his certificate; by that means considerable loss would be saved to the officers, and, not least, a greater degree of comfort to all ranks would be the result.—I enclose my card, and remain, yours truly,

Feb. 5th, 1883. Experience.

THE VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT.

The class of Metropolitan Volunteers who recently completed their course under Surgeon Cantlie, of the London Scottish, were mustered for inspection on the 31st ult., at the Guildhall, which has been the scene of the instruction and drill. On this occasion, the Department were honoured by the presence of Surgeon-General Mackinnon, C.B., A.M.D., who was accompanied by Surgeon-Major Dun, A.M.D., and there was a fair muster of Volunteer Medical Officers, but entirely made up of the few, comparatively speaking, who take an active interest in the work of the Ambulance Department. We look as a matter of course to see Surgeon-Major Shepherd, of the Victorias, and Surgeon-Major Harvey Hill, of the 18th Middlesex, on parade on these occasions, almost as regularly as Lieutenant Maclure himself; and beside the gentlemen named there were in the Guildhall Surgeon-Major Baines, Middlesex Engineers, Surgeon Hare, St. George's, Surgeon White, T.H.R.B., etc. The class in company was of as miscellaneous a character as ever; at the ordinary instructions, when the members appear in civil dress, they might belong to any of the many regiments in the Metropolis; but at inspections, uniform is *de rigueur*, with a rather curious result. This time the company included the uniforms of the Scots Guards (one representative), the Middlesex Yeomanry, the 2nd and 3rd Middlesex, the 1st Essex Artillery, the Middlesex Engineers, the Victorias, Civil Service, Queen's, London Scottish, 3rd London, London Irish, Customs and Docks, 3rd Middlesex Rifles, Inns of Court, 11th Middlesex, Post Office, 8th Middlesex, West Middlesex, 1st Surrey, 8th Surrey, 2nd London, North Middlesex, and South Middlesex. The instructor of the class, Surgeon Cantlie, who holds an appointment at Charing Cross Hospital, was unfortunately unable to be present, but his place was very ably taken by Lieut. Maclure, under whom all worked in a most creditable manner at the stretcher drill, and subsequently went on with the now familiar bandaging practice, changing about that all might be examined in this important part of their duties, and doing everything with the order and quietness which has been characteristic of all the classes. Not the least interesting and well-performed portion of the evening's inspection was the exhibition of the men's skill in forming improvised carriages, with such materials as were available apart from the stretchers, especially the best modes of carrying the variously wounded in other men's arms, and with two, three, and four handed seats. At the conclusion of the practice, Surgeon-General Mackinnon made a short address, in which he said the class had evidently had a good and careful training from the Instructor, and everything had been done in a manner that reflected credit on that gentleman and the Volunteers who had been under him. He considered that the great work which had been taken up by the Volunteer Ambulance Department was startling the people of the country. He had often been struck by the very great advantage such a body of men would be with an army in the field, and looked forward to their being a great support to their brethren of the Regular Army. It should, in his opinion, be compulsory for two men per company to be instructed in ambulance duties, and Lieut. Maclure and the Volunteers might be assured that the authorities would grant every support in the matter of stores and other necessaries for proper training.—The parade was then dismissed, and it is understood that the applications for instruction are growing so numerous as to quite exceed the Department's capacity to overtake, the chief difficulty still being the supply of Volunteer medical officers to conduct the classes.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

PARTICULARS OF WHICH SEE ADVERTISING COLUMNS.

FEBRUARY.

F., 16th—Lecture, Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, S.W.

JULY.

M., 2nd—Proposed opening of Cork Exhibition, City of Cork, Ireland.

2nd Cheshire Rifles.—The band of this corps held their first annual ball on Monday, January 29th, in the Assembly Room of the Town Hall, which was very tastefully decorated with banners and flags, and plants kindly lent by Major Dickson. The ball, which was under the patronage of Colonel Humberston, Lieutenant-Colonel Ashton, and officers of the Earl of Chester's (2nd Cheshire) Rifle Volunteers, was in aid of the expenses to provide high-class music, &c., to enable the members of the band to carry out their open-air concerts in the Town Hall Square during the summer months, commencing in May; and we have no doubt, judging from the large numbers present at the ball, that a good sum will be realised. Dancing commenced shortly after eight o'clock, and was carried on with much spirit until the small hours of the following morning, to the strains of the splendid band of the corps, which played a selection of the newest dance music of the season, under the able leadership of Mr. W. Webb, the bandmaster.

Shepherd's Register Book.—Fourth Edition thoroughly Revised and Enlarged. For Recording Rifle Scores, Light, Wind, Elevation, &c. at all ranges. With Diagrams, accurately drawn to scale, of the Wimbledon and Military Targets. Containing also Scoring Tables, Target Outlines, and full-sized Sights of the "Snider" and "Martini" Rifles. Can be obtained from W. J. Johnson, 121, Fleet Street, London. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 0½d. by postal order or half-penny stamps.

7th SURREY RIFLES.

Lord Chelmsford on Tactics and Shooting.

On Monday evening, February 5th, the Recreation Hall, which has been erected on the ground along-side the new head-quarters in Upper Kennington Lane, was opened with an assault of arms. The hall itself is a plain, spacious, lofty brick and timber building, the interior measuring about 100 feet by 40 feet, well lighted, and eminently suitable for the purposes for which it is intended—the practice of the gymnastic classes, and of the indoor drill of the corps. On the opening night the building was crowded by the members and their friends, chief amongst whom must be reckoned Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., who presided. Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, the Commandant, and most of the officers were present, and very considerable enthusiasm prevailed before the assault programme was commenced.

Lieut.-Colonel Porter said the ground upon which the building in which they were assembled was erected, was a portion of their own ground, and could not be used for any other purpose than for such a hall. It had been originally suggested to the Colonel by Sergeant Eccles that a recreation hall should be erected, but the question at once arose, how were the funds to be obtained? The funds, however, had been obtained by the subscriptions of their friends; Sergeant Eccles had undertaken the work, and collected the money before a brick was laid, so that the hall could now be opened free from debt. This was a very great achievement, for to raise a large sum of money such as was required, needed labour, patience, tact and address. The services thus rendered to the regiment required suitable acknowledgment; and he had the greatest pleasure in offering to Sergeant Eccles the highest acknowledgment in his power, that of a commission in the 7th Surrey. (Cheers.) The Sergeant, however, had not accepted this, and Colonel Porter could now only say that had he done so he would have been received in the most cordial manner by the other officers. He (the Colonel) had a very great interest in the building, because it not only meant making the regiment more efficient, but would develop talent and promote social intercourse; and he would be disappointed if the ranks did not soon fill up with men who would be a credit to it. Therefore very cordial thanks were due to those friends who had given subscriptions, and to those who organised a dramatic entertainment for its assistance, as well as those who would entertain the company that evening. (Cheers.) The architect who had planned the building, and the builder who had honestly carried out his duties, must not be forgotten in their thanks. It was their good fortune, too, to have a most distinguished officer to open their hall. Lord Chelmsford, one who, in India and by eminent services elsewhere, had performed duties which would form a brilliant page in the military history of the country. (Cheers.) In asking his lordship to declare that hall open, on behalf of the regiment the Colonel most respectfully offered the distinguished guest warm and cordial thanks for being present that night.

Lord Chelmsford, who, on rising, was greeted with hearty cheering, said he could assure the Colonel, the members of the corps, and the ladies and gentlemen present, that it was no mixed pleasure to him to be allowed to take a part in that very interesting occasion. Ever since the Volunteer movement began he had taken the liveliest interest in its welfare. He had watched its birth, observed its progress, and rejoiced at seeing its gradual, steady, and constant improvement. In inaugurating that new drill hall for Volunteers, he must refer to the objects of the hall, and must ask ladies and gentlemen, who were not professional soldiers, nor belonging to the Volunteers, to allow him to do so. That occasion was interesting to Volunteers, and being interesting to one of the Military Forces of the kingdom, must be so, also, to those who were more or less connected with the Volunteers, through having those belonging to them who were members of it. (Hear.) Now he for many years had stood rather alone with regard to his views on drill. He had always advocated the greatest steadiness and regularity in drill, and deprecated the views of those who, from conscientious reasons, advocated a looser system than that to which English soldiers were accustomed. He was not going to show how the drill had been performed in the remote past, but would carry his hearers back to a time when the British Army had gained their greatest laurels—in the Peninsular War. All would remember they then fought in a two deep line, and they were the only nation which could do so. What was the cause of this? Firstly and principally because of their national characteristic, that they were better soldiers than those of any other nation in the world. (Cheers.) This was not said boastfully; but it was because Englishmen were the best soldiers in the highest acceptation of the word, which the Volunteer movement proved most of all. The two deep line carried them through the Peninsular War, and brought them down to the Crimea. Till then, no one said anything that it was not the best; but Englishmen were apt to depreciate themselves, and think other nations do things better—perhaps due to national modesty. But our troops no sooner got alongside of the French, and their looser drill was seen, looking smart and soldierly, that it was thought necessary to change. With many others, he combatted the idea at the time, and no change was made. They were quite satisfied with their troops at the Alma, and they stood steadily against the Russians at Inkermann, and in the Crimea could have gone on fighting the Russians for ever. Then came an interval of peace, and they came down to the Franco-German war; when the Germans tried their deep formation, and suffered severe loss in it, especially at Saint Privat. That made people say it was time the close order was done away with, and they must have skirmishes and loose order. After the war was over a prize was offered for an essay on new tactical formations to be introduced into the Army; and the winner of the prize, and those who held with him, went in for new formations, and thought everything that had been done before should be abolished. Lord Chelmsford ventured to combat that idea, and wrote a paper on the subject, and had since advocated his opinion that they must not entirely change those things which had produced the glorious results that had been witnessed. (Hear.) Those principles which had carried British troops through the Peninsula and the Crimea would still carry them through. The extended formations which they had now, required more drill and more steadiness than before, but were only an extension of the two-deep formation—formerly they fought shoulder to shoulder, but now in the same formation but with intervals. It meant that regiments must drill much more steadily than ever they did before. On former occasions, when he had spoken on these subjects and on the value of non-entry instruction and practice with respect to drill, his lordship feared his views had not been correctly appreciated, and it was made to appear that he was not impressed with the necessity of good shooting so long as a man was a good drill. He quite recognised that a man could not be considered a good soldier until he could shoot comparatively well; but a man who could drill and use his rifle, though not a good shot, could take his place in line without confusing others, and, though not a marksman, his bullets must go somewhere. Therefore what he wanted to impress upon Volunteers was that if any of them found that after giving great attention to shooting they did succeed in arriving at great perfection, they must not consider that it was not possible for them to become useful soldiers. If a man could not make good practice at 600 yards, let him pay double attention to drill. Let them remember that mere good shooting would not turn an enemy out of a position; they must at last go up and drive him out by brute force. Then perhaps he might go, but not for any firing; and therefore they needed drill and discipline to carry them successfully over the ground covered by the fire up to the enemy's position. His lordship felt he could go on for some time upon this subject but there was an interesting programme to be gone through; but he had tried to impress upon the Volunteers views in which he wished they would lay hold. That drill hall was intended to assist in making men perfect as possible in every minutiæ of drill; and they must not imagine because they found themselves doing the same thing over and over again that time was lost. Men must remember that though themselves as perfect as they could wish to be, and as their Colonel could wish them to be, there were others not so perfect, and who could be helped on by a constant attendance of more perfect men. He was as sure the 7th Surrey were anxious to be as efficient as any regiment in England, and the advice he would give them was, Drill, drill, drill! (Cheers.) In declaring the hall open he did sincerely trust it would be the means of increasing the numbers, efficiency, and comfort of the members—all three objects being held in view by those who had built the hall, and whilst opening it free from debt had reason to be satisfied with the result of their labours. (Cheers.)

The assault-at-arms commenced immediately, and the corps having been fortunate in securing the services of some able amateur and professional athletes, including Captain Vane Stow (1st Surrey Artillery), Corporal-Major Dean (formerly 1st Life Guards), Mr. H. C. Price (Civil Service Rifles) Lieut. Nutt (1st Surrey Artillery), and members of the St. James's athletic and of the Cestus, West London, Highbury, and West Croydon Boxing, and Buxton Ramblers' Bicycle Clubs, beside the regimental talent, the opening night was of a very lively and enjoyable kind. The regimental band supplied the music, and Colonel Porter and his regiment have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which this last addition to the specially erected Volunteer building of the Metropolis has been inaugurated.

