

**Lieutenant Colonel William Dick's album of newspaper cuttings, including material re the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, impressions of a journey to Japan, theatrical productions in which Mrs. Dick took part, feats for which the Victoria Cross was awarded, and obituaries**

**Publication/Creation**

1891-1909

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~~330~~  
~~Historical~~  
~~Barracks, Ash~~  
~~Aldershot, Hants~~

Literary  
Cuttings



THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

6 2 5 40 THE BOSTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100

FOOTBALL



General in Monk's Habit

**T** Caracciolo de Feroletto, former commander of the Italian Fifth Army, who was arrested in a monastery, will probably appear before a Fascist court in a monk's habit, said the German News Agency.

**N** Elt... Murder Appeal An

**MASON**.—On April 22, 1944, at Orchards, Steeple Morden, Cambs, to **FELICITY** (née Rigg) and Capt. W. H. **MASON**, R.A., a brother for Michael Peter)

**MAWHOOD**.—On April 22, 1944, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to **JOAN** (née Dick), wife of **JOHN LENNOX MAWHOOD**, a son.

**OAKLEY**.—On April 22, 1944, at Arle House, Meonstoke, to **BARBARA** and **DOUGLAS OAKLEY** (Surg. Lt.-Cmdr., R.N.V.R.), a daughter

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£640.—St. James's-avenue; freehold villa;  
7 rms, bath; large gdn.

£320.—Dorset-road; leasehold villa; 6 rms

£450.—Waldemar-avenue; leasehold villa  
6 rms, bath; vacant possession.

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**HOUSES, SHOPS, &c.. TO LET AND  
FOR SALE.**

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*Middlesex County Times*  
**WAR TIME BARGAINS**

*Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> 1917*  
IN

**FREEHOLD HOUSES.**

Owner called to the Colours.

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**20 FREEHOLD HOUSES IN EALING AND  
HANWELL.**

**Prices from £400 to £700.**



gladly receive subscriptions.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Dick, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., R.A.M.C., of 1. Mount Park-road, whose death occurred suddenly this week, had only recently come to live in Ealing. He was educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities. He graduated in 1877, subsequently going to Paris, Vienna, and Prague, for special study. He entered the Army in 1882. During the expedition for the relief of Gordon, he was with Sir Herbert Stewart's flying column across the Bayuda Desert, and was present at the Battle of Abu Klea. He served in the East, and during his service at home was for nine years at the Royal Victoria Hospital and Army Medical School, Netley, as assistant, and later professor of surgery. During this period the Boer War occurred, and Major Dick, as he then was, was in charge of the surgical division of the hospital. Retiring seven years ago, from ill-health, he nevertheless volunteered his services for this war, but after six months' duty had to give up through ill-health once more.

*Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> 1917. made by Wm. Dick*



	21, 19	DESCRIPTION.	At Close.	R.	F.	BUSINESS.
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is	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Consols 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	58	...	...	57 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8
24	—	War Loan 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Stk	95 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	95 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
se	—	War Loan 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % .....	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	...	...	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
rd	—	Excheq. Bds. 3% ('20)	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...
es	72	Irish Land 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % ...	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...
15	79	3% Stock .....	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...
ld	93	Trans. 3% (1923-53)	88	...	...	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
99	83	Local Loans Stk. 3%	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	...	...	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	India 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Stock...	80 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	...	...	80 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
		2% Stock	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	...	...	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sub>8</sub>

Meeres Drabble. Funeral this day (Thursday), May 20, one o'clock, at Nunhead Cemetery. Friends, please accept this intimation.

**FAIRBAIRN.**—On Tuesday, May 23, at 40a, Muswell-avenue, Muswell-hill, London, N., Agnes Dick Fairbairn, the dearly-loved aunt of James Fairbairn, in her 77th year. Funeral service at Wesleyan Methodist Church, Colney Hatch-lane, Muswell-hill, to-morrow (Friday), the 26th, at twelve noon. Interment at Marylebone Cemetery. Friends, please accept this (the only) intimation.

**HURST.**—On May 8, at Brooklands, Waimate, S. Can-

1916



# JOURNAL

OF THE

## ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

### Corps News.

MAY, 1911.

#### ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel Arthur P. O'Connor, C.B., on completion of four years' service in his rank, retires on retired pay, dated April 5, 1911. Colonel O'Connor entered the Service as a Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on March 6, 1880; became Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, March 6, 1892; Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps, March 6, 1900, and Colonel, April 5, 1907. His War Service is: Burmese Expedition, 1885-6. Medal with clasp. South African War, 1899-1902. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899-1900. Operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, September, 1901. Operations in Cape Colony, November 30, 1900 to April, 1902. Despatches, *London Gazette*, April 16, 1901. Queen's medal with two clasps. King's medal with two clasps. C.B.

Brevet-Colonel Francis J. Lambkin, from the Royal Army Medical Corps to be Colonel, *vice* A. P. O'Connor, C.B., dated April 5, 1911.

#### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Baker retires on retired pay, dated March 25, 1911. Lieutenant-Colonel Baker entered the Service as a Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on February 5, 1881; became Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Staff on February 5, 1893; Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps, on February 5, 1901, and Lieutenant-Colonel with increased pay on April 22, 1905. His War Service is: South African War, 1899-1902. Operations in the Orange Free State, April to May, 1900. Operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including action near Pretoria. Operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to November, 1900. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899-1900, including actions at Colesberg, January 1 to 6. Operations in the Orange River Colony and Cape Colony, November to December, 1900. Operations in the Transvaal, December, 1900, to March, 1901. Queen's medal with three clasps. King's medal with two clasps.

Lieutenant Colonel William Dick, M.B., is placed on retired pay, dated April 6, 1911. Lieutenant-Colonel Dick entered the Service as Surgeon, Army Medical Department on February 4, 1882; became Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Staff on February 4, 1894; Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps, February 4, 1902, and Lieutenant-Colonel with increased pay on February 5, 1908. His War Service is: Soudan Expedition, 1884-5. Nile. Action of Abu Klea. Medal with two clasps, bronze star.

Major Arthur O. B. Wroughton is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health, dated March 20, 1911.

Captain Ernest G. Ford, M.B., retires, receiving a gratuity, dated April 8, 1911.

**HIGHER RATE OF PAY.**—The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels have been selected for the higher rate of pay under Article 317, Royal Warrant, *viz.*: W. Turner, R. Caldwell.



**ARRIVALS HOME FOR DUTY.**—From India: On March 16, Major C. A. Stone, Captains J. E. Hoar, C. W. O'Brien, and E. L. Moss. On March 31, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. A. Julian, C.M.G.; Captains A. A. Meaden, Jas. H. Campbell, and N. Low. From Malta: On March 16, Captain T. H. Gibbon. On March 23, Captains R. G. Meredith and F. E. Roberts. On March 31, Major G. S. Crawford. From Egypt: On March 23, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Baker, Major J. C. Jameson; Captain J. M. B. Rahilly. From West Africa: On March 14, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Sutton, D.S.O.; Major A. L. A. Webb; Captain G. Baillie. On March 16, Captain H. B. Connell. On March 20, Major J. W. Leake. On March 22, Lieutenant G. H. Stack.

**POSTINGS.**—Scottish Command: Captain F. E. Roberts; Northern Command: Captain R. G. Meredith; Western Command: Captain Jas. H. Campbell; Aldershot Command: Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Berryman; Eastern Command: Major J. C. Jameson, Captains J. B. Clarke, T. H. Gibbon, J. M. B. Rahilly; Southern Command: Major C. A. Stone; Irish Command: Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. A. Julian, C.M.G., Major G. S. Crawford, Captains A. A. Meaden, N. Low, J. E. Hoar, C. W. O'Brien, E. L. Moss; Lieutenant W. H. S. Burney; London District (temporarily pending return to West Africa): Captain H. W. Long.

**TRANSFERS.**—Colonel R. W. Ford, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Jencken, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Haines, from the Southern Command to the Eastern Command; Major H. E. Staddon from the Irish Command to the Eastern Command; Captain H. R. Bateman from London District to Eastern Command; Captain R. K. White from Aldershot Command to Irish Command.

**TRANSFERRED TO HOME ESTABLISHMENT.**—Lieutenant W. H. S. Burney from the Egyptian Army, April 1.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Colonel R. W. Ford, D.S.O., Administrative Medical Officer at Woolwich and charge of the Royal Herbert Hospital; Colonel T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., Administrative Medical Officer at Tidworth; Colonel W. G. Birrell, Administrative Medical Officer at Dover; Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Jencken, Administrative Medical Officer at Colchester; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Faunce, Administrative Medical Officer at Chatham; Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Haines, Officer in charge of Military Hospital, Chatham, and Senior Medical Officer, Eastern Coast Defence; Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Swan, Officer in charge of Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley; Captain O. W. A. Elsner, Sanitary Officer (temporary), Pretoria, Potchefstroom and Natal Districts, South Africa; Captain J. B. Clarke, Specialist in Operative Surgery, Colchester.

**QUALIFICATION.**—Captain L. Cotterill qualified at the examination (Musketry) held at the School of Musketry, Hythe, on February 24, 1911 (distinguished).

**ARRIVALS HOME ON LEAVE.**—Lieutenant-Colonels A. F. Russell, C.M.G.; Sir R. Wills and Sir J. Fayer, Bt.; Majors G. St. C. Thom, J. G. Gill, and H. Ensor, D.S.O.; Captains A. S. Williams, J. A. Bennett, C. Cassidy, A. Fortescue, and H. G. Gibson.

**EMBARKATIONS.**—For Egypt: On April 1, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Pike, D.S.O. For South Africa: On March 31, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Hanley.

**ROSTER FOR SERVICE ABROAD.**—An exchange has been approved between Majors St. J. B. Killery and G. H. Goddard.

### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The following results of examinations are notified for general information:—

Passed for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in all technical subjects:—

*Part I.*—Subject (2) in S. and E.: G. St. C. Thom, E. B. Steel, M.B.

Passed in (d) ii, for promotion to the higher ranks:—

*Majors:* F. E. Gunter, E. W. Bliss, H. G. Martin, G. B. Crisp.

*Captains:* W. Davis, T. C. Lucas, M.B., H. T. Wilson.

Passed for promotion to the rank of Captain: In (b): C. E. L. Harding, F. H. Somers-Gardner, J. Startin, G. H. Stack, J. A. Manifold. In (h): J. E. Ellcome, F. H. Bradley, B. Varvill, G. Petit, J. W. Houston, A. Shepherd, C. E. L. Harding, A. H. T. Davis, J. S. McCombe, W. J. Tobin, R. O'Kelley, J. B. Hanafin, J. B. Jones. In (h) i: F. B. Dalgleish, T. S. Eves, R. F. O'T. Dickinson. In (h) ii, T. S. Eves, R. F. O'T. Dickinson. In (h) iii, F. B. Dalgleish. In (d) ii, J. E. Ellcome, F. H. Bradley, B. Varvill, C. E. L. Harding, R. O'Kelly, G. Petit, J. F. Hanafin, C. P. O'Brien-Butler.



gladly receive subscriptions.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Dick, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., R.A.M.C., of 1. Mount Park-road, whose death occurred suddenly this week, had only recently come to live in Ealing. He was educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities. He graduated in 1877, subsequently going to Paris, Vienna, and Prague, for special study. He entered the Army in 1882. During the expedition for the relief of Gordon, he was with Sir Herbert Stewart's flying column across the Bayuda Desert, and was present at the Battle of Abu Klea. He served in the East, and during his service at home was for nine years at the Royal Victoria Hospital and Army Medical School, Netley, as assistant, and later professor of surgery. During this period the Boer War occurred, and Major Dick, as he then was, was in charge of the surgical division of the hospital. Retiring seven years ago, from ill-health, he nevertheless volunteered his services for this war, but after six months' duty had to give up through ill-health once more.

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7 rms, bath; large gdn.

£320.—Dorset-road; leasehold villa; 6 rms

£450.—Waldemar-avenue; leasehold villa  
6 rms, bath; vacant possession.

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FOR SALE.**

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**WAR TIME BARGAINS**

IN

**FREEHOLD HOUSES.**

Owner called to the Colours.

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HANWELL.**

**Prices from £400 to £700.**

Roads paid for.

wanted. The Guild, 2 W. Mainland Street.

**H**OUSE-Tablemaids, now and term; £18, £20, £22.  
Main's Registry, 5 North Charlotte Street.

**H**OUSE-Tablemaid immediately; £20-£22. Mrs Le  
Maitre, St Salvator's School, St Andrews.

**H**OUSE-Tablemaid wanted, town, 16th or term; wages,  
£23-£24. Address No. 4683, Scotsman.

**H**OUSE-Tablemaid, May 1st; £16 to £18. Apply Mrs



In Memoriam.

In ever-loving memory of my dear brother, the Rev. JAS. DICK, Earlsferry, Fife, who died at Alexandria, Egypt, 19th April 1891, aged 25.

"He giveth His beloved sleep."

—I. A. M'Gregor, Earlsferry, Fife.

In ever-loving memory of my dearly beloved mother, MARY





LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM DICK, R.A.M.C.(retired), died very suddenly at Ealing on November 12th. He was born on April 6th, 1856, educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B. and C.M. with honours in 1877, also taking the diploma of L.R.C.P.Edin. in the same year, and subsequently studied in Paris. He also took the F.R.C.S.Edin. in 1884, and the D.P.H.Victoria in 1889. Entering the army as surgeon on February 4th, 1882, he became surgeon-major on February 4th, 1894, and lieutenant-colonel on February 4th, 1902, retiring on April 6th, 1911. He served in the Sudan campaign of 1885, being present at the battle of Abu Klea, and receiving the medal and star. For nine years he was assistant professor and afterwards professor of military surgery at the Army Medical School, Netley, and was in charge of the surgical division of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, during the South African war. Last year he served for some time as president of the Recruiting Medical Board at Bury, till failing health caused him to resign.

*British Medical Journal*

*December 1914 to January 1915*



VINCENT'S ANGINA AMONG THE TROOPS IN FRANCE.

*A Correction.*

WE regret that, owing to a clerical error, the name of the writer of the article on this subject (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, November 24th, p. 685) was incorrectly printed. The author is Captain R. C. Douty, R.A.M.C.

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**SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE  
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Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, 429, Strand, London, not later than the first post on Wednesday morning preceding publication, and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

NOTE.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive *poste restante* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.

*Received by the Editor of the British Medical Journal  
November 24th 1911*





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## RECRUITING IN LEICESTER.

“W. D.” writes: As a visitor to your town, may I be permitted to say a word about recruiting? After having visited some of the recruiting stations I was struck by the spirit and eagerness manifested by the “would-be recruits,” but I saw that a considerable percentage of them were under size and could not comply with the regulations. I might have formed the opinion that the men of Leicester were somewhat below the requirements, but last Thursday afternoon on walking down London Road and Granby Street I saw a large number of well dressed young men, apparently between 19 and 35 years of age, up to any average standard, and to whom perhaps the fact that this is the most tremendous emergency we, as a nation, have ever had to face, has not appealed. There is little doubt, when they realise this fact, they will come forward to help their country, and without delay.

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Leicester. Registered Office, 25, Millstone Lane, Leicester. DIVIDENDS equal to 10 per cent. per annum. Prospectus and balance sheet (free) on application.

**R.** BAKER, 99, LONDON ROAD, for Tailor-made Ladies' Seal Plush and Pony Coats, Gent's Overcoats. Furs re-modelled.

**T**HE WYVERN LAUNDRY; Best and Busiest. High-class Shirt and Collar Dressers. Over 4,000 satisfied customers weekly. Send this week. Agents everywhere. Telephone 174x.

**W**ANTED to Purchase, CAST-OFF CLOTHING; best price given; send address where to call,—Address, M 16, Leicester Mail.

### MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

**W**AR KIT.—Officers' Uniforms and Accoutrements at shortest notice; moderate charges.—Tyler and Tyler, Tailors, 3, Halford St. 'Phone 647.

**A**LLEN'S, CARTS LANE, are showing good selection of BASSINETTES, with adjustable drop handles. See our SPECIAL BASSINETTE, with wired tyres, £2 5s.; BETHEENA FOLDING CAR, from £1 4s. 9d.; hood, apron, complete. Our only address.

**T**RY C. CULLEY, Maker of Stained Varnishes,



W<sup>rs</sup> M. C. Dick,

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HOTEL VICTORIA,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

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Property of Col W. Dick RMC

~~838~~

Presented by Mrs Frayling.

Daughter of Col Dick

Granddaughter of Col E Rogers

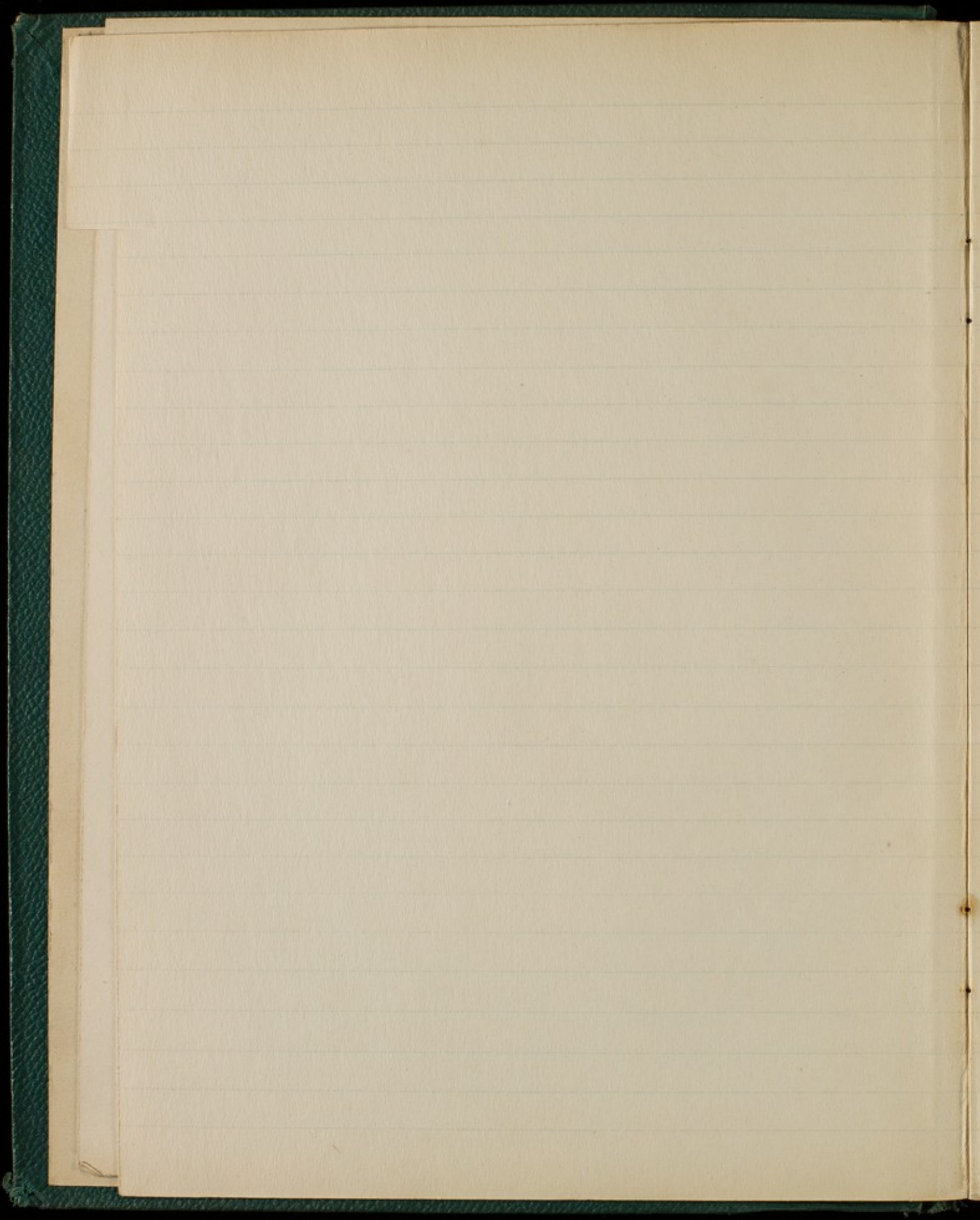
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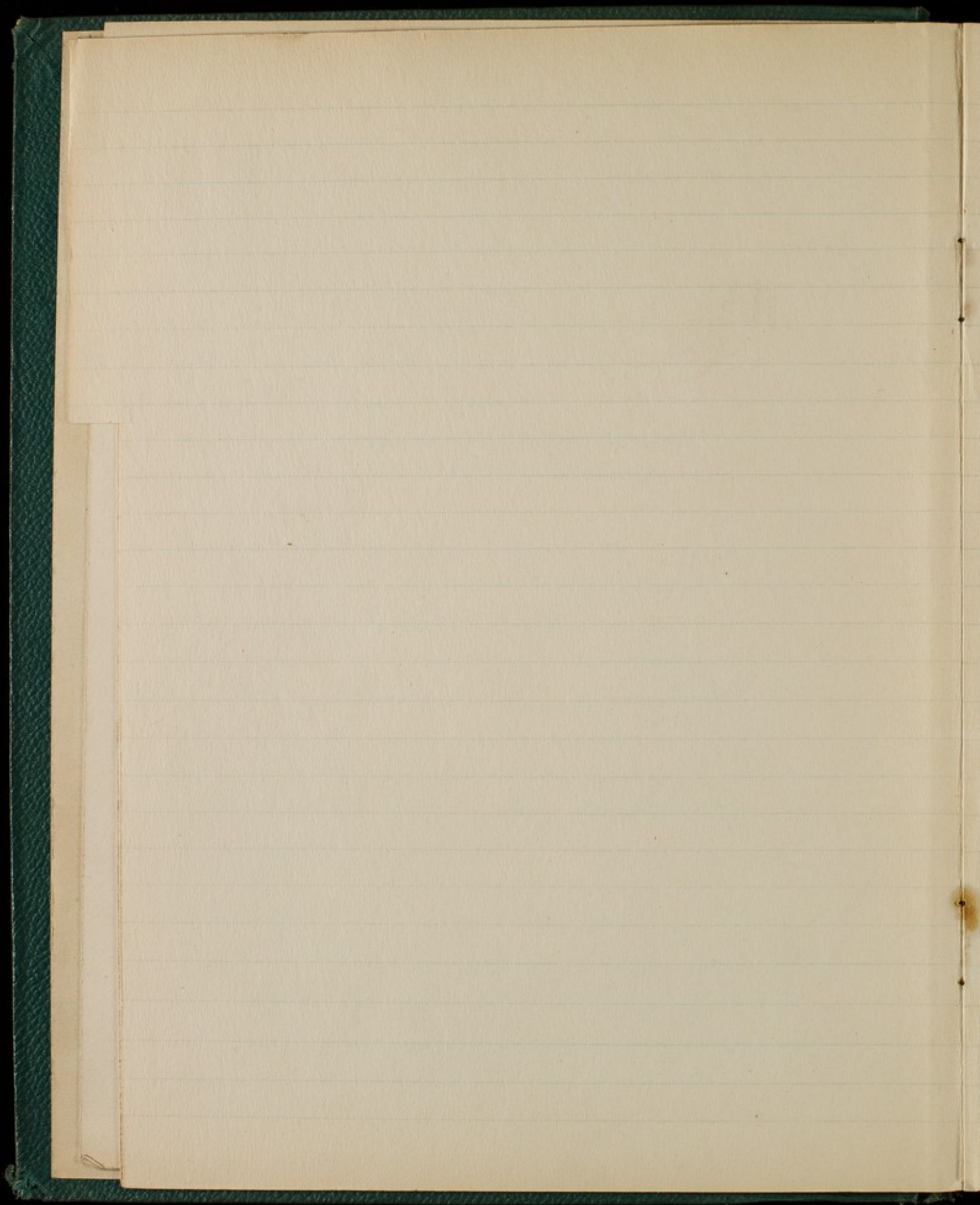


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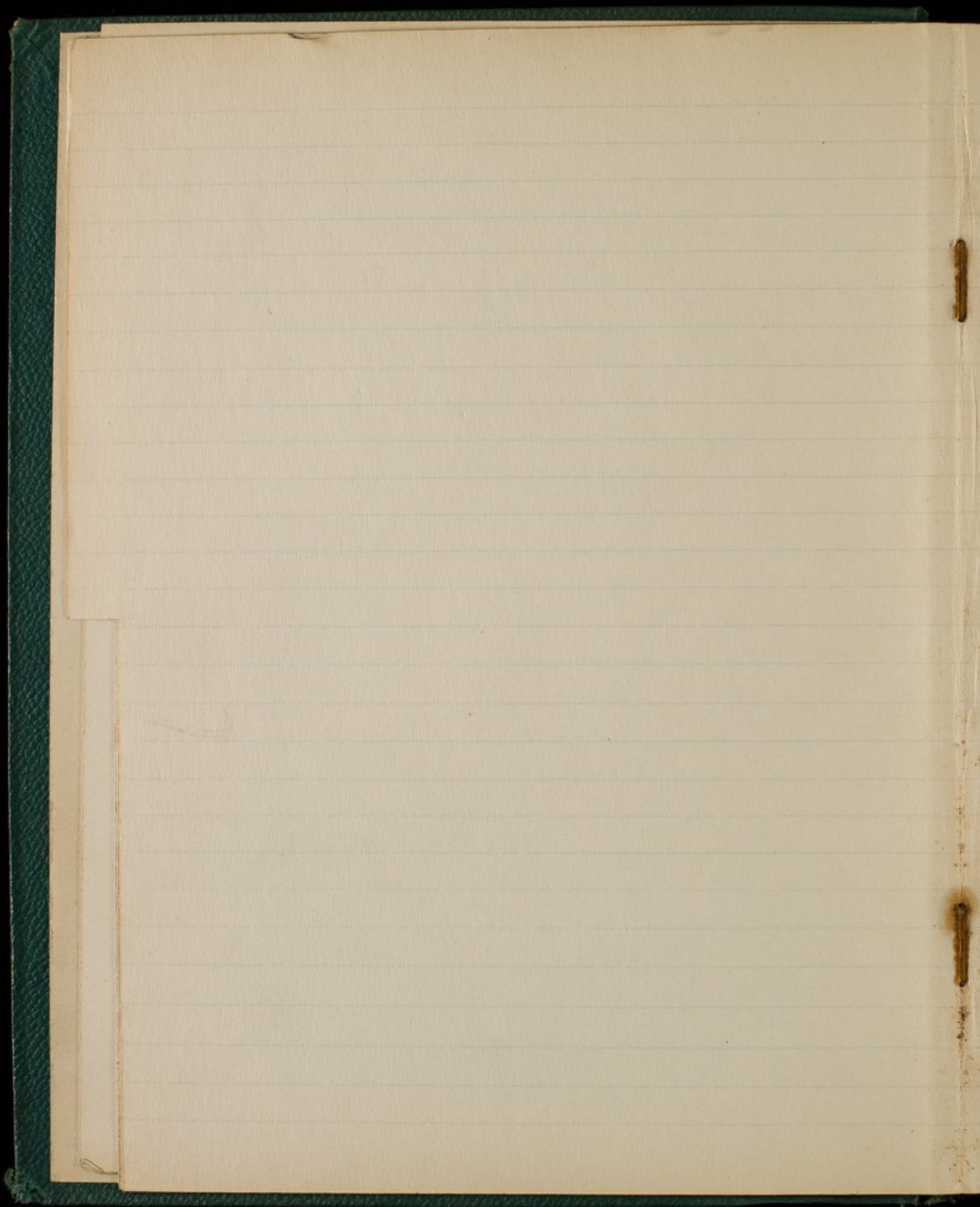


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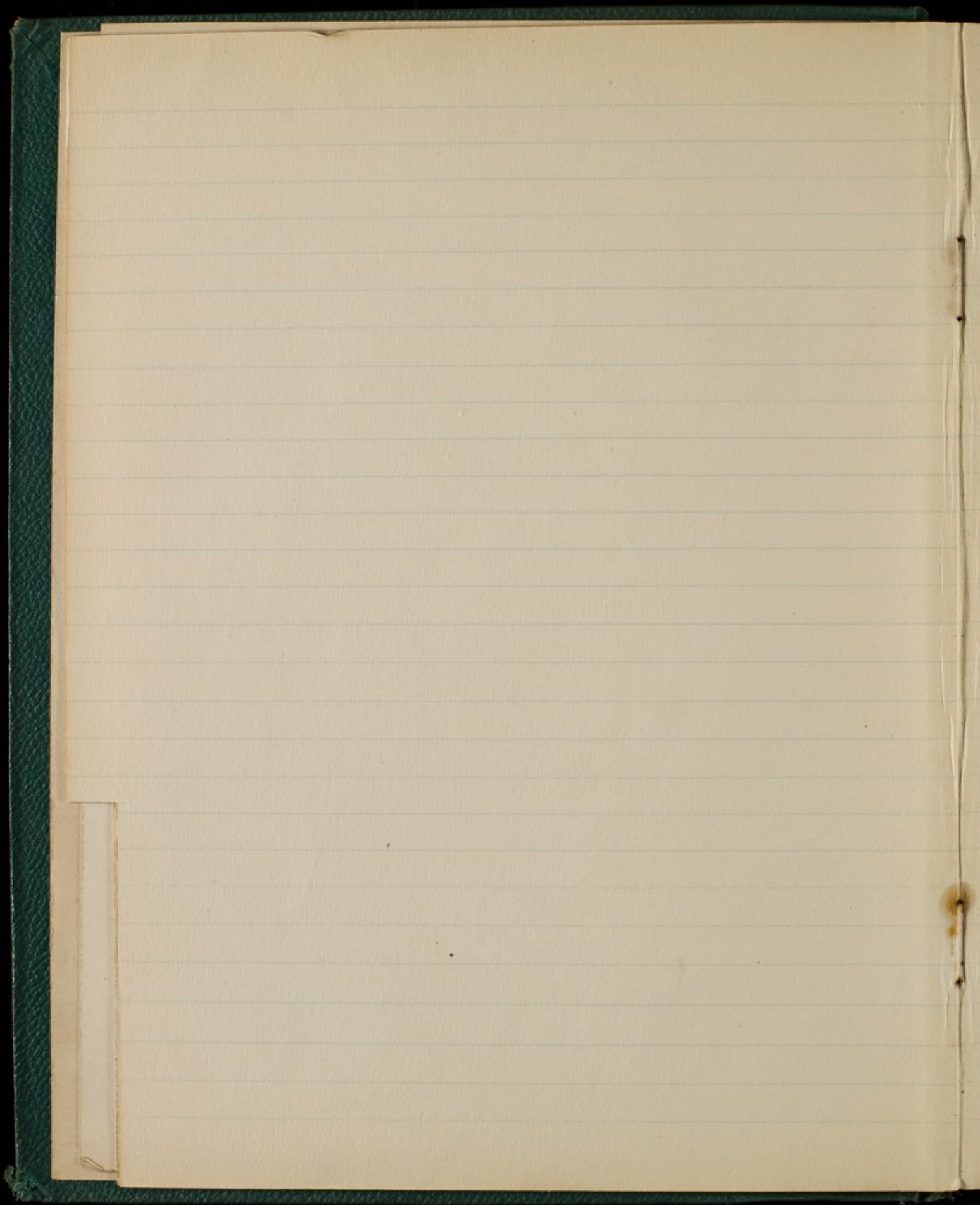


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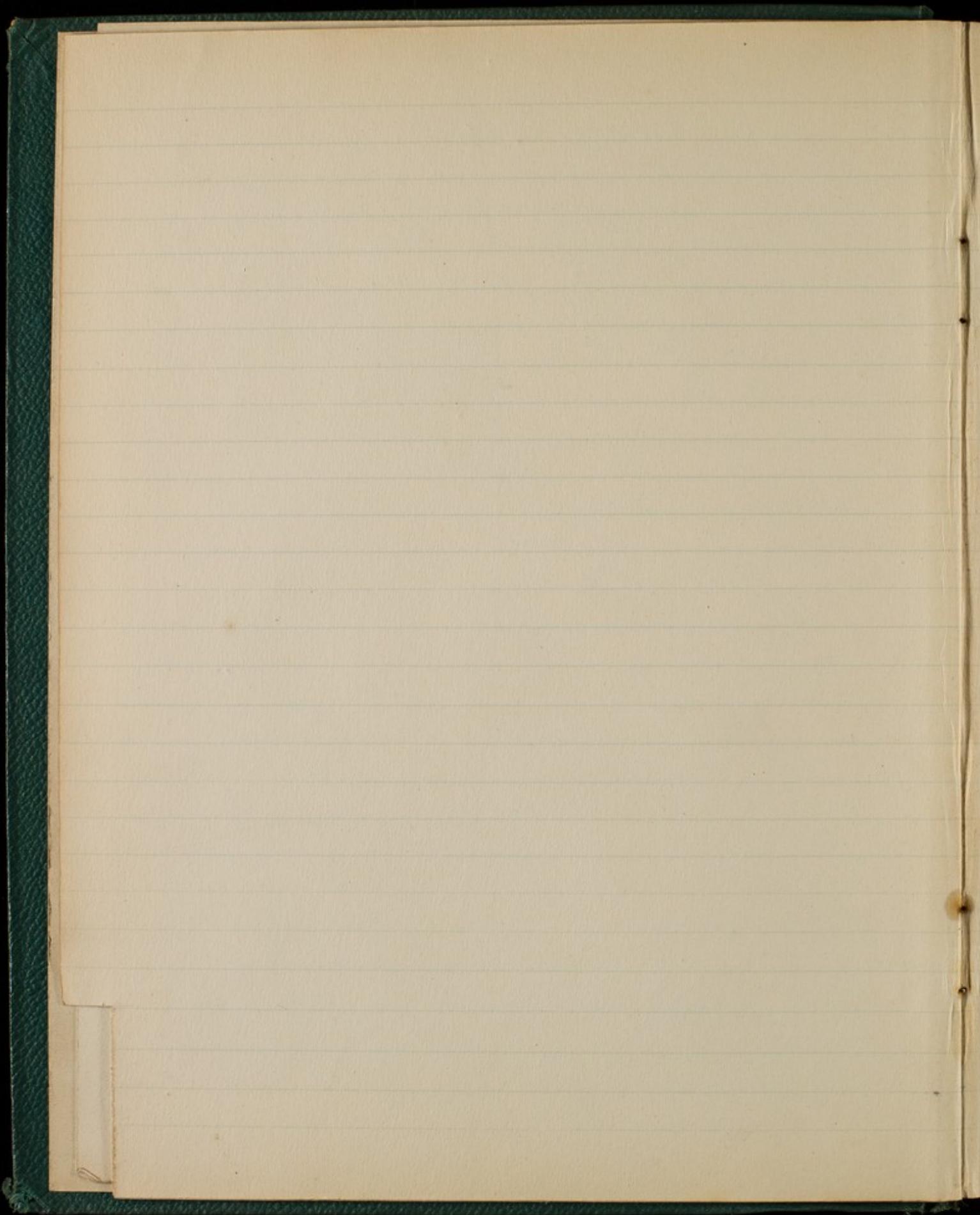


