Soudan. The Queen witnessed a demonstration of the Roentgen rays with great interest. Instruction in the use of skin-graphy has now become a part of the course of military surgery. Interesting illustrations of the value of this pro-ress are of frequent occurrence in Netley. The effects of these royal visits to Netley are most bene-ficial. The staff derive encouragement from the feeling that their labours are recognised and appreciated, and the patients are gratified to know that the hardships and sacrifices they have undergone, the womda they have sustained, and ill-nesses they have contracted in fighting for their country are the subject of sympathetic concern with the nation as repre-sented by its Sovereign.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA. We learn with great satisfaction that it is now definitely settled that Surgeon-General William Taylor, shall suc-ceed Surgeon-General Gore as Principal Medical Officer of Hor Majesty's Forces in India. Surgeon-General Taylor, it is reported, will embark for India early in January, 1809, it is reported, will embark for India early in January, 1809, it is is a satisfactory settlement of a matter which, as was stated in the Barrass MEDICAL JOURAAL of November 26th, was causing great uneasiness in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Surgeon-General Taylor was among the Queen's visitors at Windsor Castle on December 7th, on which ec-casion he dined with Her Majesty and remained at the Castle.

CUMBERLAND LODGE. WINDSON GT. PARK. 4th Dear 98

mydear Johnston Very many thanks for your kind congratulations and your food wishes. It is worth fer more than a C.B. or any other State honor to have the Kind thoughts of such a friend who ford afirmin Shold in Jush high esteens.

Yes, it was a emprise and a Inddew more, finte mespected When we met at the dinner, to the Sondaw, Of come it was

before he enters the service he receives a scale of pay which is honorably adhered to. He is not, however, informed that during the first twelve years of his service he is almost bound to serve serven years in Tadia under conditions with regard to pay, allowances, &... which are not to fathers of young decisors who Let no pulliary cover the following factors -

2. This rate or pay is rendered rediculous and degrading by the fact that reterinary locations are received. The 400 a month on landing in India and explains of William And Reference and the second seco

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JAN. 7, 1899. ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. We venture to suggest that the provision relative to the medical qualifications of candidates in the Revised lations (December 1st, 1898) for admission to the Royal Army Medical Corps might be simplified with advantage. The second parameters of the Benefit The second paragraph of the Regulations requires the second paragraph of the Regulations requires the second paragraph of the Regulations requires the target the second paragraph of the Regulations requires the second paragraph of the Regulations requires the target the second paragraph of the Regulations requires the target the General Medical Council—one to practise medicine the Medical Act of "S6 will be deemed to be regulated under the Medical Act of associates of the Medical Act of the Medical Act

THE ABMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY, first condition under which the two classes of candidates at present oring throngs the course of instruction at the Army Medical School are serving is deserving of notice. The two classes are : . Those which have

CUMBERTAND LOOGE. mapped, but the Thome Searchary Well bonderful tuck for no. mo it was a fact. and now Bob Our friend Bob hers been playing has for the work of it and Struck a very shady game. He has had will have been the means of getting the very strongert attack which has the damo in the Judian hed : deg as wa been made upon on SM. O ship in Which makes an afficin of that Shiving India. He not any proposed to eligible for the appoint - cut ant five up the higher paid Indian are g the repulations for ever. to take one but do a hive tempting that will be a blow to Book hundy affects the chuse having for he and to all the Indian Service. affered to take the work of both again with many thanks and appointments for a small my And regards this Johnston morease in the Salary of his own. and youndy Beheve are He and his beacher tollew made It is only then I am aging in the M. Taylor. Seen ante letters. San & that the fight a pusonal are between Boh and hypelf. Why I cannot

strained, | approval of that work by

Sergeant Benson and Private Davidson, of the Royal Army Modical Corps, with the Distinguished Service Order on account of specially meritorious work in the Soudan. The Queen witnessed a demonstration of the Roentgen mays with great interest. Instruction in the use of skin-graphy has now become a part of the course of military surgery. Interesting illustrations of the value of this pro-cess are of frequent occurrence in Netley. The effects of these royal visits to Netley are most bene-their labours are recognised and appreciated, and the patients are gratified to know that the hardships and sacrifices they have undergone, the wounds they have sustained, and ill-nesses they have contracted in fighting for their courty are the subject of sympathetic concern with the nation as repre-sented by its Soverein.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA. WE learn with great satisfaction that it is now definitely settled that Surgeon-General William Taylor, shall suc-ceed Surgeon-General Gore as Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India. Surgeon-General Taylor, it is reported, will embark for India early in January, 1800. This is a satisfactory settlement of a matter which, as was stated in the Barrish MEDICAL JOURAAL OF November 20th, was causing great uncasiness in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Surgeon-General Taylor was among the Queen's visitors at Windsor Castle on December 7th, on which oc-casion he dined with Her Majesty and remained at the Castle.

#### DEC. 24, 1898.

# ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

An EXAMINATION of Candidates for Twenty-four Commissions in the Reyal Army Medical Corps will be held at the Reamination Hall, Victoria Embaoiment, W.C., on February 3rd, 1899, and following days.

The second secon

Commission and the second seco

War Office, November 8th, 1898.

# Innia OFFICE, 5th Docember, 189

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

An Examination for Eighteen Appointments to Her Majesty's Indian Molical Service will be beld in London, on 3rd February, 1899, and following pies of Regulations for the Examination, with mation regarding the Pay and Retiring Allows of Indian Motical Officery, gars be obtained the Millary Secretary, India Office, Lonton, J. o whom applications for administon to the instation, with the necessary certificates, should any a so as to reach him not later than the 20rd ary, 1999. C. R. NEWMARCH. R W. C. R. NEWMARCH, Major General, Military Se

THE DAILY GRAPHIC, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1898.

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

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JAN. 7, 1899-ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Wy venture to suggest that the provision relative to the medical qualifications of candidates in the Revised Regu-lations (December 1st, 1865) for admission to the Royal Army Medical Corps might be simplified with advantage.

The second paragraph of the Regulations required the second paragraph of the Regulations requires the second paragraph of the Regulation requires the the Regulation requires the the Regulation requires the Regulation requires the regulation of the Regulation requires the regulation of the Regulation requires the regulation of the Regulation requires t

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY. The condition under which the two classes of candidates at present score through the course of instruction at the Army Medical School are serving is described on the two classes are i. These who have

The young men nominab ed into the service by competition. a medical schools and accepted by the the "competitive" candidates a mingly. The places amongst the mat the end of the Netley course

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From the " LONDON GAZETTE" of Tuesday, 1899

tinal Service. -Surgeon General W. Twice Bepoty Derofer General. Liest. Colone: In the Reyal Army Modeal Corta to be a Maker W. G. A. Boldon Corta to be M.R. of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Directors.

JAN. 14, 1899. THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL NETLEY. a note under this stille published last work, we with recard to nomino so somewhat observe working of L Orps. The fact is that the officers miniated will relation to each other will be determined by the result of results of the regulations will be modified to remove the ambiguity to high we have referred.

THE COPPOCE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL A.M.S. The OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL A.M.S. Thrushow the offices of the Director-General of the Army hydrogenetical Service have not appeared in the Army List with any distinctive appellation indicating the nature of their fiber of the office of the Officer is mentioned under the very undistinctive tille of "Professional Assistant Department we find deputics, assistants, and deputy-service have reader the officer of the Military part in force with regard to the officer employed in the office of the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, and the officer of General W. Taylor, M.D. C.B., who holds the officer of "Professional Assistant" to the Director-General, with the the beneral W. Taylor, M.D., C.B., who holds the officer of "Professional Assistant" to the Director-General, with the Military Director-General; Lieutent-Coloned M.M.C., Deputy Assistant Directors, Surgeon-General Taylor sails for India on February soft to take up in data and Surgeon-Generals is at present one in take up the duties of Deputy Director-General A.F. charles of Principal Medical Officer of the British fores in data, and Surgeon-Generals is at present one in to take up the duties of Deputy Director-General A.F. charles and to the retirement of Surgeon-General A.F. charles A new basige for the Army Medical Corps has the angenroed. In the mew bage the servent motion the set approved. In the mew bage the serve the motion the set approved in the operation of the arm Medical Corps has the indexis. MILLENCE MENT MEDICAL CORES. THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL A.M.S.

reduits fidelits." THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Sum-With reference to the proposal put forward in Sur-Sreen-General Hamilton's letter, which appeared in the Barrisu Munocal Joursal of November 2010, 1969, p. 1655, that the age at entrance for the R.A.M.C. should be altered from " 21 to 28" to " 22 to 23," I should like to make a few re-marks. The effect of such a change in the regulations would be to entirely exclude from the competition candidates who hold a degree in Arts or Science, and to almost entirity ex-tende these who had held resident appointments as house ungeons or physicians after qualifying. As regards the first are of 21. I do not pressume Surgeon-General Hamilton ap-tropy of the profession think score, enough, he cannot not would be given by and if the is successful in obtaining a resident begins his medical education at 15, which the feeders of the profession think score, enough, he cannot now are resident appointment immediately after qualifying, he will to the examination to the examination to the examination of a construction of the examination of the strong science is a strong that medical officers have to move among men of good education, I should think the pressession of an Arts degree an advantage rather than other. These held a resident hospital appointment is considered

# JAN. 21, 1899.

has been decided that the medical officers of the Household Troops ill retain the tiles they held before the issue of the Royal Warrant ming the Royal Army Medical Corps.

# THE NEW BADGE OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.



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field. The crown in the badge of course expresses the fact that the medical staff is now a "Royal Corps." The motto strikes us as very happily chosen. For the soldier there can be no higher ideal than faithful service, and no greater roward than the recognition of his fidelity to duty. And it may be said with trait that no branch of the service has been more faithful to military and professional duty in the face of diffi-culties than the Royal Army Medical Corps.

# JAN. 28, 1899.

# PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Parliamentary Bills Committee was held at the office of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on January 17th, 1899.

Dr. R. FARQUHARSON, M.P., Chairman, in the Chair, ÷.

Dr. R. FARQUITARISON, M.P., Chairmann, in the Chair. MILITARY TITLES OF RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICIES. A memorandum on this matter was considered. The CHAIR-MAR said he was in favour of retired medical efficers who were eligible for employment being allowed to use the new military titles introduced in the Royal Army Medical Corps. On the reassembling of Parliament he would ask the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the War Office was prepared to grant the point. Then, if the answer was not satisfactory, the Com-mittee could take further action. It was proposed by Dr. MILIETER, seconded by Mr. Victori HOBSLEY, and resolved: That the matter be left in the hands of the Chairman.

## FER. 11, 1899.

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Egypt recently than formerly? Why should a man be a worse doctor because his military position is better defined? As well say that a baronetey conferred on a Jenner or a Clark spoilt their professional skill? But the writer himself contradicts the abaurd theory, for he says: "The self-derotion of the British doctor on the field of action has no parallel in the armies of France, Germany, or Russia." Lastly, he declares, with reference to the recent changes in the Medical Service, that, "fortunately, the whole history of military administrative experiments points to the return of the old order of things when matters have become sufficiently unbearable; he is a dreamer who regards the present state of affairs as any-thing but a phase." From which we suppose he looks forward to the time when the Royal Medical Corps with its military titles will be broken up, and the doctors posted to regiments, as surgeons and assistant surgeons, as in the olden days. "Money, he thinks will ultimately do to the cime rank of archangel as part payment for bis services." We fear the author here shows himself to chance of the reactionary measures he contemplates with which satisfaction being carried out as there is of any states for the stime direction out as there is of any states the order has kindly sent us the following extract "room Passe' of Anril, up. 1997, which is interesting historically

A correspondent has kindly sent us the following extract from Passeh of April 4th, 1853, which is interesting historicall as showing how long it took the War Office to learn the lesson which resulted in the surrender of last summer :

DEARTH OF ARMY SUBGEONS, MEDICAL GRNTs.-Wanted, a considerable number of Clever Young is to complete for the commission of the first field that army, for which is at present an extreme Scarcity of Flighted Middles, swing to fur this office refuse to accept 16, unless upon the impossible com-of being treated as generating.

Is all present an extreme Scarrely of Eligible Camputation, out of the second se

Horse Guards, March 19th, 1863.

#### TRUTH. FEB. 23, 1899.

There is a class of retired Army medical officers who complain, I think with some justice, of their being denied the right to assume the new titles recently granted to their branch of the Service. In a number of cases the titles have been extended to retired officers, viz. :--(1) To all those on the retired list who are liable to be recalled to service in case of emergency; (2) to officers who have been removed by age from that list, but who are holding retired pay appointments. There remain, however, certain men who have been removed from the list under the age clause, but are eligible for retired pay appointments, should they have the luck to get them. They seem to feel very strongly that they should be allowed to assume the new titles, and I confess I can see no reason for making a distinction between them and men who remain on the list, but are only liable to return to service under certain circumstances. In their relation to the Service the position of these two classes is precisely the same. They are retired for the present, but not necessarily for good.

## FEB. 25, 1899.

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liberally dealt with. Again, the appointment of V.H.S., while used to be given equally to R.A.M.C. and I.M.S., are not nearly all bestowed on the local service. Lord Lansforme has done much for the R.A.M.C., but these are points that deserve his attention if he desires to see if ranks replenished with suitable candidates. -1 am, etc., J. B. Hamtrox, Lacknow, Feb. st. Sargeon General R.P.

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# THE TIMES, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899. THE SUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE SUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE SUDAN EXPEDITION.

The ALPOUL, in rising to more the follow-ing resolutions, was received with chocsa-ting resolutions, was received with and shift and

louse be given to Lieu-ili G.C.E., G.C.M.G., bich he storded to the in the Sudan. edge, with admiration, , and conduct of these

and assistance w d in the operation fouse doth selected d valour, devotion and men who has a Sudan in the a ep sympathy with

-Mr. Speaker, it will not, I think, be r me to trouble the House at any let



orportunity of putting on permanent record our sense of their services, and of conveying to those who moves for them, not movely as public servants or devoted siting the services and triends, our sense of the magnitude so there the service of resolutions which stand in my mane on the paper. BIB 11. CAMPHELL-BANNERMAN,-I rise for the propose of seconding the motion just made that right bec, gentleman, though in the more moded measure which beins my position, I had the opportunity of appending my appreciation of the splending sublision exhibited the service of the line of constants, by the objective of the resolution, I had the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the splending sublision exhibited who served under them. I will, therefore, not objective the service of the lines by repeating my appreciation and praitide of the Bruss, priming I them said, but will simply say that I pression to be admiration and praitide of the Bruss. The EFEAKEE then put the first resolution.

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exp slight space a great profession of mate an ormation which we could to have avoided by not specially including these officers. I.F. FARQUTARESON sold he referred to the name and rank of Surgeon-Major Taylor. M. R. RALPOUL.-Yee, but I am not talking of the actual work done in the field. Some of it, i think we done in the field shows of the rank in the Army List; I am talking of the rank in the Army List; I am talking of the rank in the Army List; I am talking of the rank in the Army List; I am talking of the rank in the Army List; I am talking of the state the comparatively uncontroversial opie for the case raised by the boung entry. In the field of correct the greatest areas of prigade. I have that comparatively uncontroversial opie for the case raised by the boung entry or the field of our owners the practice of the provide the state the provide the term of the specific of the field of the state the second of the specific or the field of the state the second of the specific or the field of the state of the specific or the field of the second of the specific or the second of the specific or the second of the specific of th floors, (Chears.) ab officers had give killed he believes

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#### JUNE 17, 1899.

# RED TAPE AT THE WAR OFFICE

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THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. The annual dinner of the Royal Army Medical Corps took place on Monday, June rath, at the Whitehall Rooms, London. The chair was occupied by the Director-General, who, after the toast of "The Queen" had been honoured, gave that of "The Corps." In the course of his remarks he congratulated they met this year. The formation of the Royal Army Medical Corps announced by Lord Lansdowne at the historic dinner at the Manison House had brought about a change which had already proved to be beneficial and which would, he felt no doubt, bring still greater benefits to the service in the future. Surgeon-General, "and spoke of the regard and steem felt for him by every officer of the corps. The Director-General, in the course of a brief reply, said that when he first interview that disliguinabed officer had acided to pay his respects to the Adjutant-General and that after a cordial interview that disliguinabed officer had sailed to him as he was taking leave. "There is one piece of advice I will give you. Matever happens and whowere opposes you always stick up for your department." He had endeavoured to follow that advice in the past, and proposed to continue to follow that the future. The conclusion of the speech was warmly ap-landed. The formal proceedings, which were none the leave agreeable

The future. The conclusion of the speech was warmly ap-plauded. The formal proceedings, which were none the less agreeable because short, then came to an end. The arrangements for the dinner, which were most successful, were carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hector, M.B., A.M.S., honovary secre-tary, to whom we are indebted for the following list of those present at the dinner :

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# JULY 22, 1899-

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE. TARLIASTENTART BILLS COMMITTEE. A MINTING of the Parliamentary Bills Committee was help at the effice of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on Tues day, July 11th, 1899. Dr. R. FARQUEARSON, M.P., Chairman, in the chair.

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# JULY 29, 1899. MEDICAL NOTES IN PARLIAMENT.

# [FROM OUR LOBBY CORRESPONDENTS.]

[FROM OUR LOBRY CORRESPONDENTS.] The Army Medical Service Examinations were the subject of a question has preck by Captain Greville, who pointed out that the dates fixed for entry and examination, namely, July 17th and skih, had the effect of excloding from competition young men who would have obtained their diplomas at the Vietoria Uni-versity and other examining bodies during the month of July. The Under Secretary said the first initimation of the effects of the dates fixed reached the dates of the army examinations called to the matter that the dates of the army examinations choice of candidates for the public service. The delay di-governal months after taking his degree before he can compete for the army causes many available medical officer to be lost to the public service.

Army Ghirapadists.—The military authorities are carefully considering how to save the soldier's feet, recollecting that after all the marching power of an army is the real test of its efficiency. Some of the non-commissioned officers of the Army Medical Corps have been instructed in chiropody, and so far the experiment has proved successful. The troops at the manœuvres this year will not all have the advantage of trained men, as it has been impossible to teach a sufficient of trained chiropodists will be established for the infantry battalions.

# THE DAILY FREE PRESS FRIDAY. AUGUST 4 1899. PROFESSOR OGSTON ON SURGERY.

# ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

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on the use we are been been of the trip our di-heave edge? Have we done all that it is our di-te do? THE ANDY AND NATY MEDICAL REMVICES. While, is many respect, we have good resco-praise the age we have in, and the way in wi-the availed itself of its advantages, so can f acquarized with the state of energy in our 2 can fail to be impressed by the fact that in e-quarizer the charges and modifications uscessifi-by the progress of acience are even yet me-with obtacise that ought not to exist, and areas of our meetical and samples between still hampered by ayyetems and restrictions w-must be swept away. If we are to emmy mone of our fellog-contripues ablance bet-the and fails of the contribution of the to-the and the contribution of the to-the the humblest and the poorest. I wenture before that in the cety of P ortsacrath with the out of place, perhaps are appendially approve to advert to the condition of our Army meal, was stripted to the depths threy there are fully and the interment of an our at the second full the stription of the depths threy there are fully approve to advert to the condition their porest and in T bolisme the atoms of here been possible for a bound of here the best of the source fail to rough assistly regarding in one more second for the balance of the barry the more secon-fed the source a similar the point of the one possib-fed trace that, it will be active to the second that or pointed out, by evaluation that in possib-te on a flore we share the point of do so here prover heat the condition the string appears to a possible out, by evaluation the string appears to may we prostication to constant appears to may be presentations to and it appears to may

AUG. 5, 1899.]

THE ANNUAL MEETING

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# ADDRESS IN SURGERY

# ALEXANDER OGSTON, M.D.,

Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen in Scotland; Regins Pro-Sensor of Surgery, University of Aberdeen. At the Annual Merging of the British Medical Association at Portsmonth, August, 1839.

THE MEDICAL SERVICES OF THE ARMY AND

# NAVY.

NAVY. Is presence of an assemblage of so many representatives of the medical science of the British Empire, I have much pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the honour of being called upon to deliver the Address in Surgery. It is a task I enter upon with a sense of responsibility, and a fear lest I should fail to depire the Address in Surgery. It is a task I enter upon with a sense of responsibility, and a fear lest I should fail to be fitted Medical Association. But I take courage from the be-lief that you will be disposed to form a lenient judgment of may endeavour to contribute to the usefulness of the annual meeting of our Association, and because I think that the theme I have chosen for the Address in Surgery on this occa-sione is one in harmony with the high aims of our science, when our profession exists, those, namely, of saving the lives and diminishing the sufferings of our fellow-men.

and diminishing the sufferings of our fellow-men. A New Day is Stream. A ta time like this one cannot help being strongly impressed the surgical profession in our day has had which given to its and that from it much will be required. We have not a stream of the surgical profession in our day has had which given to its and that from it much will be required. We have been are that can claim to be one of most exceeptional, many elements of mastering and warding of disease. We have have been grind and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the work blindly and in the dark, with dread fastening on the stream blindly and the dark way blindly and the stream the stream of the dark blindly and the stream day when the stream of the stream blindly and the stream day when the stream of the stream blindly and the stream day when the stream of the stream day the dark way blindly and the stream of the stream day the dark way the stream day the stream of the stream day the dark way the stream day the stream of the stream day the stream day the stream day the stream of the stream day the stream day the stream day the stream of the stream day the stream day the stream day the stream of the stream day the stream day the stream day the stream of the stream da

THE EFFROT OF LISTRE'S DISCOVERIES. The importance of the period in which we live it would be difficult to exaggerate. For the first time in all the centuries that have flown our profession has changed from a craft into a science, a result that, though many have contributed to it, we owe mainly to Lister. Every progress made in the years of

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THE UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE SERVICES. While, in many respects, we have good reason to praise the age we live in, and the way in which it has availed itself of

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ADDRESS IN SURGERY.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING.

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weren hit 1560: In the second Proces any one doubt that these old words still breathe agland's spirit, or believe that she will'grudge to provide in er fleets what ordinary humanity requires ?

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THE ANNUAL MEETING.

be ordered, annual courses of bacteriology; or they may be introjuction of the section of the

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world. MEDICAL STRUCTS OF FARSE, In the French army post-graduates courses, expressly for medical officers, are conducted by professors at the different universities throughout the lepiblic, and the cost is berne of the medical officers of the sait, while a certain number of the medical officers of the sait, while a certain number of the medical officers of the sait, while a certain number of the medical officers of the sait of the sait of the sait were year ordered to attend them, extra pay being drawn by those who do so.

Jarke, W. Don B. D.

ADDRESS IN SURGERY

THE DEPUSH MEDICAL

[AUG. 5, 1899.

AUG. 5, 1899.]

SECTION OF MEDICINE :

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the refined surgery of to-day. DEVELOPMENT OF HORPTAIS. This of the most vital importance that the development of military and naval hospitals should at once receive the atten-tion of the authorities. The services can never be what they should until their hospitals and lazarettos, both at home and mile and activity. They should, wherever it can by any possi-patients from the civil population, and for the admission of diseases of all kinds. The number of medical officers in they ogst to be provided in them with fully the same oppor-unities as are enjoyed by their civil brethren. No more heady injury has ever been done to the medical services than patron the services, and it is necessary that the authorities hould be brought to recognise that this is so, and follow the visual services.

wise example set by foreign nations. Hospiral Ships. I cannot believe it possible that the medical arrangements on board our ships of war should be permitted to continue in their present state. The snecour of the wounded in a naval action is, no doubt, a question of very great difficulty on board ship, and no considerable alteration of the existing distribu-tion of space can be claimed with any hope of its being con-ceded. But, without going so far as this, it is the duty of the suitable special accommodation, in as safe a situation as possible; and to see that those in charge of them are furnished with every material, appliance, or instrument that can lessen suffering, or confer an additional chance of saving life. Other Powers are more generous and wise, and a nation depending on its navy as we do cannot be pardoned for such suicidal economy.

on its navy as we do cannot be pardoned for such success conomy. New discoveries may possibly some day alter the conditions of naval warfare; but in the meantime it seems unlikely that any great change can take place in the general character of our fleets and warships, and a considerable naval action would certainly at present furnish such a mass of wounded men as might defeat the best efforts of the Naval Medical Service to cope with. The only means of doing so, and one so obvious that it is a marvel our country has not long since adopted it, is to provide every fleet with a certain proportion of fast steamers, without armour or armament, flying the Red Cross flag, fitted up with wards, operation theatres and dressing rooms, anesthetic, sterilising, and apparatus rooms, officered by a staff of surgeons and attendants, and in every way imi-

tating the arrangements of the best civil hospitals. These should form as essential a part of every squadron as do the bearer companies and field hospitals of an army. Their duty should be to dash to the aid of ships disabled or out of action, or the moment the conflict was over; and, with the help of their trained attendants and the best forms of slings, litters, and barges, remove the wounded to the protection of the Red Cross, and render them the same attentions as those given in like straits to the injured and wounded in the army or in civil life. The cost of such vessels would be small compared with ships of war, and the good they would achieve in great naval engagements, and even in ordinary times, would be unspeak-able. I am glad, since this was written, to perceive that the guestion, and is endeavouring to secure such vessels being treated as neutrals. But, even if the Conference fail to pro-cure their neutrality, it will not make it the less our duty to provide such vessels in the navy.

The second method is the second method is the properties of the second method is the second method method is the second is the second method is the second m

poor palliative, but can never be a cure. FAILACIES AND FACTS. Tis conceivable that some may be found, even in the services themselves, who contend that they are not in so un-satisfactory a condition as I have painted. They can point to good work done in them but yesterday, to individuals in them whose admirable labours or brilliant achievements are well known to us all, and to evidence that special institutions or special expeditions are provided with many of the latest pupliances for scientific diagnosis, treatment, or research. It would be wrong to deny, or grudgingly and unfreely to admirable work, or the talents and valour of numbers of onr brethren in the services; or to minimise the efforts of those highly be very sorry to seem to do so. But let those whold that all is well with the services unsite theoremitals, deputs, ships, and stations of the arraw and navy, and see with their own eyes the circumstances under which the sur

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ever, uncriminate. Orteroplated experience, over the very same ground, has indeed taught us to con-duct in some respects, the medical part of expedi-tions in the jungles and awange of West Africa, the desorts of the Nile, or the ravines of the Hima-hava in a way that probably no other Power could excel or aven equal. Our enemies there are poorly armed and our casualities few. But it dare not be inferred from this that we are in a condition to deal with a war againet a great Power, with arms and organisation at least equal to our own, in which large numbers of wounded-thousands in-steed of tens-must fail to be treated. That would be a most erronsous conclusion, and would not be the general verdict of either the civil protosmo-or the ranks of the services themestre. A fully arrended to be a streated would not be the general verdict of either the civil protosmo-or the ranks of the services themestre. A fully arrended the service the service of the sub-tor of the rank of the services themestre. A fully arrended the service the service of the subject to recall that lagt year, when a deputation from the British Medical Association was roceived by the Scoretary of State for, War, its members-moot

the British Medical Association was received by the Secretary of Sitate for War, its members-most of them leading authorities from our univertifies and medical achools-expressed themselves deli-berstely to the contracy effect, using expression that ought to be well weighed as coming from these whose position enables them to form an unerrup judgment. An entiment president of this Associa-tion there gover uterance to the following eminous opinion :---'If there were to come a time of way it is to be drended that the borrors which accurate during the Grimes may be repeated.'' All others present space to a similar effect, and the Sioretary of State admitted that, owing to the condition of the Army Medical Department, "only compara-tionals inferience may be compared."

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JULY

### PARLIAMENTARY

A MEETING of the Parliam at the office of the Associa day, July 11th, 1899. Dr. E. FARQUHARSON.

The Craners Manner Officer of the second sec

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### JULY MEDICAL NOTI

### [FROM OUR LO

[Fnos Ous Lo The Army Medical Service question last preck by Captai dates fixed for entry and e-28th, find the effect of exclu-who would have obtained to versity and other examinin The Under-Secretary said to the dates fixed reached the arrangements. It is to b called to the matter that to will in future be so fixed choice of candidates for to everent months after taking for the army causes many is to the public service.

Army Chicagodists. - The considering how to save t atter all the marching powe efficiency. Some of the non. Medical Corps have been in the experiment has prove manœures this year will trained men, as it has bee number, but it is thought y of trained chiropodists will battalions.

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the refined surgery of to-day. DEVELOPMENT OF HOSPITALS. It is of the most vital importance that the development of military and naval hospitals should at once receive the atten-tion of the authorities. The services can never be what they should until their hospitals and hazarottos, both at home and abroad, are multiplied, improved, and cherished into new life and activity. They should, wherever it can by any possi-bility be done, be thrown open for the reception of ordinary patients from the civil population, and for the admission of diseases of all kinds. The number of medical officers in they ought to be provided in them with fully the same oppor-unities as are enjoyed by their civil brethner. No more deadly injury has ever been done to the medical services than by starring and neglecting their hospitals. They are the should be brought to recognise that this is so, and follow the wise example set by foreign nations.

However, and the set of lower mander. However, such as the set of the set of

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### THE DAILY FREE PRESS FRIDAY AUGUST 4 1899. PROFESSOR OGSTON ON SURGERY. THE ODIFICIT MEDICAL.

ADDRESS IN PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

[Aua. 5, 1899.

<sup>ti</sup> We trust they will take an active part in the business of the bSection, for we hope to learn many things from them of which a long experience has made them masters, and which we comly know, as it were, by reflection. But to ensure their tactive co-operation we have arranged that the introduction of acach of the two discussions shall be delivered by our naval ound military colleagues, and we have taken care that the public shall be of peculiar interest to the shipmen and the products.

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poor palliative, but can never be a curve. FALLENS AND FACTS. The conceivable that some may be found, even in the services themselves, who contend that they are not in so unside the source of the services of the services

# The Barran Manual

are rate intra desides. This is a have ceased to again to enti-by degrees come to pass that is as a rate, of infering quality could be any means to present entrance examinations. Suc-fact that these medical efforts which are expected in the servi-grainy energy three diverses and about that they have made a therm, and would givelfly, were they request they have speet to in setting, even there ever all, show there ever goed with the professional life matrix that they have made a therm, and would givelfly, were they request they have speet in setting, even there even and many of the most inhelin and many of the most inhelin and the failure of these ere y cought to ba. He will have a l endeavours made through all y these growing wand of a littrac y, and the failure of these ere who medical services, expects who enter; and that an undi-vervice, at the cost of health, who enter; and that discient by its state to be of the prot by the state the cost of health, who enter; and that an undi-prive abilities are the event of the root discient by index for the the discient by index for the to be of health. I such that is the state forming p model in the event of very c amp needed in the even engagements rendered it in to be so employed, been told that in the 1 of medical officer in the gring, and been hawked to arises schools and univer-

and consistential main basis equal to one own, in many organisation have of wounded-thousands instance in the second second second second second is a south erromeous consistential would not be the general variest of either the eith preference of the ranks of the arrives thermalow. And such of us are possess friends among foreign milliary suggeonds men of large experiments in sectors wartare-do not hear from them any such expressions of approval as would warrant very magnition informore. It is absolutely constantive on this mobilet is result that lagt wars, when a departition from the British Medical Association was received by

d them leading estimation from our universities and medical schools—expressed thranchres deitceratory to the confirmy effect, using expressions has cought to be well weighted as commissive deitiions have a set to be well weighted as commissions princes — If there were to scenes a time of were to be dreaded that the borrow, which accounted forming the Chrises may be suggested." All others present spoke to a simular effect, and the Secretary of State seministic dist, owing to the conditions of the state of the secret secretary of the state of State seministic dist, owing to the conditions of the Army Medical Department, "only comparatively inferring man present themserves. I the next new turning weary from the Army Medical Sect. - a very grave condition of things." With regard to the during in time of peace, it may be contended that these ins time of peace, it may be contended that the sect of things." Corps and Naral Medical Berrice involve preparation for the army and many in good health, are efficiently and formed in the service. But it must not be cognized based that the the Hoyal Army Medical Corps and Naral Medical Berrice involve preparation for a rule army and nary and nary and setting the to the during a setting the army medical contains the formed in a service involve preparation for a rule in the service involve preparation for a rule in the service involve preparation for and the army and nary and setting in the army and nary and setting and the setting the army and setting the service involve preparation. I contain the army and nary and nary and nearly the setting the army and nearly and setting and the setting and the instance in the army and nearly and the the setting and the army and nearly the setting and the setting the setting the army and nearly and nearly and the setting the setting the army and nearly and the setting and the setting the setting the setting and the setting and the setting the setting the setting the setting and the setting and the setting the setting the nic, be admitted liket they are in a condition ving much to be desired. No surgreen can now, in former days, rise acdeduly out of the make bose destifutes of special training. Bowere different controls and the special training and the specbose destifutes of special training. No was one of the special training. No was one of the special training. No was one of the special training. No was not short theoretical parquanted — he it in er as perfect a fashion — with the mers of new the first place, acquire by slow and inful degress a familiarity with methods, wipolations, and proceedings built up of a methiin the first place, by training hims have acquire these by persides, by training himse himself onguite of these to when they are already moliar, by the disciplica of his even fails mes, and a study and familiarity that eventually imperatents of the offent place of his even fails mes, and induct the offent place of his even fails mes, and a study and familiarity that eventually imperatters after the ordinary practice of the result of the imply under all continuery practice of europers, as well as the ordinary practice of the market has been as decry that they practice of the market in all the ordinary practice of the market and the area after the ordinary practice of the market a training in antiseptic and acprice work the vater part of the education of the walking errorial, theraries, and abioanisal surgery are obsentify, to meet the varying chromes hader in agreen they set to be acquired. The methode is many transmitter with the respirate boly market to these territories with the respirate boly and in any transment of the shade the odd to agree to heat previse and active with the problems hade in a market the exprised of the problems hade in a market and mariputative skill that only energy and observations and market and active and actively and bolkers dispersions and whis the respirate bolyman is the hit-core practure, which are the success of the one has therited the secontary in the method of its the h

Lack or TRALESSE PR. ABIT SUBLICS. Lack or TRALESSE PR. ABIT SUBLICS. A gradiant dependences of what is now reprived that our military and naval augesca have, a press, visually no resisting to fix them for that they may at any instant be called opon to information of the series augesca have, a press, visually no resisting to fix them for that they may at any instant be called opon to indicate in war. Who that compares the cenlineae under which they sught to be abid or at a new will be so bold as to my their the latter furnish any adequate means of familiaries and they exclude the highly complicated and lifeful procedures which they carbs to be able to arry out with destartly and successful lives an operation on the feels, therea, or beform. How, then, our they include the latter furnish any adequate means of familiaries and to arry out with destartly and successful lives an operation on the feels, therea, or beform. How, then, our they include any prospect of a happy issue, the intricate desp difficult procession on the feels, therea, or beform. How, then, our they include any prospect of a happy issue, the intricate desp difficult procession of the feels, therea, or beform they apportunity of the second of the habedonial contents, with all its complicated and provide and difficult the citing lynem to jurifor officer of the live of any proceeded of ham by the constry, and for the expected of ham by the constry, and for the expected of ham by the constry, and for the expected of ham by the constry, and for the expected of ham by the resist imposed upon their performtors. So long as the mellion subbard when he test of which have write insuead during perfortors. So long as the mellion arry the subbard when hy the constry, almost an intellectual deriver provide the subbard of these invest in their accessery mathem performment of molifier during the merice and the have on the rescence and on the feel to any train the perform the index of the sec inverse the subb

CELEASES SEGIENT BY THE AUTHORITIES. End custom not dimensed our eyes, the position of natures in the army and navy would ere now have writed intigenant; surprise. While the cells of Define accesses have been heard in the surgery line and more have been heard in the surgery



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as least they econo. Where has made and all magnetic terms of the second shad, while the wagnetic were made for one kind of draught, the lagress was made for smother, and so on. And the efficient, non-commissioned efforms, and smoken have solking of one another. For the medical part of the expedition generally, the stores came writhout storekeepers and without proper outward indication of what the package contained. Chaos reigned, and I are assured that if there had been an engagement on the day the forcis landed there would not have been a bandage forthereming for the wounded. And very much the assure store of miners axists in the service be-day. To manage in this factions, a reportion of the across of the Crimes, where administic arctical difference were made a satificalow var authorities to appears the profuse such results stands self-condenned, and more who remenaber the Crimean. War will consider any efforts to prevent a repetition of like expert anos in the origination of the appears the profuse such results stands self-condenned, and more who remenaber the Crimean. War will consider any efforts to prevent a repetition of like expert ences ith immed or underwiselbe.

### THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

After some remeries on the Indian Medical Sorrice in which, however, supportunities of professional work are more frequently. Profession Option, eventioned in Nearly all that has already been stated regarding the Royal Army Medical Corps is at least equality rule of the Naval Medical Serrice, but to enter escating into these matters again would be an imputifiable wate of time. More than the army has any requires the totach of a reformar's hand, a doubt has overy to use any word that may give medies officeo, but I am forced to any that, a doubt he sorry to use any word that may give indices of their surgical cuttle and arrangements with the world arransmeterum and the southers of their surgical cuttle and arrangements with the world arransmeterum and the southers of their surgical cuttle and arrangements with the world arransmeterum and the southers of their surgical cuttle and arrangements with the world arransmeterum and the southers of the gravity arrange gravitation for an origon (a doubt of the gravity and gravity and the medical differs of the gravity and gravity and the medical differs of the gravity and gravity and the medical differs of the gravity and gravity and the medical differs of the gravity and gravity and the medical differs of the gravity and any movemate, bet facilities or work, with instruments and apparents of all inde, intrumomate, array and any movemate, array and medical services in the world, and we can be alread the source our should be absorbed by portunity, in times of passet, of familiaring hermely and engequeent of an array dislate would de heard our ships of war would be absorbed on four this of war would have to be aread about our ships of war would have to be aread about our ships of war would have to be aread about our ships of war would have to be aread about our ships of war would have to be aread about our ships of war would have to be aread about any nearest and deak record. Have to be aread about any nearest and aread do have the areas is the related and an

HOW DEPROTECTIVE VALUE OF DEPROTECT. Criticisens without engagestions are unsally, batter services without engagestions are unsally, batter services without engagestions are unsally, batter would be almost engagestic. It may now be deferable to state generally the lines on which the services calls be brought into harmony with the transmission of the second of the second transmission of the second of the second term, and for the medical officers the messes and transmission of the second of the second takes with bear comparison with that the messes and training for cerrying on their work in a meanue that will bear comparison with that of their own's the contraints where this obtain the most ennest, and provide the second of the second rank in the service in the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service of the second of the second rank in the service the second mode these modes are full in war. The first of a dopling this system interes of the Central Privide Red Crosse Commenters. If the optimize the results conduction the second of the central privileges and down of the second interports of the Rown of the second of the second second on the central privileges and diverse the second privileges and second second cities with special privileges and second second cities with set these revices the state has a dopling the second of the second second the central the dopling of the second of the second second the central the dopling of these of the second of the second these of the second second the central the dopling of the second of the second the second second the central the dopling of the second seen altogether immorship, and, all arytermolt a pian is worthy of the attention of the ar Office. But anything short of this-sar, for matance, the old desaitory mothod of inviting events branks out, and as supply the defacts of the ervice-sis documed to faiture i beause, floogh apable young gradients are then oftainable a convicemble numbers, floy are not the class of asperincent angeons who are control, they can obtain a set of the annumbers. The set of the set of any of the same who would be of real values ill coust forward, are perlaps in the sympt of an impreding maioral gammiry. The system was read in the Griman, and have seen it is openition that it at least a comparative failure. That are at the set of a same are comparative failure.