8th SURREY RIFLES.

Sergeants' Annual Dinner.

The above was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, the 20th January, Sergeant-Major Laverock in the chair, Qmr.-Sergeant Roe and Assistant Qmr.-Sergeant Cooper were the Vice-Chairmen. Colonel Ray, Captain Sexby, and the chaplain the Rev. F. F. Statham supporting the chairman. Letters of apology were read from the following:—Major Florence, Major Haddan, Major Lidwill, Surgeon Clement Lucas, Captain Ferguson, and Quartermaster Ellwood. Amongst the guests were Colour-Sergeant Pickett, "Queen's," Mr. Harmer (late Sergeant), Mr. Hubbard, &c. &c.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given and heartily responded to, Qmr.-Sergeant Roe gave the "Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," and dilated at some length on the prowess of all arms, especially mentioning the value of the Royal Marines, and extolled the deeds of valour lately performed by our troops and seamen in Egypt. Amidst cheers, Colour-Sergeant Pickett ably responded for the two former services, and Mr. Hattersley (late Sergeant) for the latter, and stated there was something of the nation to be proud of in having so grand and useful a citizen army who were ever ready at the call of duty, and mentioning a praiseworthy instance of this in the 8th Surrey, when two years ago a guard was cheerfully and speedily mounted at Head-quarters, at the time of the Fenian scare, for twenty-eight days—the first guard being mounted by men of his own company in less than two hours after the order had been received, the men having to be summoned by telegraph from all parts of London for this purpose. (Applause.)

The Chairman then proposed the health of Colonel Ray and the officers of the battalion, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the ability of Colonel Ray and the majors and other officers of the regiment. Since the gallant Colonel had taken command of the regiment, it speedily attained the high position it held at the present time, and in attaining this position he, the Colonel, had been ably assisted by every officer and non-commissioned officer of the corps.

Colonel Ray in responding, said it was the height of his ambition, from the date of his attaining his commission, to do all he could to make the 8th Surrey second to none in the service, and he was pleased to say that he had two Majors upon whom should anything keep him from being with the Corps either through illness or other causes at any time, he could depend on them for filling his place in every particular. In referring to the Sergeants he considered them the backbone of the corps. The Colonel also favourably mentioned Assistant-Sergeant-Major Boulding. He was pleased to tell them that at the recommendation of the Colonels of

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE.

SIR,—Every one who has the interest and welfare of the Volunteer Force at heart must have been sorry to read in your last edition, "the want of officers," and the few applications that are received from gentlemen seeking admission; but the truth of your remarks are well known to many Commanding Officers. There is one means, I think, of supplying a part of this want, and which I would here mention for the consideration of Commanding Officers, &c.: Establish a reserve of officers, and let gentlemen—who from many private and other reasons are obliged to resign their commissions, possibly long absence from home—be placed on this list, who, on their return, could be appointed to many of the vacancies that now exist. I am personally acquainted with several gentlemen who had for several years held commissions in the Force, passed successful examinations, and whose business and professions obliging them to be absent from London for months were obliged to resign, but without present would be glad to be pleased to again take commission. Experienced officers like these ought to be encouraged, and if a reserve of officers of the Volunteer Force was established, these gentlemen and many others would be found on the list ready to supply pressing vacancies.—Yours faithfully,

April 24. CAPITANA.

EYE-SIGHT AND ACCURATE SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having read with interest your report of Dr. Lucas Forbes' paper, and the correspondence in connexion with eye-sight and accurate shooting, I will, with your permission, add to the remarks I made during the discussion that followed the reading of the interesting paper, a few hints on testing the sight, and adaptability of spectacles or orthoptics to aid imperfect sight.

As far as rifle shooting is concerned, the eye must naturally or by artificial means have the power, at least for a short time, of accurately and simultaneously focussing three objects at different distances—viz., the backsight, the foresight, and the target. If the eye is of normal focus and has good accommodation (*i.e.*, natural adjustment) it can readily do this, but if it has weak muscular power, or is long, short, or over-sighted, some assistance will be required to remove the blur that is created in endeavouring to see all three objects. Supposing a person cannot read the small print of the daily papers without holding it at a greater distance than ten inches from the eye, my experience is that he will in certain lights, and especially with the Snider, have a difficulty in seeing the back-sight when looking along the rifle at the target. Then if he takes the paper nearer than ten inches in order to see the type distinctly, or cannot see the heading of the V.S.G. at least ten paces distant, the fore-sight or target will be indistinct. The orthoptic (or opaque disc, with specially shaped aperture) will correct either of these defects, providing the distance of distinct vision is not very great from that given above. If it should be, then a lens of some convex or concave form must be used in addition to the disc. I saw by your last week's issue that Dr. Lucas Forbes has become a convert to the principles of the opaque disc orthoptic, the tinted glass with aperture being, as I explained during the discussion which followed the reading of his interesting paper, impracticable for rifle shooting.

To arrive at the correct lens to use an oculist or optician must be consulted. I found during last Wimbledon Meeting the new Optometer I had specially fitted up, to be of great service in exactly determining the condition of the sight, the focal length, amount of accommodation, &c., and giving by mechanical calculation, with great accuracy, the number of the proper lens to use, either separately or in combination with the orthoptic.

I shall be happy to test, free of charge, by means of this instrument, the eyes of any Volunteer who may be passing through London, and will call at my house of business, 406, Strand, or during the Wimbledon Meeting at my tent in the camp.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. SEWARD, S.E.A. Optician.

WIMBLEDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE.

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to print the subjoined letter, which I have recently addressed to the Council.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

1st May, 1883. C. PETER. LOWE.

P.S.—I have been given to understand that the Council have telegraphed to Ame ica, consenting to the use of the arrow windgauge in the match only, but not in any of the *M.R.L. competitions of Wimbledon*, and at the same time insisting upon the use of the barley-corn foresight. Under the existing rule, the Council have already passed other patterns as serviceable military sights, notable the foresight on the Sharp's M.B.L., submitted by Sergt. Gibbs some years ago.

[Copy.] 29th April, 1883.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Inasmuch as the "Bodine," "Molineux," and "Brownlow" Sights are trial boats for the American Match, I have the honour to suggest that the two latter series should, like the former, conform to the conditions of the match as regards position, and be shot for prone or sitting.

M.R.L. Aggregate.—I think the competitors will be generally disappointed that more has not been done towards increasing the M.R.L. series. I have, therefore, to suggest that an M.R.L. Aggregate should be set on foot, and called the HAY, in memory of the father of military rifle shooting, and in recognition of the fact that the military authorities have at length become alive to the truth of his maxim, that "a soldier who cannot shoot is an encumbrance to his battalion."

Wimbledon Sights.—I must respectfully ask the Council to consider:—

1. The anomaly of forbidding the Americans to use, in a match which offers prizes not only educational, the arrow windage, which is the principle of the regulation sights adopted by the U.S.A. War Department, after due enquiry and experiment.

2. If these sights are to be used in the match, whether the Americans should be debarred from using them in various M.R.L. series which are simply practice for the match.

3. If the Americans are to be allowed to use their own patterns, are British competitors to be limited to sights of an inferior model?

4. The anomaly of forbidding the use of the Vernier principle on the sights of rifles merely experimental, after extolling its advantages in their unofficial publication. (Lord Elcho's Manual of Rifle Sights, 1881.)

5. For these reasons, and having regard to the line likely to be taken in America, I entreat the Council to withdraw all restrictions as to the form of the lateral slide on the backsight of M.R.L. rifles.—I have, &c.,

C. PETER. LOWE.

To the Council, N.R.A.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL ORGANIZATION.

Three weeks ago, Surgeon-Major Evatt, M.D., A.M.D., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, read an address on this subject before a meeting of Volunteer Surgeons and representatives of the London Medical Schools. Several well-known Volunteers were present on the occasion, and as the gallant Officer's paper forms the basis of proposals which are now being put before the Medical profession the Government, and the country, we give it at length. It was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have been asked to say a few words in opening the subject of Volunteer Medical Organization, and its means of developing it. Before going into that subject, it is essential to remember how Army Medical Organization now stands.

1. Up to 1873 the Army Medical Service had no autonomy, and no independence, and remained subdivided, and without power to act with a defined system. Gradually, since 1873, the Medical Service has been granted more autonomy, and its scattered officers have been grouped together into organized units. Practically, the work done in the past ten years has tended to remove or very much diminish the Regimental Medical Organization in the field, and to group it into centralized, self-contained, and entirely independent units, capable of action by themselves. These two units are practically the Field Hospital and the Bearer Company.

2. The former or Field Hospital is a self-contained unit, which has replaced the former system of detached regimental hospitals, and consists of a group of seven Medical Officers, a Quartermaster and Transport Officer, and a body of trained men of the Army Hospital Corps to act as nurses and orderlies. The Bearer Company is the other unit. It is regarded as the best and best outcome of modern humanity, as applied to the relief of suffering in war. When we remember the old system of employing bandsmen and stragglers to remove the wounded, indeed often not to remove them, this new organization seems a perfect institution, and on fashion can go to the front and man a complete Bearer Company go through its work of gathering in the wounded, conveying them to the dressing station, completing the dressing, and finally removing them to the hospital, without rejoicing that we should, by medical aid, be deprived at any rate of a portion of its horrors.

3. To work these two institutions the Medical Service has had increased power, and increased responsibility given to it. We have claimed and obtained freedom of action, and it now remains for us to make our training and organization so complete that no chance of a breakdown can exist and to aid in that movement is the chief part of our object in meeting here to-night. We want to so systematize the work, and so organize medical aid, that in all our future fights we may be perfectly able to deal with all the requirements of the wounded. We may say in passing, that probably on battlefield, since the world began, was so promptly and efficiently cleared of its wounded as was the recent field of Tel-el-Kebir. The wounded were all off the ground and in the hospitals within a very short time of the fight.

4. Having thus glanced at the aims and objects of the Medical Service, we now ask how are we to aid in securing these desires. We find the Army Estimates heavy—we find a growing feeling that they cannot very largely exceed their present amount, and our Medical Service, both in officers and men, is quite too small to deal with a large foreign war. The prospects would be gloomy indeed, were it not for the splendid result of English self-sacrifice and public spirit, the English Volunteers of that most self-sacrificing body, which has done so much to put England in a position of military efficiency, and whose influence is every day being felt in the Regular Army. I believe that it is to the Volunteer organization we must look for the future development of our military system, and that we in the Medical Service must draw closer and closer as the developed Volunteer Medical Service.

5. In, then, the Volunteer Medical Service now able to assist us, in case of foreign war, with trained Volunteers? Or is it itself in an efficient condition, when measured by the requirements of modern armies, in its medical organization? To both questions we must, I fear, say, No. With great possibilities the results, up to the present, have not been great. We find, it is true, that a large body of Volunteer Regimental Surgeons and the Volunteer Ambulance Department, owing to the energy of some few Volunteer Surgeons and its energetic Secretary, have formed some thousands of regimental stretcher bearers. But no distinct Medical Corps and no defined unit, either as a Bearer Company or Field Hospital, is organized. It is true that the various regimental scratch bearers have been drawn together, and have shown how much we may expect in the future, but such scratch bodies would soon cease to be, and in a few weeks, and it is unfair on Regimental Commanding Officers to withdraw often the most intelligent men for the companies of the Medical Service. If the Volunteer Medical Service is to become really efficient, it must stand on its own legs, wear its own uniform, and do its own work. There is ample room in the battalions of Volunteers for the existing Volunteer Regimental Surgeons, and there is still a great work to be done in carrying out the regimental stretcher bearers' training. But what is further needed is a body of fully 1,000 Volunteer Medical Staff Surgeons and probably 10,000 Volunteer Medical Rank and File, the whole body, officers and men, organized into Bearer Companies and Field Hospitals by Counties and Cities, and serving quite free from the regimental organization, or organized units under medical control. From these trained Volunteer Medical units, as organized for the service of the Volunteer Army, we should, when our war occurred, be certain to receive many hundred trained Volunteers for our Hospitals and Bearer Companies. They would come for service during the campaign, and would bear the same relation to their units that the Postal Corps, recently sent out to Egypt, bore to the Post Office Volunteer Corps from whence they came. Until this is done it is quite in vain to say the Volunteer Army is efficient. It is merely a marching past and a shooting array, and it is exactly the same position the Regular Service was in when it went to the ill-fated Crimean campaign; and it is quite certain that if the Volunteers were compelled to take the field as they are now organized, a breakdown, as sad and as disastrous as that of 1854 would happen to it. Gentlemen, it is in your power to say that this breakdown must not occur—it is in your power so to educate your own public opinion and that of the public as to secure a very perfect medical organization, and to show that this great profession, which stands in the very front rank in the most self-sacrificing in England, can add a new claim to public sympathy by a fresh work of devotion.

