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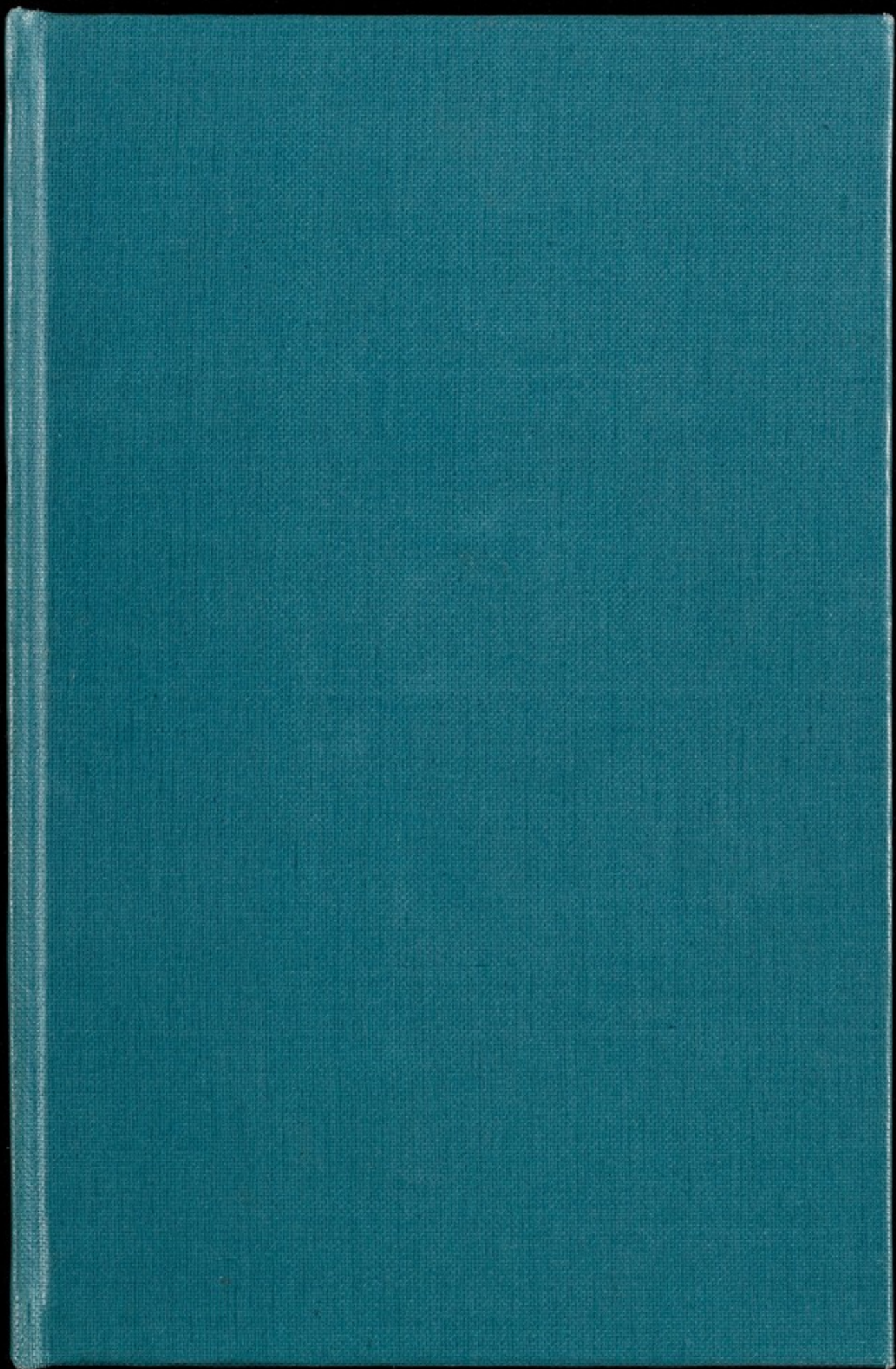
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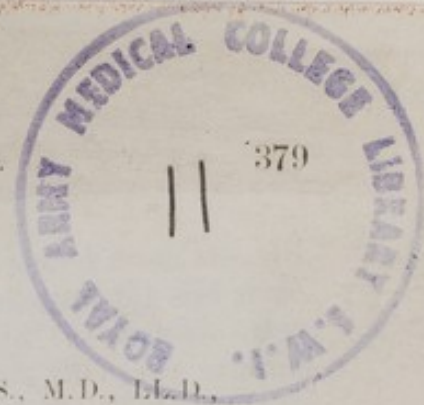
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NETLEY.

BY COLONEL KENNETH MACLEOD, I.M.S., M.D., LL.D.,
Honorary Physician to H.M. the King.

THE name which entitles this paper recalls a useful and agreeable episode in the life of over three thousand officers of the medical services who have, at the beginning of their military career, passed through the Army Medical School. A large proportion of these have been Caledonians. The Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, was designed as an invaliding hospital, without any intention of having an army medical school engrafted on it. It was the outcome of the solicitude of the late Queen Victoria that the sick and wounded of her army should have the healthiest and best accommodation provided for them that money and skill could procure.

During the Crimean War Her Majesty paid four visits to the General Hospital at Fort Pitt, Chatham, which was then used as a receptacle for men invalided from the seat of war. One of these visits is immortalised in Jerry Barrett's celebrated picture, and a very interesting account of the Queen's visits has been contributed by Deputy Inspector-General George Russell Dartnell, who was Principal Medical Officer at Fort Pitt at the time, to the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps* (June-December, 1904, vol. iii, pp. 87, 191). On one of these occasions (June, 1855) Her Majesty, after inspecting the Casement Barracks, asked, "Are these really the barrack rooms of these invalids?" The reply was in the affirmative. "Well," rejoined the Queen, "it seems very extraordinary that there should be no difficulty in obtaining money to erect a magnificent building like that for convicts, and that it should be impossible to find the means of building a commonly comfortable barrack for our convalescent soldiers." No time was lost in giving effect to Her Majesty's views. After a very careful study of sites and plans, in which Prince Albert took a keen personal interest and concern, the foundation stone of the Royal Victoria Hospital was laid by the Queen on 19th May, 1856, and the building was completed and opened for the reception of invalids from India and the Colonies in the year 1863.