The arrangements of Tores services and is discover the arrangements of Tores is a server they may add useling the interactive of they may add use here they may add useling the interactive server the additional terms of the interactive server the additional terms of the

Problem interaction of the second systems, More allocities to the Roussian and the reach systems. Professor Ogeton continued — But much to learn here and to show that we have near we have the second system of the system of the system from foreign countries; thus, submitted with those of every imperfect fashion could be show their stand in react of gradit here and subcers who near here and of gradit here and subcers who more here of the following nearers. It would firstly, he a grad therease to the services were a coluber crained for main of this Association, in which all professional meetings of this Association, in which all professional meetings of this Associations, and that the provide the aposity and ignorance of the scale force more connected with them which all professional meetings of this Associations also the provide the aposity and ignorance of the scale force the aposity and ignorance of the scale force there all occurses these setuple, and by its agency the profession and public of matter and what associations allow public on the first thing that aposity and ignorance and the interior would furnish instruction as to the setuple, and by its agency the profession and public would be adjusted to obtain them public would be adjusted to obtain the setupling public would be adjusted to obtain them. Deriv apable would be adjusted to obtain them. Join and the setup and the setup would be adjusted public would be adjusted to obtain the setup and public would be adjusted to obtain the setup of apable and by its agency the profession and apable and the interval and arged on the setup of the setup and the setup and the setup of the be quickly and abbets of a hundred mean would be preventially adjustive than be adjusted work by modeland differentially formation as to the condition of the be laid before the War Offer and the necessary reforms urged up is and incider the coust sees. This would give is selical corps on which they do d, set of which they do gancy required, to be an they were called for, or responsibility for th ingeneration these in co-They write new first for the automatic and presents on these in command; and imper have the Arawy Medical. On its shoulders a vications load sever a general-to use a tene-incalculates the size of his buy most elawarast of all reforms is p proper instruction of efficers in s. It is the elimar of artwide the all the elimar of artwide the all the elimar of artwide the all the elimar of artwide a this, and not until it is folly or nervices regular their lost popula-t and products as will provide quality of medical efficient the as. The principle of artwide on the all the second of the sec-matic and not until it is folly or merices regular their lost popula-tion of the principle of artwide as. The principle of artwide out indocement of the second of the sec-tematic encoded is, in my ophion, make medical efficient to keep p mees of science. I cannot piff absolute necessity for a least one years of aservice heing devoted to are of as prior is equivalent. during entry participations officer, especially end and tooks of angery and meth-end these under his charge are and these under his charge are and these under his charge are ise. In the see thend he but a have found indipendable by of a sea of and indipendable by of ne to ensure his possissing f in the second of surgery and me and those under his obsays are in. In this we should be but these found indipartable by the second indipartable by the second indipartable by the second second second second medicine, in the rane way indicates who are in transing 1 cess in the evil prefersion. Our vices require the cordinary welcond vices require the cordinary welcond to the second there exist less informations throughout the second second the second second vices require the second of their in-terms of the second there exist less informations throughout the second second the second second remarks are second to be second to take a share in the second second remarks to take a share in the second second remarks to take a share in the second second remarks to take a share in the second second remarks to take a share in the second second remarks to take a share in the second second remarks to take a share in the second second remarks to take a share in the second second remarks to take a share in the second second remarks of containing the p second second second to desire is of the maps vital importance is of the maps vital importance is of the maps vital importance is do the maps vital importance is do the maps vital importance and the second second to desire and the second second to the second and the second second to the second is do the maps vital importance and the second second to the second and the second second second to the second and the second second second second second to the second and the second and the second second

but the set has a blue, it is the dual of the States of the Room who shed theme based in its during entropy of them are furnished with every materia phances, or instrument that can bears suffering phances are more generous and wise, and a safe prediag on its many as we do cannot be parletener r much suicidal sectors. Every first about provided with a certain properties of famemers, without armour or armanics. Bring the decreas flag, field up with wards, become aares, and dressing rooms, acanothetic, start of m 67

an army. These daty should be to cash to the aid of shipp disabled or cost of assistant, co. It moments the conflict was over; and, with the help of their trained attendants and the best forms or alongs, litters, and hargos, remove the writing been the same attentions as these given in Tik in cost litts. The cost of each versels would be used compared with ships of war, and they goo they would achieve an great naval engagements and even in ordinary times, would be unspeakable 1 am gial given this equation, and a endeavrouring be shown even this equation, and a endeavrouring besued to even the conference at The Hague has occupies itself with this equation, and as endeavrouring besued would the Conference fail to previse the nutrahily, it will not make it the leis our dut to provide such vessels in the navy.

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### It is necessary, also, to make streamon war coone of the most serious Johapies in the way of obtaining the reforms required for perfecting the serious-manety, the tendency on the part of the military authorities to bolieve that deficiencies in them can at any time, by the power of money, be compensated by engaging evil ad. No more series-main stark time, by the power of money, be compensated with its societing well know. The throughout the country is of an uterior country and could not, even useh as it is, be made use of in any ong extent. The modulations are not would volume to the structure of a series of the series would volume to the structure of a series of the series would volume to any strend. The modulation we way would volume to all the series of the structure with an difficult any or series service, are not the all these substitutive posts, as well as these who would volume to all the series service, are not the all these substitutive posts, as well as the dwy of attending part of the wounded and convalescents could be discharged by exciting evin institutions. The order to ach prevising the service of a disagreents national exists. The exastry and the backs of the services must be brought to recognise that reductive blue case to any extents to blue the order and the services must be brought to recognise that reductive at the base of medical different required mines that cognisation were to be developed at a reat cost into a second arry modical disparations which would crisical evin the theory is the actioned as already down infinite harm-of has been deal as already down infinite harm-of has been deparation which would be and provide the deferred of which would be insagining but the Army Medical Corps can be supply sented by evid aid is one that as already down infinite harm-of has been deparation of the performed and regariset. The finite set oney alterior set is alterior would be at oney were defined that cannot be too strongly combined. Were usue a sprongly alterior infinite harm-of thas bendere

I trust it is not necessary for me to say that, under what I have stated regarding these, there barre so hostfor undervaluing of the services or of those whot are in their ranks. I have been moved by a sincererepred for these and recard for their intervents, and by the conviction that the present is a suitable timefor one in the civil part of the production to speak holding what is in the minds of many civil suppress and is known to still norw who are on the services thereadbars. "Britter are wounds from one who force than fractable kines from an energy." I have been far from my intension to reflect on the medical officent of the army and valued frances. Should them to the army and may degree, then.

"Net, in this authence, Let my divisioning from a purpose evil Free me so far in your most generous though

That I have shot mine arrow o'er the house And huri my bother."

I know well thus, flough in the services good work gris little stream and had work as a rule no panniment, yet in trait there is much good work done, and bitle hold. I have been privileged to witness these in flown doing all that men can do under the most discoursing circumstance, where everything seemed to compute against mesons, and have admired and wondered how well things were done. The gyptem is at fault, not the men, and so hedy of men can quits overcome the impossible could blow in which the services are placed, or make include without straw. But I keys are notices will note in which the services are placed, or make include without straw. But I keys are motives will note in which the services are placed, or make include without straw. But I keys are notices will not be methodized, and that what has been sail may conclus without straw. But I keys are notices will not be methodized and the service of methods of may be service method to come the grap of the Bettein angles and thing the local matters, regarding which is in at he real sight of mather draw with the paration and efficiency at in moth a water of pretaring which is in a the second proven in our midded the methodized of mother advector of the antown and well-being of coheranded by the antown and well-being of the second provents and the

### British Medical Journal.

### SATURDAY, AUGUST 578, 1899.

THE ADDRESS IN SURGERY. PROFESSOR OGSTON'S address is very unconventional in that, instead of the usual review of the progress of the science and art of Surgery, generally or in special directions, his thesis is, Have the nation or the profession placed the recent marvellous advances in operative surgery, which he shows have followed the adoption of Listerism, within the reach of the naval and military medical services of the country?

He pleads with eloquence and earnestness that it is a paramount duty to do so, and that continued neglect in this direction involves the gravest responsibility. To this we very heartily subscribe.

this direction involves the gravest responsionly. To this we very heartily subscribe. No one among our leading civil surgeons is better fitted or entitled to discuss such an important question than Professor Ogston, because, in addition to professional eminence, he has long taken a deep personal interest in military medical matters, and himself actually shared in active duty in the field.

active duty in the field. There are, indeed, points in his address to which we cannot fully subscribe without reservation. Among these is the suggestion that the present race of naval and military surgeons are professionally inferior to or less worthy of respect than their predecessors. They may, indeed, in the extraordinary expert knowledge and skill demanded of the modern surgeon be relatively so; but on the whole we maintain they compare not unfavourably with their brethren in the profession at large. It is true the most able and ambitious of the graduates and licenciates of our universities and schools have of late years shown little disposition to enter the public services, but that has notoriously arisen from causes, both social and professional, which we believe to be rapidly disappearing. Yet no one will accuse Professor Ogston in his animadversions of hostility to the services, for he has always vigoronaly championed the medical officers, and towards the end of his address he bore handsome testimony to their wonderful successes under adverse and discouraging circumstances, which he himself has witnessed in the field. It is the system and not the men that he condemus.

is the system and not the men that he condemns. He pertinently asks: Have the marvellous and beneficent advances under Listerism, and the methods, instruments, and appliances which antiseptic surgery have called forth, been fully extended to our naval and military surgeons and hospitals? The answer, unfortunately, is very largely in the negative. He raises no question of status, rank, or titles, matters of great importance, but now happily solved or in process of solution. He asks, breadly, Have medical officers the means or opportimula advances in operative surgery, or of acquiring mecessary dextcrity therein? Not only, he declares, are they not so equipped, individually or collectively, but there is no indication on the part of the war authorities that they shall be so. Nor is there any evidence that these authorities are at all alive to the undoubtedly terrible problem of how to deal with the masses of wounded which the next great battle on sea or land is certain to unfold.

the next great battle on sea or had is certain to unfold. He quotes the startling but true dictum of Dr. Senn, Chief Operating Surgeon to the United States Army, "that, in theory and practice, military surgery is equivalent, in every respect, to emergency practice in civil life." This constitutes a heavy responsibility cast on service surgeons; yet they are not afforded the smallest opportunity of acquiring in peace that which they must suddenly put in practice in war. The ordinary meace duties of a namel or military heavital

The ordinary peace duties of a naval or military hospital of ourse afford little or no opportunities of acquiring dexterity in emergency practice, such as is found in a large civil hospital. But in the present undermanned condition of our medical services, "study leave" for attendance in civil hospitals cannot be obtained; and so our service surgeons get little or no emergency training. This question will be more fully dealt with in a further article; but Professor Ogston was fully justified in easing that, while opportunities of study at the expense of the State are afforded to all other branches of the navy and army, medical officers alone cannot get leave to study, even at their own expense. The unfairness of this to the medical officers is only exceeded by the sud hardship which must inevitably fall upon the wounded committed to their charge.

wounded committed to their charge. Statistics show that 20 per cent. of wounds in battle, including nearly all the more serious and hitherto hopeless cases, are in the head, chest, and abdemen; and it is just in these regions that the greatest advances in operative surgery have recently been effected. But the highest intellectual or professional ability can secure no success in delicate operations on the brain, chest, or abdomen, without previous demonstration and manual practice. In foreign countries where conscription is in force—as Germany, France, and Russia—military and naval surgeons are at certain periods during their service carefully trained in such operations in civil hospitals. As, in such countries, nearly all the chief civil surgeons have served their time in the army and have carried their military rank into retirement, and are available for recall in emergency, the most expert medical and surgical skill is at once brought to bear upon the wounded in a great battle. We, of course, have no such provision, although some imitation of the system on voluntary lines has, Professor Ogston thinks, been recently brought into prominence by Lord Lansdowne's creation of the Central British Red Cross Society. He predicts, however, that unless such auxiliary help as therein'contemplated be organised on military lines, it is already "doomed to failure." He considers it a fatal error to suppose that our present inadequate so-called "Army Medical Reserves' will be of material use in emergency, and he insists that reliance on "civil aid" will prove "a broken reed;" from this text we have preached in and out of season any time these past ten years since our paper of season any time these past ten years since our paper resorves were formed. He declares that the nation should not be content with

anything less than a thoroughly trained and organised medical service for three army corps; while the most press-ing of all reforms is full instruction of individual officers and mean in constitution ing of all reforms is full instruction of individual officers and men in everything pertaining to war duties. Our present system of hastily bringing together a scratch field hospital or bearer company can only result in lamentable failure, and would be utterly scouted if attempted in the case of any other army unit. It is, of course, impossible to review Professor Ogston's admirable address fully in one or even in half-a-dozen articles; but we trust it will be the means of aronsing the attention of the public and of the War Office to the dangerous and alarming state of our medical services. As he declares, our military authorities are not slack in their primary duty of perfecting our means of offence and defence, let them also show they do not forget the demands of 'humanity in providing the highest skill in succouring our wounded in war.

### THE TIMES,

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899. PROFESSON OUSTON, on the other hand, may pechaps be regarded as somewhat belated in his criticisms. The friction which as long existed between the War Office and the Medical Department has been greatly diminished by the wise and considerate action of Long LANSDOWNE; and it cannot be doubted that the sorvice will once more attract a class of men who of late years have turned away from it. The amount of power committed to the medical officers of he Army will unquestionshly be increased in propertion as they show increased Stness to possess and exercise it; and generals in command will only be too glad to relieve themselves of care and responsibility for the medical organization of a campaign as soon as they are convinced that a campaign as soon as they are convinced that this responsibility can be delegated to heads and hands which are capable of meeting its requireente

# SCOTSMAN, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1899. DOCTORS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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# The Aberdeen Journal.

CRITH OFFICE-EROAD STREET, AMERICAN, LORDON OFFICE-5 NEW ERIDDEE STREET, E.C. TREFERANS-"ABERDEEN JOURNAL, AMERICAN TREFERANS-NO. 27.

ABERDEEN, MONDAY, AUG. 7, 1890. PROFESSON OGSTON'S vigorous criticism of the Army and Navy Methcal Dopartments has set the official dorecotes finitering, and the "Times" has thought rt meedful to come forward with a word of defence. It de-scribes Professor Orston's defence. forward with a word of defence. It de-scribes Professor Ogston's address as be-lated, but the same may be said of the "Times's" comment, which only appeared on Saturday. The "Times" holds that the causes of complaint which formerly existed have been largely removed under Lord Landdwine's use administration. This is Lancelowine's wave administration. This is probably the case to a certain extent, but it will be recollected that as recently as the first stage of the sate Soudan campaign General Russell had to call attention in Parliament to the inefficient state of the medical service. It was recognised at the tume that General Russell did good service in directing attention to the matter, for in the unnext states of the survey of the service in the the subsequent stages of the campaign great efforts were made to improve the efficiency efforts were made to improve the emicancy of the department, and, on the whole, with satisfactory results. On several occasions, the hon, and gallant member for Chelten-ham hose brought the master before Parin-ment, and has therefore done in the Heuse of Commons what Professor Ogston has now done at the Medical Compress. General Russell's action had reference, of course,

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more particularly to the Army Modical De-partment, with which Professor Ogstom is also spocially coursesant; but Dr Ogstom also devoted a considerable partion of his address to the Navy Medical Depart-ment. Its work on board alop is necessarily more difficult than that of the army doctors, for, while medical service on land may have field its dangers and inconveniences, a field hospital is sure, under almost any circum-stances, to be a more hopeful institution than a hospital in the sick bay of a warship than a hospital in the size bay is a namer in action. Professor Ogston has not great boops that very much can be done to im-prove the accommodation on board ship for wounded men. The "cockpit" is a tradi-tional place of horror, and we fear Professor Ogston's main suggestion for superseding it or mitigating its horrors is not very practic-tion. or mitigating its norrors is not very produc-able. His idea is that there should be a hospital Red Cross ship attached to every squadron, whose duty it would be to dash up to vessels disabled or out of action, take up to ressels disabled or out of action, take the wounded off, and steem out of range. This is good enough in theory, but practical objections will at once occur. How would the Red Crois protect a neutral ressel in the midst of a naval engagement? Even if both sides were anxious to respect the Red Cross, it would be impossible to do so so long as the vessel was within range, and with modern ordnance carrying fire miles, the vessel would require to be within range if she were to be of any service for the pur-pose stated. Then the weather and sea are not always in a condition at a naval battle which would allow of ressels lying alongside for the transference of wounded men. This could only be done during the cesaution of which would allow of reasons lying alongede for the transference of wounded men. This could only be done during the constitute, and how could such a thing be arranged? If it were to be done at all, it would require to be done after the battle

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arranged? If it were to be done at all, it was cover. As we have said, however, Professor Ogston's address, coming after General Russell's questions in Parliament, has startled the authorities and opened the eyes of the public. The "Western Daily Press," of Bristol, in a sympathetic article on Dr Ogston's indictment, jocularly voices the atomishment of the official mind and the sheck to the popular imagination at the courage of an Abordsen écotor in going to headquarters and showing up the defects of the British army and maxy medical services. Our Bristol contemporary says :--"The idea, therefore, that a Soutch surgeon should go down to Portsmonth-one of the head-quarters of the navy and the army-for the purpose of creating a somation in the earmy of the more Samenhen is not tenable for a moment. Is it wholly impossible that history is about to repeat itself? It was from Scotland that fluinter same to England and practically revolutionized the art and practice of military surgery by the results of his researches in inflammation and gun-thet surgeon from the north to set official and lay opinion so in motion that nother surgeon from the north to set official and lay opinion so in motion that nother surgeon from the dratic reorgan-isation of the medical services of the army and the navy?" In addition to this, it may he pointed out that Aberdeen has some solid title to speak on this question. Professor Ogston, costides being a distinguished soriant surfare. Then the University of Aberdeen has supplied a very large number both he medical service in actual warfare. Then the University of Aberdeen has supplied a very large number both the medical service in actual warfare. Then the University of Aberdeen has supplied a very large number both at home and in India. actual warrare. Then the University of Aberdeen has supplied a very large number of her graduates to the army medical service both at home and in India, and Professor Ogston has devoted a large amount of his tesching towards fitting these men in the most purfect manaer for their special deties. most perfect memore for their special diffies. Their experience of the system has again been reflected back and exerted its influence on the teaching of the University. There also stands in front of Marischal College a memorial of the permanent interest of the University and c<sup>\*\*</sup> as the army metheal service in the spe of the obeliak in

memory of Six James M Grigor, a graduate of the University, who was the first Director-General of the Army Medical Department under what may be called moders condi-tions. The imposing obeliak in Peterhead granite as a familiar object to all visitors to the quadrangle of Marischal College, but the lengthy inscription recording Sir James's errices may not be known to many. It may be of interest, therefore, at this time if we reproduce it in full as the record of one of the most distinguished men who way ever connected with the army medical ser-vice. It is as follows :--Thu obsisit is erected to the memory of

ver connected with the army modical service. It is as follows:---The obslick is served to the memory of Sa JAM2S MCREGOR, Barr, M.D., E.C.B., F.R.S., Erc., The 5d years Director-General of the Army Model Department, and several times Lond times Long the service of the service of the service of Marischal College, Aberdon, The Sa James Director-General of the Army Model Department, and several times Lond the service of the Connaugh Eargore of The Sar army of Marischal College, Aberdon, The Sar Army Sar Army Sar army of the Connaugh Eargore of The Sar Army Sar Army Sar Army Sar army of Marischal College, Aberdon, Sar Army Sa

his education and the scenes of his yould. It will thus be seen that Aberdeem has what may be termed a hereditary as well as an academic interest in the Army Medical Department to the administration and organisation of which an Aberdeen shire soldier and an Aberdeen professor have recently called the attention of the mation.

### FREE PRESS FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899. ABERDEEN CAVALRY SPORTS.

### VISIT OF AUSTRALIAN LANCERS.

CORPORATION LUNCHEON In connection with the visit of the N-Walse Lancers a functions was given its and County Hell by the Corporation y Tasks missing the aye refirshin age at ev-pression and the transformer of the transformer of the Lord Persons, of invitations invold included - The Lor and members of the Town Cornell, the N wales Lancers, the First Light Horse, the of the Hospital Ssaurdley Committee, Co Monigomery, H. M.S. Gyrles, Comman geom, Coasignand, Sofrak, Mathan, IA Gaisned Machesan, Levinesant Colonel I fair, R.A.; the Barl of Kintore, Doogian Colonel Machean, Lieutona fair, R.A.; the Earl of Kin Golonel Ansteon, and Color Bir William Honderson, Sto Mr Duniel Meanus, ex-Lord Aberdeen, Coloresi Azaarritha Gordon of Noston.

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t gave that then igned ov as Her Majer

to antically rec-tog "God Save next gave the of Wales and to mily." This y

# That was not at all a state of things which sught to grint in a great country like this - (applause). THE EVENING EXPRESS MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1899 Sir A. H. Grant and the Army Doctors.

"MEDICO" writes :-- J should think there so ship more disgusted at Sir Arthur Ministry of the state of the second s

of Monymusk we

AUG. 12, 1899. LEAVE AND "STUDY LEAVE" FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

LEAVE AND "STUDY LEAVE" FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.
Is commenting last week upon Professor Ogston's Address in Surgery we expressed the intention of returning to the consideration of one point which is of first-rate importance. With the battle of army status and titles for medical officers fought and won, and the claims in these respects made on their behalf by the medical profession conceded, there yet remain certain secondary disabilities which press severely on the individual officer. These disabilities nearly all flow from one remediable cause – an undermanned establishment. The chief among them, as we gather from many correspondents, is the great difficulty in obtaining leave of any kind, whether on private affairs or for purposes of study. This is felt not only in the Royal Army Medical Corps, but also in the Indian Medical Service. In India, indeed, exceptional circumstances had lately greatly aggravated the difficulty which has never been alsolutihements are papernetly framed without any margin for contingencies, and when they arise there is a stablishments are papernetly frames dividual disturbing cause, our nominal medical efficient.
The difficulty as to leave demonstrates perhaps better than anything else that, quite apart from exceptional disturbing cause, our nominal medical efficient. While it is difficult to income the readilishments are real figures of our nominal medical efficient.

numbers appear to have been fixed haphazard, if indeed fixed at all. This much is certain, that, notwithstanding an increased standing army and larger demands on the foreign service roster, the medical establishment of officers of to-day is about 20 per cent, under what it was thirty or forty years ago.

forty years ago. If we take, first, the Indian Medical Service, we find that, excluding the subordinate body, the medical depart-ment is made up at present of about 652 officers of all ranks and for all duties, civil and military, within the recently extended bounds of the Indian Empire. This is about one man to 1,500 square miles. There is no doubt whatever that this establishment is insufficient, and thus disturbing causes, even of moderate intensity, are apt to throw is out of mear. The double strain created by the late. causes, even of moderate intensity, are apt to throw it out of gear. The double strain created by the late frontier campaign and by the plague caused such disloca-tion of duties that all leave, except on medical certificate, was abrogated. Sick leave, however, it is well known, always imposes some disability or another on the un-fortunate individual who is forced to resort to it. Simi-larly, the above strain upset leave among officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps on the Indian Establishment; showing that the entire medical service in that country is undermanned. undermanned.

The present number of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, of all ranks on fail pay, and (nominally) for all duties at home and abroad, is about \$40; or 50 under the level which Sir Thomas Crawford considered "dan-gerously low." Why he accepted \$50 as a nominal estab-lishment at all, we know not, unless it merely chanced to be the actual number on the list at the time he spoke.

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Be that as it may, in view of an increased army, and the enhanced requirements of Egypt, Africa, and other parts of the empire where our army must go, what was

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dangerous years ago must be much more so now. At present about 90 officers on the retired list and a At present about 90 officers on the retired list and a large number of civil practitioners are employed in the discharge of home duties which could not possibly be carried on by the present "active" staff. We lately heard of one district in England which possessed only 7 full pay officers, though its normal complement was 19. Many important charges had to be delegated to civilians. It is needless to labour the point that it is this state of matters which reacts so disastrously on leave and on home service, causes much discontent within the service, and endancers its growing popularity.

and endangers its growing popularity. The true remedy is increased establishments; and we challenge dispute in affirming that, to bring about content-ment and due efficiency, the Indian' Medical Establishment should be increased to 750, and the Royal Corps to 1,000 officers

We are aware military leave is, or used to be, described in We are aware military leave is, or used to be, described in official language as an "indulgence," an expression of course embodying an antiquated theory, which it would be hard to justify at the present day. But would those who use it, seriously or otherwise, consider the Sunday rest they give their horses an "indulgence"? They know it to be a vital necessity. And if it be so to the brutes, it is likewise so to man; and of all men to medical men, whose duties are incessant, and whose professional anxieties are not inter-mitted on Sunday or on any other day.

But there is another kind of leave, beyond that of rest. for body and mind, which every medical officer requires, and greatly desires, and that is called "study leave." We were glad to observe that the fable memorial of the

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of State for War, to which we some time ago referred, laid much stress on this point. Of course study leave has been promised over and over again, but has seldom been given simply on account of shrunken establishments. It is to be feared that the military authorities are not sufficiently alive to the steady and extraordinary advances constantly taking place in the science and art of medicine and surgery. A surgeon cannot keephimself abreast of the advance of science and prac-1 BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, November with, slot, p. 1986.

the by studying books. He must see and observe for himself in practical demonstration and post-graduate courses, such as have been organised in the great medical centres to meet the similar need which civilian practi-tioners also feel. The army medical officer spends so much of his time in scientific isolation abroad that a six months' study leave, some time in the middle of his service, is a success to be set to fail the failed by the the service, is a

study leave, some time in the middle of his service, is a necessity, not merely in fairness to himself, but in justice to the valuable lives placed in his care. We trust we have demonstrated that our nominally undermanned and otherwise shrunken medical establish-ments lie at the root of the unredressed grievances of the medical services, and earnestly appeal to the Secretary of State for War to look into the matter in framing the next heres Feinmates Army Estimates.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

### BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Held at Portsmouth, August 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

THERD GENERAL MERTINO OF MEMBERS-THURSDAY, AUGUST FAR. THE ADDRESS IN SUBJECT OF ADDRESS IN General meeting of members was held in the Upper Albert Hall, Portsmouth, on Thursday, August 3rd, Dr. Wano Corests, President, in the chair. The Parsnews said he had much pleasure in calling upon Professor Alexander Ogston, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen in Scotland, Regius Frofessor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen, to give the Address in Surgery which he had kindly promised the Association. The Statastonean Obstrow, who upon rising was received with much cheering, then delivered the address which was published in the Burrsse Menucar Joursan of August 5th, p. 5337.

p. 337. At the conclusion of the address Surgeon-General HARVEY, C.B., moved :

That the best thanks of the British Medical Association be presented to refersor Ogston for his very able and interesting Address in Surgery. Professor Option for his very able and interesting Address in Surgery. He had the very greatest pleasure in doing so because Professor Ogston was one of his own fellow-students and friends whose distinguished career had been watched with the greatest interest. Although some parts of the address would no doubt slit the profession and cause a certain amount of criticisan, he ventured to hope that the address would be received in the spirit in which it was intended, namely, as one of kindly criticism in-tended to improve the services on which the Army and Navy depend. Without criticism process was impracticable and impossible. There was no question that in many directions great improvements were possible in military matters, and he helieved also in the administration of naval matters. So far <text><text><text>

efficient. The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation. The Paramoner said he had the greatest pleasure in tender-ing the very best thanks of the Association to Professor Ogston for the very able address which he had just delivered.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY. LIEUTENART-GENERAL SIG GEORGE WHITE, V.C., G.C.R., G.C.S.L., G.C.L.E., presided at the ceremony which marks the close of the sension of the Army Medical School, Netley. The names of the successful probationers for admission into the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Indian Medical Service were announced as follows: Into surgeons on probation who were successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prince successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prince successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prince successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prince successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prince successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prince successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prince successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prince successful at both the London and Netley Examinations are assured by the line of the successful at both the system in the list which follows:

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the Herbert Prize of Lio, the Second Monteflore Prize, and Prize presented by Surgeon General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart.,

K.C.S.I., M.D. f Gained the Martin Memorial Medal. [Gained the De Chauments Prize in Hygiene. the Pathology Prize pre-sented by Dy. Wright, and the Prize for Clinical and Ward Work. § Gained the Parkes Memorial Medal and the Maclean Prize for Clinical and Ward Work.

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that the results more than justified giving every solidir who that the results more than justified giving every solidir who are the protective treatment. During the years from the protective treatment, and the protective treatment of the medical officers for the protect to the protect of the medical officers for the protect of the service put together. It had not be that the would be far wrong if he said than all to the the the officer of the protect of the service put together. It had not be the the the service put together the service medical officers for the service put together. The service put together is the service put together is the service put together is the service put together the service put together the service put together is the service put together is the service put together together togethe

by on the trainions of one of the nnext services of the surgeon-General Jameson, C.B., Director-General A.M.S., gratulated the probationers on their success and on having an addressed by Sir George White, than whom there were yeneral officers in the service with wider experience. Sir WILLIAM MAC COMMAC, Bart., President of the Royal liege of Surgeons of England, also compartualized the pro-tioners, and observed that they had been trained in thods by which they would be able to acquire knowledge themselves in the future, and he trained and believed that y would turn these opportunities to account. Surgeon-General Nasu in a few words then hade farewell to probationers leaving the school.

AU0. 19, 1899.

Brigon-General Nasii in a few words then bade farewell to the probationers leaving the school. Avo. 10, 1899 THE MEDICAL SERVICES OF THE ARMY AND OF INDIA. This result of the recent examination for commissions in the medical services announced in our columns last week is anything but reassuring as regards the Royal Army Medical Corps; both the number of qualified candidates and the marks gained in that corps are disappointing. Of half the number of candidates wanted are secured. The Indian Service secured 2, and the home ta c andi-dates; the latter service we presume will have to fall back between the actual highest and lowest marks gained in and the number of competitors, it will be found in the Indian service averaged nearly 300 marks more in a minimum of (360) than the home service. Of course inconstit competitors to choose which service they will be determined to be service averaged nearly 300 marks more in a minimum of (360) than the home service. Of course inconstit competitors to choose which service they will be found the Indian service averaged nearly 300 marks more in a minimum of (360) than the home service. By the fact competitors to choose which service they will the fact and not of much value, except in regard to the relative popularity of the two services. By proude perhaps difficult to explain, for we fear the distributions to the service averaged nearly 300 marks more in a minore difficult to explain, for we fear the relative popularity of the two services. By proude perhaps difficult to explain, for we fear the relative popularity of the two services and the distributions in the Royal Army Medical Corps in that prouted perhaps difficult to explain for we fear the standard the Indian response. It will hardly be be observed that, for the first five years, medical difference periods on the provide on a warrant issued many years ago, and now, of pourse, obsolete in all other respects It will be found the second on a warrant issued many years ago, and now, of

PROFESSOR OGSTON'S ADDRESS. PROFESSOR OGSTON'S ADDRESS. Provenses Oceros's animadversions in his "Address on Surgery" on the medical services, has, as was to be antici-patel, called forth considerable comment. We have received voluminons letters on the subject from medical officers of the mary, army, and volunteers, which, owing to their great length, we are unable to print in full, but they are substan-tially as follows: "R.N." writes: Naval or military medical officers who heard or have read Professor Ogston's address cannot but feel he has grievously overstated his case, and drawn a picture of the two services alike unwarmatable and unjust. His mis-statements and impossible suggestions have produced a feel-ing of soreness in the naval medical service in one doubts his sincerity in disclaiming any "bottle undervaluing of the services," but at the same time he has belittled the officers and the service to which they belong in the eyes of the public and of their civil brethren in the profession, when neither they nor it deserved such hard words. Permit me to indicate some of the errors into which he has failen. First as to his self-contradictions. Speaking of the officers of the profession can have failed to observe how changed is the estimation in which they have come to be hed during the last three decades"; and alterwards, "Though numbers of the best men in our profession are in the ranks of the services, and many there carry out work of the highest order."...." Hunow well that though in the services good work gets little reward," etc. Surgy the latter statements are not an harmoory with the spirit of the first? It is a monstrous

misstatement to say that the naval medical service has on the contrary been a steady advance both in the personnel and methods, and there is no difficulty in obtaining candidates for it. As to his impossible suggestions, I am as disinclined as he can be to offer obstruction to pos-sible improvements, but he admits the lighting efficiency of a ship must not be impaired, and it would certainly be im-provements, but he admits the fighting efficiency of a ship must not be impaired, and it would certainly be in-solution of the supervised of the comparison he makes be-equally impossible to throw open naval hospitals at home and abroad for the reception of the comparison he makes be-to admit the justice of the comparison he makes be-and abroad for the reception of the comparison he makes be-to do not admit the justice of the comparison he makes be-to different in many respects. But while thus condemning, the surgest of the comparison he makes be-plital ships and post-graduate courses, etc. He has in many intervent in many respects. But while thus condemning, the varial method be and his criticisms are often belated, oppecially as a generous naval administration is giving in the case mable demands, while contentment regimes in the varial Medical Service with an ever-increasing regimes by the same such pay to army medical officers'. It must be have a such pay to army medical officers' to enter it. Why not some such pay to army medical officers' to enter it. Why not some such pay to army medical officers' to enter it. Why more admits the five years' curriculum has many part difficulty in keeping up yarry can deficiency in operatively that ships operatively to army medical officers' to enter it. Why not some and their opportunities are hardly greater than that of a point ments in certain garrison towns behanded over to empy neutrino difficulty in keeping up surgical efficiency in operatively and their opportunities are hardly greater than that of a pointments in certain garrison towns behanded over to ensy the si

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pitals ; that field hospitals and bearer companies should be better organised and more frequently exercised ; also that post-graduate comes for medical officers are most desirable. But such reforms are more likely to be delayed than furthered by exaggrerated statements and reckless assertions; and mean-while good candidates are scared from the military medical service. The R.A.M.C. have the greatest confidence in Lord Lansdowne, and feel he will effect all real and needed reforms as soon as practicable, notwithstanding Professor Ogston's tirade.

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as scon as practicable, notwithstanding Professor Ogston's timade. "An Aggrieved Member" of the Eritish Medical Associa-tion writes: As a result of Professor Ogston's address comes the enclosed cutting from the Edinburgh Lewing Dipatch, purporting to give a speech by Sir Arthur Grant, Bart, of Monynutsk, at a corporation lanchecon given at Aberdeen to a detachment of the New South Wales Lancers, which for un-provoked offensiveness it would be hard to beat. This person, who figures in the Arswy List as honorary colonel of volunteer engineers, and is hardly an irresponsible civilian, is reported to have spoken as follows: — The stand what, to his personal knowledge, officers of the army week arging for the last their yvers, that medical officers of the army week represent may a main, and many and many an officer's wide, who did needs to all useless, with, of course, certain brilliant exceptions, There we many rad tenny Medical Department. For himself, he would much make a the army Medical Department. The buckneed by one anny and and the army Medical Department. The himself, he would much represent this down Been than be buckneed by one anny and the dress of the Army Medical Department. The process the sectors are and and and a sector of the army Medical Department. The himself, he would much make a the dress Medical Department. The himself, he would much represent this a the first Medical Department. The buckneed the one army

rather to knot or hardware doctor. Langher, in the professor Ogston will at all accept this. "\*" We do not think Professor Ogston will at all accept this libellous post-practial nonsense as representing his views of the army medical service.

SEPT. 23, 1893. THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA. WHILE WE have no doubt the army medical arrangements for South Africa have already been worked out, it is a matter of considerable outside speculation how, in the event of an army corps being sent to the Cape, the medical requirements are to be met. A considerable number of officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps have already been despatched ; but the necessities of a large force would practically absorb nearly all the active medical forces are at home. Bome think it may be necessary to recall those on the retired list liable to serve. The troops now on their way from India are taking with them their hospital, and, we presume, dhoolie bearer service.

The troops now our and, we presume, uncome them their hospital, and, we presume, uncome service. The "British" field hospitals, as they are called, on the Indian establishment, are, we understand, organised on a very efficient basis. The officers are those of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and of the subordinate medical service, while the establishment is made up of trained native orderlies and other servants. The Indian contingent, with its native establishments, will probably be much better off in the field than the troops sent from home.

probably be much better off in the second probably be much better of an an event of war we trust no effort will be spared to make the medical arrangements at the Cape as complete and efficient as possible. It is probable they will be supplemented by an Aid Society.

### PROFESSOR OGSTON'S ADDRESS.

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### Oct. 7, 1899. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for War to convert to prove a limited number of Civilian MKBIGAL PRACITIONERS for temporary service with treeps in the United Kingdom. The engagement will be in the first instance for a period of six week. Here the service of the state rate of £270 per memory methods will be at the rate of £270 per

mean instants: Application should be made by latter to the under-goed, stating age the condistant dword be under-proventions, where emplored at present, and icould be accompanied by registration certificate, solical certificates that applicant is in good hearth-additional to a solicate that applicant is in good hearth-additional solicates as to professional ability and hearts.

# Army Medical Department 18, Victoria street, S.W.

THE CENTRAL BRITISH RED CROSS COMMITTEE. THE CENTRAL BRITISH RED CROSS COMMITTEE. LOED WANTAGE, as Chairman of the Central British Red Cross Committee, basi issued an appeal for public subscrip-tions in view of the aid societies being required in a South African campaign. Already Lord Rothschild, as a member of the committee, has raised the sum of £10,000 as the nucleus of a fund, which we trust the public will generously support. Hitherto no little waste of both money and effort in the field has resulted from the independent and disjointed action of aid societies. In future, by the happy inspiration of Lord Lansdowne, who has brought the three chief societies, the English Red Cross, the St. John Ambulance, and the Army Nursing Service Reserve, to

implementation of Lord Lanedowne, who has brought the three chief societies, the English Red Cross, the St. John Ambulance, and the Army Nursing Service Reserve, to foin hands in mutual co-operation, this will be avoided representing these societies, as Lords Wantage and Roth-Kintsford, Colonel Hon, F. Stopford, H.R.H. Princess Christian, and Miss Wedgwood. When with these are asso-forsticated the following names representing the Army Medical Service – Surgeon General Skey-Mair, Lieutenant-Colonel dubins, and Major Mapherson – success reems assured. The position of a discletelise in the field in relation to the Army Medical Service is now thoroughly defined in the regative states of the cost of the societies of the societies, but yould not of course exhaust the energies of the Society whole ad would no doub the regulated by the societies. In this is a most legitimate enterprise, but yould not of course exhaust the energies of the Society whole ad would no doub the need to read the report of the Medical Work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid as and Porto Richards Wassachusetts Volunteer Aid as and Porto Richards Wassachusetts volunteer Aid as and Porto Richards will be service on the coasts of advantation during the Spanish Was. Therefin is detailed the fitting out, with marrellous despatch, in the most com-lete and Porto Richards and would we commend the advantation on the dub the service on the coasts of advantation on the dub the service on the coasts of advantation during the Spanish Was. There in its during the Medical Work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid as and Porto Richards and Porto Ri

### Oct. 28, 1899-

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The district committees have not yet been formed, and their organisation will not be proceeded with until after the present pressure is over. We are authorised to state that what is needed most at present are subscriptions rather than contributions of hespital material. Such material can be more suitably purchased according to requirements as they arise.

Givilian Medical Aid in the War. — The Under Secretary for War, in answer to Sir Walter Foster, made an interesting statement on Thesday to the effect that the Army Medical Staff in South Africa has been supplemented by the employ-ment of 56 civilian surgeons and 11 nurses of the Army Medical Nursing Reserve. The civilian surgeons will receive ft a day, with a horse, and the allowances of a captain. On the conclusion of their service they will be entitled to a gratuity of two months' pay. A nurse will receive for a year, with allowances, and a gratuity of faco on cesantion of duty. The Under-Secretary also said he was glad to take this opportunity of announcing that Sir W. MacComment, the distinguished Densitient of the Bergal Col-

of only. The Under-serventy also said he was goto to take this opportunity of announcing that Sir W. Mac Cormac, the distinguished President of the Royal Col-lege of Sargeons, had is timated to the Secretary of State his willingness to proceed to South Africa with Sir Redvers Buller's Field Force, and to place his unrivalled skill and experience at the disposal of the sanitary authorities. He added that the Government had not hesitated to accept this perecous and patroits offer, and would probably arrange that he should have the assistance of two specially selected civil uargeons. The House received the announcement of Sir W. Mac Cormac's offer with a most expressive cheer, and empha-sised its feeling again when the Under-Secretary stated the intentions of the Government. This question of supplement-ing the provision for the care of the wounded by employing civilian medical aid more than once copped up in the dis-cussions on the Army Estimates, and was especially pressed by Mr. Dillon. It was also elicited in the discussion that the Indian contingent had been supplied with other ammu-nition.