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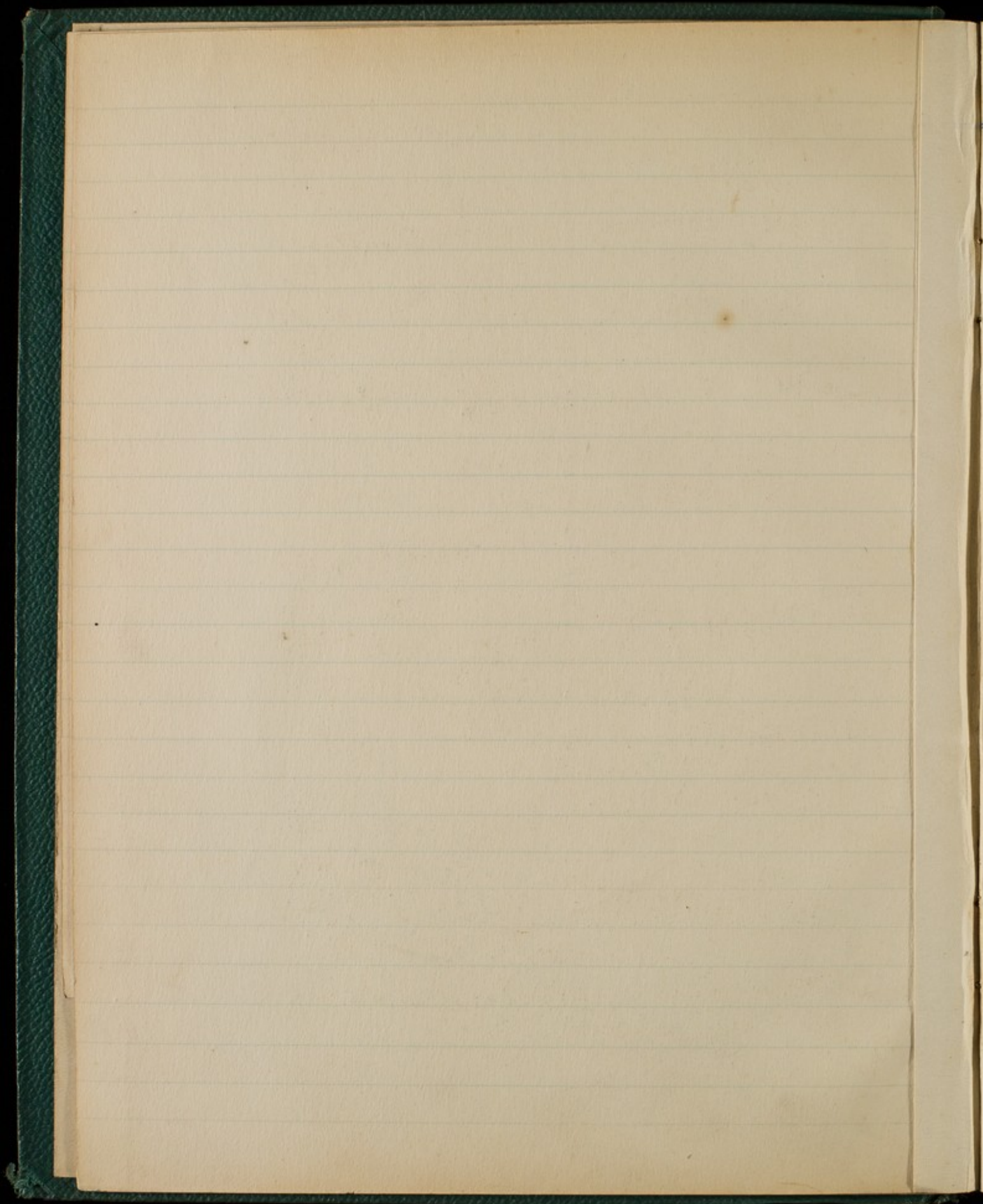


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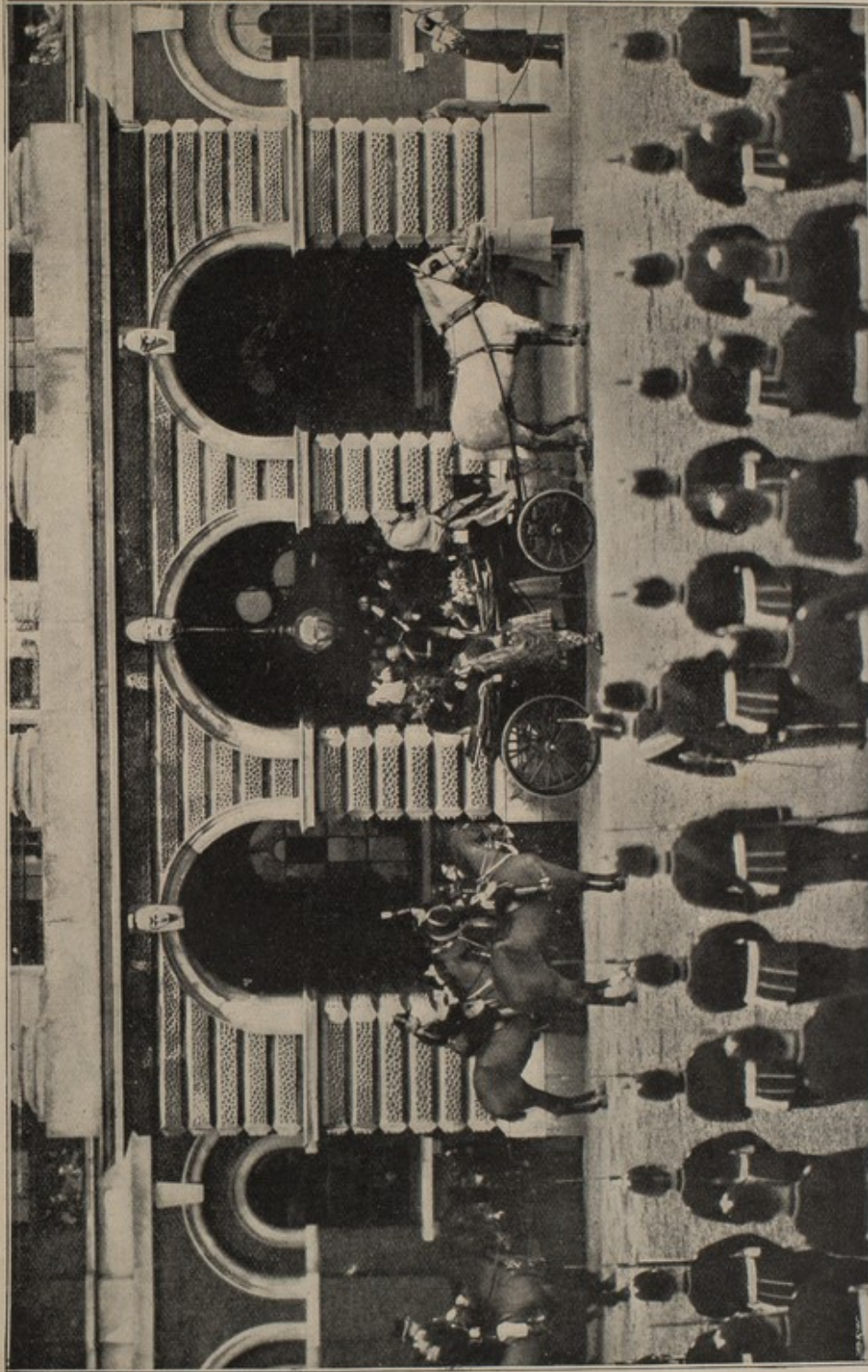
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FEBRUARY 19, 1896

BLACK AND WHITE



HER MAJESTY LEAVING NETLEY HOSPITAL (See page 243)  
Photo by Gregory and Co.

HER MAJESTY'S visit to Netley on Friday of last week was one of those kindly and gracious acts which do so much to make our sovereign beloved by the least of her subjects, by the most insignificant unit in her Army and Navy. Her Majesty was wheeled in her bath-chair round the wards in which her soldiers lay wounded, convalescing from injuries received in wars on the Indian frontier, or from the malarial fevers of the Gold Coast. At the side of this bed or that the Indian attendant stopped wheeling the chair, and her Majesty asked a few questions of the patient, adding a hearty wish for his

recovery. To say that her visit was greatly appreciated is to say the obvious; and it is but a little stretch to prophesy that the presence of her Majesty did more good to the poor invalids than would tons of drug-stuff. It put heart in them, and that drugs would never do. (See page 249.)





THE QUEEN AND HER WOUNDED WARRIORS: HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO NETLEY HOSPITAL YESTERDAY. (From a sketch by our Special Art.st.)

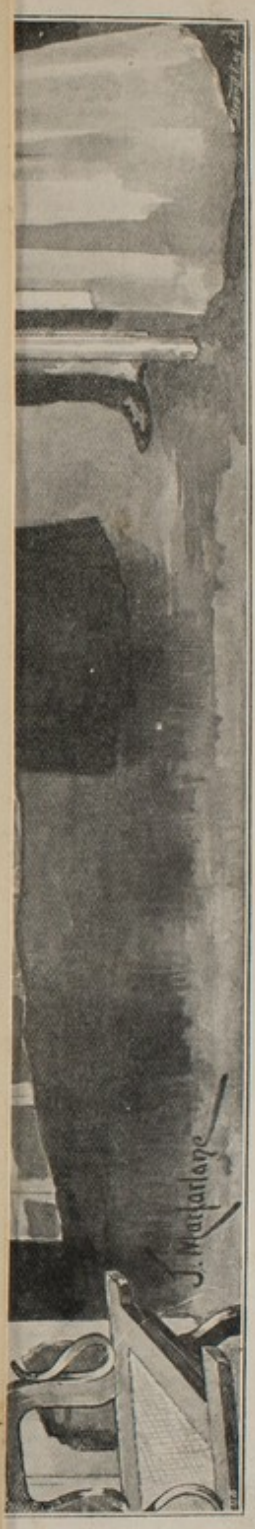


APPENDIX No. II.

LIST OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY, DURING THE YEAR 1899-1900: WITH NOTES ON SOME OF THE OPERATION CASES OF INTEREST AND REMARKS ON SOME OF THE WORK IN THE SURGICAL DIVISION.

By Major W. DICK, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, Assistant Professor of Military Surgery, Army Medical School, Netley, and Major C. BIRT, Royal Army Medical Corps, in charge of Surgical Division.

Operations.	Number of cases.	Diseases, &c.	Results.				Remarks.
			Completely successful.	Partially successful.	Failed.	Died.	
Removal of carious bone	2	Caries ...	1	1	—	—	
" " sequestra	37	Necrosis, gunshot wound, &c.	26	11	—	—	3 still in hospital.
Incision and drainage	2	Spinal abscess	—	2	—	—	1 " " "
" " "	1	Abscess of hip	—	—	—	1	
" " "	2	Hepatic abscess	2	—	—	—	
" " "	1	Abdominal abscess	1	—	—	—	
" " "	2	Cellulitis after gunshot wound.	2	—	—	—	
" " "	1	Suppuration of ankle joint.	—	1	—	—	
" " "	1	Abscess of pleural cavity.	—	—	—	1	
Incision only	6	Abscess	5	1	—	—	
Excision of veins	4	Varix	4	—	—	—	
" " "	1	Variocoele	1	—	—	—	
" " joints—elbow	1	Fracture and dislocation.	1	—	—	—	
" " tumour	1	Fibro-cartilaginous	1	—	—	—	
" " glands	9	Tubercle, syphilis	7	2	—	—	
" " eyeball	1	Panophthalmitis	1	—	—	—	
" " articular cartilage.	1	Loose cartilage in knee.	1	—	—	—	
Operation for ununited fracture.	5	Ununited fracture	5	—	—	—	
Operation for radical cure.	76	Inguinal hernia	75	—	—	1	
Operation for radical cure.	2	Hydrocele	2	—	—	—	
Carried forward	156	Carried forward	135	18	—	3	



H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.





Operations.	Number of cases.	Diseases, &c.	Results.				Remarks.
			Completely successful.	Partially successful.	Failed.	Died.	
Brought forward ...	156	Brought forward ...	135	18	—	3	
Sinuses laid open and scraped.	6	Tubercle, syphilis ...	3	3	—	—	
Sinuses laid open and scraped.	1	Urethral fistula ...	1	—	—	—	
Dilatation of sphincter and ligature.	1	Piles ...	1	—	—	—	
Division of sphincter ...	8	Fistula in ano ...	5	3	—	—	1 still in hospital.
Castration ...	2	Syphilis ...	2	—	—	—	
Plastic operation ...	1	Defective palate ...	—	—	1	—	
Removal of foreign body	10	Bullets, &c. ...	10	—	—	—	
" " "	1	Needle ...	1	—	—	—	
Amputation of toe ...	2	Hammer toe ...	2	—	—	—	
Operation on nerve ...	1	Gunshot wound ...	—	1	—	—	
Circumcision ...	1	Paraphimosis ...	1	—	—	—	
Tracheotomy ...	1	Strychnine poisoning.	1	—	—	—	
Puncture of anterior chamber.	1	Hypopyon ...	1	—	—	—	
Ligature of brachial artery.	1	Aneurysm after gunshot wound.	1	—	—	—	
Laparotomy ...	1	Aneurysm of common iliac.	—	—	—	1	
Operation on tendons ...	1	Accident ...	1	—	—	—	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	

NOTES AND REMARKS.

Removal of sequestra.

Thirty-seven cases have been operated on for removal of sequestra; some of these have been cases of necrosis due to syphilis, tubercle, &c., but the greater number of them have been due to fracture following gunshot wounds. The great majority of them have done very well, but a considerable number of the wounds have refused to heal, and pieces of bone have had to be removed several times, and pieces have also come away in the discharges. Of course, most of these cases have been septic on arrival at this hospital, and have run the due course of such wounds. Some of the cases of gunshot wound have been very interesting, and the following four are selected as being worth recording:—

Private S. W., 1st Scots Guards, was wounded at Belmont on the 23rd November, 1899. The bullet entered at the outside of the left wrist, passed right through the joint, and came out on the inside; apparently all the carpal bones and the lower end of the radius were smashed. On arrival at Netley on the 2nd February, 1900, the wrist was very much swollen, and there were two foul discharging wounds on either side of the joint. A gunshot probe could be passed right through the joint, and bony débris could be felt on its passage. On the 23rd March, 1900, what was practically an excision of the joint, removing all the carpal bones and the lower ends of the radius and ulna, by two lateral incisions, was performed. The case did very well, and on discharge to a convalescent home on the 13th June, the man had a fairly useful hand, the wounds having completely healed. He also had a wound of the right hand, which had necessitated amputation of the ring and middle fingers.

Private J. H., 1st Coldstream Guards, was wounded at the Modder River on the 28th November, 1899, and arrived home on the 23rd March, 1900.



He then had a discharging wound of the left side of the chest, which communicated with the pleura, and dead bone could be detected by the probe. The left lung was shrunken, and the ribs had fallen in. On the 31st March he was skiagraphed, and a screw with a mushroom-shaped head was localised in the chest about three inches deep. On the 7th April the original wound was enlarged, some necrosed rib removed, but the foreign body was too deep, and could not be felt. There has resulted no improvement from the operation, and the wound is still discharging. There is also, evidently, some nervous lesion, as the man periodically gets hyperæsthesia of the soles of both feet.

Private N. S., 1st Border Regiment, was wounded at Spion Kop on the 21st January, 1900, by a shell, a piece of which struck him about the right parietal eminence. Half an hour after he was wounded a piece of shell was extracted, and on the 15th February another piece was extracted at Mooi River. Paralysis of the left arm and leg came on immediately he was hit. When he arrived at this hospital, he had left hemiplegia, which, however, he stated was improving, especially in the arm, and a foal suppurating sinus over the right parietal eminence, at the bottom of which bare bone could be felt. On the 17th April a large semilunar flap was reflected off the right parietal bone; a hole was then seen through this bone, and under the margin three fair-sized loose pieces of bone were found pressing on the dura mater. These were removed, the flap stitched up, and a gauze drain placed in the original sinus down to the dura mater. The day after the operation he had an epileptic fit, but has not had another. The wound rapidly healed, and the paralysis of the leg is improving. Latterly, however, the cicatrix has broken down, and is not yet quite healed. He still remains in hospital.

Private B. A., Royal Lancaster Regiment, was wounded by a shell at Spion Kop on the 24th January, 1900, which seems to have very much injured his right shoulder. On the 31st January he was operated on at Mooi River, the shoulder joint and the upper half of the humerus being removed. On arrival home on the 1st May, he was in a very weakly state, suffering from hectic fever, and there was a large amount of putrid pus discharging from wounds in front and behind the shoulder. On the 20th May the wounds both in front and behind were laid open, and a considerable portion of the upper end of the humerus was found necrosed. This was removed, and the man made an excellent recovery, although, of course, the lower end of the humerus and the forearm hang from the shoulder like a fail. He has full power in the forearm when the elbow is fixed.

Private L. was invalided from India on account of tubercle of lymphatic glands, and incipient hip joint disease of about six months' duration. For a considerable period under rest and extension he improved, and was eventually able to get up and walk fairly well with the assistance of a stick. Pain disappeared, and it seemed not improbable that the functions of the limb would be perfectly restored. Signs of tubercle of his lungs, however, appeared, with recrudescence of the hip affection. An abscess formed on the inner side of his thigh, which was opened and drained aseptically. He never made satisfactory progress, and finally died seven months after the operation, of exhaustion consequent on hectic fever associated with tubercle of the lungs, kidneys, and suppuration of the hip joint. At the post-mortem examination the tubercular process was found far advanced in his lungs. The right hip joint was disorganised, and showed no signs of repair. Tubercular nodules were scattered in the substance of the cortex of the kidneys. His spleen was large and fibrous. His liver was greatly increased in size, but gave no reaction of lardaceous degeneration to iodine or gentian violet.

An operation has been performed in two cases of abscess of the liver with success.

One case, Private C., Royal West Surrey Regiment, had suffered from dysentery in India. During the voyage home, fluctuation of a superficial character appeared over the hepatic region, and on arrival at Netley on the 3rd November, 1899, there was a large abscess in this situation. On the 5th November this was opened and drained; at this time it did not seem to have any communication with the liver, although the pus was brown, and in character like liver pus. The abscess continued to discharge, and showed

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Abscess of hip joint.

Abscess of liver.

H. R. H. P. Incess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.





Cellulitis after gunshot wound.

Abscess of pleural cavity.

Excision of veins.

no indication of healing, but there were no marked constitutional symptoms. Eventually a diagnosis was formed that there was a liver abscess, and on the 19th March, 1900, a free incision was made, a probe introduced through a narrow channel into the liver; this was then opened up, a portion of rib excised, two large drainage tubes introduced, and the whole dressed antiseptically. The discharge then rapidly diminished and the wound healed, and the man recovered and was discharged.

The other case, Private M., Royal West Kent Regiment, was invalided home from Egypt, and arrived at Netley on 4th March, 1900. He gave a history of a swelling having appeared in the epigastric region in the beginning of January, and of having had congestion of the liver the previous year, when serving at Rangoon. On arrival here, he had a flattened red swelling about the size of a crown piece, just below the tip of the ensiform cartilage, just like a carbuncle. This was dressed antiseptically, and was incised on the 31st March. Not much pus came away at first, but afterwards it became more profuse, then a director was introduced which went in for several inches, and after the wound was enlarged, much pus came away. A drainage tube was introduced, healing took place very slowly, and it was not till the 23rd July that the wound was healed, and he was fit to proceed on furlough, prior to rejoining for duty.

In two cases of gunshot wound, one of the thigh and one of the leg, in which the wounds had evidently healed rapidly, there was extensive cellulitis and subsequent destruction of muscles and other soft tissues. Both cases were in a state of hectic fever on arrival at Netley. In both cases large quantities of pus were evacuated, and the men did very well, although stiffness of knee and ankle joint resulted, and the limbs were much atrophied. Although the men completely recovered, still on account of the resulting condition of their limbs they were unfit for further service.

The case of operation for abscess of the pleural cavity is of considerable interest, inasmuch as it was caused by a hitherto undescribed form of streptothrix.

Private E. had been shut up in Ladysmith. In January, 1900, he contracted an illness there, which was considered to be enteric fever, from which he never recovered. On his arrival at Netley in May, he was seriously ill, suffering from cough, fever, signs of enlargement of his liver, and fluid in his right pleural cavity. His sputum was examined for the tubercle bacillus, and a much branched form of that organism was reported to be present in large numbers. The accumulation in his right side increased. His chest was opened in the right posterior axillary line, and nearly a pint of pus was withdrawn aseptically. A second abscess was opened in the eighth interspace in the nipple line. The pus was peculiar in being of a chocolate hue and of a sticky nature. It resembled closely that from liver suppurations. Microscopically it was found to contain none of the ordinary pyogenic bacteria, but on staining it for tubercle—that is, immersing first in heated carbol-fuchsin, decolourising in 25 per cent. sulphuric acid, and counter-staining in methylene blue—a branching filamentous acid-fast microbe was seen in abundance, identical with the so-called tubercle bacillus found in his sputum. This streptothrix existed as a pure culture in the pus. It grew on the usual media, but gave its most characteristic appearances in broth, milk, potato, and gelatine. Grown in a mixture of human synovial fluid and broth, a branching network was obtained in all respects similar to the original form in the pus and sputum. Major W. B. Leishman, who is investigating its properties in the pathological laboratory, has observed that it has a pyogenic action in guinea-pigs, but they are relatively immune. The streptothrix of Eppinger seems to be its closest ally, but it differs from this and from the many forms of actinomyces, pseudo-actinomyces, tubercle bacillus, and pseudo-tubercle-bacillus in important points. Death occurred from exhaustion. *Post-mortem*: Both lungs and the pericardium were found invaded by the parasite. Nodules, some caseating and some cirrhotic, were distributed throughout the lung tissue, which had an appearance unlike such lesions caused by the tubercle bacillus. The streptothrix was found in sections of the diseased tissues, and was recovered from them on cultivation.

In four cases operation has been undertaken for the cure of varicose veins



of the legs—in three of them in one leg, and in the fourth in both legs. The operation in all cases was done in the same manner, viz., by excising several portions in the course of the affected veins. They all did well. In the case in which both legs were affected, the right leg was operated on a month after the left leg. When both legs are operated on at the same time, the patient is so helpless, that it is considered preferable to do one at a time, as he can then turn in bed and do a great many things for himself.

In one case the veins were also excised for varicocele. In this case, the condition had existed for about two years, and was extreme. An incision was made in the groin, the veins pulled out, and two ligatures applied about an inch apart, the intervening portion cut out; the ligatures which had been left long were then tied together, so shortening the cord. He made an excellent recovery. This high operation is preferred, as there is less likelihood of contamination.

Private C. N., 1st Dragoon Guards, fell over a drain on the 21st January, 1899, fracturing the left humerus into the elbow joint. He arrived at Netley on the 24th November; his arm was then in the extended position, ankylosed and perfectly useless. A skiagraph was taken, which showed dislocation backwards of the bones of the forearm, and fracture of the condyles of the humerus, these being displaced forwards and turned forwards on the front of the humerus. Excision of the joint was done by a longitudinal posterior incision. The operation was rendered very difficult on account of the ankylosis, which had to be chiselled through before the bones could be made to project through the wound, and also on account of the malposition of the parts, which rendered identification of anatomical details by no means easy. The man recovered with a very useful arm, but, of course, was unfit for further service.

Private J. C., Rifle Brigade, had orchitis, the result of gonorrhoea two years previously. For this he was invalided home from South Africa. He recovered and was discharged to duty at this station. He afterwards developed conjunctivitis and iritis, for which he was re-admitted. The case was very tedious, and hypopyon developed. This was punctured under cocaine, but re-accumulated and had to be punctured a second time. In about three months' time he, however, recovered with a very fair amount of vision in the eye.

One man had a disorganised right eye, the result of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia contracted in India in 1895. He was invalided home, arriving at Netley on the 24th November, 1899. There was some recurrent inflammation in the right eye, but what was the cause of excision being determined on was that he had considerable pain in the left eye. The socket left healed readily, the sympathetic pain disappeared, but as he had lost his right eye and the sight of the left eye was not over good, he was invalided as not fit for further service.

Gunner M., Royal Artillery, was invalided home from Aden, arriving here on the 26th March, 1900. On the 12th October, 1899, a lever fell on him and knocked him down, since which time he had been lame, and had considerable pain in his right knee. On the 10th of April a small hard swelling could be located on the inside of the knee, which was felt to be movable. This was cut down upon and removed; it was found to be perfectly loose, and of irregular shape. The wound healed by primary union without a rise of temperature, and the man was discharged to duty on the 7th May.

There were five of these cases, one of which was recorded in last year's return. This case firmly united, but the wire joining the fragments of the tibia ulcerated through the skin and was removed under cocaine. Another case was in a black soldier belonging to the West India Regiment. He had shot himself with suicidal intent in February, 1899, on the West Coast of Africa, shattering the right humerus. The fragments had been wired together in West Africa, but when he arrived at Netley on the 27th May, there was a discharging sinus and the fragments were movable on each other. On the 5th September the fracture was cut down upon, the iron wire which had been used removed, some necrosed fragments removed, and the wound dressed antiseptically and put up in splints. Firm union ensued, and the man was sent to his dépôt at Jamaica with a very useful arm.

Excision of elbow joint.

Puncture of anterior chamber.

Excision of eyeball.

Excision of articular cartilage.

Operations for ununited fracture.



H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.





Radical cure of hernia.

The following three cases were the result of gunshot wounds received in South Africa. In all of them the operation was successful:—

Private C., 3rd Grenadier Guards, was wounded at Belmont by a Martini-Henry bullet on the 23rd November, 1899. The bullet entered in front at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the left ulna, and made its exit at the back of the middle of the left radius. He arrived home on the 25th December, the exit wound being still open. The arm was put up in splints, but as no union of the radius took place, although the ulna had united, an incision was made on the 1st February, 1900, when the radius was found to have been perforated and broken into three pieces. One piece was loose and necrosed; this was removed, and the other two fragments were wired together. At the operation it was found that there was no callus and no attempt at union. The case now did very well, union took place, and the man had a very useful arm. The wounds, however, were not quite healed when he was transferred to the Guards Hospital on the 16th April.

Private S., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was wounded at the Modder River on the 28th November, 1899, by a Mauser bullet, which entered just above the outer side of the left elbow, and came out on the inner side of the upper arm. On admission to Netley the wounds were not healed, and there was considerable movement between the fragments of the humerus, which was fractured just above its lower third. The wounds eventually healed, but union did not take place. Accordingly on the 24th March, 1900, the fracture was cut down upon from behind, the connective tissue between the ends cut through. Clean surfaces of both ends were made by the saw; these were then drilled and brought into apposition by silver wire. The case was tedious, but union took place eventually, and the man was discharged to furlough on the 9th July.

Private C., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was wounded at Modder River on the 28th November, 1899, by a bullet, variety unknown, which entered in front of the upper portion of the right forearm and came out behind nearly at the same level, fracturing the ulna in its course. On arrival here the wound of entrance was still open, and the man stated that through it several pieces of bone had been extracted. While in this hospital also some pieces of dead bone were taken out, and finally, on the 13th April, this wound was freely laid open, some small loose pieces of bone removed, and as the ulna was found not to have united, the ends were rubbed together, and the limb put up in a splint. After this healing was rapid, union took place, and the man was discharged to furlough, to rejoin his regiment at the end of two months.

The number of men who voluntarily come forward to be operated on for hernia has increased greatly of recent years. Thus in 1894-95 there were 8 cases; in 1895-96, 6 cases; in 1896-97, 9 cases; in 1897-98, 12 cases; in 1898-99, 36 cases; whilst this year, 1899-1900, there have been no fewer than 76 cases, including 2 officers. The operation seems to have been well thought of by the men themselves, and no doubt men who have been operated on successfully have encouraged others to come forward. Of the 76 cases, 75 were cases of one-sided inguinal hernia, and one double; 45 came from stations at home, 12 from South Africa, and 19 from India and the Colonies. All the patients gave histories of some strain or particularly heavy work which they had been called upon to do. No deduction can be made from the arms of the service to which the men operated on belong to. Thus 24 belonged to artillery, 1 to the cavalry, 2 to Army Service Corps, and 51 to infantry. Probably the constitution of the individual soldier has more to do with the occurrence of hernia than the work which the man does. Nine of the cases operated on, although attributed to a specific accident, were found on operation to be cases of congenital hernia. In the great majority of the cases the hernial sac was found empty, in a few knuckles of gut were found, and in a considerable number omentum was found, in some attached and in some free. The operation performed was the same in all cases, viz., the sac was freed from its connections, ligatured and cut off; the conjoined tendon was stitched to Poupart's ligament, behind the cord, and the incisions in the external oblique fascia and the skin stitched together separately. The after-treatment was very rigidly



adhered to and consisted in perfect rest, no solid or fluid being allowed during the first 24 hours, and only milk in gradually increasing quantities during the next four days. On the fifth morning the bowels were opened by a small enema of glycerine. The patient was then kept on milk diet until the tenth day, when the original dressing was taken off, and the skin stitches taken out. In all except three cases healing took place by primary union, without a trace of suppuration. We have yet no record of the permanent value of the operation; but one case was invalidated home from South Africa stated to have a recurrence after operation. A great deal depends on the cases selected for operation, and it seems to me useless to operate on those cases where the hernia is of the direct variety, and where there is a generally weak abdominal wall, with general tendency to bulging. As to the behaviour of the cases after operation, most of them do well all through, but some have retention of urine for several days, and others who have been anaesthetised by means of ether develop a catarrh of the air passages, which is very annoying, so much so that I am inclined to the opinion that in all cases chloroform should be used. In one case, which will be detailed, a general bronchitis supervened, from which the patient died on the third day after the operation. Operation certainly ought to be postponed in any case in which there is the slightest cough. Another man died in this hospital of pneumonia, three months after he had been operated on for hernia. In this case, as well as in the previous one, the condition of the parts was seen on post-mortem examination. The success of the operation probably depends a great deal on the length of time a patient can be kept without any undue strain or heavy work. Up to the present a man has been kept for a month in bed, and then given two months' furlough before returning to his duty.

The following notes are of some of the more interesting cases:—  
 Captain S., Royal Artillery, whilst lifting a barrel of earth in October, 1899, felt a pain in his right groin, and noticed a swelling. He gave a family history of hernia in his father and grandfather. He was a strong, well developed man. He was admitted into this hospital on the 20th December, having worn a truss since the hernia appeared, and was operated on the following day. The sac was empty, and there was nothing peculiar about the operation. The wound healed well, except for one small sinus which remained, and evidently was due to a stitch or ligature. On the 10th January this sinus was enlarged and one of the deep stitches removed. Rapid healing took place, and he was discharged on the 27th January, and recommended not to do any very arduous work for some months. This patient was again seen in August, when there seemed to be a little bulging, but no return of hernia; he was now recommended to get a truss, and ever since he has ridden and done all his other duties without any inconvenience, and with no appearance of recurrence.

Lieutenant H., 1st Hants Regiment, whilst running down a hill in India, on signalling duty, developed a right inguinal hernia in September, 1899. He came home on sick leave with the object of operation. He had suffered considerably from fever and was anemic. He was admitted into this hospital on the 27th January, 1900, and was operated on, on the 29th. There was nothing unusual about the operation, except that he took ether badly, there being great oppression of breathing and an excessive secretion of bronchial mucus. Chloroform was substituted for ether in the middle of the operation, when the symptoms passed off. After this he developed bronchitis and had a sharp attack of Peshawer fever. Notwithstanding this he made an excellent recovery, the wound healing without suppuration, and he was discharged on the 27th February without a truss, and recommended to live very quietly for the next few months.

In three cases suppuration occurred, no doubt from some septic material having been introduced at the time of the operation, and on this account all of them had to remain in hospital much longer than usual. In one a deep stitch was removed six weeks after the operation, after which the case did very well. In the second case very considerable suppuration occurred, and the stitches had to be relieved and a drainage tube put in; he also, however, did remarkably well, and was discharged quite recovered six weeks after the operation.



H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.





In the third case, viz., Private C., Rifle Brigade, pus formed at the upper part of the incision, and deep stitches came away in the discharge. The wound then healed, and the man was discharged eight weeks after the operation. The man afterwards proceeded to South Africa, where he did his duty for some time. On the 4th August, 1900, he was invalided with what was stated to be a recurrence of the hernia (he was operated on on 23rd September, 1899). On examination there was found to be a bulging of the abdominal wall on the left side at the site of the operation; there was also a bulging on the right side, and altogether his abdominal parietes were weak. This was a case in which probably it would have been better not to have operated, as he was altogether a weakly man.

The case of double hernia was that of Bombardier B., Royal Artillery, who stated that the condition on the right side originated in October, 1894, and that on the left in November, 1898, on both occasions, he stated, the result of accidents. An operation was performed on the right side on the 18th July, 1899, and on the left side on the 28th August. In both cases the wounds healed without suppuration, and the man went out perfectly recovered without a truss on the 6th October.

In one case, which did well, the man had paralysis of his bladder for six days, which necessitated his urine being drawn off all the time.

The following two cases of death, one indirectly due to the operation from the anesthetic (ether) used, the other from a different disease three months after operation, are interesting as showing the condition of the parts three days and three months respectively after operation.

Private G., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, was invalided home from South Africa suffering from right inguinal hernia, which had existed for years, and for which he could assign no cause. He arrived at Netley on the 25th December, 1899, and was operated on on the 6th January, 1900. The hernia was a large congenital one, and there was nothing unusual about the operation. During the operation the anesthetic used was ether. There was a quantity of frothy mucus from his mouth, but nothing very unusual. On being taken back to his ward he had a syncopal attack, from which he recovered, but almost immediately afterwards he developed a cough and brought up quantities of very liquid mucus. For the next two days the case seemed to follow the ordinary course of a case of bronchitis, but on the morning of the third day he grew suddenly worse and died with the symptoms of cardiac failure. He was thirty years of age. The following is the account of the post-mortem examination:—"Scar of operation wound in right groin united by first intention. Heart: Right auricle and ventricle filled by yellow ante-mortem clot, adherent to tricuspid valves, passing through into both pulmonary arteries; no valvular lesions. Right lung greatly congested and cedematous, especially in the lowest lobe. A quantity of frothy muco-purulent secretion coozed from the bronchi on section. Left lung firmly adherent to the chest wall by old pleuritic adhesions, condition similar to right lung, but most marked in the upper lobe. Both lungs were very defectively aerated. Abdomen: The operation wound on re-opening was found to be perfectly healthy, the deep sutures were in good position, and the internal ring represented by a small puckering of the peritoneum. There was no fluid in the peritoneal cavity, no pus about the wound, and no appearance of peritonitis. The other organs were healthy." The opinion was formed that death was due to the condition of the lungs, which either was brought on by the ether, or possibly, if a little existed before, greatly aggravated by it. From this case, and others, which fortunately have not been fatal, I prefer chloroform as the anesthetic in these cases.