The hospital stands on the north side of the Southampton Water, about halfway between the town and Calshot Castle, which marks the junction of that estuary with the Solent. The

building presents a striking aspect when viewed from the sea, and its cupolas and towers dominate the landscape far and wide. It is situated on a slope gently rising from the water's edge, and behind it is a raised plateau, from which there is a gradual ascent to a pine-clad ridge some two miles off. The grounds are pleasantly planted with trees, and afford facilities for exercise, recreation, and shelter for patients. The soil is gravelly and well drained, and delightful sea breezes blow from the Channel and Solent. The rainfall is moderate, and the winter mild. The hospital faces south-west. It is a three-storeyed building, about a quarter of a mile in length, with a central block and two long wings. The central block contains the chapel, museum, and offices, and is surmounted by a handsome clock tower and cupola. A corridor passes from end to end, and the wards are mostly on the northern side of the passage. The majority of them have no lateral ventilation, and the vitiated air of each finds its way across the beds into the corridor. This is a faulty arrangement, and in winter the ventilation of the wards is very defective. There is accommodation for about 1,000 patients, but ordinarily the number of inmates falls far short of this. During the South African War the place was quite full, and huts had to be constructed on the plateau to receive the overflow. Behind the hospital is a range of buildings for stores, bakery, canteen, school, mortuary, and married quarters. On the high ground at the back is the lunatic asylum, an isolation hospital, laundry, gas house, electric generator, and a lot of huts for married non-commissioned officers. On the grounds, at some distance, is the house of the Principal Medical Officer, and the mess building, with quarters for the staff. There is excellent accommodation for nurses and sick officers in the central block. In fact, the Royal Victoria Hospital is thoroughly provided with all requisites for its work. Invalids are landed at Southampton. There is a pier in front of the hospital, but the water is too shallow for large craft. Invalids are conveyed by ambulance-train, and a branch of the Southampton-Portsmouth line takes them to a platform at the back of the hospital. This branch was constructed at the request of Queen Victoria, who paid frequent visits to the institution.

The village of Netley, which has grown very considerably since the hospital was built, adjoins it on the west, and about half a mile off are the picturesque ruins of Netley Abbey, opposite which, close to the shore of the Southampton Water, is Netley Castle, from the neighbourhood of which the

Mayflower, conveying the pilgrim fathers, is said to have started. The view from Netley Hospital is extensive. Opposite is the New Forest, and Southampton in one direction and Cowes in the other bound the sea view. The Southampton Water is generally covered with sailing and steam vessels of all sorts and sizes.

The formation of an army medical school was the result of a recommendation made by a Royal Commission, which was appointed in May, 1857, for the purpose of inquiring into the "regulations affecting the sanitary condition of the army, the organisation of military hospitals, and the treatment of the sick and wounded." This Commission was presided over by the Right Honourable Sydney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, who was, in fact, the founder of the school, and in whose memory a prize was instituted to reward the best work done in the school during each session. The report of the Commission was presented to Parliament early in 1858. It was a most able and exhaustive document, and contained numerous recommendations, founded largely on evidence relating to the painful experiences of the Crimean War. These recommendations concerned the amelioration of the conditions affecting the health of the soldier, the organisation and management of hospitals, and the status and efficiency of the Army Medical Service. Among them, it was proposed "that, after the first or entrance examination, candidates for commissions should be sent to a military general hospital, there to go through a course of instruction in military hygiene and in clinical military medicine and surgery, for which purpose the necessary professional chairs, in lieu of the two now existing in Edinburgh and Dublin, should be instituted at the principal general hospital in England." This recommendation was an authoritative expression of an opinion which had long been held by the medical profession, and a development of efforts which had been made for the purpose of specially instructing medical officers in the peculiarities of military life and practice.

As far back as 1798 Mr. John Bell, the eminent Edinburgh surgeon, who had been employed at Great Yarmouth to treat the sick and wounded after the naval battle of Camperdown, proposed the establishment of a "great school of military surgery." Later, in 1805, the great army surgeon, Dr. Robert Jackson, in his work on the *Medical Department of Armies*, advised the organisation of an "army medical practical school," and laid down in detail the subjects which he considered ought to be taught in it. In 1806 a Chair of Military Surgery was

founded in Edinburgh, and filled by Dr. Thomson, who wrote a book on the hospitals in Belgium after the battle of Waterloo. He was succeeded in 1822 by Sir George Ballingal, the author of the well-known *Outlines of Military Surgery*.

In 1846, Mr. Tufnell, a retired army surgeon, began to lecture on military surgery in Dublin, and collected a museum of appliances for the transport and treatment of the wounded, which was transferred to Netley in 1863. Both the Edinburgh and Dublin Chairs of Military Surgery were endowed by the State. It had also been the custom to attach officers selected for the medical service of the army to the general hospital at Fort Pitt, Chatham, for the purpose of clinical and general training in their future duties.

In France, military medical education was in a more advanced state than in this country. As early as 1747 schools of military surgery and medicine had been established in connection with army hospitals in large garrison towns (Metz, Strasburg, Toulon, and Lisle), and later on, in 1852, work was concentrated in the great Military Medical School at Val de Grace, near Paris.

Naval medical schools had also been opened at Toulon, Brest, and Rochefort in 1725, 1731, and 1772.

No time was lost in following up the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Another Commission, presided over by Mr. Sydney Herbert, was appointed to organise the school. The subjects and courses of instruction were defined, professors appointed, and all necessary arrangements made, and on 2nd October, 1860, the first session of the school was opened at the general hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham, in the presence of Mr. Sydney Herbert, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and others. An introductory address, setting forth the objects and methods of the school, was delivered by the Professor of Military Surgery, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Thomas Longmore, C.B. Mr. Herbert gave a short speech on the occasion. In addition to the three subjects—hygiene, medicine, and surgery—indicated by the Royal Commission, the subject of pathology had been added, and a professor appointed to teach it.

During five sessions, or two and a half years, the Army Medical School remained at Chatham. On completion of the Netley Hospital it was transferred thither, and a committee, presided over by Sir James Clark, who, together with Sir James Ranald Martin and Dr. John Sutherland, had been members of the two previous Commissions, was appointed to arrange the details of the transfer. A large ward was

converted into a lecture room, another into an operating theatre; accommodation was found in the central block for professors' and secretaries' rooms, a library, and museum. Some of the buildings behind the hospital were appropriated as hygienic and pathological laboratories, and quarters in the hospital and mess building were assigned for the use of the young officers.

The first session at Netley commenced on 1st April, 1863. Till 1865 only candidates for commissions in the British Medical Service attended, but when the Indian Medical Service was re-opened in 1865, it was resolved to send men who had passed the entrance examination for that service to Netley in order to undergo the same course of training and instruction as their brethren of the Army Medical Department. In 1871, officers selected for the Naval Medical Service were instructed at Netley, and an additional professor was appointed to teach the specialties of naval hygiene. They continued to attend till 1880, when a Naval Medical School was organised in connection with the Haslar Hospital at Gosport on similar lines. This school is still in active operation.

The Netley School was finally closed on 31st May, 1905, under circumstances which will be presently related. Including the two and a half years at Fort Pitt, the Army Medical School had then been in existence for nearly forty-five years, and had completed eighty-nine sessions. The total number of surgeons-on-probation who had undergone instruction was 3,218; of these 1,687 belonged to the British, 1,318 to the Indian, and 213 to the Naval Medical Service. In addition, over 300 commissioned medical officers were sent to Netley for a course of instruction, and many others combined work with pleasure by attending the lectures and demonstrations during leave and furlough.