6. You should, I think, have sanction given to organize a corps of officers and men like the Army Medical Service, wearing a very similar uniform, and drawn close together by medical sympathy and devotion, and I think it is quite possible to achieve that aim. Men will come to serve with you, for you have much to teach them. There is a cry for knowledge such as all physicians can teach, and by so offering to teach you can draw men towards you, who will carry out your orders and obey your commands, and you will, by teaching them, awaken an interest in public health and medical questions that will certainly do good to the nation. I now come to the final part of my remarks. When we look round to see where we can begin, we come almost at once to the London Medical Schools. I feel, that if the medical profession is to claim independence, and to demand control, it must fit itself for the work; and to do that, it needs training and organization, and where must these begin, gentlemen? It is in the Medical Schools. These students of to-day will, in a few years, be the Surgeons practising over the country, and they will be the future officers of the Volunteer Medical Service, in every county in England. It seems to me essential, that in their student life, they should gradually and quietly learn the aims, the objects, the responsibilities, and the duties of modern medical military organization. In the past, when we had no power nor authority, and no responsibility, students came to us in war as dressers, and were no doubt of great use. But if they are to come to us in future wars, they must come trained in a measure to our new responsibility. The dresser of former wars came with his professional knowledge, and was of great use; and we now desire that when he again comes to us in future wars, that he, too, will be ready to take his place as our trained assistant, able to give orders, understanding our new responsibility, trained to obey, and to command, and knowing what our objects are. This knowledge does not come to all intuitively—it comes by training; and I feel that those who desire unification to succeed, must wish that training, in its principles should be part of the student's daily life. If not, he will find it irksome and difficult, and our independence will suffer from need of early training in its requirements. These students will also go out into the profession, to be the Volunteer Surgeons of the future. It would be unfair to send them out without a certain basis of command and responsibility, and where can they learn it best? I say, in their Medical Schools.

7. In each of these schools, I would organize a Bearer Company, where the student would begin as a private, and rise gradually to be a non-commissioned officer, passing out when he obtained his degree as a trained officer, fitted for a Volunteer Medical Commission. If he remained in the school as a teacher, he would become one of the officers of the school company, and if he went into military practice, he would be qualified fully for a Volunteer Medical Commission and would organize his own little detachment in his village. If he came to us in the Army, he would come to us more or less disciplined, trained to our work in a certain degree, and the new Army Hospital would not press too heavily on him, for already he would have learned, by practice, how to command, and we would be great gainers by his training. I look upon the students only as a part, and a small part, of the future Volunteer Medical Corps, but they are to be the officers, and if they are not trained as students, they will find it difficult to learn afterwards. Their coming to join us for service, out of England, in the case of a foreign war would be purely voluntary, in the same way that all service by a Volunteer, out of England, is completely voluntary. It is only in case of danger in England that any compulsory service would be needed. But whether it was for home or foreign service they would be trained to the work, would form part of a defined unit trained in peace for war, and would not be a mere collection of undisciplined assistants. In any choice of Surgeons or Dressers for our field work, men who had received this training would, no doubt, be preferred to those who knew nothing of it. If London will only make a beginning, such as Mr. Castlie has done at Charing Cross Hospital, its influence will soon reach in the provincial schools; and training in ambulance work will be as much a part of our student's education as any other recognised subject now is.

8. The War Minister would be asked to give the Captain Grant as the commander of a Bearer Company. An Inspector from the Army Medical Department would act as adjutant, secretary, and officer under him, and sergeants would be lent by the medical service to each school as subordinate instructors. The material would, I hope, be supplied by the State, and you could have periodical practices and parades with those things. This training is useful even for ordinary civil accidents.

9. Of course there are difficulties in the way. Some say it is useless to ask a student to carry a man on a stretcher. I regard it as most honorable; men must drill alone, and very essential to be practised, so that the practitioner may, when he comes to command, know its difficulties and feel for his men. If we measure the service of the sick by the medical standard, Gentlemen, much of our service might be degraded. But we do not so regard it. However objectionable that service may seem, it is a service rendered to humanity, and that makes it chivalrous in the highest degree. I am told the students have no leisure. Gentlemen, many of them are serving in the various London Volunteer Corps, and many more ought to be serving in them; and if you so work your students, that they cannot afford a couple of hours a week for drill, which is really an applied gymnastic training, then your students are overworked. No student, I think, will ever fail to pass, simply by reason of the time he spends at these exercises; on the contrary, they will buy him away from many things far more hurtful to him. The students, if so organized, would not come to us as privates or sergeants, but would be granted proper rank according to their professional knowledge, but having been trained to discipline and obedience, they would be able to obey and able to command. Every one who has studied military organization, must know how thoroughly these two separately discussed principles are bound up together.

To sum up, I would make the following suggestions:—

I. All existing Volunteer Surgeons on the regimental lists to have their scores grouped into a general list, as members of the "Volunteer Medical Department," placed with the "Army Medical Department" in the *Army List*, also retaining their names with the Corps to which they belong.

II. Power to be given to the Director General, Army Medical Department, to recommend civilian medical men for Commissions as Volunteer Staff Surgeons, unattached to Regiments, on passing an examination in ambulance work.

III. The War Minister to be asked to sanction the issue of Capitation allowances to Medical Volunteers, as to combatant Volunteers. Considering that every student could gain the Capitation allowance as a combatant Volunteer, this would add no fresh expense to the Estimates.

IV. Permission to be granted for Volunteer Surgeons to go to the Aldershot Training School, for instruction in Ambulance drill.

V. A Central Committee of Volunteer Surgeons, able to represent the Volunteer Medical Service, to be formed in London.

VI. An Officer Instructor from the Army Medical Department, and Sergeants, to be applied for in the London District as a beginning.

VII. Each separate Medical School to be allowed to organize its Bearer Company as a distinct, separate, and self-contained unit, under its own officers, probably members of the teaching staff of the school.

VIII. Bearer Companies, composed of trained laymen of the same class who now furnish the rank and file of the Volunteer Service, to be organized in various parts of the country, and to be officered by Staff Volunteer Medical Officers.

IX. The dress of the Medical Volunteers to be the same as that of the Army Medical Service, with some minute distinctions.

After the paper had been read, Dr. Platt, T.H.R.H., proposed that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable to form a Volunteer Hospital Corps, which was seconded by Dr. Shepherd, of the Victorias; and Lieut. Marlave, Dr. Squire, Mr. Crookshank, Mr. John Farley, Mr. Green and others spoke in approval of the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Castlie (of the London Scottish R.V., and of Charing Cross Hospital) proposed that a Provisional Committee, consisting of surgeons representing the London Hospitals, surgeons representing the Regular and Auxiliary Forces, and others, be formed to carry the resolution into effect. This was seconded by Sir. Platt and supported by Dr. Mechadkin, and after some discussion also carried, the Provisional Committee being:—Surgeon-Major Beattie, W. E. Brunton, J. Castlie, J. H. Cheese, Andrew Clark, H. M. Crookshank, Surgeon E. Cross, Surgeon E. F. Cumming, Surgeon-Major Evatt, John Farley, Major Gibbes, G. H. Hare, Harvey Hill, R. A. Jackson, A. Machen, Dr. Mechadkin, G. E. Norton, W. H. Platt, Dr. Shepherd, Dr. Stephenson. On the motion of Dr. Evatt, seconded by Mr. Marlave, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Castlie be Honorary Secretary of the Provisional Committee, and subsequently Mr. Fletcher (a student), stated that there were forty students for advanced in Ambulance drill at Charing Cross Hospital, and that by the beginning of next year it was expected that at least a hundred now in that Medical School alone would be proficient in Ambulance drill, the speaker adding that no movement had ever been so popular amongst the students.

In pursuance of the objects of the new organization, the Provisional Committee called a meeting at Charing Cross Hospital on Friday, the 27th ult., to which gentlemen interested in the subject were invited, and the result was a number of fifty or sixty gentlemen, amongst whom Volunteer Surgeons predominated, but which also included Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, and others not of the medical profession. The chair was taken by Surgeon-General Hunter, A.M.D., who briefly introduced the business by saying that the movement was one entitled to the greatest support from all. Dr. Evatt followed, and gave a brief resume of his former address, reminded above, after which a resolution, which stood in Dr. Platt's name, was proposed for him by another gentleman:

"That a special Medical Commission be sent to the Dean of every Medical School in England and Scotland, explaining fully the objects of the Volunteer Medical Organization, requesting their cordial support and co-operation in the formation of a 'Volunteer Hospital Corps;' at the same time asking that one or two members of the medical staff shall be nominated to serve on the Committee."

The meeting took rather a conversational character, in which, however, a very favourable view of the project was predominant. One gentleman drew attention to the various names under which the subject was mentioned, as "Volunteer Medical Organization," "Volunteer Medical Department," and "Volunteer Hospital Corps;" to which Dr. Evatt replied that the first had been used as covering the whole of the ground, while the use of the others was the result of the desire to proceed exactly on the lines laid down in the Army, in which the Staff Surgeon belonged to the Army Medical Department, while his orderlies belonged to the Army Hospital Corps. Colonel Methuen, at this point, though evidently appreciating the importance of the subject, suggested that it would be a mistake to make a start before the Committee now sitting at the War Office to consider the medical arrangements of the Army had issued their report. That report, he believed, would be issued shortly, and then the Provisional Committee might wish to withdraw the proposals they were now initiated to make. Mr. Castlie thought that nothing had been said to prevent the passing of the resolution, which would show that the Provisional Committee were moving; and after Mr. Morgan had seconded it, the resolution was carried.

Dr. MACLACHLAN then proposed: "That, as suggested by Surgeon-Major Evatt, in his paper, read before the last meeting of this organization, the Secretary of State for War be requested to grant to those Volunteer medical officers desirous of so doing, permission, with the necessary facilities, to go through a short special course of instruction in the duties at Aldershot, and that he be written to accordingly." This proposition gave rise to further explanatory discussion, in the course of which the extreme difficulty Volunteer Surgeons would experience in giving up three weeks even to a course at Aldershot was put prominently forward. The question became then one of whether the training to be obtained at Guildhall, with the Volunteer Ambulance Department, was not sufficient, Mr. Maclure thought not, his Department only taught mere standard drill and the mode of handling the wounded; and Surgeon Cross, A.H.C., Instructor at Aldershot, was of opinion that Volunteer medical officers must have trained men to be trained with. It might be done at Wellington Barracks, but at Aldershot they found it necessary to go through the whole plan of a battle, and though this might be done in Hyde Park he did not think it would be allowed. If Volunteer surgeons were trained in London it would be well for them to go to Aldershot for a field-day, and they would be aware that the medical staff at the camp would be delighted to assist them. It was incidentally mentioned that of 103 Volunteer surgeons in the *Army List*, only 225 held proficiency certificates; and finally the resolution, as originally proposed, was carried.

There were some other resolutions in the agenda, but it was considered that the organization had not yet reached a state at which they could be usefully proposed, and they were withdrawn. Dr. Castlie stated that an approving letter had been received from Lord Wolseley, and there were other communications of an encouraging character; and when the Provisional Committee had been requested by resolution to form an Executive Committee for three months, with power to add to their number, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Surgeon-General Hunter for presiding.

1ST LONDON ENGINEERS.

On Monday evening, April 23, the members of No. 3 Company of the 1st London Engineers, dined together at the Raven's-hall Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, under the presidency of Captain Jenner. There were also present Lieut. Colonel Dove, the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Walton Jones, Capt. and Adjutant Fanshawe, Captain Felton, Lieut. Blackburn, Lieut. Greenoe, London Irish, Sergt.-Major Reitch, R.E. (Vice-chairman), and Sergt.-Major Johnson, R.E., &c.