THE WAR

In the continuent had been instructed to leave Mak IV surfaces.

### MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

In despatching overses, to a far country, a larger and more complete military force than evol before left these shores in modern times; and in prospect of a war of some magnitude and difficulty, it is timely to review, for the information of these not specially conversant with military details, the medical arrangements for an army corps in the field.

medical arrangements for an army corps in the field. An Assay Coars. To do that with precision, it is first necessary to explain what an army corps is. The term may be defined to include the largest military unit which it is considered that any one general officer can effectively control and direct in the field. The unit was unknown until comparatively recently, and originated in the great modern conscription armies of the Continent. The largest factical units in former days were divisions and brigades, which are still relatined, but grouped to form an army corps. The lowest tastical units are regiments, batteries, troops, and companies, and from these the field units are built up as follows:--Man Informate Reignde consists of four battalions or regiments, with a staff, supply column, hearer company, and field hos-pital. An Informer Division consists of the battalions or regiments.

pital.

with a stall, supply column, hearer company, and field hos-pital. An Infortry Division consists of two brigades, with an augmented staff, together with cavairy, artillery, and engineers; and an additional supply column and field hospital. An Arwy Corps is made up of three infantry divisions, and comprises, therefore, six brigades, with all the other arms in due proportion. To an army corps is also added one or two cavairy brigades, to which are attached horse artillery, mounted infantry, ammunition and supply columns, bearer, field, and veterinary hospital service. All these tactical units can act collectively or separately, or even be divided without destroying autonomy. The total strength of an army corps is about 35,coo officers and men.

and men. Matrical Arrangements will now be more easily followed. The medical arrangements will now be more easily followed. To each regimental, and to some artillery and engineer units, a medical officer is attached, and accomputies them. To each brigade there is a bearer company and field hespital traital; and to each drivision a field hospital is added. To a cavalty brigade a bearer company and field hespital are attached. To a cavalty brigade a bearer company and field hespital are attached. To a cavalty brigade a bearer company and field hespital are attached. The front or fighting line of an army corps is the Surgeon-Generalin-Chier with his star. The front or fighting line of an army corps arequires 18 Medical Gheers and 22 men of the Royal Army Medical Group. This, however, does not include the medical admini-trative and executive staffs for the lines of communication and the base. There is thus a complete chain in the medical arrangements between the van of an army and its have. NOV.4.1800

and the base. There is thus a complete chain in the medical presentation between the van of an array and its base. No. 4, 800 THE WAR. The WAR. The appointment of consulting surgeons to the troops in South Africa has been completed this week by the nomination of Mr. Frederick Troves and Mr. G. Makins. The civil profession in this country will rejoice to know that it is to be so well represented. Mr. Treves, who is consulting surgeon to the London Hospital and surgeon-in-ordinary of the Dake of York, is well known as one of the leading operating surgeons of the day, and Mr. Makins, who is urgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, has also won a high surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, has also won a high reputation. Sir William Mac Cormac, who sails on Saturday, November 4th, will have an interview with the Prince and Princess of Wales before his departure. Mr. Makins also will acl and surgeons will probably go on to Natal. Mr. Treves, who sails on Saturday, November 1th, will probably disembark at Cape Town and go to the foort with the main advance. Each surgeon will act independently, and will have the services of a military secretary selected from the surgeons on the spot. We understand that Lord Landowne on be offered should be on a tiberal scale, and that payment is to be made to each of the three consulting surgeons to the troops in South Africa at the rate of 25,000 a year, with allowances for horse, etc. This is not prosting to the two the front Africa at the rate of 25,000 a year, with allowances for horse, etc. This is not prove the we think that the medical profession will be considered that both these considered that payment is to be made to each of the three consulting surgeons to the troops in South Africa at the rate of 25,000 a year, with allowances for horse, etc. This is not prove the the medical profession will be considered that both the medical profession will be considered that be medical profession will be considered that be medical profession will be considered that be medical profession will be

a generous offer. THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL SHIP AND TRAIN FOR SOUTH AFRICA. The Midnight Sun has been chartered by the Central British Red Cross Committee to sorre as a hospital ship, and is now being fitted on the Tyne. The ship, which has been used as a pleasure cruiser, was very carefully sur-veyed before charter, and was found to be very well adapted for conversion to this special purpose. The Prin-cess of Wales, who has desired to be personally associated with the work of succouring the sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa, has taken a deep interest in the proposal to send out a Red Cross hospital ship to South Africa, and has been able to provide the whole cost of the fitting out of this vessel from the fund of £10,000, the residue of the Soudan Fand, which is at her disposal. It is proposed that the ship shall bear her name. As soon as the fitting out is complete the vessel will be sent round to Southampton, whence she will, it is hoped, sail about November tab. Work on the hospital train, which is being built at Birmingham for the Central British Red CrossCommittee, is being pushed on with great rapidity, soo men are at work on it night and day. The fittings for the various cars are also being prepared and adjunted as rupidly as possible and it is hoped that the train may be ready in the first week of next month. Sir John Furley will probably go to South Africa in charge of the train.

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POST-PRANDIAL ORATORS AND THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. A stroam time ago we called the attention of the War Office authorities to a speech made by Sir Arthur Grant of Monymusk, at a luncheon given by the Corporation of Aberdeen to a detachment of the New South Wales Lancers. The speaker (as reported in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* of August 11th) said "the medical differers of the army were ignorant and useless," graciously admitting, however, that there were certain brilliant exceptions. He went on to say that "there was many and many a man, and many and many an officer's wife, who did not dread being abot or injured in action, but who very much dreaded falling into the hands of the Army Medical Department. For himself, the gallant baronet said, "he bouch rather be shot by half a dozen Boers than be

much dreaded sails into the hands of the Army Medical Department. For himself, the gallant baronet said, "he would much rather be shot by half a dozen Boers than be butchered by one army doctor." Six Arthur Grant is, of course, entitled to express his own personal preferences, but we have not the slightest doubt that, like other hercess who jest at scars because they never felt a wound, he will, if he puts himself in the way of even one Boer bullet, be army doctor into whose hands he may fall. His vallant declaration is, in fact, on a par with the course which he attributes to the officers' wives who do not dread that their hubsahds should be shot or injured in action. Six Arthar Grant's offensive remarks would seem to have ex-cited the spirit of emulation in the breast of another orma-ment of the baronetage, Sir Claude de Creepigny, who, in responding to the toast of "Our Defensive Forces" at the Colchester Oyster Feast, said that unless Sir. W. Symons was killed by the army doctor, there was every hope of his recovery. We did not know that Sir Claude de Creepigny, bough he has doubtless gathered experience of many fungs in his varieguided earcer, claimed to be an authority on the prognosis of bullet wounds of the abdomen. But it would be absurd to take these post-prandial atterances of ignorant nad irresponsible individuals seriously. It is a dimension different maltiten, in a letter which appeared in the trome ough for such an ultimed and unfair accusation. A the present time, whee so many do our countrymen and oountrywene are in a force of anxiety about relatives and the times of October 27th, well says: "No roballe could be atong hor such an ill-timed and unfair accusation. A the present time, whee so many do our countrymen and oountrywene are in a force of anxiety about relatives and the times of October 27th, well says: "No roballe could be atong enough for such an ill-timed and unfair accusation. A the present time, whee so many do ur countrymen and oountrywene are in a force of anxiety about relative

### Nov. 11, 1395.

# THE CONSULTING SURGEONS WITH THE FIELD FORCE.

THE CONSULTING SURGEONS WITH THE FIELD FORCE. Mr. FREDERICK THEVES who sails from Southampton on sulting surgeon to the Field Force in South Africa is taking with him two nurses, Miss Alice Tarr, formerly of the London Hospital, who has been Mr. Trevess instrument nurse for some years, and Miss Ethel Duchess of Bedford has placed at the disposal of Mr. Treves a sum of money to assist in defraying the oto of the nursing arrangements. Mr. Trevess is taking with him his own surgical appliances, including special otost of the nursing arrangements. Mr. Treves is taking with him his own surgical appliances, including special over of sterilised dressings for abdominal and other major operations. Each box measures about 7 inches by a dozen sterilised dressings for abdominal and other major operations. Each box measures about 7 inches by dozen sterilised areas the beat of the disposal dozen of sterilised dressings for abdominal and other major operations. Each box measures about 7 inches by dozen sterilised areas tray for holding instruments, a dozen sterilised areas tray for holding instruments, before leaving London Mr. Treves received a summons to hence in the tube is sufficient to yield a carbolic solution hardborough House, when the Prince of Wales expressed to him MacCormae and Mr. Makins left Southampton on boat has the open interest which he felt in the work. Sir Milliam MacCormae and Mr. Makins left Southampton on boat has the open interest which he felt in the super sterilised to the deep interest which he felt in the super sterilised provement and the target protect on the Darbas. Milliam MacCormae and Mr. Makins left Southampton on boat has the open interest which he felt in the work. Sir Milliam MacCormae and Mr. Makins left Southampton on boat has the deep interest which he felt in the work. Sir Milliam MacCormae and Mr. Makins left Southampton on boat has the open interest which he felt in the work. Sir Milliam MacCormae and Mr. Makins left Southampton on boat he the deep interest which he felt in the wo

THE R A.M.C. AND ITS EQUIPMENT. SIA-I have had experience of the army medical officers in one campaign and I have further had the opportunity of seeing them at work at Netley on many occasions. Although as in civil practice all may not be highly-skilled operators, still there are plenty of such and first-class surgeons amongst them. There are also many of them who have more experi-ence of bullet wounds and military surgery than perhaps any civilian surgeon alive. Viewed in the light of experience I consider the field equipment of the R.A.M.C. is in some expects faulty, especially ambalance waggons and beds. I once travelled two hundred miles in an ambulance waggon such as was pictured in the Burrist Minotox Joursan. recently, and though a hard and healthy man, neither sizk are not fit for sick and wounded men : they are too much of the barrack room type.

These things are not the fault of the department, but are due to the parsimony of the Government; for instance, out of £ to,coo,coo granted for the war £ 50,coo were allocated for the care of the sick and wounded t-1 am, etc. GRENOR STOKER, Child of No., Transport Ambulance, Tarko Russian War; Stafford Hease Surgeor, Turko Russian War; Commissioner South African Aid Maylair, W.

"." Mr. Stoker is probably mistaken as to the pattern of the wargon. The equipment with the army corps and cavaly division is of the new 1505 pattern, and that in which he suf-fered must have been of the old pattern.

EDWARD WOLFENDEN GRAY, M.B.T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I.,



After serving at home for 2) years he embarked for Egypt, in which country he served for nearly six years. He went out from England to Bengal in March, 1808, and only recently left India with the Indian contingent for active service in south Africa. He was shown in roturns as having been attached to the and Battalion King's Royal Rilles as their medical officer. Major Gray, who was a member of the British Medical Association, was in his grih year at the time of his death. He was considered by his superiors to be an exceptionally able medical officer, and his uninely death is a loss to the Royal Army Medical Corps. As yet no particulars as to the manner of his death have reached this contry. [We are indebted to the courtery of the Editors of the Daily Graphic for the portrait of Major Gray here reproduced.]

### Nov. 18, 1899.

Nov. 15, 1899.
Nov. 15, 1899.
THE AMBULANCE PARTY SENT FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE TRANSVAAL.
THE ambulance detachment sent to the Transval through the munificence of Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G., left the Royal Albert Docks for Capetown by the ss. Merarism on Wednesday, November 13th. It is stated that the Aber-deen line, to which this steamer belongs, gave every facility for the transit of the party with its stores, but that it is not, as we were informed on apparently good nathority, taking the party free of charge. On arrival at Capetown the members of the party are to report themselves to the medical officer in command at Capetown, and the War office has arranged that every facility shall be given for as rapida transit as possible to the Boer lines. On arrival at their destination the party will be divided into two : one section to be under Dr. H. M. W. Gray, of Aberdeen, and the other under Dr. Neething. Dr. Gray, who is a nephew of Brigade Surgeon Gray, is accompanied by his wife, berefit a trained nurse. Mr. Montagne, of New Bond Street, has supplied the surgical and meeical equipment, which is on a most liberal and complete scale. We are informed that Sir James Sivewright has placed the houses on his extensive estate at the disposel of the British authorities as a military convalescent home. The offer has been thankfully accepted by the War Offee authorities, the home thus available is situated some thirty miles from Cape Town, in a most attractive locality, and one in every way calculated to benefit the size, and wounded. In fact, there are three large and commodious dwellings available of accommodating some zoo soldiers, and as they are all on the same state as most convenient and pleasant retreat is aforded the sufferers by war.

### Nov. 25. 1899.

Nov. 25, 1899. THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA. STRANGEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA. STRANGEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA. METADOM STRANGTON STRANGTON STRANGTON STRANGTON The Gasta's at the annual dinner of the British Gyneco-logical Society, said: — We have lately completely transformed the surgical equip-ment of the army and brought it up to date so that cerey army surgeon in South Africa has now an opportunity of carging out in a thorough manner modern and scientific surgery. M. Makins, before leaving for the war, was shown the nature of the equipment, and the only suggestion he could make was the addition to it of a few extra nailbrunkes. African Scir William Mac Cormac, Mr. Treves, and Mr. Makins-have been appointed by the Secretary of State to act as uppointments are in accordance with Continental customs and in harmony with our scheme of mobilisation for home defences the presence of such Harris with continental customs and in harmony with our scheme of mobilisation for home defences. The presence of such Harris will welcome them with open and there is a such accordance will welcome them with open and the start of the medical officers of the army. Such appointments are in accordance will welcome them with open and the start of the action of the advant theory will be advant theory and the open and the start of the action of the action of the army of the start of the action of the action of the start of the action of the action of the start of the action of the start of the action of the action of the start of the action of the acti

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THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. THE undermanned condition, as regards officers, of the Army Medical Service, long continued and notorious, has resulted, under the pressure of war, in a condition of things, which it is impossible to blink, and is causing no little anxiety to those who choose to look beneath the surface. This is apparent from the following analysis of the distribu-tion of the officers, according to the monthly Army List for November.

In the table they are enumerated in three groups-namely, home, South Africa and other foreign stations, together with those seconded, largely for service with the Egyptian army, and those with no stations after their names, presumably the sick, and such as at the moment are unposted on return from foreign relief.

Distribution of Officers of the Army Medical Staff on

	Stations.						1		
Banks.	Home.	lloue. Seath Africa. Coreter Foreign Baconded. No.		No Etathon.	Total.	Remarks.			
Surgeon Generals	5	1	4		-	30	. 35	affapp	ointmnt
Colonels	7	6	15	-		27		-	
LieutColonels	12	11	41			75	1		
Majors	:1	110	017	7	9	424	3		
Captains	54	41	95	7	6	473	9		
Lieutenants _		66	38	7	1	123	1		**
Total	140	145	418	22	18	855			

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### ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, November 25, 1899.

ARMY AND YAVY GAZETIE,

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and quartermaster, a sergenit-majer, 11 sergeants and corporals, 23 privates of the Army Service Corps for import duties. The wounded from the field hospitals having been may load been on the line of communication (which we may load been on the line of communication (which we precisity provided which will be referred to liker. Whether they proceed on the indicating well to stand they been they proceed on the indicating the stand provides the standard of the standard of the provide the standard of the standard of the reting-places at points along the railway have been reting-places at points along the railway have will be reting-places at points along the railway have been reting-places at points along the railway have retring the state of these accommodels in the performance of each is four medical officers, a garter-mater, 12 sergenits and corporals, and 12 privates. The state journey taken by the side and wounded brings to be have any high have been sent to be ports to the taxe, which is at or near one of the ports increase as accomposite in every from. These sta-bilaneous are as complete in every from. These sta-bilaneous are as complete in every mobilised there are a complete in every from the sector of these returned of the base ample accommodation will doublies be found in either. A large stall is secenary for the whith g of each percent isours all even offices, including g officer - A evices and serve offices, including g officer - A large stall even the field beginst and the serves of have an attributed at each. The the height is attributed dopts in pointies are established at each. The head is the stores depote are established at each. The thead is the returne

orps. form of hospital train is arranged by sicekchars from the roof of a longage is ran by means of ropes, and by this severe wounds are able to travel with vibration. For short distances nothing an improvement has been made by earlier. For short distances n a improvement has been ma firmmer, hnown as the Ald fi into the wagens, and sev do out. But a properly-const ld comprise all the confort stores, means of cooling, on for patients, and roces for m such trains have been arma, uthorities, and at the presen-d train is nearing complet sent out as soon as possible. least two the local a

on of this train has been stral British Red Cec ing prin Mayor ristian, is to be 2 has person

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Means of heinging side and workness traces, hepe for an had to be provided. Two as appable of ercosing the bar at Durhan have been and case has a commodiate for fightients (includ out for officers) and 64 convaluescents. The full will eccessive the an officer E.A.M.C., assisted will as surgeons, there maining sisters. Eve as maintened effects, and 11 privates E.A.M.C. assisted will be consided been will approximate E.A.M.C. assisted effects, and 11 privates E.A.M.C. assisted will be consided been will be private the the fight will be encoded been will be framework to the the the theory of the models of the main the theory of the theory of the theory of the theory of the models of the theory of the theory of the theory of the models of the theory of the theory of the models of the method of the theory of the theory of the models of the method of the theory of the theory of the models of the method of the theory of the theory of the models of the method of the theory of the theory of the theory of the models of the theory of the theory of the theory of the models of the presentions will be there be interpreter in Nature 11 is appearance. Whenever mervalent in Nature 11 is appearance whenever on the theory of the force in the person of Captain M. L. 1 4.A.M.C., who is an expect in bacteriology besined to the sair of the principal medical of the force in the person of Captain M. L. 1 4.A.M.C., who is an expect in bacteriology besined investigation. The sets of ''X' pursuits, of the latest and most approved particles the theory are there. The harry Medical Corps is the offer use whenever occalised desirable, we whole the force that for shifts attending the even here the the capabilities attending the set the others are employed as compounders of me ools, k.o. In addition, for score years part the even and the specification for score the could will be others are employed as the proves at bo a the colonies. In South Africe, must be app of the first state of the second state of the state of the state stat

Date a regard MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FOR THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SALLORS ON ACTIVE SERVICE. The hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Bartissi Manocal Journal is ward the hast issue of the Saltissi Manocal I of the profession the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse, and is now in working of the proper of the hast of the Trisse of the hold of the inter of the profession the hast the Berlin Manocal Association may more the hast the Berlin Manotal Association may more the hast the the Berlin Manotal Association may the steaded by the the the best of the Solder's Thomson, proper of the profession the hast of the Solder's and has the scheme may be carried the first that the Berlin be the scheme the hold of the profession the the the scheme hast is the scheme the hold of the the profession the the the scheme the scheme the hold of the profession the the the scheme the scheme the scheme the hold of the hast is the the the held of the hold of the hast is the the the hold of the hast is the

DEC. 16, 1899. THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Can November 25th we published an analysis of the distribu-tion of sraw medical officers, as shown in the Army List for that month. We now do the same for Docember :

Distribution in December Army List.

Ranks.	Heme,	Soudh Africa	Other Foreign Stations.	Not Posted.	Total.	Remarks : Seconded.
drgcon-General .	4	1	4		80	-
estenant-Colonels.	7	11	17	-	- 97	3
Dajors	59	134	87	7	74	6
aplains		46	109		174	7
ieutenants	11	46 68	44	16	837	7
Total	113	104	627	47	845	26

The total number of officers has increased by 12; accounted by the gazetting of 14 lieutenants (who are not yet posted stations), and deducting two deaths, of which one occurred nation. From the present total of \$45 must be deducted 24 conded officers, who are thus non-effective so far as general writes is concerned; leaving an effective full pay strength of

The number at home has decreased during the month from the number at home has decreased during the month from to tay; while the number in South Africa had increased an 24 to 268. The numbers at other foreign stations are metically the same. But from the tay at home must be deducted yo officers ap-finited to the Sixth Division, still returned as at home, but to at its sail for the Cape. This will leave, in a few days, 93 floers all told at home; but as this includes administrative floers and those holding seconded and staff appointments, as real executive strength remaining cannot be much over 70. y stripping the home garrisons of every man, it may thus be possible to provide medical officers for two more divisions, the oblination of which, in view of recent events, is indeed pro-able.

abile, It is of course announced that foreign reliefs are for the time occessarily stopped; but that leaves no solution of the roblem how inevitable casualties are to be met. We suppose the command of the home hospital establish-ments will be handed over to such retired medical officers as any already have been serving, or to those who have responded the invitation to volunteer for service. We have had several letters regarding the conditions under thich the latter are serving. We understand they are receiv-ing full pay and allowances of their rank; and can only pre-ume, tarefore, that their service will count towards inture emple equity of the case. We notice that 15 captains and quariernasters on the clined list are now employed, and posted to the headquarters I the Royal Army Medical Corps companies at home; this is

the Royal Army Medical Corps companies at home; this is excellent arrangement. We are not made aware how many retired officers have been metically recalled to service, or how many of the Reserve or vilian practitioners are now employed.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. Arguint of officially announced, we understand that licestenant Colonel W. Johnston (retired pay), now employed painted Assistant Director to the Director General. Army Medical Service, War Office, etc. 1. Usaant Colonel Gubbins between the condense of the transmitted officer of the service of the medical service, as no more suitable arguint of the transmitted officer of the Mar Office, and from having in past years commanded the Mar Office, and from having in past years commanded the Mar Office, and from having in past years commanded the service and from having in past years commanded the method based of the service. The first first of the service of

# DAILY TELEGRAPH.

DECEMBER 18, 1899. Captain Probyn, attached to the Gordon High-kachers, walked erece up and down the firing ince attending to the wounded officers and mich under a hail of bullets.

All the doctors and stretcher-bearers, indeed, showed the greatest coolness. Major Daly showed conspicuous gal-lantry in attending the wounded under fire.

THE BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN. TEN C (FEOM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

(FROM OUR STRUEL CONSERVONDERS) [SDei 1684 MODDER RIVER, es Carz Tows, DE. 15. The work of the medical staff was beyond praise. Their promptness in relieving and removing the wounded under hot fire was extraordinary, though the doctors were ultimately com-pelled to forgo stiending the wounded near the trenches, as many men who might otherwise have been saved were shot while being attended to, the conservé fire being alwars drawn to these to, the enemy's fire being always drawn to those points.

GIFTS FOR THE WYNBERG HOSPITAL.

TO THE PIPTOR OF THE TIMES. Bit, -Will you allow me to appeal through year oppervations to the public, which has already been so preserves to the public, which has already been so preserves to the public, which has already been so in the public oppeal of the public oppeal of the so preserves returning home from this warm elimeter. A mather of warm underwests are needed for course, a some of the public oppeal of the some solution of the some seconds returning home from this warm elimeter. A mather of warm underwests are needed for course, a some solution of the source of the some solution of the seconds returning home from this warm elimeter. A spectra to be some to a shipped direct by the course of the source of the source of the source of the source of the same address. If any goods are included for particular regiments and so marked, is will be to be so the same address. If any goods are included for particular regiments and so marked, is will be to be source of the same address. If any goods are included for particular regiments and so marked to the mean of the decore. The years faithfully. The Market THEDORA CHAMBERIAN. The Boogink Wynberg, Cape Town, Dec 1. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Siz,--I hope yot will permit me to direct attention to the fast that as present the Army Medical Service is in a very seriously undermanned state. No branch of the public service has such a strain put on it, and as time goes on and more decisive battles are fought there will be a greaker number of wonnied requiring urgent treatment. In the present crisis Reservists, Milita, Yeomany, and Volunteers are called on to serve and gladly ed.

But s large number of trained and experienced Anny molical officers who relied at an early age will not be allowed to go on astire ser-vice. Civil surgeons are employed at beary ex-pense, and their services are of raine ; but in the present crisis is seens outrageous that retired medical different trained, experienced, and sealous, many of them under 60 years of age, are at present drawing possions and are debarred from serving in South Arins. Why? They are liable, and desire, to be recalled. Recent regulations debar the combatant branchs from relifying at an early age. The source regulates from relifying at an early age. The source regulates from better. Faithfully yours. Depender 23. December 22. M.D.

Butterworth was here, there, and everywhere among his wounded comrades, the Dublins. The hottest shell fire did not deter him from being where duty called him. The men speak in the highest terms of his splendid services to the wounded.

### DEC. 23, 1899.

### CAL ATTENDANCE ON THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON ACTIVE MEDICAL

į,

SOLDIER'S AND SAILORS ON ACTIVE SERVICE. We have received replies from eight more Branches of the British Medical Association to the circular issued by authority of the President of the Council to all Honorary Servicing gratuitous medical attendance for the wives and children of the men now on active service in South Africa. Of these eight Branches, all are in favour of the scheme for providing gratuitous medical attendance for the wives and children of the men now on active service in South Africa. Of these eight Branches, all are in favour of the scheme for one reports that ico members of the Branch have sent in their names, another that 150 have done so. Of the thirty-right Branches of the Association within the United Kingdom, therefore, twenty-nine have now expressed their approval of the scheme and promised to help in carrying it into effect. We think we medical profession on this patriotic readiness to make personal secrifices — which in many cases will, it is to be feared, not be light-at a time of national need. We have, as was inevitable, received a few letters protesting against this additional burghose. What is suggested is a purely ountary offering of service, and only willing workers are wated. The Lord loreth a cheerful giver, and these who are not dispored to give their service are not called upon to come forward, but at least they may be asked not to demounce others for helping in a cause as to the goodness of which there can be no possible doubt.

# THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AT MAGERSFONTEIN. The second second

### THE SICK, WOUNDED, AND Jimes CONVALESCENT. 26 Dec

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after that comes the hospital ship. A field hospital consists of 100 beds, a general hospital consists of 500.

ship, which is very difficult to keep from becoming sturfty. The last link in the chain is the disposal of the invalids at home. Proparations are being made to take them into hexpital at the three military centres—Netley, Woolwich, and Aldershot. In-creased accommodation will be provided at Netley and Aldershot by means of extension huts. Then there is the question of convalescents. Probably a good many will and in this stage, as the royage appears to benefit them in a marked degree. The medical department of the War Office has been besieged with offers to take in convalescent soldsters and some have been gratefully accepted. The difficulty is that, though the men are invalided, they remain soldners and must be under come sort of discipline. It would be asbversive of all military notions to have them scattered by twos and threes in private houses all over the country without any control, but the objection

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does not apply to convalescent homes willing to take in a number of men in the charge of a warrant take in a number of men in the charge of a warrant

### THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mercial Jornant 1757

# THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEC. 23. 1899.]

and keen enthusiasm that the experiment of holding this sec-tion was so successful as to warrant its becoming a regular part of the programme at the annual meetings. At Aldershot, although in official charge of the bacteri-ological as well as the chemical laboratory. Captain Hughes's concern in this department was no mere official supervision. From time to time carefully-conducted investigations were carried out by him there, and we only hope that his un-published, work may not be altogether lost by his untimely death.

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### EONS FOR A.

E TIMES.

for the seat of war r, these gentlemen rstand as high as t the termination of

esse thousands were R.A.M.C. " study pualify for the posts

to retired officers of nt out as consulting ed surgeon-generals in the last 25 years gether ; yet not one

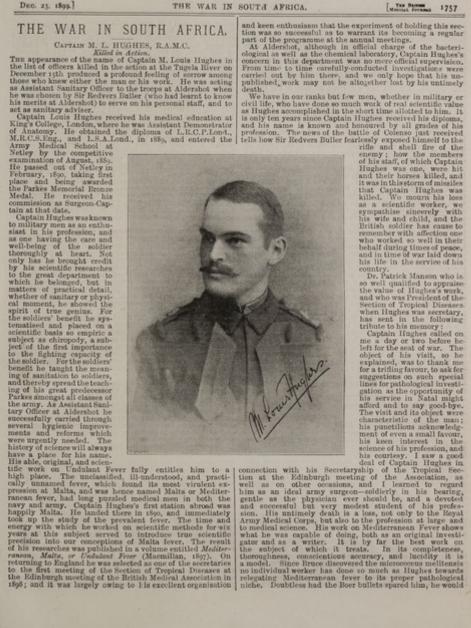
r. Tobin, formerly or of surgery at d? This gentheman 35 as " operating a surgeons to St.

know what position the field. Are they all medical officer on i' acting on their is they choose, and please 7 This oughts is of the service. Is other day what a turning Surgeon-le would go further, le material is being dogment of retired n active, able men, pay medical officers invited '' to serva. R.A.M.C.

### THE FORCES IN SA.

i THE FORCES IN the the second second

Lieut.-Colonel W. Johnston has taken up duty Assistant-Director Army Medical Service, Victoria-street.



### 1758 Material Jornana

### THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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### From Our Special Correspondent in Capetown.

# om Our Speelal Correspondent in Capetown. November 50th, 1899. THE WOUNDED AT CAPE TOWN.

[DEC. 23. 1899.

weet odiet, both amongst our men. Workne or rige Hran. I saw one builet wond in which the frontal hone was alghly "ploughed" for about a inches, without any apparent fracture, but with some dipoja resulting. In another case the projectile had glanced along the cranium, but without causing any fracture of the outer table; but, as the patient was beniplegic, he was trephined over the set of injury, and doing well. Workney Person

DEC. 23 1899.1 MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE EGER WAR.

Tax Darvies 1759

Arress or rank general coopital. Arress or rank GENEVA FLAG. There can, unfectunately, be but little doubt that the Boers have been abusing the Geneva flag. I am told, on the satisfarity of an erewitness, that at Belmont they actually fixed from cover of an ambeliance wageon, John incom, and very suppleions circumstance. One can only hope that these breaches of usage are the result of defective discipline and not of deliberate malice.

 Date:
 The spectral spectres spectrespectral spectral spectrespectral spectral spectral sp

In the wonded from Graspan arrived here this afternoot.
The wonded from Graspan arrived here this afternoot.
The wonded from Graspan arrived here this afternoot.
The darbatis of the field and station hospitals have not pain from the state of the state of

THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE BOER WAR. BY A SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAONER. V. OTH REVENSE. Wars by week the war appears to assume larger dimensions and more serious aspects. Fortunately however the revenses there invariably had upon the English. They make them re-couble their efforts and become more determined than ever to double their efforts and become more determined than ever have invariably had upon the English. They make them re-ted the supersections more determined than ever to Africa compared with the position in India during the Multiny? The men who suppressed that are not likely to be dismayed, and now we have one of the herees of that very time, Lord Roberts, going out in suppresse command to South Africa with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.

ted from cover of an ambulance wagen, and a the sign provide the stress of the server of the server of the server of the server used of the server mask of Solar S

### 1760 Tes Barres | MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE BOER WAR.

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[Dzc. 23, 1899.

R.A.M.C. AT MAGERSFONTEIN AND THE TUGELA.

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The Barnes 1761

outlay. The completeness, thoughfulness, and care with which the whole of the medical arrangements are being approximate the transfer of the medical department on the lattice recognised at the close of the campaign. The Boer forces, we are informed, have a final mean fail to be Recognised at the close of the campaign. Econs Assurtance. The Boer forces, we are informed, have a final mean fail to be for some time as sanitary imported in the ambain agreements of the Boer forces, we are informed, have a final mean fail to be the staff of the Trincipal Medical Officer of the force in South atrice as special antiley capter. It is don'the force in South this action, formed part of the field of the force in the test of the medical difference in the service in the second of the medical difference in the service in the test of the medical difference in the service in the site of the medical difference in the service in the department, who are probably but very poorly found in re-THE ROYAL ALENT.

more the shall of the Boer commanders than of the ambalance department, who are probably but very poorly found in re-sources. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AT MAGERS, FONTEIN AND THE TUGELA. Mageroatics. To a message sent on December 12th from the battlefield in frond of Mageroatics, Bourgeroatics, Bourge

### 1762 MANNAL JONNAL MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AUXILIARY FORCES. DEC. 23, 1899.

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# (FROM OUN WAR CORRESPONDENT.)

[DEC. 23, 1899. 1757

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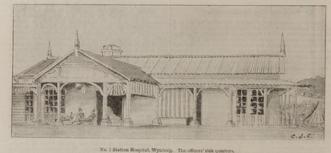
THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### 1758 THE LANCET.]

### THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

<u>1282 TREASON</u> THE WALL SOUTH AFFICE. [Dot. 23, 1890.

[DEC. 23, 1899.



### No. 1 Station Hospital, Wynberg. The officers' sick quas

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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[DEC. 23, 1899. 1759

The theory is the construction of the control of the solution of

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Duc. 23. 1899. MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS ANI

We have received replie British Medical Assoc authority of the Preside Secretaries, inviting the providing gratuitous me children of the men now of these eight Branches one reports that too me their names, another tha eight Branches of the Kingdom, therefore, it help in carrying it may most beartily cong medical profession on personal sacrifices — whit foured, not be light—at a ns was ineritable, receiv this additional burden tioners, but we do not th serve any useful purpos voluntary offering of ser wanted. The Lord lovet are not disposed to give it at are not disposed to give i come forward; but at denounce others for help of which there can be no

## THE ROYAL ARA

DEEDS of herolam hav DEUDS of heroism haw of the war in South Afrik clearly trying conditions merely the ready answe of the situation. Officers unselfashness, the same et particular satisfaction th conducted itself on tha conducted itself on that It is reported that the under a hot fire was re the enemy appeared to ' where field ambulances w appears almost invidious done than told. But have news of such incli-went within 300 yards hot fire and brought has in which a medical chice in which a medical clice event would soon be notic fire spreading. Further, i to burn inspection should the fuse has been desire by short circuit elsewhere

# THE SICK. Jimes CONV. (FROM A C Concern for the si

increases as the war c it may well occupy ou else connected with ments have not esce ments have not esce larly in regard to a p attention by the de-the American hospital The function of the ship, the Princess more than half-way back soldiers invali-in fast which the back soldiers invali in fact, what the doing already, except a larger scale, as ' equipped for the purp to carry graver case. the utility of this ' good many other crit on a misapprehension of invalchs is a link i which attractabos from which stretches from to the fireside at hom

which stretches from constant to the first side at hor -not even in our ow organization been so t sto.d by following a falls through the soc He is through the soc and carried on a stretcher station," which is close to if compliance area under fire. At a station, " which is close to the compliance area under fire. At the is then transformed to an ambelance and carried to the " dressing station," which is also near the field of lattle, hat placed in a sheltered position as far as possible. This is the second stage. Here his injuries are carefully examined, dressed, and if necessary porated on. The third tage is the " field heapthal," which is in camp; the fourth is the stationary hospital on the line is a railway, as it is in every case so far in South Africa, the hospital train commes into play. The fifth stage is the general hospital at the base, and

FIXITY OF TENURE FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH. 1760 THE LANCET.]

1760 THE LANCET.] FINITY OF TENURE FOR ME The front panel bears portraits of Lady Randolph Churchill (president), Mrs. Rocalds (bonorary treasurer), and Mrs. Nilow (hococary secretary of the American Ladies' Hospital Ship Committee), a picture of the bospital ship Mrse, a scene representing the British Lion wounded by an arrow (which lies broken at his side) being administered to by Britasnia and Columbia-Columbia pouring a healing baim upon the wound whilst Britannia bandages the paw. A frieze is formed by a representation of American Indian Wampum upon which are depicted Brother Jonathan and John Bell grasping hands. The other panels bear equally suitable designs descriptive of the bond of union between the English and American peoples. Prominently inscribed on the chest are Keble's line, "No distance breaks the its of blocd," and Amekamath Colonel Heesman, A.M.S., will re-present the War Office on the Messe, while Surgeon Dadge. Dr. Hisry H. Hodman, and Dr. Charles H. Weber.

# FIXITY OF TENURE FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

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unconsciously, correct into adopting the same plan of campaign. That the medical effort of health is without recurity of tenure is, we hold, inimical to the well-being of the com-munity: it retards sanitary progress, prevents the due administration of the Poblic Health Acts, and, lastly, places medical efforts of health in unfair, ambiguous, and in what in many cases have proved unternable positions. Unless medical officers of health are independent of local authorities they are subject to unfair conditions to which no man should be

and A dershot by means of extension huts. Then there is the question of convalescents. Probably a good many will land in this stage, as the voyage appears to benefit them in a marked degree. The medical department of the War Office has been basieged with offers to take in convalescent soldners and some have been gratefully accepted. The difficulty is that, though the men are invalided, they remain soldners and must be under some sort of discipline. It would be subversive of all military notions to have them scattered by two and threes in private houses all over the os and threes in private houses all o entry without any centrol, but the ob

after that comes the hospital ship. A field hospital consists of 100 bods, a general hospital consists of 500.

[DEC. 23, 1899.

take in a number of men in the charge of a warrant collect. Score provision of this kind has already been arranged for, and the Government is con-templating the establishment of a coursiescent home near Saiisbury Plain in addition to the ex-tensions at Aldershot and Netley.

### THE TIMES, DECEMBER 29, 1899. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AT THE CAPE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) CAFE TOWN, DEC. 23.

CATE TOWN, DEC. 23. Complaints have been freely made for some time at about the military heaptal accommodation to the provent of the second second second diverse, but there is a want of organization and foreight in the arrangement, and an absence of these minor comforts which are necessarily casily procurable here. The whole establishment of the permanent hospitale was calculated on too small pletely recast since, while the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects, is too low. Autometed the Categories at the made all the officers on the Categories to transfer all the officers on the Categories at Categories and autometed and the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects, is too low. Autometed and the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects, is too low. Autometed and the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects, and an advected and the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects and and of living and comfort, especially for effects, and and advected and the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects, and and the standard and the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects, and and the standard and the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects, and and the standard and the standard of living and comfort, especially for effects, and and and the advect at the two baspitals at wynets.

equipped. Meanwhile, some are at Claremont and others at the two heapitals at Wynberg. The number of nurses and orderlike is insufficient, shough there are plenty of trained nurses avail-able locally. Occasionally convalescent patients are obliged to get up in the night to find an attend-ant for other patients. The pressure caused by the arrival of the ambulance trains has been too pressure the staff, however zealous. Patients are sometimes left unexamined for hours. There is no sitting or dining room for officers ; the restricted, owing to the pressure of dangerous are sometimes left unexamined for hours. There is no sitting or dining room for officers ; the restricted, owing to the pressure of dangerous are sometimes left unexamined constinues are paid, instant of in the ward. The regulations with re-spect to the scale of food calculated for serious wounded in the arm of log. By the kindness of resident ladies the officers have for some time is an efficient food. There is a certain jealousy and lake of co-

for animetene tool. There is a certain jealousy and lack of co-operation between the hospitals and the Bed Cross, also between the hospitals themselves. The absence of a head capable of erganizing and controlling the whole hospital arrangements on a proper scale is seriously felt.

IN CONSULTING SURGEONS WITH THE ARMY

CONSULTING SURGEONS WITH THE ARMY IN B.M.J. SOUTH AFRICA. J. D. DEL 1899. WE learn that four additional consulting surgeons have been appointed: Sir William Stoke, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, and Surgeon to the Meath Hes-pital, Dublin: Mr. Watson Choyne, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Surgeon to King's College Hospital, and Professor of Sur-gery in King's College, London; Mr. G. L. Cheatle, F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital, and Treacher of Practical Surgery in King's College; and Mr. Kendal Franks, F.R.C.S.L., late Sonior Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital in Dublin, and Surgeon in Ordinary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was for some time before the war resident at Johannesburg. We understand that Sir William Stokes will sail for the Cape on December joth and that Mr. Cheyne and Mr. Cheatle will start at an joth and that Mr. Cheyne and Mr. Cheatle will start at an early date.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Johnston has taken up duty Assistant-Director Army Medical Service, Victoria-street.