The objects which the Army Medical School was designed to accomplish were these:—

1. To teach the principles and practice of preventive medicine. The school was the first in the country in which theoretical and practical hygiene was systematically taught, but with special reference to the circumstances and peculiarities of the life and environment of the soldier.

2. To emphasise the importance of maintaining physical efficiency in the army. To this end the methods of selection and elimination—examination of recruits and invaliding—have always constituted prominent subjects of attention, as well as the means of restoring efficiency by climatic, hygienic, and medicinal agencies.

3. To impart instruction on the organisation and management of military hospitals, including the nursing, clothing, dieting, and treatment of the sick and wounded.

4. To give theoretical and practical knowledge of weapons and wounds in warfare, and the best systems of transport and treatment of the wounded in war. Special instruction was also given in defects of accommodation, and their detection and remedy.

5. To describe and clinically demonstrate those diseases most commonly met with in the army, their prevention and treatment, more especially infective and epidemic diseases encountered and acquired in tropical and sub-tropical countries. The Netley school was the first in Great Britain to give theoretical and clinical instruction in tropical diseases, the importance of the special study and teaching of which has been in recent years so fully recognised.

6. To show how statistical and other records are prepared, and generally to indoctrinate the young surgeon in the regulations and business methods of the department.

7. To give some training and experience in the ways of military life, including such knowledge of drill as is likely to be useful to a medical officer, and to impress the importance of punctuality, order, and discipline.

Apart from its educational value, Netley has constituted a centre of intellectual and scientific interest, and has also performed useful services to the army in many ways. It also fostered those valuable sentiments of *camaraderie* and *esprit de corps* which exercise so much influence for good in a service. It has likewise been the means of bringing the British and Indian Medical Services together, and establishing among officers of these services an early community of interests and bond of fellowship. The methods by which it has been sought to carry out these objects have been mainly practical. The school was originally called the Practical Army Medical School, and its aim throughout has been to bring men into contact with things rather than symbols. The clinical element has been a predominant feature of the School, and young officers have been taught by precept and example to consider the soldier, sick and well, as the chief object of their attention and solicitude. Instruction in hygiene and pathology has also been guided by the same spirit, and conducted in the same realistic fashion.

The daily routine was as follows:—Drill before breakfast; hospital work and clinical instruction after. Each man was placed in responsible charge of one or more wards in the

medical and surgical division, under the supervision of the professor and assistant professor. Instruction in the hygienic and pathological laboratories followed, and a systematic lecture given by the professors in turn in their several subjects closed the day's work about 1 o'clock. Attendance at operations and *post-mortem* examinations was required according to opportunity. A tour of twenty-four hours' orderly duty was taken in turn. The laboratories were open in the afternoon for voluntary and special work, and an evening visit to the wards was imperative. Instruction in lunacy was given at the asylum on Saturdays. Ample time remained for recreation, and sports, boating, sailing, cricket, football, hockey, and golf were actively resorted to. Social entertainments and amusements were not wanting.

Of the value of the Netley training I can bear personal testimony. I attended the summer session of 1865 with the first batch of Indian men, and during my Indian service I found that the Netley teaching and training were most useful and helpful. I have always looked back on the Netley life and work with pleasure and thankfulness, and I dare say that most men who have passed through the school are imbued with similar feelings.

The government of the Army Medical School was independent of that of the hospital, and conducted by a Senate under the direct control of the Secretary of State for War. The Senate was composed of the professors, the Principal Medical Officer, Netley, the Director-General, Army Medical Service, and the President of the Medical Board, India Office. It met once a month in London, and disposed of all matters connected with the School: its decisions being submitted for the final sanction of the Secretary of State. Discipline and local arrangements were attended to by the professors and Principal Medical Officer. The administration of the hospital was conducted at first by a military commandant and the Principal Medical Officer, and latterly by the latter officer alone. At the close of each session there was a public distribution of prizes, at which some distinguished public man presided. The report of the session's work was read by the Secretary to the Senate, prizes in each subject were handed to the successful competitors, and an address was delivered by the President. Some of the prizes bore memorable names—Herbert, Parkes, Martin, Maclean, De Chaumont, Webb.

The school was fortunate in the choice of its first professors. Parkes, Aitken, Maclean, Longmore, constituted a quartette of which any institution might have been proud.

Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes was a man of charming presence and disposition and consummate ability. After a very distinguished career in University College, he entered the army as assistant surgeon, and served for three years in India, where he made valuable observations regarding dysentery, cholera, and other subjects. Retiring from the service, he settled in London, and became Professor of Medicine in University College. He devoted his attention to chemistry and sanitary science in addition to the work of his chair. During the Crimean War he was sent to organise a hospital at Venkioi, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, and when the Army Medical School was organised he was appointed Professor of Hygiene. His lectures and demonstrations were characterised by mastery of his subject and clear exposition. His *Manual of Hygiene* was an exhaustive presentation of sanitary science and preventive medicine, with especial reference to the soldier. He died in 1876, at the age of 56, of acute tuberculosis, working hard up to the last. He was a man of great intellectual power, and a pioneer in the application of science to the improvement of public health.

Sir William Aitken was a Scotsman and M.D. of the University of Edinburgh. Shortly after his graduation he went to Glasgow, where he acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University, under Professor Allen Thompson, and pathologist to the Royal Infirmary. He was selected in 1855 as assistant pathologist to Dr. Lyons, and with him made a thorough study of the diseases which ravaged the army of the Crimea. Appointed to the Chair of Pathology in the Army Medical School, he held that office until his death in June, 1892, a period of thirty-two years. Aitken was a typical Scotsman, large limbed and strong featured, of indefatigable industry, and methodical and searching in all that he did. He was an admirable teacher and demonstrator. He was also a voluminous writer. His *Handbook of the Science and Practice of Medicine*, which went through seven editions, was a marvel of voracious assimilation and masterly compilation. Latterly his health failed, and he lagged behind the times; but he was a great man and impressive instructor in his prime.

Surgeon-General William Campbell Maclean was a thorough Highlander, descended from the Macleans of Ardgour on one side, and the Macleods of Bernera on the other. He was also an M.D. of Edinburgh University. He entered the Indian Medical Service in 1838, and served in China during the war of 1840-1842. Appointed by Lord Ellenborough, in 1845, to the office of Presidency Surgeon at Hyderabad in the Deccan,

he organised a medical school there in which instruction was given in the vernacular. It was the first of its kind in India, and was eminently successful. He was employed as Residency Surgeon in Madras when the offer of the Chair of Medicine in the Army Medical School was made to him. He accepted the post, and continued to teach for twenty-five years. He had the tongue of a fluent speaker and the pen of a ready writer, and his lectures and clinics were fascinating and impressive. He was, moreover, a man of delightful personality, and had the faculty of making his students his personal friends and ardent admirers.