The CHAIRMAN, having submitted the loyal toasts, proposed "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," remarking, that although the Reserve Forces were by some decried, the nation at large recognized their value. They know, also, that the Reserve Forces were expensive, but on the other hand they were most useful, both from a military and civil point of view. Prosperity was only acquired by security, and the latter was only obtained by showing a means of enforcing our desire if necessary; and whilst it was not well to enforce our desires, it was always well to be prepared.

Colonel JONES responding, said it always afforded him pleasure to have the honour of returning thanks for the Army; but on that occasion he had the dual pleasure of also responding for the Navy. Whilst they all knew what the Army had done in the past, as well as recently, they knew also that the Navy had always upheld the honour of England with credit to themselves and the country at large. Naval men could like soldiers and sailors alike; they could manipulate a big gun or do infantry duty; and, in his opinion, the Army owed them a deep debt of gratitude for the assistance rendered in the late campaign. Their soldiers also deserved the gratitude of the country, as it was well known that wherever they went, they did their duty. He would not say anything about long service, but would say that it mattered not whether the soldiers were English, Irish, Scotch, or Welsh, they always upheld the honour of their country.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The 1st London Engineers," coupling with it the name of Colonel Dove. He was sure the name would meet with applause, because anyone who knew the corps, would know that the 1st London Engineers was Colonel Dove, and Colonel Dove was the 1st London Engineers. The corps had increased rapidly, and Colonel Dove, after devoting a good deal of energy to the service, thought he had served his time and done his date, and that now he must give up to younger men. ("Talk.") He (the speaker) was sure it was only by the hearty and cheerful way in which the men co-operated with the Colonel that made him come amongst them, and he hoped this would continue for many years to come. They had heard a good deal about the honour and glory of being a Commanding Officer, but there were troubles and anxieties connected with the post.

Colonel DOVE acknowledged the hearty manner in which the toast had been received, and after alluding to the progress of the regiment, said he had the feeling some time ago that he was getting poor past work in the regiment, but he thought it was and came to the conclusion he would stay, until he had not only his maximum number but two companies added. He thought they could do that, but it would only be by hard work and hearty co-operation. His sixteen years' experience in the 1st London Engineers had elsewhere showed him that they might get anything they wanted by united and determined effort. He wished to acknowledge the assistance rendered by Colonel Jones, Captain Fanshawe, and others, but their hard work was of no use without the co-operation of the men. That there had been good work in the regiment was shown by the fact that his cousin (who commanded a Line regiment in Afghanistan) had said he had never seen Volunteers work better on parade than did the 1st London Engineers. That might be called flattering, but it only backed up what he already knew. He desired that they should be imbued with a desire to do all they could to further the interests of their corps, and to do this not only by bringing recruits, but by attending to their drills and earning the grant, and he wanted them to remember that they joined the service for the good of the country at large. He contented, that the moral and physical benefits accruing were worth all the time and trouble expended. As to No. 3 Company, he was happy to say they had returned the largest number of efficients for the past Volunteer year, which was mainly due to the exertions in his work of Captain Jenner, who was one of the best and most energetic officers in the corps, and nothing seemed to be a trouble to him which was for its good. He therefore gave, with all heartiness, the health of Captain Jenner and No. 3 Company.

Captain JENNER, thanked the non-commissioned officers and men for their hearty co-operation in the work, and expressed a hope that every man in the regiment would take Colonel Dove's advice, and work hard for the success of the corps. He, however, would not take all the credit of the success of No. 3 Company, and would therefore call upon Lieutenant BLACKBURN to reply.

Lieutenant BLACKBURN said when he joined the regiment, No. 3 Company was in a very efficient condition, and he had done his best to maintain and improve this. He proposed the health of Colonel Jones.

Colonel JONES, replying, said he had joined the service with the idea, that he wished was felt by all,—viz., to go on cheerfully with all that was for the general good. He saw the elements of success before him, and if the men would endeavour to carry out all that Colonel Dove had put before them, the regiment would soon be in a high state of discipline and efficiency. The Colonel pointed to some shortcomings, such as talking and moving about on the part of the men when on parade, and that seen such seemingly small matters should be attended to if they wished to be good soldiers. Colonel Dove was a commanding officer second to none in the metropolis, and if they obeyed his injunctions, they would find themselves, as a regiment, in a position of second to none in the metropolis, or, indeed, the country. It was his (the speaker's) pleasing duty to propose "The Visitors," and he did this the more heartily as he saw amongst their number gentlemen of other regiments, the fact of this intermingling giving, in his opinion, an esprit de corps which was beneficial in many respects.

Lieutenant GREENOE (London Irish) briefly replied.

Captain FELTON followed, by proposing the health of Captain Fanshawe, at the same time remarking that he was sure they could not have a better Adjutant than he. They all had had upon Major Parker's departure with feelings of regret—(hear, hear)—but in his place they had a gentleman who knew and thoroughly did his work.

Captain FANSHAWE, in acknowledging the compliment, said: On coming to the 1st London Engineers, he was perfectly astonished at the discipline shown, and as this, in his opinion, was the essence of a true soldier, he hoped it would be maintained. He believed that every man in the regiment was trying to do his best, but he would add that Colonel Jones had very properly pointed out that punctuality and discipline were very necessary for the future success of the corps.

The CHAIRMAN next submitted, "The Non-commissioned Officers," whom he characterized as the backbone of the corps, at the same time individualizing Sergeant-Major Bellville, Sergt. Gray, and others, for valuable assistance rendered.

Sergeant-Major BELLVILLE, replying, said he thought he could say for the whole body of non-commissioned officers that nothing should be wanting on their part to keep their company No. 1. They were in reality No. 3 on the regimental books, but they had been No. 1 in point of merit for some years past. Since Colonel Dove gave the efficiency prizes, they had been able to see exactly how they stood, and as a proof of merit No. 3 Company had been able to carry off that prize for several years in succession. That, however, could only be done by working together with one accord, and he hoped this would be the case for all future time. The success of the regiment was depended to a large extent upon the instructors, and therefore he submitted "The Health of the Staff of Instruction," coupling with it the name of Sergeant-Major Johnson. They all knew how the instructors strengthened the regiment, that the knowledge they imparted to the non-commissioned officers was, in turn, given to the sappers, and that, whilst the members of the corps could call their own convenience to attending drills, the staff was to be found in all weathers hard at work in making the regiment efficient, which efforts he hoped would be heartily seconded by the general body of men.

Sergeant-Major JOHNSON returned thanks, and acknowledged the assistance rendered him by the non-commissioned officers, the sergeants in particular working as well, and showing such proficiency, that it was a real pleasure to serve with them.

Other toasts of a formal character followed, and these and others were agreeably interspersed with songs by Sergeant Warwick, Corporal Dutnall, Sergeant-Major Johnson, Sergt Tuck, Sapper Nicholson, Sapper Partridge, Sapper Pavey, and others.

Volunteer Medical Staff Corps

(London Companies).

This Book is the property of the Corps and must be returned on leaving.

Issued to Pte. H. Canham

Regimental No. 1978

Date 9th July 1900

Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

(London Companies.)

STANDING ORDERS, RULES, AND BYE-LAWS.

1899.

Head Quarters:

51, CALTHORPE STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

LONDON:

VAIL AND CO.,

170, FARRINGDON ROAD, W.C

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STANDING ORDERS.

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Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

LONDON COMPANIES.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

This Corps forms the Volunteer Branch of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The five London Companies (three of which are composed of Medical Students, and two of gentlemen in other civil occupations) have their Head-quarters in a central locality, easily accessible by Omnibus routes and by the Metropolitan, Midland, Great Northern, and North Western Railways, containing a large Hall for Drill, Entertainments, &c., Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess, Canteen, accommodation for Reading, Refreshment Rooms, Shooting Gallery, and other Club advantages. Head-quarters.

The Course of Instruction includes the ordinary drills and training of an infantry corps, special training in Stretcher and Waggon Drill, Nursing of the Sick, the Use of Improvised Seats and Stretchers, Application of Splints, Bandages, &c., Transport of Wounded, and Medical Organisation in the Field. Instruction

Lectures.

Lectures on First Aid to the Injured are given by the Officers during the Winter Session. No previous knowledge of the treatment of the injured is required.

Camps.

The Corps attends **Camp** at Easter, and eight days Training with the Regulars at Aldershot in August.

Shooting Club.

There is a **Shooting Club** with a Morris Tube Range at Head-Quarters, in which instruction in rifle shooting is given and opportunities for practice and matches afforded at various ranges near London.

Gymnasium, &c.

There is a **Gymnasium** at Head-Quarters under the direction of an army instructor; also **Transport**, **Cyclist**, and **Signalling Sections,** and an excellent **Drum and Fife Band.**

Terms of Service.

Members are enrolled for four years, during each of which they must make themselves efficient in order to earn the Capitation Grant allowed by Government.

Uniform, &c.

Uniform and Accoutrements are provided at the expense of the Corps.

There is a large Prize List.

Annual Inspection.

The most important Drill Day is the Annual Inspection, usually held in June.

Gentlemen desirous of joining should attend the Head-Quarters of the Corps, between 12 and 1.30 on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday.

Entrance Fee, 10s. Annual Subscription, 10s.

The Adjutant will be happy to furnish any information about the Corps that may be desired.

Drills usually take place as follows:— Drills.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Company	Wednesday —Head-quarters, 5.30 p.m.
No. 1 Company	Mondays —Head-quarters, Bloomsbury Rifles, Chenies Street, W.C., 5.15 p.m.
No. 2 Company	Mondays —London Hospital, 4.45 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays — Porteus Road, 5 p.m.
No. 3 Company	Mondays —St. Thomas' Hospital, 12 noon. Tuesdays —St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 4.30 p.m.
No. 4 Company	Tuesdays —Head-quarters, 7 to 9 p.m.
No. 5 Company	Wednesdays—Guildhall, E.C. 7.30 p.m.

Recruits' Drills. Monday afternoons at 5.15 p.m., and Thursday evenings at 7 p.m. Recruits' Drills.

All Recruit Drills will be held at Head-quarters, unless permission is obtained for Special Drills to be held elsewhere.

Signalling Drills are held every Wednesday, at Head-quarters, at 7.30 p.m. Signalling.

Scheme of Work.

Drills.—Officers commanding Companies will arrange a scheme of work to be carried out by their Companies during the winter. The scheme—which must include Company Drill, Guard Mounting, First Aid and Bandaging, Stretcher and Wagon Drill and Improvised Seats—should form a systematic and progressive series of Drills, leading up to the work on the barrack square or in the field, which take place later in the Volunteer Year. It is by such systematic instruction of each Company that the efficiency of the Corps as a whole is attained.

PREAMBLE.

Standing Orders to be known.

1. Every Member is required to have a copy of this book in his possession, and to make himself acquainted with its contents. Ignorance of any Order contained herein will not be taken as an excuse for any neglect or disobedience of the same.

Book to be returned.

This book is the property of the Corps, and must be returned when the Member leaves the Corps. It must be produced for inspection at such times as shall be notified in Orders.

Fresh copies.

Every Member on joining will have a copy of this book issued to him. Fresh copies can be obtained from the Serjeant-Major, price 6d.

ORDERLY ROOM.

Orderly Room hours.

2. The Orderly Room is open daily from 11 till 4; Saturdays 11 till 1. The Adjutant attends daily

(Saturdays excepted) on Mondays and Fridays, 12 to 1.30; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 to 8; and Wednesdays, 4 to 6. The Commanding Officer attends on Wednesdays at 4 p.m. Any alteration in this time will be notified in Orders and posted at Head-quarters.

Communications for Commanding Officer.

It is desirable that communications intended for the Commanding Officer should be sent to the Adjutant by 11 a.m. on Orderly-room day.

SECTION I.

DISCIPLINE, &c.

The smartness of a Corps depends upon the smartness of the individuals who compose it.

Personal appearance.

Every member of the Corps should take a pride in his Corps, and so act that the Corps may also be proud of him. He should endeavour to learn his drill and duties as soon as possible after joining, so that he may be able to take his place in the ranks with credit. Recruits are especially urged to attend the Recruit drills regularly, for, although the preliminary drill—such as turnings, marching, &c.—may not be interesting, the whole of the advanced drill depends upon this early training. Attendance at First Aid Classes is also essential.