Private A. C., Rifle Brigade, was invalided from Malta with Bright's disease, from which he recovered. The disease was stated to be connected with remittent fever. He was admitted to this hospital on the 18th April and was operated on for right inguinal hernia on the 19th July, 1899. There was a considerable amount of omentum adherent to the sac, which was ligatured and excised, otherwise the operation was simple. The hernia was of long standing, and the man was most anxious to have it operated on. The man made a most excellent recovery, the wound healing without suppuration. On the 20th July he developed lung symptoms and was



transferred to the medical division of this hospital, where he died on the 17th October. The following was the condition on post-mortem examination:—"Four ounces of clear fluid in pericardium. Left lung adherent, pleural cavity obliterated, base occupied by several large cavities, walls of which were ragged and covered with gangrenous lining membrane. Right lung: Lower lobe consolidated, with numerous calcareous patches, studded through its substance, some caseation. Liver pale and slightly enlarged. Right kidney: Cortical substance pale and reduced in thickness, pyramids congested. Left kidney: Cortical substance pale, not so thin as in right, but less than normal. Spleen slightly enlarged. Some hæmorrhagic patches in the intestine, but no ulceration. *Abdominal wall: The conjoined tendon is firmly united to Poupart's ligament, the whole forming a strong fibrous mass protecting the external abdominal ring. On the inner side a small puckered depression marks the opening of the canal. No adhesion of intestines.*" A more satisfactory condition three months after operation could not be wished for.

All the cases operated on were cases of reducible hernia except one. In this case the rupture had existed for three and a half years, and had always been put back until two days before the operation. This man was sent from an out-station; he had a considerable amount of pain, and had no passage of his bowels for forty-eight hours, but there were no symptoms of strangulation. He was operated on the morning after admission. A considerable amount of bowel was found in the hernia, which was a large one, and the omentum was adherent all round to the inside of the sac. A large portion of omentum was ligatured in sections and cut off, when the bowel was easily returned into the abdominal cavity. The man made an uninterrupted recovery.

There were two cases of castration, both syphilitic. In both the testicle was cystic and all the testicular substance had practically disappeared. In one case the testicle was of a huge size, and the patient was an inmate of the lunatic asylum. The case did very well, but the man was discharged from the service on account of his mental condition. The other man was discharged fit for duty six weeks after the operation.

There were also two cases of chronic hydrocele, both of which had lasted since 1896. They had been frequently tapped, and iodine had been injected. The men had become tired of this procedure as doing no good, and they asked for some operation. In both cases the parietal portion of the tunica vaginalis was dissected out and cut off, and the portion covering the testicle was painted over with pure carbolic acid. The superficial wound was then stitched up, no drainage being used. Both were perfect cures in a month and discharged to duty.

Although no evil results are usually to be anticipated from a bullet which has been lodged and over which the wound has healed, yet in some instances inconvenience and discomfort, real or imaginary, have been caused by the foreign body, and its removal has been effected after accurate localisation. For this purpose McKenzie Davidson's apparatus has been used and most exact results secured. In his method two skiagrams of the part are taken under identical conditions, except that the centre of the anode is displaced a given distance to the right and left in the first and second respectively. We thus will have cast two shadows of the bullet. It only then remains by means of two threads to trace the direction of such rays of light emanating from a luminous point in the position of the anode as would cause these shadows. The intersection of the threads gives the site of the foreign body. To ensure reliable data painstaking attention to detail is necessary, but with care mathematically correct results may be obtained. Out of the numerous cases of lodged bullets or metallic fragments which have been localised in this way, in ten only was the removal deemed advisable, and in four of these sinuses existed which were hindered from healing by the presence of the foreign body.

Lance-Corporal C., Royal Lancaster Regiment, was wounded at Spion Kop by the explosion of a shrapnel shell. Fragments entered his right cheek, upper eyelid, and external canthus. Another portion of the shell had entered his orbit and had caused blindness of his right eye, which at times became congested and painful. The fragments were removed,



Castration.

Radical cure of hydrocele.

Extraction of bullets.

H. R. H. P. Incess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.





but he declined to have the useless eye enucleated. He was sent on furlough.

Private S., 1st Durham Light Infantry, was struck  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the anterior superior spine of his right ilium at Vaal Krantz. A misshapen Mauser bullet was located immediately above the right iliac crest 3 inches from the middle line of the back at a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the surface. The right anterior crural nerve was implicated. His right leg had been partially paralysed. He was anxious to have the missile removed on account of pain in his thigh while walking. This was done with success three months after the infliction of the wound. He returned to duty.

Private L., 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, complained of considerable discomfort from a twisted and distorted Mauser bullet which had entered  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches below the left anterior superior spine and lay embedded in the fold of his left buttock on the inner side of the thigh 2 inches below the skin. He was wounded at Spion Kop on 21st January, 1900. The trouble did not subside under the usual palliative remedies. Extraction was effected by an incision on the back of the thigh while he was in the lithotomy position. The wound healed without suppuration. The pain and other symptoms were much relieved. He was sent on furlough with the prospect of a complete recovery.

Private C., 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, was wounded in the action of Magersfontein on 11th December, 1899. A bullet perforated his right thigh towards the middle, breaking the femur, which nevertheless united with only trifling shortening and deformity. A second bullet traversed the inner side of his right leg without injuring the bones. A third inflicted a flesh wound of his left thigh. A fourth entered the inner side of the lower third of his right thigh and became lodged at a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the popliteal space. This was extracted through an incision along the inner hamstrings, since he stated it interfered with the mobility of the knee joint. His recovery was so satisfactory that he was able to go on furlough a month after the operation and within six months of being the victim of so many wounds and injuries.

Private T., of the same regiment, was also wounded in that action. A Mauser bullet entered the front of the lower part of his left thigh just above the knee, fractured the lower end of the femur, and embedded itself at a depth of 2 inches between the inner hamstrings and the vessels. Its presence impaired the functions of the joint. It was successfully extracted. The fracture of the femur caused him considerable disability, and he was invalided from the service.

Private R. was struck by a spent Mauser bullet in the action of Spion Kop, which entered behind his right elbow, travelled along the forearm, and lodged in front of the radius, near the bone. The radial nerve was injured and was being pressed upon by the bullet. The wrist joint was also partially impeded in its movements by it. The bullet was therefore extracted. Four weeks later he left on furlough with the limb undergoing rapid improvement.

Private D., 1st South Lancashire Regiment, was wounded at Pieter's Hill on the 27th February, 1900, by a ricochet bullet, which entered his right side between the eighth and ninth ribs. Some metallic fragments had been removed in South Africa, but the sinus had not closed on his transfer to Netley. On skiagraphing more were seen. The sinus healed in a few weeks after these had been taken away.

Private W., 2nd Royal Highlanders, arrived at Netley with a long sinus over his left ilium, through which a probe passed into his pelvis. He received a bullet wound at Magersfontein on the 11th December, 1899. An irregular piece of metal appeared on skiagrams of his pelvis. The sinus was freely incised. A deep cavity was found in the ilium, from which several pieces of lead and a portion of the nickel envelope of a Mauser bullet were removed. Healing rapidly proceeded and he was discharged on furlough two months later.

Private H., 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, was struck by a shell fragment at Pieter's Hill on the 23rd February, 1900. The wound of entrance was on the inner side of his left thigh above the knee. There was no wound of exit. A sinus remained. Subsequently an abscess formed in the



poplitea space considerably below the sinus. A piece of metal was discovered by the X-rays and was localised behind the lower end of the femur in contact with the bone. An incision was made in the middle of the ham, and a fragment of a top of a shell was extracted from the depths of the popliteal space. A piece of khaki was also taken away. Notwithstanding that the wound was septic it healed without complications, and he left the hospital on furlough in nine weeks.

Private C., 6th Dragoon Guards, was wounded at Arundel, 13th December, 1899, by a ricochet Mauser bullet, which entered the back of the upper third of his left thigh, and broke the femur. The wound was unhealed on his arrival at Netley. An irregular piece of metal was localised in his thigh, and was taken away by enlarging the original wound. It proved to be the nickel covering of the bullet. He was able to proceed on furlough after eight weeks.

Driver C. M., Royal Field Artillery, was admitted into this hospital with a needle in his left foot; he had a large wound which had been made by a civil practitioner to remove the needle, but it had not been found. The needle was localised by Röntgen rays, and extracted by an incision running at right angles to its long axis. This case is interesting from the man's behaviour under chloroform. Administration had only been begun for a very short time, when the man ceased breathing and his face became livid, but at the same time his pulse could be felt. Artificial respiration was kept up for seven minutes, at the end of which time he recovered. The chloroform was given by means of a Junker's inhaler. The case was manifestly one of respiratory inhibition.

There have only been amputations of toes on two men, both for hammer toe, in one of which amputations were done on the second toe of both feet. Both men returned to duty. Amputations latterly have become a decreasing quantity, although it is sometimes very difficult to persuade men, who have been in hospital for a long time, and on whom operation after operation for the removal of necrosed bone has been performed, that the best thing for them is to keep their limbs on, and that in the majority of cases limbs, however deformed they may be, are better than any artificial substitutes. A large number of amputations have come home from South Africa, and in nearly all of them the stumps are most excellent. In no case where the limb has been conserved at the front has it been necessary to amputate after arrival home. After all it is much more satisfactory to the surgeon to conserve a limb, however ugly it may be, than to lop it off, however satisfactory the resulting stump may be.

Private W. A., 2nd Gordon Highlanders, was wounded at Elands Laagte on the 21st October, 1899. The bullet, a Mauser, had perforated the left humerus, and fractured it below its middle. The man arrived at Netley on the 26th December; he had then considerable deformity of the left upper arm, at the seat of fracture, there being a large amount of callus. He had complete drop wrist, and paralysis of the muscles supplied by the musculo-spiral nerve. Accordingly on the 1st of January the fracture in the line of the musculo-spiral nerve was cut down upon. The nerve was found implicated in the callus. It was, however, not divided; it was dissected out and freed from its abnormal connections. Improvement was very slow, notwithstanding that electricity and massage were assiduously used. He was discharged unfit for further service on the 5th April, 1900.

Private B., Royal Army Medical Corps, employed in the operation theatre, took with suicidal intent about one ounce of Liq. Strych. Hydro-chlor. B.P., containing some 4 grains of the alkaloid. He had been disappointed in not being selected for duty in South Africa. In a letter he had written it was evident that this had preyed on his mind and that he contemplated self-destruction. He had eaten a hearty dinner about three-quarters of an hour before he swallowed the poison. The first symptoms developed in an hour. He called assistance, and a mustard emetic was immediately given him by the nurse. The spasms became very violent. Chloroform was at once administered. Before anaesthesia was complete a spasm of extreme violence came on, involving all the muscles of the body. He became asphyxiated and was apparently *in extremis*. Tracheotomy was performed, and animation restored. The chloroform inhalation was continued through

Removal of  
needle.

Amputations.

Operation on  
nerve.

Tracheotomy.



H. R. H. P. Incess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.



Ligature of  
brachial  
artery.

Laparotomy.

the canula. His stomach was then thoroughly emptied and washed with a 1 in 1,000 solution of potassium permanganate. The inhalation of chloroform was continued for fifteen hours by relays of surgeons on probation until the spasms ceased. Eight ounces of the anæsthetic were thus given. The tracheotomy tube was removed on the next day. The wound healed in a fortnight. For several days he had curious choreiform movements, in which his arms and legs were never at rest. Recovery was complete, but he was discharged the service, being necessarily unsuited for the duties of the corps.

Lance-Corporal E., 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, was struck by a Mauser bullet in the action of Spion Kop on the 24th January. The wound of entrance was on the outer side of the right forearm immediately in front of the bend of the elbow. The missile traversed the limb, fracturing the upper part of the ulna and injuring the ulnar artery, and emerged two inches below the internal condyle of the humerus on the inner side of the forearm. He arrived at Netley on the 9th April. The wounds were healed, but his elbow joint was much impeded in its movements by a tumour of the size of a large plum, which had the characteristics of an aneurysm of the ulnar artery. The right brachial artery was tied in the middle third of the arm, after less radical methods had been unsuccessfully employed to obstruct the circulation in the tumour. The wound healed without suppuration. During the three days following the operation no pulsation could be discerned in either radial or ulnar arteries at the wrist. Subsequently the collateral circulation became well established, but no pulsation returned in the aneurysmal sac. On his discharge from hospital to proceed on furlough seven weeks later, the tumour had dwindled to an almost imperceptible nodule which caused no symptoms. The stiffness of his elbow joint had disappeared.

Private J. S., Munster Fusiliers, was admitted to Netley Hospital as an invalid from India on the 16th April, 1900. He gave the following history:— At Lebong (Bengal), in September, 1899, he was troubled with pain in the lumbar region, extending down the left thigh. He was then seven weeks in hospital. In December he proceeded with his regiment to Dum Dum. On arrival there he went to hospital, when it was found that his left thigh was greatly swollen, and he had constipation. On arrival at Netley he complained mostly of constipation, which yielded to enemata. He complained of pain in the left lumbar region, and this led to careful examination, when a swelling as large as an orange was found in the left iliac and umbilical regions; this extended up to the middle line. The swelling felt hard, was dull to percussion, and was pulsatile. No bruit was heard. Pain and constipation became urgent, and on May 7th an exploratory laparotomy was performed. The diagnosis was doubtful between aneurysm of the iliac arteries, and sarcoma lying over them and receiving a communicated pulsation. A large tumour was found on the left side. The left common iliac artery was cleared and traced down to the tumour. Pressure on this artery stopped the pulsation, but did not seem to diminish the size or alter the consistency of the tumours, so that the diagnosis of aneurysm was doubtful. After consultation it was determined not to ligature the common iliac artery, as it was thought that it would hasten the end, if the tumour were not an aneurysm. As after-events proved, it probably would have been better to ligature. The incision in the front abdominal wall was accordingly stitched up. On the 15th May the first dressing was done, and the wound found well healed. The stitches were taken out on the 19th May, and collodion put on. It was then seen that the tumour was growing and causing a certain amount of bowel obstruction. The hardness of the tumour increased, and the pulsation disappeared. On the 28th May the patient became excessively pale and collapsed, and he died on the afternoon of the 29th May. On post-mortem examination a large tumour was seen occupying the whole of the left half of the abdominal cavity. It was moderately hard and was covered on its anterior surface by the peritoneum. Lying in front and adherent to it was the sigmoid flexure. On dissection the left common iliac artery was found to enter the tumour about the middle of its posterior surface, and from its lower end the femoral artery issued. On incision the tumour was found to consist of an outer wall



$\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick in front and to the inner side, of a moderately firm consistence. The abdominal wall formed the posterior and external wall of the tumour. The cavity of the tumour, which extended upwards as far as the diaphragm, was seen to be full of clot. In the middle of the clot was the broken-down sac of an aneurysm issuing from the left common iliac artery.

Private R. B., Royal West Kent Regiment, while in Calcutta fell on some broken glass. It is stated that the ulnar artery was injured and ligatured, and that the median nerve and tendons of the flexor sublimis of the left arm were cut and sutured. On arrival home, the fourth and fifth fingers were contracted and useless. The innermost tendon of the flexor sublimis was dissected out, cut through, and by splitting both ends longitudinally and turning them down the tendon was so lengthened that the fingers were able to be straightened. It was then found that there was some contraction of the palmar fascia; this was divided subcutaneously. The ends of the tendon flaps were then sutured together and the limb put up in a straight anterior splint. The case did remarkably well, the man recovering complete power in the fingers, and the contraction was absolutely cured by this lengthening of the tendon.

Repair of  
tendons.



H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.





To the  
 Editor

Very respectfully,  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your  
 kind letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you  
 that the same has been forwarded to the proper  
 authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir,  
 very respectfully,  
 Yours,  
 J. H. [Name]

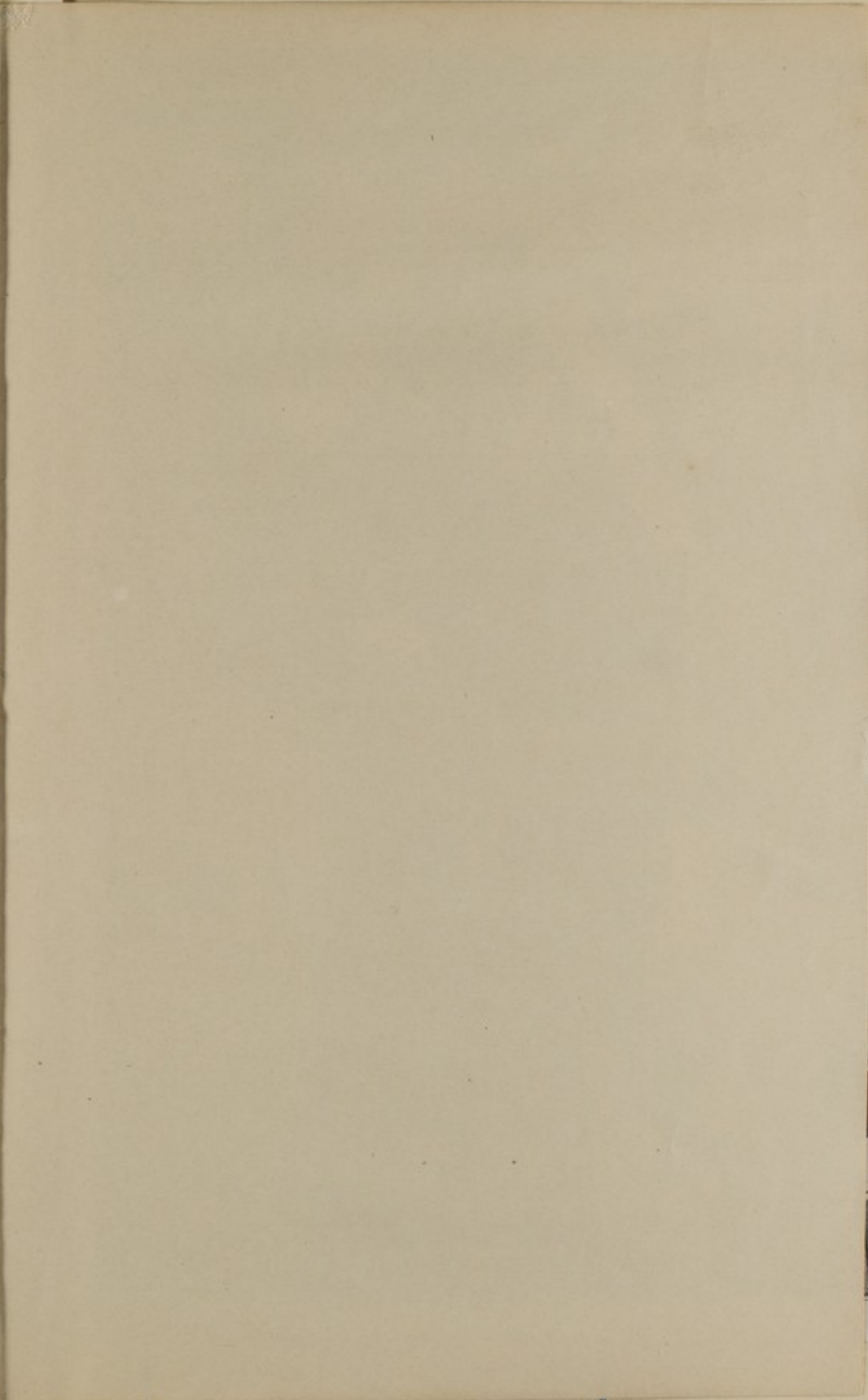
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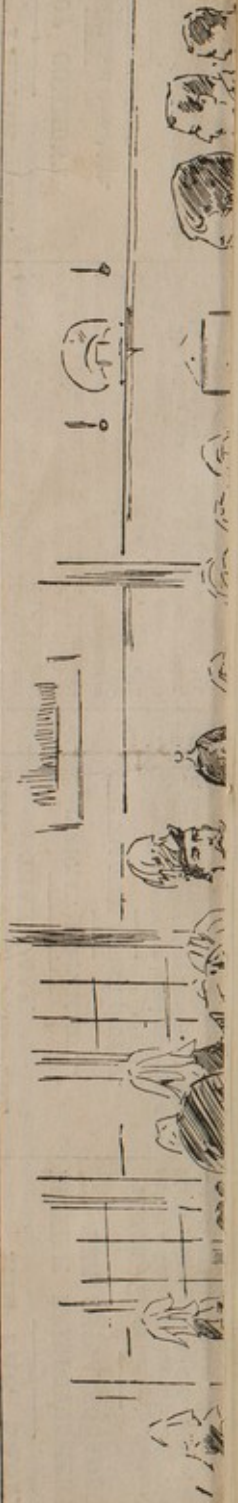


H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.

J. Mortlake







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FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

*The Gentlewoman.*



H. R. H. P. Incess Henry of Battenberg visiting wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital last Thursday.



FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

# THE QUEEN AND HER SOLDIERS.

## VISIT TO NETLEY HOSPITAL.

### KIND WORDS TO THE WOUNDED.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday.

This morning the Queen, by her visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, gave another proof of the strong, personal, sympathetic interest she ever takes in the welfare of the defenders of her world-wide Empire. Great honour was done by her Majesty to the Navy when the sailors of the St. George, on their return from Benin, were recently received at Osborne. To-day it is the privilege of the Army to be deeply gratified by the solicitude displayed by the Sovereign toward the sick and wounded soldiers—the first to arrive home from the Indian Frontier, where in subduing the Mohmand tribesmen the brave fellows met foemen in no sense to be despised. The troops were cheered and encouraged by the gracious words of the Queen-Empress: "I am deeply grieved at the loss of so many brave officers and men, and I wish to know how the wounded are going on. The conduct of the troops is admirable." Many soldiers who are now at Netley heard this kindly message read out in camp. To-day they have had the honour and pleasure of seeing its author—their Queen—at their bedside, and of hearing her gentle voice, so full of true sympathy for those who are now suffering for their country.

Her Majesty crossed from Cowes in the Alberta (Captain Broad), Admiral Fullerton in command. She was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Henry of Battenberg and her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louise of Battenberg. In attendance there were the Dowager Countess of Lytton (Lady-in-Waiting) and the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B. (Privy Purse Keeper), Colonel the Hon. Sir Henry Byng and Major the Hon. H. C. Legge (Equerries). It was noticeable that both the Queen and her daughter were in unrelieved black. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health. The Royal yacht, in the mild spring-like weather, had a pleasant passage to Gosport, where at the Clarence Yard the Royal train used by the Queen on the Great Western Railway between Windsor and London was in readiness. The Sovereign was received by Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Port Admiral, and Flag-Lieutenant Sinclair. All the ships in harbour were dressed, but, by request, there was no Royal salute. Representing the London and South-Western Railway Company, over whose line to Netley, via Fareham, the Royal train was taken, were Mr. Wyndham Portal (the Chairman of the Board of Directors), Mr. C. J. Owens (the General Manager), Mr. White (Superintendent of the Line), and Mr. Drummond (Locomotive Superintendent). It was half an hour's run through pleasant country to Netley Station, which was reached soon after noon. The

arrival was regarded as private, requiring no display, and the Union Jack upon a flagstaff constituted the sole decoration.

The Queen was received by General Davies, C.B., commanding the Southern District; Colonel Creagh, A.A.D.G., commanding at Netley; Colonel Auld, A.A.G., Major Williams, D.A.A.G., and Major Sumner, A.D.C., on the staff of the Southern District. The Hon. Mrs. Elliot Yorke was also present. A pretty bouquet of daffodils, tulips, hyacinths, and other spring flowers was accepted by her Majesty from the hands of the Misses Courtney, the daughters of the stationmaster. An inclined platform enabled the Queen to enter her open pair-horsed carriage with the least inconvenience. Princess Henry of Battenberg sat by her side, and the Princess Louise of Battenberg was opposite. In a second Royal carriage, which had been specially sent from Windsor, the ladies in attendance rode. Led by Major Ward, the Chief Constable, the little procession, with a mounted groom in advance, and the equerries on horseback, made its way, enthusiastically cheered by groups of bystanders in the prosperous-looking village, to the park-like grounds of Netley Hospital. Northumberland Fusiliers kept the road to the hospital, which skirted the magnificent football and cricket ground and the Crimean Memorial.

One must go back sixteen years to parallel the scene which was now presented, for it was in 1882 that the Queen paid her last visit to Netley, when its wards contained the wounded of the Egyptian campaign. Her Majesty can recall the earliest days of the institution, for it was in 1856 that she laid its foundation-stone. Passengers by Cape and American line steamers, and those who journey up and down Southampton Water, are familiar with the immense facade of the hospital, built in red brick and Portland stone, with pillared porticoes of granite, and towers and windows which in some way suggest stately Venetian palaces. It has a frontage exceeding a quarter of a mile in length, and it was to the entrance in the centre of the north wing that the Queen's carriage was driven.

The hospital passages make excellently protected promenades, and the patients having access to them commanded a comprehensive view. In the far distance were the blue-grey masses of the New Forest, bordered by the bright green waters of the tidal way, in which several vessels were lying at anchor. Then, fringed by a conifer-planted greensward, the spacious gravelled approach to the hospital was occupied by the scarlet-coated, black-helmeted guard of honour furnished by the Shropshire Light Infantry, with its band, and, as a dark margin, a considerable attendance of the country folk from miles around. They received the Queen right loyally, and the customary military honours were given.

From the portico to the carriage an inclined scarlet-clothed platform was placed, and her Majesty, assisted by her Scotch servant, and leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, clad in a snuff-brown tunic and white turban and trousers, immediately alighted. She used her walking-stick a very little. Mrs. Creagh tendered a bouquet, and Colonel Davis presented to her Majesty the Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major-General Nash, M.D., who, in turn, presented the officers of the staff, their uniforms of dark-blue contrasting with the scarlet worn by the officers of the Southern District. The hospital staff thus honoured included Surgeon-Colonel J. L. Notter, Medical Professor of Military Hygiene; Surgeon-Colonel W. F. Stevenson, M.B., Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery; Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Webb, M.D., Professor of Clinical and Military Medicine, in charge of the Medical Division; Surgeon-Major W. Dick, M.B., Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery, in charge of the Surgical Division; and Surgeon-Major Kelly, M.D., Secretary and Adjutant.

Her Majesty, who had entered her wheeled chair brought from Osborne, was conducted along one section of the ground-floor corridor, which was radiant with sunshine, bright with flowers,

## THE DAILY

and adorned with engravings, some of which the Queen herself had presented to the hospital. Still seated in her chair, she was then wheeled into a roomy hydraulic lift, draped with Union Jacks and lighted with lamps, and in this way was taken easily and expeditiously to the top floor of the building, where the surgical wards are situated. Though it was the principal object of her visit to see the soldiers invalided home from the Indian frontier, her Majesty in the course of her stay entered every ward in which patients are to be found. There are now 438 under treatment, but a little later, when all the troopers arrive from India and the Colonies, the capacities of the institution, which can receive about 1,200, will be taxed to their uttermost. No distinction whatever is made between sick and wounded at Netley—both classes of invalids are rightly held to be equally deserving of honour. A man coming from a campaign with no scar of battle may yet, in the service of his country, have permanently injured his constitution. Nothing is, indeed, sadder than to see the little parties of apparently healthy men, patched up by skilful medical treatment, discharged from time to time as unfit for service. Yet the one-armed, one-legged, robust old soldier will always command the greater sympathy. These maimed men were, however, in the minority in the hospital wards to which her Majesty was conducted. Bullets kill and wound comparatively few men in war. Out of the thirty-six cases which formed the first contingent from the frontier fighting brought to this country by the troopship Simla, which is now on her way back to India, nine men only, or one-fourth of the whole, bore gunshot wounds. The remaining twenty-seven needed medical rather than surgical care. Included in the whole number were ten privates of the Buffs (the East Kent

Regiment), ten of the Royal West Kent, nine of the Highland Light Infantry, three of the Queen's (the Royal West Surrey), two of the Somerset Light Infantry, and one Royal Artilleryman.

There is one great difference, however, between sick and wounded which the Queen could not fail to notice—the man who has undergone a surgical operation, though it may have left him crippled for life, is invariably in higher spirits than the victim of some wasting disease. In a general hospital the accident ward is always the most cheerful. Tommy Atkins is no exception to humanity at large. When the surgical cases were brought to Netley they cracked jokes and made light of their injuries, professing to have no need of crutches, and positively laughing at stretchers in a way which was refreshing to witnesses. One or two of them have since been discharged, but the others remain happy and hopeful, though it is now some months since that they fell on the field. The fruits of the earliest operations against the frontier tribesmen are, in fact, represented by the men who have to-day been gladdened by the tender words of the Queen under whose flag they so bravely fought. Dargai and scenes of heroism in the conflict with the Afridis have, perhaps, to some extent dulled public recollection of the sharp encounters our forces had before the Haddah Mullah was put to flight, his stronghold destroyed, the Bedmanai Pass captured, and the Swat Valley occupied. It was against the Mohmands and the Mamunds that these men now at Netley fought, and it was so long ago as the third week of September that some of them received their wounds. You will hear from their lips stories which show that they were called upon to face no despicable foe, barbarously armed, but one which knew the value of discipline and had been provided with the latest weapons of precision. It was then that the discovery was first made that the tribesmen as well as the British had Lee-Mitford rifles and Dum Dum cartridges.

The Queen spared no pains to make herself acquainted with every man's case. Naturally,



in a hospital where one cheerful ward is the counterpart of its neighbour, and the arrangements are identical, the scene was many times repeated. Her Majesty was wheeled into each ward in turn, first in the surgical division, and then, descending by the lift, the medical division. Not every soldier was in bed, and those that were up, wearing a hospital undress of blue material, stood at "attention!" as the Sovereign passed, frequently, however, pausing to inquire of the men their antecedents and the circumstances under which they had been invalided home. Sometimes the information her Majesty desired was supplied by the medical officer, but every man was only too eager to reply to the sympathetic questioning, so gently pursued in the presence of the brilliantly-uniformed staff, and the nursing sisters, picturesquely attired in grey gowns, white aprons, cambric caps, and short scarlet capes. The Lady Superintendent of the Army Nursing Service—Miss H. C. Norman—had been introduced to her Majesty, and her staff on duty included Nursing Sisters Bond and Steen, in the surgical division, and Nixon and Woodward, in the medical. Nor should I omit to state that the Medical Staff Corps were represented, Lieutenant J. B. Short, Quartermaster, who promotes the theatrical entertainments, at which some of the Indian frontier men have assisted, and the cricket matches, being on duty at the entrance.

Perhaps the best way in which I can describe this visit of the Queen to the wounded men is to record the impressions produced upon the minds of the greatest sufferers as conveyed to me in their own words. Every man seemed to be struck with the gentleness and sweetness of their Sovereign as she saw them one after the other, and conversed with them so readily.

One of the first of the series of interviews which took place was that with Private Clow, one of the Buffs, who is minus his left leg, for he was shot in the Mohmand Valley on Sept. 20. This information was elicited by the sympathetic question, "Where was it done?" "I told her," said the maimed man, and, in relating to me his memorable experience, he continued, "I was wounded the same day as Davis, but I was shot later in the day, when we were retiring from the village of Badelai. I was with Jeffrey's Brigade, in the rear-guard, and the enemy came down from the hills after us. I was picked up, and my leg was amputated on the field. Then I was carried to a field hospital. The Queen asked me how I was getting on, and I said 'All right.' How long have I been in the service? Five years. I served in the Chitral Expedition, so I had been under fire before. No, I didn't feel the hit much at the time—only a bit of a sting, but I felt a good deal of pain afterwards. The bone was shattered to the knee, and I am told it was a Martini-Henry bullet that did it."

Davis, the comrade referred to by Clow, had also lost his leg. He was in one of the larger wards, containing fourteen beds, and had an armchair when first I saw him, and was eating his dinner with a hearty appetite when the Queen had left the hospital. Her Majesty had put similar questions to him and received an identical response, cheerful to the last. Yet, it was with a pang of pity that her Majesty saw this bright young fellow, crippled at the age of twenty-one, having just put in three years' service. But there was never a murmur of complaint or repining from him. "It was on Sept. 20 that I fell," he said, "and it was on the 16th that I was under fire for the first time. I was shot in the right leg, when we were attacking the village of Badelai, and, the limb, you see, was amputated."

A case in which her Majesty did not fail to take deep interest was that of Private Lever, 1st East Kent, who was shot in the right thigh so long ago as Sept. 16 at Belot. Lever was lying in his bed, pale and wan. "When they told her that

I had contracted rheumatic fever from the wound," he related, very simply, "she said, 'I am very sorry.' 'But,' put in the Princess Beatrice, 'you are a little better than you were the last time I was here.' The Queen had been wheeled to the foot of my bed, and Major Dick told her all about me. Her Majesty asked me to what regiment I belonged and in what part of India I had been, and the doctor told her all the rest. You see, I was with Jeffrey's Brigade, and I was one of the five men that went out with Lieut. Wilson, but I was shot."

Another East Kent man was Private Heffernan, who said: "I was the first one wounded in going up the hill at Inayat, Killa, on Sept. 18—gun-shot in left arm." In the same ward there were other interesting surgical cases from the Frontier brought to the notice of the Queen. There was Bradford, a Royal West Surrey man, who was with General Wodehouse when he was wounded. This soldier was shot in the left upper arm when the Mohmands, 1,150 strong, attacked the Nawagai camp, and the swordsmen daringly charged to within fifty yards of the Queen's, who received them steadily, pouring withering volleys into their ranks. But even when thus repulsed the tribesmen began to "snipe" at short range. "Yes," said Bradford, "it was pretty warm that night. It began at a quarter to ten, and went on till about four, and I was wounded after we had been at it a quarter of an hour. An express bullet did the job for me. We were the only British regiment; the rest were all natives."