Surgeon-General Thomas Longmore joined the School as Professor of Military Surgery after a distinguished career in the army, and fully justified his choice. He was thoroughly well informed in all matters appertaining to military surgery, transport of the wounded, and the organisation and management of hospitals in peace and war. Clear, precise, and methodical, he was an excellent teacher. He was also a gifted writer, and a man of most estimable character and amiable disposition. He held the Chair for a period of thirty-one years.

The following is a statement showing the occupants of the professorial chairs in the Army Medical School from its commencement in 1860 to its close in 1905:—

HYGIENE.

Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes, . . .	March, 1860, to March, 1876.
Surgeon-Major F. S. B. F. De Chaumont, . . .	March, 1876, to April, 1888.
Colonel James Lane Nutter, . . .	Oct., 1888, to Sept., 1900.
Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Firth, . . .	Sept., 1900.

PATHOLOGY.

Sir William Aitken, . . .	March, 1860, to June, 1892.
Dr. A. E. Wright, . . .	Sept., 1892, to Jan., 1903.
Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Leishman, . . .	Feb., 1903.

MILITARY MEDICINE.

Surgeon-General W. Campbell Maclean, . . .	March, 1860, to 1886.
Deputy-Surgeon-General David Boyes Smith, . . .	1886, to June, 1889.
Surgeon-Colonel Henry Cayley, . . .	June, 1889, to July, 1897.
Colonel Kenneth Macleod, . . .	Aug., 1897, to July, 1905.

MILITARY SURGERY.

Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, . . .	March, 1860, to Oct., 1891.
Colonel C. H. G. Godwin, . . .	Oct., 1891, to Aug., 1892.
Surgeon-General W. F. Stevenson, C.B., . . .	Aug., 1892, to July, 1905.

The transfer of the Army Medical School from Netley to London came about in this wise. In the *Times* of 27th June,

1900, a very strong letter from Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., appeared, impugning the medical arrangements in South Africa, more especially as regards the severe outbreak of enteric fever at Bloemfontein and Kroonstadt. This led to a debate in Parliament on the 29th of the same month, at the close of which Mr. Balfour announced his intention of appointing a Commission "to report on the arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded during the South African campaign." The members of the Commission were Lord Justice Romer (president), Drs. W. S. Church and D. J. Cunningham, Sir David Richmond, and Mr. Frederick Harrison. The Commission took voluminous evidence, both in this country and in South Africa, and submitted a report in January, 1901. Various recommendations were made, arising from the facts which came to their knowledge, but the general conclusion was that "in no campaign have the sick and wounded been so well looked after as they have been in this." The condition of the Royal Army Medical Corps had been known to be unsatisfactory for years. It was unpopular and undermanned, and the Director-General had experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining officers and men for service in South Africa. With the aid of civil surgeons and volunteer hospitals, the medical and surgical wants of the war were, on the whole, efficiently met. The Secretary of State for War, the Right Honourable St. John Brodrick, decided to reorganise the Royal Army Medical Corps radically, and in June, 1901, appointed a "Committee of Experts" to consider and report on a scheme which he had drawn up. He presided over the Committee, whose members were Major-General Sir G. De C. Morton, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir James Willcocks, Sir William Thomson, Surgeon-General W. R. Hooper, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Keogh, Mr. Howard H. Tooth, Mr. George H. Makins, Mr. Alexander Ogston, Mr. Alfred D. Tripp, and Dr. E. C. Perry. Several of the members had served in South Africa during the war, and others were selected to represent various interests. The report of the Committee was submitted in October, 1901, and recommended the constituting of an Advisory Board, to aid and advise the Director-General in the administration of the medical department, an increase of pay for officers of the Corps, and certain changes in conditions of entrance and promotion. As regards special education, "the Committee are strongly of opinion that the establishment of a military hospital and medical staff college

for the training of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps would very materially conduce to the efficiency of the Army Medical Service." It recommended "that immediate steps be taken by the Advisory Board to present a detailed scheme for the establishment of a military hospital and staff college for the consideration of the Secretary of State." A Royal warrant, embodying the Committee's recommendations, appeared in March, 1902, and an examination for thirty vacancies in the Royal Army Medical Corps, under the new conditions, took place in July of the same year. Entrance into the Corps had been suspended since February, 1901, pending its reorganisation.

Meantime the Advisory Board had recommended that the Netley School should be closed, and absorbed in the new Royal Army Medical College which was to be erected at Milbank, on the site of the old penitentiary, where a general military hospital was being built. A portion of this hospital was to be set apart for the clinical teaching of tropical diseases. Temporary arrangements for the new College were made by renting the laboratories of the Royal Colleges on the Embankment, and hiring accommodation for officers undergoing instruction in a hotel.

The Army Medical School at Netley was closed on 29th June, 1902, when the prizes were given and an address delivered by Earl Roberts. Instruction in hygiene, pathology, and hospital administration was commenced in London on 1st September, 1902. Entrants into both the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service attended the course during September and October, and at the close the lieutenants of the Royal Army Medical Corps proceeded to Aldershot and those of the Indian Medical Service to Netley for two months' instruction in military medicine and surgery. For this purpose the professors of these subjects remained at Netley, and all existing arrangements and the staff and appliances not required in London were retained. A programme of study had been submitted to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, and approved. Special orders were issued by the Director-General—(1) That all matters of discipline should be dealt with by the principal medical officer; (2) that the principal medical officer should be associated with the professors in arranging details of instruction; (3) that the officers in charge of divisions should afford every facility and assistance to the professors in carrying out clinical instruction; (4) that the pathological laboratory being organised and

equipped for hospital purposes should be available for clinical and pathological work by the lieutenants-on-probation; and (5) that the professors of military medicine and surgery be appointed consulting physician and surgeon to the hospital.

The work during November and December consisted of (1) drill (company and ambulance); (2) lectures on military surgery, refraction, and *x*-rays, with practical demonstrations; (3) lectures, clinical and systematic, on military medicine; (4) lectures, clinical and systematic, on lunacy; (5) charge of wards; (6) orderly duty; (7) working in the testing room and pathological laboratory. This course proved useful and instructive.

Next session (April and May, 1903) Colonel Stevenson's services were required in London to instruct advanced classes, and during this and the succeeding four sessions the subjects taught were military medicine and lunacy, the training in drill, &c., being continued.

The School was finally closed on 31st May, 1905, when the prizes were given and an address delivered by Surgeon-General A. M. Broadfoot, I.M.S., C.I.E., President of the Medical Board at the India Office.

Officers of the Indian Medical Service, after undergoing instruction in the Royal Army Medical College, now proceed for a two months' course of training to Aldershot. The Royal Victoria Hospital still subserves educational purposes in the training of nurses and orderlies, and in summer volunteer medical corps come and camp on the plain behind the hospital, and undergo a short course of instruction.