Obedience to orders.

Drill alone, however, will not make a soldier. Discipline—the ready obedience to orders and respect to seniors—is essential, and every man should make it

his pride to learn what discipline means, and to help to maintain the discipline of the Corps at a high standard.

Written communications.

Discipline is not only shewn by the bearing on parade, but also by ready attention to all written communications and other orders.

No man can look for promotion who neglects these points, for he cannot expect to receive as a non-commissioned officer the respect which as a private he fails to accord to his superiors.

Credit of Corps.

Every man should endeavour by his smartness in dress, in drill, and in discipline to do credit to the uniform he wears and to make his Corps respected and honoured.

When in uniform he should remember that the credit of the Corps is in his charge, and should therefore take care that it does not suffer through him.

SECTION II.

PROFICIENCY AND EFFICIENCY.

Officers.

1. **Proficiency**. The attention of Officers is directed to paragraphs 91 and 118 of the Volunteer Regulations, 1898.

Sergeants.

2. Non-Commissioned Officers must obtain Certificates of Proficiency before promotion to the rank of

Sergeant, in accordance with the current Volunteer Regulations (Para. 169, Vol. Reg., 1898).

The examination will be held by the Adjutant, who will previously announce the time and place.

3. **Efficiency**. Members must in each Volunteer year make the following minimum number of attendances, which should be completed before the annual Inspection, and *must* be completed before the 31st October in each year :—

Recruits.

For Recruits—First Year. If present at Inspection, 16 Bearer Company and 20 other drills (including the Inspection).

Second Year. If present at the Inspection 16 Bearer Company and 20 other drills (including the Inspection) or such number, not less than 8 Bearer Company and 9 other drills (including the Inspection), as will with the number performed in the previous year amount to 32 Bearer Company and 40 other drills.

Third and fourth years.

Third and Fourth and Subsequent years. If present at the Inspection, 8 Bearer Company and 9 other drills (including the Inspection).

Absence from Inspection.

Any member absent from Inspection in any year, with leave of the Commanding Officer, or joined, or re-enrolled after the Inspection, must attend two additional Drills in lieu of such inspection.

N.B. Extra drills—say about 6—will be required for Instruction with pack equipment.

Squad drills.

Squad drills, at which not less than 4 rank and file are present, may be reckoned when necessary to complete the number of Company drills, but, when so reckoned, they can only be counted in the proportion of *three* Squad drills in lieu of *one* Company drill.

Bearer Company drill.

To constitute a Bearer Company drill reckoning towards efficiency, 20 at least of all ranks must be present, of whom not less than 4 must be Officers and Sergeants.

Attendance at a Review may be counted as a drill.

Company drill.

To constitute a Company drill reckoning towards efficiency, 16 at least of all ranks must be present, of whom not less than 2 must be Officers and Sergeants, or Officers or Sergeants.

Every day completed in Camp will as a rule count not less than 3 drills towards efficiency.

Liability for Capitation Grant.

4. Every man failing to make himself efficient as above will be required to pay to the Corps the amount of the Capitation Grant which he has failed to earn. (See Rule 8, p. 39).

5. Annual Inspection. Presence at the Annual Inspection is an essential of efficiency.

Each Officer or man who, on account of sickness or urgent private affairs, is unable to attend the Annual Inspection of the Corps, shall, in due time (*at the latest on the day preceding the Parade*), notify the same, *in writing*, to the Officer commanding his Company, but addressed to the Adjutant at Head-quarters, at the same time applying for leave of absence therefrom, and stating the cause of his inability to attend. Leave from Inspection.

In case of sickness, this application must be accompanied by a statement duly certifying the same, and signed by a medical practitioner.

In the case of Medical Students this Certificate should be signed by the Dean of the School or a member of the Visiting Hospital Staff.

SECTION III.

CARE OF ARMS & ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Uniform, Arms, and Accoutrements, being the property of the Corps, each man is responsible for their due preservation and care while in his possession. If damaged or lost, such loss or damage must be made good by the man at his own expense. Care of Arms.

Every man is required to produce them for inspection whenever directed so to do, and to return them on resignation. Production of Arms.

SECTION IV.

INTERIOR ECONOMY.

All ranks are reminded that efficiency consists not merely in a knowledge of Drill and First Aid, but in the interior duty with their respective Companies.

Sub-division.

1. To provide for the sub-division of duties, and to keep up the chain of responsibility, every Company will be divided into sections, each under the command of a Sergeant when possible, who will be responsible to the Company Commander for the men in his section. The Corporals will assist the Sergeants of their respective sections.

Squad Books, &c.

2. Officers and Sergeants must provide themselves with Squad Books. Officers commanding Companies and 1st Class Staff-Sergeants will have every man's name and address entered in their Squad Books—the address being entered in pencil; the Junior Officers will each be detailed a half Company, and the Sergeants a section each.

Responsibility of Officers commanding Companies.

3. Officers commanding Companies are held responsible that the Squad Books are carefully kept; they will personally check them from time to time, and also ascertain if both the Officers and Sergeants under them are personally acquainted with their men, with their attendances at Drill, or cause of absence, &c., &c.; in fact, all particulars.

4. Every Officer should be able, and will be required when called upon by the Commanding Officer, to give a report of any man in his Company. Knowledge of men.

5. The Squad Books will be examined by the Commanding Officer or Adjutant, at the Orderly Room, on such dates as may be given from time to time in Orders, and at an hour convenient for the attendance of both Officers and Sergeants. This examination will usually take place half-yearly. Examination of Squad Books.

6. In order that each Company should be complete in itself, Officers commanding Companies are directed to arrange :—

(*a*) That four men (including one Non-Commissioned Officer) are trained as Signallers, of whom two should be Cyclists. Signallers. Cyclists.

(*b*) That three men should be trained as Cooks (one being a Non-Commissioned Officer). Cooks.

(*c*) That one Sergeant and one Private should be trained to undertake the duties of the Quartermaster's Department. Quartermaster Sergeants.

(*d*) That one Sergeant and one Private are competent to dispense (Compounders). Compounders.

7. **Company Orders and Notices** will be embodied in Corps Orders. Officers commanding Companies will send any notices they may wish to issue to the Adjutant, at Head Quarters, by the third Wednesday in each month. Company Orders.

Quarterly Returns.

8. Quarterly returns of Drills will be sent in duplicate by Section Commanders, on the form provided for the purpose, to the Officer Commanding their Company in such time as will allow of their being forwarded to the Adjutant by the 15th day of February, May, August and November in each year

Orderlies.

9. Sergeants will be detailed in rotation for Company Orderly duty. The Orderly Sergeant will attend and take the Roll of his Company at every Corps and Parade Drill during his tour of duty, or provide a substitute. Army Form E549 will be used for this purpose.

Inspection of Companies.

Examination of Swords, &c.

10. Officers commanding Companies will hold an Inspection of their Companies twice in each year, in March and November, at which the swords will be examined. They will also see that each man is in possession of his full kit, and has a copy of the Rules and Standing Orders, and that each Sergeant has his Squad Book properly posted up to date. At this Inspection the men will fall in in their sections.

Each Officer commanding a Company will arrange the date and time which is most convenient, and the same shall be notified in the Company Orders for the month.

Necessity for attending

Every man must attend at least one of these Company Inspections in the year in order to be eligible for Prizes or Promotion.

11. Any man having a grievance may claim to have it laid before the Commanding Officer through the Officer commanding his Company, who shall forward the complaint, with his remarks, to Head-quarters. Grievances.

12. **Promotions**. All promotions in future will be made either January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, or October 1st. Officers Commanding Companies will forward the names to the Adjutant 10 days before the dates named, in order that the promotions may be published in Orders. Promotions.

13. **Correspondence**. All communications for the Commanding Officer should be made through the Adjutant *by Officers only*. Non-commissioned Officers and men are not to write direct to the Commanding Officer or Adjutant, but to refer all matters (through the Senior N.C.O.) to the Officer Commanding their Company, except as provided for by Standing Orders, Sec. II., par. 5, Section IV., par. 15, and Rule 10. Correspondence.

14. **Members are reminded that the written communications of the Section Commanders and other Non-Commissioned Officers are sent by them acting strictly under superior orders. It is discourteous in the extreme, and most unsoldierlike, to treat Non-Commissioned Officers with other than the respect their rank demands. All** Communications from Non-Commissioned Officers.

communications should be carefully attended to, and, when necessary, replied to at once.

Change of Address.

15. Members on changing their places of residence will at once notify the same in writing through the Sergeant of their section to the Officer commanding the Company, *and also* direct to the Adjutant.

SECTION V.

PARADES.

Officer to notify absence.

Orderly Sergeants to attend.

1. **Attendance**. Every Officer wishing to absent himself from any Corps Parade is to notify the same (in time, if possible) through the Adjutant to the Commanding Officer. Each Orderly Sergeant must attend all Corps Parades, or arrange for a substitute.

System of Parade.

2. **Assembling and Forming**. When the Corps assembles for Parade, the following system will be adhered to :—

(*a*) Precisely at the hour fixed for the Parade the "Marker's Call" will be sounded, on which the marker of each Company will report himself to the Sergeant-Major, and be posted by him.

(*b*) On the "Fall-in" being sounded, the men will fall in on the right of their markers. Each Orderly Sergeant will at once take the Roll of his Company, and report the number of men to the Sergeant-Major, who reports to the Adjutant.

(*c*) The "Officers' Call" will then be sounded for them to join their Companies. Each Officer in command will then inspect his Company. When this is completed, the Adjutant will report to the Commanding Officer as to the arrangement of the Parade

Officers' Call.

Men who come on Parade after the Roll of their Company is called, will be formed up in a separate Squad. These men must apply to the Sergeant-Major, after the Parade, to have their names entered; and it will rest entirely with the Officer commanding the Parade whether the attendance will be allowed to count or not.

Late men.

(*d*) No man may fall out on any pretence without leave. This must be obtained from the Company Officer through a Non-Commissioned Officer.

Falling out.

When the Parade is dismissed, the men will leave the ground quietly.

(*e*) Non-Commissioned Officers and men who may be unable to attend any Parade in uniform are cautioned against appearing at the place of Parade, or following the Corps, in plain clothes.

Plain clothes forbidden.

CYCLISTS, SIGNALLERS AND TRANSPORT, &c.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Sections must make themselves efficient as bearers; and they will parade with the Companies unless otherwise ordered.

Cyclists.

Signallers.

Cyclists and Signallers are enrolled and posted to Companies as ordinary members of the Corps, and their special work is in addition to their duties as such. It is desirable that Cyclists should be trained as Signallers.

Transport.

Transport. When the Transport of the Corps parades, all trained members present will parade with this Section as drivers. Each man is, when possible, to have an equal proportion of the driving duties in accordance with the numbers present, in order that the efficiency of each individual member may be maintained.

SECTION VI.

SALUTING.

Saluting.

1. Volunteers in Uniform will salute all Officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces in a smart, soldierlike style.

Other Corps.

2. When individual men pass a Regiment or Corps marching they will invariably salute the Officer commanding and the Colours (if uncased).

Passing Officers.

3. When passing an Officer the hand will be raised three paces before him, and dropped at three paces beyond him, using the hand farthest away from the Officer. Staff-Sergeants will always salute with the right hand.

Staff-Sergeants saluting

4. When saluting to the front the right hand will be used.

5. The salute must always be given before addressing an Officer. Addressing Officers.

6. When a Private in Uniform has occasion to speak to an Officer, he is to be accompanied by a Non-Commissioned Officer. Officers are required to enforce this Order.

SECTION VII.

PRIZES.

1. Notice of the date of Competitions for Prizes will be published in Orders. Times of Competitions.

2. No man shall be allowed to take any Prize unless his subscription for the current year has been paid, and he becomes efficient for that year. Eligibility.

(This includes attendance at one Company Inspection, *vide* Interior Economy. Sec. IV., para. 10.)

SECTION VIII.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

Conditions.—1. **Strength.** Not less than one Officer and 12 complete files, with a full complement in the supernumerary rank. Marks to be deducted in each case for any number under 12 files, and marks to be added for 16 files and over that number. Qualifications.

2. **Dress**. Drill Order, with tunics.

Subjects.

3. **Drill**. Stretcher Drill, including lifting Wounded; Waggon Drill; lifting and carrying Wounded by improvised seats; Bandaging and First Aid.