Edwards, a Royal West Kent man, was struck by a bullet in the face on Sept. 30 at Agra, and is not yet well. The Queen asked him whether it hurt him much. Private Clipsham, of the same regiment, was shot through the spine and right kidney at Badelai; Jipps had a wound in the right arm; and Moager, another comrade, was hit in the right leg, on Sept. 30, at Agra, in the Mohmand Valley. "We were going up for Mr. Bruce Clayton's body at the top of the hill," the latter said, "and I was within fifteen yards of the sangar when I was struck."

The Queen did not confine her attention to the soldiers who had served in India recently. When she saw a Scottish rifleman, Gibson, who had lost a limb, but not in action, and she heard that he had served in a guard of honour, she left her chair to approach his bedside. Then, when a boy from the Duke of York's School, who has been seven months in hospital with necrosis of the jaw, was brought forward, she ascertained from him his age. Nor did her Majesty fail to visit, in one of the largest medical wards, Corporal Grey, of the 11th Hussars, who is quite the pet of the establishment, for he has been three years at Netley fearfully paralysed. He occupies a corner bed, and on a table at his side and on the window-sill are arranged Christmas cards and portraits, conspicuous among which is a photograph of the Queen. There is no more cheerful fellow in the whole hospital, and, though his affliction made his story rather difficult to catch, it was with infinite glee he repeated her Majesty's questions to him, and his answers. "I hope you will soon be better," the Queen said. "I have been here three years," I told her. She said she was 'very, very sorry.' Then she asked how it occurred, and I told her 'sunstroke in India; in a march from Rawal Pindi to Barraco—sixteen miles.'" Such was his tale.

This was one of the last cases seen by the Queen, who, at half-past one, quitted the hospital, her departure calling forth spontaneous cheering as the Royal salute was given and the National Anthem was played. Her Majesty returned by the same route to Cowes.





## VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO NETLEY HOSPITAL.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday Evening.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has to-day been the central figure of a simple yet impressive ceremonial which must long linger in the memories of all who have taken part in it. With that kindness of heart and true womanly feeling characteristic of the Sovereign of these realms, the Queen, on the earliest possible occasion, has sought to show by her presence and consoling words that she fully recognises and warmly appreciates the services of those of her devoted subjects who have recently been fighting the battle of this country abroad. The visit of the Sovereign to Netley Hospital to-day was in every sense a happy success. Her Majesty's presence seemed to brighten the wards so full of sickness and suffering, and her sympathetic inquiries and good wishes have left many pleasant memories behind. Though the visit of the Queen to Netley was largely of a private character, still it will readily be understood that Her Majesty's movements must always excite a good deal of public attention, and thus it was that the public turned out in large numbers at the various points of observation in the course of the Royal journey in order to catch a glimpse of Her Majesty as she sped on her charitably chosen mission. The weather was all that could be desired, and perhaps never, even during the regatta week in sunny August, did the glistening Solent look bluer or brighter than when the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Louis of Battenberg, set out from her island home this morning on board the *Alberta*, on route for Netley. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice were dressed in black, while Princess Louis wore a prune dress. The Royal yacht *Alberta* (Captain Broad) was on this occasion, as is always the case when the Queen goes on board, commanded by Admiral Fullerton. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng and Major the Hon. H. Legge were the Esmeralda, and Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B., Privy Purse Secretary, was also amongst those in the Royal retinue. The Ladies-in-Waiting were Lady Lytton and the Hon. Mrs. Grant. After a pleasant trip across the Solent, almost as smooth to-day as a mill pond, the Royal yacht was brought alongside the jetty in Clarence Yard, Gosport, where a special train was in waiting to convey Her Majesty to Netley over the South-Western system. The Queen was met at the landing-stage by the Port Admiral of Portsmouth, Sir Michael Culme Seymour, with his Flag-Lieutenant—Lieutenant Sinclair. The ships in the harbour were gay with bunting, but there were no salutes, for of late years the Queen has shown a strong dislike to this description of welcome. Her Majesty was escorted to the train with the assistance of her Indian attendant, while Mr. Fraser, the chief of the Royal police, was close at hand. The Chairman of the South-Western Company (Mr. Wyndham Portal), the general manager (Mr. C. J. Owen), and the superintendent of the line (Mr. White) advanced to receive her. The Royal train consisted of some eight coaches, including the magnificent saloon which came into use about Jubilee time on the Great Western line between Paddington and Windsor. The Queen, accompanied by the other members of the Royal Family, having taken a seat in this carriage, the train moved off for Netley, passing through Gosport, Fort Brockhurst, Fareham, Swanwick, and Bursledon. At none of these stations was there any stoppage. On the train pulling up at Netley, Her Majesty was received by General Davis, C.B., commanding the Southern District, and by Colonel Creagh, the Assistant Adjutant-General. Here there was a pretty little ceremony. The Misses Beatrice and Violet Courtney, one in blue and the other in pink, presented Her Majesty with a charming bouquet, composed of narcissus, lilies of the valley, tulips, daffodils, frezias, azaleas, and white hyacinths. The Sovereign bowed and smiled thanks for the floral gift, after which she was escorted to her carriage, which quickly became surrounded by her escort, and then a procession was formed. This, of course, had about it nothing of the character of a State pageant, but still the brilliant uniforms of the officers, the Royal scarlet of the servants, and the gold braid of the mounted equestrians made quite a brave show at this little wayside station. The country folk crowded the roadsides, and heartily cheered as Her Majesty drove along in her pair-horse open carriage, headed by mounted police, preceded by outriders, and flanked by her equestrians, whilst the carriage containing the ladies-in-waiting, the attendants, and minor

members of the entourage, brought up the rear. It was about twenty minutes past twelve when Her Majesty set out from the station, and a quick drive through a country district, skirting Southampton Water during part of the journey, brought her to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley—an imposing red-brick Government building, which, when put to it, can find accommodation for about 1200 patients, and in which at the present time something over 400 are housed. Here Her Majesty found that every preparation had been made to do her honour on her arrival. The open space in front of the Hospital was occupied by a guard of honour of 100 men and three officers from the Shropshire Light Infantry at Portsmouth, whose band, in striking up "God Save the Queen," gave the signal for the land observing which followed immediately the Royal carriage appeared in sight. The surroundings were not unfamiliar to the Queen, and as she looked around and conversed with Princess Beatrice, she seemed to recognise familiar objects, for she was here about fifteen years ago, when she paid a visit to some of our troops just after the Egyptian campaign. While the soldiers presented arms and the people raised their hats and cheered, the Royal carriage drew up in front of one of the principal entrances in the north wing, where a crimson dais had been prepared on a level with the steps of the vehicle, so that the Queen might be able to alight with as little difficulty and inconvenience as possible. Beneath the portico of this entrance there was quite an imposing array of uniforms, whilst all the windows of the building were occupied with patients, some looking pale, and others so apparently robust as not to need the assistance of the neatly-dressed nurses, who might be seen sitting to and fro.

General Davis and Colonel Creagh, after receiving the Queen at the station, pushed on to the hospital by a near cut, and were again ready to welcome Her Majesty when she arrived at the institution. As soon as the Queen, with the help of her Indian servants on the left, and grasping in her right hand a stout stick, had crossed the crimson way intervening between her carriage and the entrance to the hospital, General Davis presented to her Surgeon-Major Nash, the principal officer of Netley Hospital, whilst several other members of the Army Medical Staff were also introduced. Next Her Majesty became seated in her wheeled chair, and then—surrounded by the Ladies and Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and by the principal members of the medical staff of the hospital, whilst Princess Beatrice and Princess Louis walked by her side—the Sovereign practically entered upon her mission of visiting the sick and wounded. Probably the Queen's main object in coming here was to see the poor fellows who fall by the way while fighting for their country on the Indian frontier, and who arrived home some three weeks or so ago, numbering about thirty-five invalids, eight of whom were suffering from the injuries which they had received in the thick of battle. It had been originally arranged that the Royal visit should take place last Tuesday, but it was postponed in expectation of the arrival of the *Dilwara*, which also brings sufferers from the frontier, whom the Queen desired to see. These men had not arrived at the hospital, however, when Her Majesty was there to-day. In about a week, however, the vessel is expected at Southampton with 300 sick and wounded from India, among whom are many who bore themselves well in the fight.

On arriving at the commodious hospital lift, which will accommodate a dozen patients at a time, Her Majesty found the interior gaily decorated with Union Jacks. This was, perhaps, about the only attempt at adornment in connection with the occasion. The corridor and sick wards presented their ordinary appearance, for the Queen desired to see the soldiers from the front in hospital, under conditions differing in no respect from their every-day treatment. Here, on entering the hospital, Her Majesty became the recipient of more flowers, a charming nosegay being presented by Mrs. Creagh, wife of the Assistant Adjutant-General. Both floral tributes were deposited upon a seat of the Royal carriage, and allowed to remain there during the hour which the Queen spent in the sick wards. The elevator did not stop until the floor had been reached, when the Queen found herself in the surgical department, and here there were present Colonel-Surgeon Stephens, under whose care this section of the hospital is, and Miss Norman, lady superintendent of nurses, who is a daughter of Sir Henry Norman. Regaining her chair, the Queen proceeded to make a round of the wards. She had her chair wheeled close up to the bedside of patient after patient, and asked each as to his particular ailment and how he was getting on. There were, of course, those who had so far recovered as to be able to stand and walk. These loyal fellows drew themselves up to attention and saluted as their Sovereign entered the room. All the apartments were

much of a pattern—a stove with wounded warriors reclining around it, beds at the opposite end, in some of which patients were being attended to by male nurses. A pair of crutches here and there told their own sad tale, but still all the sufferers seemed to be cheerful and to be filled with a sense of thankfulness that after their experiences in many trying climates they have found such a haven of rest as Netley Hospital.

It was, however, when the Queen at last reached the wards in which are quartered the wounded from the Indian frontier that many interesting battles came to be fought over again. Here one saw an arm in a sling, there a missing leg, and all around indications that these heroes had borne the heat and burden of battle. Noticeable in Private Clow, minus his left leg. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice standing behind her, asked how it occurred. He tells his story in the simplest and most matter-of-fact way. "It was in the retirement from Bolaji. The enemy came down from the hills after the destruction of the village. I was with Jeffreys' lot, and got shot in the leg. I did not feel it much at the time. Only just a bit of a sting, but the bone was split right down to the knee. It was a Martini bullet that hit my left leg. It had to be amputated in the field hospital." Her Majesty was, of course, all sympathy and wishes for the best, and the brave fellow in response showed that he was full of gratitude and pride. Next Private Hoffmann, of the "Buffs," who was wounded in the left arm at Inoyeti Killa, attracts attention. The Queen speaks a few sympathetic words and asks for particulars, which are readily forthcoming. "It was on the 16th September, your Majesty, in the action of Dubbi. We were advancing to take a hill. I was shot before I got there—500 or 600 yards from the hill. A man was killed near to me that night. I was wounded in the left muscle." "Are you nearly well again?" asked the Queen. "Yes, your Majesty," and, with a smile, "I'm going away to-morrow." And then the Queen smiles, too, showing how she rejoices in this man's joy that he will soon again be amongst his kinsfolk.

Private Lever, of the "Buffs," who was wounded in the right thigh at Biloi, recognized an old friend in Princess Beatrice, who was at the Hospital about two weeks ago. The man looked very pale and ill as he reclined upon his pillow. "Are you any better than when I was here last?" asked the Princess. "I think I am a little, your Royal Highness," was the reply. Hereupon the doctor in attendance explained to the Queen that as the result of his wound the man had contracted rheumatic fever. "Oh, I am so sorry that that resulted," remarked Her Majesty, and then she expressed a hope for the patient's speedy recovery. Private Edwards, of the West Kent, who was wounded in the cheek at Naurajai, and whose face was wrapped in surgical bandages, told how the bullet had entered his cheek and subsequently found an outlet. Private Meyer, again, recited how he got his wound in the shin at Inoyeti Killa when fighting with the West Kents. Another man told of a brave attempt to recover the body of an officer, as the result of which the would-be rescuer now lies at Netley. Then Her Majesty came to learn a good deal of the deeds of daring of her fighting men, for each of whom she had a sympathetic and consoling word. At one stage of the visit the Queen left her chair to speak to a patient—a soldier named Gibbons, who had formerly held a place in her Guard of Honour, but who now lies prostrate, having lost a limb from disease.

After her inspection of the surgical department Her Majesty re-entered the lift and descended to the next corridor, where the medical section has its home. Here she spoke some kindly words to a little boy named Ryan, from the Duke of York's School, and afterwards spent quite ten minutes by the bedside of a poor fellow who seems to claim the honour of being the oldest, or, at any rate, one of the oldest inmates, he having kept his bed from paralysis for the last three years. Still, he was cheerful, and even gay. "I hear you are paralysed," said the Queen. "Yes, your Majesty," was the reply. "How came that about?" asked the Sovereign. "I got sunstroke, your Majesty, on a march from Rawal Pindi to Barraco." "I hope you will soon be better," remarked the Queen. "Ah," replied the poor fellow, becoming rather sorrowful and sad for a moment, "I have been here three years." "I am deeply sorry," came the Royal response, in tones of heartfelt sympathy. The tables about the patients' beds were remarkable for the vast collection of Christmas cards arranged upon them, and the Queen probably noticed with pleasure that a portrait of herself, cut from some illustrated paper, occupied a centre place. The Queen spent an hour amongst the wards, after which she was again wheeled to the lift, and in due time I





FEBRUARY 19, 1898.

H.C. SEPPINGS' VISIT. DR

QUEEN'S VISIT TO NETLEY HOSPITAL: HER MAJESTY SPEAKING TO PRIVATE LEVER, WOUNDED IN THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

... HER MAJESTY VISITING THE SICK AND WOUNDED ...



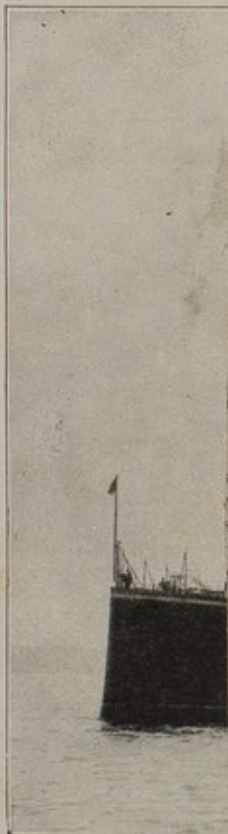
# OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE QUEEN AT NETLEY HOSPITAL.

Netley Hospital was all astir on Friday last week in order to receive the Queen, whose gracious visit was so timed as to allow her to see some of the wounded and invalided home from the war on the Indian Frontier. Accompanied by Princess Louis and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Queen left Osborne in the early morning, and crossed the Solent in the royal yacht *Alberta*, landing at Gosport and proceeding thence by special train to Netley. There, at the little station, the Queen was received by General J. Davis, C.B., Major Sumner, A.D.C., Brigadier-General the Hon. H. H. Crichton, and the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke. The Queen, leaning on the arm of her Indian attendant, walked from the train to a carriage sent from Windsor, and drove to the hospital. There, under the portico, stood Surgeon-General Nash and his staff, in full-dress uniform, and near at hand were men of the Shropshire Light Infantry and of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who presented arms and played the National Anthem as her Majesty proceeded across the platform to the wheel-chair in which she was to be drawn through the wards. Surgeon-Colonels Notter and Stevenson, Brigade-Surgeon Webb, and Surgeon-Majors Dick and Kelly were presented by Surgeon-General Nash, as also was Miss Norman, the Lady Superintendent, who accompanied the Queen on her rounds to the beds.

Some thirty wards were thus visited, and the beds of something like four hundred men. Private Clow, of the Buffs, whose leg was amputated in the Mohmund Valley, was one of the first to be seen by the Queen, who next took note of a boy named Ernest Bryant, who had been sent to hospital from the Duke of York's School. Private Edwards, another Indian Frontier fighter, through whose cheek a bullet went and came out at the back of his neck, had the gallantry to declare to her Majesty, in reply to her inquiries, that he suffered no pain. Corporal Gray, who is "the father of the hospital," having been an inmate for three years, explained to the Queen that he was suffering from paralysis which attacked him as a complication of sunstroke while on the march from Rawal Pindi to Barracol. "I do hope you will soon get better," was all that her Majesty could say to him as to other sufferers. To reach the bed of Private Gibson, of the Scottish Rifles, invalided home from the Frontier War, her Majesty got out of her Albert chair and walked.

The Queen took her seat again, and kept it while the lift bore the wheel-carriage up to the surgical ward. Nine wounded men from Malakand were visited, including Private Lever, who is suffering from rheumatic fever as well as from his wound. A glance into the convalescent ward ended the Queen's visit, which had lasted for an hour and a quarter. Loud cheers followed the Queen as she drove away from the institution, which is in some sort her own creation. In 1855 a visit she paid to the Crimea wounded in Chatham Military Hospital led her to declare that better accommodation was "absolutely necessary." In May of the following year she had the satisfaction of laying the Netley foundation-stone, "which," she then said, "is to bear my name and to be the finest in the world." Since then her Majesty has made several visits to her sick soldiers within those spacious wards, the last being five years ago.



H.M.S.

things, the occupation would be gone. Doyle's romance herein described is, though excellent in secret. It is so veiled that a camel and this though good. It is really a jumpy camel, of which I never heard before. It is so jolted. The feet on one side is thrown to the eastward. It is a full height, on which it is being ridden. Then you will find its hump, which is fat from which its backbone is made. It is a very good. It gives me a very good meaning.

that makes the noble society. I was a little of which was of the same kind; among which conferred; and this idea to know it? Dr. Johnson's Fleece, I said in coppers, a lollipops. She till the day "now," when I persuaded you promise never to get her pretty lips. How simple a is not, however, themselves on such they are exceedingly owned such an I think) was a animals will never do stermonger was ge of a donkey in man into the lay down and went through the over and rearing thwart officers he had hold of his , and the other hen the coster- into the shafts objection.

who has had his ated as public is much to be private letters is to say what fidence. There is respect than ct safety. For them? A man te conversation, such a witness

as good examples of celebration, imagine that they would appeal to those of men of literature and so difficult to ascertain the exact dates when the first oyster was eaten; it opened (for there could have been tasted "something between a periwinkle walk." Who rescued the first truffle? Only know of the first caviare that "general" (who was probably afraid of the same indefiniteness about our birthday of "the Boy," as champagne called, can probably be ascertained whether we have reached the centenary and-soda?

There is no moderation in the incident. The majority of them—in New England group—are about nothing, say, not that they have not an interest, no dramatic interest. Nothing happens, on the other hand, there is a future. The pistols are all six-shooter repeating-rifles. There is no superfluous of character: the villains are villains. At the same time the author general charity. In "The Mills of God" he is John Rudderow is a bad husband and selfish and worthless creation, one of his son Jem robbing him of five hundred off with a strolling play-actress. I moralist of the story and the cause says: "In my eyes, lad, you did right be pushing the principle of spoiling extremity. His objection to the procedure a strong one—namely, that it risked boy's mother's heart. Jem's adventure His play-actress, who only wanted to rejoin her lover, leaves him penniless a tramp, the ethics of which profess both the New and Old Worlds, are friend Murphy—

"If anyone asks where you are going West to get work. I've never found why? 'Cause, honest, I never wanted to get to where work was offered, 'Bob Murphy, 'if you take that work, you'll keep of it, some chap what likely enjoys work. Getting that work won't make you getting that work will make some. Don't be such a selfish old sinner as heart of some poor fellow what never taking his job.' Course, when I see it work; my conscience, it wouldn't allow off, Bob, us ain't going to trouble nobles an' let the rest get rich.' An' I've stood thirty years, making, as I figure it, happy by letting 'em get the work they want. That's Bob Murphy's religion, no collection from the congregation."

Sam Avery is an express-man, enormous sums of money entrusted trains, and in spite of Jem's little paths of honesty, makes the lad his terrible scene, in which robbers capture him to reveal the secret of the safe's contents.

"Keep your lips closed and we'll be feet. You know what that means. You little Simpson is to-day; he was fool of his feet, and he's been in a padded room. How Jem saves his friend and makes is too good a secret to disclose. In the by the Rudderow family, it seems that is that which ascribes to the Creator their neighbours' feet, and all the rest of ages. It is curious how this Benin survive in out-of-the-way regions of though in the towns it is indignant expression, "Our people won't stand reader, the harping on this "creed certain unreality to the novel, whereas

It is not Whist that out Bridge, a game one we should have subject of cards is not seems to be imagined. eccentric preacher, church when a pack think of a divine fell among the embarrassed some pe about being the leas ater, he called on t se there to collect the how the different c promptly given. He the Catechism, which easily. "Is it thus," others, "that you co You introduce the teach them what is impression, and every en brought into chu l. a time when the occ away in England, and re prayers as long a rebellion has take to some extent agai al in fashionable cor their seats when the s out to begin and leave ectful to the clergy h human nature will mptation to a divine ner speaker to prolo a burning desire in e congregation think c as a country cur erson he had preac ident as to ask a f rom church how it d, "for all you did sa still believe that the ord, who had not ye ked his friend Cann al sermon. They din politician's silence th an to push him; bu "Canning, you hav son." "Well, it wa is better to be short t e, "you were that t ead, a supplication v y an assistant pasto d have gone on in his coat-tails to dra ongregation were le am of Scotch divin the *Spectator* has rite novel from obliv else has had a goo so much pleasure, it word to say for it on ry Journal to do the te results. The sto here) made a great in egin by a night atta mob (probably in '90 ith a rifle, defends it, is at last overcome. ted betrayal of a ba stain; he escapes, b After unheard-of pr on the confines of t on his protection fal.

86 1898



**SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN.**

**HER MAJESTY AT NETLEY.**

**SHE CONFERS TWO V.C.'S.**

**HER CHAT WITH FINDLATER.**

[“Daily Chronicle” Special.]

It is not news to say that the Queen visited Netley Hospital on Saturday afternoon. The Sunday papers have said that, with details as to her journey from Windsor and back again. Accordingly, I am to assume those things, and proceed at once to what may be called the central interest of the visit. Beyond doubt this was the presentation, by her Majesty, of our famed Victoria Cross to a couple of her soldiers who have won it right well. Needless to mention, one was Piper Findlater, who played the pipes at Dargai after the Afridis thought they had stopped his tune. The other was Private Vickery, of the Dorsets, of whom Findlater said to me, “If anybody ever deserved the V.C. it’s him.” The chivalry of the brave towards the brave, you see! Vickery slew three of the swart, savage hill-men at Dargai, and carried a wounded comrade to safety in defiance of high odds.

Now, the Gordon Highlander and the Dorset man were to receive meet recognition at the hands of their Sovereign. What grander ceremony could you have? It was simple, of course, and that allowed you to see its real grandeur. Two of the plain country lads—Findlater from the north, Vickery from the south—who freely, gladly, go forth to do the Queen’s bidding at the outposts of her Empire! Here they were, scarred with glory, and the Queen herself had made a journey which would write it all down in the words “For valor.” The old saying about “Queen’s weather” never vindicated itself more effectively than on Saturday. Her Majesty’s good luck in this respect seems to grow as her reign lengthens, for, mind you, we are in the fickle month of May. The sun smiled steadily upon Southampton Water and down on Netley Hospital. The air was buoyant and warm; ’twas jolly weather altogether.

Suppose yourself at the north entrance to the hospital, and that the clock had just gone half-past four. Everybody was expectation, including the company of East Lancashires drawn up as a guard of honor. Their Queen’s color was frayed and holed with active service; their band waited ready to play the national anthem. First, a carriage bringing from the railway station a red-coated footman with her Majesty’s wheel-chair, then another carriage with an equerry, finally a landau drawn by a beautiful pair of greys—that was the order of the arrival of the royal party. The Queen, to be sure, sat in the landau drawn by the grey horses, and presently she was stepping out on to a red baize platform which ran into the hospital. One of her Indian attendants—picturesque and cool-looking in the sun—held out his arm, and the Queen leaned upon it. In her other hand she had the now familiar staff as a support—a substantial sort of staff, ornamented by a single silver clasp.

The Queen took her seat in the wheel-chair, which then headed a procession along the corridor of the convalescent wards—that is the ground floor. The convalescents, holding the little

boards which bore written details of their several cases, were drawn up in a long row, and the Queen smiled and nodded to them. At the end of the corridor was the lift, which presently took the Queen and those who accompanied her up to the surgical wards on the third floor. Here most of the wounded from the Indian frontier had their quarters, and here were Findlater and Vickery. The officers of the hospital were near, at every moment, to instruct the Queen as to patients, and her inquiries were as tender as they were continuous. All that can be imagined—the glad some expressions on faces which pain had racked, the pleasure apparent everywhere at the thought “The Queen herself, notwithstanding her great age, has come to visit us in our distress.”

Next, for the promised event of the afternoon. There had been some uncertainty as to whether the Queen would, at this time, confer the V.C.’s. The point was soon settled. Findlater and Vickery sat on neighboring chairs in the corridor of the surgical wards. In the matter of general health they both looked well, also they made an interesting contrast. Findlater is rather tall and stoutly built, while Vickery is short and wiry. They agreed in being bashful, somewhat ill at ease, wishful that they were anywhere—even on Dargai again—rather than the occupants of those two chairs. The Queen reached Vickery first, and with that a hurried sketch of the scene is necessary. As usual her Majesty wore a black dress, the material a rich silk. Her bonnet was black, too, except that it had a puffing of white tulle down the side, and fluffy dots of black and white feather. She used spectacles, heavily rimmed in gold and occasionally she would put up her hand and adjust them anew.

Might one remark of the Queen—and with a like reverence—what a well-known author has written of his mother? She seems to get littler—“less bookit” is an affectionate Scotch phrase which expresses the meaning—as she adds to her great age. You noticed that, in particular, as with frail step she left her carriage, her gown quaintly tucked up at the sides so that it might not drag upon her feet. For the rest the Queen seemed in splendid health, the keener, clearest observer there, the one who missed nothing, in whose expressive face everything was reflected. Just behind her during the round of the wards walked Princess Christian, who wore grey with a violet toque, Princess Henry of Battenberg in the deep black of widowhood, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, also in grey. Military uniforms added color to the long, echoing corridors, and perhaps Piper Findlater found courage for his bashfulness at sight of the Queen’s Highland attendants in their tartans. By the by, the beautiful is sadly divested from the suits of nondescript blue which Netley patients wear. Comfortable they must be, however, and no doubt that is the main affair.

“What is your regiment?” the Queen asked Vickery, and he answered, “The Dorsets.” She nodded, and spoke sympathetically of his wounded foot, which is not, happily, likely to interrupt his soldier’s career, as in the instance of Findlater. A little hook had been fastened to the left breast of Vickery’s jacket, and on it the Queen hung the Victoria Cross. In order to do this, she raised herself, although Vickery had sprung to his feet on the instant. Then to Findlater,

with whom her Majesty’s conversation was longer, somewhat as follows. “Where do you belong to?” “Aberdeenshire,” replied Findlater, awkwardly enough, and with an accent that might have been substitute for the statement. “Oh, Aberdeenshire, he belongs to Aberdeenshire,” observed the Queen turning round to Princess Henry of Battenberg. The Aberdeenshire accent had not troubled the Queen in the least, for she knows it at Balmoral, and her “Oh, Aberdeenshire” was a reference to that home among the heather.

Now came a kindly question as to Findlater’s recovery from his wounds, and an expression of regret by her Majesty at hearing that he would have to give up soldiering. “Yes, your Majesty,” murmured the piper, “I’m done for, and I’m very sorry that I’ll not be able to serve longer with my regiment.” Findlater is proud of the Gordon Highlanders, proud of his association with them, and nobody is likely to quarrel with him on that score. The Queen congratulated him, as she had congratulated Vickery, on doing something which merited the reward of the Victoria Cross. “Permit me to stand up, your Majesty,” Findlater got out, endeavoring to pull himself together, when he saw the Queen preparing to give him the V.C. “No, no,” she said, rising again to her feet, with the aid of the Indian attendant; “No, no,” and she motioned him to remain sitting. Standing upright, Findlater—being tall as has been noted—would almost have been beyond the Queen’s reach. She had realized this, but it was something else which touched every onlooker—her Majesty’s insistence on rising at the moment she conferred those V.C.’s. This was her personal tribute alike to the honor itself, and to the heroes who had won it.

When the Queen re-passed Findlater, a few minutes later, on her way to the medical floor,

he had his bagpipes beside him. “Are those,” she inquired, “the silver-mounted bagpipes with which you have been presented?” “Yes, your Majesty,” was the reply of the confused piper, for it had flashed upon him “The Queen will fancy I’m displayin’ the pipes for show.” In justice to him, therefore, it should be explained that a ward comrade had—quite unbidden, indeed, he got no welcome for it—fetched the pipes and placed them on Findlater’s knee. While the Queen was still in the hospital he played a couple of tunes, the “Haughs of Cromdale,” and the even livelier “Deil Amon’ the Tailors,” just to let her Majesty hear the pipes at Netley, as he expressed it. Folks will recall that it was the “Haughs o’ Cromdale,” which Findlater struck up at Dargai, although some of the other pipers played the “Cock o’ the North.” The first is the charging tune of the Gordon Highlanders, the other their march. A second pair of pipes, a gift from Mr. Pannure Gordon, reached Findlater on Saturday. “I’ve had a sad accident,” he declared, with evident concern, and we all thought of his cripple leg. “The chanter of Mr. Pannure Gordon’s pipes,” he went on, “has somehow been broken in comin’.” It was worse than the leg!

The Queen left Netley Hospital at six o’clock, took train at Netley Station a quarter of an hour later, and reached Windsor at eight, a notable afternoon altogether.



THE QUEEN AT NETLEY.  
DECORATING OMDURMAN HEROES.  
EXPERIMENTS WITH X-RAYS.  
THE SIRDAR DISTRIBUTES  
EGYPTIAN MEDALS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday.

Three visits paid by her Majesty to sick and wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital in less than twelve months have never been known until this year. Happily, the country's hands are not always so full of war-work as they have been recently with Mahmunds, Afridis, Dervishes, and even the Turks of Candia helping to fill the surgical wards at Netley. When such demands are made on our soldiers, however, the Queen never misses an opportunity of showing her interest in them, and her sympathy for the suffering of those who have come back disabled from their regiments, appeals not only to them but to the troops who remain on foreign service. They like to know whether her Majesty spoke to every one of their stricken comrades, and what she said to each. It is a natural desire, perhaps, because they know that every word addressed by the Queen to her soldiers helps to increase the nation's appreciation of their services.

Her Majesty's visit on Saturday, however, was regarded as more than ordinarily private, and she is understood to have expressed through an equerry the wish that nothing might be made known either officially or unofficially as to what she said at the bedsides of patients. To the end that this virtuous command might be rigidly enforced, strangers were not even allowed to hold conversation with the sick or wounded after the Queen had gone, and it is impossible, therefore, to say what impression her gracious sympathy produced on them. This privacy did not extend much beyond the hospital walls, nor indeed was it quite literally construed to the extent of excluding all persons except officials from the hospital during her Majesty's visit. Many relatives of the medical staff were admitted. Tickets had been issued giving the privilege of places near the northern portico for other guests, and the grounds were not closed against any of the hundreds who came without such passports, the only restriction placed upon them being that they had to stand outside a broad space that was kept by sentries of the Rifle Brigade. By order the customary guard of honour, with its band and colours, had been countermanded, so that spectators were not enlivened by strains of martial music while they waited. Fortunately the dark clouds brought no rain, but the surroundings were for a long time depressingly colourless, the only brilliant relief to the prevailing grey being given by tawny patches of autumn foliage until General Sir Baker Russell and his staff in full dress uniforms of scarlet and gold came with medical officers less gorgeously clad to fill the portico.

Crowds who had chosen to gather near Netley station were lucky in having a more picturesque scene to gaze upon. There a body of young bluejackets from the private training-ship Mercury, formed up as a guard of honour, with its band and festoons of fluttering flags, adorned the little station, which was also brightened internally by floral decorations.

To receive her Majesty there, Sir Baker Russell, as general commanding the Southern District, came with his aide-de-camp and the Military Commandant of Netley a few minutes before half-past one. Just then the Royal train was signalled, and exactly at the appointed time steamed into the station. General Sir Frederick Marshall, director of the South Western Railway, Mr. C. J. Owens, general manager, travelled by this train, which was in charge of Mr. G. T. White, traffic superintendent, and Mr. Drummond, chief of the locomotive department. Among those in attendance on the Queen, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum was conspicuous in the undress uniform of a major-general in blue frock-coat adorned with the ribbons of many medals won on battlefields, the Cross of a Knight Commander of the Bath, and the Star of St. Michael and St. George. In her Majesty's personal suite were the Countess of Lytton and the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Sir Arthur Bigge, General Sir John McNeill, V.C., and Colonel Davidson. Colonel Hatton, who commanded the 2nd Grenadiers at Omdurman, and Lieutenant Gascoigne, D.S.O., the regimental adjutant, also travelled in this special train from Windsor.

As her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, passed through the station and ascended an inclined plane to take her seat in the open landau, the guard of bluejackets presented arms and its band played "God Save the Queen." One of the training ship's youngest boys then advanced and presented to his Sovereign a floral emblem in the form of a Victoria Cross, accompanied by an album, which she graciously accepted in a few words that seemed to make the little sailor very happy. Some young ladies had been diligently preparing bouquets of violets which were intended for the Sirdar, but they failed to recognise him until too late, and he drove away with his aide-de-camp, Sir Henry Rawlinson, before the people found voice for cheers.

To the Queen a very enthusiastic reception was given by hundreds of sightseers who had gathered along the route through Netley village, and by a greater assemblage within the Hospital grounds. Sir Baker Russell and Colonel Creagh, taking a shorter road, had arrived in time to take part with Lord Kitchener, Major-General Macgregor Stewart, Surgeon-General Nash, Colonel Notter, Colonel Blennerhassett, Colonel Stevenson, and other officers of the Medical Staff, waiting in the portico to receive her Majesty.