The future of the Royal Army Medical College is very promising, and there are undoubtedly good reasons, more especially as regards senior men, for its location in London; but, for men entering the service, the advantages and amenities of the Netley life can hardly be equalled elsewhere.

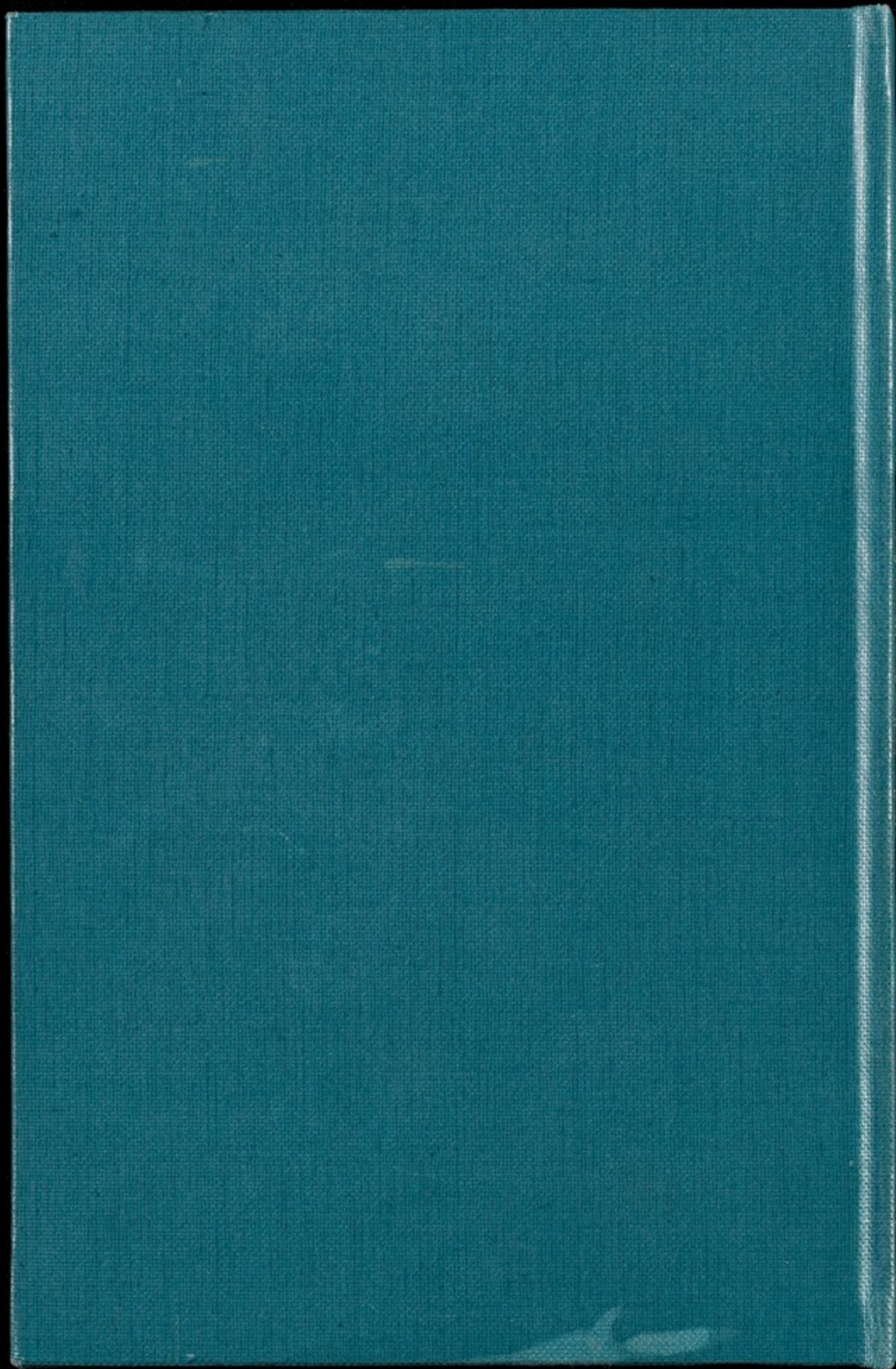
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founded in Edinburgh, and filled by Dr. Thomson, who wrote a book on the hospitals in Belgium after the battle of Waterloo. He was succeeded in 1822 by Sir George Ballingal, the author of the well-known *Outlines of Military Surgery*.

In 1846, Mr. Tufnell, a retired army surgeon, began to lecture on military surgery in Dublin, and collected a museum of appliances for the transport and treatment of the wounded, which was transferred to Netley in 1863. Both the Edinburgh and Dublin Chairs of Military Surgery were endowed by the State. It had also been the custom to attach officers selected for the medical service of the army to the general hospital at Fort Pitt, Chatham, for the purpose of clinical and general training in their future duties.

In France, military medical education was in a more advanced state than in this country. As early as 1747 schools of military surgery and medicine had been established in connection with army hospitals in large garrison towns (Metz, Strasburg, Toulon, and Lisle), and later on, in 1852, work was concentrated in the great Military Medical School at Val de Grace, near Paris.

Naval medical schools had also been opened at Toulon, Brest, and Rochefort in 1725, 1731, and 1772.

No time was lost in following up the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Another Commission, presided over by Mr. Sydney Herbert, was appointed to organise the school. The subjects and courses of instruction were defined, professors appointed, and all necessary arrangements made, and on 2nd October, 1860, the first session of the school was opened at the general hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham, in the presence of Mr. Sydney Herbert, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and others. An introductory address, setting forth the objects and methods of the school, was delivered by the Professor of Military Surgery, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Thomas Longmore, C.B. Mr. Herbert gave a short speech on the occasion. In addition to the three subjects—hygiene, medicine, and surgery—indicated by the Royal Commission, the subject of pathology had been added, and a professor appointed to teach it.

During five sessions, or two and a half years, the Army Medical School remained at Chatham. On completion of the Netley Hospital it was transferred thither, and a committee, presided over by Sir James Clark, who, together with Sir James Ranald Martin and Dr. John Sutherland, had been members of the two previous Commissions, was appointed to arrange the details of the transfer. A large ward was

converted into a lecture room, another into an operating theatre; accommodation was found in the central block for professors' and secretaries' rooms, a library, and museum. Some of the buildings behind the hospital were appropriated as hygienic and pathological laboratories, and quarters in the hospital and mess building were assigned for the use of the young officers.

The first session at Netley commenced on 1st April, 1863. Till 1865 only candidates for commissions in the British Medical Service attended, but when the Indian Medical Service was re-opened in 1865, it was resolved to send men who had passed the entrance examination for that service to Netley in order to undergo the same course of training and instruction as their brethren of the Army Medical Department. In 1871, officers selected for the Naval Medical Service were instructed at Netley, and an additional professor was appointed to teach the specialties of naval hygiene. They continued to attend till 1880, when a Naval Medical School was organised in connection with the Haslar Hospital at Gosport on similar lines. This school is still in active operation.