# 1900. THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

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Darban, Thursday -I had an interview r William MacComme to day. He is

EMINENT CIVIL SURGEONS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

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### JAN. 13, 1900.

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### THE SUNDAY SPECIAL, JANUARY 14, 1900.

### OUR ARMY'S MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

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of shibilishers, for conveyative to the need hospital." There is a field hospital attached to every bri-gade, and it is able to make up 100 bids. It out also, for this convenience of distached forces, be broken up into sections of twenty-five beds. It is essentially mobile, and can follow its brighde on the march, but it is so completely furnished that, during a prologged halt, it lacks no necessary comforts or appliances. But a patient's stay in a field hospital is only transitory, and be is dispatched on the first opportunity to the "general" hospital at the base of operations. This is a great establishment, equipped with 500 beds, and served by mincless utgeous, a number of iady nurses, and between 100 and 200 N.C.O.'s and men of the R.A.M.C. There are now in South Africa four of these general hospitals. From the general hospi-tal the patient, if not likely to be again fit for duty during the campaign, is removed to England. If, and fortunately there are mady such cases, he

makes a good and quick recovery, he is sent back to the front, to qualify possibly for readmission. It, may happen, however, that when an injured man must be cleared out of the field hospital, he cannot support the fatigue of a journey to the base and he is then transferred for a time to a "stationary" hospital of which there are several hospital con a small scale, and, as it is seldom or never mored, it possesses the quiet and repose that are essential in the treatment of severe cases. Remarks have been made in many places that there are no special sanitary officers attached to our Army, as used to be the case in olden times. The fact is that sanitary officers are no longer necessary, for every medical officer is a thoroughty

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elf. The methods of moving sick and wounded in south Africa are the most perfect that have yea een employed in war. Hespital trains have been tide up on the railways, which are in themselves complete hospitals. The sick are carried in cots o arranged that there is the minimum of vibra-los and the maximum of fresh and wholesome air. here are a well-supplied dispensary, excellent scitties for working and comfortable accommoda-noi for medical officers and staff. Then there are r medical officers and staff. T

vided by Government, the Princess of Wales, sup-plied by the National Aid Society, and the Maine, which is the gift of generous American ladies, and under the Immediate personal superintendence of Lady Rassiolph Churchill. All these ships are under the direction of the Army Medical Depart-

Interest Joranas 99

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JAN. 13. 1900.]

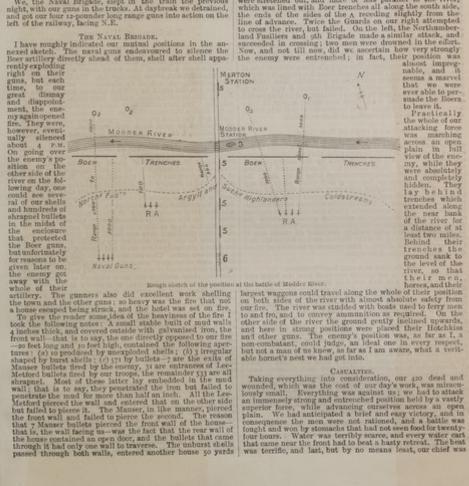
### THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WITH LORD METHUEN'S FORCE. By Surgeon C. MARSH BEADNELL, R.N. Camp, Modder River, South Africa, Normber 30th, 1830. This Barrie of Montexa River. Ox Thesday, November 28th, 1830, With an interchange of shots between our scouts and the enemy's front line, at 5,30 A.M. and the fring, both artillery and rifle, continued almost without intermission till one hour and a half after sunset, when our troops retired about half a mile. We, the Naval Brigade, slept in the train the previous and the fraing, both and the amile and with our guns in the trucks. At daybrack we detrained, and got our four 12-pounder long range guns into action on the left of the railway, facing N.E.

beyond, and then exploded. These facts give a good idea of the heaviness and extreme accuracy o' our fire, also of the great penetrative power of the Lee M tford and Manser builtets and the feeble penetrative p wer, at all events in this particular case, of the shrapnel bullets.

The series of the sharped buildes. The Harts. The Harts. There about two hours' fighting finds if it was ex-translation on long-range guns, I obtained pernission to go further up to the front, where I knew there must be plenty of work to be done amongst the wounded. Our fighting lines had now assumed the shape of the letter a with its sides extended, the single of the A resting on the railway line, and hold by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The two sides of the A ray in and Sutherland Highlanders. The two sides of the A ray in and Sutherland Highlanders. The two sides of the A ray in and Sutherland Highlanders. The two sides of the A ray in and Sutherland Highlanders. The two sides of the A ray in and Sutherland Highlanders and hold by the Argyll and out sutherland be are a similar attack, and succeeded in crossing; two men were drowned in the effort. Now, and not till now, did we ascertain how wery strongly the enemy were entrenched; in fact, their position was almost impreg-nable, and the Boers transless of the same ascertain how were stored to per-mather and the fight fight for the the dense of the fight fight for the second in crossing; two men were drowned in the effort. Now, and not till now, did we cascertain how were stored the enemy were entrenched; in fact, their position was almost impreg-nable, and its the two were ver able to per-mather and the fight fight for the the de of are stacking force were absoluted and completely and completely and completely and completely and completely and the shore the stacking force were able to for the stacking force were able to per-mather and the fight fight for the stacking force were able to for the stacking force th



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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. [JAN. 13, 1900.

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JAN. 13, 1900.] THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JAN, 13, 1990.) and but impressive sight; one mass of wounded inside, rows and rows of tone oriside; it is a sight; I think, would enry out of the sill those worthy individually who talk of the reports of war."

Mancas Porasas IOT From our Special Correspondent in Capetown. December 20th, 1850.

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hospitals were empty at de

ORGANISATION.

including its own z-ray apparatus. The FATRONARY HOMPTALS. At present the 4 stationary hospitals are distributed -- s at Da Mar, another at Basil London, and a in Natai - tap invalids Cochran. The Troyens hompital ship is still at East London. The new econpany of the Caps Medical Staff Corps, which is being raised under the Principal Medical Other of the Basy. Hompital at Wootstock has been raised to 250 beds.

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### 102 Tes Barnes | MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR. [JAN, 13, 1900

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JAN. 13, 1900.]

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MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

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THE SUNDAY SPECIAL, JANUARY 14, 1900.

OUR ARMY'S MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

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makes a good and quick recovery, he is sent back to the front, to qualify possibly for readmission. It, may happen, however, that when an injured man must be cleared out of the field hospital, he cannot support the fatigue of a journey to the

Few people kno large and compl which deals with wounded soldiers tence for many l very recent men suffering and to r efficiency, the m-been made, and a have been enliste Directors-General General Jameson The most mo The most me wounded to be pr wounded to be pr the commencement cent. of the total there are 100,000 that at least 10,00 Army Medical Co well to note how gestion, several and convalencent and convalencent instead of being circumstances pe base of operation cally called "er commodation wo that come pourin nurses, and wor nurses, and mor nurses, and ireatment at less sheltered for an elaborate ho For the battl talion or division officer of the wherever it may instant attention to the enemy's batants, these j profession coold their promptitue which is ebbin might otherwise other deeds of b for saving life at for saving life at: among them mai timetion, and if have many most tached to units "bearer compan-a certain numl duty it is to see them to safety are now fough country, and low every scattered into and made that it conceash some spot that that it conceals some spot that lecting station, ambulances wh the "dressing time is there a tion of an inju zone of dange some available use. Hot wate Operations the Operations the performed, and pains eased, an ambulances ospital." There is a f

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SCOTTISH POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

found in the letter from our correspondent in Capetown. We learn from a Reuter's telegram that Dr. Alexander MacCormick and Dr. Scot-Skirving will accompany the second New South Wales contingent to South Atrica. Dr. MacCormick is Lecturer on Surgery at the University of Sydney, and Dr. Scot-Skirving is Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the same University. It is stated that these gentlemen will have the rank of major, and that they are accompanying the contin-gent in a consultative capacity.

The LORSCHARTVE CAPACITY AND VOLUNTEERS. The fund for providing field hospitals for the Imperial Yeomanry now amounts to about /14,000, and it is expected that part of the hospital staff will leave for South Africa or or about January soth. We understand that Mr. Alfred D. Fripp, M.S., F.K.C.S., Surgeon in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales and Assistant Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, will be the Chief Surgeon to the hospital, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Sloggett, R.A.M.C., will be the military medical differer attached. It is stated that Surgeon-Captain R. R. Steman, soth Middlesex (Artists' Corps), and Surgeon-Captain E. W. St. V. Eyan, 16th Middlesex (London Irish), have heen appointed medical officers to the City of London Imperial Volunteers.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFINCA. We are informed that two officers of the Indian Medical Service are now serving in Soath Africa. These are Major Elliot, 2134 Goorkha Rifles; and Captain Prost, 4th Goorkha Rifles, who embarked from Ecombay with the Indian Con-tingent in September least. Major Elliot was ordered out in chargeof 65th Native Field Hospital (for mative followers), and has since his arrival been shut up in Ladysmith with Sir George White's force, as is also Captain Frost. Both are doing most excellent work in assisting their colleagues on all sides in their arduous task.

INDIAN ANDULANCE CORPS. It is stated that Mr. Ghandi, a native of India, is raising an amb corps of Indiaco in Durban.

EXPECTIONARY IN PARSON. HOME HONTATIAN AND CONVALUENCEST HOUSE. The 82 George's Hospital Board has had under considerations what help can be given to the War Office for rick and wounded is as result, keeps are to be taken to place temporarily at Lie disposal of the War Office the whole of their Convaluences in Home at Willow Willow of their Convaluences in the set of Mark Set of the during the the hospital may be transferred to the Convaluences it Home at Brankey, Keel, maintained by the hospital funds. The Great Northern Central Hospital has placed so beds at the disposal of the War Office for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers from The Great would be the set of the the would be the set of the The Great Conversion of the would be soldiers from The Great would be the set of the set

also state that the adjacent military heapital could be made available for en more. The Faisley Infirmary are reserving the West or Coats's Pavilleon of the new infirmary for the treatment of solidiers from the Transwal. The Committee of the Surrey Geovalescent Home at Seaford has placed beds at the disposal of Lady Knuthord, Vice Freidest of Surrey for the Solidiers and salicor. Families Association. The Committee of the Rocketelers' Results of Bolday Home will be pre-pared to effer fire accommodation at their home at Eastbourne for such wounded or the successful of the Association. The Lesunington Tuern Council has agreed to allow the free me of the such as white it is and wounded solidiers from South Astor Ricely to benefit by these. As meeting at Aroundel to device means of assisting wounded British

frica likely to benefit by them. At a meeting at Arundel to devise means of assisting wounded British olders and sailors in the Transvaal, the Duke of Norfelk and Lady Masy

Howard consecuted to receive a number of them at Aroudd Cattle also been received. Big of the construction offers from other parts of the country have also been received. The Architelak Edmonstone has offered the managers of the Edineburgh toyal infirmary the massion bease of claims, near Kluyth. The Highland Mirpsko or Scottish regimes the second state states of the Highland Mirpsko or Scottish regimes. Here, the Highland Mirpsko or Scottish regimes the second state of the War Office free Mir E. H. S. Waraker has offered his house fithe Itali, St. Nicholas at wate, Birchington to the Government as a convolvence theme for the use of the wonded. Mr. E. R. S. Waraker has offered his house fithe Itali, St. Nicholas at wate, Birchington to the Government as a convolvence theme for the use of the wonded. A delegrant from Nice says that an important scheme has more been been and some owners of villa, which prestivally all the leading hotels, beinder many converse of villa, which greed to receive convolvences from the Transvaal as free guests.

JAN. 13, 1900.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS. The following medical officers left Southampton on January ells in the Bloorin for South Africs: Majors Franklin and Cummins, RAMC, Jacubennuts Davis and Stafford, RAMC, and Civil Surgeon Collung: site s Pried Hospital Deckement of the RAMC, left in the Kidamo Config. The hospital ship Princess of Weles arrived at Cape Town on January sith.

### SCOTTISH POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Scottish Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association will be held at 36 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, Messra. Ferguson and Forrester's, at 6 P.M. on Friday, January 19th. The annual dinner will be held at the same place at 6.30 P.M.

Association will be held at j6, Buchanam Streed, Glasgow, Messus, Ferguson and Forrester's, at 6 p.s. on Friday, January 19th. The annual dinner will be held at the same place at 6,30 p.M. The report to be presented to the annual meeting states that wring to the fortunes of the ballot neuther the Association's Bill to amend the Local Government Scelland Act, 189, intro-duced by Mr. Alexander Cross, or that introduced by Mr. D. N. Nicol could be taken to a second reading. Mr. Cross has promised to introduce the Association's Bill into the House of Commons next year. Reference is then made to the case of Dr. Lamont, and it is stated that, though be was not a member of the Scottiah Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association, the Committee did everything in its power to bring about the successful issue of the appeal to Parlia ment in his case. The report goes on to point out that at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association is Portsmouth, the gitterances in regard to tenure of office were brought prominently bedget the business meeting, and the Association again piedged tiself to assist in the straggle in every possible manner. The meetings of two Branches of the British Medical Association, held at Perth. In both in-stances the delegates had a most courteous reception, and resolutions were passed, in each instance, piedign the mem-bers individually to use their influence with their several Members of Parliament, and at the same time anthorising their Chairman and Scoretary to sign a petition in favour of the Bill when it comes before Parliament next assistion, and resolutions were passed, in each instance, piedign the several Members of Parliament, and at the same time anthorising their Chairman and Scoretary to sign a petition in favour of the Bill when it comes before Parliament next assistion, and to the Educor of the Barms Minance at the session, and to the Educor of the Barms Minance at the session, and to the Educor of the Barms Minance at the session, and to the Educor of the Barms Minance at the

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The gentlemen proposed by the Council as officers of the Society for the year 1900 will be ballotted for at the annual general meeting on January 18th. The President proposed is Dr. W. H. Lamb, and the Honorary Secretaries Mr. Raymond Johnson and Mr. Hubert Phillips. After the meeting, the annual conservations will take place at 8,30 × m, when the retiring President, Mr. H. F. Juler, will deliver his address, and there will be music.

There is a figure of the second secon

self. The methods of moving sick and wounded in South Africa are the most perfect that have yet been employed in war. Hospital trains have been fitted up on the railways, which are in themselves complete hospitals. The sick are carried in cots so arranged that there is the minimum of vibra-tion and the maximum of fresh and wholesome air. There are a well-supplied dispensary, excellent facilities for working and comfortable accommoda-tion for medical officers and staff. Then there are four hospital ships, the Trojan and Spartan, pro-

vided by Government, the Princess of Wales, supplied by the National Aid Society, and the Mains, which is the gift of generous American ladies, and under the immediate personal superintendence of Lady Randolph Churchill. All these ships are more thank to be a superior of the Army Medical Department, though much of the Army Medical Department, though much of their staff is drawn from the civilian surgeons of England and America. Nature of the superintendence of the profession at large. Thousands of the most highly qualified men have sugerly any work of the Staff to superintendence of the ArMC. They are well known, but we have not yet heard what noble decides they done in Stonth Africe. An illustrative and the performed on an officer of high rank and be the the decide and are now serving. One word a the the staff the farmer from the treat Valley Comparison that we have not yet heard what noble decide the superior is a superior of the the rifles of the Afridi supervision was successfully over, thirteen balled is any the surgeon was unimpaired, their coolession the surgeon was unimpaired, their coolession the surgeon was unimpaired, their coolession to the surgeon was unimpaired than the surgeon was unimpaired.

SIR W. MAC CORMAC AND THE WOUNDED. SIR W. MAC CORMAC AND THE WOUNDED. He William MacCormac, in the surrent number of the smoot gives a description of the maclical work following pon the reverse at the Tugels River. He arys that when a arrived at Chievelay saily in the afternoon of Decem-er 15 the station was coupled by a hospital train under Major Branier-Creagh, K.A.M.C., and every one avail-tical back of the section of the maclical state of the arrived at Chievelay saily in the afternoon of Decem-er 15 the station was coupled by a hospital train under Major Branier-Creagh, K.A.M.C., and every one avail-tical back of the section of a stion--in fact, it arried. There were 110 wounded in the train. They al been taken on board direct from the fadd, the train arried the section account of action--in fact, it arried the back of the principal medical officer, two here the fadd : every wound had been deressed, and had been dressed extremely well, under fre. A subleable factors was the fact that very few of these iteration to beer dressings had been adjusted care-ulty and deliberately under circumstances of great difficulty and datager. The praise of the strain, the praise and the best readjustment. Title splins, fourni-influently and datager the praise of the rank and the sen deressed. This had take which was being used as descenting as de-ceribed the behaviour of the model and the sen deressed. This had take manimum and unalited. As object of the river which was being used as dessed as de-set which as being used as dessed as de-trained the behaviour of the model had been deressed. This had take continually under the avery few of these remet that be maining to provide the secourt by say. The balance which was being used as dessed as de-set the the state in the the second state as dementing as de-ber and the the scale of the model as dessed as de-remet as the the scale of the model as dessed as de-remet as the the scale of the model as dessed as de-remet as the the s SIR W. MAC CORMAC AND THE WOUNDED.

conveyed to i the hospital the no courts in the minds of recy has been mot, uncile circumst n, with complete success, and has had the greatest confidence and feels that all has been done ould have been done. and I know in H

### THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

# REPORT BY SIR WILLIAM MACCORMAC.

EFFICIENCY OF THE FIELD HOSPITALS.

Sir William MacCormae, William MacComments the emission or evininiary services in South Africe y accepted by the Government at c of the war, gives the following piolon of the medical work follow real Buffer's reverse at the Tugels errent number of the "Lancet":-ser can be no doublin the minds have watched the proceedings at a trying emergency has been met, tances of entreme tension, with inge ne

William MacCommac pays a trile rs and men of the Boyal Arm , whose untaring energy be speak goes on to say that he creewed per to the field booffnals of the 4th, 5 dies, about 400 yards outside the statu of these hospitals at 4.30 p. heread description. Contain ies, about 400 yards cutexde ato of tisse hespitale at 4.30 beyond description. Captain (SFr William proceeds) whit ing tests one after anothe meas continually requested by in charge — Major Corgin e, Major Culling, Major W Young—about various cases, and, as fast as a patient was inother took his place. Await counded were bring on the second second second second weathed man reclassed th orweathed man reclassed th orweathed man reclassed weather onling outside the n which the wounded had here we would have man include and and second man between the weather on man include of and each man include the n which the wounded had here wound, has means, and his wound has means, and his wound, has means, and his wound, has means, and his wound has means, and his wound has means, and his wound, has means, and his wound. red from the 8 away at on re re-dreased a by the four of and the three spanice The d mon in resp C.C. had done and m eturn to the figure such a d d of them after such a d read, and makes one feel a mettle. tal trains rapidly took s mirries on an average. 100 mir and a success.

battlefield at d train was a third at 2 2 p.m., w battle, says Sir ed at 2 p.m., and son cleared from

THE PORTLAND HOSPITAL. Major General the Hon. Herbert Eaton, Bon. Scerebary of the Portland Hospital in andem, yesteriay received the following letter roins Captain Bagot, M.P., the Hon. Scerebary i Capetown, describing the initial progress and oxic of the Institution. Capetown, describing

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### NURSING SICK SOLDIERS.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Bir,-The solicitods of the public for soldiers injured in the war is shown in on way more clearly than in the moressest for providing homes in which they can corralease from the effects either of wounds or of disease contracted while on service. It would appear, however, from the anxiety of the public as to the after care of the soldier, that little is known as to his treat-ment on arrival in this country while in a more or less acets stage of his illness, or of the scalifics of the military or, indeed, of the maval hospitals of the country. country

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Army Medical Corps, without any training as messe, and the present time there are eight humain gaiters and b0 orderises, mostly Militiansen, at a military hospital in the country which contains 1,200 beds.) Medical present time there are eight humain gaiters in the country which contains 1,200 beds.) Medical present time there are eight have the beds are full present the top of the second second

Yours, &c., P. MICHEL Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E., Jan. 19. NURSING THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

NURSING THE SICK AND WOUNDED. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Signal carve space for a few words in reply to Mr. Michell's letter in The Times of yesterday, who, as an official connected with a well-known institution, might have been expected to have shown more knowledge of his subject before taking upon himself to criticize and condemn. Had be confined his remarks to a demonstration that the R.A.M. Corps is under-manned (seeing that it has become necessary to send nearly every one of the rank and file to South Africa) I should have had nothing to say, for I am given to under-stand that an ample augmentation has been un-muccessfully urged by successive Directors-General. His reference to this point is, however, confined to a statement that Millitä orderlies are now employed in military hospitale at home, and that the drawn from his isalictmes. The fore have not the training and experience of their flogalar beethese, they would be the "had no training whatever an nurses" (a statement Mr. Michelli repeats) is abno-with y constrary to fast. They are trained to a statement Mr. Michelli repeats) is abno-with a very great data of the corps. (I may method to their natural ability and tact into Classes I. H., and HI. And, should it is have and and Hi. And, should it is have and and training whatever as nurses, is data mean and Hi. And, should it is have and and Hi. And, should it is have and and the sing and education of the theory has an advantage over the rest of the thous a farce, as our trenchast critic might of their More, is shown, it links, by the account of the work in South Africa up to the provide so farce, as our trenchast critic might of the R.A.M.C., " which shows the system of the shown, it Mink, by the account of the R.A.M.C., " which shows the system of the is a shown it Mr. Michelli with regard to the more in south Mr. Michelli with regard to the shown is farce, as our trenchast critic might of the R.A.M.C., " which aboves the system of the more is not a per

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We should not object to having a larger per-manent proportion of nursing sisters, but a moment's consideration will show that, however many of the fair sex are employed, there nurst be a very large number of male nurses who shall be ready for active service in the field, where the fair sex cannot be. And, as I have shown these men to be ediheint nurses for most of the cases in military hospitals, it is sufficient to know that we have sisters at our disposal, on a sliding scale.

The bary single is a single of a solution to show this solution. The bary single is a single of the solution of the solution is a solution of the solution is been east on the Army Nursing Reserve. I, where the solution of the solution is been east on the Army Nursing Reserve. I, where the solution of the solution is been east on the Army Nursing Reserve. I, where the solution of the solution solution of the solution of the solution of the solution solution of the solution of the solution of the solution solution of the solution of the solution of the solution solution of the solutions for solution in the solution of the solution of the solutions for solution in the solution of the solution of the solutions for solution in the solution of the solution of the solutions for solution in the solution of the solution of

SUBJECTION-GENERAL. THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Tricks (recome our special consession of the Army of which it was felt that the present warwould prove a test, none was regarded as equally momentous with the proof of the Medical Corps, its organization, its efficiency, and its mobility. On paper the various grades and divisions may perhaps seem over-complicated, but, as will be

On paper the various grades and divisions may perhaps seem over-complicated, but, as will be shown later, the entire and universally recog-nized efficiency of the Medical Corps has fully justified arrangements which have cost more earnest thought than those of any other branch of the service. Theoretically the corps, divided into field hospitals, base hospital, and lines of communication hospitals, is under the supremo control of the principal medical officer of the ex-pedition (in this war Surgeon-General Wilson), to whom are directly attached the eminent civilians who are now working with the troops as consult-ing surgeons and physicians. Beneath him, to take the field hospitals first, is the principal medical officer of each division, having entire control of the field hospitals first, is the principal medical officer of each division, having entire control of the practical work done by the field hospital, with its attendant bearer company and the staff of doctors appointed on the outbreak of hostilities to each regiment, to each brigade of artillery, and to each company of engineers and service cores.

to each regiment, to each brigade of artillery, and to each company of engineers and service orps. The field hospital, itself capable of receiving medical officer, generally a limitenant-colonel with a fall staff of officers-major, captain, and pay, under a surgeon-major, captain, and pay, under a surgeon-major, aptain, possesses, besides stretchers, ten ambaiances, sign down and three sitting. Has beopitals of course, of far greater size, and are relieved by the field bospitals of uncersaring two patients by down and three sitting. Has boopitals of course, of far greater size, and are relieved by the field bospitals of unch cases as are not too servely wounded to travel, and travel simpler down and three sitting. Has boopitals of the field bospitals of unch cases as are not too reases until either the base hospital or the ship would permits the patient to relain his regiments the field bospitals of unch cases as are not too reases until either the base hospital or the ship would permits the their present perfection, the field communication is kept up by hospitals, and are fully equipped with beds, medical course the field coupled with beds, medical would be are fully equipped with beds, medical would be are stretchers-bearers of his own regiment, and the field bases to the shall so the ship the stretchers-bearers of his own regiments, and when stretchers-bearers of his own regiments, and provides are actually equipped with beds, medical would be the field base to the collecting station, which, so the first, though in some of the recent engage states it behind the screen afforded by a citanp of the first, though in some of the recent engage place it behind the screen afforded by a citanp of the first, though in some of the recent engage place it behind the screen afforded by a citanp of the screen afforde

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HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS AT

### CAPE TOWN.

(FROM OUE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) CAPE TOWN, DEC. 27. In a letter written for the last mail I dealt with the sphere of usefulness occupied by the Red Cross Society in supplementing the work of the regular military medical organization. A short account of the military hespital arrangements themselves may not be inappropriate, especially as a certain amount of complaint has been made in various quarters with regard to some of the tameserves may not see imporprises, especially as a certain amount of complaint has been made in various quarters with regard to some of the details of their organization, the nature of which it is, perhaps, as well to make clear, in order to prevent the matter from being either exaggerated or neglected at home. There are at present three general permanent hospitals constituted in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, Nes. I and 2 at Wynberg and No. 3 at Bonde§usch, each for 500 men and 30 officers. Bosides these, part of the sanatorium at Claremont is being used as a convalescent hospital for officers, while there is a convalescent camp for men at Green's Point. The estern tide of Table Mountain, at the foot of which Rondebosch, Claremont, and Wynberg are situated, is much cooler and plea-manter at this time of the year than Cape Town itself. The sites of the hospitals are well chosen, and, except on occasion, when the prevalent 85

south-caster blows up too much dust, the air is always pure and fresh, and the nights are almost invariably cool. The accommodation consists in No. 1 hospital at Wynberg of barracks, and in

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### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1900.

### A MILITIA MEDICAL SERVICE.

LORD WEMYSS, in a circular letter which he has forwarded to us, denounces in trenchant terms our military shortcomings and administration. More especially does he express indignation that, through what he characterises as political "cowardice," the existing but dormant law of "compulsory service for home defence," by which we presume he means the militia ballot, has not been put in force long ago. His criticism on the militia suggests that it may be well

to make some observations on the extraordinary condition of the Militia Medical Service, if it he permissible to use such a term, seeing that practically no such service now exists, a fact which the public will probably hardly credit. The truth is, that the 120,000 men of the militia, our second line are with far eventions anti-hard by dentity for

are truth is, that the isocoo men of the minis, our second line, are with few exceptions entirely dependent for medical sid, in quarters, camp, or in the field, on the Royal Army Medical Corps, a body which the present war demon-strates is so short in officers as to be numerically insufficient for the medical service of the regular army at home or abroad.

To this extraordinary state of things our rulers must have been deliberately blind for years, seeing that atten-tion has been repeatedly called to it in past years in these columns and elsewhere.

It is not our business to comment upon the want of field artillery, cavalry, commissariat, and transport in the militia. We will confine our remarks to the want of an adequate medical department. It is well to inquire how this

quate medical department. It is well to inquire how this state of things has come about. Down to the time of army medical unification, between twenty and thirty years ago, the militia, like the line hat-talions, had regimental medical officers, but upon that great change, and in order, no doubt, to assimilate both branches to each other, as well as to save money under the station hospital system, the militis medical officers were condemned to extinction, and thenceforward allowed to die out. That process has gone on so steadily that, from a former total of about 250 medical officers, they have sunk to a poor remnant of 24, still serving, but of course now elderly men, bound naturally soon to disappear through age-retirement. That is, the entire militia medical service has at present about one officer to 5,000 men.

age-retirement. That is, the entire militia medical service has at present about one officer to 5,000 men. It must not be supposed that the so-called and com-paratively recently-formed Militia Medical Staff Corps has taken the place of the extinct medical officers, because that body is organised more for ambulance than for hospital work in a strict sense. The militia regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons of former days turned out when the body is organized methodical and at other times locked their battalions were embodied, and at other times looked their battalions were embodied, and at other times looked after the headquarters staff of their corps and inspected militia recruits. For such services they received very scanty pay, but even that was grudged and retrenched by the economists of the day, until gradually the entire medical duties of the militia were thrown upon an already undermanned "unified" Army Medical Staff. Let it be remembered that forty years ago the Army and Militia Medical Staffs together numbered about 1,350 officers and although the duties have much increased, that

Militia Medical Staffs together numbered about 1,550 officers, and although the duties have much increased, that total, through mismanagement and mistaken economies, has sunk to under 900 ! We readily admit that a unified medical service has conserved force and thereby lessened expenditure ; but the theory has been carried to such an extreme in practice as to take the most of effective. The article represent

theory has been carried to such an extreme in practice as to strike at the root of efficiency. The evil is now exposed, the day of reckoning come, and the time for reorimination past. One of many army reforms, the need for which is now perceived, must be the resuscitation of an efficient will be an efficient strike the resuscitation of an efficient

now perceived, must be the resuscitation of an efficient militia medical service. We do not at present discuss the exact form of such a revival, whether it should be regimental or unified, or a combination of the two. But events are moving fast, and even while we write the need for the re-establishment of a militia medical service, apart from that of the regular army, has become more urgent. The short-sightedness of politicians has allowed the old bedy to die out. We have now to face this question at a moment when our military resources are strained as they have not been for over forty years. We would strongly urge that the matter should be taken in hand at once. hand at once

EMENTS AT WYNEERG, FER. 3, 1900, Manual Jonasa 273

inspectors were appointed in 1896, and after the first year the experiment was so successful that the Prussian Minister of Education proposed starting a similar system of medical inspection in other German towns. He con-sidered it to be of great value to the community in helping

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### MR. TREVES ON THE BATTLE OF COLENSO.

BEFORE THE BATTLE. BEFORE THE BATTLE. On Wednesday the army began to more forward to Chieveley, and on Thursday the whole camp had nearly vanished, and little romained but smouldering fires of camp refuse, the inevitable dust, the inevitable sun, and the inevitable Kaffir. From which the Boers fired upon the ill-fated armoured train—the new camp at Chieveley could be seen. The baggage train which followed the army was eight miles in length. This train was made up mainly of waggons drawn by teams of oxen—eighteen to each waggon. The last bearer company was well out of sight in the new camp before the sat waggons—carrying pontions—had started. The course of this enormous caravan across the veld was marked by a line of brown dust which gave one the idea that the very road was smoking under this unvonted burden. The me kopie we could see the firing of the and now and then from the weary road would come an statenusted sound, which was all that reached us of the shared sound, which was all that reached us of the shared sound, which was all that reached us of the shared sound, which was all that reached us of the shared sound, which was all that reached us of the shared sound, which was all that reached us of the shared sound, which was all that reached us of the shared sound, which was all that reached us of the shared sound. Which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound. Which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all that reached us of the shared sound which was all

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JAN. 27, 1900.

# THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BATTLE OF TUGELA (COLENSO). By FREDERICK TREVES, F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon with the Forces

THERE CAMP. FREE CAMP. In was from Frere Camp that the army under General Buller started for the Tugela River. Frere is merely a station on the line of rail which traverses Natal, and as it consists only of some four houses it can hardly be dignified by the name of hamlet. These few single-storey houses had been very thoroughly looted by the Boers, and in one of them -the stationmaster shouse - the General had his headquar-ters. Frere is simply a speck—a corrugated iron casis—in the was undulating plains of the veld. On the way to Lady-mith are a few large kopies, from any one of which the line of the Tugela River can be seen, with the hills beyond the dild by the Boer entrenchments, and over them again the dills which dominate Ladysmith. There was no shade of any kind, and as the weather was exceptionally hot the camp was not precisely confortable. The inconvenience of a continued sun-ghare was intensified by constant clouds of brown dust and by the scarcity of water. On the other hand, the evenings were cool and the early mornings leightot. The river which is reputed to " ran" through Frere had

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At Winnerwid-esire to give help to ilors in Africa, and f excitement—have e last few months, ers have some little est all. It would pped to reflect, be-king their passages, o make use of their South Africa. The nd in addition an ar broke out, many were called up, and indies had patriotice in times of pence ons had been care-og that they would gency arose which the Army Nursing by them to respond nis emergency they be called upon, and herself slighted be-solved, very wisely ecome necessary to 5 proference should war broke out wore ing and other towns selled by the Boers, wrote in his letter hard one, for prices syment is not easily when wounded from 5 and the Modder t Wynberg was not anding the severe in minor details the only be looked for for a little time was met the emergency fate that our War inton Dent, Surgeon te are confident that unch weight to his san of much experi-Red Croos Commis-te that there were ress engred in civil iderstand that the of ourse the more lead that there is the ourrespondent serted that there is dical Corps and the-on to say that there. He has also made aration of the base ident at Capetown, I war correspondent,

AT WYNBERG

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rincipal Medical Officer for the The Principal Medical Officer for the Eighth Drivison, when will be under the command of Major-General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K. C.B., is Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. May, E. A.M.C. Lieutenant-Colonel May entered the Army Medical Service in September, 1874, was appointed Surgeon-Major in September, 1886, received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in September, 1894, and was appointed Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel on December 15th, 1897. The medical officer appointed to the Staff of the Division is Major J. W. Jerome, K.A.M.C., who entered the service in February, 1832, and was appointed Surgeon-Major in February, 1834.

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to five Lambert's suttress. Speeral peeter and peed of the skull for gunshot wound have done exceptionally well and besider, blaces at Marine would at the Col-

[JAN, 27, 1900. MR. TREVES ON THE BATTLE OF COLENSO.

JAN. 27, 1900.] THE MEDICAL SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY.

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 ropes are seened by long iren pegs, which are immediately to be provided, the arimesion of the situation will be an advance tage and not an anxiety. The read leading to it is a good ones shill, the journey that has to be made freen the docks in the case of sick and voenable brought by sea from Natal is rather a trying one.
 driver. For rapid movement over a rough country two good horses would be used in a vehicle of this description.
 Darks for rapid horses would be used in a vehicle of this description.

extremely difficult it would be to capsize it, with its wide axies and light wheels standing well out from the mischine. Any con of these four wheels could go almost anywhere with out actually capsizing the ambaiance. Various pattern of abolance werk. The centre of the card could be used either for a mela light would be able to be able to be able to be abblance werk. The centre of the card could be used either for a mela light would be able to be able to be able to be a mela light of the card could be used either for a mela light be according be able to be able to be able to a mela light of the card could be able able to be able to able to be able to able to be able to able to be able to able to be able to able to be able to able to be able to able to be able to able to be able to able to be able to be

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south-easter blows up too much dust, the air is always pure and fresh, and the nights are almost lawariably cool. The accommodation consists in No. 1 hospital at Wynberg of barracks, and in Nos. 2 and 3 of marquees. Both the barracks and the tents are clean and airy, and there is very little overcowding. The tents have worden floors, and except on very windy days are almost pleasanter than the barrack words. A visit to the hospitals make impression. The i elserful i cager, i

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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both legs. Power had gradually been returning, and with it a certain amount of pain; the pain had increased slightly as the power returned. As this patient was one of those cases requiring a recumbert position during the whole of his journey, 1 fasked him how he had fared. He said that the journey had been comfortable from start to finish, first of all by train to Capetown, and then by ocean steanor to good quarters at Netkey. He felt that he had been well treated and for his comfort.

The sounder. CASE V.-Performing Built Wound of Chest: Pleural Effusion. Private W., of the Grenadier Guards, was wounded at Bel-moont. The builte that an energy is the spine below the seventh rib. Three weeks afterwards a certain amount of fuid had apparently collected in the pleura and had been drawn off through a trocar. All the wounds had healed, and he was rapidly regaining his normal condition. The wounds of entrance and exit, as well as the site of the puncture of the trocar, were all visible. The patient stated that the fluid drawn off consisted to blood and water. There was, at any rate, no reason to suppose that an empyrema had formed.

Case vi.—Bullet Woond of Arm: Paralysis of Extensors. Lance-Corporal R., of the ust King's Koyal Elifes, was wounded at Lombard's Kop, near Ladysmith. In his case the bullet had traversed the back of the right arm, and pre-sumably had severed the masculo-spiral nerve. The wound had healed completely, but there was entire loss of power in the extensor muscles. R. had taken part in the march of General Yule from Dundee to Ladysmith, and two days afterwards was engaged at Lombard's Kop, where he received his wound.

CASE VII.-- Wound of Face : Fracture of Nasal Bones. Private E. K., of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, took part in the storming of the Kop at Belmont. He had received a bullet in the face, fracturing the nasal bones and destroying the right eye. He was not unconscious after the injury and said shat he had not suffered any great degree of pain.

Case viii.—Builet Wound of Ischiam. Private E., of the and King's Royal Rilles, was engaged at Lombard's Kop on October 30th. He had a wound of entrance over the ischinun, and the builtet had remained lodged in the body. It is hoped that it will be definitely located with the aid of Roentgen rays; at present the wound has completely healed and all that he is suffering from is a certain amount of pain in the right knee and groin.

CASE IX.—Shell Wound of Muscles of Forearm. The next case was one of a wound from a shell. Of these some 6 or 5 had been received at Netley. Private J. St. of the yrd Grenadier Guards, was engaged at Modder River, where he re-ceived his wound. A fragment of shell had torn out a portion of the muscles of the forearm; the wound had healed, but there was a good deal of contraction of the flexors.

CASE X.-Bullet Wound of Foot: Colluditis. Private H., of the and West Yorkshire Regiment, formed one of the few exceptions to the general rule, and had a bullet wound of the foot, still unbealed. In this case sloughing and cellulitis had occurred, and on admission to the hospital his temperature was still elevated. Since his stay at Netley his temperature has gone down to normal; the wound is in a per-fectly healthy condition and doing well.

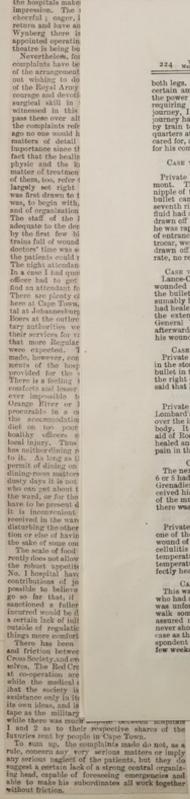
Case XI.—Perforating Bullet Wound of Cramium. This was a very interesting and astonishing case of a man-who had a bullet pass through his head behind both orbits. I was unfortunately mable to see him, as he was taking a walk somewhere in the extensive grounds. Major Dick assured me that the man was practically well, that he had never shown any special symptoms. He is probably the same case as that referred to in the letter of the Capetown corre-spondent of the Barrisk Masnoat Journat, published some few weeks ago.

CASE XII.—Bullet Wound of Pelvis and Abdomen: Injury to Bladder. Private S., No. 10 Mountain Battery, was shot in the right buttock during the engagement at Reitlontein, near Lady-smith, while serving his gun. The bullet entered about 2 inches to the right of the anns, and came out slightly below the umbilicus and within 3 inches of it to the left. He passed blood in his urine for some six days, and then steadily re-covered. The bullet he believes was a ricochet of a store close by. If this was so the wound was unusually clean, for as a rule a bullet which ricochets from a rock is rendered jagged and dangerons. But both the wound of entrance and that of exit in this, as in all the other cases, simply showed after healing up small purple marks about the size of the top-of the little finger.