As the Queen, leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, passed from her carriage to the hospital entrance, Miss Stevenson advanced and presented a bouquet. Then her Majesty was wheeled in the chair that is always used for such occasions, along a corridor, where convalescents, in their blue hospital uniforms, were drawn up, to a lift by which she ascended to the medical division. There Colonel Webb, the officer in charge, and Miss Norman, superintendent of nurses, who wears, among other decorations, the medals for active service in Egyptian campaigns, were waiting to conduct the Queen through several wards. Passing along a corridor in which invalids from the Sudan were drawn up, she stopped at the bedsides of several patients and spoke kindly words to them. After this Her Majesty presented medals for distinguished conduct in the field to Staff-Sergeant Benson and Private Davidson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who had done gallant service in aid of wounded on the battlefield at Omdurman and the Atbara. Of the risks that he faced under fire Davidson bears traces in a severe

gunshot wound on the head; but the Sergeant, who had been in two Sudan campaigns previously, came out of the fight unscathed. While her Majesty was passing to the Surgical Division Lord Kitchener presented the Khedive's medals for Atbara and Omdurman to a hundred and fifty invalids from these fights, and took the opportunity to exchange pleasant greetings with them. Then he rejoined the Queen's procession and, accompanied by Major Dick, the officer in charge of the Surgical Division, drew her Majesty's attention to several of the wounded men who had distinguished themselves in fight. There also were drawn up in line ten of the 21st Hussars, with Sergeant Freeman and Private Western among them, being on the right. Western had his sword arm almost severed by a cut as he leaped his horse into the khor beside Lieutenant Grenfell. Next to the Lancers stood a solitary Grenadier, and then in succession the wounded men of several line regiments. Some, however, with hips or ankles pierced by bullets, are unable to leave their beds yet, and it was to these that the Queen made a special point of addressing sympathetic words.

After visiting five or six wards, she went to the operating room and saw some interesting experiments with X rays, which threw shadows of the professor's hand on a screen so that every bone and articulation could be seen clearly. During this demonstration Lord Kitchener was presenting the Khedive's medals for Atbara and Omdurman to wounded heroes, many of whom had earned that distinction by conspicuous bravery. The Queen's visit to Netley Hospital lasted nearly two hours. Then she drove away amid another gratifying demonstration. The Sirdar, who was to travel back by her Majesty's special train, left Netley a few minutes earlier, and, being recognised this time, he was loudly cheered on his way to the station.

[FROM "THE COURT CIRCULAR."]

The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her

Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the sick and wounded at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley on Saturday.

Her Majesty left Windsor by special train on the South-Western Railway at half-past eleven o'clock, the suite in attendance being as follows: The Countess of Lytton (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Major-General Sir John McNeill, and Lieut.-Colonel Davidson (Equerries in Waiting), and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge (her Majesty's Private Secretary). Major-General Lord Kitchener, G.C.B., Sirdar, joined the Royal train at the railway station in Windsor and attended her Majesty to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

On arriving at Netley the Queen was received by General Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., commanding the Southern district, and his staff.

A Guard of Honour of the training ship Mercury with the band was stationed close to the railway station.

Her Majesty was received at the hospital by Surgeon-General Nash, M.D., Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, and the Medical and Surgical Staff.

A bouquet was presented to her Majesty by Miss Stevenson, daughter of Colonel W. F. Stevenson, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery.

The Queen was conducted through twelve wards and divisions, and spoke to some of the sick and wounded soldiers, of whom about 625 were seen, many having recently returned from the North-West Frontier, India, the Sudan, Mashonaland, and the West Coast of Africa.

Miss H. C. Norman, Lady Superintendent of the Army Nurses, was in attendance.





DECEMBER 10, 1898

THE GRAPHIC

W. BATHERELL, R.I.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. E. H. PASTON

Monday afternoon the Queen again visited the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, this being her 10th visit to the hospital this year. The object of Her Majesty's journey to Netley on this occasion was to show a kindly interest in the men—some wounded, some fever-stricken, and others who have come back from the Soudan, and represent part of the price paid for the victories of Omdurman. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Sleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty was conveyed by a lift to the floor on which are the medical wards, and was accompanied in her tour of inspection by the Sirdar, with Surgeon-Major Nash

leading the way. Drawn up in line were all the patients entitled to the Athara and Omdurman medals, which were distributed by Lord Kitchener after the Queen had passed along. Special medical wards, where the most serious cases are treated, were then visited, and the Queen addressed words of sympathy and comfort to the patients as her chair was wheeled from bed to bed. The surgical ward also received a visit from Her Majesty, and so, too, did the convalescents. In one of the medical wards the Queen presented the Athara and Omdurman medals to Staff-Sergeant G. A. Benson and Private A. Davidson, both of the Army Medical Corps, who distinguished themselves in the field.

THE QUEEN AT NETLEY: HER MAJESTY VISITING THE SICK AND WOUNDED



it is not Whist that

it must be remembered that the sum of 100,000*l.* is the least with which the scheme can be fairly started, and that the more money the nation accords to Lord Kitchener the more the scheme can be extended and perfected. On seeing our first subscription list Lord Kitchener wired the next morning:—

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... would be. On this point, that was not already known. Of speaks freely. The one is to be a the other a sort of Egypt of the New the Philippines, the Sulu the other islands acquired from Spain, more than that "the military govern- The paragraphs in the Message country is chiefly interested are those the American relations, the Nicaragua and the future maritime policy of the is not difficult to see that the President's heads are the results of one policy. Mr. McKinley is resolved turning the new possessions of the Great Hence his appeal for prompt action in the Canal, which now becomes a vital industries of the Atlantic seaboard, and his explained in detail by the Secretary of the up a great American mercantile means that not only politically, but also the United States are about to play an the Far East. Although they will compete us in this respect, we are rejoiced to think will really be a fresh bond of union countries, inasmuch as we are already in the Nicaragua Canal project, and, as he points out himself, in the maintenance "Door" in China and the further opening to peaceful trade. If the competition we have at any rate the compensating that in Eastern Asia there is ample nations, and their combined action assures the policy with which the best interests are bound up. These considerations give but restrained references of the Presi- relations which now subsist between the United States. Practical politicians that to base these friendly relations ex- of race or language was to rely abial cohesiveness. These affinities, how- immense importance when they are fortified material interests. It is because the Presi- clearly indicates such a community of has given widespread satisfaction in this

of the Mad Mullah into the Swat Valley is ders to which our rule in the East has posed. Let any cracked-brain saint only reputation for holiness, and he never lacks he preaches a jihad. The term "mad" to the present mischief-maker may cause n recognised as a lunatic should carry any sane. But throughout Asia insanity is ed as a sort of hall-mark of divine inspira- s particularly strong among the wild diano. The present sample differs in no many who have played the same disturbing end, as it were, from the skies; quickly d with miraculous powers; proclaim them- nner to rid the earth of infidels; if an always rely upon their adherents to ang. Very rarely do they succeed in giving their usurped authority, but there have been arlying parts of Afghanistan. It was from the Mad Mullah came on this last occasion, any other country his "home" would be a the rest of his species he is a wanderer, nther as the spirit moves him. Encou- us effort against the English, he apparently Swatis, Bajouris, and other clans north would aid him to wipe out the Nawab road to Chitral. But in that expecta- disappointed; possibly, the appoint-



## THE QUEEN AT NETLEY.

## PRESENTATION OF SOUDAN MEDALS.

It was a gracious act on the part of the Queen to make the journey to Netley on Saturday in order to show her sympathy with the soldiers who have suffered in the service of the Crown. Thrice during the year has her Majesty given this proof of the thoughtfulness that has endeared her to all classes of her subjects. In February and May she had visited the men who had endured the dangers and diseases of campaigning on the West Coast of Africa and the North-West frontier of India. On Saturday the same honour was accorded to those whom wounds or sickness prevented from sharing the public triumph of the soldiers from the Soudan. There are two hundred and fifteen of these, including thirty-three who were wounded at Atbara or Omdurman. Most of them are so far recovered that they were able to parade in the corridors, though there were several to whose bedside the Queen had to be wheeled. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent health. It was impossible, however, for her to undergo the fatigue of fastening medals on the breasts of so many soldiers. Two only had that distinction—Staff Sergeant Benson and Private Davidson, both of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who, by courage and devotion to duty, had won the medal "for distinguished conduct in the field." The rest received their rewards at the hands of the Sirdar, who attended the Queen.

Travelling from Windsor in company with Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Lord Kitchener, her Majesty reached Netley at twenty minutes to two o'clock. At the railway station—the bareness of which was relieved by flowers and crimson carpets—were Lieut. General Sir Baker Russell, Commander of the Southern District, Captain Maclaren, his Aide de Camp, and Colonel Creagh, Assistant Adjutant General. It was the Queen's desire that there should be little ceremony or display. Accordingly, there was no Guard of Honour, though its purpose was served by boys of the training-ship Mercury. When her Majesty alighted, one of the lads shyly approached with a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Taking the flowers, the Queen bent forward and asked:—"Where, my lad, do you come from?" "If you please, your Majesty, I am of the training-ship Mercury," was the timid reply. "Do you have a good time," asked the Queen; "First-rate, ma'am," answered the sturdy little fellow, with a bright look that brought a smile to her face. Preceded by outriders in scarlet livery, and attended by Equerries in Waiting Sir John McNeill, V.C., and Colonel Davidson, as well as by the Countess of Lytton, Mrs. Grant, and Sir Arthur Bigge, the Royal party drove to the Hospital. The weather was dull and heavy clouds charged with rain overhung Southampton Water. This did not deter spectators. Two or three thousand were admitted to the grounds, and lined the broad avenue under the elms, through whose branches, across a green terrace, shone the dark, ruffled waters. At the entrance to the North Wing, adorned with the Crosses of Geneva and St. John, stood two riflemen, in dark uniform. Under the portico were assembled the Hospital staff, all wearing their uniform:—Surgeon General Nash, Principal Medical Officer; Colonel Notter, Professor of Military Hygiene; Colonel Macleod, Professor

of Medicine; Colonel Stevenson, Professor of Surgery; Colonel Blennerhassett, Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer; Colonel Webb, in charge of the medical division; Major Dick, in charge of the surgical division; and Miss Norman, superintendent of the nurses. The Sirdar, who wore the undress uniform of a Major General, arrived in company with Sir Henry Rawlinson, and joined the medical staff. Shortly before two o'clock the Queen's carriage—an open landau drawn by two greys—appeared at the end of the terrace, and was welcomed with a cheer by the spectators. Her Majesty wore a dress and mantle of black silk. Princess Henry of Battenberg's coat was of a similar material and colour, while Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein was attired in coat and skirt of cedar brown cloth, with a sable tie and brown velvet toque, having yellow roses against the hair. Descending with the aid of her Scotch and Indian servants, the Queen walked to the corridor where the convalescent patients were paraded, each carrying the board with the record of his illness, and wearing the unsightly uniform of light blue serge, with scarlet tie. Surgeon General Nash walked at her Majesty's side, and immediately behind were the two Princesses, attended by Miss Norman. The Sirdar came after the medical Staff. From the ground floor the wheel-chair in which the Queen made her inspection was carried by the lift to the medical division. Here the spectacle was less sombre. A crimson carpet was spread along the spacious corridor, and occasional groups of palms and chrysanthemums broke the monotony of bare walls. All patients entitled to the Atbara and the Omdurman medal who were able to leave their wards were in this corridor on the first floor. They were one hundred and eighty in all, and were paraded in order of regiments, the men of the 21st Lancers being formed up on the right of the line. Royal Artillerymen of the 32d Field Battery came next, with the Guards on their left, and after them the Seaforths, Camerons, Lincolns, Warwicks, Rifles, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Lancashire Fusiliers. All wore the hospital uniform of blue serge. Her Majesty spent some time here, and made inquiries of several of the men. It is her desire that no incidents or conversations should be recorded, and that the visit should be treated as private.

Among the first to attract the attention of the Queen were the Sergeant and Private of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who have won the medal for distinguished conduct. Davidson was employed in the field hospital during the fight in the zareba before Omdurman. Towards the close of the first battle, when the Dervishes were retiring to prepare their fierce assault on Macdonald's Brigade, he was helping to carry a wounded Cameron from the firing line, when a Bagara bullet struck him on the head and caused a depressed fracture. Sergeant Benson, also, was at Omdurman, and, like so many of his comrades, nearly fell a victim to the fierce sun, the poisoned air, and the polluted water. The Lancers, naturally, were objects of special interest to the Sovereign, in whose cause they fought so gallantly. "No one," said a member of the company, "will now be able to use the taunt, 'Thou shalt not kill.'" "No, sir," was the warm response; "we can go into any mess now without being ashamed." "But you might have been all wiped out." "What would it have mattered, sir, if we had left the names!" was the true soldierly reply. Sergeant Freeman was one of the heroes. He was in B Squadron when the Cavalry, wheeling into line, dashed into the khor, where fifteen hundred Dervishes sprang upon them with sword and spear and rifle. A Bagara swordsman seized his horse

by the bridle as it stumbled into the deep river bed and cut him across the face. The blow, which has disfigured him for life, came very near cleaving his skull. Like many who took part in that memorable charge, Sergeant Freeman demanded to be led back as soon as the squadron had driven its way through the dense mass of the enemy and had formed up in unbroken line on the opposite side of the khor. Private Western was another of them. He was riding near Lieutenant Grenfell, over whose mutilated body was fought one of the most desperate and thrilling combats in the history of the war. His right hand was severed by a sword cut; his lance fell, but his horse carried him safely to the bank. There were many more in the wards as well as in the corridor who could have told of similar experiences in the field before the Mahdi's tomb. Some of the First Brigade had fought at Atbara, and had escaped in the rush on Mahmoud's trenches to fall wounded by the Khalifa's bullets. Several of these missiles—flattened and stripped Remington bullets—were produced from beneath pillows. Private Logan, who was wounded in the zareba, showed a bullet that had been in his thigh for seven weeks. Blakeman, of the Warwicks, who was struck near Signal Hill in the second battle; Willingham, of the Rifle Brigade, who was hit while his regiment was supporting the First Brigade behind the firing line; Barnbrook, of the Lincolns, who was shot through the lung, and had the bullet extracted from his back thirty-six hours after the zareba fight; Martin, whose shin was shattered by a broken bullet—these were among many who had marks to show.

Having fastened medals on the breasts of Sergeant Benson and Private Davidson, the Queen visited several of the wards in the medical division. She stopped at the bedside of many a poor sufferer whose thin pale face showed that it was not bullet and sword and spear alone that claimed victims in the Soudan. "There seems to have been a lot of fever," she observed to one of the officers, as she laid her hand on the forehead of a young soldier. From the medical the Queen passed to the surgical division, on the second floor. Here also she entered several wards and spoke to some of the men who were unable to parade with their comrades. They were not all from the Soudan. Some were from India; one—a native of the West Indies—was from Sierra Leone; others had been injured in the manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain; and two were from Crete—Sergeant Ferguson, who was wounded in the right hand and arm during the attack on the camp, and Private Larcombe, who was wounded in the leg when Lieutenant Haldane was killed. While the Sirdar was handing medals to the men who had enabled him to destroy the power of the Khalifa, her Majesty paid a visit to the department in which the X rays are used for locating bullets, and aiding the surgeon in his work. The process was explained, and so greatly interested was the Queen that she allowed the rays to be used for an impression of her hand. Nearly an hour and a-half were spent in the Hospital. Shortly before half-past three o'clock the Royal party left and drove to the railway station, accompanied by the General Staff of the district. The journey to Windsor was accomplished without incident.

Netley Hospital, which has accommodation for twelve hundred patients, contains at this moment eight hundred and one sick and wounded soldiers. Three hundred and thirty-six are in the surgical division, four hundred and twenty-five in the medical division, and forty in the convalescent division. Two hundred and fifteen came from the front in the Soudan, and of these thirty-three were wounded.



## COURT CIRCULAR.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 3.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Grant and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan.

Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel FitzGeorge, arrived at the Castle.

Lord and Lady Loch and General Sir George White, G.C.B., V.C., Quartermaster General to the Forces, also arrived at the Castle.

The Queen's dinner party included her Majesty the Empress Frederic, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke of Cambridge, her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Countess of Lytton, Lord and Lady Loch, Lord Churchill, General Sir George White, General Godfrey Clerk, and Lieut. Colonel Davidson.

The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg and her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the sick and wounded at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley to-day.

Her Majesty left Windsor by special train on the South-Western Railway at half-past eleven o'clock this morning, the suite in attendance being as follows:—The Countess of Lytton (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Major General Sir John M'Neill, and Lieut. Colonel Davidson (Esquerries in Waiting), and Lieut. Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge (her Majesty's private Secretary).

Major General Lord Kitchener, G.C.B., Sirdar, joined the Royal train at the railway station in Windsor, and attended her Majesty to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

On arriving at Netley the Queen was received by General Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., commanding the Southern District, and his Staff.

A Guard of Honour of the training-ship Mercury, with the band, was stationed close to the railway station.

Her Majesty was received at the Hospital by Surgeon General Nash, M.D., Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, and the Medical and Surgical Staff.

A bouquet was presented to her Majesty by Miss Stevenson, daughter of Colonel W. F. Stevenson, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery.

The Queen was conducted through twelve wards and divisions, and spoke to some of the sick and wounded soldiers, of whom about six hundred and twenty-five were seen, many having recently returned from the North-West Frontier, India, the Soudan, Mashonaland, and the West Coast of Africa.

Miss H. C. Norman, Lady Superintendent of the Army Nurses, was in attendance.

The Queen conferred the Distinguished Conduct Medal upon First Class Staff Sergeant George Augustus Benson and Private Albert Davidson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who were employed in the Soudan.

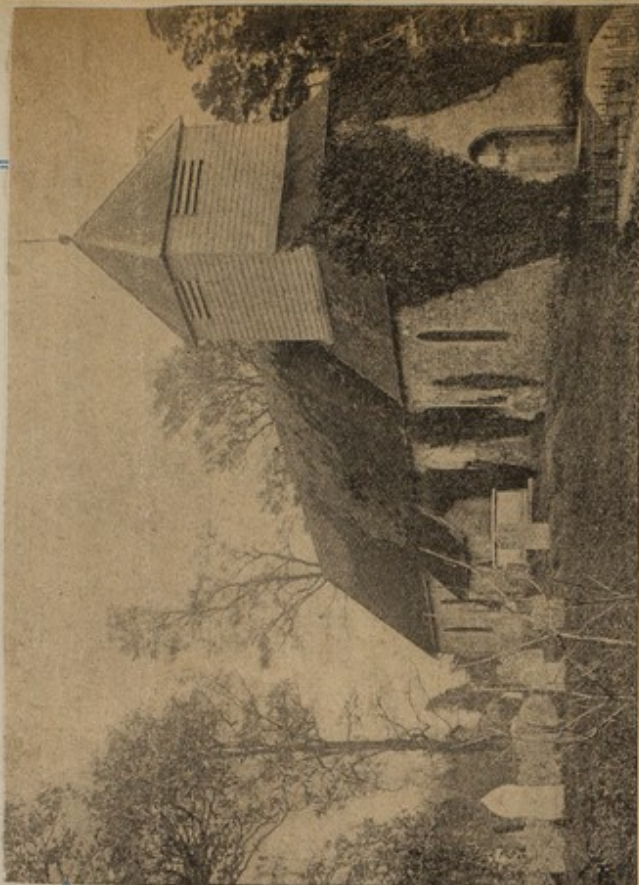
The Royal party returned to the Castle at six o'clock.

Ernest Griffin, one of the boys of the training ship, presented a bouquet to the Queen.

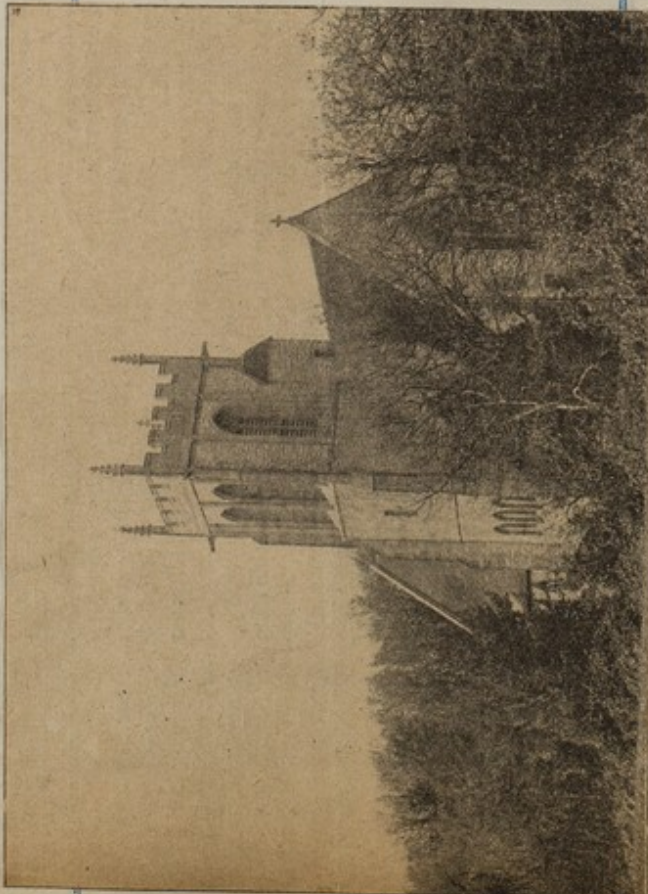
Viscountess Downe has been succeeded by the Countess of Lytton as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has left the Castle.

DEC. 4.



THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, HOUND.



CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, NETLEY ABBEY.



# PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE WOUNDED.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.  
SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.

There is a touching and unique circumstance about the sympathy of the Royal family as it has been manifested to-day at Southampton and Netley by the Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince and the Duke of York, and the intended visit of the Queen to Netley tomorrow. Never before have those wounded in their country's honour been personally assured of the true and heartfelt pity of three generations of the reigning house within a couple of days, and none of those who have enjoyed this tender attention will fail to appreciate how much it implies of the reciprocal relations between the Sovereign, the country, and the people. Nothing could have been more successful or have given more widespread pleasure than the kindly action of the Princess in coming down to welcome the passengers by her own hospital ship, and, further, going to the great military home of healing to see the accommodation in store for them in their advanced convalescence, as well as saying words of cheer and comfort to those home from the front already in its wards.

All the shipping offices in the vicinity of the docks were gay with flags in honour of the Royal visit, and as the special train slowly passed over the points from the station to Shed No. 2,564, where the Princess of Wales was berthed, large crowds had assembled to cheer their Royal Highnesses.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Princess, the visit was of a strictly private character, and none save those who had official occasion to be there were admitted to the shed. The scene was nevertheless a striking one, for there, at a little distance away, lay the great cases of stores and medical comforts which the ship will take out on her next errand of mercy, while gay flags fluttered from the roof and walls. A guard of honour, commanded by Captain Beith, was furnished by the red Marines, and stood at attention; while Lieut.-General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Southern District, Surgeon-General McD. Cuffe (Principal Medical Officer Southern District), Major Kinloch, A.D.C., Colonel the Hon. J. Napier, Captain Graham White (Admiralty Transport Department), Colonel Stapole (Chief Embarkation Officer), and Colonel Charlesworth formed a brilliant group in waiting. Upon the platform, representing Southampton Docks, were Mr. John Dixon (superintendent), Captain Lewis, and Mr. West, assistant traffic superintendent. Punctually at twenty minutes past eleven the train, which was in charge of Mr. T. S. Fay, superintendent of the line, steamed in, and after a few minutes' conversation with the officers present, the Royal party proceeded to the gangway. In attendance on the Prince and Princess were Colonel Sir Nigel and Lady Emily Kingscote and Miss Knollys. The Duke of York was attended by the Hon. Derek Keppel, the Hon. Sydney Holland, M.P., of the Central British Red Cross Committee, who lent such invaluable and practical assistance to the Princess in the work of equipping the ship, also travelled down with the Royal party, and accompanied her Royal Highness on her tour of inspection.

This morning had broken wet and squally, but as the Royal visitors passed on to the wharf side the sun shone out and a soft fresh wind was a delightful foretaste of spring. The ship was dressed in rainbow fashion, and from her foremast flew a broad white pennant bearing her name in bold red letters. On reaching the vessel the Princess was welcomed by Captain Martyn Johnson, Royal Navy Reserve, Commander. Major Macpherson, of the Central Red Cross Committee, Major Morgan, Royal Army Medical Corps, in medical superintendence, and Nursing Superintendent Miss Chadwick stepped forward and were cordially greeted by the Princess, to whom also a bouquet of lilies was presented. There were no formal presentations, for one and all were remembered by the Princess, who spoke to each, and made kind inquiries concerning them. Conducted by Major Morgan, the Princess at once began her mission of sympathy, the first to whom she spoke being the non-commissioned officer of the Argyll and Sutherland Regiment who lost his foot at the Modder River. All the men who could stand, and these are in immense majority, were at attention beside their cots, and Major Morgan briefly described to the Princess the nature of their injuries, and in every instance her Royal Highness addressed to the man a word of inquiry as to how he now felt, or hope that he would soon be better. Several were able to show the bullets taken from their wounds, and these were intently examined by the Prince and the Duke of York, the Princess exclaiming repeatedly, "Oh, this terrible war! this terrible war!" In justice to the enemy, it may be stated that these bullets were all genuine Mausers and non-explosives.

The Highland Brigade unquestionably contributed the largest proportion of the wounded, and the paralyzing effects of the high-velocity bullets were pointed out to the Princess. The Prince, who paid particular attention to the more prosaic details of the sanitation of the ship, expressed himself as exceedingly well pleased with the freshness of the atmosphere and the absence of disagreeable features of smell or bad air; while the Princess was continuing her round with unflinching sympathy, and indicating to all to be seated in such terms as "Sit down, my poor fellow," or "Don't tire yourself standing any longer." Even the troop-deck was visited, and the orderlies and crew were informally reviewed ere the long visit was concluded.

Re-entering the special train the Princess proceeded, amid renewed hearty demonstrations, to Netley, by way of Bitterne and Woolston. Her Royal Highness, it should be said, wore a dress of black cloth, slightly trained, and bordered with sealskin. She had a short jacket to match and a shoulder-cape of sable, and a small jet bonnet, with an upstanding fan of black lisse. At Netley Station the Prince and Princess were received by Colonel Creagh, A.A.G., and by him escorted to the hospital, together with General Sir Baker Russell and Surgeon-General Cuffe. Colonel Charlton, Principal Medical Officer, received their Royal Highnesses at the officers' quarters, where lunch was served, and about a quarter to three the Prince and Princess drove to the Queen's entrance to the hospital, where Miss Helen Norman, superintendent of Army nursing, was in waiting to accompany the Princess through the wards. The greater number of the 350 or so of wounded from the front are in the A Division, and to this the Royal party went direct. Again the Princess showed her deep sympathy with all the sufferers, and not one of those whom she saw—and there were some 300, all told—was passed without a sentence or two of pity or encouragement. Colonel Charlton pointed out several extraordinary cases, in which bullets had traversed the skull, leaving no worse results than perhaps a slight defect

of the sense of smell or hearing. In several instances the Princess saw the actual wound in its course of recovery, and was interested in the methods of treatment adopted. There are several men of the Canadian contingent under treatment, and with these the Prince conversed at some length, expressing himself in terms of warm admiration of the valuable aid that had been rendered by the Colonial troops in the course of the war, as well as paying a high tribute to the behaviour of the men individually.

It was a source of much regret to the Princess that she was unable to make a close inspection of the huts that are now in course of erection, but time was drawing short, and it was four o'clock ere the carriages were ordered to the north entrance for the departure. Her Royal Highness has been especially interested in the construction of these huts, which are of the type known as the "Doecker," and are a Copenhagen patent, and they were pointed out to her from one of the corridors. They were made in Austria and Germany, of a kind of papier-maché upon wire webbing. All are in numbered sections, and by ingenious adaptation the flooring, which is of creosoted wood, forms the packing-case for removal. They were built by the Red Cross Society of Germany, and since October last have been subjected to various degrees of temperature. They are now lent to the British Red Cross Society, and an inscription over the door, with a boldly-painted Geneva cross in red, runs that they are "Transportable Lazarethbaracke des Central Committee des Deutschen Verein vom Rothen Kreuz, Berlin, October, 1899." Some thirty are already put up, and look very cosy, with their limboom-covered floors, picture-hung walls, and spring-mattressed beds. A like number, or rather more, will be provided as required, each accommodating ten men, and they have been lent for two years. The Royal party drove to Netley Station, amid loyal greet-

ings, and as the train passed out at ten minutes past four the ambulance train conveying the wounded from the Princess's ship came in.

The Queen, whose visit to-day will be strictly private, will travel over the South-Western line by way of Woking, Guildford, Havant, and Farnham, arriving at Netley at half-past one. Colonel Creagh, A.A.G., will receive her Majesty at the station, where also General Sir Baker Russell will be in attendance. At the hospital, to which the Queen will be driven in one of the Royal carriages, specially sent down to-day, her Majesty will enter by the north door, where a sloping platform is now being constructed. To obviate any inconvenience or fatigue in alighting her Majesty will proceed in her wheeled-chair to the lift, and will visit several wards in the surgical and medical division. A trophy of flags, with shields, bearing the Geneva Cross of St. John, will be placed above the entrance, where there will also be floral decorations. The guard of honour, with a band, will be supplied by the 4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, from Parkhurst. On the return journey the train is timed to start at a quarter to four.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of York, left Marlborough House in the morning for Southampton, to visit the hospital ship the Princess of Wales, which has just arrived from South Africa, and to inspect the soldiers on board, 176 in number, who have been invalided home. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards proceeded to Netley Hospital, where they

visiting the hospital ship the Princess of Wales, which has just arrived from South Africa, and to inspect the soldiers on board, 176 in number, who have been invalided home. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards proceeded to Netley Hospital, where they



## THE QUEEN AND HER WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

### GIFTS TO THE SICK.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.  
SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday Night.

With none of the several visits paid by the Queen during the past two years or so to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, has there been so joyous an atmosphere of relief and gladness as that which has marked to-day's gracious errand of sympathy. The good news of Cronje's surrender and its notable coincidence with the anniversary of Majuba, made everyone forget that for once "Queen's weather" was not favouring her Majesty, and made the event a bright and ever-memorable occasion. It seemed, indeed, that in her satisfaction at Lord Roberts's brilliant achievement the Sovereign desired to show even more than is her wont her gratification and pride in the brave soldiers who had suffered in the preceding events that had made it possible. Nearly two and a half hours did the Queen spend within the wards and corridors of the stately building, giving with her own gentle hands the loveliest of spring flowers to all the men who are still bedridden.

From the moment of the Queen's arrival at the simple little roadside station, undecorated save for the handsome scarlet carpet with its arabesque bordering of shaded blue, there was evidence of her Majesty's delight at the brave tidings. Upon the platform to receive the Royal party was Colonel Creagh, A.A.G. at Netley, together with Lieut.-General Sir Baker Russell, Commanding the Southern District; Major Kinloch, A.D.C., and Colonel the Hon. J. Napier. Immediately on alighting from the train, the Queen said, in tones that could be heard by the spectators, how good the news was, General Sir Baker Russell replying how thankful all were to hear it. It is, however, anticipating somewhat to mention this here, for it must be stated that her Majesty travelled in the saloon train she usually employs over the South-Western line by way of Staines, Chertsey, Woking, Guildford, and Havant, a powerful engine of this company's being used. On behalf of the company two of its directors—Mr. W. W. Beach, M.P., and Mr. Govett—were with the train, as were Mr. Owens (General Manager), Mr. S. Fay (Traffic Superintendent), Mr. Drummond (Locomotive Superintendent), and Mr. Andrewes (Chief Engineer). A good run was made, the train arriving punctually at half-past one at Netley as arranged, and lunch was served to the Royal party in the train. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, with Lady Amptill and the Hon. Eva Moore in attendance. The Equerries were Sir John McNeill, V.C., and Captain FitzPonsonby. A sloping stage was provided from the Royal saloon to the platform, and her Majesty walked with the slightest assistance through the booking-office, to where the carriages, which had been sent from Windsor the previous day, were in

waiting. Outside a guard of honour of the boy from the training-ship Mercury was drawn up and looked smart, with their band and miniature field-gun. A crowd surrounded the station gates, and lined the road to the hospital.

Meanwhile, a few privileged spectators had assembled near the north entrance of the building, but in deference to the Queen's desire for complete privacy, these were very few, and were not permitted, as on previous occasions, to stand near the long corridor with its immense windows along which her Majesty would pass to the lift. The weather was extremely threatening, but fortunately, the rain kept off until after the Queen's arrival. A few minutes after half-past one a carriage arrived bringing the Queen's favourite wheeled chair, to be followed by another with her Indian attendants and Mr. Superintendent Fraser, on whom devolves the responsibility for the Queen's personal safety. Next came an open landau, filled with two immense shallow baskets, in which were every variety of early flowers. Lilac, white and mauve, lilies of the valley, sprays of primula, clusters of geranium, feathery ferns were massed in them, and the baskets were carried inside. Little had been done in the way of decoration, but the steps had been boarded over, and were carpeted with crimson cloth, while pots of hyacinth, tulips, cinerarias, and azaleas were grouped on either side. Upon the stone work were two trophies of the white, blue, and red ensigns, rising from shields bearing the eight-pointed cross of St. John of Jerusalem and the Geneva Red Cross. After a very brief pause, Colonel Creagh, with General Sir Baker Russell, drove up, and then occurred another notable little episode. The General passed inside, and returned with a small sheaf of telegrams in his hand. Loud cheering proclaimed the approach of the Queen, whose carriage was driven past the Memorial to the heroes of the Crimea, thus giving her loyal subjects an opportunity of respectful greeting. In front a guard of honour, furnished by the 4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, and under the command of Captain Bailey, was drawn up, with the Queen's colour and band. Arms were presented, and the National Anthem played as the procession swept round. In spite of the damp and lowering skies, the Queen's carriage, which was drawn by a pair of splendid greys, was open, and her Majesty had kindly raised her veil. At the entrance, Colonel Charlton, R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer, received the Queen, who alighted almost unaided, and Sir Baker Russell, stepping forward, showed her Majesty the messages in his hand. Rumour ran that they were in cypher, and contained fresh news concerning Cronje, but it was evident to all that they were of a highly satisfactory character.

Within the hall, Mrs. Charlton presented a lovely bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, tied with old gold satin ribbon. Colonel Charlton brought forward and introduced Colonel McLeod, Lieut.-Colonel Webb, Lieut.-Colonel Chester, Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, Major Dick, and Major Helby, of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Accompanied only by Colonel Charlton, the Medical Staff, and Miss Norman (Superintendent of Army Nursing), the Queen and the Princesses began their long circuit, going first to the surgical division of A Block. Approaching each corridor, however, the Queen requested Colonel Charlton to announce loudly on her behalf the good news that had been received, which he did, the men quietly, as befitted invalids, but none the less gladly as soldiers, showing how pleased and happy they were at the tidings. In all there are 560 patients from South Africa, of whom 320 had been wounded and 246 had been sent home invalided from such causes as enteric fever, sun-stroke, rheumatism, or dysentery, while only two deaths have occurred in the hospital in connec-

tion with the campaign. How difficult it is to convey any idea of the Queen's words and sympathy may be grasped from the fact that her Majesty spoke to every individual man there. Those who were well enough to stand in the corridors did so, but the Queen noticed all cases in which a poor fellow appeared to be lame or in any discomfort, and directed him to go and rest in his ward. One poor man—a sergeant of the Northumberland Regiment—had the bone of his shoulder and arm cruelly splintered by an explosive bullet, and it is feared that it will be necessary to perform amputation. To him the Queen, after expressing her hope that this might not be unavoidable, said: "You know how Cronje has surrendered, with some thousands of prisoners."