The Netley School was finally closed on 31st May, 1905, under circumstances which will be presently related. Including the two and a half years at Fort Pitt, the Army Medical School had then been in existence for nearly forty-five years, and had completed eighty-nine sessions. The total number of surgeons-on-probation who had undergone instruction was 3,218; of these 1,687 belonged to the British, 1,318 to the Indian, and 213 to the Naval Medical Service. In addition, over 300 commissioned medical officers were sent to Netley for a course of instruction, and many others combined work with pleasure by attending the lectures and demonstrations during leave and furlough.

The objects which the Army Medical School was designed to accomplish were these:—

1. To teach the principles and practice of preventive medicine. The school was the first in the country in which theoretical and practical hygiene was systematically taught, but with special reference to the circumstances and peculiarities of the life and environment of the soldier.

2. To emphasise the importance of maintaining physical efficiency in the army. To this end the methods of selection and elimination—examination of recruits and invaliding—have always constituted prominent subjects of attention, as well as the means of restoring efficiency by climatic, hygienic, and medicinal agencies.

3. To impart instruction on the organisation and management of military hospitals, including the nursing, clothing, dieting, and treatment of the sick and wounded.

4. To give theoretical and practical knowledge of weapons and wounds in warfare, and the best systems of transport and treatment of the wounded in war. Special instruction was also given in defects of accommodation, and their detection and remedy.

5. To describe and clinically demonstrate those diseases most commonly met with in the army, their prevention and treatment, more especially infective and epidemic diseases encountered and acquired in tropical and sub-tropical countries. The Netley school was the first in Great Britain to give theoretical and clinical instruction in tropical diseases, the importance of the special study and teaching of which has been in recent years so fully recognised.

6. To show how statistical and other records are prepared, and generally to indoctrinate the young surgeon in the regulations and business methods of the department.

7. To give some training and experience in the ways of military life, including such knowledge of drill as is likely to be useful to a medical officer, and to impress the importance of punctuality, order, and discipline.

Apart from its educational value, Netley has constituted a centre of intellectual and scientific interest, and has also performed useful services to the army in many ways. It also fostered those valuable sentiments of *camaraderie* and *esprit de corps* which exercise so much influence for good in a service. It has likewise been the means of bringing the British and Indian Medical Services together, and establishing among officers of these services an early community of interests and bond of fellowship. The methods by which it has been sought to carry out these objects have been mainly practical. The school was originally called the Practical Army Medical School, and its aim throughout has been to bring men into contact with things rather than symbols. The clinical element has been a predominant feature of the School, and young officers have been taught by precept and example to consider the soldier, sick and well, as the chief object of their attention and solicitude. Instruction in hygiene and pathology has also been guided by the same spirit, and conducted in the same realistic fashion.

The daily routine was as follows:—Drill before breakfast; hospital work and clinical instruction after. Each man was placed in responsible charge of one or more wards in the

medical and surgical division, under the supervision of the professor and assistant professor. Instruction in the hygienic and pathological laboratories followed, and a systematic lecture given by the professors in turn in their several subjects closed the day's work about 1 o'clock. Attendance at operations and *post-mortem* examinations was required according to opportunity. A tour of twenty-four hours' orderly duty was taken in turn. The laboratories were open in the afternoon for voluntary and special work, and an evening visit to the wards was imperative. Instruction in lunacy was given at the asylum on Saturdays. Ample time remained for recreation, and sports, boating, sailing, cricket, football, hockey, and golf were actively resorted to. Social entertainments and amusements were not wanting.

Of the value of the Netley training I can bear personal testimony. I attended the summer session of 1865 with the first batch of Indian men, and during my Indian service I found that the Netley teaching and training were most useful and helpful. I have always looked back on the Netley life and work with pleasure and thankfulness, and I dare say that most men who have passed through the school are imbued with similar feelings.

The government of the Army Medical School was independent of that of the hospital, and conducted by a Senate under the direct control of the Secretary of State for War. The Senate was composed of the professors, the Principal Medical Officer, Netley, the Director-General, Army Medical Service, and the President of the Medical Board, India Office. It met once a month in London, and disposed of all matters connected with the School; its decisions being submitted for the final sanction of the Secretary of State. Discipline and local arrangements were attended to by the professors and Principal Medical Officer. The administration of the hospital was conducted at first by a military commandant and the Principal Medical Officer, and latterly by the latter officer alone. At the close of each session there was a public distribution of prizes, at which some distinguished public man presided. The report of the session's work was read by the Secretary to the Senate, prizes in each subject were handed to the successful competitors, and an address was delivered by the President. Some of the prizes bore memorable names—Herbert, Parkes, Martin, Maclean, De Chaumont, Webb.

The school was fortunate in the choice of its first professors. Parkes, Aitken, Maclean, Longmore, constituted a quartette of which any institution might have been proud.

Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes was a man of charming presence and disposition and consummate ability. After a very distinguished career in University College, he entered the army as assistant surgeon, and served for three years in India, where he made valuable observations regarding dysentery, cholera, and other subjects. Retiring from the service, he settled in London, and became Professor of Medicine in University College. He devoted his attention to chemistry and sanitary science in addition to the work of his chair. During the Crimean War he was sent to organise a hospital at Venkioi, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, and when the Army Medical School was organised he was appointed Professor of Hygiene. His lectures and demonstrations were characterised by mastery of his subject and clear exposition. His *Manual of Hygiene* was an exhaustive presentation of sanitary science and preventive medicine, with especial reference to the soldier. He died in 1876, at the age of 56, of acute tuberculosis, working hard up to the last. He was a man of great intellectual power, and a pioneer in the application of science to the improvement of public health.

Sir William Aitken was a Scotsman and M.D. of the University of Edinburgh. Shortly after his graduation he went to Glasgow, where he acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University, under Professor Allen Thompson, and pathologist to the Royal Infirmary. He was selected in 1855 as assistant pathologist to Dr. Lyons, and with him made a thorough study of the diseases which ravaged the army of the Crimea. Appointed to the Chair of Pathology in the Army Medical School, he held that office until his death in June, 1892, a period of thirty-two years. Aitken was a typical Scotsman, large limbed and strong featured, of indefatigable industry, and methodical and searching in all that he did. He was an admirable teacher and demonstrator. He was also a voluminous writer. His *Handbook of the Science and Practice of Medicine*, which went through seven editions, was a marvel of voracious assimilation and masterly compilation. Latterly his health failed, and he lagged behind the times; but he was a great man and impressive instructor in his prime.