CASE XIII.-Perforating Bullet Wound of Neck and Thorax. Private L., of the and Coldstream Guards, took part in the fight at Magersfontein. The bullet entered on the left side of the neck, low down, and came out below the tenth rib on the right side of the midaxillary line. What course this bullet could have taken without wounding one of the larger vessels is difficult to conceive.

vessels is difficult to conceive. CASE XIV.—Perforating Bullet Wound of Thorax, Abdomen, and <u>Pelvis</u>. Private M., of the Argyll and Sutherlandshire Highlanders, took part in the fight at Magersfontein. The bullet entered on the left side below and in front of the outer end of the clavicle, and it came out an inch below the creat of the right literally from one end of the bollet must have traversed the thorax, the abdomen, pelvis, and finally the like bone itterally from one end of the body to the other. The patient raid that he had a good deal of abdominal pain for the first six days, but after that he was soon all right ngain. Both wounds had completely healed, and the wound of exit was very little, though slightly, larger than that of entrance.

though slightly, larger than that of entrance. Time would not allow of a further inspection of cases, although a large number would have repaid careful examin-ation. If some of the surgical lecturers at the Polyclinic could get a dozen or two of these cases—now practically courales-cent—to come to London for their demonstrations, they would certainly be conferring a favour upon a large number of the profession, who would be delighted to have an opportunity of sceing some of the extraordinary results of the Manser bulke wounds. The patients now at Netley are in good hands and should do well. In addition to the officers of the R.A.M.C., several of the militia medical staff corps have been called up for service, and Surgeon-Captain Steele informed me that from his own corps he had taken a company of gomen, who were assisting in various capacities about the heipital.



combination of the two. But events are moving fast, and even while we write the need for the re-establishment of a militia medical service, apart from that of the regular army, has become more urgent. The shortsightedness of politicians has allowed the old body to die out. We have now to face this question at a moment when our military resources are strained as they have not been for over forty years. We would strongly urge that the matter should be taken in hand at once.

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inspectors were appointed in 1896, and after the first year the experiment was so successful that the Prussian Minister of Education proposed starting a similar system of medical inspection in other German towns. He considered it to be of great value to the community in helping to prevent the spread of infection.

<text> THE NURSING ARRANGEMENTS AT WYNBERG

vestian to and Lecturer at Guy's Hospital, and Physician to the London over Hospital ; Baymond Johnson, M.B., B.R.Lond, F.R.C.S.Rog, salant-Surgeon to Curiversity College Hospital and to the Victoria ospital for Children ; F. Newland Pedley, F.R.C.S.Log, L.D.S., Senior and Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Dental Surgeory in the Press of the State of the Mary's Hospital ; J. E. Christopherson, M.D., R.C.C.S. B.C.S. Eng., Demostrator of Anatomy St. Bartholomew's Hospital, B.C.S. Eng., Demostrator of Anatomy St. Bartholomew's Hospital of St. Mary's Hospital ; J. E. Christopherson, M.D., R.C.C.S. B.C.S. Eng., Demostrator of Anatomy St. Bartholomew's Hospital Direw Elliot, M.D., C.M. Kolin, D.P.H., Medical Registrar, West London ospital ; H. W. Baunders, M.B.Lond, F.E.C.S. Eng.

THE LITCH HOSPITAL. Dr. J. B. Coleman, F.B.C.P.I., has been appointed to the staff of Lord Iveagh's Iriah hospital for South Africa. Sir William Thomson, the chief surgeon, will, we learn, sail on February red, for Capetown, so as to arrive a few days in ad-vance of the remainder of the staff of the hospital and its materials. sterials.

THE LANGMAN HORFTAL. We understand that the staff of this horpital, the gift of Mr. John L. Jangman, has been completed as follows: Experiment of the staff of the staff of the staff of Arrow. Charles Gibbs, F.I.C.S.T. Surgeon to the French Hospital London, Surgeon, Charles Gibbs, F.I.C.S.Torr, Assistant Surgeon to Charlog Cross Hospital, Surgeon, H. J. Scharlich, F.K.C.S. Assetthetist to Uni-versity College Hospital. Assident Surgeon of Assetthetist. A. Conam Depits will be Major OC. Durur, R.A.M.C. Five sonior atolenis from borpital will be Major OC. Durur, R.A.M.C. Five sonior atolenis from an of the donor, will act as treasurer and secretary.

THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL. Mr. Alfred Moseley, of Hadley Wood, Middlesex, has offered to equip and support a base hospital for wounded at Capetown and the War Office has gratefully accepted the offer. Mr. Moseley, a merchant connected with South Africa, pro-poses to creet four principal buildings one storey high, built of wood and covered with corrugated iron. Each will contain twenty-five beds. One will be reserved for cases of fever. There will be separate buildings for stores. The staff will consist of five Surgeons and Major H. B. Mathias will be the officer of the R.A.M.C. in charge. The Princess Christian has consented to the hospital bearing her name, and the Red Crees Society has associated itself with the undertaking.

Gross Society has associated itself with the undertaking. No. 6 GENERAL HOSPITAL. No. 6 GENERAL HOSPITAL. No. 6 GENERAL HOSPITAL. Somerville-Large, R.A.M.C., ma inspected on January 20th by Surgeon-General Culle, C.B., Principal Medical Officer Southern District, who ex-presed himself highly pleased with the excellent appearance of all on parade. The personnel of the Hospital, in addition to the R.A.M.C. argely drawn from Section D of the Army Reserve of the Corps, included a fine body of 20 superimmerary officers and men-provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The inspecting officer specially complimented these men, whom he, as an old member of the Order of St. John, felt assured would maintain the grand traditions of the Knights Hospitallers of old, who went to the East to succear the sick and wounded in war, as they, the English modern representatives, would surely do in the Social Army Medical Corps, whose motto, *fa ardais fidels* (faithful in difficulties) had from all accounts been well addred to in spite of the asperities which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate the South as the State as the state and the set as a successful and the effect of the State of the successful as the sinking them, the deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by which stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General concluded by the stimulate rather than deter. The Surgeon-General co

THE BATTLE OF MADERSFONTEIN. A correspondent in this country sends us the following details which he has received, describing the gallart conduct of Lieutenant H. E. M. Douglas, R.A.M.C., to which refer-ence was made in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of December signt, 189: "Testemart H. F. M. Douglas was in medical charge of the Black Watch. During the morning having lost touch with the Black Watch, be was attending the wounded under firs in front of our own guns, when the received a message from the from line of first that a doctor or stretcher was required or a wounded effort of the Gordons (Captain Gordon). It has a message from the rout is to mark to within a bother wounded the statement of the statement in the transfer

He at cace made his way here—that is to say, to within about so yards of the Boer trenches—under a heavy fire all the way, and attended to a number of wounded, and continued to do so outli a general retire was ordered. He was wounded subsequently whilst procuring water for men of the Black Watch.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS' FUND. A preliminary meeting of the Committee of the Sick and Wounded Officers' Surgical and Medical Aid Fund was held at Hampden House, under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., on Jannary zand, and was attended by, among others, Sir Thomas Smith, Bart, Surgeon-General J. E. Hamilton, Dr. Thomas Barlow, Mr. Christopher Heath, Mr. Alfred Willett, Mr. Edmund Oren, Dr. G. S. Beatson (Glas-cow, Mr. Alfred Cooper, Mr. Cluston, Dr. Newton Pitt, and the Honourable Arthur Brodrick, Honoary Secretary. The vecentive committee was elected, and a small subcommittee of medical men to make a report upon the manner in which the surgical and medical aid should be organised was appointed. The Elourn DIVISION.

appointed. The Ecourn Division. The Principal Medical Officer for the Eighth Division, which will be under the command of Major-General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K.C. B., is Liceutenant-Colonel W. A. May, R. A.M.C. Liceutenant-Colonel May entered the Army Medical Service in September, 1874, was appointed Burgeon-Major in September, 1894, and was appointed Burgeon-Liceutenant-Colonel on December 15th, 1897. The medical officer appointed to the Staff of the Division is February, 1882, and was appointed Burgeon-Major in February, 1804.

## FEB. 10, 1900.

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# MEDICAL NOTES IN PARLIAMENT.

<text> [FROM OUR LOBBY CORRESPONDENTS.]

The Royal Army Medical Gorps has its officers distributed as follows, according to a statement made in the House last Tuesday by the Under-Secretary for War, in answer to Sir W. Foster: Three hundred and sixty-eight are in South Africa, and 133 civil medical officers are associated with them there ; 377 are employed at other foreign stations, and rur are at home. The Under-Secretary stated that 28 more civil medical men are to go out to the seat of war, and that 112 retired pay officers are employed at home.

THE WAR AND THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,--I doubt if the country is aware that practically the entire atrength of the Royal Arony Medical Corps has left the United Kingdom, a very few semic eccen-tive officers being left at home to run the larger hospital.

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officer was nominated to the charge. At the came time con of the aldest suppon-peserals in the service (Surgeon-Second Evatt) was sent down to Devenport to take charge of the Western Districk, from which narrly all the troops have been withdriven. Again, take the list of retured officers '' liable to be recalled to service.'' It is laid down in the Royal Warrast that, is cause of national energebox, these officers can be recalled, in which case they would resume befor original places in the Army List, and all foll-pay pervise, while so recalled, should count for further permition and higher primine. Has this been done? No 1 the War Office invited

promotion and higher pension. Has this been done? Not the War Office invited three officers to return to duty-an invitation which, under the circumstances, was prestically a command-gring them fall pay and allowance. The result of this arrangement is, these officers do not appear in their add places in the Army List, and consequently have to serve under officers frequently many years junior to themselves. They also loss their right to promotion and forther pension-e.g., a major, R.A.M.O., was obliged to retire at 19 6-12 services an a gratuity of £2,500. If he wars "recolled" and served six months he would be entitled to the rank of listenessat-colonel, with a pension of £1 a day on re-parent he is robled of behavant and pension and has to are robled of behavant and pension and has to are the setue.

ment he is robied of note than the serve under a junior. This is cally can of the many ways the War Office disgusts the medical service. It seems uncleas to call on the Secretary of State for War to p.4 this unfortunate service on a proper footing, but it is to be koped that when Parliament meets some independent member will take the matter up. B.A.M.Q.

## THE WYNBERG HOSPITAL.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

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MILITARY HOSPITALS IN CAPE COLONY AND

THE PORTLAND HOSPITAL.

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FEB. 10, 1900.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

## First Circular.

## Army Medical Corps. Roval SOUTH AFRICA FUND.

The object of this Fund is to supply the men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and those associated with them in the care of the wounded and sick, with the comforts being sent out to the other branches of the Service.

The first appeal was made by Mrs. Charlton, wife of the Principal Medical Officer at Then, in association with Surgeon-General Muir, the Deputy Director-General, a few ladies called a meeting to establish a Central Committee in London. The first meeting was held on February 5th, by kind permission of Sir Dyce and Lady Duckworth, at 11, Grafton Street, and was largely attended, not only by the wives of many medical men in London, and of the Royal Army Medical Corps, but by several ladies of title interested in the scheme

The chair was taken by the Director-General, Surgeon-General Jameson, C.B., Q.H.S. Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian had graciously consented to act as President, and had written a letter warmly approving of the scheme, naming Lady White (wife of the defender of Ladysmith), as her Deputy.

As a result of this meeting, the following Committee was formed :---

PRESIDENT-H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, The Countess of Coventry, Lady Ebury, Lady Brownlow, The Countess of Essex, The Marchioness of Hertford, Viscountess Knutsford, The Viscountess Valentia, Lady Wantage, Lady Rothschild, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Lady White, Lady McCormac, Lady Broadbent, Lady Duckworth, Lady Douglas Powell, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Frederick Taylor, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Treves, Mrs. Clutton.

COMMITTEE-Mrs. Acland, Mrs. Ambrose, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Charlton Bastian, Mrs. Bourke, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Brailey, Mrs. Bowiby, Lady Brunton, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Burnett, Mrs. Butlin, Mrs. Buzzard, Lady Mansfield Clarke, Lady Clark, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Watson Cheyne, Mrs. Calagan, Mrs. Crigan, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Fripp, Lady Fayrer, Lady Michael Foster, Mrs. Galabin, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Goodhart, Mrs. Pearce Gould, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hensman, Mrs. Berkeley Hill, Mrs. Vesey Holt, Mrs. Frank Howard, Lady Hanbury, Mrs. Johnston, Lady Kennedy, Mrs. Percy Kidd, Mrs. Langman, Mrs. Arbuthnot Lane, Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Liveing, Mrs. Clement Lucas, Mrs. Marston, Mrs. Greville Macdonald, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Howard Marsh, Mrs. A. H. Morgan, Lady McGrigor, Grevnie Macdonald, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Howard Marsh, Mrs. A. H. Morgan, Lady McGrigor, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Maxwell Müller, Lady Priestley, Mrs. Cooper Perry, Mrs. Pye-Smith, Mrs. Steele Perkins, Lady Russell Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds Ray, Mrs. Cole Reade, Mrs. Knox Shaw, Mrs. Lauriston Shaw, Lady Burdon Sanderson, Lady Savory, Lady Felix Semon, Mrs. Charters Symonds, Mrs. Richard Symonds, Mrs. Frederick Taylor, Mrs. Treves, Mrs. Howard Tooth, Mrs. Trueman, Lady Williams, Mrs. Walsham, Mrs. C. White, Mrs. Hale White, Mrs. Cooper Wilkinson, Mrs. Alfred Willett, Mrs. Wornum.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT THE CAPE. TO THE HEITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,--I have to-day seen in your workly issues of January 5 a telegram concerning the sick and wounded at the Cane Town houritals, and, as it is calculated to those who have i to the Reyal ion to comment a grac corre-a know the facts ted with the re-TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Tes Barnes 343 st is insufficient ids that " it is on charity for

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## FRE. 10, 1900. MEDICAL NOTES IN PARLIAMENT.

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## THE WYNBERG HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Bit,-Om my artical in England on February 2 my attention was drawn to a paragraph in your paper of December 29, dated Caye Town, December 23. Having been in the Wynberg Hospital from November 20 to January 17,1 can speak from personal experience on the subject. I distinctly decy that complaints have been freely made by officers and mom in the military hos-pital. There is no want of organization or forwaight in the arrangements made for the complete of the patients. The standard of living and confort is very good ; con-valances to ficers are used to Claremont, and the serious cases are least at No. 1 housing the series of th

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, ex officio, and Mrs. Butlin, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Berkeley Hill, Mrs. Frank Howard, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Pye-Smith, Mrs. Cole Reade, Mrs. Hale White, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Surgeon-General Muir, Charters Symonds, Esq.

HONORARY TREASURER-Mrs. Charters Symonds, 58, Portland Place, W.

HONORARY SECRETARY-Miss Maxwell Müller, R.R.C., 100, Victoria Street, S.W.

## OBJECT OF THE FUND.

This cannot be better explained than in the account, published by " The British Medical Journal," in the impression of 10th February, of which the following is an abstract. The Editor himself attended the meeting, and a representative of the "Lancet," was also present :

"A Central Committee in London to send out to South Africa presents of suitable clothing and other comforts for the men of the Royal Army Medical Corps now serving with the force in South Africa. For this purpose contributions in money as well as in kind are asked for.

"As some misapprehension seems to exist as to the nature of the duties of the noncommissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, as to their relation to other parts of an army in the field, and as to the way in which they are recruited, it may be well to offer some brief explanations, in view of appeal now being made in their behalf. The corps has an organisation which, like that of, for instance, the Royal Engineers, is entirely independent of the brigade or division with which a detachment may be serving. It supplies men for the service of the hospitals at the base, on the lines of communication, and for the field hospitals, and it supplies also bearer companies, under the command of officers of the corps, in the proportion of two companies to each division. One of these companies is attached to each of the two brigades of which a division is composed. Each division has also three field hospitals attached to it. Each bearer company has three officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps-a When a brigade goes into major in command and two junior officers (captains or lieutenants). action, the bearer company R.A.M.C. attached finds its place immediately in rear of the second line. As soon as the action commences the major in command of the bearer company selects the best place for a collecting station, to which the wounded are brought, and from which they are conveyed in the ambulances belonging to the company to the dressing station, and thence to the nearest field hospital. It is the duty of the men of the bearer company to search out the wounded, to tend them where they have fallen, and as soon as may be to convey them on stretchers, if they cannot walk, to the collecting station. The medical officers of the bearer company of course take their part in the work of tending the wounded, and may readjust the dressings which have been applied by the surgeons in the fighting line, if it appears desirable to

do so, before a man is removed to the collecting station. "The Royal Army Medical Corps has no territorial connection. The men are not the children of any one county, and run the risk of finding themselves "nobody's children." The men for whom help is asked are these men of the bearer companies, of the field hospitals, and of the other less mobile hospitals; but especially for the two first, who have to share every hardship of the fighting force, and of which they form an essential part. The number will amount shortly to nearly 3,000 men, but it will be augmented by men of the Militia and Volunteer

Heasturg and Colense, and included three officers-Lieutesant Gilzen, 6th Dragoons ; Major Alexander, 10th Husaar ; and Lieutesant Millashe, 10th Husaar french 'a A.D.C., Gilson had received its hulles to a fully one left arm, two in back , Millanke was able in right hip, and Alexander over liver. A man in the holosinesan Guards was shot through right sys, the description of the should be a straight of the should be the shot of the should be able to be able to be the should be able to be able to be able such a system to be be able to be able to be able to be able to be taken down. The spring beds are saces and be be taken down. The spring beds are being taken, all able same beds, and to vestiliste the belos dide has be taken down. The spring beds are being taken, a be taken thick by the surprose, and the rays are working well. Flexit of photographs are being taken, a be baken extended. The best better better, from Mr. Anthony A. Bowlby to the Dake of Portland, dated "Portland Hespital, Recedeboach, January 15," says :--

arrangements made by the Reyal Army Med for the treatment of the wounded on the field heir transference to the base hospitals ther admirable, and it is certain that in the is

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FRB. 10, 1900.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Medical Staff, and also by men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. It is hoped that the

contributions received will allow all the fellow-workers to participate, including the Indian doolie-bearers who are now with the besieged force in Ladysmith." The Editor of the "Lancet" also wrote, warmly approving the scheme, and both journals have advocated a Half-Crown Subscription. This appeal has already been well responded to,

many members of the profession sending in one or more half-crowns.

## WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Subscriptions, amounting to £500 have been received, in sums varying from half-a-crown to twenty pounds.

One working party is contributing 250 garments, mostly flannel shirts. Numerous other gifts in kind, have been received, including a large contribution through Lady White. Mrs. Charlton has despatched parcels to 1,200 men, and by the time this circular is issued, the Central Committee will have despatched 500 additional parcels.

# DESPATCH OF PARCELS.

The Committee wishes to assure all subscribers, that the arrangements for despatching the parcels secures their arrival at the front, as the consignments will be addressed to the Principal Medical Officers of Divisions and General Hospitals.

A parcel is made up for each man, containing a flannel shirt, pair of socks, cake of soap, pair of bootlaces, a pipe, one handkerchief, notepaper and pencil, knitted helmet or comforter. A bale containing fifty such parcels is made up, and five of these bales are sent to the

Principal Medical Officer of each Division for distribution. It may be added here that the Executive Committee is taking great trouble to buy in the cheapest markets, and has to acknowledge liberal deductions by many firms.

## FURTHER APPEAL.

The Committee, in bringing the above facts to the notice of the Medical Profession and the Public, wishes, in the first place, to acknowledge the generous support already given, and next to ask for further subscriptions to enable every man in the Corps to receive a parcel of comfortsand there are yet some hundreds to supply.

It may also be necessary to send out a second supply in case the war is protracted. Gifts

in kind will also be most acceptable. Should the total amount received, prove more than sufficient for the needs of the campaign, it is presumed, that the subscribers would not object to the surplus being distributed amongst the widows and orphans of the men of the R.A.M.C.

It was decided, at the first general meeting, that the names of subscribers should be announced in the "Times," but not the amounts.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT THE CAPE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,--I have to-day seen in your weekly issue of January 6 a telegram concerning the sick and wronded at the Orac Town howing and as it is calculated to these who have 6 to the Royal form to comment a of year corre-a know the facts ted with the re-

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## FEB. 10, 1900. MEDICAL NOTES IN PARLIAMENT.

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## [FROM OUR LOBBY CORRESPONDENTS.]

The number of the second secon

The Royal Army Medical Corps has its officers as follows, according to a statement made in the Tuesday by the Under-Secretary for War, in anw Foster : Three hundred and sixty-eight ares in S and 133 civil medical officers are associated with 377 are employed at other foreign stations, and home. The Under-Secretary stated that 28 more of men are to go out to the seat of war, and that re officers are employed at home.

## THE WAR AND THE MEDICAL SERVI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir, --I doub if the country is aware that practi-the entire strength of the Boyal Army Medical G has left the United Kingdons, a very few senior en-tive officers being left at home to run the i hospital,

the officers being left at home to run the i hospital. Thus, there are practically no medical officers let rupply the 7th and 8th Divisions, to say mothing or requirements of the Milita, Voimteers, and Yeor proceeding on active service. It may be remembered that on April 1, 1877. (then Mr.) Cardwell stopped the appointment modual officers to Milital regiments, and, with the option of aboot five course, Militits regiments has modual officers to Milital regiments and the regime of aboot five course. Militits regiments has not a should be deter. There are now no R.A.M.O. officers to attach to oblight the module service. The War Office scenes to delight to go out of H to disgut the module service. Let me give two cases. Suppose-General Nan his able P.M.O. Netley, had to retain under to taken on Nerember 8 hast. He could have be unded on full pay for any period up to two ond he even effored to remain as P.M.O. Netley has turned out and a comparatively junior em-olitor ena motimisted to the charge.

officer was nominated to the charge. At the came time cos of the abiest surgeous in the service (Sorgeon-General Evst)) was seen to Devenport to take charge of the Wortzern D from which narily all the troops have been withd Again, take the list of retired officers '' liabl recalled to service.'' It is laid down in the Warrant that, in cause of national emergeous officers can be recalled, in which case they would their original places in the Army List, and all pervise, while so recalled, should count for promotion and higher pension. Its, this been done is No I the War Office

promotion and higher perimine. The source works for line this been done? No I the War Office those officers to return to diffy-an invitation render the elementances, was precisely a corr giving them fall pay and allowances. The result of this arrangement is, these of not appear in their old places in the Army Lor, arr recession of the arrangement is, these of the same provide the thermelves. They also loss their right to promotion and further pension -e.g., a major, R.A.M.O., was oblight to retire at 19 6-12 service an a grateity of £2,600. If he were "recalled" and served its months he would be entitled to the rath of licetherastrolosed, while a pension of £1 a day ca re-payment of the £2,600. Under the present arrange-ment he is robled of both rank and pension and has to serve under a jusice.

serve under a jusice. This is only con

serve under a justice. This is only one of the many ways the War Office disgusts the medical service. It seems uncleas to call on the Secretary of State for War to pot this unfortunate service on a proper footing, but it is to be hoped that when Parliament meets some independent member will take the matter up. B.A.M.C,

## THE WYNBERG HOSPITAL.

THE WITCHE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-On my articli in England on February 2 my attention was drawn to a paragraph in your paper of December 23, dated Cays Town, December 23, Having been in the Wynberg Hospital from November 20 to January 17,1 can speak from personal experience on the subject. I distinctly deny that complaints have been freely made by officers and mon in the military hos-pital. There is no wash of organization or ferenight in the arrangements made for the complaint statist. The standard of living and comfort is very good ; con-valescent officers are sent to Clarencoct, and the

## CLOTHING AND COMFORTS MOST REQUIRED.

Flannel shirts, knitted undershirts, cholera belts, socks, knitted helmets, handerchiefs, writing paper.

Tobacco is obtained in bond, and despatched in twenty pound packets, to the Principal Medical Officer of each Division and General Hospital, thus saving half the cost.

Cheques should be made payable to the "R.A.M.C. South Africa Fund," and crossed "HOLT & Co." Subscriptions to be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Charters Symonds, 58, Portland Place, W.; Messrs. Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Gifts in kind and all enquiries to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Maxwell-Müller, R.R.C., 100, Victoria Street, S.W.

## February 21st, 1900.

Jamairy 7. Most of these cande from French r torce at Emsing and Colense, and heloded three officers-listenant Gilaco, 6th Dragoons ; Major Alexander, lith Hussars (French's A.D.C.). Gilson had received for hullsars in right hip, and Alexander over liver. A man in d Coldstars moderation of the state of the former weight with the state of the state of the former weight 300%, can take ten bedy, and has doors so as to have seven bedy, and to vestilate if the whole side has an experiment liked by the surgeons, and the X ways are weight are well. The operating theater is well filted to a later or. — Mother letter, from Mr. Anthony A. Bowilby to the Duke of Portland, dated " Portland Hospital, Rondoboach, January 18," may :--

Arrhiptocents made by the Royal Army Med-for the treatment of the wounded on the field heir transferapes to the base hoogitals ther admirable, and it is certain that in us war undertaken by any country have a icid tess afforded for the prempt succour of the deer for their satisfield and after coverage. and are no

SURGICAL NOTES FROM THE MILITARY

HOSPITALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.]

# THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT THE CAPE.

THE SICK AND WOLL TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir.-I have to-day seen in your weekly issue of January 6 a telegram concerning the sick and wounded at the Cara Town howitals and as it is calculated to those who have 6 to the Royal dom to comment

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## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

cases the entrance wound is small and there is probably no exit wound thus showing that the builet was of normal shape THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. when entering.

SHELL AND SHEAPNEL WOUNDS. A few of the patients have injuries from shell splinters, one t two injuries from the 116 Nordenfelt projectile, and once in way wounds inflicted by shrapnel are met with.

The Stratt Proposition of the state of the s

front, examples in proof of which will be cited later on. NATURE OF WOUNDS IN RELATION TO THE NATURE OF THE FIGHT. It is noteworthy that the different engagements were to a considerable extent characterised by particular classes of in-juries. Thus at the action of Belmoni, when our troops were for a great part of the fighting hours on their feet, the cases of wounds of the trunk and in particular of compound fracture of the thigh were numerous. At Magersfontein especially wounds of the bed and shoulder and long tracking wounds were in the accendant. These facts seem to imply not only for deliberate aim. Wounds about the shoulder, usually for deliberate aim. Mounds about the shoulder, usually the left, were common, and I save quite a number where the built had entered near the acromion process and passed out through the axilla. Many of these were complicated with nerve injury and of much interest, and I shall write more at length on them in my next letter.

length on them in my next letter. Wound of KNEE BY LEE-ENFIELD BULLET: CONVALUSCENCE: FREET LYNDERS: ANPUTATION. The following are the notes of a case in which a Lee-Enfield bullet wound of the knee-joint appeared likely to do well, when an accident altered the progress of the case very much for the worse. The patient was a field cornet, wounded at Elandslangte by a Lee-Enfield bullet and taken prisoner. It entered the left popiliteal space, and passed out through the patella, fracturing that bone transversely about the middle. The wound did well, and he was sent round to Capetown, and moved to No. 1 Hespital at Wynberg. He was a big, heavy man, weighing probably list. or yrat, but not very healthy-looking; in fact, his appearance rather suggested renal disease, and the action of the heart was feeble. Wring the patella was suggested, un to performed. He recovered sufficiently (with a movable knee, joint) to leave his hed, and to move about on crutches. Coe day, however, he foll, tearing the anterior wound open. Extrawastion occurred into the knee, and supparation followed. When I saw him (about December 22nd.

Portland Hos Portland Hosare supplied by a are civilians, more than most mercise, and the Beral one. The lest discretion is and " modelail der, lime-juice, ean be freely d and promptly e. The supplies it and abundant, miletely satisfied

spletely satisfied to daily offer of

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smaller matters coal grievances, his final sug-ead capable of upital arrange-"is no min-justice be suit arrange-on and Colonet be such as to obably true that er treated, and in any previous stry, and in this er treated, and in any previous stry, and in this an act of justice y make it known ated at its real t by its results, least know what smaller matters

ly, i.C.S., Senior ospital, South

SD. Vincent, M.P., a the subject of the slox and not allow us to a give some of h regard to the

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they rested, they received every possible atten-tion in Field Hospital No. 1. These who were able to travel were sent on from that point next day in hospital trains to the base.

The hospital trains to the base. The hospital ships now have altogether 1,344 sick and wounded, chiefy the latter, who have come from the front since the last two engagements, or, rather, series of battles. These include 60

A number of the wounded have sufficiently re-covered to return to the front from the hospital ships. Each man was presented with the Queen's gift as he left the ship.

THE SUBGICAL WORK AT THE FRONT. The mere mention of septicity seems to imply criticism if not censure. Nothing could be further from justice. The plain fact is that one and all are agreed that never perhaps in the history of warfare has better work been done at the front ty the Medical Department than in this campaign. The bearer companies and ambulance department have already received the praise so well their due. I desire to bear witness also to the evidence of the excellent surgical work done at the front, examples in proof of which will be cited later on.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.) (FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.) GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON SMALL-CALIBRE BULLET WOUNDS. THE HOSPITALES AT WYRENES. DURANG MY Stay At Corpetone I had an opportunity of seeing Nos. 1 and 2 General Hospitals, established at Wynberg, in ably few—sick had been brought down from the field hospital at the Modder River and Orange River, and the staff were busily engaged. Laker on some 150 were brought in the hospital ship Sperten from Natal and accommodated at No. 3 General Hospital at Rondebasch, the officers being taken into the Modder River and Orange River, and the staff were busily engaged. Laker on some 150 were brought in the hospital ship Sperten from Natal and accommodated at No. 3 General Hospital at Rondebasch, the officers being taken into the permanent hospital forming part of No. 1. There is no derived from a study of the cases may prove of interes. Through the courtesy of Colonel Anthonies, Colonel Dake, and Colonel Wood, in charge respectively of the three hospitals, I was embled to study the cases minutoly, and the f.A.M.C. officers and civil surgeons vied with each other in furwing attention to all the more remarkable cases. It is of oppen a short inthe under treatment, but the general impression of their progress is decidedly favourable. The sanitary effi-tioney of both hospitals is so far unquestionable and the water upply good and abundant. At present the dry season is firmly established, and the doors and windows everywhere, is nimely established, and the doors and windows everywhere, is and maware of the alight risk that appears to be incurred by oparting on patients and cressing wounds almost in the eopar-tion unsware of the alight risk that appears to be incurred by oparting on patients and cressing wounds almost in the eopar-tion unsware of the sight risk that appears to be incurred by oparting on patients and cressing wounds almost in the eopar-ting on patients and wounds almost in the eoparting on the staff of th

Wounds inflicted by the Mauser bullet heal very kindly, as favourably indeed as, we are assured by those who ought to know, do wounds caused by the Lee-Metford. If a Mauser bullet has merely inflicted a flesh wound through the shoulder, arm, or thigh, healing throughout by primary union can with certainty be looked for. It is moormon to find any portions of clothing, buttons, etc., carried into the wound. In some cases, however, this does happen, and I was assured that in not a few that came under treatment at the field hospitals at the Moddler River, portions of the Highlanders' kilts were embedded in the wounds, and were removed.

tember det in the wonds, and were removed. MUMENT IN THE "STORTING MATTER" BELEAR, AND IN RECORDER. The vast majority of the vandes are inflicted by the Manser by the vast majority of the wonds inflicted in our men by here other kinds of buildet have to be taken into account the sporting Manser buildet is of the same size and weight sport of the wonds inflicted in our men by here other, but the nickel does not entirely enclose the lead, being deficient at the fore part for about half an inch. The sport of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the bailet, the lead on striking any hard sub-net and the sport optime of the lead buildet being enclosed and tightly sport optime of the bailet, or it may be twisted on its long axis. The nickel top may be intact, but the nickel sheath will pro-parts of the sport and stripped of the lead core to a greater or press extent, so that the builtet resentes a moth with closely buildet wings. Such missiles would be likely to deflect in they provide the passed. An initiat Manser builtet assaries through the they passed. An initiat Manser builtet assaries through the they passed and bent, and the nickel aheath split in a so

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spital-to which Lord and Lady laptain and Mrs. Joscelino Bagot a Mr. Bowlby, of St. Bartholo-ons, uppervised by Colonal Kill-Guards-lies quite close to No. 3 e slope of a beautiful hill at

FRE. 10, 1900.

## MEDICAL NOTES IN PARLIAMENT.

[FROM OUR LOBBY CORRESPONDENTS.]

[Those our near terms of the second s

### The Royal Army Medical

The Royal Army Medical as follows, according to a at Tuesday by the Under-Sec Foster: Three hundred an and 133 civil medical office 377 are employed at other home. The Under-Secreta men are to go out to the se officers are employed at hom

## THE WAR AND THE

TO THE EDITO

TO THE SDITO Sir,--I doubt if the cost the multre strength of the has left the United Kingdo tive officers being beft a tive offic hospital. Thus, i

The content of the practical properties of the second seco

hat able P.M.O. Neilloy, clauna on Norumber B and the full pay for i and he even effered to t he was retrieved and a ce officer was nominated to ti At the same time con a in the service (Burgeon-G to Devenport to take sha from while nearly all the Again, take the list of recalled to service." It Warrant that, in casts officers can be recalled, in their original places in the service, while so recalles Has this been done?

The promotion and higher person Has this been done 7 which the but notes the circumstances, giving them full pay and i The result of this arr not appear in their old consequently have to see many years junior to then right to promotion and fi R.A.M.C., was obliged its a gratuity of £2,000. I arryed six months he won. Heremont collect, the present arrange-ment he is robted of both rank and pension aird has to serve unler a junior.

much he is folded for monetaneous and the ways the War Office serve unler a junior. This is only one of the many ways the War Office disgusts the medical service. It seems suches to call on the Secretary of State for War to put this unfortunate service on a proper footing, but it is to be hoped that when Parliament seets some independent member will take the matter up. B.A.M.O.

## MILITARY SURGERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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openings had been made in various places about the joint, and there was codema of the back of the thigh. The knew was flexed, and acutely painful. He was very hysterical, and though at first afraid of chloroform would not afterwards allow the dressings to be changed without an anneshtelic. The temperature was irregular, high, and obviously septic. He has wasted, having probably lost gat. or set, in weight. About December 24th the knee-joint was freely laid open and irrigated; commencing erosion of cartilages was observed. The temperature improved for a few days, but then began to rise and grow irregular again. He asked for amputation, and this was done by Mr. Makina about December 27th in the middle third of the thigh. The after-progress was antisfac-tory, and the prospect of rapid recovery almost certain.

## SOME IMPRESSIONS OF MILITARY SURGERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

## By G. H. MAKINS, F.R.C.S.

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# track and the wound of exit are materially modified when the bullet strikes a bone in its course. When the bullet impinges on the surface at approximately a right angle the aperture of entry is circular and clean punched out, about a third of an inch in diameter, and the margin is slightly depressed and contused. The exit opening is usually more silt-like, and the surrounding contained ness marked, the size in uncomplicated cases not exceeding that of the aperture of entry, and there is rarely any appearance of starring. When the bullet impinges obliquely the aperture of entry is oval, that side of the entrance hole on which the bullet has rested sloping down in a shelving manner to the track ; when such openings are supported by a firm floor, as the chest wall, or a hone, they are othen of considerable size. The most important modifications in the nature of the aper-tions in the shape of the bullet, consequent on its striking body. In some instances the bullet is simply heat or enrored ; in

[FER. 10, 1900.

tions in the shape of the bullet, consequent on its striking against a stone or some hard substance prior to entering the body. In some instances the bullet is simply best or curved; in others it is shortened, the unbroken sheath forming folds on the shortened, the unbroken sheath forming folds on the shortened, the unbroken sheath forming folds on the shortened, the unbroken sheath the simply best or or broken, forming a ragged envelope, projecting more or less widely. Several variations of the last condition occur: thus (i) the bullet may simply have the casing broken from the tip and be little altered; it has been saggested that this may, in some instances, have been done by the soldier before firing, with a view to the production of explosive effects. (3) The broken casing may be rolled back so as to form an irregular the case and this condition may reach such a degree that after entering the body the leaden core may entirely escape from the case and travel owards, leaving the jagged case entangled in the deep part of the track. (4) The casing may be fissured longitudinally, the broken portion projecting from the side of the bullet like a knife edge. In either of the laster instances the apertures both of entry and exit lose all special characteristics; they are large and irregular and the wound track is modified in a corresponding degree.

## MEDICAL NEWS AND NEEDS IN NATAL.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.]

[FROM OUR SPREIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.] *Betermaritaburg, Natal, January 12th.* FIG: AT A HORSTAL AT MARTENEND. Assamme and the course of the second and th

It would be the updated by striking against some hard substance of the bullet impinges upon the surface, or if the bullet series of the surface, against of the surface, are all of the surface of the

and Coldstream Guards was shot through right eye, the bullet coming out near belt shoulder. All cases are doing very will, although some are very severo wounds and the encages marvelues. . The toroiss tends are much superise to the hospital marcuse. The former weights 300th, con take the best and has does no as to ensure through ventilation. The latter weight 500th, takes seven beds, and to vertilate it he whole side had to be taken the start, and has does not an own and mote liked by the surgeons, and the X rays are working well. The description these he ing taken, out and mote liked by the surgeons, and the X rays are working well. Plenty of pictopraths are being taken, alton later co. Another better, from Mr. Anthony A. Bowlby to the Dake of Portland, dated "Portland Hospital, Rondobesch, Janmary 15," says .--

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Bir,--On my arrival in England on February 2 my attention was drawn to a pragraph in your paper of December 20 doited Care Town

THE WYNBERG HOSPITAL.

The arrangements make by the Boyal Army Medical Carps for the treatments of the women of the field and for their transference to the base hospitals are allogether admirable, and it is certain that in no prefects war undertaken by any country have scat-inguine the afforded for the proving successor of those ingured or for their suitable and asle coursysace by properly equipped trains. Many men have scrived at the bogilals in the neighbourheed of Cape Town within 68 house of being wounded enter 600 miles away, and it must be remembered that within this time they members to field hexpitals, and subscupently removed to the trains. If is is consequence of these arrange-ments that the wounded are all treated at greace to the trains. It is is consequence of the balachy intuitions, where the work of the Royal Army Medical Corpt cash employmented by the experiment of the dis-trained and the scenter of the state of the state of the trains. It is is not the the the forthand they the scenter of the state is to call be des-where. The accelerate of the neutral the the orthand the more the scenter of the state is called to be de-where. The acceleration of the scenter of the scenter to would wound. View to the scenter of the scenter areagements to widely known.

Lient.-Col. W. Johnston has been appointed an Assistant Director, Army Modical Service headquarters, Capt. W. T. Holland, Reserve of Officers, has been selected fee duty with the 64th Regimental District at

T. Biggam	2.554	W. J. P. Adye-	MAPES.
H. Richardson	2,533		2,185
C. H. Carr	 2,410	J. Powell	2,156
W. L. Baker	 2,462	B. L. Argies	2,099
F. W. Cotton	2,320	J. G. Poster	1,975
E. Bennett	2,275	F. P. Lauder	1,970
F. M. Parry	2,248		1,803
B. R. Dinnis	2,221		1,802
J. S. Twigg	 2,185	L. M. Purser	1,800

# THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-Allow use to draw public attention to the fact that, in the statements made by Lord Landowne and Mr. Wysidham respectively, while increases and re-organizations are announced regarding the Cavaly, Infantry. Royal Artillary, Royal Engineers, and Army Service Corps, out one word was said as to the necessary increase of the Royal Army Medical Corps toch in editers and non. To try years ago, with an army 70,000 fewer than that of to-day, there were between 1,100 and 1,200 medical effect. Now there are a few orce 800. It hes arms system to be followed and a further pre-portionate reduction in prevense to be carried out, or is made efficient? The feeling of the War Office towards the medical

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## DURBAN, FEB. 13.