Two or three men from the Irish regiments were pointed out to the Queen, who said to them she had noticed especially the good work of the Irish soldiers. The Highlanders, too, came in for warm commendation, and a case particularly brought to her attention was that of a man in the Scots Guards at the Modder River, into whose head a bullet entered above the temple, passed at the back of the eye, totally destroying it, and out through the palate. He has made a good recovery, and is regarded as almost a phenomenon to have survived so extraordinary an injury. A Gordon Highlander at Magersfontein also lost an eye in a somewhat similar way, but the bullet did not take so long a downward course. Where the patient could not leave his bed the Queen had her chair wheeled to his side, and placed some of her flowers in his hand. Those who had so lately arrived in the Princess of Wales' hospital ship were particularly noticed by the Queen, who asked of them how they had stood the voyage and said how glad she was that they had benefited by the sea air. One of the worst cases in the hospital is that of the poor fellow from the Black





THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS  
OF WALES, AND OF HER MAJESTY  
THE QUEEN, TO THE ROYAL VICTORIA  
HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL E. ROGERS, Author of *A Modern  
Sphinx*, &c.

*Feb. 26th, 1900.*

THE morning broke grey and lowering, indicative of dubious weather; gradually, however, the clouds assumed a fleecy aspect, and the blue firmament peeped forth. Before noon the sun shone refulgently on the many-domed edifice, and on the expectant groups lounging near the principal entrance of the noble hospital. Punctual to the hour notified their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of York drove up to the portico, where they were received by General Sir Baker Russell, commanding Southern District; Colonel Charlton, P.M.O.; Colonel Creagh, Assistant-Adjutant-General; and Miss Norman, Lady Superintendent, by whom they were conducted through the wards of the surgical division. Here were assembled about 540 patients, including convalescents, all or nearly all suffering from wounds received in South Africa. The Princess of Wales was most solicitous in her enquiries as to particular cases, and spoke very graciously to each man as she passed, conducted by Major Dick, R.A.M.C., in charge of the division. There was no available time for the Royal party to visit the medical division in the lower wards, and they left by the 4 p.m. train for London. Scarcely had they departed when the wounded men from the Princess of Wales's hospital ship arrived from Southampton. I was in the corridor of the surgical division when Major Dick told the poor fellows off for the various wards. They were in all 174 men, 164 suffering from wounds in action, and 10 only from ordinary diseases, to be treated in the medical division. There were representatives of all three of the Foot Guards, the Argyle Highlanders, the Black Watch, Royal Artillery, and in fact of all the regiments that took part in the frightful battles of Magersfontein and the Modder river. Bullet wounds in the head and feet were in excess of those in other parts of the body. This is explained, as the men told me, by the wild shooting of the Boers. But of course there were other and more ghastly wounds to notice, and many of the men still retained in their persons the bullets that brought them down. In the majority of cases bullet wounds had healed up, and the men looked as if quite recovered. No doubt the voyage and the good food on board had done much to set them up. It was exhilarating to see some of the Highlanders shaking hands with comrades who had preceded them to the hospital. One poor fellow in particular seemed to be a universal favourite, as he worked his way on crutches along the war-worn line of casualties.

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While awaiting her Majesty's arrival at the porticoed entrance of the hospital, about 1.30 p.m., a field officer announced to the privileged few near the entrance the pleasing and appropriate news that Cronje had surrendered unconditionally. It turned out that this intelligence was confirmed by the Queen herself, who imparted it to Colonel Charlton while visiting the wards, thoughtfully asking him to let the patients know the grand news that Majuba was avenged.

About 2 o'clock the first of the carriages arrived from the station with her Majesty's bath-chair; next, her two Indian attendants, and then her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

A guard of honour of the 4th Lincolns, with colour and band, received the Queen with the Royal salute. She bowed gravely, and then, assisted by an Indian attendant and Colonel Charlton, P.M.O., walked across the platform into the hospital, and proceeded by lift to the surgical division. Her Majesty was received by Lieut.-Gen. Baker-Russell and the medical staff. No cheering took place, although of course the number of spectators was greatly in excess of yesterday.

Whilst her Majesty was visiting the wards, the band of the Lincoln Militia discoursed sweet music, and notwithstanding a few drops of rain that fell intermittently (for we had Queen's weather, on the whole) the spectators remained loyally to the last to witness her Majesty emerge after her inspection of her brave soldiers who were wounded in defence of the country. Convalescents mingled freely with the villagers, who lined the esplanade, and were keenly expectant. About four p.m. the cavalcade of carriages, to be preceded by Sir John McNeil and outriders, was formed up. Her Majesty soon re-appeared, and, amid the respectful salutations of the staff and the assembled ladies of the garrison, drove off, the guard of honour presenting arms to the strains of the National Anthem.

I have been informed that our good Queen made close enquiries into the special cases among the wounded, whose medical histories were explained to her by Major Dick, in charge of the surgical division. This officer's work is cut out for him by the large increase of casualties landed from the Princess of Wales's hospital-ship. He is assisted by two officers R.A.M.C., and four civilian surgeons. The men were highly gratified by the gracious consideration of the Queen and Royal Family. I may add that no reporters were admitted on this private visit of her Majesty, nor were even the General of the District and staff. The Queen, in her womanly character, had desired this privacy, and it was respected. What did the men think? They appreciated it to the full. For once they had her Majesty all to themselves!

[In continuation of the previous article which appeared in the ADMIRALTY & HORSE GUARDS GAZETTE of 1st inst. Printed for private circulation only.]

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With Queen Victoria's Royal Warrant, so joyous as that of symphony, render a very rare for one of her Majesty's ever-memorable that in achieving more than in the preceding. Nearly within building, lovelies still be.

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I have received a copy of "A Modern Sphinx." This is not a new book, having been first published in 1881. The "Modern Sphinx" is the late Dr. James Barry, who, after more than half a century's active medical service in the British army, was discovered after death to be a woman. Around her personality Lieutenant-Colonel E. Rogers has interwoven a stirring story of West Indian colonial society life, in which, however, despite her conspicuousness in it, she plays but a minor part. The narrative is ingenious and interesting, is as full of incident and intrigue and exciting adventure as it can be stuffed, and it is also plentifully interspersed with amusing subsidiary stories. Here, for example, is one which goes to show that there are Handy Audys in other parts of the world than Ireland, since it is told by a West Indian of one of his native servants—"Oh, yes, and the stupidity of the nigger is so aggravating," said Mr Hertland, "fancy, for instance, when I ordered some new electro-plated knives and forks to be cleaned and put away after their first night's use, my domestic coming to me afterwards rather crestfallen because he could not polish them! He had managed to scour off patches of the electro, and says he, 'Hi, massa, these knife no good, for true, the more we rub 'em on knife-board de blacker dem get.'" The book has its faults. It might be less diffuse and more carefully "read." There is no publisher's name on the title page.

"Irish Times"  
March 26<sup>th</sup> 1896.



**THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY.**

By LIEUT.-COLONEL E. ROGERS, Author of *A Modern Sphinx*, &c.

THE general public have very little notion of the magnificence and exhaustive utility of this establishment on the banks of Southampton Water.

Erected 1856-63—at a cost of £350,000—from the designs of Mr. L. Lewis Thomas, of the Architects' Department, War Office (and whom I am thankful to say is still to the fore), the hospital was officially opened by her Gracious Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, in 1863.

From the sea this superb building is a picturesque object, surrounded by beautifully laid-out grounds, studded with trees and skilful landscape gardening. In the foreground stands a graceful Crimean gothic monument, in memory of the medical staff who fell in that fatal campaign, the first stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in 1864. The façade of Netley Hospital—built of brick, picked out with white stone—is 480 yards in length, and crests the undulating ground, sloping to the water's edge. Other structures there are in the background, notably a handsome vine-covered building for the officers' mess, accommodation being found for many of the medical staff in the upper stories. Here is the home of the celebrated "Army Medical School," presided over by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department. In addition to him the following officers compose the executive staff (*ex officio*, the Physician to the Council of India), Colonel Charlton, Principal Medical Officer of Netley Hospital (temporarily); Colonel Notter, Professor of Hygiene; Professor Wright, of Pathology; Colonel McLeod, of Medicine, together with Major Horrocks, Assistant Professor of Hygiene; Major Leishman, Assistant Professor of Pathology; Colonel Hughes, Secretary to the P.M.O., and Major Kelly, Adjutant.

The Assistant-Adjutant-General is Colonel Creagh, who resides in premises outside the grounds of the hospital. Guards, &c., are found by a company of the Lincoln militia from Parkhurst, and at present the duties of the Army Medical Corps as orderlies, bearers, &c., are performed by the Militia Medical Staff Corps. In the hospital itself there are two divisions—the medical and the surgical.

What is the irreducible minimum which the British statesman is bound to safeguard on the side of Persia? Mr. Curzon's opinion in 1872 was as follows: "I should regard the concession of a port upon the Persian Gulf to Russia by any Power as a deliberate insult to Great Britain, as a wanton rupture of the *status quo*, and as an intentional provocation to war; and I should impeach the British

probable armament of our batteries, are two subjects which we may possibly take an early opportunity of considering.

treat to see how smilingly and cheerfully they fulfil their duties. Miss Norman, I may add, is beloved and respected by everyone, and is, moreover, a *persona grata* with Royalty itself. At the back of the hospital there is, or was, an open space, beyond which is the Military Lunatic Asylum, under charge of Colonel Chester, whose kindly, sympathetic disposition eminently qualifies him for the post. One fact in connection with the entire establishment should be brought home to every mind, and that is that no patient afflicted permanently with mental or other disablement is turned adrift. Unless such a man has a good home and friends to go to he is retained on the books of the Royal Victoria Hospital. Now depend upon it the country that adopts this thoughtful provision, that treats its invalid soldiers with such tender solicitude, will never want for an Army, nor the Army for a reserve! Conscription is wholly unnecessary. On the hither side of the asylum stands a row of cottages, built by subscription in 1878, for the accommodation of wives and families of soldiers who are inmates of the hospital. Before these cottages were erected the poor wives of invalids had perforce to live in the back slums of Southampton, several miles away, exposed to the temptations of that rowdy seaport. The then chaplain of the garrison, the Rev. Mr. Ponsonby, was the local secretary of the fund, and the donors were the people of the United Kingdom, who were roused to action by circular appeals from Mr. Ponsonby, and by leading articles in the Service journals. An article on the subject by the writer in the *Broad Arrow* brought in subscriptions to the amount of £70.

On the vacant space referred to before are now erected thirty convalescent huts, or wards, built of canvas and felt, set up on loan by certain German contractors, who have presented them as a sort of advertisement of their firm in Berlin. The following inscription is to be read on the frontal walls:—

Transportable Baracke  
des  
Central Comite  
der deutschen vereine vom rothen Kreuz.  
Berlin. Octob.: 1899.

Certainly these huts come in quite handy, so to speak, for present emergencies. The floors, I may mention, are covered with linoleum; 7,000 yds. of which stuff, at 1s. 6d. a yard, have been generously presented to the authorities by Lady Gordon Lennox. Moreover, to brighten up the interiors, ladies of the garrison and others (notably Mrs. Pritchard, daughter of Captain Milman, an old inhabitant of Netley Abbey, and Miss Grace Rogers) have kindly contributed picture-screens of more or less patriotic character. If this weight is not much equipment is very great. The car-rage appears to be of a complicated description, and it appears to be of a complicated description, and it gunners are protected by rickel steel shields. The car-both with melenite shells and a powerful shrapnel. The "movable." It is further stated that the gun is provided



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treat to see how smilingly and cheerfully they fulfil their duties. Miss Norman, I may add, is beloved and respected by everyone, and is, moreover, a *persona grata* with Royalty itself. At the back of the hospital there is, or was, an open space, beyond which is the Military Lunatic Asylum, under charge of Colonel Chester, whose kindly, sympathetic disposition eminently qualifies him for the post. One fact in connection with the entire establishment should be brought home to every mind, and that is that no patient afflicted permanently with mental or other disablement is turned adrift. Unless such a man has a good home and friends to go to he is retained on the books of the Royal Victoria Hospital. Now depend upon it the country that adopts this thoughtful provision, that treats its invalid soldiers with such tender solicitude, will never want for an Army, nor the Army for a reserve! Conscription is wholly unnecessary. On the hither side of the asylum stands a row of cottages, built by subscription in 1878, for the accommodation of wives and families of soldiers who are inmates of the hospital. Before these cottages were erected the poor wives of invalids had perforce to live in the back slums of Southampton, several miles away, exposed to the temptations of that rowdy seaport. The then chaplain of the garrison, the Rev. Mr. Ponsonby, was the local secretary of the fund, and the donors were the people of the United Kingdom, who were roused to action by circular appeals from Mr. Ponsonby, and by leading articles in the Service journals. An article on the subject by the writer in the *Broad Arrow* brought in subscriptions to the amount of £70.

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Between the huts and the hospital proper runs the as yet unfinished branch line of railway from Netley station, by means of which patients will be enabled to reach the central wards under the tower without change of carriage. Moreover, it will in future permit of her Majesty the Queen travelling direct from Windsor to her cherished undertaking without let or hindrance, and with the utmost privacy.



**QUEEN AT NETLEY.**

**HER MAJESTY VISITS HER WOUNDED SOLDIERS.**

**566 Invalids Cheered by Royal Words of Comfort.**

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday Night.

"Have you heard the good news?" was the first question put by her Majesty to Sir Baker Russell at Netley Station this morning. Sir Baker had heard it, and so had everyone else, and it seemed to take away all feelings of sorrow from what under ordinary circumstances would have been rather a melancholy function. For it showed that, after all, the brave fellows who had come home in pain and suffering to be carefully tended back to health had not risked life and limb in vain.

The Queen's visit to Netley to-day was of a purely private character. But for all that it was impossible to keep away the crowds of her subjects who were determined to greet their Sovereign when she came to do an act of womanly kindness in a way which Queen Victoria knows so well how to do. The Royal train, which was the string of Great Western saloons and coaches which the Queen always uses on her travels, came over the South-Western line from Windsor via Staines, Woking, Guildford, and Farnham to Netley. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, was attended by General Sir John McNeill and Colonel Fritz Ponsonby as Equerries, and Lady Ampthill and the Hon. Eva More as Ladies-in-Waiting. On the train were Mr. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., and Mr. Govett (directors of the S.W.R.), Mr. Owens (general manager), Mr. Sam Fay (traffic superintendent), Mr. Drummond (loco. superintendent), and Mr. Andrews (resident engineer). The Queen took luncheon during the journey down.

The little station at Netley was decorated with flags, and the platform was covered with crimson carpet. Waiting to receive the royal party were Colonel Creagh, General Sir Baker Russell (commanding the Home District), Colonel Napier (A.A.G.), and Major Kinloch (A.D.C.). Outside the station a guard of honour of boys from the training ship Mercury was drawn up. The train arrived sharp to time, at half-past one.

At the hospital, the preparations for her Majesty's reception were completed by noon. It was a soft spring morning, with now and then a misty cloud which drove up over Southampton Water striving for mastery with the sun, which eventually conquered. A sloping way had been made into the hospital, and this was flanked by lovely banks of spring flowers on each side—azaleas, hyacinths, cyclamen, cinerarias, and primulas. A guard of honour of the 4th Lincolns was drawn up facing the entrance, with band and the

Queen's Colour, under the command of Captain A. A. W. Bailey. The first carriage to arrive from the station contained nothing but flowers—hundreds of lovely little bouquets, from the royal gardens at Windsor, which were destined for the worst cases in the hospital. These were packed in wide, shallow boxes, and completely filled a large landau. After this came Chief-Inspector Fraser and two of the Queen's Indian servants, and then her Majesty, in an open landau drawn by two greys, and preceded by outriders in scarlet. Princess Beatrice sat beside the Queen, and opposite was the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty was loudly cheered by crowds lining the roadway. She wore a black bonnet trimmed with black feathers, and a heavy black satin cape trimmed with jet ornaments. Sir Baker Russell had arrived about ten minutes in advance of the Queen, and a telegraphic dispatch was handed to him. Immediately on the Queen's arrival Sir Baker handed it to her, and that it contained further welcome intelligence was evident from the smiles which followed its perusal.

Alighting from her carriage, the Queen, leaning on the arm of a servant, advanced up the gangway. Here Colonel Charlton, the principal medical officer at Netley, stepped forward, and he was followed by Mrs. Charlton, who presented a magnificent bouquet—of orchids, lilies of the valley and asparagus fern, tied up with khaki-coloured ribbon—to her Majesty. The Queen looked in the best of health and spirits. The following officers were then presented by Colonel Charlton:—Colonel McLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, Lieutenant-Colonel Chester, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, Major Dick, and Major Helby. After this her Majesty sat in a low-wheeled chair, and was taken round all the wards. There were 246 sick and 320 wounded men in the hospital from the South African Field Force, and the Queen contrived to see every one of these, and to address a few words to a good many. She was shown round by Colonel Charlton, Miss Norman (Chief of the Nurses), and the medical staff. As soon as the Queen reached the top ward she asked Colonel Charlton to tell the men of the good news which had arrived from Paardeberg, and this announcement was received with tremendous cheering on the part of the men who were well enough to be in the corridors.

The Queen showed the utmost interest in every case. To many of the men her Majesty addressed a question as to what sort of a voyage home they had had. Of others she asked whether they suffered much from the sun. And to some whose wounds were very bad the Queen said, "What a terrible time you have had to go through!" In one ward her Majesty came across four or five men who had been serving in Irish regiments, and this caused the Queen to pause and say: "Yes, the Irish regiments have done splendidly." Then again, when her Majesty saw the men who had been serving in the Highland Brigade, she made a remark about its magnificent fighting qualities. And, coming across two wounded men from the Canadian contingent,

the Queen noted them especially, and spoke of the splendid services which the colonial contingents had rendered to the Empire in its hour of need. Her Majesty saw many cases of marvellous recovery from wounds. In one case a private in the Scots Guards received a bullet on the top of his head, about an inch behind his forehead; it passed down behind his left eye (destroying the sight), through the roof of his mouth, and out under his chin. This happened at Belmont, and yet, barring his blindness and a slight deafness in the left ear, the man seemed almost convalescent. And there were many other cases of remarkable recoveries which reflect the highest credit on British surgery. To almost all the Queen addressed cheery words of sympathy and encouragement.

When the hospital clock was chiming a quarter to four, her Majesty was just driving off to Netley Station. Her last look was at the rows of faces at the windows of the hospital, and her last smile was for her wounded soldiers.

1900.

**The Court.**

WINDSOR CASTLE, Feb. 27.

Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louis of Battenberg, with Prince George and the Princesses Alice and Louise, attended by Miss Nona Kerr, left the Castle this morning for London.

Major-General Sir John McNeill was in attendance at the railway station.

The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg and her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the sick and wounded at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, to-day. (A special account appears in another column.)

The Dowager Lady Ampthill has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Mrs. John Haughton has left the Castle.

Miss Minnie Cochrane has left and Miss Bulteel has arrived at the Castle.

Major-General Trotter has left.





The Court.

ROYAL VISIT TO NETLEY.

OSBORNE, Jan. 26.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, and attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps.

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Henry of Battenberg, their Highnesses Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, and Count Albert Mensdorff crossed over to Netley yesterday on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton, A.D.C., and visited the sick and wounded soldiers in the Royal Victoria Hospital who have returned from the war in South Africa, including the 200 newly arrived who had been wounded at the battles of Colenso and Magersfontein.

Their Royal Highnesses were charged with special messages from the Queen.

Miss Minnie Cochrane and Major the Hon. F. Colborne were in attendance.

The royal party was received at the hospital by Colonel W. J. Charlton (principal medical officer), Major W. Dick, M.B. (assistant professor, clinical and military surgery), Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Webb, M.D. (assistant professor, clinical and military medicine), and Miss Norman, Royal Red Cross, lady superintendent, and conducted through the wards and divisions, afterwards returning to Osborne.

Lieut.-General Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., commanding the Southern District, arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Count Albert Mensdorff and Lieut.-General Sir Baker Russell have left Osborne.

MARCH 12, 1898. RESS-

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HOSPITAL.—Mrs. W. J. Webb deserves the heartiest thanks of the patients and of the garrison and families for the capital entertainments given in the theatre at the Hospital on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday. The work of organisation must have been very great, owing to the variety of the programme, but the great success and the hearty appreciation manifested by all were the best tribute that could be paid to that lady. Surgeon-Captain Leishman opened the entertainment with a pianoforte solo, and then followed an illustrated song, "Three little maids of Lee," Miss B. Lower taking the singing. The maids were the Misses Rogers, O'Connell, and Phillips, and very prettily they went through their various poses, an outburst of laughter being occasioned when, on reversing, it was found they were double-fronted. Miss Forbes-Steveson next favoured with a song, and Miss Whitehead with a violin solo. Then was presented a tableau, "Gipsy encampment," which was introduced by Sergeant Browne singing "The Romany lass." The representation was exceedingly clever, the stage effects being very realistic. The Misses V. and G. Phillips (two of the gipsies) gave quite a novel performance—a tambourine dance. These young ladies seemed quite at their ease on the stage, and went through the steps and the variety of evolutions with surpassing grace, the outcome of which was a vociferous encore, and officers in the audience rewarded each with a lovely bouquet. The other gipsies were the Misses Rogers, K. O'Connell, A. O'Connell, V. Smith, T. Smith, Masters F. Webb, A. Webb, V. Webb, J. Hunter-Blair, and S. Phillips. "Cockles and mussels" was an illustrated song rendered by Miss Randall, Miss Lower taking the part of the fisher girl and Mrs. Horrocks that of the ghost. The popular plantation song, "I want yer ma honey," by Miss Lower, concluded the first part of the programme. It was a privilege to see Miss Randall, who opened part two by dancing the sailor's hornpipe. This lady is a perfect adept at the "light fantastic," and an encore was demanded. The request was kindly acceded to, and an officer presented Miss Randall with a bouquet. The next tableau was a very effective one, "Plantation group" (song, "Old folks at home," Sergeant Browne), the characters being Misses Lower, Phillips, V. Smith and T. Smith, Messrs. Mackessack, S. Phillips, and V. Webb. There were other songs, &c., and then came the grand finale, viz., an illustrated song, "Rule Britannia" (Sergeant Browne), which was a capital representation. Britannia was nicely posed in the centre, and admirably grouped around were representatives of the different countries as given below, each and every one being dressed with becoming taste and appropriateness:—Britannia, Mrs. Horrocks; England, Master F. Stevens; Scotland, Master J. Dick; Ireland, Master A. Webb; Wales, Miss G. Phillips; India, Master Hunter Blair; Australia, Master F. Webb; Africa, Master S. Phillips; West Indies, Master V. Webb; Canada, Miss A. O'Connell.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Dick, the troops and families at the hospital, together with a number of friends, were entertained to capital musical and dramatic performances in the Garrison Theatre on Saturday afternoon, and on the previous day the patients only were entertained. Part I. opened with a pianoforte solo by Mrs. Jencken. Mr. Power favoured with "The Lowther Arcade," and a party of ladies and gentlemen sang a glee. Mr. Bliss sang "The yeoman's wedding." Miss Helen Parks has a sweetly pretty voice, and knows how to use it. This lady sang three songs—Hope Temple's "All my world," "The promise of life," and "Oh! Honey, my Honey." The second song was out and out Miss Parks' best song, though the last was the most popular in the body of the hall. Part II. was a farce, in two scenes, entitled "Poor Ma," written by Colonel Rogers and Mrs. S. Lloyd. The characters were:—Mr. Grumpy (a retired merchant), Mr. Wanhill; Captain Fitzfluffer, Mr. Power; Mrs. Fitzfluffer, Mrs. Dick; Elizabeth Ann, Miss King. It would take too long to worthily discuss the piece; suffice it to say that it is a side-splitting conception, and that all the performers acquitted themselves well.

JANUARY 28, 1899

One of the most successful entertainments given at the Hospital Theatre, Netley, took place the other day, and the ladies of the garrison are to be congratulated on their efforts to lighten the sufferings of our sick soldiers in the noble institution. A large number of patients are at present in the hospital, and the entertainment was given to the medical cases one day and the surgical cases the following day. Capt. W. B. Leishman, R.A.M. Corps, opened with a pianoforte solo: Mrs. Dick gave a recitation (illustrated), "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," Miss Phillips taking the part of the old woman, with a quantity of children. The next was an illustrated song by Mr. Hudson, "Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen," with the following characters: Maid, Miss A. O'Connell; widow, Miss Rogers; extravagant Queen, Miss O'Connell; housewife, Miss Phillips. An illustrated song, "Sing a song of sixpence"—king, Miss O'Connell; chef, Master Phillips; cat, Master A. Webb—was well received. Mr. Leake gave an illustrated song, "The Tin Gee-gee"; the stage was got up as a toy shop; Master Dick was a soldier marked 13, 9d., Master Stevens a soldier marked 2s. 2d., Miss G. Phillips and several children as dolls. Miss Randall gave two songs, and Messrs. Gill, Hudson, and Leake also sang, all being well received. A fairy scene, with the following characters, was very pretty, and brought rounds of applause: Queen Fairy, Miss O'Connell; witches, Misses Roger and Phillips; fairies, Misses V. Smith, T. Smith, N. O'Connell, G. Phillips, D. Phillips; and E. Jephson; pixies, Master A. Dick, V. Webb, S. Phillips, F. Stevens, J. Dick, B. Horrocks, and W. Phillips—in this scene Miss Randall gave a skirt dance. The whole finished with Mr. Leake singing "Rule Britannia," with the following cast:—Britannia, Mrs. Horrocks; England, S. Phillips; Wales, G. Phillips; Scotland, J. Dick; Ireland, A. Webb; India, F. Stevens; Australia, V. Smith; Africa, H. Phillips; West India, V. Webb; Canada, A. O'Connell.

Of the scientific attainments brought to bear in treating the wounded here, I had an opportunity to form a judgment from personal observations. Colonel Stevenson and Major Dick, professors of surgery in the school, were engaged in experiments with the latest appliances for locating bullets by Rontgen rays. They had a patient under examination whose case was curious, because no bullet could be found where he felt most pain. Rontgen plates, however, showed the wound to be enlargement of a bone on one side due to fracture by a bullet that had lodged near the other side. Plate after plate was taken until the exact position of that bullet could be determined to the breadth of a nerve, and thus operation will be made easy. What bungling and haphazard work all former methods seem to be by comparison with this!

Consoling.

MAJOR D—, at Netley, was advising one of the invalids to undergo an operation.  
"Is it very severe?" asked the patient.  
"Not for the patient," replied the officer.  
"How is that?"  
"We suffer terribly from anxiety. Just think; it only succeeds once in a hundred times."

11 JULY, THE LADY 1898

A delightful ball was given on Thursday by Surg. General Giraud, and officers of the Army Medical Staff. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the band of the Royal Marine Artillery played a pretty selection of dance music. Mrs. Giraud wore pink brocade, with chiffon drapery, and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Stokes had a bodice and train of black velvet, with petticoat of eau de Nil satin. Mrs. Tippetts had a lovely gown of red satin, draped with antique lace. Miss E. Tippetts looked well in black, with sleeves of pink and green brocade; and Miss V. Tippetts was becomingly dressed in white Bengaline, trimmed with lace and lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. King was handsomely gowned in black velvet. Mrs. Rose was smart in yellow silk and brown velvet. Miss Berger wore rose satin, with Spanish lace, and white flowers. Miss E. Berger looked well in black. Miss Devereux was in dark green satin, with sleeves of white crêpe, the bodice trimmed with white Irish lace and knots of white ribbon. Miss Lister was prettily dressed in white satin; Mrs. Brooke Smith in pink brocade. Miss Griffiths wore white, with pink-trimmed bodice. Mrs. Dick had a charming gown of pink brocade and claret velvet. Miss Nisbett was in white and yellow brocade. Mrs. Stephenson was stylish in black; Mrs. Bacon in black, with trimming of pale green silk. The Misses Moore wore pretty white silk gowns, with white lace drapery. Mrs. Crouch was in white satin; and Miss Cooke in blue.





July 13, 1895.

## ARMY MEDICAL STAFF BALL AT NETLEY.

SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL GIRAUD and the officers of the Army Medical Staff, Netley, gave a most enjoyable ball on Thursday, the 4th inst. Dancing took place in the mess-room at the officers' quarters. The Royal Marine Artillery Band supplied the music. Surgeon-Major General Giraud and the officers played the important parts of hosts perfectly, and Mrs. Giraud was a very charming hostess, looking exceedingly nice in a handsome gown of pink satin brocaded with white flowers, the corsage of rich jewelled passementerie, and the sleeves veiled in fluted pink chiffon; diamond ornaments. Many elegant and pretty toilets were worn on the occasion. Mrs. Breitwey was charmingly gowned in a pale and lovely shade of heliotrope satin, with some choice old lace and diamonds arranged on it. Mrs. Raleigh Kerr was very pretty in shot turquoise and gold silk, with turquoise velvet sleeves, and a lace-draped bodice caught with diamond ornaments. Mrs. Stuart had on one of the prettiest gowns in the room. It was of palest green satin brocaded with pink flowers, a little chiffon with diamond ornaments gave a pretty finish to the bodice. Mrs. Stokes looked very nice in pale green brocade, with black velvet and old Brussels lace. Miss Nisbett was wearing a very pretty gown of gold and white brocade with lace. Mrs. Fullerton had on a handsome gown of black satin, with draperies of old rose point. Her daughters, the Misses Fullerton, looked very pretty in white satin toilets with lace, and small white flowers outlining the bodices. Miss Cruickshank wore a strikingly effective toilet of satin in an exquisite mother-of-pearl tint; the sleeves were of satin, while a quaint but very becoming pelerine of the satin edged with lace fell over the bodice; sprays of full-blown red roses and some chiffon was also tastefully arranged on the bodice. Mrs. Lippetts was wearing a very handsome gown of cardinal satin, with some lovely Limerick lace draped across the front of the gown and on the bodice. Miss Eva Lippetts looked very nice in black satin, the full bébé bodice having sleeves of shot apricot and green silk striped with a narrow black line, the *décolletage* being outlined with jewelled passementerie. Miss Viva Lippetts looked bright and pretty in white corded silk, the bodice tastefully arranged with white silk crépon and crystal passementerie, and the square-cut *décolletage* outlined with lilies of the valley; the latter, with festoons of crépon, edged the hem of the skirt. Miss Lister was gowned in white satin, with a chiffon-draped bodice. Miss Noke was stylishly dressed in black satin, with full sleeves formed by chiffon frills. Mrs. Bacon was charmingly pretty in black satin, the skirt artistically draped with panels of eau de nil silk; the bodice and sleeves were of emerald-green velvet arranged with lace. The Misses Moore looked exceedingly dainty in white silk frocks, with Irish lace frills draping the bodices. Mrs. Rose was *à la mode* in yellow brocade, with a touch here and there of bright brown velvet. Miss Nina Whyte was much admired in black striped silk crépon, with a bunch of convolvuli on one shoulder, and draperies of convolvulus-blue silk arranged on the bodice. Mrs. Stephenson wore black satin with lace. Miss Hughes was well gowned in rose-coloured satin with lace. Miss Ethel Hughes was pretty in white satin, artistically draped with white Brussels net dotted with sprigs of white heather. Miss M. Berger was wearing a pink satin dress, the bodice veiled in lace. Miss T. Berger looked nice in black. Miss Brooke Smith had on an effective gown of pink satin brocade. Mrs. Whitehead wore a very charming gown of black satin, the bodice of white silk crépon almost veiled in the long jet fringe hanging from the square-cut *décolletage*. Miss Whitehead wore a lovely gown of yellow satin, the bodice and sleeves draped with gold sequined net, while sprays of yellow roses formed shoulder straps. Miss May Whitehead was in white satin; the bodice had a berthe of deep écarle lace arranged with pink roses. Miss Alexander's gown of white satin, with a chiffon-veiled bodice, was both simple and effective. Miss Tandy was charming in a bright rose-pink satin skirt, the bodice of white silk brocaded with bunches of roses, and had a touch of green ribbon with lace here and there. Mrs. Lindsay wore black satin, the bodice of black and white brocade outlined with jet, and the full sleeves were of the plain satin. Miss Lindsay looked nice in black chiné silk with lace and jet. Mrs. Crouch was wearing a white satin dress. Miss Cooke had on a tasteful blue silk dress trimmed with lace and passementerie. Miss Griffiths was in white, with pink satin sleeves and turn-down collar. Mrs. Dick wore pink satin brocade, with ruby velvet draping the bodice. Miss Coddington was wearing black corded silk, with a deep collar of white lace. Mrs. Napier looked very handsome in black satin, with white satin lapels veiled in lace arranged on the bodice, and falling over the seams of the skirt. Mrs. King was wearing a handsome gown of black velvet enriched with jet passementerie.

## NETLEY ABBEY (1239) AND NETLEY CASTLE (1540).

The foundation of the Abbey is attributed to Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, but the date assigned, 1239, is one year after the Bishop's death. The Bishop may have been instrumental in the founding of the Abbey by Henry III., whose tutor he had been. Netley was colonised by the Cistercians of Beaulieu, an order emanating from the Benedictines, whose first introduction into England was at Waverley in 1128. The Cistercians doubtless Latinised the name of Letelie, 'Lætus Locus,' as they had their own 'Bellus Locus,' and it is probable that, when the Abbey was dissolved, the new owners adopted the name of the neighbouring tithing of Netley, which was made to include the district around the Abbey. It is certain that the name Letelle, or Letley, which occurs in Domesday, was retained until the beginning of the sixteenth century. An abbot and twelve brethren formed the community of Netley, and the Abbey existed as a monastery for about three centuries. The list of Abbots comprises sixteen names, all of which have been preserved—the first Robert (1255), and the last Thomas Stevens (1523), who signed by proxy in favour of the divorce between Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon. In 1537 Henry VIII. granted the site of the Abbey to Sir Wm. Paulett, with the manor of Hound. There were then only seven monks, six of whom declared their intention of remaining religious—*i.e.*, keeping their vows—and, with the abbot, retired to the parent Abbey of Beaulieu on the opposite shore of Southampton Water. In 1560 Netley Abbey came into the possession of the Earl of Hertford, and was adapted to the purpose of a private residence. Afterwards it was occupied by the Earl of Huntingdon (1655-1701), and then became the property of Sir Berkeley Lucy, of the family of Charlecote immortalised by Shakespeare, who sold the ruins, or a part of them (1700), to Walter Taylor of Southampton. He, disregarding the warnings of a dream, began the work of demolition, and actually came to his death by a stone falling upon him, when the destruction of the Abbey was arrested. The present owner of the ruins is Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, formerly M.P. for Southampton, on whom the estate devolved in 1876.