4. **Company Drill**. Infantry Drill, Part II.

5. **General appearance.** The Dress, "Set up," and general "Turn out" of the men will be taken into consideration.

6. **General efficiency**. The general efficiency of the Company as a whole for the year, including the percentage of efficients and proficients, the average attendance at Drill, the completeness of the interior economy of the Company, will also be considered.

Badge.

The Senior Non-Commissioned Officer of the Winning Company will be entitled to wear a special badge and bar on the arm during the time his Company holds the Shield. At the end of such period he will be at liberty to retain the badge in his possession, but will cease to wear it. The senior Non-Commissioned Officer of a Winning Company will continue to wear one bar, with the date, for each year the Company has held the Shield; but no more than four bars will be worn, special bars being substituted when necessary.

The Shield shall be held by the Winning Company until the next Competition. The Competition shall take place annually in November or December. Special notice of the date shall be given not less than four weeks previously. Shield date.

SECTION IX,

DRESS.

1. Men are cautioned against going about in Uniform unless they are properly dressed. Correct dress compulsory.

The unmilitary practice of wearing some portions of Uniform and some of plain clothes, or walking about with tunic unbuttoned, or with hands in the pockets, is strictly forbidden.

The Commanding Officer hopes that men will bear these few points in mind, as, if not obeyed, it will only bring discredit upon the Corps.

2. The following is the order of Dress;—

(*a*) **Officers.—Review Order.**—Helmet, Tunic, red-striped Overalls, white Gloves, Dress Belts and Swords, Dress Sword Knot. Officers.

Levee Dress. Same as Review order, but with silver-striped Overalls.

Marching Order. Field Cap (Helmet on guard at all times in London and between reveillé and retreat elsewhere, and on change of stations), Frock, Undress

Sword Knot and Belt, Brown Leather Gloves, Shooting Boots and Leggings, Greatcoat or Cape rolled. Haversack and Water Bottle when ordered.

Drill Order. As for Marching Order with Field Cap, but without Leggings. Greatcoat, Haversack, and Water Bottle when ordered.

Mess. Mess Jacket, Waistcoat and Dress Trousers. Orderly Officers will wear the Shell Jacket closed, red-striped Overalls, with Cross-belt and Sword, and Field Cap, Undress Sword Belt and Knot.

[On all occasions the Curb Chin Strap of the Helmet should be worn down, and Swords (except in the case of Mounted Officers), hooked up.]

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

(*b*) **Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.**—**Review Order**. Tunic, Helmet, Belts and Side-arm, white cotton Gloves.

Marching Order. Tunic, Forage Cap, Belts, and Side arm, Haversack and Water-bottle, Leggings, white cotton Gloves, and Greatcoat, with Valise equipment.

Frocks permissible, unless otherwise ordered.

[Helmet on Guard at all times in London and between reveillé and retreat elsewhere and on change of Station.]

Drill Order. Tunic, Forage Cap, Belts and Side-arm. (Frocks permissible unless otherwise ordered).

Fatigue Dress. Frock, Forage Cap, without Belts or Gloves.

Off Duty. Tunic or Frock, Forage Cap. Rank and File to wear the Belt without Frog or Side-arm. Staff-Sergeants will wear Waist Belt only, without Side-arm. Sergeants will wear Side-arms. White Gloves should be worn and Canes carried by all ranks.

3. The mode of wearing the Uniform and Accoutrements will be as follows:—

Mode of Wearing.

(*a*) **Helmet** to be placed evenly on the head, and brought well down on the forehead, the Curb Chin Strap resting on the point of the chin when on Parade.

(*b*) **Forage Cap** to be worn on the right side of the head, two fingers' breadth above the right eyebrow, and an inch above the right ear. The Strap to rest on the point of the chin. (On the March, Forage Caps will be carried in a canvas bag slung over the frog.

(*c*) **Haversack** to be slung across the right shoulder, both slings under the Belt, the bag to be outside the Side-arm, and one inch below the top of the Scabbard. When empty, the bag should be neatly folded.

(*d*) **Water-bottle** to be slung across the left shoulder, both slings over those of the Haversack, the rear sling under the Belt, the front sling outside the Belt; the Bottle to hang on the right hip one inch below the Belt. The slings of both Haversack

and Water-bottle should be beneath the shoulder-cords, should have the buckles in front, and should cross in front between the second and third buttons, and in rear outside and not between the back buttons of the Tunic.

(*e*) **Side-arm** on the left hip, and not too far to the front. Frog behind the hook.

(*f*) **Belts** must be properly pipeclayed, and worn smartly and taut.

(*g*) **Greatcoats,** when rolled, to be tightly rolled with the lining inwards, and worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm.

Folding Greatcoat.

(*h*) **Folding Greatcoat for Valise Equipment**. Spread out coat on floor or large table, inside uppermost, and sleeves drawn out at right angles. Fold sides to meet each other in the centre. Fold from collar downwards three times: 1st, about 6 inches wide; 2nd, 7 inches; 3rd, 8 inches. Fold in the sides, bring the sleeves across, and double them in on themselves, and make the width of the package 15 inches. Fold over the bottom of coat about 6 inches and so form a pocket into which the other folds are carefully and firmly inserted.

The Greatcoat when folded is carried in valise straps which pass through the bottom loops only of the braces and under waist belt.

(*i*) **Mess Tin** to be carried on top of Greatcoat.

4. **For Route Marches and Camps**. The Kit Bag should be marked in legible characters with the man's Name, Company, Regimental Number, and Corps (V.M.S.C.), and should contain the following :— Camp Kit

One flannel Shirt, one pair Trousers, Tunic (or Frock), one pair Boots (laced), two pairs woollen Socks, Gloves (extra), Brush and Comb, Tooth Brush, Razor, &c., and small Mirror, Soap and Towel, Mess Tin, * Clothes and Boot Brushes, * Blacking, * Dubbing, * Housewife, * Pipeclay (prepared), * Cleaning materials.

Articles marked * are best shared by arrangement among squads of four men.

Each article should be marked with the owner's name and number.

Knife, Fork, and Spoon should be carried in the Haversack.

CANTEEN COMMITTEE.

Following as far as possible the lines of the Regular Service, the Canteen shall be managed by a Committee of three Officers, nominated by the Commanding Officer, who will be responsible to him. The Orderly Room Clerk will act as Secretary to this Committee. Formation

The Canteen Committee will be assisted by a Sub-Committee of six, consisting of the Quartermaster- Sub-Committee

Sergeant and one member nominated by each Company and approved by the Commanding Officer.

Secretary.

The Sub-Committee shall select their own Secretary, and shall meet when they consider necessary to make recommendations, and whenever summoned by the President of the Canteen Committee.

Meetings.

Balance Sheet.

The Canteen Committee shall meet not less than once in three months, and report to the Commanding Officer every six months. A Balance Sheet shall be prepared and submitted to the Commanding Officer at the end of every Volunteer Financial Year in time to be laid before the Finance Committee at its April Meeting.

Nominees for Sub-Committee to be sent to the Office, through Officers Commanding Companies, by 15th July.

By order,

L. WAY,

Captain and Adjutant,

V.M.S.C.

SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

To promote harmony and good feeling.

1. The Commanding Officer strongly approves of Corps meetings calculated to promote the harmony and good feeling which should exist amongst all members, always provided that such meetings are conducted with due regard to economy.

2. To arrange for Dinners, Smoking Concerts, or other Entertainments, a Corps' Entertainment Committee may be formed, in the first instance of one Officer (as President for the Volunteer Year) and two Members elected by the Members or nominated by the Officer commanding each Company, but shall have power to add to its numbers. Such Committee shall be separately formed for each occasion requiring its services, so that the most suitable men for the work in hand may be appointed.

At the direction of the Commanding Officer the President will take the necessary steps to form the Committee and call and direct its meetings. Such Committee will with due expedition send in its Report and Balance Sheet and be forthwith dissolved. Terminate Committees.

3. **Shooting Club**. (1). All Members and Honorary Members are eligible to join the Club. The Annual Subscription is 5s., due 1st November in each year. Subscriptions.

(2). No man shall be permitted to use the Range until he is in possession of a Musketry Certificate, showing that he has passed through a course of instruction in Aiming and Position Drill. Musketry Certificate

(3). The Range are at Wormwood Scrubs and Staines. The days on which they are available will be notified in Orders. Ranges

Trains.

Trains from Waterloo or Paddington to Staines. *Fare*:—One Shilling return, for men showing their shooting card. Wormwood Scrubs can be reached by District and Metropolitan Railways.

(4). Men wishing to join should write to the Secretary of the Shooting Club at Head-quarters.

VOLUNTEER ACCIDENT FUND.

Volunteer Accident Fund.

Members are advised to subscribe to the Volunteer Accident Fund (1s. a-year). Particulars can be obtained from the Staff-Sergeants, or at Head-quarters.

RULES

AND

BYE-LAWS.

Rules and Bye Laws submitted to and approved by a Special General Meeting of the Corps, Monday 27th June, 1898.

Approved by Her Majesty.

Vide WAR OFFICE LETTER V / M.S.C. / 1631

Dated 7th November, 1898.

Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

(London Companies)

RULES.

1. The Corps serves under the Volunteer Act, 1863, and the Members are subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it has been or shall be amended, and to all regulations which have been or shall be issued under the authority of the Secretary of State for War. Conditions of Service.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes, viz. :— Members.

(*a*) Enrolled Members.

(*b*) Honorary Members contributing to the Funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

3. Every Member shall by the act of joining become subject to the Rules of the Corps, and to all Government Regulations applicable thereto. Members subject to Rules.

4. Commissioned Officers on joining shall pay an Entrance Fee of £2; other Members, 10s. Entrance Fees.

Annual Subscriptions.

5. The Annual Subscription for the Commanding Officer shall be £6; for other Field Officers, £5; for Officers of the rank of Captain, £4; for Officers below the rank of Captain, £2; for Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants, 15s.; for all other enrolled Members, 10s. Enrolled Members, not being Officers of Commissioned Rank, after four years' Service, may compound their Annual Subscription of 10s. on payment of £2, and should they desire at any time to resign Active Membership of the Corps they may be appointed Honorary Members without further payment.

Subscriptions payable 1st November in advance.

Recovery by summons.

6. All Subscriptions shall fall due on the 1st of November in each year, and shall be payable in advance. The names of those Members in arrear, together with the amount due, shall be posted at Head-Quarters on the 1st May in each year, and every Member who shall not have paid such Subscription by the 1st July shall be forthwith proceeded against according to Act of Parliament.

Honorary Members.

7. Honorary Members, except as provided by Rule 5, shall pay not less than £1 Annual Subscription, or £5 as a Life Membership Fee. Any enrolled Member who has served as an efficient for a period of not less than four years, and has become unable to serve from any cause considered satisfactory by the Commanding Officer may be appointed an Honorary Member of the Corps on payment of half the above fees.

8. Any Officer or other enrolled Member who was returned in the list of non-efficients or non-proficients in the last annual return of the Corps, or who enlisted in the Regular Forces without having qualified as an efficient or proficient in the year of, or in the year previous to, such enlistment, shall, on or before the 1st of January next following, pay to the funds of the Corps a sum equal to the amount of Government Capitation Allowances which he failed to earn. The Commanding Officer shall have power to remit any payment in special cases.

Liability for Government Grants.

9. A Recruit who joins between the 31st of October and the 1st of May, will be required to make himself efficient before the 31st October next after joining, and to pay the current year's Subscription, or else he must pay in addition the amount of the Capitation Grants for that Volunteer Year.

Liability of Recruits joining.

10. A Member who is on the Effective Muster Roll of the Corps on the 1st May, and who resigns before the 31st October, must, before receiving his discharge certificate, pay the amount of Capitation Grants which the Corps would lose and the current year's Subscription. All resignations should take place between the 1st of November and the 1st of May, and must be sent *in writing* to the Adjutant.

Resignations.

11. Every Enrolled Member must be provided with Uniform and Accoutrements of the pattern approved by the Secretary of State for War.

Pattern of Uniform, &c.

To obtain Uniform.