DURBAN, FEE. 13. Sir William MacCormac arrived here to-day, and will sail in the Galeka for Port Elizabeth on Wednesday we route for the front to join Lord Roberts, who has sent for him. Sir William MacCormac has been actively engaged in work at General Hospital No. 4 at Mool River during the last fortnight. He has also visited the hospitals at Frere and Chieveley, as well as on the lines of communications nearer the front. He reports that the arrangements of the work liker work is being done under Colonel Clery. E.A.M.C. The heavy and responsible task of transporting the numerons wonnded soldiers from the front towards the base is effectively provided for, everything working well and smoothly. One the front towards the base is effectively provided for, everything working well and smoothly. One hundred and twenty of the most seriously wounded were carried in hand-stretchers from Spearman's Camp to Force, a distance of 26 miles, with the minimum of suffering, although the heat was intense. On reaching the railway at Frere, where they rested, they recoived every possible atten-tion in Field Hospital No. 1. Those who were able to travel were sent on from that point nert day in hospital ships now have altogether 1,344 sick and wounded, chiefly the latter, who have come from the front since the last two engagements, or, rather, series of battles. These include 60 officers.

officers. A number of the wounded have sufficiently re-covered to return to the front from the hospital ships. Each man was presented with the Queen's gift as he left the ship.

# THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT THE CAPE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

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### THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Anomalian and a second second

1 No. 1 in the hots usually occupied by the regi-ing particular. Bospital-to which Lord and Lady Pentine's and Captain and Mrs. Joscellins Bagot e themselves, with Mr. Bowlity, of St. Bartholo-, and three surpoots, supervised by Colocal Kill-of the Gremadics Guards-lies quite close to No. 3 al, on the genule slope of a beautiful hill at boach, one of the picturesque suburbs of Cape

The canvas general hospitals use marquees, each from six to eight beds, and there is no doubt that, of for dust and wind, there is great curative

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### Narran Joranas FEB. 17, 1900.

## MEDICAL NOTES IN PARLIAMENT.

## [FROM OUR LOBBY CORRESPONDENTS.]

[FROM OUR LOBRY COMMENSIONDENTS.] The Supplementary Army Estimates, which contain among other items an increased vote for the medical service, were the subject of remarks by Sir Walter Foster and Dr. Far-quinarson. In answer to the former Mr. Wyndham stated on Thesday that it was intended to effer too commissions in-stead of 25 to medical officers and to increase the corps by 250 non-commissioned officers and men. Dr. Farquinarson later in the debate congratulated the Army Medical Corps on the fact that it had received general praise for its efficiency.

fact that it had received general praise for its efficiency. NURSING IN MILITARY HOSPITALS. Sign-In the Barrow Manaca, JOHNAN of Annary 77th, 73th Observe that Inspector-General Turnball and Dr. Grozes presented reports on the nursing in naval and military complete to the Parliamentary Ellis Committee. The reparts that of Inspector-General Turnball is have no remarks to the Parliamentary Ellis Committee. The reports on the source of the source of the Nursing with your permission, to offer the subject. As regards Dr. Groves's report on the Nursing to the nursing. This statement is quite erroneous, and may be accepted as a measure of value of the report in question. In Groves das a measure of value of the report in question, in all the larger station hospitals the nursing is carried on by the army nursing sisters. Dr. Groves does not seem to have mastered the system of work of the R.A.M.C., have mastered the system of work of the C.A.M.C., have mastered the system of work of the C.A.M.C., have mastered the system of work of the response divided and that each branch has its come particular duties allotted to. The report further states that "the non-commissioned

to it. The report further states that "the non-commissioned officers dispense, do all the clinical recording, and act as clerks to the heapital." This statement is also inaccurate. The dis-pensing is performed by men specially trained in pharmacy, and who may be privates or non-commissioned officers; these men pass a very stiff examination indeed, and are theroughly efficient compounders. The clinical recording is not carried out by non-commissioned officers, but is invariably performed by the medical officers. The "clerical branch" is responsible for the clerkly duties. Dr. Groves goes on to comment on the system of nursing as follows:

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Dr. Groves goes on to comment on the system or many follows: The military conditions which obtain in these hospitals oppress the whole system of pursing and hinder its efficiency. Everything is made subordinate to "drill." Attention to the equipment - furniture, utensils, and so forth-taken spreedence of attention to the patients. The brought and so the taken spreedence of attention to the patients. The brought and is do the instead of the patient of the patient of the broken or deficient, it must be replaced at his private cost. Each morning there is "parade" in hospital, with general inspection, which compose much line and hinders attention to cases of acute disease. The nursing system in military hospitals would appear to be singu-hard service from the civiliar's point of view. It is possible that atter the way sampling forms in the armound y corter, buy the question of warring in military hospitals, should be inquired into and reform pressed for.

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of equipment," or any military duty. I suppose he would be horrified to know that the men of the R.A.M.C. are put through a course of musketry, and know how to load and unload rifles, etc. ; yet a little knowledge of their duties would show the necessity for this. Finally we read that the Parliamentary Bills Committee accepted a report as full of inaccuracies as it well could be, and asked the anthor of it to continue as a member of a "watching subcommittee in regard to this matter." Now, on reading over the names of the Parliamentary Bills Committee who were present on the occasion. If find there was not a single representative of the Army Medical Service present, so that the report in question was accepted by a body of civilian practitioners absolutely ignorant of the sub-vert.

body of civilian practitioners absolutely ignorant of the subject. Why, may I ask, was not a retired medical officer, with some knowledge of the service, asked to undertake this investigation, and report, as was done in the case of the navy? I think I need say little more regarding this misleading and inaccurate report than to refer to the statements of Sir William MacCormac, Mr. Truves, Sir William Stokes, and the other eminent surgeons at the sext of war, who have one and all given the highest praise to the organisation and nursing in the military hospitals in South Africa. J. B. HAMILTON, Surgeon-General, R.P. Cromwell Mansions, S.W., Pek. asth.

## FRB. 24. 1900.

First 24, 1995. DIETS AT THE MILITARY HOSPITALS AT WYNBERG, CAPE COLONY. Sin, --In view of a paragraph which recently appeared in the Known been a frequent visitor in the wards since 1 arrived in both Africa, and feel justified in making an unpulified denial of the statement that sufficient or suitable food is not provided for the patients. — Are the allegation that he officers are the recipients of "charity," I may point out that all the hospital and the mabalance trains receive gifts of articles of food. These gifts have been prompted by simple kindness of beart and provided for the patient. — The same communication it is stated that the scale of "charity" to the numerous conforts so liberally dispensed pathered to be gifts form either source. — The same communication it is stated that the scale of windequate. In regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved at yaba reserve of o per cent. (their beds, rain, windequate. In pregard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved at yaba reserve of the sick and wounded was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved at yaba reserve of the prevention, while No. 2 Hospital State of the sick and wounded was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the regard to this point No. 1 Hospital was proved by the r

Capetown, Jan, alth.

G. H. MARINE.

Captorn, Jan. ath. G. H. MARINS. Captorn, Jan. ath. G. H. MAKINS refer to two officers, the one suffering from compound fracture of the femar, the other from gausitot wound of the hand. The diet in both areas was the roast joint, chop, or steak diet. This diet com-prises of joint, beef, matton, or chop, with bone, to omnees, or steak, S ounces, without bone; bread is ounces; potatees S ounces; vegetables 4 ounce; bead on the ownee; milk 6 ounces; vegetables 4 ounce; beater i ounce. In one case the extras ordered were: fish S ounces, beef for beef tas half as poind, oatmeal 4 ounces, sago paidling, butter 3 onnees, ergs j, sugar 2 ounces, tea 1 ounce, soda water 2 bottles and 2 ounces, beef for beef tes half a poind, outmeal, outmeas, rice pudding, butter 3 ounces, milk a ounces, leads where fish S ounces, tea 1 ounce, and 2 bottles of hock. In both cases the irruit, etc., presented by people outside. ARMY MEDICAL ESTABLISHIMENTS. The Supplementary Estimates to complete army charges for March 31st, amounting to £13,000,000, include £70,000 for medical establishments, which looks a small sum in such a huge total. That sum will doubtless be expended which in the new of a heave sure bare doubtless be expended

for medical establishments, which looks a small sum in such a huge total. That sum will doubtless be expended chiefly in the pay of a large number of civilian surgeons, of men of the Militia Medical Staff Corps, and of Volunteers and female nurses, who it has been found necessary to employ. But, however the money is spent, it gives some clue to the aggregate medical estimates which will be needed in the future.

needed in the future. In the War Office plans for an increase of 30,000 men to the regular army, the necessary and corresponding augmentation of the medical establishments was not dis-closed; and, indeed, we should probably have still been in the dark but for the vigilance of Sir W. Foster and Dr. Farquharson, who elicited from Mr. Wyndham that it was proposed to offer 100 commissions instead of 30 (which, by the way, have only been about half filled), and to add 250 non-commissioned officers and men to the Royal Army Medical Corps. It was not, however, stated whether the proposed augmentation is to be an addition to the evicting Medical Corps. It was not, however, stated whether the proposed augmentation is to be an addition to the existing \$50, or the nominal \$50 medical officers which the late Sir Thomas Crawford declared was a "dangerously luw" establishment. But in either case we unhesitatingly pronounce the addition insufficient, as may be easily deconnected. demonstrated.

It is quite evident, and admitted, that the existing estab-lishment of under 900 officers is insufficient as a peace establishment, considering the demands made upon it; and therefore the proposed addition of 100, if the army is to be Increased by 30,000 men, cannot possibly remedy that increased by 30,000 men, cannot possibly remedy that insufficiency, either actually or proportionately. Taking the future strength of the army at about 250,000, the pro-portion of 4 medical officers per 1,000 men would give an establishment of exactly 1,000. But as that proportion has been found insufficient, even in peace time, the new establish-ment will want at least 1,100 medical forcers to make it ent will want at least 1,100 medical [officers to make it

truly efficient; and it is remarkable that such was the

figure forty years ago, when our army was under 200,000. In these calculations account has been taken only of the provision necessary for the regular army. What of the militia, which we are informed is to be made a truly mobile force, with field artillery and transport? At present, as was shown in a recent article, it is wholly dependent on the regular army medical establishments. Is that to con-tinue? If so, then a further increase of the regular Army

Hints 7 If so, index a factor and a Medical Service must be made. These questions must be faced if coming army reforms are to be realities and not shams. We must indeed are to be realities and not shams.

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The numbers of those imported and reconded remain much as before. These figures do not exactly tally with those given by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in reply to Sir W. Foster, on February 6th, which are as follows: Home, ru: South Africa, 365 other foreign stations, 377. The differences are not important, for the distribution necessarily alters almost from day to day; the broad result is practically the same. The Under-Secretary stated that 133 civil surgeons were employed in South Africa, and its retired pay officers at home. But this return is incomplete without the number of civil surgeons employed at home. These must be included to show the actual deficiency in the R.A.M.C., even for to mention a margin for reliefs and casaal-

\* that 245 retired pay and civil surgeons are o which abould be added at least another added to 358 (the strength of R.A.M.C. otal of 1, 205, which makes us believe the L.A.M.C. should be increased to 1, 200, and as previously suggested. two rotired pay officers have proceeded to p. 1, 390 of the Army List for February).

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MARCH 3. 1900.

Mascoi 3. 1900. and Civil Surgeons in South Africa. —The for War does not see his way to place in the names of civil surgeons employed with the i Africa. The suggestion made by quee-of the field hospitals, bearer companies, bials in South Africa should be appended to al officers in the Array List was considered nam impracticable in consequence of the s necessitated by the disposition of the troops.

## MARCH 10, 1900.

MARCH 10, 1900 TING SURGEONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, i that Sir William MacCorrnne intends to a March toth by the sa. Kniser, and expects about April 12th, travelling by way of the Treves, who, we are glad to learn, has quite the indisposition from which he suffared eks ago, intends to leave Durban on or the Duaseopon Coalde, and expects to on April 13th. Their departure will a civilian consulting surgeons with the h Africa, namely, Sir William Stokes, Mr. me, Mr. Makins, Mr. Kendal Franks, eatle, in addition to Colonel W. F. McG, the Professor of Military Surgery In yieldial School, Netley. In private letters wards him by the officers of the R.A.M.C. tesy and consideration uniformly extonded the military authorities. The splendid i the consideration uniformly extonded is the consideration uniformity extonded is the consideration uniformity extonded in the was provided made bin inde-se anoled him to more without delay to any his services might be required during the comonthe fighting on the Tugela. MY ESTIMATES FOR 1900-1901.

RMY ESTIMATES FOR 1900-1901.

est naturally centres in the Army Estimates g financial year; not merely as revealing the he war, but as indicating how the weak spots r military organisation are to be met in the

des are, of course, very large; the net esti-totive services being this year  $\int_{3}^{5} \beta_{3}^{23,400}$ , 33,000 last year; but the total number of Home and Colonial establishments (always The non-effective votes combined are gainst  $\pounds_{2,0}^{0,000}$  against  $\pounds_{3,0}^{0,000}$  last year. 1 and non-effective votes combined are gainst  $\pounds_{20,617,200}$  last year. But even these are re exclusive of the Supplementary Estimates oted in October and February last. is split up under the following heads

(400 is split up under the following nears: dishments, £21,777,700 (against £20,096,373) st year); future permanent additions, mporary increases, £6,288,000; war services, Adding the normal and permanent increase rrive at the future cost of our army, supposing rbing factor meanwhile occurs, at /23,702,700, above that with which we began the war, hall have an increase of about 27,600 men, including a heavy and much desired addition to the

artillery. 2-Medical Establishments-includes all proper Vote medical charges, except the regimental pay of non-com-missioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps ( $\pounds$ 93,100) included in Vote 1. The net estimate of Vote 2 is  $\pounds$ 555,000 against  $\pounds$ 305,800 last year, an increase of  $\pounds$ 249,200, of which no less than  $\pounds$ 241,300 is for "war services" in South Africa.

vices" in South Africa. This abnormal increase includes  $f_{41}$ , soo to the pay, etc., of the Army Medical Service,  $f_{700}$  for contingencies, no less than  $f_{120}$ , foo for pay of civilian medical practitioners,  $f_{30}$ , goo for corps and extra duty pay of the R.A.M.C. nurres, clerks, and other subordinates, and  $f_{50}$ , goo for cost of medicines, etc. It must be noted that the estimate of  $f_{555,000}$  does not include what has already been distursed, but what will be required to March 3145, 1901; and is no doubt based on the calculation that the war will continue

The object of this Fund is to supply the men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and those associated with them in the care of the wounded and sick, with the comforts being sent out to the other branches of the Service.

serie annead and [Second Circular.] If some some more well assegue

Royal Army Medical Corps. SOUTH AFRICA FUND.

The first appeal was made by Mrs. Charlton, wife of the Principal Medical Officer at ey. Then, in association with Surgeon-General Muir, the Deputy Director-General, a few Netley. ladies called a meeting to establish a Central Committee in London. The first meeting was held on February 5th, by kind permission of Sir Dyce and Lady Duckworth, at 11, Grafton Street, and was largely attended, not only by the wives of many medical men in London, and of the Royal Army Medical Corps, but by several other ladies interested in the scheme

The chair was taken by the Director-General, Surgeon-General Jameson, C.B., Q.H.S. Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian had graciously consented to act as President, and had written a letter warmly approving of the scheme, naming Lady White (wife of the defender of Ladysmith), as her Deputy

As a result of this meeting, the following Committee was formed :--

PRESIDENT-H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-The Duchess of Bedford, Adeline Duchess of Bedford, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, The Countess of Bective, The Countess of Coventry, The Countess of Warwick, Lady Ebury, Lady Brownlow, The Countess of Essex. The Marchioness of Hertford, Viscountess Knutsford, Viscountess Valentia, Lady Wantage, Lady Rothschild, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Lady White, Lady Katherine Manners, Lady Victoria Manners, Lady Mansfield Clarke, Lady Russell Reynolds, Lady McCormac, Lady Broadbent, Lady Duckworth, Lady Douglas Powell, Hon. Mrs. Alfred Ker, Mrs. Jameson. Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Playfair, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Frederick Taylor, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Treves. Mrs. Clutton, Mrs. Dawson Williams.

COMMITTEE-Mrs. Acland. Mrs. Ambrose, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Gibert Barling, Mrs. Charlton Bastian, Mrs. W. Bedford, Mrs. Bourke, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Brailey, Mrs. Bowiby, Lady Brunton, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Burnett, Miss. Burnett, Mrs. Butlin, Mrs. Buzzard, Lady Clark, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Watson Cheyne, Lady Agnes Cooper, Mrs. Crigan, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Exham, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Fripp, Lady Fayrer, Lady Michael Foster, Mrs. Galabin, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Goodhart, Mrs. Pearce Gould, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. James Harper, Mrs. Hensman, Mrs. Berkeley Hill, Mrs. Vesey Holt, Mrs. Frank Howard, Miss. Ethel Howard, Lady Hanbury, Mrs. Johnston, Lady Kennedy, Mrs. Percy. Kidd Miss. Gertrude Ethel Howard, Lady Hanbury, Mrs. Johnston, Lady Kennedy, Mrs. Percy Kidd, Miss Gertrude

Ranks.	Jiome.	South Africa.	Other Foreign Statiots,	Not Fosted.	Total.	Remarks : Seconded.
Surgeon-Generals Colonels	14 50 13	1 8 15 168 50 50 100	4 33 198 97 49		10 27 74 421 173 153	
Total	117	350	385	6	858	50

The total is two fewer than in the January list. The numbers at home increased from \$4 to 17; but in the latter are now included the regimental medical efficers of the Guards, with the old compound tilks, who do not figure in the General Service List. The number in South Africa is stated at 350, an increase of 4; and a tother foreign stations 385, a decrease of 37, which is

90

advantage in a tested hospital. Every general hospita, has lie operating thesics, filed with soldern appliances, indy-light lies to the created root, and a complete mere a lie in the test created root, and a complete mere a lie theory of the soldern appliances, being the liest to the root liest of the soldern only different in degree and space to that provided in the wards for sergents and men. Mecquino nets are over werey bed, An electric hasp is on the wall behind. There are fyren finances the room is bright with forecare i the table and abelies full of books, largely wring to the thoughtful provision of Mrs. Diel Obwinderish. There are built tables and wheel chains, and in many a ward are tribules from 'the children of final booth,' the tradement of the different final booth,' the tradement of the solder of final booth,' the tradement of the solder of the sold be the sold the sold of the solder of the sold be the sold the sold of the solder of the sold be and the sold of the sold of the sold be the sold the sold of the sold of the final booth,' the tradement of the sold form of the sold be sold the sold of the sold of the sold be sold of the ward allotted to be the kindness with which they have been treated "To the loyal Army Middea Department Howard Vincent say, '' are now attached see "To the hoged at the dimension of a sold and sold a sold be sourd allotted to "To the loyal Army Middea Department of a Chinet with the beyen aver an and the sold are proved the sold at the tables of the sourd at the area present."

time, and the country will not begradge them to press practices. "At the band of these serves leaders of science, placed at the disposal of the sc Sir William MacCernac, Presidents of the Cellage of Surgeons in London, and t William Stockes, President of the Royal Co Surgeons in Ireland. Mr. Traves is in Ne Makins at Cape Town (and Mrs. Makins at ther war descrations giving preof of previous Mr. Watkon Cheyre at the Aav, Mr. Cheetle a Hiver, and Mr. Kendal Frunks at East Low these gentlemen have surgeosed their entire of the sensatement is and of the pairs and as Newly for the internet result P of course, i variy for all into a the early Mr do course, i way you the inter the result of the course up to the present dispresses that only rowing were by death, and the Austrians in 1666 is three. The great majority of the wands and have bespitals are in the externities. Twenty cost, of the mere are ft for duty grain in a but go first of all to a cenvalences they can be to get as specifies. The for early are in a first of the to get as specifies for further fighting. The one death in 57 cases, and it is a complete rec-

### MERICAN JOURNAL FER. 17, 1900.

## MEDICAL NOTES IN PARLIA

[FROM OUR LORBY CORRESPONDENT The Supplementary Army Estimates, which of other items an increased vote for the medical the antipet of remarks by Sir Walter Foster guharson. In answer to the former Mr. Wyndl Tuesday that it was intended to office vo cot stead of yo to medical officers and non-. Dr. Farq in the debate congratuated the Army Medical fact that it had received general praise for its eff

NURSING IN MILITARY HOSPITA SIR.-In the BRITHEN MEDICAL JOURNAL OF J P. 231, I observe that Inspector-General Turni Groves presented reports on the nursing in maval hospitals to the Parliamentary Elils Committee. As regards that of Inspector-General Turnbu remarks to make, as no doubt the offleer in ques currect in his statements, and is well qualified the subject. As regards Dr. Groves's report on in Military Hospitals, I wish, with your permis some remarks. Dr. Groves assets that in statements we that

some remarks. Dr. Groves asserts that in station hospitals ' do the nursing.'' This statement is quite errome be accepted as a measure of value of the report In all the larger station hospitals the nursing is the army nursing sisters, assisted by orderlies of who are trained by the sisters. Dr. Groves does have mastered the system of work of the R.A. parently does not know that the men of the cory into classes-for example, ward orderlies, cooks and that each branch has its own particular d to it. The report for the

to it. The report further states that "the non-officers dispense, do all the clinical recording, and to the hospital." This statement is also inaccur pensing is performed by men specially trained and who may be privates or non-commissioned a efficient compounders. The clinical recording i out by non-commissioned officers, but is invariancy by the medical officers. The "clerical branch" is responsible for the electicly duties. Dr. Groves goes on to comment on the system of nursing as follows: The military conditions shiph, obtain in these branch

Dr. Groves goes on to commente our or services approximately follows: The military conditions which obtain in these hospitals oppress the whole system of nursing and hinder its efficiency. Everything is made subordinate to "drill." Attention to the equipment -furnitary, utennits and so torth-lakes precedence of attention to the patients. The hospital orderly signs for and is made responsible on any period of it is breased efficient, it must be replaced at his private cost. Each morning there is "parade" in hospital, with general inspection, which occupies much time and bioders attention to cases of acute disease. The mursing system in military hospitals would appear to be singe-hirly defective from the critikary boospitals would appear to be singe-tive wise subject of a ministration, and more period into and reform pressed for, and the period has a more batterpoints and and enform the wise is under the period has a more batterpoints and a difference of more private the second has a second has a second batterpoints and the wise and the second has a second has a second batterpoints and the private second has a second of more private the private second has a second batterpoints and the second has a second the wise and the second has a second has a second has a second of more private second has a second has a second has a second has a second of more private second bar and the second has a second has a second has a second has a second the more second bar.

present for. It is difficult to understand how such statements could have been written by anyone having the smallest knowledge of the subject, and it would be interesting to know from what source Dr. Groves obtained his "facts." Apparently he would have the R.A.M.C. an undisciplined body entirely devoted to nursing, and knowing nothing of "discipline," "drill," " care

of equipment," or any military duty. I suppose he would be horrified to know that the men of the R.A.M.C. are put through a course of musketry, and know how to load and unload riffee, etc.; yet a little knowledge of their duties would show the necessity for this. Finally we read that the Pariamentary Bills Committee accepted a report as full of inaccuracies as it well could be, and asked the author of it to continue as a member of a "watching subcommittee in regard to this matter." Now, on reading over the names of the Pariamentary Bills Committee who were present on the occasion, I find there was not a single reportes no the Army Medical Service present, so that the report in question was accepted by a body of civilian practitioners absolutely ignorant of the sub-

Kingston, Mrs. Arbuthnot Lane, Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Ligertwood, Mrs. Liveing, Mrs. Clement Lucas Mrs. Marston, Mrs. Greville Macdonald, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Howard Marsh, Mrs. A. H. Morgan, Lady McGrigor, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Maxwell Müller, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Edmund Owen, Lady Priestley, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Mrs. Cooper Perry, Mrs. Pye-Smith, Mrs. Steele Perkins, Lady Priestley, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Mrs. Cooper Perry, Mrs. Pye-Sinth, Mrs. Steele Perkins, Mrs. Reynolds Ray, Mrs. Cole Reade, Mrs. Argyle Robertson, Mrs. G. Rundle, Mrs. Knox Shaw, Mrs. Lauriston Shaw, Lady Sanderson, Lady Savory, Lady Senon, Mrs. Hammond Smith, Mrs. J. E. Squire, Mrs. Charters Symonds, Mrs. Richard Symonds, Mrs. Howard Tooth, Mrs. Trueman, Lady Williams, Mrs. C. Waring, Mrs. Walsham, Miss A. Wilson, Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. C. White, Mrs. Hale White, Mrs. Cooper Wilkinson, Mrs. Alfred Willett, Mrs. Wornum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, ex officio, and Mrs. Butlin, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Berkeley Hill, Mrs. Frank Howard, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Pye-Smith, Mrs. Cole Reade, Mrs. J. E. Squire, Mrs. Hale White, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Surgeon-General Muir, Charters Symonds, Esq.

HONORARY TREASURER-Mrs. Charters Symonds, 58, Portland Place, W.

HONORARY SECRETARY-Miss Maxwell Müller, R.R.C., 100, Victoria Street, S.W.

## OBJECT OF THE FUND.

A Central Committee in London to send out to South Africa presents of suitable clothing and other comforts for the men of the Royal Army Medical Corps now serving with the force in South Africa. For this purpose contributions in money as well as in kind are asked for

"As some misapprehension seems to exist as to the nature of the duties of the noncommissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, as to their relation to other parts of an army in the field, and as to the way in which they are recruited, it may be well to offer some brief explanations, in view of appeal now being made in their behalf. The corps has an organisation which, like that of, for instance, the Royal Engineers, is entirely independent of the brigade or division with which a detachment may be serving. It supplies men for the service of the hospitals at the base, on the lines of communication, and for the held hospitals, and it supplies also bearer companies, under the command of officers of the corps, in the proportion of two companies to each division. One of these companies is attached to each of the two brigades of which a division is composed. Each division has also three field hospitals the two brigades of which a division is composed. Each division and Army Medical Corps-a attached to it. Each bearer company has three officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps-a major in command and two junior officers (captains or lieutenants). When a brigade goes into major in command and two junior officers (captains or lieutenants). When a brigade goes into action, the bearer company R.A.M.C. attached finds its place immediately in rear of the second line. As soon as the action commences the major in command of the bearer company selects the best place for a collecting station, to which the wounded are brought, and from which they are conveyed in the ambulances belonging to the company to the dressing station, and thence to the nearest field hospital. It is the duty of the men of the bearer company to search out the wounded, to tend them where they have fallen, and as soon as may be to convey them on

> Medical Corps. It was not, however, stated whether the proposed augmentation is to be an addition to the existing proposed augmentation is to be an addition to the existing  $S_{50}$ , or the nominal  $S_{50}$  medical officers which the late Sir Thomas Crawford declared was a "dangerously  $1 \text{ w}^{\pi}$ establishment. But in either case we unhesitatingly prenounce the addition insufficient, as may be easily demonstrated.

> It is quite evident, and admitted, that the existing establishment of under 900 officers is insufficient as a peace establishment, considering the demands made upon it; and therefore the proposed addition of 100, if the army is to be increased by 30,000 men, cannot possibly remedy that insufficiency, either actually or proportionately. Taking the future strength of the army at about 250,000, the proportion of 4 medical officers per 1,000 men would give an establishment of exactly 1,000. But as that proportion has been found insufficient, even in peacetime, the new establish-ment will want at least 1,100 medical [officers to make it

truly efficient; and it is remarkable that such was the figure forty years ago, when our army was under 200,000. In these calculations account has been taken only of the

provision necessary for the regular army. What of the militia, which we are informed is to be made a truly mobile force, with field artillery and transport? At present, as was shown in a recent article, it is wholly dependent on the regular army medical establishments. Is that to con-If so, then a further increase of the regular Army Medical Service must be made.

These questions must be faced if coming army reforme are to be realities and not shams. We must indeed

stretchers, if they cannot walk, to the collecting station, [] The medical officers of the bearer company of course take their part in the work of tending the wounded, and may readjust the dressings which have been applied by the surgeons in the fighting line, if it appears desirable to do so, before a man is removed to the collecting station.

"The Royal Army Medical Corps has no territorial connection. The men are not the children of any one county, and run the risk of finding themselves "nobody's children." The men for whom help is asked are these men of the bearer companies, of the field hospitals, and of the other less mobile hospitals; but especially for the two first, who have to share every hardship of the fighting force, and of which they form an essential part. The number will amount shortly to nearly 3,000 men, but it will be augmented by men of the Militia and Volunteer Medical Staff, and also by men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. It is hoped that the contributions received will allow all the fellow-workers to participate, including the Indian doolie-bearers who are now with the besieged force in Ladysmith."

The Editor of the "Lancet" also wrote, warmly approving the scheme, and both journals have advocated a Half-Crown Subscription. This appeal has already been well responded to, many members of the profession sending in one or more half-crowns.

## WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Subscriptions, amounting to £1,000 have been received, in sums varying from half-ascrown to twenty pounds.

One working party has contributed 250 garments, mostly flannel shirts. Numerous gifts in kind continue to be received, including contributions from H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady White, and many others. The first list of donors was published in Times" of February 27th, the second list will shortly be published. the

Mrs Charlton, through her own efforts, has despatched parcels to 1,200 men; and by the time this circular is issued, the Central Committee will have despatched 1,500 additional parcels, and two hundred pounds of tobacco to the 7th and 8th Divisions.

An influential Committee has been formed in Birmingham, and another is about to be formed in Leeds.

## DESPATCH OF PARCELS.

The Committee wishes to assure all subscribers, that the arrangements for despatching the parcels secures their arrival at the front, as the consignments will be addressed to the Principal Medical Officers of Divisions and General Hospitals.

A parcel is made up for each man, containing a flannel shirt, pair of socks, cake of soap, pair of bootlaces, a pipe, one handkerchief, notepaper and pencil, knitted helmet or comforter A bale containing fifty such parcels is made up, and five of these bales are sent to the Principal Medical Officer of each Division for distribution.

It may be added here that the Executive Committee is taking great trouble to buy in the cheapest markets, and has to acknowledge liberal deductions by many firms.

Ranks.	Home.	South Africa.	Other Foreign Stations.	Not Posted.	Total	Remarks : Seconded.
Surgeon-Generals Colonels Lieutenani-Colonels Majors	10.2 8 E -1 10	1 8 16 16 59 103	4 13 195 97 45	1 = 1   1	10 17 74 411 173 153	- a = 6 4 7
Total	117	3.50	als	6	858	10

The total is two fewer than in the January list. The numbers at home increased from \$4 to 117; but in the latter are now included the regimental medical officers of the Guards, with the old compound titles, who do not figure in the General Service List. The number in South Africa is stated at 350, an increase of 4; and at other foreign stations 385, a decrease of 37, which is

accounted for by a number of officers having been withdrawn from foreign garrisons - chiefly from the Mediterranean - who are now at home pending departure for the seat of war. The numbers of those imported and seconded remain much as hofers

The numbers of those imported and reconded remain much as before. These figures do not exactly tally with those given by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in reply to Sir W. Foster, on February 6th, which are as follows: Home, 11: South Africa, 16S: other foreign stations, 377. The differences are not important, for the distribution necessarily alters almost from day to day: the broad result is practically the same. The Under-Secretary stated that 133 civil surgeons were employed in South Africa, and 112 retired pay officers at home. But this return is incomplete without the number of civil surgeons employed at home. These must be included to show the actual deficiency in the R.A.M.C., even for to mention a margin for reliefs and casual-

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## MARCH 3. 1900.

MARCH 3. 1990. and Givil Surgeons in South Africa. —The for War does not see his way to place in the names of civil surgeons employed with the 1 Africa. The suggestion made by ques-of the field nospitals, bearer companies, bitals in South Africa should be appended to all officers in the Army List was considered inm impracticable in consequence of the s necessitated by the disposition of the troops.

## Мавси 10, 1900.

March 10, 1900 TING SURGEONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, I that Sir William MacCormae Intends to about April 13th, travelling by way of the Treves, who, we are glad to learn, has quite the indisposition from which he suffered eks ago, intends to leave Durban on y the Drawegers Castle, and expects to I on April 13th. Their departure will a dividian consulting surgeons with the h Africa, namely, Sir William Stokes, Mr. ne, Mr. Makins, Mr. Kendal Franks, endle, in addition to Colonel W. E. M.C. the Professor of Military Surgery in dical School, Netley. In private letters warmest terms of the good feeling which has wards him by the officers of the ILA.M.C. the military authorities. The splendid which he was provided made him inde-te the confial co-operation of the Principal senabled him to move without delay to any his services might be required during the to months' fighting on the Tugela. RMY ESTIMATES FOR 1900-1901.

## RMY ESTIMATES FOR 1900-1901.

est naturally centres in the Army Estimates ; financial year; not morely as revealing the he war, but as indicating how the weak spots or military organisation are to be met in the

tes are, of course, very large; the net estitotive services being this year £58,323,400, \$3,000 last year; but the total number of Home and Colonial establishments (always ia) is 430,000, against 184,853. The non-effecis £3,176,000 against £3,064,000 last year.

and non-effective votes combined are gainst £20,617,200 last year. But even these re exclusive of the Supplementary Estimates oted in October and February last.

400 is split up under the following heads lishments, £11,777,700 (against £20,096,373 at year); future permanent additions, mporary increases, £6,288,000; war services, Adding the normal and permanent increase rrive at the future cost of our army, supposing rbing factor meanwhile occurs, at £23 above that with which we began the war, hall have an increase of about 27,600 men, including a heavy and much desired addition to the

artillery. Vote 2-Medical Establishments-includes all proper medical charges, except the regimental pay of non-com-missioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Medical Corps (£93,100) included in Vote 1. The net estimate of Vote 2 is £555,000 against £305,800 last year, an increase of £249,200, of which no less than £241,300 is for "war services" in South Africa.

vices in South Africa. This abnormal increase includes  $f_{41,500}$  to the pay, etc., of the Army Medical Service,  $f_{700}$  for contingencies, no less than  $f_{120,600}$  for pay of civilian medical practitioners,  $f_{35,300}$  for corps and extra duty pay of the R.A.M.C. nurses, clerks, and other subordinates, and  $f_{50,000}$  for cost of medicines, etc. It must be noted that the estimate of  $f_{555,500}$  does not include what has already been disbursed, how why will be required in March, and how a set in the set of the set 2.555,000 close not interced to March 31st, 1901; and is no doubt based on the calculation that the war will continue

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MEDICAL NOTES IN PARL

[FROM OUR LORBY CORRESPONDE [FROM OUT LOBERT CORRESPOND The Supplementary Army Estimates, whic other items an increased vote for the media the subject of remarks by Sir Walter Fost quharson. In answer to the former Mr. Wy Thesday that it was intended to offer 100 stead of 30 to medical officers, and to increase non-commissioned effects and men. Dr. Fi in the debate congratulated the Army Medic fact that it had received general praise for its

Act that it had received general praise for its NURSING IN MILITARY HOSPI Sta,-In the Bartsst Mannar, Jorawa o to ay, I observe that Inspector-General Tu drogen presented reports on the nursing in na-tion of the Parliamentary Ells Committe As regards that of Inspector-General Turn meaning to the Parliamentary Ells Committe As regards that of Inspector-General Turn resurces to the Parliamentary Ells Committe As regards that of Inspector-General Turn resurces to the Parliamentary Ells Committe As regards that of Inspector-General Turn resurces to the Argentale, I wish, with your per-ters of the nursing." This statement is guite errop the anyon miring sisters, assisted by orderlies of the running sisters, assisted by orderlies of the running system of work of the Ex-ption of the teach branch has its own particular. The report further states that "the new offered the second states that "the new of the second states that "the new offered the second states the second states the second states the offered states the second states the second states the offered states the second states the second states states that "the new offered states states the second states states the second states states the second states states states the second states states states the second states stat

and that each branch has its own particular to it. The report further states that "the nos of the heavily further states that "the nos of the heavily formed by men specially trained and who may be privates or non-commissioned efficient compounders. The "clerical branch by the medical officers, but is invar-tor the clerical branch. The stillary conditions which obtain in these heavily during as follows: The stillary conditions which obtain in these heavily oppress that a former of parsing and hader is efficient. The sheavily and the medical officers which obtain in these heavily oppress that follows: The stillary conditions which obtain in these heavily oppress that a follows: The stillary conditions which obtain in these heavily oppress that when a state of the state respective set for the state oppress the word is obtained to "during" and hader to be obtained by the state of the state of the the state of the state respective set of the state oppress the base of the the state of the state respective set of the state more in the transfer of the the state of the state respective set of the state more set the time of the the state of the state respective set of the state of the state

pres. presed for. It is difficult to understand how such statements could have been written by anyone having the smallest knowledge of the subject, and it would be interesting to know from what source Dr. Groves obtained his "facts." Apparently he would have the R.A.M.C. an undisciplined body entirely devoted to nursing, and knowing nothing of "discipline," "drill," " care

of equipment, "or any military duty. I suppose he would be horrified to know that the men of the R.A.M.C. are put through a course of musketry, and know how to load and unload rifles, etc. ; yet a little knowledge of their duties would show the necessity for this. Finally we read that the Parliamentary Bills Committee and asked the author of it to continue as a member of a "watching subcommittee in regard to this matter." Now, or reading over the names of the Parliamentary Bills Committee who were present on the occasion, I find there was not a single representative of the Army Medical Service present, so that the report in question was accepted by a body of civilian practitioners absolutely ignorant of the sub-ject.

# FURTHER APPEAL

The Committee, in bringing the above facts to the notice of the Medical Profession and the Public, wishes, in the first place, to acknowledge the generous support already given, and next to ask for further subscriptions to enable every man in the Corps to receive a parcel of comfortsand there are yet some hundreds to supply.

It may also be necessary to send out a second supply in case the war is protracted. Gifts in kind will also be most acceptable.

Should the total amount received, prove more than sufficient for the needs of the campaign it is presumed, that the subscribers would not object to the surplus being distributed amongst the widows and orphans of the men of the R.A.M.C.

It was decided at the first general meeting, that the names of subscribers should be announced in the "Times," but not the amounts.

Ladies willing to join the Committee are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary.

## CLOTHING AND COMFORTS MOST REQUIRED.

Flannel shirts, knitted undershirts, chiolera belts, socks, knitted helmets, handerchiefs, writing paper.

Tobacco is obtained in bond, and despatched in twenty pound packets, to the Principal Medical Officer of each Division and General Hospital, thus saving half the cost

Cheques should be made payable to the "R.A.M.C. South Africa Fund," and crossed "HOLT & Co." Subscriptions to be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Charters Symonds, 58, Portland Place, W.; or to Messrs. Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Gifts in kind and all enquiries to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Maxwell-Müller, R.R.C., roo, Victoria Street, S.W.

March 10th, 1900.

Medical Corps. It was not, however, stated whether the proposed augmentation is to be an addition to the existing proposed augmentation is to be an addition to the existing 850, or the nominal 800 medical officers which the late Sir Thomas Crawford declared was a "dangerously low" establishment. But in either case we unhesitatingly pronounce the addition insufficient, as may be easily demonstrated.

It is quite evident, and admitted, that the existing establishment of under 900 officers is insufficient as a peace establishment, considering the demands made upon it; and establishment, considering the demands made upon it; and therefore the proposed addition of too, if the army is to be increased by 30,000 men, cannot possibly remedy that insufficiency, either actually or proportionately. Taking the future strength of the army at about 250,000, the pro-Taking portion of 4 medical officers per 1,000 men would give an establishment of exactly 1,000. But as that proportion has been found insufficient, even in peace time, the new establish-ment will want at least 1,100 medical [officers to make it

truly efficient; and it is remarkable that such was the

figure forty years ago, when our army was under 200,000. In these calculations account has been taken only of the provision necessary for the regular army. What of the militia, which we are informed is to be made a truly mobile force, with field artillery and transport? At present, as was shown in a recent article, it is wholly dependent on the regular army medical establishments. Is that to continue? If so, then a further increase of the regular Army

Medical Service must be made. These questions must be faced if coming army reforms are to be realities and not shams. We must indeed suffer no more medical anomalies, like the Medical Reserve—a body drawn from the volunteers and counted twice, who could not by any possibily act in the dual capacity, both with regulars and volunteers, in a supreme national emergency.

The addition of 250 men to the Royal Army Medical Corps also seems inadequate; for it is well known that every available man and reservist of the corps have been mobilised for the war. The result is that the military hospitals at home, and we suspect largely also abroad, are at present manned by untrained regimental orderlies; and unless we are misinformed, are in a state of indisci-pline and confusion, which, to say the least, is very unsatisfactory.