Surgeon-General William Campbell Maclean was a thorough Highlander, descended from the Macleans of Ardgour on one side, and the Macleods of Bernera on the other. He was also an M.D. of Edinburgh University. He entered the Indian Medical Service in 1838, and served in China during the war of 1840-1842. Appointed by Lord Ellenborough, in 1845, to the office of Presidency Surgeon at Hyderabad in the Deccan,

he organised a medical school there in which instruction was given in the vernacular. It was the first of its kind in India, and was eminently successful. He was employed as Residency Surgeon in Madras when the offer of the Chair of Medicine in the Army Medical School was made to him. He accepted the post, and continued to teach for twenty-five years. He had the tongue of a fluent speaker and the pen of a ready writer, and his lectures and clinics were fascinating and impressive. He was, moreover, a man of delightful personality, and had the faculty of making his students his personal friends and ardent admirers.

Surgeon-General Thomas Longmore joined the School as Professor of Military Surgery after a distinguished career in the army, and fully justified his choice. He was thoroughly well informed in all matters appertaining to military surgery, transport of the wounded, and the organisation and management of hospitals in peace and war. Clear, precise, and methodical, he was an excellent teacher. He was also a gifted writer, and a man of most estimable character and amiable disposition. He held the Chair for a period of thirty-one years.

The following is a statement showing the occupants of the professorial chairs in the Army Medical School from its commencement in 1860 to its close in 1905:—

HYGIENE.

Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes, . . .	March, 1860, to March, 1876.
Surgeon-Major F. S. R. F. De Chaumont, . . .	March, 1876, to April, 1888.
Colonel James Lane Nutter, . . .	Oct., 1888, to Sept., 1900.
Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Firth, . . .	Sept., 1900.

PATHOLOGY.

Sir William Aitken, . . .	March, 1860, to June, 1892.
Dr. A. E. Wright, . . .	Sept., 1892, to Jan., 1903.
Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Leishman, . . .	Feb., 1903.

MILITARY MEDICINE.

Surgeon-General W. Campbell Maclean, . . .	March, 1860, to 1886.
Deputy-Surgeon-General David Boyes Smith, . . .	1886, to June, 1889.
Surgeon-Colonel Henry Cayley, . . .	June, 1889, to July, 1897.
Colonel Kenneth Macleod, . . .	Aug., 1897, to July, 1905.

MILITARY SURGERY.

Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, . . .	March, 1860, to Oct., 1891.
Colonel C. H. G. Godwin, . . .	Oct., 1891, to Aug., 1892.
Surgeon-General W. F. Stevenson, C.B., . . .	Aug., 1892, to July, 1905.

The transfer of the Army Medical School from Netley to London came about in this wise. In the *Times* of 27th June,

1900, a very strong letter from Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., appeared, impugning the medical arrangements in South Africa, more especially as regards the severe outbreak of enteric fever at Bloemfontein and Kroonstadt. This led to a debate in Parliament on the 29th of the same month, at the close of which Mr. Balfour announced his intention of appointing a Commission "to report on the arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded during the South African campaign." The members of the Commission were Lord Justice Romer (president), Drs. W. S. Church and D. J. Cunningham, Sir David Richmond, and Mr. Frederick Harrison. The Commission took voluminous evidence, both in this country and in South Africa, and submitted a report in January, 1901. Various recommendations were made, arising from the facts which came to their knowledge, but the general conclusion was that "in no campaign have the sick and wounded been so well looked after as they have been in this." The condition of the Royal Army Medical Corps had been known to be unsatisfactory for years. It was unpopular and undermanned, and the Director-General had experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining officers and men for service in South Africa. With the aid of civil surgeons and volunteer hospitals, the medical and surgical wants of the war were, on the whole, efficiently met. The Secretary of State for War, the Right Honourable St. John Brodrick, decided to reorganise the Royal Army Medical Corps radically, and in June, 1901, appointed a "Committee of Experts" to consider and report on a scheme which he had drawn up. He presided over the Committee, whose members were Major-General Sir G. De C. Morton, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir James Willcocks, Sir William Thomson, Surgeon-General W. R. Hooper, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Keogh, Mr. Howard H. Tooth, Mr. George H. Makins, Mr. Alexander Ogston, Mr. Alfred D. Tripp, and Dr. E. C. Perry. Several of the members had served in South Africa during the war, and others were selected to represent various interests. The report of the Committee was submitted in October, 1901, and recommended the constituting of an Advisory Board, to aid and advise the Director-General in the administration of the medical department, an increase of pay for officers of the Corps, and certain changes in conditions of entrance and promotion. As regards special education, "the Committee are strongly of opinion that the establishment of a military hospital and medical staff college

for the training of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps would very materially conduce to the efficiency of the Army Medical Service." It recommended "that immediate steps be taken by the Advisory Board to present a detailed scheme for the establishment of a military hospital and staff college for the consideration of the Secretary of State." A Royal warrant, embodying the Committee's recommendations, appeared in March, 1902, and an examination for thirty vacancies in the Royal Army Medical Corps, under the new conditions, took place in July of the same year. Entrance into the Corps had been suspended since February, 1901, pending its reorganisation.

Meantime the Advisory Board had recommended that the Netley School should be closed, and absorbed in the new Royal Army Medical College which was to be erected at Millbank, on the site of the old penitentiary, where a general military hospital was being built. A portion of this hospital was to be set apart for the clinical teaching of tropical diseases. Temporary arrangements for the new College were made by renting the laboratories of the Royal Colleges on the Embankment, and hiring accommodation for officers undergoing instruction in a hotel.

The Army Medical School at Netley was closed on 29th June, 1902, when the prizes were given and an address delivered by Earl Roberts. Instruction in hygiene, pathology, and hospital administration was commenced in London on 1st September, 1902. Entrants into both the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service attended the course during September and October, and at the close the lieutenants of the Royal Army Medical Corps proceeded to Aldershot and those of the Indian Medical Service to Netley for two months' instruction in military medicine and surgery. For this purpose the professors of these subjects remained at Netley, and all existing arrangements and the staff and appliances not required in London were retained. A programme of study had been submitted to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, and approved. Special orders were issued by the Director-General—(1) That all matters of discipline should be dealt with by the principal medical officer; (2) that the principal medical officer should be associated with the professors in arranging details of instruction; (3) that the officers in charge of divisions should afford every facility and assistance to the professors in carrying out clinical instruction; (4) that the pathological laboratory being organised and

equipped for hospital purposes should be available for clinical and pathological work by the lieutenants-on-probation; and (5) that the professors of military medicine and surgery be appointed consulting physician and surgeon to the hospital.

The work during November and December consisted of (1) drill (company and ambulance); (2) lectures on military surgery, refraction, and x-rays, with practical demonstrations; (3) lectures, clinical and systematic, on military medicine; (4) lectures, clinical and systematic, on lunacy; (5) charge of wards; (6) orderly duty; (7) working in the testing room and pathological laboratory. This course proved useful and instructive.