12. The procedure in obtaining Uniform and Accoutrements shall be as follows :—

The Recruit shall sign an Agreement in accordance with the Bye-laws of the Corps as to Clothing, and after being duly passed into the Ranks, and having paid his Entrance Fee and Subscription, will receive an Order on the Corps' contractor for Uniform and Accoutrements. Members who desire to have their Uniforms repaired or partially renewed will be allowed to do so under Bye-laws, framed in accordance with Rule 18.

The Uniform and Accoutrements are the property of the Corps.

Clothing Agreements.

All Agreements as to Clothing entered into before or after the passing of these Rules shall for all purposes be Agreements under the Rules of the Corps in accordance with Regulations.

Member's Responsibility.

13. Each Member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all Articles issued to him which are the property of Her Majesty's Government, or of the Corps, fair wear and tear only excepted.

Non-Commissioned Officers appointment.

14. The Non-Commissioned Officers shall be nominated by the Officers Commanding Companies, for approval and appointment by the Commanding Officer.

15. (*a*) The Annual Meeting of the Corps shall be held in May, at which the Balance Sheet of the Subscribed Funds shall be presented. No other business shall be discussed at the Annual Meeting except that of which notice in writing has been sent to the Adjutant, to be posted by him at Head-quarters at least 14 days before such Meeting. Annual Meeting

(*b*) Meetings of the Corps may be convened by the Commanding Officer at his discretion. No business shall be discussed or transacted at any such Meeting, except that for the discussion or transaction of which the Meeting was convened. Notice of such business shall be posted at Head-Quarters 14 days before the date of the Meeting. Special Meetings.

16. A Committee shall be formed to act with the Commanding Officer as a Finance Committee, consisting of the second in command, one officer in each Company nominated by the Commanding Officer, and one elected representative from each Company; three Members to form a quorum. The Commanding Officer shall have power to nominate additional members, not exceeding three in number. Finance Committee.

17. Such portion as may be determined upon of the Capitation and other allowances earned by the several detachments, and any subscriptions and donations acquired by them and any funds belonging to them, previous to consolidation, respectively, will be separately administered under Bye-laws to be approved Company Funds

by the Commanding Officer, but such Bye-laws will not in any way relieve the Commanding Officer of the Corps from the liability imposed upon him by Section 25, Volunteer Act, 1863, for the proper administration of all Corps Funds or from Liabilities incurred on his behalf by the Detachment Commanders.

Bye-laws Committee.

18. A Committee, consisting of Staff Officers, Officers Commanding Companies, and an elected representative from each Company, may be convened by the Commanding Officer to draw up Bye-laws. Such Bye-laws, after receiving the sanction of the Commanding Officer, and being submitted to a General Meeting of the Corps, shall be binding on all Members of the Corps.

Interpretation of Rules.

19. If any case arises not provided for by the Rules, or if there should be in any doubt in the interpretation of them, the Commanding Officer shall decide the course to be adopted, and from his decision there shall be no appeal.

New Rules.

20. No new Rule, nor any omission of, nor addition to any Rules, shall have any force until it has been submitted to and approved by a General Meeting of the Corps, and has received Her Majesty's approval, signified through the Secretary of State for War.

Signed Copy.

21. A Signed Copy of these Rules, and of the Standing Orders, Bye-laws, and Agreements shall be posted at Head-quarters.

BYE-LAWS.

SECTION I.

1. **Finance Committee**. The Corps Finance Committee provided for by Rule 16, will perform the duties of a Finance Committee in accordance with the Regulations. This Committee will also assist the Commanding Officer in the management and disbursement of the subscribed capital of the Corps, being responsible that the Funds of the Corps are carefully economised, and that all bills and claims are investigated and checked, before authorising the necessary cheques to be drawn by those of its members who are appointed to sign cheques. Duties.

2. The Finance Committee will meet on the last Wednesday in January, April, July, and October. Meetings.

3. The Committee will annually prepare and sign two separate balance sheets (1) as to the government funds and capitation grants, (2) as to the subscribed or private funds of the Corps. They will also examine and check all accounts and returns connected with the Corps, which shall be submitted to them. Balance Sheets.

SECTION II.

1. **Company Funds**. Each Company is permitted to raise and hold its own Special fund, in accordance with Rule 17. Company Funds.

2. Such Company fund may be formed by special subscriptions of members, donations to the Company How raised.

Prize fund, proceeds of entertainments, and other sources of revenue, together with any sums specially allotted to such Company from Head-quarters. Provided, however, that a proper account of such funds showing the receipts and expenditures is annually prepared and presented to the members of the Company and to the Corps' Finance Committee.

Power of Finance Committee.

3. The Corps' Finance Committee shall have full power at any time to call for and examine the accounts of any Company.

Administration.

Annual Account.

4. The Company Fund should if possible be administered by a Committee, with Treasurers and Auditors annually elected by the members of the Company, failing this an account shall be forwarded annually to the Corps' Finance Committee for them to specially examine and report upon to the Commanding Officer.

SECTION III.

Free Kit

1. **Clothing**. A Free Kit consisting of Tunic, Trousers, Helmet, Forage Cup, Leggings, Haversack, Waterbottle and Slings, Belt and Frog, Valise Straps, Mess Tin, Side-arm, and Greatcoat, is issued to every man agreeing to remain in the Corps for four years in accordance with Rule 12 and with Agreement A (Appendix).

Three years men.

The same kit is issued to any man paying 20s., and agreeing to remain in the Corps for three years in accordance with Rule 12 and with Agreement B (Appendix).

ALTERATIONS, RENEWALS, &c.

Alterations of Uniform and expense of same.

Provided that in each of the following cases the man has been returned efficient or proficient, and has paid his subscription in each year, further issues will be made as follows :—

2. **Alterations of Uniform on Promotion.** On promotion to the rank of Lance Corporal or to the rank of Corporal the cost of alteration will be borne by the Corps.

In the case of a man serving under a four years' agreement :—

(*a*) On promotion in or before the 3rd year to the rank of Sergeant the cost of the further alterations will be borne by the Corps.

(*b*) On promotion in or before the 3rd year to the rank of 2nd Class Staff Sergeant and on payment of 10s. the cost of the further alterations will be borne by the Corps.

(*c*) On promotion in or before the 3rd year from 2nd Class to 1st Class Staff Sergeant, on payment of 10s., the cost of the further alterations will be borne by the Corps.

In any case, Members promoted during the last year of their agreed term will be required to bear the cost of the alterations, or to agree to serve a further period to cover the cost.

Renewals.

3. **Further Issues.—Renewals.** In addition to the above it will be possible for Members to obtain without payment, alterations, re-issues, or renewals of

uniform or accoutrements, when the same are considered necessary, under the following arrangement.

Further issues.

Staff Sergeants or Sergeants may receive further issues to the value of £1 10s. for each additional year they will agree to remain Members, beyond the period of their existing agreement.

Rank and File may in the same way receive further issues to the value of 15s. for each additional year for which they will agree to remain Members, beyond the period of their existing agreement.

Proceedure.

Applications must be made in the form given. Agreement C (Appendix).

Repairs.

When any portion of the Uniform requires repairing or renewing through fair wear and tear, the Officer commanding the Company will recommend the necessary repairs or renewals and the proportion of expense (if any) to be borne by the man.

In all cases where the damage is the result of carelessness or neglect, the man will be called upon to replace the damaged articles at his own expense.

Part worn Clothing.

4. Part worn clothing and accoutrements may be purchased when in stock from Head-quarters, at reduced prices.

Frocks, &c., authorised.

5. Members of all ranks may obtain, at their own expense and will be permitted to wear, Frocks and Mess Uniform of the authorised pattern.

Such authorised patterns can be seen at the Corps tailors.

APPENDIX.

AGREEMENT A.
V.M.S.C.

(*London Companies.*)

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR FOUR YEARS.

I,.....
an enrolled member of the above named Corps, do hereby agree, in consideration of my receiving a complete Uniform and Accoutrements without payment, to make myself efficient during each of the following volunteer years from this date, viz., 19 , 19 , 19 , and 19 , and failing to do so I undertake to pay the amount of the capitation grant allowed by Government for each of the years that I am non-efficient.

In accordance with the rules of the Corps I also agree to pay an entrance fee of 10s. and the Annual Subscription of 10s.

Should I wish to resign before the expiration of my period of service (viz., four years), I hereby agree to pay the several capitation grants and subscriptions which the Corps would lose by my resignation.* On ceasing to be a member of the Corps or on demand I undertake to return my Uniform, Sword and Accoutrements in good condition to Head-Quarters.

Witness my hand this day of , 190

Signature
Witness

Captain
Adjutant, V.M.S.C.

* The Commanding Officer has power to remit such payment in special cases.

AGREEMENT B.

V.M.S.C.

(*London Companies.*)

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR THREE YEARS.

I,.....

an enrolled Member of the above named Corps, do hereby agree, in consideration of my receiving a complete Uniform and Accoutrements, to pay the sum of £1, and to make myself efficient during each of the following volunteer years from this date, viz., 19 , 19 , and 19 , and failing to do so I undertake to pay the amount of the capitation grant allowed by Government for each of the years that I am non-efficient.

In accordance with the rules of the Corps I also agree to pay an entrance fee of 10s. and the Annual Subscription of 10s.

Should I wish to resign before the expiration of my period of service (viz., three years), I hereby agree to pay the several capitation grants and subscriptions which the Corps would lose by my resignation.* On ceasing to be a member of the Corps or on demand I undertake to return my Uniform, Sword and Accoutrements in good condition to Head-Quarters.

Witness my hand this day of , 19

Signature

Witness

Captain

Adjutant, V.M.S.C.

* The Commanding Officer has power to remit such payment in special cases.

AGREEMENT C.
V.M.S.C.
(London Companies.)
Clothing Application.

Name .....
Regimental Number.....
Company.....
Rank.....
Date of Attestation.....
Date of Promotion to Present Rank.....
First Agreement signed for.....years. Terminating Nov. 1st, 19 .
Subsequent Agreement signed for.....years, 19.. , 19.. , 19..
Present Agreement signed for.....years from Nov. 1st, 19 ....
Efficient for years.....19....19....19....
Proficient for years.....19....19....
Subscription paid for years.....19....19....19....
Clothing required.....

Dated 19

Signature

Remarks

Signature

Commanding No. Company.

AGREEMENT.

I DECLARE the above particulars to be true ; and I hereby agree, in consideration of being supplied with the above mentioned articles, to remain a Member and subject to the Rules of this Corps for the following years, viz., 19 , 19 . Should I fail to complete this Agreement I agree to pay to the funds of the Corps the sum of £

Signature

Witness

Dated this day of 19

Written 1910

RAMC 330/4

It is claimed and with justice for the 3rd (City of London) FIELD AMBULANCE R.A.M.C. that it "occupies a unique position amongst Territorial medical units". Its claim is indeed to directly represent the parent corps of all the Volunteer and Territorial medical units of this nature. Exactly a quarter of a century ago (1885), taking the years, Surgeon-Major Evatt, Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S. and Lieutenant Maclure, of the London Scottish, projected the corps which was officially recognised early in the following year as the Volunteer Hospital Corps. In November of that year, following the lead of the corresponding units in the Regular forces, the Volunteer Hospital Corps became the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, subsequently receiving the honorific prefix of "Royal". By this time, however, similar Corps had been formed throughout the country, and original "Hospital Corps" was now known as "The Royal Army Medical ~~Staff~~ Corps (Volunteers), London Companies". Of these London Companies, three were composed practically entirely of medical students, the other two being composed of men not belonging to the Faculty, but interested in the type of work as it affected the military service. The "Medical" companies may be said to have transferred bodily to the Officers' Training Corps; the "lay" companies provided the nucleus for the present 3rd (City of London) Field Ambulance R.A.M.C., the Commanding Officer, the Field Officers, the Captains and Senior Lieutenant of the present Territorial unit having held commissions in the old London Companies R.A.M.C. (Volunteers). Another unique characteristic of the 3rd City of London Field Ambulance is that its originating Corps were "the first to have their own Transport Section". Its founder, Surgeon-General Evatt - to give him his later rank - had, duting the Egyptian Campaign, formed an unfavourable opinion of the system in vogue in the Regular Army by which the Royal Army Medical Corps were dependent on the Army Service Corps, which furnished detachments to the Field Ambulance. He introduced the "Transport Section" in his own command, and the system has been observed in the organisation of the Territorial Army, every Field Ambulance now having its own Transport Section included in the establishment. The London Companies R.A.M.C. (Volunteers) were, as may be imagined, not be-hindhand when the South African War offered an opportunity for active service, and some hundred of all ranks served in the field, being divided amongst the Regular Royal Army Medical Corps,

the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Deilfontein, and the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Company. The last named "were the first medical unit to work on the lines of the present Field Ambulance, which are practically the old Bearer Company and Field Hospital combined".