Netley Castle, the residence of Colonel the Hon. Henry Crichton, is close to the Abbey, and occupies a conspicuous position amongst woodlands on the bank of Southampton Water. It is one of the most picturesque mansions in the country. The Castle was originally built for the defence of the south coast in 1540 by Henry VIII. at the same time as Calshot and other castles in the county. On March 17th, 1627, the staff at Netley Castle consisted of a captain, two soldiers, a porter, and six gunners, the whole yearly cost of the establishment being computed at 103l. 8s. 4d. It subsequently became one of the principal rendezvous of the Royalists who enjoyed the more familiar confidence of King Charles I. Colonel Crichton, the present owner, is a J.P., a member of the Hants County Council, Brigadier-General of the Volunteers, and churchwarden of the parish of Hound.

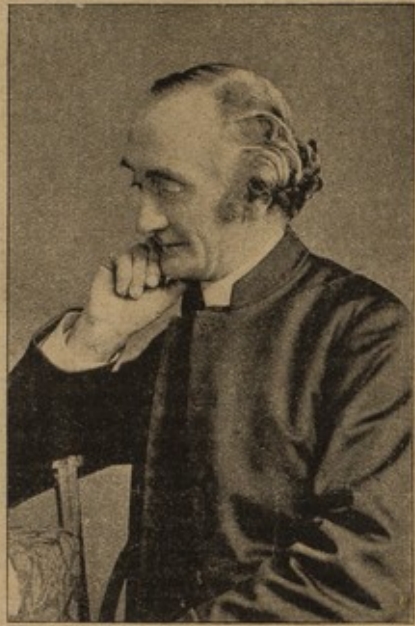


Photo by [Mauld & Fox.]  
THE REV. W. A. C. CHEVALIER,  
Vicar of Hound (Netley Abbey), Southampton.



Reprinted from ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REPORT, 1900.

APPENDIX No II.

LIST OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY, DURING THE YEAR 1900-1901; WITH NOTES ON SOME OF THE OPERATION CASES OF INTEREST AND REMARKS ON SOME OF THE WORK IN THE SURGICAL DIVISION.

By Major W. Dick, M.B., F.R.C.S., Ed., Royal Army Medical Corps, Assistant Professor of Military Surgery, Army Medical School, Netley.

Operations.	Number of cases.	Diseases, &c	Results.				Remarks.
			Completely successful.	Partially successful.	Failed.	Died.	
Removal of carious bone	10	Caries ... ..	8	—	—	—	2 remaining in hospital.
" " sequestra	66	Gunshot wound ...	57	—	1	—	8 remaining in hospital.
" " "	7	Necrosis ... ..	7	—	—	—	
Incision and drainage	9	Abscess of liver ...	4	1	—	4	
" " "	3	Chronic abscess ...	1	—	—	1	1 remaining in hospital.
" " "	1	Empyema ... ..	—	—	—	1	
" " "	16	Abscess ... ..	13	2	—	1	
" " "	2	Pus in joint ... ..	2	—	—	—	
Excision of veins	10	Varix ... ..	10	—	—	—	
" " "	2	Varicocele ... ..	2	—	—	—	
" " tumour	1	Epithelioma ... ..	—	—	1	—	
" " cyst	1	Sebaceous ... ..	1	—	—	—	
" " glands	12	Tubercle, syphilis ...	10	1	—	—	1 remaining in hospital.
" " eyeball	3	Panophthalmitis new growth, &c.	2	1	—	—	
" " articular cartilage.	2	Loose cartilage in knee-joint.	2	—	—	—	
Amputation of toes	2	Gangrene after enteric fever.	2	—	—	—	
" " forearm	1	Burn ... ..	1	—	—	—	
" " finger	1	Disease of joint ...	1	—	—	—	
Re-amputation of thigh	1	Gunshot wound ...	1	—	—	—	
Operation for ununited fracture.	5	Gunshot wound ...	2	2	—	—	1 remaining in hospital.
Operation for radical cure.	61	Hernia ... ..	61	—	—	—	
" " "	3	Hydrocele ... ..	3	—	—	—	
Carried forward	219		190	7	2	7	13

(7079)



SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
 BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL  
 [APRIL 15 1911]

**ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.**  
 ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.  
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM DICK, M.B., F.R.C.S., Ed., is placed on retired pay, April 6th. He was appointed Surgeon, M.F.S., in 1882; Surgeon-Major, February 4th, 1894; and Lieutenant-Colonel, February 1st, 1900. He was with the Nile Expedition in 1884-5, and was present at the action of Abu Klea, receiving a medal with two clasps and the Khedive's bronze star.

**A VOLUNTARY STATION.**  
 By permission of the military authorities a recruiting station, to be entirely carried on by voluntary aid, is being established at the Hollins, New-street, Miss Flude having allowed the use of a portion of the premises attached to the house. It is hoped to be of service in coping with a rush of volunteers. Only recruits for Lord Kitchener's army will be taken. The whole of the clerical and medical work will be done voluntarily, and it is hoped in this way to be of assistance to the authorities at Glen Parva.  
 Those giving assistance are Colonel Dick, Mr. H. Flude, Dr. Everard Harrison, Dr. Moore, Dr. Payne, Mr. Bertram Plummer, Mr. C. S. Strutton, Mr. W. E. Richardson, and others.

been received when the party broke up, after an evening all the pleasanter that there were absolutely no speeches.

Woolwich. M.B., C.M. 1877, F.R.C.S., Edin., D.P.H. Vict. Ed. Edinburgh. Late Asst. Prof. of Surgery Army Med. Sch., Netley. Editor Official Manual of Chiroprody.



July 13, 1895.

## ARMY MEDICAL STAFF

**SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL GIRAUD**, of the Army Medical Staff, Netley, gave a party on the 4th inst. Dancing took place in the quarters. The Royal Marine Artillery Surgeon-Major General Giraud and the parts of hosts perfectly, and Mrs. Giraud looking exceedingly nice in a handsome gown with white flowers, the corsage of rich the sleeves veiled in fluted pink chiffon. Many elegant and pretty toilets were seen. Mrs. Breiweye was charmingly gowned in heliotrope satin, with some choice old lace on it. Mrs. Raleigh Kerr was very pretty in gold silk, with turquoise velvet sleeves caught with diamond ornaments. Mrs. Gifford's prettiest gowns in the room. It was of white with pink flowers, a little chiffon gave a pretty finish to the bodice. Mrs. Gifford was in pale green brocade, with Brussels lace. Miss Nisbett was wearing gold and white brocade with lace. Mr. Gifford's gown of black satin, with draped daughters, the Misses Fullerton, looked lovely with lace, and small white flowers. Miss Cruickshank wore a strikingly effective mother-of-pearl tint; the sleeves quaint but very becoming pelerine of thin over the bodice; sprays of full-blown red also tastefully arranged on the bodice. Mrs. Gifford's gown of cardinal satin, lace draped across the front of the gown. Mrs. Lippett looked very nice in black having sleeves of shot apricot and green black line, the *decolletage* being outlined in white. Miss Viva Lippett looked bright and the bodice tastefully arranged with white passementerie, and the square-cut *decolletage* the valley; the latter, with festoons of the skirt. Miss Lister was gowned in draped bodice. Miss Noke was stylish with full sleeves formed by chiffon frills. Miss Gifford's gown in black satin, the skirt artistically of eau de nil silk; the bodice and sleeves velvet arranged with lace. The Misses Gifford's dainty in white silk frocks, with Irish bodices. Mrs. Rose was *à la mode* with a touch here and there of bright brown and was much admired in black striped silk convolvuli on one shoulder, and draped arranged on the bodice. Mrs. Stephens wore lace. Miss Hughes was well gowned in lace. Miss Ethel Hughes was pretty draped with white Brussels net dotted with Miss M. Berger was wearing a pink satin in lace. Miss T. Berger looked nice in black had on an effective gown of pink satin wore a very charming gown of black satin crepon almost veiled in the long jet fringed cut *decolletage*. Miss Whitehead wore satin, the bodice and sleeves draped net, while sprays of yellow roses. Miss May Whitehead was in white a berthe of deep écarle lace arranged with under's gown of white satin, with a chiffon simple and effective. Miss Tandy wore pink satin skirt, the bodice of white silk roses, and had a touch of green ribbon. Mrs. Lindsay wore black satin, the bodice brocade outlined with jet, and the full satin. Miss Lindsay looked nice in black jet. Mrs. Crouch was wearing a white had on a tasteful blue silk dress trimmenterie. Miss Griffiths was in white, a turn-down collar. Mrs. Dick wore pink velvet draping the bodice. Miss Coddie wore corded silk, with a deep collar of white very handsome in black satin, with white lace arranged on the bodice, and falling over Mrs. King was wearing a handsome gown of black velvet enriched with jet passementerie.

399

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Operations.	Number of cases.	Diseases, &c.	Results.				Remarks.
			Completely successful.	Partially successful.	Failed.	Died.	
Brought forward	219	Brought forward	190	7	2	7	13
Sinuses laid open and scraped.	8	Tubercle, syphilis	3	2	—	—	3 remaining in hospital.
Operation on urethra	4	Perineal fistula, &c.	4	—	—	—	
"    for piles	3	Piles	3	—	—	—	2 remaining in hospital.
Division of sphincter	5	Fistula in ano	3	—	—	—	
Operations on testicle	6	Tubercle, syphilis	6	—	—	—	
Plastic operations	2	Gunshot wound, urethral fistula.	2	—	—	—	
Removal of foreign bodies	16	Bullets, wire, ligatures.	16	—	—	—	
Operations on nerves	5	Gunshot wound	5	—	—	—	
Circumcision	4	Paraphimosis, new growth.	4	—	—	—	
Ligature of popliteal artery.	1	Aneurysm after gunshot wound.	1	—	—	—	
Ligature of axillary artery.	1	"    "	1	—	—	—	
Laparotomy	2	Malignant tumour, foreign body.	1	—	—	1	
Tenotomy	1	Contraction of tendo achillis after gunshot wound.	1	—	—	—	
Resection of rib	4	Empyema	1	2	1	—	
Trephining of bone	2	Abscess in bone	2	—	—	—	
Operations for appendicitis.	5	Appendicitis	2	1	—	2	
Breaking down adhesions	8	Adhesion, contraction, gunshot wound, &c.	4	4	—	—	
Reduction of dislocation	1	Shoulder	1	—	—	—	
Deepening orbit	1	Contraction of ciliary.	1	—	—	—	
Aspiration of liver	3	Liver abscess	—	—	3	—	
Total	201		251	16	6	10	18

## NOTES AND REMARKS.

Removal of Carious bone.

Of the ten cases operated on, eight were successful, and two still remain in hospital; they are both due to tubercular disease of the femur, and have both been operated on several times. One wound heals up, and then another breaks out, each time with carious bone at the bottom. Two of the cases may be recorded—one, a non-commissioned officer of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, came home from South Africa in May, 1900, stating that he thought he had been struck on the head by a shell; he had suppurating wounds over both parietal eminences, and bare bone could be felt at the bottom of them; he had uncontrollable neuralgia. In the beginning of June flaps were reflected on both sides of the head, when the outer table of the skull in both places was found carious, and the inner table apparently depressed but with no sign of fracture; the carious bone was scraped and gouged away. The left side at once healed up, but the right continued to discharge. He was then found to have chronic Bright's disease. He slowly improved and after nearly a year the second wound healed. The other case was that of an officer who had been kicked by a horse in 1893. He had been operated on, but an abscess now formed. This was opened and a hole in the femur scraped out. This was in January, it healed up and has remained sound.

of King Charles I. Colonel Orienton, the present owner, is a J.P., a member of the Hants County Council, Brigadier-General of the Volunteers, and churchwarden of the parish of Hound.



Operations for the removal of sequestra were performed in seventy-three patients; sixty-six of them having had gunshot wounds, and the necrosis in the other seven cases being due to other causes. Many of these patients have had two and three operations before a satisfactory result was obtained. The cures have varied from a fairly simple condition to all states of comminution of bone, and the portions of bone have been mixed with numerous fragments of metal from broken up bullets. The results on the whole have been satisfactory, although in many cases there has been great deformity, with ankylosis of joints and injury to nerves. Of the cases due to gunshot, fifty-seven were completely successful in so far that complete healing took place, although a great number of them, on account of deformity, &c., were unfit for further service. The cases where the necrosis was due to other causes all recovered.

Removal of sequestra.

The following are some of the more interesting of the cases:—  
 Drummer B., 1st Leinster Regiment, was wounded at Slapkrantz on the 28th July, 1900, by a bullet, which fractured the skull just above the external angle of the right orbit; some bone had been removed in South Africa. He was invalided, and arrived home on the 28th January, 1901. He had then headache, and some bare bone could be felt in the sinus left by the wound. The old wound was enlarged, and four pieces of dead bone were removed, exposing the pulsating dura mater. The wound healed in three weeks, and he went out fit for duty.

Gunner G., Royal Horse Artillery, was wounded by a Mauser bullet at Sanna's Post, 31st March, 1900. The bullet entered the right frontal sinus and destroyed the right eye, which was taken out at Bloemfontein. Discharging fistulae continued over the frontal sinus, and when he arrived home here, an incision was made into the sinus, and a piece of necrosed bone removed, after which healing was rapid, and he was discharged in six weeks.

In another case a Mauser bullet entered at the angle of the mouth on the right side, passed through the lower jaw, then entered on the right side of the chest, making a superficial track. On arrival home the wound of the chest had healed, but some necrosis had to be removed from the jaw. He then rapidly recovered.

Private H., Royal Highlanders, was wounded at Magersfontein on the 11th December, 1899. The bullet entered in the right buttock, passed through the pelvis (said to have passed through the bowels), and emerged in the left buttock behind the great trochanter. On arrival at Netley he had a long sinus from the exit wound, in which bone could be felt. This was opened up and several pieces of dead bone removed from the anterior surface of the sacrum. Healing then took place, and eventually, on the 16th October, 1900, the man was discharged to duty.

Private B., Royal Canadians, was wounded at Paardeberg, 27th February, 1900. The bullet entered the left elbow, behind, and came out at the shoulder, injuring the musculo-spiral nerve in its course, and breaking up the bones of the elbow joint. He arrived in England on the 23rd May, and an incision was made into the elbow joint on the 14th June, when several necrosed pieces of the ulna were removed. He made then an excellent recovery, with some stiffness of the elbow joint. The musculo-spiral nerve recovered its functions. He was discharged unfit on the 4th September, 1900.

Private D., 2nd Lincoln Regiment, was wounded in the Orange River Colony on the 20th August, 1900, by a revolver bullet, which entered at the middle of the axillary border of the right scapula and came out at the tip of the shoulder; the humerus was fractured. He arrived home in December, when there were sinuses and want of union of the fractured humerus. The sinuses were laid open and pieces of necrosed bone removed. After this the humerus united, but sinuses still persisted: for which he has again been operated on, and still remains in hospital. Another revolver bullet entered the right side of the ninth dorsal spine, and emerged five inches below the right nipple; but as this wound had healed, and gave no trouble on arrival, it is impossible to say what was injured.

Corporal S., Imperial Yeomanry, was wounded at Krugersdorp by a Mauser bullet which entered the back of the right upper arm close to the



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 Quarterly Medical Journal

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April 15, 1911

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July 13, 1895.

## ARMY MEDICAL STAFF

**SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL GIRAUD** gave a day, the 4th inst. Dancing took place in quarters. The Royal Marine Artillery Surgeon-Major General Giraud and the parts of hosts perfectly, and Mrs. Giraud looking exceedingly nice in a handsome with white flowers, the corsage of rich the sleeves veiled in fluted pink chiffon. Many elegant and pretty toilets were seen. Mrs. Breiweye was charmingly gowned in heliotrope satin, with some choice old lace on it. Mrs. Raleigh Kerr was very pretty in gold silk, with turquoise velvet sleeves caught with diamond ornaments. Mrs. prettiest gowns in the room. It was of with pink flowers, a little chiffon gave a pretty finish to the bodice. Miss nice in pale green brocade, with Brussels lace. Miss Nisbett was wearing gold and white brocade with lace. Miss some gown of black satin, with draperies daughters, the Misses Fullerton, looked toilets with lace, and small white flow. Miss Cruickshank wore a strikingly effective exquisite mother-of-pearl tint; the sleeves quaint but very becoming pelerine of tulle over the bodice; sprays of full-blown red also tastefully arranged on the bodice. Miss a very handsome gown of cardinal satin, lace draped across the front of the gown. Miss Eva Lippetts looked very nice in black having sleeves of shot apricot and green black line, the *décolletage* being outlined. Miss Viva Lippetts looked bright and the bodice tastefully arranged with white passmenterie, and the square-cut *décolletage* the valley; the latter, with festoons on the skirt. Miss Lister was gowned in draped bodice. Miss Noke was stylish with full sleeves formed by chiffon frills. Miss ingly pretty in black satin, the skirt art of eau de nil silk; the bodice and sleeves velvet arranged with lace. The Misses dainty in white silk frocks, with Irish bodices. Mrs. Rose was *bien mise* a touch here and there of bright brown was much admired in black striped silk convolvuli on one shoulder, and draperies arranged on the bodice. Mrs. Stephens lace. Miss Hughes was well gowned in lace. Miss Ethel Hughes was pretty draped with white Brussels net dotted with Miss M. Berger was wearing a pink satin in lace. Miss T. Berger looked nice in black had on an effective gown of pink satin wore a very charming gown of black satin crépon almost veiled in the long jet fringe cut *décolletage*. Miss Whitehead wore satin, the bodice and sleeves draped net, while sprays of yellow roses. Miss May Whitehead was in white a berthe of deep écarle lace arranged with under's gown of white satin, with a chiffon simple and effective. Miss Tandy was pink satin skirt, the bodice of white silk roses, and had a touch of green ribbon. Mrs. Lindsay wore black satin, the bodice brocade outlined with jet, and the full satin. Miss Lindsay looked nice in black jet. Mrs. Crouch was wearing a white had on a tasteful blue silk dress trimmenterie. Miss Griffiths was in white, a turn-down collar. Mrs. Dick wore pink velvet draping the bodice. Miss Coddin corded silk, with a deep collar of white very handsome in black satin, with white lace arranged on the bodice, and falling over Mrs. King was wearing a handsome gown of black velvet enriched with jet passmenterie.

401

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

elbow, and lodged in the shoulder. Three weeks after the wound, the upper end of the humerus was excised. There had been injury to the musculo-spiral nerve. A sinus remained in the incision. In February some dead bone was removed from this, and again in March of this year some more was removed. The sinus then healed, and he went out with a flail shoulder joint. The nerve lesion had been nearly recovered from on discharge.

Two cases of shell wound of the forearm were operated on. In one when the sequestra were removed it was found that the ulna was ununited, there being considerable deficiency of the shaft. The wound healed up at once, and strong fibrous union took place, and the man was discharged with a very useful arm, the radius, which had also been fractured, having bony union. In the other case both bones were fractured, and bony union had taken place between the radius and ulna, so that supination and pronation were gone. After removal of sequestra the wounds healed.

In a great number of the cases of gunshot fractures of the femur, no matter how much comminution, union seems to take place, but dead pieces of bone are enclosed in the callus, which eventually give rise to persistent sinuses, and are very difficult to remove, necessitating operation after operation till all are removed.

Lance-Corporal H., King's Royal Rifles, was wounded at Paardeberg on 18th February, 1900, by a Mauser bullet, which entered over the right trochanter, and came out on the inside of the thigh, fracturing the femur, then perforated the flesh behind the left femur, causing injury to the left sciatic nerve, but without complete division. There were persistent sinuses about the upper part of the right thigh when he arrived at Netley. On the 22nd June, 1900, the upper part of the right femur was chiselled open (union having taken place), and several imprisoned pieces of dead bone taken away. The sinuses then healed, but as he had very considerable shortening, he was fitted with an O'Connor extension boot, and discharged from the service on the 7th September.

Private C., Lancashire Fusiliers, was wounded at Spion Kop, 24th January, 1900, a bullet going through the right femur. When he arrived at Netley the femur was ununited, but the wounds had healed. Some time afterwards great swelling ensued, so on the 15th August an incision was made on the front of the thigh and a large abscess evacuated, the abscess going round the femur. At the same time a small spicule of bone was removed; the sinus then persisted, and some months afterwards a considerable piece of bone was removed: and the man was not sufficiently recovered to go out until the 5th March, 1901.

Private D., Coldstream Guards, was wounded near Middleburg, on the 30th September, 1900. The bullet entered behind the right thigh, fractured the femur, and was taken out two months afterwards in front of the middle of the femur. On arrival home there were three discharging sinuses, and dead bone could be felt: the femur had united. The sinuses were enlarged, and twenty-nine pieces of loose bone were taken away from the shaft of the femur. The patient progressed favourably and two months afterwards he was discharged from hospital unfit for further service, as he had a stiff knee, and two and a half inches shortening.

Lance-Corporal T., Welsh Regiment, was wounded at Paardeburg on the 18th February, 1900, by a Mauser bullet, which perforated the right tibia, causing a traumatic aneurysm of the posterior tibial artery. The artery was tied on the 3rd March. Sinuses remained: these were cut down upon in the beginning of July, and several small pieces of dead bone were removed; also two silk ligatures, which were evidently those used for tying the artery. Patient progressed favourably, and was discharged fit for duty in November.

Lieutenant F. was wounded in the right leg near Amsterdam on the 14th February, 1901. The bullet entered the calf and came out through the front of the tibia. He arrived at Netley on the 20th April, and three days afterwards both wounds were opened up, when a large hole, through which one could put a finger, was found right through the tibia. A considerable quantity of bony debris was scraped out after which the posterior wound quickly healed, but the anterior (exit) wound took a much longer time.

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However, this also eventually healed, and he proceeded on sick leave on the 1st July.

Trooper H., Australian Bushmen, is interesting, from the number of bullets by which he was wounded. He was wounded on the 22nd August, 1900, near Zeerust. One bullet entered the right elbow, necessitating amputation above the joint. A second bullet entered below the right patella and came out to the inside of the tibial tuberosity; a third bullet made a scar on the right thigh; a fourth entered the middle of the right thigh and came out behind; and a fifth passed through the calf of the left leg. The only one of these that gave any trouble after his arrival home was the second, which had made a hole in the tibia. When this was scraped out he rapidly got well.

The only case of necrosis due to other causes than gunshot wounds worth mentioning, is that of a man who had had a loose cartilage in his knee-joint for eight years; this was removed at Pretoria on the 3rd September, 1900. The operation was followed by septic cellulitis. He was invalided home, arriving early in 1901; dead bone could then be felt in the joint. This was removed, and healing took place almost immediately, but he had to be invalided, with a stiff knee-joint.

There were nine cases of abscess of the liver operated on; four of these made complete recoveries, and four died, while one went out with a discharging sinus.

Abscess of liver.

Private B., King's Royal Rifles, was attacked by dysentery in South Africa about the middle of April, 1900, and he got pains in the liver in May; this disappeared, but recurred in June. He arrived home on the 5th July, and for the next twelve days had a temperature pointing to abscess. On the 17th he was unsuccessfully aspirated in the eighth right interspace; this gave no relief, and on the 21st he was again aspirated, and pus was found. The abscess was now incised, and two inches of the eighth rib removed for purposes of drainage. The pus was sterile and remained so. The tube was removed on the eighteenth day, and the incision had healed on the twenty-ninth day. He went out fit for duty on the 18th September.

Corporal M., Royal Lancaster, was another case who suffered from dysentery in South Africa, commencing in May, 1900. In August he had pain in right side. Previous to this, in July, he had right pneumonia. On the 10th of October he was aspirated, pus found, and an incision made between the eighth and ninth ribs, and 40 ounces of pus evacuated; no rib was excised, as there was plenty of room for drainage. An amoeba (doubtful) was found in pus; six days after the operation the pus was not sterile. He had no rise of temperature after the operation. The tube was removed on the thirteenth day after the operation, and he was discharged fit for duty on the 15th November.

The third case that went out fit for duty, followed dysentery contracted in South Africa, although he had had dysentery in India previously. On the 21st November he was aspirated in five different situations, but pus was not found, probably due to too small a needle having been used. Fever continued and he got intense pain over the caecum, and the dulness increased both upwards and downwards. On the 11th December again aspirated, found pus; incised and evacuated 35 ounces. He slowly recovered, and went out on the 8th February, 1901.

The fourth case had been operated on for abscess of the liver in January, 1901, but when he arrived home here he was very weak, and there was a large fluctuating tumour in the left lumbar region. This was incised, and then a finger could be directed right across in front of the spine, and the abdominal organs made out. This abscess no doubt was connected with the original liver abscess. It healed up by granulation, and the man was discharged fit for duty.

The case shown as partially successful was a foreign invalid from India. He is stated to have had diarrhoea (probably dysenteric), and was aspirated for hepatic abscess in January, 1901. On the same day as the aspiration the abscess burst through the right lung, and he then continued to cough up large quantities of liver pus. In May, 1901, on his arrival home after aspiration, the abscess was opened in the sixth interspace. He then stopped coughing it up for two months, but after this time he again began to



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403

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cough up a little, but was much better than previously. He was discharged unfit.

Of the four cases that died, one on post-mortem examination was shown to have several small abscesses round the large cavity that had been opened in the right lobe; he also had an unopened abscess in the left lobe the size of a walnut. This man had dysentery in South Africa. When operated on, 60 ounces of pus were evacuated, and afterwards he suffered several times from hæmorrhage from the liver substance. The second case, also from South Africa, had had dysentery in November, 1900, followed by enteric fever in December. On arrival home here he had a large hepatic abscess, and was in a very weak condition. After operation and evacuation of pus, the discharge was mainly bile, and he never regained strength. My experience is, that where there is a large discharge of bile following operation the result is unsatisfactory. The post-mortem examination showed only that the whole of the right lobe of the liver was a cavity with very thin walls.

The third case, from South Africa, had had no recent dysentery, but had suffered much from ague, and also gave a history of having been recently kicked in the hepatic region. At the operation two pints of pus were evacuated. He never improved. Post-mortem examination showed a cavity larger than a man's fist in the right lobe, communicating with the pleura, which was lined with a thick purulent material, the right lung being completely collapsed.

The fourth fatal case came from India. He had acute enteritis in 1895, and also in 1897. He was admitted in India in January, 1900, with a hepatic abscess which had burst through his lung; he was there operated on for what apparently was an empyema. On one occasion, after arrival home, he nearly died of syncope when his pleura was being washed out. After arrival home the old operation wound was enlarged, as there was not free drainage, and a probe could be passed a long way up, evidently into the lung. Again portions of the seventh and eighth ribs were excised, and the cavity of the pleura scraped out. He died about five months after this from exhaustion. Post-mortem examination showed abscess cavity in liver communicating with the lung, and the lung communicating with the pleura.

## Aspiration of liver.

In addition to the cases of abscess of the liver during this period, three other cases were aspirated, having symptoms pointing to abscess, but in none of them was pus found. In one of these, however, when aspirated a second time, about a month after the first time, and after the period of this return, pus was found and abscess opened. The man afterwards completely recovered.

## Empyema.

One patient was operated on for empyema, in whom a rib was not excised. The patient contracted Mediterranean fever in Malta in March, 1891. This was followed by pleurisy. He was admitted into the medical division of this hospital on the 24th May, and transferred to the surgical division two days afterwards; he was then in a very exhausted state. On the same day, after aspiration, his right pleura was incised, and 100 ounces of very thick pus evacuated. This gave relief to the breathing, but he did not recover to any appreciable extent, and gradually became weaker, and died on the 6th June. The post-mortem examination showed the right lung to be completely collapsed, and the left in a state of chronic pneumonia. No tubercle bacilli were found.

## Abscess.

There were sixteen cases of abscesses in various localities which were sufficiently important to require an anæsthetic before opening them; of these, thirteen recovered, in two the operation was only partially successful, there being tuberculous abscesses which left sinuses which remained open, and one case died, this being a case of tuberculous abscess in the neighbourhood of the hip-joint and also by the side of the rectum, the man eventually dying of lardaceous disease of the kidney. One of the cases is interesting in the matter of diagnosis. In October, 1900, the man felt he had a growth in the left iliac region; this gradually got bigger, and at Bloisfontein it was diagnosed as a malignant tumour, and he was invalided home. He arrived here on the 9th March, 1901, with a hard tumour which seemed to go deeply into the abdomen. The man gave a history of it affecting his bowels and making his motions smaller. On the 17th March an incision was made in the middle abdominal line without opening the peritoneum;

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the tumour was then examined from behind and found to be entirely extra-peritoneal. This wound was then stitched up, and an incision made over the swelling, which was found to be inspissated pus with a hard thick capsule. Both wounds healed rapidly, and the man went out fit on the 25th May.

During the year there were two cases in which incision of the elbow joint was performed, both for pus formation.

Incision of elbow joint.

Private W., 1st Welsh Regiment, was admitted into Ahmednagar hospital on the 5th July, 1899, with synovitis of the right elbow. He was invalided home and arrived at Netley on the 6th April, 1900, with a stiff elbow. He was then put under an anaesthetic and an attempt made to move the joint. Shortly afterwards pus formed in the joint, and on the 1st June the joint was incised and a quantity of pus evacuated; the olecranon process was then found to be necrosed and it was removed. Pain became intense, and the patient did not do well. On the 22nd June a long incision was made along the right ulna, and the upper half of the bone was found to be soft and friable; this was all removed, and the patient then began to mend. The wounds healed up, and a fair amount of movement was restored to the joint. The operation was done subperiosteally, and the bone was renewed up to half an inch of the joint. He went out with a fairly useful arm on the 6th November, 1900.

The second man is stated to have had enteric fever and uraemic convulsions in South Africa. He was invalided, and arrived at Netley 10th September, 1900, with abscesses all round and communicating with the left elbow joint. Five days after arrival home the joint was freely incised, and he did remarkably well. Healing took place rapidly, and he went out on the 8th February, 1901, in excellent health, but with an ankylosed joint.

There were twelve operations for excision of veins, ten for varix of the legs, and two for varicocele, all of which did well. Two of these cases were operated on both legs, one leg about three weeks after the other, as to operate on both at the same time causes the patient to be too helpless. One of them had been operated on in 1895, prior to enlistment, in the right leg, but varicosity of the veins had returned, as well as new veins in the left leg. They were all done in the same manner, viz., by numerous small portions of vein being excised in the course of the veins principally affected.

Excision of veins.

In the two cases of varicocele the high operation was performed; unfortunately both of them suppurred, but the result was eminently satisfactory in both. Although the incision is much in the same place as that for radical cure in hernia, the experience is that these cases suppurate, while the hernia cases do not.

This was a case of epithelioma of the nose. The man, an Australian, was scratched ten months before admission, and the growth, he thinks, commenced after this. This occurred at Vryberg, and twice, in South Africa, operations were undertaken for its removal, but unsuccessfully. He was admitted here on the 6th May, and on the 13th a large portion of the left side of the nose and the septum were removed, apparently wide of the growth. The case seemed to do well for six weeks, but after this it was found that the superior maxilla and the orbit were affected. The man declined to have any further operation.

Excision of tumour.

The following two cases present some features of interest:—

Major H. came home on the 3rd January, 1901, with a history of an injury to the right index finger, and that lymphangitis had followed attending septic cases, in September 1900, at Nauwport. A gland above the clavicle and some in the axilla had been removed. When he arrived here he had a long sinus leading into the apex of the axillary space, and a mass of hard indurated glands along the lower border of the pectoral muscles. On the 5th January a large flap was reflected backwards, including the sinus, which was well scraped. The borders of the pectoral muscles were dissected clear of gland tissue, which was peculiarly hard. Healing was very rapid, and he went out completely recovered on the 22nd January.

Excision of glands.

A patient developed swelling of the left groin, with no definite cause; this gradually got larger and painful, and he was invalided home from India.



RESERVED TO THE  
LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY

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July 13, 1895.

## ARMY MEDICAL STAFF

**SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL GIRARD**, of the Army Medical Staff, Netley, gave a day, the 4th inst. Dancing took place in quarters. The Royal Marine Artillery Surgeon-Major General Girard and the parts of hosts perfectly, and Mrs. Girard looking exceedingly nice in a handsome with white flowers, the corsage of rich the sleeves veiled in fluted pink cloth. Many elegant and pretty toilets were seen. Breitwey was charmingly gowned in heliotrope satin, with some choice old on it. Mrs. Raleigh Kerr was very pretty in gold silk, with turquoise velvet sleeves caught with diamond ornaments. Mrs. prettiest gowns in the room. It was of with pink flowers, a little chiffon gave a pretty finish to the bodice. nice in pale green brocade, with Brussels lace. Miss Nisbett was wearing gold and white brocade with lace. Miss some gown of black satin, with draperies daughters, the Misses Fullerton, looked toilets with lace, and small white flowers. Miss Cruickshank wore a strikingly effective exquisite mother-of-pearl tint; the sleeves quaint but very becoming pelerine of tulle over the bodice; sprays of full-blown roses also tastefully arranged on the bodice. a very handsome gown of cardinal satin, lace draped across the front of the gown. Eva Lippetts looked very nice in black having sleeves of shot apricot and green black line, the *décolletage* being outlined. Miss Viva Lippetts looked bright and the bodice tastefully arranged with white passementerie, and the square-cut *décolletage* the valley; the latter, with festoons on the skirt. Miss Lister was gowned in draped bodice. Miss Noko was stylish with full sleeves formed by chiffon frills. Miss pretty in black satin, the skirt artfully of eau de nil silk; the bodice and sleeves velvet arranged with lace. The Misses dainty in white silk frocks, with Irish bodices. Mrs. Rose was *bien mise* a touch here and there of bright brown; was much admired in black striped silk convolvuli on one shoulder, and draperies arranged on the bodice. Mrs. Stephens lace. Miss Hughes was well gowned. Miss Eshel Hughes was pretty draped with white Brussels net dotted with Miss M. Berger was wearing a pink skirt in lace. Miss T. Berger looked nice in had on an effective gown of pink satin wore a very charming gown of black satin crepon almost veiled in the long jet fringe cut *décolletage*. Miss Whitehead wore satin, the bodice and sleeves draped net, while sprays of yellow roses. Miss May Whitehead was in white a berthe of deep écarlate lace arranged with under's gown of white satin, with a chiffon simple and effective. Miss Tandy was pink satin skirt, the bodice of white silk roses, and had a touch of green ribbon. Mrs. Lindsay wore black satin, the bodice brocade outlined with jet, and the full skirt. Miss Lindsay looked nice in black jet. Mrs. Crouch was wearing a white had on a tasteful blue silk dress trimmenterie. Miss Griffiths was in white, turn-down collar. Mrs. Dick wore pink velvet draping the bodice. Miss Codd corded silk, with a deep collar of white very handsome in black satin, with white lace arranged on the bodice, and falling Mrs. King was wearing a handsome gown of black velvet enriched with jet passementerie.