Next session (April and May, 1903) Colonel Stevenson's services were required in London to instruct advanced classes, and during this and the succeeding four sessions the subjects taught were military medicine and lunacy, the training in drill, &c., being continued.

The School was finally closed on 31st May, 1905, when the prizes were given and an address delivered by Surgeon-General A. M. Broadfoot, I.M.S., C.I.E., President of the Medical Board at the India Office.

Officers of the Indian Medical Service, after undergoing instruction in the Royal Army Medical College, now proceed for a two months' course of training to Aldershot. The Royal Victoria Hospital still subserves educational purposes in the training of nurses and orderlies, and in summer volunteer medical corps come and camp on the plain behind the hospital, and undergo a short course of instruction.

The future of the Royal Army Medical College is very promising, and there are undoubtedly good reasons, more especially as regards senior men, for its location in London; but, for men entering the service, the advantages and amenities of the Netley life can hardly be equalled elsewhere.

LAKE CHAD.

By M. CAMERON BLAIR, M.D. GLASG., NORTHERN NIGERIA.

IN the heart of the Central Sudan, about twelve hundred miles south of the Turkish town of Tripoli on the Mediterranean Sea, is Lake Chad: a large inland sea containing clear fresh water.

The southern two-thirds of its western and the western third of its southern shore are in British Bornu; between British Bornu and the mouth of the Shari river, which, flowing from the south-east, enters the lake at the middle of its southern shore, the territory is German Bornu; while the eastern half of its southern, all its eastern, all its northern, and the northern third of its western shore are in the French provinces of Bagirmi and Kanem.

East of Bagirmi and Kanem is the French province of Wadai, the African home of Islamic fanaticism; east of Wadai is the Britanno-Egyptian province of Dar-Fur; and east of Dar-Fur is the Egyptian Sudan.

The most direct route from civilisation to this little visited lake is entirely through the British protectorate of Northern Nigeria, of which protectorate British Bornu is the north-east province: the route beginning at the Forcados mouth of the Niger, running up that river as far as Lokoja at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Benue, thence up the river Benue to Yola, and from Yola overland northward to Kuka the capital of Bornu.

The lake has no outlet. In addition to the Shari, a perennial river mentioned above, it receives the river Yo or Yobe at the northern boundary of the British shore, and several streams or rivulets; but these are dry for about eight or nine months in the year. The volume of water is greatest about the beginning of February, and least in August and September. The area varies enormously between high and low water: having been estimated at from forty to fifty thousand square miles at high water, and at about ten thousand square miles at low water. But these figures are not to be taken as a fixed rule, the area varying greatly from year to year: e.g., at the beginning of February, 1905, the water was distant about twenty miles from the town of Kuka; at the middle of August it had receded over fifty miles from the point reached in February; while in February, in the early seventies of the nineteenth

building presents a striking aspect when viewed from the sea, and its cupolas and towers dominate the landscape far and wide. It is situated on a slope gently rising from the water's edge, and behind it is a raised plateau, from which there is a gradual ascent to a pine-clad ridge some two miles off. The grounds are pleasantly planted with trees, and afford facilities for exercise, recreation, and shelter for patients. The soil is gravelly and well drained, and delightful sea breezes blow from the Channel and Solent. The rainfall is moderate, and the winter mild. The hospital faces south-west. It is a three-storeyed building, about a quarter of a mile in length, with a central block and two long wings. The central block contains the chapel, museum, and offices, and is surmounted by a handsome clock tower and cupola. A corridor passes from end to end, and the wards are mostly on the northern side of the passage. The majority of them have no lateral ventilation, and the vitiated air of each finds its way across the beds into the corridor. This is a faulty arrangement, and in winter the ventilation of the wards is very defective. There is accommodation for about 1,000 patients, but ordinarily the number of inmates falls far short of this. During the South African War the place was quite full, and huts had to be constructed on the plateau to receive the overflow. Behind the hospital is a range of buildings for stores, bakery, canteen, school, mortuary, and married quarters. On the high ground at the back is the lunatic asylum, an isolation hospital, laundry, gas house, electric generator, and a lot of huts for married non-commissioned officers. On the grounds, at some distance, is the house of the Principal Medical Officer, and the mess building, with quarters for the staff. There is excellent accommodation for nurses and sick officers in the central block. In fact, the Royal Victoria Hospital is thoroughly provided with all requisites for its work. Invalids are landed at Southampton. There is a pier in front of the hospital, but the water is too shallow for large craft. Invalids are conveyed by ambulance-train, and a branch of the Southampton-Portsmouth line takes them to a platform at the back of the hospital. This branch was constructed at the request of Queen Victoria, who paid frequent visits to the institution.

The village of Netley, which has grown very considerably since the hospital was built, adjoins it on the west, and about half a mile off are the picturesque ruins of Netley Abbey, opposite which, close to the shore of the Southampton Water, is Netley Castle, from the neighbourhood of which the

Mayflower, conveying the pilgrim fathers, is said to have started. The view from Netley Hospital is extensive. Opposite is the New Forest, and Southampton in one direction and Cowes in the other bound the sea view. The Southampton Water is generally covered with sailing and steam vessels of all sorts and sizes.

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THE winter session of the London School of Tropical Medicine will be opened on 8th October, when an introductory address will be delivered by Colonel Kenneth Macleod, I.M.S., M.D., LL.D., Honorary Physician to the King. We wish to convey to our honorary member our congratulations on the recent distinction that has been granted him by his Sovereign.

THE Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., one of our honorary members, has resigned his charge at Inverness, after a pastoral career of eminently useful service and distinction in that and other important spheres of activity; but as one of the Clerks of Assembly, the Church of Scotland still retains—and we fervently hope for a long period—the benefit of his counsel and guidance.

DR. M. D. MACLEOD, of Beverley, a former President of the Society, has resigned the post of Medical Superintendent of the East Riding Asylum, which he has held for a quarter of a century. He has received a pension of £600 per annum. The best wishes of his fellow members will follow him into his retirement from active work.

THE name of James MacLachlan, M.B., Provost of the Burgh of Dornoch, has, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, been added to the now list of Justices of the Peace for Sutherlandshire.

DR. WILLIAM GRAY, of West Hartlepool, has recently been elected an Honorary Associate of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. He has also received at the hand of the King, the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order, the usual decoration in recognition of his valuable services in ambulance work.

As very few copies were printed of vol. i of the *Caledonian Medical Journal*, containing the first nine numbers of the new series, this issue has been out of print for many years. There is, and has been, a constant demand for this volume from libraries, societies, and individual members of the Society. The difficulty in reprinting the volume is the cost, but if one hundred members would each promise to buy a copy at five shillings, the Executive would feel justified in sanctioning the outlay. The Secretary will be glad to receive a post card from members anxious to subscribe before the end of the year. Unless there is a sufficient demand the matter will not be proceeded with at present.



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