All this has arisen from the scandalous indifference of the War Office in years past to undermanned medical establishments; a neglect which must now be remedied in

Spite of opposition from any quarter. We would urge upon the attention of Parliament the following reforms as essential : First, a medical establishfollowing reforms as essential: First, a medical establish-ment for the regular army, in proportion to its strength, adequate to meet the special strain of foreign service. Secondly, due provision for the medical wants of a mobile militia; either by making the medical department of that militia; either by making the medical department of that force self-contained, or by increasing the regular medical establishments on which at present it is dependent. Thirdly, to make the volunteer force properly self-con-tained, by not diverting its medical officers for impossible dual duties in a national emergency.

It must be noted that when we use the term "medical establishments" we include, along with a sufficient personnel, proper hospital and ambulance, equipments and stores.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE R.A.M.C. Maxy words of praise as to the way in which the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps has been organised and few have been more graceful or will carry more weight with the public than those which were ultered by the Duke of Cambridge in the course of some remarks at the Langman Hospital on February 21st. The Duke said that one of the bright things in the present war was the madificent work dose by the Army Medical Department Jameson. This, we believe, is the impression which has the learner from the correspondents of the daily papers, or those which have appeared in our own columns, but it is pleased to find it thus confirmed by one so competent to speak as the late Commander-in-Chiel.

The Royal Army Medical Gorps was referred to by several speakers in the course of the debate on the Supplementary Army Estimates. Mr. Lough spoke in terms of commenda-tion of the hospital work done in South Africa, and Captain Norton referred to the demands made on the civilian medical element as seen as the war began, as pointing to the ward of strength in the Army Medical Department. He did not cen-sider that the civilian element, however competent in other respects, had the necessary training for the efficient per-formance of administrative duties. As the closure was no opportunity for any special criticism of the Army Medical Service supplementary vote of £70,000.

THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. An analysis of the distribution of army medical officers in the Army List for February gives the following results:

Distribution in the February Army List.

Ranks.	Home.	South Africa.	Other Foreign Stations.	Not Posted.	Total	Remarks : Seconded.
Surgeon-Generals Colonels Liertenant-Colonels Majors Captains Lientenants	5 7 24 50 7 8	1 8 13 168 30 80)	4 12 38 108 97 48	1 = 1   1	80 87 74 481 173 853	
Total	117	350	385	6	818	80

The total is two fewer than in the January list. The numbers at home increased from \$4 to 117; but in the latter are now included the regimental medical efficers of the Guards, with the old compound titles, who do not figure in the General Service List. The number in South Africa is stated at 350, an increase of 4; and at other foreign stations 385, a decrease of 37, which is

accounted for by a number of officers having been withdrawn from foreign garrisons—chiefly from the Mediterranean—who are now at home pending departure for the seat of war. The numbers of those imported and seconded remain much as before.

The numbers of those imported and seconded remain much as before. These figures do not exactly tally with those given by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in reply to Sir W. Fester, on February 6th, which are as follows: Home, rui; South Africa, 365; other foreign stations, 377. The differences are not important, for the distribution necessarily alters almost from day to day; the broad result is practically the same. The Under-Secretary stated that 133 civil surgeons were employed in South Africa, and ruz retired pay officers at home. Euch this return is incomplete without the number of its argeons employed at home. These must be included to show the actual deficiency in the R.A.M.C., even for current duty, not to mention a margin for reliefs and casual-ties.

ties. As it is, we know that 245 retired pay and civil surgeons are now employed; to which should be added at least another too at home; 350, added to 858 (the strength of R.A.M.C. officers) gives a total of 1,208, which makes us believe the strength of the R.A.M.C. should be increased to 1,200, and not merely 1,000, as previously suggested. We notice that two retired pay officers have proceeded to South Africa (see p. 1,200 of the *Army List* for February).

## MARCH 3. 1900.

MARCH 3. 1990. The Army List and Givil Surgeess in South Africa.—The Under-Secretary for War does not see his way to place in the forces in South Africa.—The suggestion made by ques-tion that a list of the field hospitals, bearer companies, and general hospitals in South Africa should be appended to the list or medical officers in the Army List was considered by Mr. Wyndham impracticable in consequence of the constant changes necessitated by the disposition of the troops.

## MARCH 10, 1900.

MARCE 10. 1900 THE CONSULTING SURGEONS IN SOUTH AFRICA. We understand that Sir William MacCormac intends to leave Durban on March 10th by the ss. Kaiser, and expects to reach Naples about April 12th, travelling by way of the Sucz Canal. Mr. Treves, who, we are glad to learn, has quite recovered from the indisposition from which he suffered about five weeks ago, intends to leave Durban on March 19th by the Duraegon Casile, and expects to reach England on April 13th. Their departure will till leave five civilian consulting surgeons with the forces in South Africa, namely, Sir William Stokes, Mr. Match 19th Cheatle, in addition to Colonel W. F. Sterenson, R.A.M.C., the Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School, Netley. In private letters which have been received in this country Mr. Treves speaks in the warmest terms of the good feeling which has have been abown towards him by the officers of the R.A.M.C., and of the courtesy and consideration uniformly extanded to him by all the military authorities. The splendid transport with which he was provided made him inde-pendent, while the cordial co-operation of the Principal Medical Officers enabled him to move without delay to any point at which his services might be required during the course of the two months' fighting on the Tagela. THE ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1900-1901.

## THE ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1900-1901.

UNUSUAL interest naturally centres in the Army Estimates for the coming financial year; not merely as revealing the huge cost of the war, but as indicating how the weak spots exposed in our military organisation are to be met in the future

The total votes are, of course, very large; the net estimate for effective services being this year  $\angle 58,323,400$ , against  $\angle 17,553,000$  last year; but the total number of men on the Home and Colonial establishments (always

men on the Home and Colonial establishments (always excluding India) is  $4_{30,000}$ , against  $18_{4,853}$ . The non-effec-tive estimate is  $\pounds_{3,176,000}$  against  $\pounds_{3,064,000}$  last year. The effective and non-effective votes combined are  $\pounds_{61,490,400}$ , against  $\pounds_{20,617,200}$  last year. But even these huge figures are exclusive of the Supplementary Estimates  $(\pounds_{22,000,000})$  voted in October and February last. The  $\pounds_{61,490,400}$  is split up under the following heads : Normal establishments,  $\pounds_{21,777,700}$  (against  $\pounds_{20,096,373}$ expended last year): future perminent additions,  $\pounds_{13,558,700}$ . Adding the normal and permanent increase together, we arrive at the future cost of our army, supposing no great disturbing factor mean while eccur, at  $\pounds_{23,702,700}$ . no great disturbing factor meanwhile occurs, at £23 or  $\sqrt{3,606,327}$  above that with which we began the war, For this we shall have an increase of about 27,600 men, including a heavy and much desired addition to the artillery.

Vote 2-Medical Establishments-includes all proper Vote 2-Arenterin Exclosion mentals in proper medical charges, except the regimental pay of non-com-missioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps (£93,100) included in Vote 1. The net estimate of Vote 2 is £555,000 against £305,800 last year, an increase of £249,200, of which no less than £241,300 is for "war ser-ion in the South Mine. s" in South Africa.

This abnormal increase includes £41,500 to the pay, etc. This approximate increases includes 241,650 to the pay, etc., of the Army Medical Service,  $\xi_{700}$  for contingencies, no less than  $\int 120,650$  for pay of eivilian medical practitioners,  $\xi_{3}6,300$  for corps and extra duty pay of the R.A.M.C. nurses, clerks, and other subordinates, and  $\xi_{50,000}$  for cost of medicines, etc. It must be noted that the estimate of  $L_{555,000}$  does not include what has already been disbursed, but what will be required to March 31st, 1901; and is no doubt based on the calculation that the war will continue

for many months. The "normal" estimate is £313.70 which sum it is explained "provides for a further is 2,313,700, which sum it is explained "provides for a further perma-nent addition to the establishment of officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, to keep pace with the aug-mentation of the army generally." Whether it does any-thing of the sort is an entirely different matter. We naturally turn to the tables which show where the

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We naturally turn to the tables, which show where the permanent additions come in. We find the Home and Colonial establishment of medical officers (excluding India)

Colonial establishment of medical officers (excluding India) set down at 550 against 543 last year, an increase of 7; and 3,045 non-commissioned officers and men, against 2,702, an increase of 253. While, therefore, the increase of officers is practically *nil*, that of men is fairly substantial. The antire strength, officers and men, of the R.A.M C. is 3,626, including these employed on the staff of the Millitia and Wolganizers Volunteers.

Volunteers. In another part of the Estimates (page 39) we find details of the establishments and their cost. The Indian estab-lishment of officers R.A.M.C. remains ns last year at 335-In the Home and Colonial establishments there is a de-In the Home and Calonial establishments there is a de-crease of i surgeon-general, and an increase of 3 colonels; but in the whole executive ranks an increase of 5 only-while the number of acting, that is retired, medical officers employed is  $S_5$ —the same as last year. The total estab-lishments, including quartermasters, is therefore 642, against 636, or a magnificent augmentation of 6 officers ! The total establishment of officers including Indian against 030, of a magnineent augmentation of o officers. The total establishment of officers, including Indian-and acting or retired officers employed is this year 977, against 971 last year. How far this is "keeping pace-with the augmentation of the army generally" we are at a-loss to invariant

with the augmentation of the army generally " we are at a loss to imagine. The "normal" expenditure in the pay of civilian medical-practitioners is  $\angle 13,000$ , exactly the same as hat year. The cost of medicines ( $\angle 14,000$ ) is also the same. The extra-duty pay of non-commissioned officers and men of the R.A.M.C., of nurses, clerks, etc., is  $\angle 46,000$ , spainst  $\angle 39,700$ , accounted for by the increase of establish-ment already mentioned. There is a substantial increase of  $\angle 16,250$  in the cost of the Millitia Medical Staff Corps. Turning to the non-effective vote, which has always a sort of melancholy interest, we find that although the total for the army has increased by  $\angle 111,800$  that for the medical portion has decreased from  $\angle 201,000$  to  $\angle 186,000$ ; this portion of the vote, as was foreidd by actuaries in 1879, reached its high-water mark about 1892, and has since steadily declined. The retired medical recipients have fallen from 492 to 435 during the year; so rapidly are the old race of officers dropping off. Only one inspector and four deputy-inspectors of hospitals now survive; all the other ranks have also declined, except those of licutenant-colonel and captain, which have slightly increased. The non-effective vote, being affected by circumstances-which cannot be foreseen or controlled, is of course only

colonel and captain, which have slightly increased. The non-effective vote, being affected by circumstances-which cannot be foreseen or controlled, is of course only approximate; and considerable "variations," as they are-officially and euphemistically called, are allowed for. At all events, considering the numbers and the great wear and tear of the service, it can no longer, so far as medical establishments are concerned, be sligmatised as "bloated," blob mes the facewise are used in a "solated." which was the favourite expression of the "economists" of former days. We shall watch with much interest the discussion on these medical estimates in Parliament.

# MARCH 17, 1990.

discussion on these medical estimates in Parliament. Macro 17, 1920. AN OUTSIDE LIGHT ON THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. The current number of *Biocherood's Magazine* contains an interesting article in which full justice is done to the additional of the Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa. The writer truly says that while there have been many details of command and administration which ap-parently deserve to be criticised, "there is only one mili-tary department which has proved itself quite equal to the been impossible to detect the slightest flaw, and in which here has never been any friction or shortcoming." Here there has never been any friction or shortcoming. The dds that the medical service of the army has attracted the field and the completeness of its arrangements. We the field and the completeness of its arrangements which which here field corps the efficient of this and so forth which shows so largely contributed to make the Royal Army Medical Corps the efficient organisation it is proving itself reform in its condition was brought about chiefly by an atticle published in *Bacherood's Magazine* in December, 1966. This startling claim would almost persuade us to be the starting claim would almost persuade us to be instant Manneas Journas, but for the internal evidence of the start Manneas Journas, but for the cuistence of the here that "Maga" was ignorant of the existence of the here that "Maga" was ignorant of the existence of the here that "Maga" was ignorant of the existence of the here that a lay periodical of the popularity and portant parts it hat a lay periodical of the popularity and influence justly belonging to *Roberood's Magazine* should be for the State and the whole British people. Our con-start Medical Corps and its claims to the unstituted grati-tion of the State and the whole British people. Our con-start Medical Corps and its claims to the an eximple

is set in certain high quarters. The passage is so much to the point that we make no excuse for quoting it "A very ill-advised commander in the English army once said, not so very long ago, that the medical corps 'were not soldiers, but only attendants upon soldiers." It may be perhaps difficult to define what special qualifications or employments make a man a soldier; but if entire self-abnorstion in the cause of duty, if patient endurance of fatigue and hardship in the course of military operations, if the profoundest disregard of danger in the battlefield, if the fact of their officers and men being large sharers in the death and injury that smile the personsel of an army, are any of the conditions that mark a true soldier, the Royal Army Medical Corps can say. No men are more soldiers than we'. This must be iterated again and yet again; for, in the face of these very palpable facts, there can be no doubt that in certain mili-tary quarters—and those, so far, very influential quarters— there is still a deep-rooted feeling of animosity against the medical service. Or is it possible that the feeling is rather one of jealousy, because that service has been so eminently equal to agreat occasion when the purely combatant admini-tration has, to say the least, not been too successful Specific army status has been granted to the medical department, but this has not apparently always carried whit it is the simple truth, and we are glad to see it so frankly acknowledged by a journal which cannot be sup-orted of any antimilitary bias. Surely, after the deeds of herahad Corps which have been recorded in the daily press, the War Office will no longer persist in branding the difference of the Royal Army Medical Corps as "mon-com-batants."

# THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL

SERVICE. The following analysis shows the distribution of medical officers in the Army List for March :

Distrio	WL104	an the	agarca	Army	Ture.	C. Desta Contraction
Ranks.	Home.	South Africa.	Other Foreign Stations.	Not Posted.	Total.	Remarks : Seconded.
argeon-Generals . Jeutenant-Colonels Lajors Jeutenants	5 7 11 30 17 4	1 8 9) 89 67 101	4 19 30 107 08 35	111 mil	10 97 74 410 181 141	
Total	25	389	385	4	854	16

officers must indeed be reinforced by at least zoolf the service is to be placed on an efficient footing. UNITED STATES ARMY HOSPITALS. Sin, --I recently had an opportunity of visiting the military hospitals, United States Army, in the Philippines. There is one custom in that interesting army that I desire to bring to notice -I mean the disciplinary control exercised by medical commanding officers over patients in military hospitals. The American medical officers have direct punishment power over all patients in hospital, and exercise it freely. In the English service the custom is different. There is a com-promise, and like most compromises it is defective. English medical officers have anthority to command, but no authority to punish, patients. The "crime" has to hang over antil the patient's discharge from hospital, and is then dealt with by he military commander of the delinquent. No more unsatis-factory compromise crime, and finally it tempts alack or popularity-seeking commanding officers to dismiss the crime, and pose as the true friend of the soldier. It is interesting to note that at Netley a patient in hospital is punished while in hospital, receiving such punishment as the may be considered fit to undergo—usually confinement in the prisoners' ward. The authority, however, is exercised by the Asistant-Adjutat-General, and not by the army medical authorities. In any future revision of our Regulations this fandamental

he Assistant-Adjutant-General, and not by the army medical uthorities. In any future revision of our Regulations this fundamental question needs to be dealt with. A soldier admitted to hospital hould bring his defaulter sheet with him a most valuable leip in judging of the man's character and habits. All the ninor punishments should be available for use against men listurbing the hospital

It is not the really ill who give trouble. It is the many venereal palients, the convalencents, and the bad characters who, whether in harracks or hespital, disturb the peace and quiet of their contrades. The bad soldier outside is always the bad palient inside the hospital. Of course the title of the medical officer in charge of a hos-pital. This title defines responsibility, and is in itself a lesson and a warning to evildoers, as it is to the commanders themselves.-I am, etc., Decomport, Feb and. GROBER J. H. EVATT.

GEORGE J. H. EVATT.

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THE BATTLE OF SPION KOP. By FREDERICK TREVES, F.R.C.S.,

By FREDERICK TREVES, F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon with the Forces. Spearman's Hill, January 28th, 1900. THE HOSFITAL BEHIND MOUST ALLCE. As I mentioned in my last letter, the hospital to which I was attached moved to the banks of the Tagels. We reached the river on January 18th, and pitched our tents close to the headquarters camp and just under the hill-Mount Alice-from which the big naval guns were firing. We were thus as near as possible to the actual fighting. It was intended that the wounded taken off the field should be brought to our hospital, and then be moved down to Frere, and thence to the base, as quickly as possible. It is twenty-five miles across the veld from this camp to Frere. The road is not so bad as reads go in this part of the country, but it is very rough in places, and several drifts have to be crossed. At Frere the railway is reached. EINET WOUNDED ADMITTED.

FIRST WOUNDED ADMITTED. On the Sunday after our arrival the wounded began to come in. Thirteen only came from the division posted at Polgeiter's drift, the rest came from Sir Charles Warren's division. Increasing numbers of wounded came in every day in batches of from 50 to 150. They were all attended to, and were sent on to Frere as soon as possible. All the serious cases were of course kept in the hospital.

serious cases were of course kept in the hospital. THE ATTACK ON SPION KOP. On Wednesday, January 24th, came the terrible affair of Spion Kop. I was awakeed about 3 a.w. by the rifle fire attending the night attack upon the hill, and all through the day the artillery and rifle firing was terrible and in-cessant. Spion Kop is just opposite the hill under the shelter of which our hospital stands, and from this hill the engagement could be witnessed. The hill is steep, and was approached from the side of the river. I watched our paces the getting of the wounded down would be attended with difficulty. The shell fire to which our men were ex-posed was very severe, and it was clear that the casualties would be numerous. Our bospital—when first we reached the river-was made up of fo tents and to marquees. On Tuesday the order was given to increase it by too bell tents. No increase in the staff was possible. Under the able direction of Majors Kirkpatrick and Mallins the arrange-ments were complete on Wednesday. This WOUNDED FROM SPION KOF.

THE WOUNDED FROM SPION KOP. On Thursday the wounded came pouring in, and they came in the whole day and until late at night until the hospital was full. The number taken in that day was nearly foo. We had already sent down some yoo, so the casualties have been heavier than at Colenso. In spite of

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cloudy and much cooler. THE NATURE OF THE WOUNDES AND THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED. As to the wounded, there was the usual proportion of more severe than those received at Colenso. This is syntained by the large number of wounds from shell and shrappel. The mea, moreover, were much exhausted by the hardships they had undergone. In many instances they had not had their clothes off for a week or ten days. The mean work of the open without great costs, and had been reduced to the minimum in the matter of rations. The nights were cold, and there was on nearly every night a heavy dew. Fortunately there was little or no rain. The want of sleep and the long waiting upon the bill had told upon them severely. There is no doubt also that the incessant shell fire must have proved a terrible train. Some of the mes, although severely wounded, were found asleey upon their stretchers when brought in. Many were absolutely exhausted and worn out indepen-dent. "The Max are Severan"

dently of their wounds. "THE MEN ARE STRENDL"." In spite of all their hardships the wounded men behaved as splendidly as they always have done. They never com-plained. They were quite touching in their unselfahness and in their anxiely "not to give trouble." The English soldier is a man of whom the country may well be proud, and in these two terrible engagements on the Tagela they behaved from first to last in a manner worthy of the plendid traditions of the British army. A finer, hardier, and more heroic set of men could hardly have been gathered together. They were much depressed at the reverse. One poor fellow had been shot in the face by a piece of shell, which had carried away his left eye, the left upper jaw ideous cavity at the bottom of which his tongue was supposed. He had been lying hours on the bill. He was unable to speak, and as soon as he was landed at the hospital he made signs that he wanted to write. Pencil and paper were given him, and it was supposed he winhed to one mething, but he merely wrote, "Did we win?" No one had the heart to tell him the truth.

No one had the heart to tell him the truth. WOUNDS OF THE NECK AND HEAD. The Mauser wounds showed nothing new. The bullet at a long range acts more like a fine-pointed instrument, going through bone without splintering it, and dividing nerves and atteries with romarkable neatness. One case showed a communication between the external carotid artery and some adjacent vein, and another a communica-tion between the common femoral artery and vein. There were several wounds involving the neck in which the larynx was involved. In one of these, in which I per-formed trachectomy, the lesion had been effected by a piece of shell, and it was surprising that the patient could have survived the damage to the larynx and guilet. He is so far doing well. General Wondente received a way severe wound of these

doing weil. General Woodgate received a very severe wound of the head from a fragment of shell. The piece entered at the outer angle of the right orbit, and ploughed along the skull as far as the pinna. It made a linear ragged gap in the bone. Much brain matter was escaping, and the sight in the right eye was lost. I opened up the wound, and re-moved all depressed and losse fragments of bone with a relief to the patient which is, I am afraid, only tem-porary. porary.

The abdominal wounds are numerous. Few are suited for operation. I have seen, on the one hand, many in almost every direction, and in which recovery has followed without operation. On the other hand, abdominal sections are not very easily carried out on the field, and I think the cases for operation are best limited to those in which thick the cases for operation are best limited to those in which the leaion is well localised, and in which the bullet has escaped. Ballet wounds of the liver have done well, as also have like wounds of the kidney. An officer with a ballet wound of the liver—no exit—has done well after passing through a serious crisis.

AMPUTATIONS, Very few amputations are required for Mauser wounds. Nost of the amputations have been for shell wounds. In some cases built to other than the Mauser (probably the

Martini-Henry) have been used. Some of the compound fractures of the leg in both officers and men may yet need amputation. Wounds do remarkably well in camp.

amputation. Wounds do remarkacity went in camp. SHELL WOUNDE. The shell wounds are the most terrible and the most difficult to treat. One man had most of the face shot away, including both eyes. Another had the forearm shot off and two fearful wounds of each thigh dividing the anterior muscles to the bone. The chest cases are numerous, but do quite fairly. One patient has developed pneumonia and others have pneumothorax or hasmothorax. So far there has been little gangrene. In one case a shrappel had opened the ulnar artery and the man came down safely with a tourniquet on his brachial composed of a plug of cake tobacco and the tape of a putitic. Of the many curious tourniquets I have seen this is the most ingenious. *Some Montrary NUMERS AND CHERELIES*.

tourniquets I have seen this is the most ingenious. THE HOSPITAL NURSES AND ORDERLIES. We have a few iron bedsteads in the hospital which are of great service and are much appreciated. The great majority of the patients, however, are lying on the ground and cannot be dreased without difficulty. As many as pos-sible are accommodated on stretchers. I have slept on a stretcher since I came to the front and can testify that they are most comfortable. Miss McCaul and the two Netley Sisters have rendered invaluable service, and have worked day and night. It is hard to imagine what we should have done without them. Three nursing sisters, however, can hardly cope with a hospital containing over yoo wounded men, and the great mass of the work falls upon the orderlies who are a singularly efficient, obliging, hard-working set of men.

# MARCH 17, 1900.

In the House of Commons, The consideration of the Army Estimates was sumed in Committee of Supply, and On the vote of £555,000 for medical services, to the University of the University of the University ře

The consideration of the Army Lemances was resumed in Committee of Supply, and On the vote of 2555,000 for medical services, A number of questions were put to the UNER-SCRETARY for WAR by Dn. FARQUARNON, MI-PARQUARNON, MI-PARQUARNON, And other members. Mr. WYNDHAN, in his reply, paid a high tributo other services and other members. Mr. WYNDHAN, in his reply, paid a high tributo other services and other members. Mr. WYNDHAN, in his reply, paid a high tributo other services and other members. Mr. WYNDHAN, in his reply, paid a high tributo of the courage and efficiency of the Army medical officers in South Africa. He stated that since military rank had been granted to Army surgeons to mamber of candidates who had come up for examination showed an increase on previous records, and that there was reason to hope that this improvement would continue. Bet he pointed out that it would be impossible to keep up the medical service in time of peace at the strength required in time of war. He dealed that the propartment, contending that 25,000 a year was not too much to pay to each one of thesid genth-metion were treated too generously by the War been for his services. The allogation that a con-siderable number of sick mon had been are to Africa he met by saying that during this war the probaring of invalided mean had been far lower than in any previous war for which there were than in any previous war for which there were than in any previous war for which there were than in any previous war for which there were the foot ladysmith and elsewhore, but centerio foring to improve assing anglinances, however, had disease was now treated with much greater specess than formerly, and in Scoth Africa it had been less prevalent than in the Sudan. He could und avaith had with much greater suched to particular regiments. Mr. James Lowritm asked what precentions were taken to prevent different whet precentions

MR. JAMES LOWFING REGISTER, AND ADDRESS AN

made to screen the offenders. Mr. WYNDHAM stated that there had nover been a hint of any majoractices in connexion with the supply of medical stores, and he deprecated an attempt to raise upon the vote under con-sideration a discussion upon the subject of the supply of stores generally. After attention had been called to the subject of incomlation against forer, to the comparative merits of heavy and light ambulance wagons, and to other matters. The vote was arreed to.

THE TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900. OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

> I. (FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(FROM A SPECIAL CONSISTENT.) CAPE TOWN, PRANMARY. The intrinsic merit of the performance of the Royal Army Medical Corps in this campaign is likely to conceal from view some grare under-lying dangers which nothing but good fortune has averted, as well as certain deficiencies in this demonstrate of the Way Office which is is county. has averted, as well as cortain denoted to the denote of the War Office which it is equally important to examine. To raise such a question is in no way to impugn the character of the actual work done here ; and if it bears.to some extent on the principles which govern our whole Army medical system, the final responsibility must still reat with Parliament which supplies the means. It is not, therefore, the quality that has to be criticized so much as the quantity, measured first by its numerical strength, for which the country is responsible, and secondly by its power of auto-matic expansion in time of war, which is a matter largely under the control of the department itself.

itself. The necessity for rendering the British Army Modical Service capable of meeting great emer-gencies must be clearly demonstrated before we proceed. England realizes now that her Empire can only be sustained in the last instance by the sacrifice of human life; but for each man who dies on the field there are five wounded carried away from it, piereed by builets or shattered by shell, subjected to physical pain and torture which the hand of man-aye, of woman-can do much to alloviste, and to the final risk which the highest science can in most cases avert. For every wounded man there are, or cave been in

Ignest science can in most cases avert. For every wounded man there are, or ave been in former wars, at least three struck down by sick-mersing than, the wounded. In the Franco-German was the proportion of actual desths from Resso-Turkish war 44 to 16, and in the Cuban war to first the to 16, and in the Cuban war to the one. This long procession of human suffering, which starts up in the train of write insteames a balle succeeds battle and the conditions which germinate disease are prolonged, makes a demand on patriotism and humanity to which no nation, least of all England so rish in both, can possibly turn a deaf ear. So far as voluntary assistance, individual and col-lective, is concerned, the nation has stood with both hands open in this war. Bat voluntary assistance is not enough. Largely as we may roly upon it in all times of national trees, is not right or prodent that such roliance about the carried to the polst indicated by the present strength of the Army Medical Depart-ment in relation to the needs of a prest war. The dawn of the new century has brought with it a single Army corps—in round numbers, with lines of communication. 60,000 mem-enet to South Africe changed the source was drid up. By intrice that out the locate of the Army Medi-cate of the House of Commons. "The action to the source was drid up. By ist are condition of the Army Medi-al board here was bated in a muthed. A friend the out the source was drid up. By istraptice the science and line of which during the source remer mention of which during the source is than cause doer must be accepted, we shall shortly have 194,000 mem under arms in this or whose medical service Parlament has made to provision for wounded should be of per cent-or whole force the figures in another way. In the provision for wounded should be of per cent, which was been intron-there are the in-source of the Bore intron-there are the same time of the Sorte intron-there are the sameling a position little stronger than some of the Bore intron-there are the same

# British Red Qross Society.

# Lord Wantage's Letter to the London Press, 10th March, 1000.

### SIR.

I think it may be a matter of interest to the public, and especially to those who have generously contributed to the Red Cross Society, and who are doubtless anxious to be assured that their money has been, and is continuing to be, well spent, to have some account of the work done by the Society since my last report. The uniform approval which has been accorded by the Press to the working of the Army Medical Service in South Africa, including the Red Cross Society, has been so marked, that I feel scarcely warranted in claiming space for a few words of explanation on certain points of controversy that have arisen with regard to the Red Cross hospital ship which bears the name of the Princess of Wales, and to which her Royal Highness has accorded her special patronage and practical assistance. The condition of the ship has been adversely commented on, and although these criticisms do not emanate from the leading or influential portions of the public Press, yet I am informed that they have excited considerable attention, and caused anxiety and distress, which is likely to increase unless authoritatively contradicted.

On the return of the "Princess of Wales" from her first voyage, the Central British Red Cross Committee summoned the medical officer in charge of the ship, Major Morgan, and the master of the vessel, Captain Johnson, before them, and took their evidence as to her condition. Major Morgan expressed himself as absolutely confident of the construction of the vessel, being strong and good and thoroughly seaworthy, and that the electric-lighting arrangements, which required some overhauling, are in perfect order. He also stated that there was absolutely no foundation for adverse criticism in connection with the hospital arrangements, which were excellent, that the food was splendid, and that the patients all picked up in a marvellous way on board.

Captain Johnson stated that he never wished to be on a better sea-going vessel. His expression was that she was a "sea kindly " boat, and that she weathered storms when finer, newer, and bigger boats got damaged by them. I can add my own testimony to the above. I visited the ship in company with Major Macpherson, Hon. Secretary of the Central Red Cross Committee, within an hour of her arrival at Southampton, and went over her from top to bottom. I was much struck with the excellence of all the arrangements, and the comfort of the fittings, and especially by the perfect sweetness and cleanliness of the wards, pantries, and offices generally. The patients, one hundred and seventy-six in number, were unanimous in their

ed in Supply is Dr. Sir ical establishments. Mr. Arnoid Forster, Il spoke at some leng was remarkable for the le by the army medical tality was much less rela-aign. Suggestions as to ve for candidates for the importance of allowing al officers to keep abreast promised consideration, the most satisfactory for wert ware sent years.

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Estimates took place on spects very satisfactory, e result on the whole is able ground to expect. bry than the unanimous admirable and devoted it in the present war, to hony. Dr. Farquharson he Royal Army Medical dmirable results of its 'rice declared that the r to itself and to the r. Arnold Forster, by Sir Wyndham himself, who could not pay too high a and efficiency displayed

self-sacrifice of men who as the Under-Secretary ) joy and intoxication of devotion to "suffering sently been sealed by the v medical officers on the ese manly and generous s medical department to m for the future, should ardly believe, any so pre-eer at medical officers lowers." This war will e of regimental officers row criticisms which in heard from the lips of a better, but whose caste s facts.

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tourniquets I have seen this, is THE HOSPITAL NURSI We have a few iron bedstear of great service and are mu-majority of the patients, howe and cannot be dressed without stretcher since I came to the they are most comfortable. Netley Sisters have rendered worked day and night. It is should have done without the however, can hardly cope with upon the orderlies who are a hard-working set of men.

## MARCH

In the House of Commi-The consideration of i sumed in Committee of On the vote of £555,00

A number of questions SECRETARY for WAR by PRICE, MR. ANNOLD-FC COLONEL BLUNDELL, and

COLONEL BUTNELL, and Ma. WINDELL, and it to be courage and effici-officers in South Afrie military rank had been i the number of candidate examination showed a records, and that there this improvement would out that it would be i medical aervice in time required in time of we serve reminent civilian the front were treated to peartment, contending not too much to pay to men for his services. To aidrable number of slef Africa be much to pay to men for his services. To aidrable number of slef Africa be much to pay to men for his services. To aidrable number of slef Africa be much to pay to the result of the service of the service services was now to been less was now to been less prevalent the ouder which Army su MR. WYNDHAM, in his

MR. JAMES LOWTHEN were taken to prevent from being supplied to Department. The Com stores had been issued service, and it appears made to screen the offi-

Mn. WYNDRAM stai been a hint of any mai the supply of medical an attempt to raise sideration a discussion supply of stores gener-After attention had inoculation against erits of heavy and li o other matters, The vote was agrees of in

## THE TIMES, SATUR OUR WARS ANI

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The intrinsic merit a Royal Army Medical likely to conceal from lying dangers which has averted, as well as department of the Wa "To raise such a question important to examine. is in no way to impugn the character of the actual work done here ; and if it bears to some extent

expressions of satisfaction and appreciation of the good food, excellent medical attendance and nursing, favourable surroundings, and general comfort. The evidence of this could be seen in the wonderful recoveries most of them had made during the voyage. In fact, I consider the ship a model hospital ship, and in every way worthy of the distinguished name she bears. She has been thoroughly overhauled and cleaned, and is about to start on her return journey to the Cape, from whence she will bring home another cargo of sick and wounded men.

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At Capetown the work of the Society is being carried on by Sir John Furleywho has replaced Colonel Young, recalled to his duties as Secretary of the Royal Patriotic Fund-Hon. Mr. George Peel, and Mr. Gerard Bonham-Carter. In Natal, our Acting Commissioner, Dr. Chepmell, is co-operating with the authorities and the local aid societies. When we last heard from him he was preparing to send aid to Ladysmith, and we hope soon to receive a further Report from him.

In Cape Colony the Hon. Mr. George Peel, assisted by our travelling agent, Mr. Abbot, is doing most excellent and valuable work at the front. On February 9th he wrote from Modder River Camp, where he had gone to establish a depôt, and to make arrangements for supplying Kimberley when relieved, as follows to Sir John Furley :-

" On arriving at Modder River I found a great force of some 30,000 men, and heard that the Medical Officers of the various hospitals were practically unanimous and most emphatic as to the admirable work done by our Society.

" Having seen our work during the period that elapsed between the start of Lord Methuen from the Orange River and the evening of Magersfontein, I can add my own testimony to the ability, energy, and capacity of Colonel Young. I am glad to have been upon the spot.

" The credit of your delivery of goods over these vast distances is due to our agent, Mr. Abbot. As soon as we have a depôt at De Aar our delivery will be accelerated.

"My main object in coming here is to bring up stores for Kimberley. May I say a word as to this? Some days ago I heliographed to the medical authorities at Kimberley, asking what medical stores in the nature of those usually furnished by us would be needed by them in the event of the relief of that town.

"They heliographed back a list. These, packed in one hundred and four cases I have brought up, and after considerable difficulty I have lodged them, thanks to the kindness and courtesy of Colonel Winter, of the Army Service Corps, under that corps' care and supervision for conveyance to the Principal Medical Officer at Kimberley as soon as possible. I propose to accompany the relief column and see to their arrival and distribution as Lord Kitchener approves.

"Since writing the above, I considered it my duty to address a letter to Lord Roberts explaining fully the action taken here as regards our depôt at De Aar, and also the temporary depôt at this camp intended for Kimberley above referred to.

" I took occasion to refer the two questions which overshadow all others in our regard. I mean our practical relations with the medical authorities in the field, and also the question of transport. As regards the former I need say nothing, except that I explained how genuinely anxious we are to in no way displease them, and that all our desire is to supplement, if occasion arises, their splendid activity, and that

> must be evacuated as that as easy are into atmost capacity of the present hospita amodation for the wounded in this campaign 4 5.000 body

we have not the smallest desire to interfere with them. I added, as regards transport, that as soon as an Army leave a railway, we who have at present no organised transport are much embarrassed in the convoy of our stores, and raised the question of transport

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"Although my letter was handed in to the Commander-in-Chief on the eve of the important movement from this camp, and although it found him amid all the press of such engrossing affairs, he had no sooner opened and read it than he at once gave it his full attention, and kindly asked me at once to discuss the matter. He desired me to acquaint you that he fully approved a depôt at De Aar, and also fully approved our conveyance of stores up here in the event of the relief of Kimberley. He added that he would acquaint the Head of the Army Service Corps with his own wish that the stores should be passed through at the first opportunity.

" As regards our relations with the medical authorities, he stated that it was his intention to express his wish in Army Orders that the medical authorities should co-operate with us. This was quite unexpected on my part, and was more than I should have thought of asking. As regards transport, he observed that, of course, he could not spare any as it was, and it was a question for the Committee to consider. I leave it in their hands.

"I must apologise for this most disjointed letter, the concluding portion having been written in a dust storm, so thick that I do not feel entirely responsible for the sense and sequence. I hope that the Committee at home will not entirely forget, in criticising us, the great difficulties under which we work.

"GEORGE PEEL."

We have since heard that Mr. Peel was successful, and himself entered Kimberley, from whence he telegraphed as follows :-- "Our stores, one hundred and four cases, were the first supplies to reach Kimberley. Medical authorities here desire cable be sent to Lord Wantage informing him, and adding they are of inestimable value." At Capetown itself Sir John Furley and Mr. Bonham-Carter are working in co-operation with the Good Hope Society.

Sir Alfred Milner has authorised the establishment, and has himself become Hon. President, of a Good Hope Red Cross Committee, to consist of three members of the Good Hope Society, one of the St. John Ambulance Association, two ladies of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, and three members and the Chief Commissioner of the British Red Cross. The Red Cross Society is also receiving aid from the "Absent-Minded Beggar Fund" in the matter of supplying warm clothing for the men returning home in hospital ships. Large and constant supplies of various kinds, such as medical comforts, &c., needed at the field hospital at the front and in the hospital trains, are also being sent up by our Society.

Sir John Furley writes that Colonel Ryerson, Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Association, has handed to our Society at Capetown a valuable consignment of useful gifts and one hundred pounds. Colonel Ryerson kindly placed himself at the disposal of our Society, and went up to Orange River, taking with him a large consignment of our cases, as well as the Canadian contribution. He will thus be enabled to look after any Canadians who may be in hospitals on his line of route. In one day Sir John Furley received visits from Colonel Ryerson, representing Canada ; the sense of in Supply last ical establishments. Dr. Mr. Arnold Forster, Sir li spoke at some length, was remarkable for the of the excellent services fit was described as the informly successful in the informly successful in the informly successful in the inform successful in the information with the inform successful in the inform successful in the inform successful in the inform successful in the information with the information of examination with the information with the information of the information of the information of the information in who had been selected in the prevalence of enterice to by the army medical label the information of the information of allowing promised consideration. The most successful as the information of the information in the information of the information

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MR. JANES LO were taken to pr from being suppli Department. The stores had been i service, and it at made to screen ti Mr. Weverstaw made to screen t Mm. WYNDHAM been a hint of an the supply of ms an attempt to r sideration a dise supply of stores; After attentio of inoculation ag merits of heavy i to other matters The yote was it The vote was t

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in no way to impage the character of the actual work done here ; and if it bears to some extent

Colonel Williams, Australia; and Colonel Vandeleur Kelly, New South Wales, with all of whom he has been co-operating in Red Cross and ambulance work.

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The Red Cross Hospital railway train, which bears the name of H.R.H. Princess Christian, is now, we hope, doing good work in Natal, where the authorities consider it will be of more use than in Cape Colony. The following Hospitals are working under the auspices of the Red Cross and in touch with the Central Committee, and receiving aid in the way of warm clothing and comforts from it :---

1. The Portland Hospital.

- 2. The Irish Hospital (Lord Iveagh's).
- 3. The Imperial Yeomanry Base and Field Hospitals.
- 4. The American Section of a Field Hospital (Mr. Van Allen's).
- 5. The Langman Hospital.
- 6. The Princess Christian Hospital (Mr. Mosely's).
- 7. The Scottish South African Hospital (Lord Provost of Edinburgh).
- 8. The Scottish National Red Cross Hospital (St. Andrew's Ambulance Association).
- 9. The Welsh Hospital,
- 10. The Southampton Ambulance Corps (which is doing duty in one of the Military Hospitals).

Through the auspices of Lord Rothschild, who is a member of the Central Committee, we have been able to distribute one thousand pounds among the men of our Army who are prisoners in Pretoria, where they are believed to be suffering great hardships, and a second sum of one thousand pounds is now being transmitted to them, the first thousand pounds having been expended and vouched for.