The 3rd London (City of London) Field Ambulance R.A.M.C. has its headquarters in Calthorpe Street, Grays Inn Road, which it has occupied for the last fifteen years. A Corps claiming to be the pioneer of so much that is valuable in the Army medical service deserves to stand high in popularity, and it is gratifying that in this case deserts meet with reward, as every branch - Tent division, Bearer division and Transport - is up to establishment, nor, though the recruits are drawn from a superior class, and due weight given to the requirements at the physique, &c., has any difficulty been experienced in keeping the numbers up. The drum anf fife band, for the excellence of which the corps has been justly noted, has been taken over as the band of the divisional Royal Army Medical Corps, to which the 3rd London Field Ambulance belongs. It is worthy of record that the three original founders - now Surgeon-General Evatt C.B., Colonel Cantlie, the first Commander of the old Corps and now Hon. Colonel of the 1st London Division R.A.M.C. and Major Maclure - are still alive.

The Commanding Officer is Lieut.- Colonel J.Harper, M.D., and the Unit belongs to the Divisional Troops of the 1st London Division in the London District Command.

Maj Gen Sir George Joseph Hamilton Evatt.
K.C.B. M.D.

33 Paris Court Sq.

Third City of London Field Ambulance.

Intending Recruits, or those desirous of further information, are welcome on any Drill Night. Application should be made to the Headquarters of the Unit.

TELEPHONE: KENSINGTON 1894.

C5 RIGHT WING
DUKE OF YORK'S HEADQUARTERS,
CHELSEA, S.W.

OFFICERS AND SENIOR N.C.O.

Officer Commanding—
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Royal Army Medical Corps.

FIRST LONDON DIVISION TERRITORIAL FORCE.

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS is maintained for the prevention of disease in the Army, and for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded, and would play a most important part in the defence of the Country in the event of invasion.

This book is intended to explain to those who wish to enlist in the ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, TERRITORIAL FORCE, the terms and conditions under which they would serve.

The three Field Ambulances included in the Royal Army Medical Corps, 1st London Division, T.F., have recently taken over new quarters at the Duke of York's Headquarters, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W., where they have the advantages of Drill Halls, Lecture Rooms, Recreation Rooms, Gymnasium, Serjeants' Mess and Men's Canteen, and have ample accommodation for the arrangement of social functions

ON THE MARCH.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Organisation of a Field Ambulance.

A Field Ambulance has an establishment of 229 of all ranks, including 10 Officers, 16 Staff-Serjeants and Serjeants, and 9 Corporals.

It is organized in three Sections, which are capable of acting independently. Within each Section are comprised the following sections:—General Duty, Nursing, Clerical, Cooking and Transport. There is also a regimental band.

The Transport Section is trained in Riding and Driving, and in the care of horses and harness.

Conditions of Service, Pay and Allowances of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Enlistment.

Enlistment is for a period of four years, which may be extended, at the desire of the soldier, and with the consent of his Commanding Officer, for a further period of 1, 2, 3 or 4 years.

Age.

With a few exceptions, the Age on enlistment or re-enlistment is from 17 to 35 years.

Medical Examination.

Every recruit, before enlistment, is required to pass a medical examination to ascertain that he is able to give good and efficient service, and is not likely to suffer in health from the duties he will be called upon to perform. This examination is usually carried out by an Officer of the Corps. The main requirements are a sound heart and lungs, good eye-sight, and freedom from rupture or any malformation.

The recruit must also be approved on military grounds.

CORPS BADGE.

Height.

The standard of height is 5 feet 3 inches and upwards. Chest measurement in proportion to age and height.

Uniform and Equipment.

Two suits of uniform, which is similar to that worn by the Regular Royal Army Medical Corps, are provided free by the City of London Territorial Association. Of these one is the drab Service Dress, and the other is blue Walking-out Dress.

All uniform must be returned into store on completion of service.

A grant is made to each man who attends Camp, wearing a pair of serviceable boots.

Rations.

Rations on the Army scale are issued free to each man during Camp, and this provision is supplemented under Regimental arrangement, from an extra messing allowance drawn by the Commanding Officer.

THE TRANSPORT SECTION.

SALISBURY PLAIN.

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Daily rates:—

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	s.	*d.*	
Quartermaster-serjeant	4	6	—
Staff-serjeant	4	3	—
Serjeant	2	8	1*s.*
Corporal	2	1	8*d.*
Private	1	2	4*d.*, 6*d.* or 8*d.**
TRANSPORT SECTION.			
Staff-serjeant	4	0	—
Serjeant	2	7	8*d.*
Driver	1	2	3*d.* or 6*d.**

* According to ability.

Corps Pay is additional to Regimental Pay.

Separation Allowance.

Separation allowance at the following rates is paid in similar circumstances for the families of married Members:—

	Per Diem.	
	s.	*d.*
Wife of—		
Quartermaster-serjeant ..	2	1
Staff-serjeant	1	4
Serjeant, Corporal or private ..	1	1
Each girl under 16 years or boy under 14 years	0	2
Ditto, if motherless	0	4

At Camp, separation allowance is paid to Privates only if they attend for the full period of Camp (15 days).

Medical Treatment.

A soldier of the Territorial Force is entitled to medical treatment and hospital accommodation for disability occurring at Camp, manœuvres, or authorized courses of instruction, and will receive pay until the end of the training period. If the disability be contracted in and by the performance of military duty, and the soldier be sent to a hospital, or be sent home certified as incapable of following his trade or calling, he may be allowed pay for a period of six months, or a gratuity not exceeding 3*s.* 6*d.* a day for six months. A gratuity will be allowed if a man be injured in the performance of regimental sports.

Training.

Recruits are required to make 42 attendances at drill and instruction during their first year, of which one-half must be performed before the annual training in Camp.

Trained men must attend 10 drills at Headquarters. Transport Section, 15 drills annually.

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- Wagon drill.
- Tent Pitching, and preparation for the reception of Sick.
- Anatomy and Physiology.
- Sanitation.
- Water Purification.
- First Aid, including the varieties and treatment of Hæmorrhage, Wounds, Fractures and Dislocations ; the treatment of the apparently drowned ; Poisons and their mode of action.
- The causes and treatment of insensibility.
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THE DIVISIONAL BAND.

Embodiment.

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A gratuity of £5 5*s*. will be issued to each Officer and man called up on embodiment provided he is then fit for service, and is in possession of certain articles.

A man receiving a "Notice to join on Embodiment" must appear at the time and place appointed to carry out his engagement.

Discharge.

A man of the Territorial Force may obtain his discharge in peace time—

1. On termination of his engagement.
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3. At his own request on complying with the following conditions:—

   (i) Giving to his Commanding Officer three months' notice in writing, or such less notice as may be prescribed, of his desire to be discharged; and

(ii) Paying such sum as may be prescribed, not exceeding £5; and

(iii) Delivering up in good order, fair wear and tear only excepted, all arms, clothing, and appointments being public property, issued to him.

The City of London Territorial Association, or an Officer authorized by it, may, in special circumstances, dispense either wholly or in part with all or any of the above conditions.

Privileges and Medal.

A man of the Territorial Force is not compelled to serve as a peace or parish officer, and may claim exemption from serving on a jury.

After 12 years' continuous service, with a minimum of 12 attendances at annual training, he is eligible, if recommended by his Commanding Officer, for the "Territorial Force Efficiency Medal."

Various Prizes are open to competition by Members of the Unit, for proficiency in Drill, First Aid, Riding and Driving.

Officers are subject to Military Law at all times. N.C.Os. and men when being trained or exercised alone or with any portion of the Regular Forces, also when embodied or when called out for actual Military Service.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ALDERSHOT, 1911.

FRITH HILL.

Royal Army Medical Corps

TERRITORIAL FORCE

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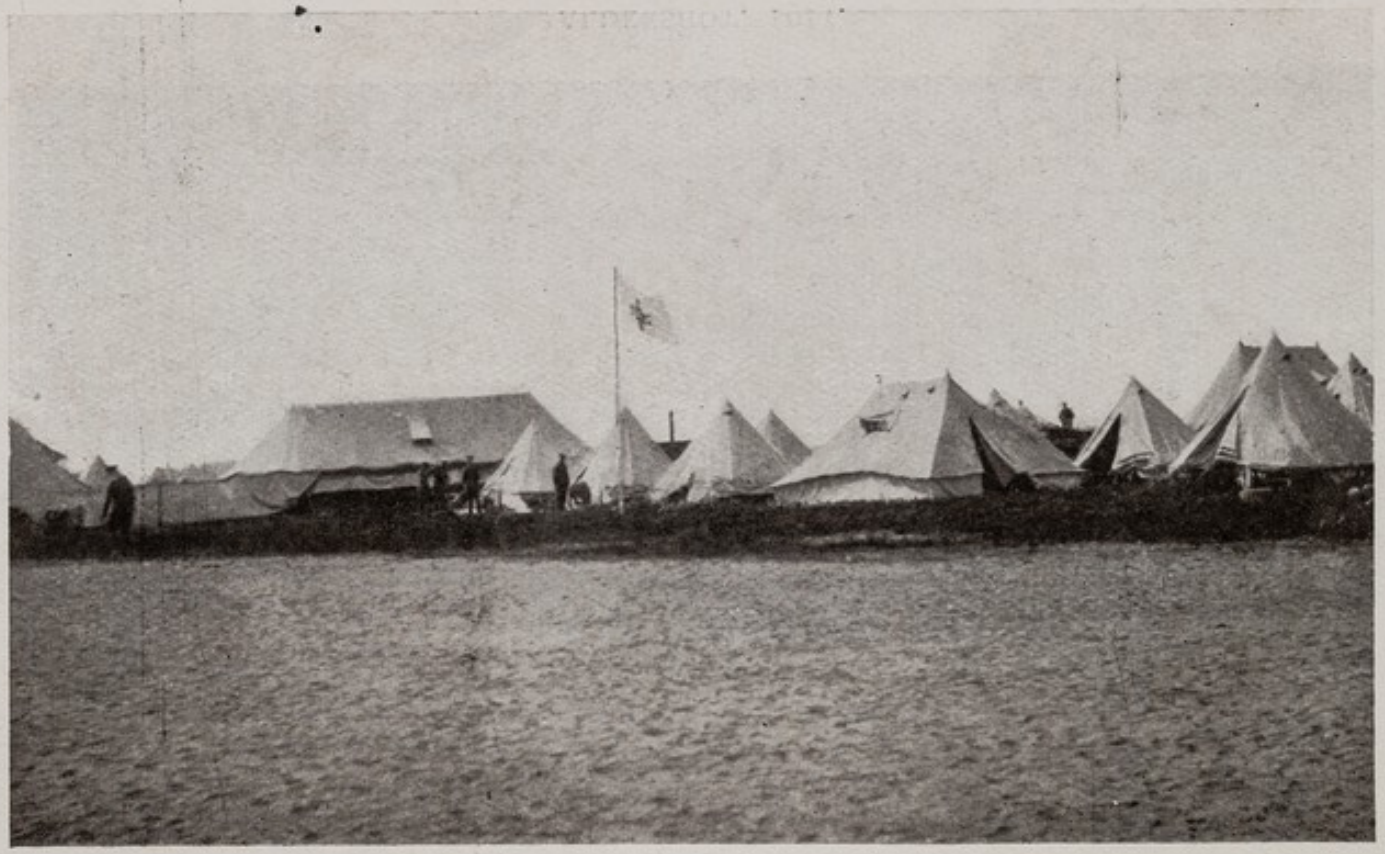

FRITH HILL.

HARRISON AND SONS
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ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.

21, HOGARTH ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.5.
TEL: FROBISHER 3116.

4 April 1954

My dear General,

Apropos of my previous letter from the Gold Coast. I now enclose a few papers which may be of interest, if not just return them.

I returned home last Monday after a wonderful trip, full of interest. I hope all goes well with you & I shall look forward to seeing you soon

All good wishes. Yours sincerely
Harry Wheatcroft