Many other matters also engage the attention of the Central Red Cross Committee, but I will not trouble your readers with further details.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WANTAGE. Chairman of Central British Red Cross Committee.

2, CARLTON GARDENS, March 15. 1900

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the proportion of sick to wonded in this war will do not be a set of the standard to be associated in the action. The set of the standard to be associated in the action of the set of the set of the standard to be associated which it will be unsafe to rely on in the action of the set of great wars.

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### MARCH 24, 1900.] NYA Treeves 1095 -

The CONSTITUTE SUBJECTIVE STORES The CONSTITUTE SUBJECT STORES AND THE R.A.M.C. I shall leave the hospital, when the campaign ends, with greaters tragret. Major Kirkpatrick has proved himself to be an ideal commanding officer. He has abown us all the greatest kindness and consideration, and has spared no pains to make "No. 4" the smartest and best hospital in the field. We have borne the brunt of every engagement, and the hospital has never failed. My other colleagues, the civil surgeons, were not only the most agreeable of companions, but they were so keen and so efficient in their work that it was the greatest pleasure to co-operate with them. Those who prophesical that all sorts of trouble and disagreement would arise between the army surgeons and the civil surgeons should know that no more harmonious body of men ever worked together than did those who constituted the staff of "No. 4." Miss McCaul and the Netley sisters worked without ceasing, and many and many a wounded soldier will have reason never to forge-the unstituted kindness and devotion of the sisters at "No.4." .

## THE ARMY MEDICAL VOTE.

THE discussion of this vote in the Estimates took place on March 16th, and was in some respects very satisfactory,

March 16th, and was in some respect very satisfactory, but in others disappointing, and the result on the whole is not so definite as there was reasonable ground to expect. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the unanimous recognition by the House of the admirable and devoted services of the medical department in the present war, to which all the speakers bore testimony. Dr. Farquharson spoke of the heroic devotion of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the field, and of the admirable results of its improved military status. Mr. Frice declared that the medical service had done honour to itself and to the country, a sentiment echoed by Mr. Arnold Forster, by Sir Walter Foster, and finally by Mr. Wyndham himself, who generously said, " the Committee could not pay too high a tribute to the fortitude, courage, and efficiency displayed by the medical officers." This is a frank testimony to the self-sacrifice of men who

This is a frank testimony to the self-sacrifice of men who This is a frank testimony to the self-sacrifice of men who did not exercise their functions, as the Under-Secretary for War stated, "stimulated by the joy and intoxication of battle," but sustained alone by devotion to "suffering humanity." Such devotion has recently been sealed by the lives and the blood of not a few medical officers on the battlefield. We shall not allow these manly and generous expressions as to the services of the medical department to be forgotten, but will treasure them for the future, should there still remain, which we can hardly believe, any so prethere still remain, which we can hardly believe, any so prejudiced and ungenerous as to sneer at medical officers as non-combatants and "camp followers." This war will open the eyes of the younger race of regimental officers to the unjust and miserably narrow criticisms which in

to the unjust and miserably narrow criticisms which in past years they have too often heard from the lips of seniors, who ought to have known better, but whose caste prejudices blinded them to obvious facts. The unsatisfactory points in the discussion were the absence of any strong pressure on the Under-Secretary to bring the medical service up to an efficient position numerically, or any definite promise by him that this all-important matter would be resolutely faced. The desception setup of undermaned medical estab-

Important matter would be resolutely faced. The deplorable results of undermanned medical estab-lishments come out every day both in peace and war. Dr. Farquharson urged that the hand-to-mouth system of muddling along with the constant assistance of civilian surgeons should cense. Mr. Arnold Forster pertinently asked whether the "lame ducks"-reservists and militia-the commided into the Come heuritals immediately conwho crowded into the Cape hospitals immediately on arrival had been examined at home "by men who did not

understand military requirements, or by men too pressed for time to make proper investigations." Sir Walter Foster properly said that it was a serious matter that men should have been allowed to proceed on active service "with chronic diseases which ought to have been recognised," and asked whether those errors could not be traced to the temporary civilian substitutes. No definite answer was given to these inquiries. A scratch medical, like any other army service, is bound to prove dear in the end; but the dominating spirits of the War Office seem to hold military medical experience very cheap. medical experience very cheap. In reply to the notorious weakening of the Army

Medical Service, numerically, during past years, all Mr. Wyndham had to say was that he trusted "inducements" Wyndham had to say was that he trusted "inducements" might shortly be made which would, it was hoped, fill the depleted ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The nature of these inducements and the form in which they are to be presented cannot be made known too soon. We can only repeat that they should include increase of es-tablishment, study leave, increased pay in the junior ranks, the remedy of Indian grievances, and the final can-celling of all regulations and orders which cast any doubt on the bouch-fide army status of medical officers.

celling of all regulations and orders which cash any double on the *bond-fide* army status of medical officers. We would remark that no provision for a Militia Medical Service seems to be contemplated. This alone is a serious matter; it is no use giving transports, commissariat, and field guns to the Militia, while leaving them unprovided with any medical service; they cannot be a self-contained memorialized such a service army without such a service.

## MARCH 31, 1900

THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE WAR. OUR persistent efforts to draw public attention to the grievously undermanned condition of the army medical establishments are, we are glad to observe, attracting notice, as is shown in an important letter from the Capetown correspondent of the Times, published in that journal on March 24th.

At an earlier period of the war that gentleman allowed himself to be the channel for the circulation of some carp-ing complaints as to the medical service. Now he clearly grasps the situation as a whole, in an enlightened spirit; and his powerful letter, which is to be followed by others, must arouse attention and inquiry in quarters hitherto difficult to reach.

While he bears full and generous testimony to the ad-mirable conduct of the medical service in the war, he utters a significant note of warning that "the intrinsic merit of the performance of the Royal Army Medical Corps in this campaign is likely to conceal from view some grave under-lying dangers which nothing but good fortune has averted; Tying dangers which nothing but good fortune has averted; as well as certain deficiencies in this department of the War Office which it is equally important to examine." In speaking of these dangers and deficiencies he is careful to add that "it is not the quality that has to be criticised so much as the quantity, measured first by its numerical strength, for which the country is responsible; and, secondly, by its power of automatic expansion in time of war, which is a matter largely under the control of the department isself." These extracts form the key to his subsequent observations. For each man heaver who disc department itself." These extracts form the key to his subsequent observations. For each man, he says, who dies on the field, five are shattered and tortured by bullets and shell wounds; while, beyond that, deaths from disease are form four it ten it. from four to ten times more numerous than those produced directly by the enemy. The terrible suddenness of casualties in a modern battle-

The terrible suddenness of casualties in a modern battle-field makes them most difficult to cope with. Our under-manned Army Medical Service would in the present war have been uterly unable to meet the demands made on it but for the voluntary assistance of individuals and societies, and the writer asks, "Is it right and prudent that reliance on such assistance should be carried to the point indicated by the present strength of the Army Medical Department in relation to the needs of a great war?" Most assuredly not. It is the climate and circumstances of South Africa which have invited and rendered possible such assistance, which we believe would not be possible or forthcoming in such a probable theatre of war as Afghan-istan or Beluchistan. istan or Beluchistan.

istan or Beluchistan. Our salvation in the present war, as the correspondent declares, has lain in the possibility of civil assistance, the salubrity of the climate, and the abience of any great remeral engagement. We have fought many severe, if small, actions, but hardly one sufficient to throw a sudden and serious strain on our medical resources: none, of and serious strain on our medical resources; none, of course, comparable to the 10,000 wounded which the French had on their hands at Gravelotte.

The grave insufficiency of our medical preparations for a big general action, as well as for the casualties which ought prudently to be provided for, is shown in some figures he gives. We have, or will shortly have, 194,000 men in the field, for which—on the recognised scale of 10 per cent.—we ought to have 19,400 beds, whereas we have only some 5,000 of form.

But he puts the weak position of the Army Medical Service before the public, as he says, in a "nutshell," by the assertion that "a single army corps—in round numbers with lines of communication 50,000 men—sent to South Medical with lines of communication 50,000 men-sent to South Africa exhausted the whole available Army Medical Department in England. There was not a man left at home; the source was dried up." This is, of course, the broad truth, but it will probably be traversed by the defenders of a mere hand-to-mouth system of administra-tion. The real stress must be laid on the adjective "available," for, while it is true that many medical officers and men were sent to South Africa after the first army corres was descatched, this was done at the serious army corps was despatched, this was done at the serious risk of completely stripping our home establishments, and by gravely depleting our Mediterranean and Egyptian by gravely depleting our Mediterranean and Egy garrisons. We cannot hold that, in a well-ordered st ate of things, the medical officers and men lately sent to South Africa were really and truly available for the war; they were sent because the situation was desperate.

The full force of the correspondent's indictment lies in facts we lately presented in an analysis of the Estimates, which showed that while 335 medical officers are constantly needed with the 70,000 British troops in India, there are but 500 left at once to carry out the relief of those in India, and for every other purpose and garrison of our world-wide Empire. The force in South Africa should have had 800 medical officers in the recognised proportion of 4 per 1,000men; it has only 400, reinforced by about half as many civilians.

Civilians. We frankly recognise with Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secre-tary for War, that it is not possible to keep up regular medical establishments for such extraordinary demands as are now being made. Nobody asks for that; but there is no reason why those establishments, as in other branches of the army, should not bear a definite proportion to army strength, say in relation to three army corn to army strength, say in relation to three army corps instead of one

Instead of one. This could be done by increasing the active medical strength by, say, zoo officers, and the reorganisation of real-not sham-reserves. It is probably to the so-called reserves we at present have that the correspondent alludes when he speaks of "automatic expansion in time of war" as largely being in the control of the medical department itself

These matters must be urged in Parliament, notwith-standing that, as the correspondent alleges, nothing empties the House of Commons like mention of any military medical matter. We hope that is not the case; it would indicate a lamentable indifference to the well-being of our gallant soldiers, only equalled by official supineness towards the medical department. towards the medical department.

## APRIL 7, 1900.

Area 7, 1900. The Root and the second and the second seco

"Long from began to grow since into the pointent, and a movement of unsteadiness became perceptible. Major G. H. Younge, R.A.M.C., restored confidence by the ingenious device of sitting down in an open space and, taking a ranzor from his haversack, quietly proceeded to shave himself. By the time the operation was completed "Long Tom" had been silenced by the naval guns, and complete confidence was

TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900. THE OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

(FEOM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) CAPE TOWN, MARCE. relation of the existing strength of the The Army Medical Department to the probable needs of a great war as estimated by all former experience was illustrated in the first letter. It experience was illustrated in the first letter. It is obvious that for many years the department of healing has not advanced pari passa with the department of mainsing. The vast improvements that have taken place in quick-firing weapons, their longer range and greater penetration, represent a large increase in the number of wounded in actions pushed to a definite result, while brave Army surgeons and bearer com-panies who move in the fire-swept zones of modern warfare are subjected to greater risk than before. The theories of Reger and other German authoriwarfare are subjected to greater risk than before. The theories of Reger and other German authori-tice as to the small-bore bullet with its great penetration being a humane invention have been amply vindicated in this war; but the very fact that more wounded men are capable of curo demonstrates the need of increased means of curing. Three methods of improvement present themselves. With regard to the first two little need be said here; another time and place will be more convenient and effective for their dis-cursion.

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Whother the existing system is preserved or not, an increased vote for the Army Medical Service can hardly be avoided. On the last addi-tion to the forces before this war it was urged

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"The first article appeared on March 34.

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under them are fighting day and night to meet the emorgencies arising in every direction. The third column of the table is not added up : the total would not be a sate guide as to the sugregate of sick and wounded, partly because similar details of the immates of stationary isogitals have passed of the immates of stationary isogitals have passed which general bacolitals and would be counted which generally have to be evacuated at ones, parally set itll they were fit for duty. HORTAL ACCONTINUE.

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HOSFITAL ACCOMMODATION,									
Location.	Beds.	Date of opening.	No. of potients treated.						
At Cape Town : " Grenral " Routals : No. 1. Wynberg Ro. 2. Wynberg Wood Poke ( " Tortland" ( " Wood Poke ( " " Tortland" ( " Torjan " ( " Queenstown	631 520 415 200 105 200 100 46 200 200 200 200 200 200 100 200 200 200	Nov. 1 Nov. 27 Dec. 15 Jan. 7 Oct. 20 Nov. 14 Jan. 12 Peb. 9 Peb. 9 Dec. 1 Peb. 9 Dec. 22 Oct. 31 Dec. 31 Nov. 3	2,040 1,020 1,912 1,449 - 1,512 463 - 203 215 385 - 385 - 338 - 338 - 314						
	3,137		1000						

(1) Attached to No. 2 as an extra rection.
 (2) An old hospital used for side soldiers arriving from Regland. The number of sick coming off transports is noticeable.
 (3) A '' non-birted '' tent back

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## VISITORS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We are requested by the Colonial Office to call public attention to the following message from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain with reference to the presence of visitors in South

Africa :--Telegram. High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain. 10th April,

(Received, Colonial Office, 11 5 p.m., 10th April, 1900.)

1900.) 10th April. No. 252. The number of visitors to South Africa is constantly increasing and includes many, es-pecially ladies, who seem to have no particular call of duty or business. I am sure this would not be the case if it was realized at home that visitors who at ordinary times would be most welcome may, under existing circumstances, be a pource of serious inconvenience, interfering with the work of military and civil officers and putting a strain on our limited means of accommodation, which are urgently required for those who have duties to perform here or who are invalided from the front. The considerable increase in the expense of living, at all times very high, which is caused by the excessive influx of visitors, is a

hardship on persons of the latter class who may not be in possession of large means. I think that many whose coming here is prompted by nothing more than a general interest in the war would elect to stay at home if they knew that their presence was a hindrance rather than a help. For persons traveling merely for health or recrea-tion, and, above all, for ladies so travelling, no place could be less suitable at the present moment than South Africa. Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief to whom I have submitted this message authorizes me to add that he fully concurs in the views expressed in it.

## TIMES, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900. OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

III.\*

### (FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) CAPE TOWN, MARCH.

The question of the adaptability of the Army Medical Department to admit civil aid into its own organization in war time must not be confused own organization in wartime must not be confused with the efforts of public or private philanthropy to send self-contained hospitals, ships, ambulances and the like out to the British forces. The latter only affect the argument in so far as the manner in which they were at first met by the department indicates the normal spirit that pervades it, of which some illustrations will be given. They are in the nature of adventitions supports, too precarious to be relied on for meeting the needs and risks of a great war, and they should not be looked to as a permanent solution of the problem before ns. They depend on many elements which it is hoped would always be present in the nation in time of stressbe present in the nation in time of stress-popular enthnsiasm, liberality collective and individual, personal energy and perseverance in raising funds and organizing each particular enterprise. But in the latter department they enterprise. But in the latter department they have one fatal defect ; they take far too long a time to complete and send out and get into work-ing order. Ever since the war began the papers at home have been filled with reports of the daily progress of these philanthropic movements. But here on the spot, four months after the first battle, only one civil hospital is at work-the collective enterprise known as the Portland Hospital, which started from England on December 9 and began to receive patients the first week in January.

on December 9 and began to receive patients the first week in January. The attitude of the War Office, or the Army Medical Department, or the Red Cross Society, which for these purposes becomes an anto-chamber of the department, or of all three together towards these generous efforts has been both curious and instructive to the discussion of civil aid. It presents a departmental photograph of the course adopted towards offers of military aid from local forces in South Africa, and from colonial forces in other parts of and from colonial forces in other parts of the Empire. We know the history of that, and it is not pertinent to the matter in hand to blame or justify it. But it is fair to ask whether a philanthropic spirit, which lays no burden on public resources, should in any case whatever be cribbed, cabined, and confined within lines applicable to solely military or political exigencies. At first no rule was too rigorons, no blue paper "manual" too ex-clusive, to be applied to these offers. Granted that all must be under some sort of military con-treel and their movements here subject to military that an inside we under some soft of minitary con-trol and their movements here subject to military direction, was it necessary to set up a cast-iron framework into overy stiff joint of which each detail of the enterprise must 0.2 "War establishments" were as the law of the Medes and Persians ; red tape must be respected, if it throttled its victims, but not for heme, a with the offers of military tape must be respected, if it throttled its victims, But not for long; as with the offers of military assistance, a change came over the scene. At first one wanted to be a hospital up the country, where in fine air and healthy elimate the wounded could recover without being sent down 500 miles to the base. No, it must be absolutely a "section of a base hospital," nothing more and nothing less could be accepted; the " committee " had said it and the law allowed it. But now, the latest of these hospitals is coing straight up the country of these hospitals is going straight up the country to render exactly the service which the earliest offered, and was refused. Another wanted female nursing instead of male. No ; the manual said, " nine nurses to every 520 patients "; no more than that proportion could be allowed.

\* The first article appeared on March 24 and the second on April 11.

Eventually, by a terrible effort, this was stretched to four nurses for 105 patients. Now, one of these voluntary hospitals is permitted 40 nurses. In a <text>

For this purpose the system may be divided intervel three parts—the bases hownful, the stationary booptial the baser company and field hospital. They be considered one, as comprising the whole "field "service to the wonded man. This part of the subject must be deferred for the present. The stationary hospital also, together with the obspital "time and hospital also, together with the obspit of the subject must be deferred for the present. The stationary hospital also, together with the obspit of the subject "hospital time and hospital. The latter mane is the present of a sub-theorem and the subject of the subject

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# THE WAR OFFICE MEDICAL TEST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

HER WAR OFFICE MEDICAL TEST. In the second of the casilisates nonlinated by the first-line of the casilisates nonlinated by the first-line of the casilisates nonlinated by the first-line taken an hexage second and the second into the Keyal Artilley. My easilisations were that I had taken an hexage second and the second respectively. If the second cases a Cashridge, that is a good all-could athlete, that I are a " colonial and a second core of the second cases a Cashridge, that is the characteristic of the second cases and a second core of the second cases a cases of the characteristic of the second cases and the represented coreys in New Zealand and they represented that I have never had an illness were also results in the Line weight and him under other space is " 16th, under weight and him under other who nonline is as sound as it can be, by virtue of what I have pose through myself is hardy mutaneos and what I knew of the constitutions of who that I have pose through myself is an and of what I have pose through the dots and the other members of an family. My own dotse throughly tested me about a fortuight ago and declared as physically sound. Notwittation the test-fore throw this mame as I should certainly the adds are corrected for two family on the dotser of which is a level into the second room the dotser of which is a level into the second room the dotser of which is a level into the second room the dotser of what is a level into the second room the dotser of what is a level into the second room the dotser of what is a level into the second room the dotser of what is a level into the second room the dotser of what is a level into the second room the dotser of what is a sign year mame. He have a wail panet, which is a sign year mame. The take proceeded to mean the earlificate' ages I achded " the the pro-set of the standard, as ethered, is remarked, "Don't be be shallow if what has a colored who is a sign year as a solution where a main pany is the shallow if the mame as is should be taked by it and

I venture to suggest. Sir, that such rodeness ought to be brought to the notice of the higher authorities of the War Office. Yours traly, H. T. GILLESS (Barrister-at-Law). L. Garden-court. Temple, E. C.

THE WAR OFFICE MEDICAL TEST.

THE WAR OFFICE ARDICAL FIST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-As one of the enalidates mominated by the Vice-Chanceller of Orford University my case is almost identical with that of Mr. Gullos. When before the Medical Board I was impressed with the orident animus the doctors showed against Univer-tity nominated candidates ; amongst other details, by the time the report was presented to the War Office my " under chest girth " had universarily diminished half an inch from the measurement laken at the exami-nation. The rudeness of the doctors was of a pro-nounced Boor-ish description. Yours obediently. Ardi 11 A ALIGHT WEIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Art 11 A LIGHT WEIGHT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sr, —The letter of Mr, Gillies in The Times of to-day may, it is to be hoped, result in an end balance of one of the rules which govern the analysis of the second state of the transmission of the second army officers in the British Army. — Recent events have led one of your Corre-british Army officers in the British Army. — Rosent events have led one of your Corre-british Army officers is "stapil." Mr. Gillies become an officer, for the officers are all selected become an officer, for the officers are all selected become an officer, for the officers are all selected become and ficer, for the officers are all selected become and ficer, for the officers are all selected become and ficer, for the officers are all selected become and ficer, for the officers are all selected become and ficer, for the officers are all selected become and ficer, for the officers are all selected become and ficer, for the officers are all selected become and ficer, for the officers are all selected become and filer, the selected the selecters weight. This rule is, I believe, not applied that this rule is more and the selecters are witness. He then explained that his rule is much to his advantage—since he applies hinsolf to working up light candidates for our Army, he would catally fail—except by such assistance—to passi-tes and and the select. — The sucherbing the selecters avere ability (for selecter) and a candidate for our Army, he would cately fail—except by such assistance—to pass-and the selecter and the selecters avere all selected be and the selecter and the selecters avere all the and commissions given to candidate and be achieved the and commissions given to candidate mere the and commissions given to candidate mere the and commissions given to candidate and be clerer, the must be heavy. — The mere and the selecter and the selecter and the selecter whit to deal with the present order of things, whit to deal with the present order

Likingust :--They are particularly famous for rope dancing, which diversion is only practiced by those who stand candi-dates for high employments. They are trained to it from their youth, and are not always of high hirth or extraction, and wherever of the candidates excels in this act succeeds in the vacant diffe."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, April 11.

## THE WAR OFFICE MEDICAL TEST.

THE WAR OFFICE MEDICAD TEST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-M. Gillies and "A Light-weight " make attacks on the medical officers compaining the board which examines candidates and accuses them of a decided acimus against University candidate. On the face of it the latter charge is absard, but, as medical officers are unable to protect themselves by replying in your paper, perhaps you will allow me to say a word on the subject. I was for some time president of the board to crasmine candidates for the Army, and also officiated as president of the Medical Beard at the War Office, and can they say that every candidate was treated with the timest courtesy and consideration, and as I presentially know the officers compasing the present board I am consident the same treatment is accorded to present candidates.

consident the same irrestment is accorded to present candidates. If requently found that candidates were the roverse of courseous to the medical officers and often wanted to argue the point in anything but a pleasant tene. I well remember one young gentleman who had been rejected by three consecutive Medical Boards for beart disease, bet, being possessed of influence in high places, he duly appeared for the fourth time aroued with a certificate from a distinguished eivil practitioner, who, while admitting the presence of coganic disease, expressed his opinion that the youth was fit for military service. On pointing out to the young gentleman that the board, and not the civil physicias, was responsible, he because exceedingly unpleasant and had to be " shear op."

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It is very easy for correspondents to make general attacks on Medical Boards in the Press, where no defence can be made ; but would it not be fairer to submit

these charges through the Military Scoretary, and thus give the defendants a chance of putting their side of the matter forward ? edient servant,

Your obedient servant, J. B. HAMILTON, Surgeon-General, R.P. Junior United Service Club, London, S.W., April 14.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

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# TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sig.-I was glad you allowed a correspondence on the "War Office medical test." I was recommended for a commission in the R.A. by London University, but was rejected by the medical Board " for loss of over ten treth." Other correspondents well qualified to do so have stated their belief that the loss of testh is not, taken alone, a sign of constitutional weakness. There is mother thing I may polst out-camely, that the same test as regards test has to be passed by men of 25 who have led a studious life and have never had such a test in view as by youths of 10 living under very different conditions.

With false teeth one is able to perform all the physical functions perfectly well. Probably the regulation as to teeth was made before false teeth were invented, and, with the permanence characteristic of Divith things, it has remained unibered.
 I must state in conclusion that I did not detect any animus in the Medical Board explaint University candidates. They were not wrom more surly than one would expect such hard-worked officials to be. Apparently they have only carried on the regulations. Yours truly.
 Coventry, April 18. T. L. HUMBERSTONE.

Coventry, Assil 18. T. L. HUMBERSTONM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-With reference to the letter in *The Times* of to-day signed T. L. Humbertenes, I should like to point out that, although the less of teeth may not be a sign of constitutional weakness, severtheless the loss of ten teeth is modebulled a great drawback to the perfect health of an individual. Judging by information received from patients now comparisons, the full complement of teeth is hardly sufficient to masticate such delivacies as " bully beef," to any nothing of horsefleth and biscuits as hard as bricks.

to say nothing of horseflesh and biscuits as hard as bricks. I unsally find, in cases where constitutional causes do not account for the less of so large a number of teel as ten, that sheer neglect accounts for the deficiency, and this neglect occurs among those who are otherwise well-informed and in good positions. The British public are slowly hat surely beginning to appreciate the value of having teeth in a neural coult-tion, but those who remain negligent must and do suffer. Artificial teeth are, of course, very good substi-tutes, but they cannot compare with natural teeth. Furthermore, teeth must be in a very had condition if in our days they cannot be filled, and in "The Require-ments of Her Majesty's Service as regards the feeth of Candidates for Commission," issued by the Medical Department, April, 1899, I quote the following ex-tract ...' Decayed teeth, if well filled, will be con-sidered as nound." The meral is obviors. Neura traly.

The moral is contained. Yours truly, LOPTUS H. CANTON, L.D.S.R.C.S., Eng. 94, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square, W., April 24.

# TIMES, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900. OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED

### (FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) IV."

CAPE TOWN, MARCH No. 3 General Hospital affords some special features which bear on the extended use of civil aid, and as there is statched to it a peculiar example of that element it will be an instructive hospital to examine. Leaving Cape Town by the well-managed local line, which runs through a succession of delightful suburbs out to Simons succession of delightful suburbs out to Simons Town, pouring thousands of workers into the city daily from 5 a.m. and rescuing them from its heat and dust at evening, a quarter of an hour brings us to Rondobosch Station. Here we can take a Cape cart, the pride of the country and the most irritating apology for comfort ever made, or a rickshaw drawn by a Kaffir, with hare legs of pollahed ebony, a bunch of feathers on his head, dazzling white teeth, emitting strange, short crice, and with a a bunch of feathers on his head, dazzling white teeth, emitting strango, short cries, and with a strong suspicion of a Drury-lane pantomime about him ; or we can stroll up the hill through a cool grove of tall fir trees, down to an old railed bridge in a wooded hellow, and thence by a gentle ascent to the platean of open ground beyond. On the right numberless little white peaks and ridges of right numberies incle white peaks and ringes of canvas, contrasting with the dark tops of standed pines, display the hospital camp, and a distant bugle announces that the day's work has begon. The site is admirably chosen for its purpose, a wide expanse of level land, fringed on all sides by pine-trees and sheltered from the North-West by Table Monstain. The read bisects the plateau. pine-trees and sheltered from the North-West by Table Mountain. The road bisects the platean, the part to the left being covered with low trees and rich green undergrowth, which form a refresh-ing outlook from the camp; on the right the ground is eleared of everything save the stanted pines, whose dense foliage affords limited but grateful shelter to convalescent patients. Air peculiarly light and pure, a sandy soil which drains itself, and good water hald on from adjoin-ing mains complete the adaptability of the ing mains complete the adaptability of the situation to its present use.

At the entrance an orderly conducts us to the "office" of No. 3, where we are met by the two chief officers of the hospital, a colosed and a major. Neither the sound of these titles, nor the erect bearing of the orderlies, nor the prevailing khaki mingled with the blue flannel jackets and forage-caps of the patients, nor the large white flag with a red cross in the centre facing the Union Jack, are needed to suggest the military character of the hospital. A glance at the perfect precision with which the Ines of tents and marquees are pitched, an art in which "non-coms." and orderlies take much pride-those of No.3 can pitch a dozen large marquees, all trim and taut and ready for use, in marqueees, an term and taut and reasy for use, in an hour and a half—shows that no civilian hand has been at work here. The ground plan is rectangular, six long rows with 16 marquees in each, the length of marquees lying at right angles each, the sength of marquees lying as relationshifts to the length of the plan, so that the cross-rows of six marquees each have a considerable length. The marquees have a floor space of 181t. by 30ft., with rounded corners; a number is affixed to each marquee. Two cross-rows make a " section," an important division in apportioning attendance and nursing. Ample space is left between the rows important division in apportioning attendances and nursing. Ample space is left between the rows both ways, a wide passage clear of guy ropes and tent: pegs being allowed for—in the interests of the language. A broad avenuerums down the centre through the whole length, terminating in a low iron building, which lies back clear of the rectangle. This is the kitchen, the last but not the least import-ant structure in view. Many other essential portions of the establishment are outlying, and even within the rectangle not all of the marquees are used for patients. The sixth long row, for instance, which is left uncompleted to allow for instance, which is left uncompleted to allow for enlargement of the hespital, begins with a surgery and dispensary, and the three marquees in a line behind it are used for provisions, stores, foc, constituting the quartor-master's establishment. In the centre of the block its uniformity is re-lieved by an operating tent of sufficient size, surrounded by eight bell tents, one being used for rehoreforming and the rest for individual patients after operation, so as to ensure quiet and special attention. This latter is a wise and humane pro-vision, peciliar to this hospital. Outside the reotangle, a little way from its front left-hand corner and forming the threshold to the hospital. P The previous articles appeared on March 24, April 11, and Annil 13.

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[THIRD CIRCULAR.]

# Royal Ermy Medical Corps. south Africa fund.

## PRESIDENT-H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Duchess of Bedford, Adeline Duchess of Bedford, Lily Duchess of Mariborough, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, The Countess of Bective, The Countess of Coventry, The Countess of Warwick, The Countess Brownlow, Lady Ebury, The Countess of Essex, The Marchioness of Hertford, Viscountess Knutsford, Viscountess Valentia, Lady Wantage, Lady Rothschild, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Lady White, Lady Catherine Manners, Lady Victoria Manners, Lady Mansfield Clarke, Lady Russell Reynolds, Lady MacCornac, Lady Broadbent, Lady Dankworth, Lady Douglas Powell, Hon. Mrs. Alfred Ker, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. O. Barrett, Mrs. Skey Muir, Mrs. Playfair, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Frederick Taylor, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Treves, Mrs. Clutton, Mrs. Dawson Williams, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. W. A. Thomson, Mrs. Wilson.

COMMITTEE-Mrs. Acland, Mrs. Allin, Mrs. Ambrose, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. O. Barrett, Mrs. Gilbert Barling, Mrs. Charlton Bastian, Mrs. W. Bedford, Mrs. Bourke, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Brailey, Mrs. Bowlby, Lady Brunton, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Burnet, Miss Burnet, Mrs. Butlin, Mrs. Buzzard, Lady Clark, Mrs. Cflarlton, Mrs. Watson Cheyne, Lady Agnes Cooper, Mrs. Crigan, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Exham, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Fripp, Lady Fayrer, Lady Michael Foster, Mrs. Galabin, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Goodhart, Mrs. Pearce Gould, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. James Harper, Mrs. Hensman, Mrs. Berkeley Hill, Mrs. Vesey Holt, Mrs. Frank Howard, Miss Ethel Howard, Lady Hanbury, Mrs. Johnston, Lady Kennedy, Mrs. Percy Kidd, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Mrs. Arbothnot Lane, Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Ligertwood, Mrs. Liveing, Mrs. Clement Leess, Mrs. Marston, Mrs. Greville Macdonald, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Howard Marsh, Mrs. A. H. Morgan, Lady McGrigor, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Maxwell Müller, Mrs. O'Caliaghan, Mrs. Edmand Owen, Lady Priestley, Mrs. R. H.

Change of Address :- 77. GEORGE STREET. PORTMAN SQUARE, W

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works quite smoothly, and it is otherwise a self-contained and solf-managed haspital. Apart from its civil character, which does not key to the problem of extra pressure in time of war, wherein does this hospital differ from its military neighbour? It sterilizes its milk; it most the "Pasteur" filter; and it has "tor-toise" tents. If you visit the two hospitals you mid these are burning matters. The relative most be "Pasteur" and "Berkefeld" filters are still hostly disputed; the latter has the absorb biblical anthority of the Manual. No. 3, astantiblical anthority of the Manual. No. 3, astantiblical anthority of the tortoise tents reign triumphant ! They rehalf the weight of marquees, contain greater floor measurement, and their sides lift us all round to admit the air. A stilled dishes

Paarsey, Mrs. Cooper Perry, Mrs. Pye-Smith, Mrs. Steele Perkins, Mrs. Reynolds Ray, Mrs. Cole Reade, Mrs. Argyle Robertson, Mrs. G. Rundle, Mrs. Knox Shaw, Mrs. Lauriston Shaw, Lady Sanderson, Lady Savory, Lady Semon, Mrs. Hammond Smith, Mrs. J. E. Squire, Mrs. Charters Symonds, Mrs. Richard Symonds, Mrs. Howard Tooth, Mrs. Trueman, Lady Williams, Mrs. C. Waring, Mrs. Walsham, Miss A. Wilson, Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. C. White, Mrs. Hale White, Mrs. Cooper Wilkinson, Mrs. Alfred Willett, Mrs. Wornum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, ex-officio, and Mrs. Butlin, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Berkeley Hill, Mrs. Frank Howard, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Pye-Smith, Mrs. Cole Reade, Mrs. J. E. Squire, Mrs. Hale White, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Surgeon-General Muir, Charters Symonds, Esq.

HONOBARY TREASURER-Mrs. Charters Symonds, 58, Portland Place, W.

HON. SECRETARY-Mrs. Skey Muir.

In the two previous circulars an account of the formation and objects of this fund was given. The British Medical Journal of February 10th contained a full report of the first meeting, and a summary of the objects of the Fund,

The present circular is intended partly as a report from the Executive Committee to the Subscribers, while at the same time advocating still further the claims of the non-commissioned officers and men of the R.A.M.C.

It may be mentioned, for the information of those who may not have seen the earlier circulars, that the Fund supplies comforts to those attending on the sick and wounded only.

The Fund has received the most generous support from all classes, chiefly from the medical profession. Through the Editor of the British Medical Journal £365 11s, 3d, has been received and further weekly instalments are promised.

The officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps at Malta sent a handsome donation. Many retired Army Medical Officers started subscriptions, and interested others in the Fund, while the principal Medical Officer in nearly every military centre has co-operated, and in particular must be mentioned Mrs. Charlton's effort in supplying the gifts to the first 1,200 men. Liberal donations have been received from all Members of the Committee and many of their friends.

shattered limbs, drawn faces, pain and disease, are not cheerful companions. Therefore, lest out that the life requires special aptitudes and should not be lightly undertaken. The mission of these isldes, however, has been such a success them with even greater respect than they do the yound their ministrations to the despised marquees. Mrs. Bagot has already undertaken the duties of visitor to the large isolated enteric department. drams now return to No. 3 and endeavour the wrency for day which spreads itself over the optimizer and work of a large military hospital, but from which, it is only fair to add, No. 3 emerges with as admirable results as one of these institutions could well present.

In Birmingham an influential Committee has been formed by the Members of the Profession, and has already forwarded £225, and large numbers of socks, shirts, and other articles have been received. 103

In Leeds also a strong Committee has been formed, and is actively co-operating. This Committee has forwarded a cheque for £50 and large consignments of warm clothing.

Through the generosity of Messrs. Lomath, the bales are delivered free to the Railway Station in London.

Gifts in kind have been received from all quarters, from the President, from several Vice-Presidents, from Members of the Committee and their friends, the number of articles amounting to many thousand. Several Subscribers have sent tobacco direct from the manufacturers to the front. Liberal gifts of sosp have been received from Messrs. Gibbs, of Wapping, and from Messrs. Lever and Company. The first list of Subscribers was published in the *Times* of February 27th ; a second will be published shortly.

The plan has been to make up a parcel for each man, and to send sufficient for each command, for example, 250 parcels to each principal Medical Officer of a Division. The Committee has despatched 2,800 of these parcels, each containing nine or ten articles. Some idea may thus be formed, of the amount of work accomplished by the ladies who have undertaken this duty.

The Committee have ordered, through the Principal Medical Officer in India, warm clothing and putties for the Indian doolie-bearers.

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The Committee has also placed  $\pounds 200$  to the credit of the Secretary of the Principal Medical Officer at Cape Town for the purchase of anything urgently required, and to facilitate the forwarding of the parcels.

The Subscriptions received by the Treasurer amount to  $\pounds 1,795~$  6s. 6d.

The Office in Victoria Street proving inconvenient in many ways, rooms have been secured at 77, George Street, Portman Square, W., where all communications should in future be addressed. Messrs. Druce & Co., of Baker Street, have generously lent the office furniture, and conducted the move free of charge.

This change has deprived the Fund of the services of the Honorary Secretary, Miss Maxwell Muller, to whose untiring efforts the success of the scheme has been so largely due. The Committee wish here to record their warm appreciation of her services. are the officer? quariers, a group of bell tents, one for each officer, with mess tent and kitchem to themselves. At the right-hand corner is and orderlies, consisting of similar tents, six or one side and a canteen on the other. At the from it, stands the camp of the mersing sisters, where they live in convenient scelasion with the dwelling accommodation of the whole states are an each of the neursing sisters, where they live in convenient scelasion with the dwelling accommodation of the whole states dwelling a commodation of the whole states are an each of the scelasion with the dwelling accommodation of the whole states are an each of the scelasion with the dwelling accommodation of the whole states are in a scelasion of the whole states are dwell away. Tom tijs a long line of washhouses and litrines, lightly constincted in wood and iren. On the other side, at the end of every alternate cross-row (two of these forming a section) are bell to the side, at the end of every alternate cross-row (two of these forming the patients. Some distance from the original hospital are three have marquees (or the sites who superitated the eases, and a bell test for the orderlies who merring of these patients. At the near distribule present system do most of the actual merring of these patients. At the orderlies who paper marquees (for the sites the the orderlies who paper marquees (for the sites the orderlies who merring of these patients. At the near distribule plan, which No. 3 is again peculiar-or of another ordnames store there appropriately fitted up inside, bright, and cheer of paper argues of the mathematical precision, and paper argues of the discretion of the satient which he case, be to part and symmetry. The minute specifies of the discretion of the satient who he predect to orienter himself to some extent with particle is the discretion of the satienties of the shape of the ground, may well serve as it while the plan, which is a matter led who shaps of the ground, may well serve as it while the plan, which is

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entirely to the discretion of the authorities of she hospital and must of course be adjusted at the shape of the ground, may well serve as a courty. The anomylation of the serve as a structure of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve as a probability of the serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and server of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve of serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve as a serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve as a serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve as a serve as a serve probability and serve as a serve as a serve probability as a serve as a serve as a serve probability as a serve as a serve as a serve probability as a serve as a serve as a serve as a serve probability as a serve as a serve as a serve as a serve probability as a serve as a serve as a serve as a serve probability serve as a serve as a serve as a serve as a serve probability serve as a serve as a serve as a serve as a serve probability se

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Mrs. Skey Muir, the wife of the Deputy Director-General, has been kind enough to take over the duties of Honorary Secretary.

## FURTHER REQUIREMENTS.

All the Divisions have now been supplied with comforts, including 200 lbs. of tobacco each.

Owing to the prolongation of the war, the Committee proposes to repeat the gifts to the men with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions.

There remain the men in the eleven general hospitals; at the base depôts; at the advanced depôts; on the lines of communication; and in the hospital trains.

The arrival of the cold weather necessitates warm clothing, and according to a despatch from Lord Roberts the following articles are needed :--- " Woollen drawers and vests, flannel shirts, cardigans, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, slippers or canvas shoes, neck mufflers," while tobacco, chocolate, "thirst quenchers," and similar luxuries are most acceptable. Soap also is much needed.

The Committee would suggest to intending donors of tobacco to write to the Honorary Secretary for the name of the centre requiring a supply. The parcel can then be despatched direct from the maker, out of bond. The same advice applies to chocolate, jam, &c.

Ladies willing to join the Committee and assist in any way are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary.

Cheques should be made payable to the "R.A.M.C. South Africa Fund," and crossed "HOLT & Co." Subscriptions to be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Charters Symonds, 58, Portland Place, W.; or to Messrs. Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Gifts in kind and all enquiries to the

## Honorary Secretary,

77, George Street,

Portman Square, W.

April, 1900.

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