Excision of eyeball.

Excision of articular cartilage.

Amputations.

Operations for ununited fracture.

405

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

On the 23rd May the glands were removed, having an appearance like sarcoma. On pathological examination the tumour was stated to be rounded sarcoma. He shortly afterwards developed erysipelas, and then made a rapid recovery, healing taking place. In three months he was quite fit.

In three cases the eyeball was excised: in two of them because sympathetic ophthalmia was appearing in the sound eye. One of these was originally due to gonorrhoea, and the other to irido-cyclitis from glare and dust on active service. The third case had come from Egypt with an orbital tumour. This was first removed, on the 4th of March, without removing the eye. It proved to be cancerous, and quickly recurred. On the 16th April the eyeball was excised, and the growth cleared out from the orbit; but it was then found to be far back and going through the sphenoidal fissure into the cranial cavity, and nothing further could be done.

There were two such cases, both of which, so far as the operation was concerned, were successful, although one of them had to go unfit from chronic synovitis, which did not seem to be benefited by the incision into the joint. In both cases the joint was freely incised, and the capsule stitched up by buried sutures, after removal of the loose body, and both healed by primary union. In the other case the man was discharged fit for duty a month after the operation, all the movements of the knee-joint being perfect.

Two men had toes amputated (one of them all ten) for gangrene supervening on enteric fever.

One man had the terminal phalanx of his right thumb amputated for tubercular disease, after erosion of the terminal joint had been performed without success.

In one case amputation through the lower third of the right forearm was performed, for great contraction of the hand and lower part of the forearm, the result of being burned by a veddt fire when lying wounded and unable to move.

A toe amputation of the left thigh was performed, for conical stump and projection of the femur, in a case of gunshot wound, in which the thigh had been previously amputated in South Africa.

Amputation is now very rare in this hospital, and not one of the cases of gunshot wound from South Africa, in which the limb had been conserved there, required amputation after arrival home.

Of the five operations for ununited fracture, two were successful, two were only partially successful, i.e., only fibrous union resulted, and one still remains in hospital, but there will ultimately be a successful result. The condition necessitating operation was caused in four of these cases by gunshot wounds received on active service, and the fifth was the result of an accident.

Private E., East Kent Regiment, was wounded at Dreifontein on the 10th March, 1900. The bullet entered in front just over the middle of the right ulna, and came out behind considerably lower down. Three months afterwards, when admitted into Netley hospital, there was no union of the ulna, and the fourth and fifth fingers were contracted. On the 11th June an incision was made over the seat of fracture, all tissue cleared from between the ends, which were well rubbed together, the scar of the wound was dissected out, and some contractions in the palm divided subcutaneously, but the contraction was not overcome. After two months in splints movement could still be detected. In November the fracture was again cut down upon, the fractured surfaces cleared and wired together. Primary union of the flesh wound was obtained, but no bony union took place. He was discharged in February, 1901, with strong fibrous union and a most useful arm.

Private C., Rifle Brigade, was wounded at Ladysmith on the 9th November, 1899, by a shell, which hit him on the back of the right forearm and broke both bones. On arrival home, on the 20th June, 1900, there was no union. On the 5th July incisions were made on the outside and inside of the limb over the fractures, which were very oblique, and each bone was drilled and wired. Evidently at the operation some contamination took place, as he almost immediately developed erysipelas, with great swelling and pus formation, necessitating numerous incisions. Considerable thickening took place at the sites of the fractures, but the union resulting was perfect,

of King Charles I. Colonel Crighton, the present owner, is a J.P., a member of the Hants County Council, Brigadier-General of the Volunteers, and churchwarden of the parish of Hound.



although there was some loss of pronation and supination. He was discharged to furlough, prior to returning to duty, on the 19th October.

Trooper F., Victorian Mounted Rifles, had an ununited fracture of the right humerus, caused by a gunshot wound at fifty yards range. From 1 to 1½ inches of the middle of the humerus were blown away: X rays showed about 1 inch of separation between the fragments. A long incision was made on the inner side of the middle of the upper arm, and the ends of the bones cleared (the end of the upper fragment was a mere shell), and wired. The resulting union was not bony, only fibrous, although it was much stronger than before the operation.

Private M., 1st Middlesex Regiment, fractured his left patella on the 27th July, 1900, while playing cricket in India. He arrived at Netley on the 14th November; the fragments were then widely separated, the fracture being a transverse one; he could walk a little. On the 1st of January, 1901, he slipped when getting out of bed, great effusion took place into the knee-joint, and he became quite helpless. On the 6th January the patella was cut down upon by a large flap, with the convexity upwards. The joint was found full of dark blood; there was no union at all between the fragments. The joint was washed out, and the edges of the fracture, which were covered with fibro-cartilage, were sawn, and approximated, and then wired. On the first dressing, on the eighth day after the operation, it was found that a small portion of the upper part of the flap had sloughed, primary union had however taken place everywhere else. The resulting union of the patella was perfect, and the man went out on the 9th of April with a most useful limb, there only being some stiffness.

Private W., Inniskilling Fusiliers, was wounded at Pieter's Hill on the 22nd February, 1900, by a bullet, which entered in front over the middle of the left thigh, and made its exit behind, fracturing the femur into several pieces. He came home on the 5th July, there being then much movement at the seat of fracture. A skiagraph showed a number of fragments, some pieces of lead, and overriding of the main fragments. On the 14th October the ends were rubbed together and put up in plaster; this was unsuccessful, but since this, the thigh was bared and aluminium tacked on. This has been successful, although there is considerable deformity, and about 4½ inches of shortening.

This year sixty-one officers and men have been operated on for hernia, all of them successfully. One officer was operated on for a recurrence of hernia. They were all, except one case, of inguinal hernia, this one being ventral. Three were cases that had been previously operated on, one of the three having been twice previously done. Six were of the congenital variety, and in two of these the testicle had to be removed. In four patients hernia was on both sides; these were not operated on at the same time, but one side three weeks after the first had been done. In seven cases suppuration occurred from contamination either at the time of operation, or from the materials used for suturing. In one of these the contamination evidently proceeded from the scrotum, an operation for hydrocele having been done at the same time. It is possible, however, that the wounds were afterwards contaminated, as it has been found difficult to prevent the men pushing their hands under the dressings and scratching when there is the least irritation.

Some of the cases that offered points of interest are recorded.

Private H., Rifle Brigade, was going over a bar at gymnasium at Dover in 1890, when he hurt himself in the right groin. In March of this year, when going out to South Africa, he slipped and hurt his right testicle; he also has a history of syphilis. In his history it is stated that he had a hydrocele tapped on the 26th April, which was very large. On arrival here in June he had a large hydrocele and an inguinal hernia on the right side. On the 29th June a radical cure of the hernia was performed, and at the same time the hydrocele was emptied, and the tunica vaginalis dissected out; this was very thick, and there was a small gummatous deposit on the testicle, which was also taken away. Suppuration occurred, and the temperature went up, and remained above normal until the sixteenth day after the operation. A staphylococcus was grown from the gumma, and may have been the cause of the suppuration. The scrotum healed up rapidly, but a sinus remained at the site of the hernial wound; this was scraped out

Radical cure of hernia.



RESERVE TO THE  
[British Medical Journal]

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM DICK, M.B., is placed on retired pay, April 6th. He was appointed Surgeon, February 4th, 1882; Surgeon-Major, February 4th, 1894; and Lieutenant-Colonel, February 4th, 1902. He was with the Nile Expedition in 1894-5, and was present at the capture of Abu Kima, receiving a medal with two clasps and the Khedive's bronze star.

APRIL 15, 1901.

A VOLUNTARY STATION.

By permission of the military authorities a recruiting station, to be entirely carried on by voluntary aid, is being established at the Hollins, New-street, Miss Flude having allowed the use of a portion of the premises attached to the house. It is hoped to be of service in coping with a rush of volunteers. Only recruits for Lord Kitchener's army will be taken. The whole of the clerical and medical work will be done voluntarily, and it is hoped in this way to be of assistance to the authorities at Glen Parva.

Those giving assistance are Colonel Dick, Mr. H. Flude, Dr. Everard Harrison, Dr. Moore, Dr. Payne, Mr. Bertram Plummer, Mr. C. S. Stratton, Mr. W. E. Richardson, and others.

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WOLVERHAMPTON. D.R.H.Vict. Ed. Edinburgh. Late Asst. Prof. of Surgery Army Med. Sch., Netley. Editor Official Manual of Chiro-pody.



July 13, 1895.

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407

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

without effect, and eventually the wound had to be opened up and the deep stitches taken out. He afterwards made an excellent recovery.

Private D., Royal West Surrey Regiment, had a small left inguinal hernia in 1889, which disappeared in two years. When being carried from the battle of Colenso, where he was wounded in the knee, he had a fall from the stretcher, when the left hernia reappeared, and also one on the right side. He arrived home on the 25th July, 1900, and on the 4th August radical cure was performed on the right side. There was a sub-peritoneal lipoma on the sac, and to this, by a long thick filament, the omentum was attached. This filament was ligatured, and the omentum returned to the abdominal cavity, the sac with the adherent lipoma being then cut off. Healing took place by primary union. On 27th August the left side was operated on; here there was a very thin sac, to which the great intestine was adherent; in separating it some of the peritoneal covering of the gut was torn off. Healing took place by primary union. After both operations the man had retention of urine for three days.

Lance-Corporal S., Northampton Regiment, was operated on for a right inguinal hernia on the 22nd October, 1900, having returned from South Africa on the 5th. Immediately after the operation his temperature went up, and the next day he appeared flushed; the day following this he showed spots and had diarrhoea, and turned out to be a typical case of enteric fever. When questioned, he said he had felt a little unwell before the operation. His blood sedimented typhoid bacilli up to 300. The fever had no effect on the convalescence from the operation, and he went out on furlough, previous to returning to duty, two months after it.

Captain V., Dublin Fusiliers, had a right inguinal hernia, which appeared in February, 1897, when he was playing football. He was operated on in London in October, 1897; the hernia recurred in June, 1898, whilst on active service, and he came home from Natal in August. He was admitted here on the 8th November, and on the 11th the operation was performed. The incision was made through the old cicatrix; everything was matted together, and it was difficult to identify parts. There was a long sac, with several constrictions in it. Primary union took place, and he was discharged fit on the 12th December.

Gunner G., Royal Garrison Artillery, was thrown off a horse fourteen months previous to enlistment, and a right inguinal hernia appeared. He was operated on two days afterwards in a London hospital, and again a fortnight afterwards, as the hernia had returned. In November, 1900, it again returned when dismounting a gun. There was nothing remarkable about the operation, except that everything was matted together by dense cicatricial tissue.

One man had been operated on in May, 1900, in Halifax, previous to enlistment, on the left side. In July the right side appeared. On operation this was found to be a congenital hernia.

In two patients there were testicles which slipped back into the abdomen, the cases being congenital, omentum which was attached had to be removed as well as the testicles, which were atrophied and probably functionless.

Private B., Royal Irish Rifles, had been operated on six years previously when in civil life for a right inguinal hernia, in Dublin. The hernia reappeared in December, 1900, and he was sent here in March, 1901. There was nothing unusual about the operation.

One ventral hernia, just above the umbilicus, was successfully operated on.

Ribs were resected in four cases of empyema, with very little success, only one being completely successful.

There were three cases of psoas abscess operated on during the year. One got completely well, one is still in hospital, and not doing well, and the third, who had an abscess on each side, developed paraplegia, and eventually died of exhaustion.

There were six of these operations, all of which were successful. One was a castration, the others were cases where from syphilitic or tubercular disease the substance of the testicle was destroyed or nearly so. In these cases the disease was scraped out, one of them being practically a double castration.

Resection of rib.

Chronic abscess.

Operations on testicle.

Piles.

Three cases were operated on; all did well. In two cases the piles

AGENCY OF KING CHARLES I. Colonel Brighton, the present owner, is a J.P., a member of the Hants County Council, Brigadier-General of the Volunteers, and churchwarden of the parish of Hound.



were cut off after ligation, in the third a Whiteheads' operation was performed.

Three cases of radical cure of hydrocele were performed by dissecting out the parietal layer of the tunica. All three healed by primary union, the results being excellent.

Radical cure of hydrocele.

Of four cases operated on, three had perineal abscesses communicating with the urethra, and one had an intractable urethral fistula; all of them had stricture; they all did well.

Operations on urethra.

Sapper H., Royal Engineers, was admitted into this hospital on the 18th June, 1900, having been a fortnight sick in Southampton; he had some difficulty in passing his water, which he said was the result of a chill. On the 20th June, as he could not pass water at all, and a catheter could not be passed, the bladder was aspirated, and 70 ounces of urine drawn off. The next morning a No. 1 catheter was passed under chloroform, and the stricture dilated up to No. 9 within the next five days. Then an abscess formed, which was incised on the 26th June. The stricture was finally dilated up to No. 12, and he was discharged to duty on the 14th July.

Private C., West Riding Regiment, came home from Africa on the 11th July, 1900, having been kicked by a soldier on the 1st June. Some operation had been done at Woodstock for a fistula, but unsuccessfully. He made water through the fistula; a catheter could not be passed from the meatus. An incision was made over the fistula, but the posterior portion of the urethra could not be found. At a second operation the posterior part was found with difficulty. A catheter was tied in, and he eventually did well, the fistula healed, and he was dilated to No. 10.

Removal of foreign bodies.

In sixteen cases operations were undertaken for the removal of foreign bodies; in five of them sinuses persisted in stumps after operation; when these were laid open, and ligatures removed, healing immediately took place. In a sixth, in which the brachial artery had been ligatured for a wound in the palm of the hand, on arrival home, a sinus persisted at the site of operation, and there was some affection of the median nerve, faradic contraction of the muscles of the thumb being deficient. After cutting down and removing the ligature round the brachial the sinus at once healed up, and the thumb muscles began to recover. Probably something had happened to the nerve at the operation. In the seventh case, the wire which was supposed to be uniting the two portions of a fractured olecranon was removed, as it was causing irritation.

The remaining nine operations were for the removal of bullets or portions of bullets; eight of the cases were from South Africa, and one from China. This last case had been hit by a shell at Tientsin, on the back of the left forearm, fracturing both bones, on the 13th July, 1900. He arrived home on the 14th January, 1901. A skiagraph showed a piece of metal in front of the elbow lodged in the bones. The wound was still open, and on the 4th February this was enlarged, but the piece of metal could not be extracted; accordingly an incision was made on the front, and a piece of shell extracted. The wounds healed slowly, and he went out fit on the 12th April.

Private E., 1st Welsh Regiment, was wounded at Paardeberg; the bullet entered inside of upper portion of right thigh, and is said to have come out on the outer side, breaking the femur in its course. On arrival home, on the 24th June, 1900, the exit wound was healed, but there was much discharge from the inner wound, and there was an accumulation of matter on the outer side. The outer side was incised, and much necrosis found and removed. Fingers could be made to meet through the femur, and the crushed mantle of a Mauser bullet was extracted from the centre of the fracture. The wounds healed very slowly and before final healing some bony particles had again to be removed.

Private O'N., Royal Lancaster Regiment, was wounded at Pieter's Hill. A Mauser bullet entered on back of left ilium and lodged on the opposite side, evidently going right through the pelvis and injuring the rectum. About a fortnight afterwards inguinal colotomy was performed by Sir William Stokes. After arrival home, a Mauser bullet, flattened on one side was extracted, and a sinus passing through the pelvis was scraped out. The wounds healed, except a small sinus at the entrance wound. It was not



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[April 15, 1901]

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Woolwich. M.B., C.B., 1877. F.R.C.S. D.P.H. Vict. Ed. Edinburgh. Late Asst. Prof. of Surgery Army Med. Sch., Netley. Editor Official Manual of Chiro-pody.



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## Operations on nerves.

409

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

considered advisable to close the colotomy wound. The man was discharged in excellent health.

The casing of a Mauser bullet was removed from the neck of Private G., Inniskilling Fusiliers, on a level with the great cornu of the hyoid bone, just over the vessels on the left side.

In another man a bullet was removed from the left buttock, where it was giving rise to brawniness and a sinus persisted.

Only bullets which were causing inconvenience, or in which sinuses persisted, were operated on; the men in all other cases were recommended to let the bullets remain.

There were five operations on nerves, all of which were successful; they all followed gunshot wounds.

Corporal H., 1st Yorkshire Regiment, had a Mauser bullet enter the inside of the middle of the left forearm, which emerged on the front of the outer side. He had paralysis and loss of sensation in the parts supplied by the median nerve. Median faradic irritability was diminished, whilst the ulnar was normal. An incision was made over the median nerve, which was found thickened but not divided. The nerve was dissected out, and then the wound stitched up. He went out on furlough improving.

Private G., Lancashire Fusiliers, had a gunshot wound which fractured the right humerus; the supinator longus and the common extensors had very nearly lost all faradic irritability. A.C.C. 7 K.C.C. sluggish; ulnar and median normal; the diagnosis was that the musculo-spiral was not completely divided. As he however had an open wound, this was opened up, and some pieces of necrosed bone taken away, and the musculo-spiral nerve was dissected out; it was found to be very much thickened, but perfectly continuous. There was much distortion of the bone pressing on and embedding the nerve. The groove in the humerus was very rugged. The faradic irritability of the extensors very much improved. He went out unfit three months after the operation, but distinctly improving.

Private T., Scots Fusiliers, was wounded at Pieter's Hill by a Mauser bullet, which grazed the back of the left wrist, and entered the outer side of the left biceps 2½ inches above the external condyle, and made its exit middle of the back of left upper arm. The wounds healed in a month. On arrival here, on the 4th July, 1900, he had drop wrist. On the 25th July an incision was made along the course of the musculo-spiral nerve, in the lower third of the arm, and the nerve found embedded in scar tissue. A bulbous enlargement was found on it where it perforated the external intermuscular septum. Primary union was obtained. Voluntary movement was obtained early in November, but still some impaired sensation on back of left hand. He was discharged fit for duty on the 21st November.

Private H., Queensland Mounted Infantry, was wounded near Pretoria on the 2nd September, 1900. The bullet entered over the middle of the right scapula, and emerged under the right clavicle. He suffered much pain in the finger distribution of the ulnar nerve. He was X-rayed, and there were seen two small pieces of lead in the axilla. On the 2nd November the ulnar nerve was cut down upon in the axilla, but no morbid condition was found; the nerve was stretched. The pain got better. After considerable use of massage and electricity he recovered complete use of the arm and hand, and went out fit for duty on the 10th May, 1901.

The remaining case was simply one of dividing the nerves in a painful stump.

The second part of the axillary artery and the popliteal artery were ligatured for aneurysms resulting from gunshot wounds.

Private S., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was wounded at Modder River on 28th November, 1899, by a Mauser bullet, which entered half-an-inch below the right patella, and came out in the popliteal space, passing through the knee-joint, with very little injury to it. The wounds healed almost at once, but eight days afterwards an aneurysm was noticed low down in the popliteal space. He came home on the 26th February, 1900; he then had a fairly large aneurysm. He was treated with chloride of calcium for some time without effect; he was also treated by flexion of the hip and knee-joints, and by pressure on the femoral; both of these methods were painful, and likewise unsuccessful. On the 19th June the popliteal

## Ligature of arteries.

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artery in its upper part was ligatured by an incision along the margin of the adductor magnus. Primary union took place, and on the twelfth day the stitches were removed from the incision. The tumour, which originally was as large as a small egg, was reduced to the size of a marble, but there was still a little expansile pulsation. This gradually decreased, and he went out on fit furlough on the 10th August. I have since heard from the man, stating that he is quite well.

Trooper H., Imperial Yeomanry, was wounded at Harrismith by a Mauser bullet, which entered the front and inner side of the left upper arm, and came out behind; the humerus was not injured. When he arrived home, on the 23rd February, 1901, he had a fairly large aneurysm of the third part of the axillary artery. On the 28th April a silk ligature was put on the proximal side of the tumour, which stopped pulsation. On the 9th May the stitches were taken out, and the aneurysm was found to be quite solid. On the 17th June, when he was finally discharged, a solid lump the size of a hazel nut was in the position where the aneurysm had been.

There were two cases of laparotomy, one for malignant new growth, and the other for foreign body in the abdomen; the former died, and the latter recovered and went to duty.

Laparotomy.

Sergeant M., King's Royal Rifles, had suffered for a long time from pain in the right iliac region, dyspepsia, constipation, alternating with diarrhoea and gradually increasing debility. He attributed his condition to a previous attack of dysentery in India. On arrival home from South Africa, towards the end of 1900, he was very emaciated, suffered from intermittent attacks of pain, and had a swelling in the right iliac region extending up under the ribs. In the beginning of December the abdomen was opened over the tumour, when the right iliac and lumbar regions were found filled with a hard mass, which evidently originated behind the cecum; the bowel was pushed in front and was inflamed. From the extent and situation of the tumour it was decided that it could not be removed; so the incision was sewn up. The wound healed by primary union, but the man sank from gradually increasing malignant cachexia, weakness and emaciation, and died on the 6th February, 1901. His bowels were never obstructed; unfortunately no post-mortem examination was permitted.

Private S., East Yorkshire Regiment, was operated on at Pretoria, on the 28th January 1901, for left inguinal hernia; about eight days afterwards a swelling began to appear in the left side; this gradually got larger, and he was invalided home, arriving here on the 18th May. On examination after arrival, there was seen the incision of the operation perfectly healed, and there was felt and seen a tumour, about the size of two closed fists, filling the whole of the left side of the abdomen, very hard, and with no sense of fluctuation. The man's general condition was good, there was no cachexia or rise of temperature. The diagnosis was some deep-seated inflammatory condition; but still it was thought that it might possibly be a sarcoma. On the 31st May an incision was made over the tumour, the muscular wall of the abdomen was cut through; then no peritoneum could be recognized; an aspirating needle was now put into the tumour, and pushed deeply, when a little pus was withdrawn. The tumour was now cut into; it was very hard, and no relations of abdominal contents were made out; when the incision had gone to the depth of about 3 inches, a small cavity was found with a little fluid in it. This being explored by the finger, a foreign body was felt, which was readily extracted by a pair of forceps. On examination this was seen to be eight silk stitchings interlocked, such as might be used for ligaturing off the omentum in sections, which no doubt was the case. They were covered with a caseating crumbling material. A drainage tube was put in and retained for forty-eight hours, and was then withdrawn. The wound healed up slowly but very surely, with very little discharge. The mass of thickening gradually disappeared, there never being a rise of temperature during the healing process. The man went out perfectly fit exactly three months after the operation, no trace of the tumour being left.

This was a case of division of the tendo achillis. The man was wounded at Pieter's Hill, on the 23rd February, 1900. A Mauser bullet entered the middle of the fold of the left buttock, and made its exit six inches directly

Operation on tendons.



SECRETARY TO THE  
[British Medical Journal]

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.  
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM DICK, M.B., is placed on retired pay, April 6th. He was appointed Surgeon, February 4th, 1882; Surgeon-Major, February 4th, 1894; and Lieutenant-Colonel, February 4th, 1902. He was with the Nile Expedition in 1884-5, and was present at the action of Abu Klem, receiving a medal with two clasps and the Khedive's bronze star.

[APRIL 15, 1911]

A VOLUNTARY STATION.

By permission of the military authorities a recruiting station, to be entirely carried on by voluntary aid, is being established at the Hollins, New-street, Miss Flude having allowed the use of a portion of the premises attached to the house. It is hoped to be of service in coping with a rush of volunteers. Only recruits for Lord Kitchener's army will be taken. The whole of the clerical and medical work will be done voluntarily, and it is hoped in this way to be of assistance to the authorities at Glen Parva. Those giving assistance are Colonel Dick, Mr. H. Flude, Dr. Everard Harrison, Dr. Moore, Dr. Payne, Mr. Bertram Plummer, Mr. C. S. Stratton, Mr. W. E. Richardson, and others.

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Woolwich. M.B., C.M. 1877, F.R.C.S. EDIN., D.P.H. Vict. Ed. Edinburgh. Late Asst. Prof. of Surgery Army Med. Sch., Netley. Editor Official Manual of Chirodody.



July 13, 1895.

## ARMY MEDICAL STAFF I

**SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL GIRAUD**  
 Army Medical Staff, Netley, gave a day, the 4th inst. Dancing took place in quarters. The Royal Marine Artillery Surgeon-Major General Giraud and the parts of hosts perfectly, and Mrs. Giraud looking exceedingly nice in a handsome with white flowers, the corsage of rich the sleeves veiled in fluted pink ch. Many elegant and pretty toilets were Breitweye was charmingly gowned in heliotrope satin, with some choice old on it. Mrs. Raleigh Kerr was very gold silk, with turquoise velvet sleeves caught with diamond ornaments. Mr. prettiest gowns in the room. It was of with pink flowers, a little chiffon gave a pretty finish to the bodice. nice in pale green brocade, with Brussels lace. Miss Nisbett was with gold and white brocade with lace. M. some gown of black satin, with draperi daughters, the Misses Fullerton, looked toilets with lace, and small white flo Miss Cruickshank wore a strikingly effe exquisite mother-of-pearl tint; the sle quaint but very becoming pelerine of tl over the bodice; sprays of full-blown res also tastefully arranged on the bodice. a very handsome gown of cardinal satin, lace draped across the front of the gow Eva Lippetts looked very nice in bla having sleeves of shot apricot and gree black line, the *décolletage* being outlined Miss Viva Lippetts looked bright and the bodice tastefully arranged with w passementerie, and the square-cut *décol* the valley; the latter, with festoons o the skirt. Miss Lister was gowned in draped bodice. Miss Noke was stylis with full sleeves formed by chiffon frill ingly pretty in black satin, the skirt art of eau de nil silk; the bodice and sl velvet arranged with lace. The Misses dainty in white silk frocks, with lri bodices. Mrs. Rose was *bien mis* a touch here and there of bright brown was much admired in black striped si convolvuli on one shoulder, and draperi arranged on the bodice. Mrs. Stephen lace. Miss Hughes was well gowned lace. Miss Ethel Hughes was pretty draped with white Brussels net dotted w Miss M. Berger was wearing a pink s in lace. Miss T. Berger looked nice in had on an effective gown of pink satin wore a very charming gown of black sa crépon almost veiled in the long jet frin cut *décolletage*. Miss Whitehead wore satin, the bodice and sleeves drap net, while sprays of yellow roses Miss May Whitehead was in white a berth of deep écarl lace arranged w ander's gown of white satin, with a chiff simple and effective. Miss Tandy was pink satin skirt, the bodice of white sill roses, and had a touch of green ribbo Mrs. Lindsay wore black satin, the l brocade outlined with jet, and the full satin. Miss Lindsay looked nice in bla jet. Mrs. Crouch was wearing a whit had on a tasteful blue silk dress trim menterie. Miss Griffiths was in white, turn-down collar. Mrs. Dick wore pink velvet draping the bodice. Miss Codd corded silk, with a deep collar of white very handsome in black satin, with w lace arranged on the bodice, and falling Mrs. King was wearing a handsome gown of black velvet enriched with jet passementerie.

Trepthing of bone.

Appendicitis.

Inguinal colotomy.

411

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

below the anterior superior spine of the left ilium. The femur was fractured, and the sciatic nerve was implicated, although the division of the nerve was incomplete. The tendo achillis had become contracted from spastic contraction of the muscles inserted into it. His condition greatly improved from the point of view of the nerve injury under massage and electricity, but his foot remained in a hyper-extended condition. After the division of the tendon he greatly improved, and soon was able to put his foot on the ground flat. He now can walk about very well, although lame.

Private H., 1st Munster Fusiliers, on outpost duty at Grasspan on the 14th March, 1900, fell into a trench; he went to hospital a week afterwards as the knee commenced to swell. He was invalid-d home, with what was supposed to be sarcoma of the head of the right tibia, and arrived home on the 3rd June. On arrival the head of the tibia was found to be much enlarged, the man cachectic, and with nocturnal exacerbations of pain. The diagnosis was complicated by a history of syphilis. On the 30th June the head of the tibia, which was very indurated, was trephined, and a considerable amount of pus let out from the cancellous tissue; there was a fair sized abscess cavity. The intense pain was at once relieved; the abscess cavity granulated up, and the man went out fit on the 18th September. Only for one day after the operation was the temperature above normal. Staphylococci were found in the pus.

The second case was one in which, with a discharge from the ear, there was swelling over the mastoid. The cells were opened, and the case did well, but slowly.

Five cases were operated on, four of which were cases of abscess. In the two successful cases the appendix was not found, but both healed up perfectly after operation, and the men had no recurrence of the disease. The partially successful case had been operated on in South Africa, and came home with a fecal fistula. After he came home a huge abscess was opened in the right iliac region; he then got very well in health, but there is a large deficiency of the anterior wall of the cæcum, which could not be remedied by simple closure; an enterorrhaphy being considered the only possible operation, and to this the man was not willing to submit.

One of the cases which died was really successful so far as the operation for appendicitis was concerned. He was sent home for heart disease following on rheumatism, and on the passage home developed a swelling over the cæcum. On the 23rd February, 1901, an incision was made over the cæcum, and a large abscess was evacuated, with a very fecal odour; this healed very slowly, but eventually did heal, but the man died of heart disease in August, cyanosis and pulmonary congestion coming on very suddenly.

The second case in which death took place followed after enteric fever, which he contracted in May, 1900, in South Africa. A swelling appeared in June, in the right iliac region, and pus was evacuated. He arrived home from South Africa at the end of July. He then had sinuses, and pus burrowing amongst the abdominal muscles, but also going down to the region of the cæcum. After arrival home, on two occasions collections of pus were evacuated, and free drainage established, but he never regained strength, and ultimately died of exhaustion.

Private G., Royal Army Medical Corps, is stated to have had appendicitis in South Africa, in March, 1900, then he got enteric fever at Elands Laagte in April, and this was followed by dysentery. He arrived home on the 15th June, he complained of great pain, and was passing very little feces. On examining the rectum, on the 23rd June, a stricture was found; which just admitted the tip of the finger, and was thought to be malignant. The man got worse, with great cachexia and very little passage; so on the 26th an incision was made in the left inguinal region, and 4 inches of the descending colon pulled out and stitched to the parietes. On the 30th the bowel was opened and a glass tube inserted. From this date the man commenced to improve, and put on flesh, and the stricture, which was supposed to be cancerous, softened, and almost disappeared. It was not, however, considered advisable to close the artificial anus, and he was sent out with a colotomy plug.

(10 7 02—H &amp; S 7679).

MEMBER OF KING CHARLES I. Colonel Crofton, the present owner, is a J.P., a member of the Hants County Council, Brigadier-General of the Volunteers, and churchwarden of the parish of Hound.





STATEMENT BY THE  
[Surgical Assistant, Royal Army Medical Corps]

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THE BATTLE OF ABU KLEA.

The special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle has sent home a list of the officers who fought at Abu Klea:—

STAFF.—Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Stewart (severely wounded—since dead); Major Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, A.A. and Q.M.G.; A.D.C. Capt. Rhodes, 1st Royal Dragoons; Brigade-Major Capt. the Earl of Arillo, 10th Hussars (wounded twice); Col. Sir C. Wilson; Capt. Verner, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Stuart-Wortley, King's Royal Rifles; Major Dickson, 1st Royal Dragoons (severely wounded); Col. Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards (killed); Capt. Gascoigne, late Royal Horse Guards; Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Nugent; and Asst.-Comy.-Gen. Hainsford.

19TH HUSSARS.—Lieut.-Col. Barrow, Major French, Capt. Fanshawe; Lieuts. Young, De Pledge, Graves; Qmtr. Lima (killed).

HEAVY CAMEL CORPS.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. A. G. Talbot, Major Byng, and Lieuts. Lord Rodney, Leigh, and Pirie, 1st Life Guards; Capt. Lord Cochrane and Lieut. Beech, 2nd Life Guards; Major Lord H. A. G. Somerset (wounded), and Lieut. Lord G. Binning, Royal Horse Guards; Capt. Gould and Lieut. Hibbert, Bays; Capt. Darley (killed) and Lieut. Law (killed), 4th Irish Dragoon Guards; Major Atherton (killed) and Lieut. Gunston, 5th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Gough (killed) and Lieut. Burn Murdoch, 1st Royal Dragoons; Capt. Hippiusley and Lieut. Wolfe (killed), Scots Greys; Major Carmichael (killed) and Lieut. Costello, 5th Lancers; Major Davison and Lieut. Brown, 10th Lancers; Viscount St. Vincent, 10th Lancers (Adj. Heavy Camel Corps), severely wounded—since dead.

LIGHT CAMEL CORPS.—Lieut. Kincaid Smith, 4th Hussars.

GUARDS CAMEL CORPS.—Lieut.-Cols. Rowley, Colville, and Bonham Capt. Crabbe (Qmtr.); Lieuts. D'Aguliar and Nicholson, Grenadiers, Lieut.-Cols. Boscawen and Graves-Sawle; Lieuts. Dawson and D. Dawson; Hon. H. Amberst; and Surg. Magill (wounded), Coldstreams. Lieut.-Cols. Wilson and Sir W. G. Gordon-Cumming; and Lieuts. Romilly and Crutchley (wounded; leg off), Scots Guards, Major Peck (wounded; leg off); Capt. Pearson; and Lieuts. Townsend and White, Royal Marines.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.—Majors Hon. G. H. Gough, 14th Hussars, (wounded); Barrow, Scottish Rifles; Phipps, 7th Hussars; Capt. Sewell, 9th Regt. (Adj.); Lieut. Grant, Sussex Regt. (Qmtr.) (slightly wounded); Capt. Payne, Gordon Highlanders; Lieuts. Hore, 35th; Livingston, Black Watch (wounded); Marling, V.C., King's Royal Regt.; Stewart, Gordon Highlanders; Capt. Walsh, 18th Royal Irish; Morse, West Kent; Lieuts. Thornton, 33rd; Martyr, 46th; Tudway, Essex Regt.; Capt. Featherstonhaugh, King's Royal Rifles; the Hon. H. C. Hardinge, Rifle Brigade; Lieuts. Campbell, King's Royal Rifles; Sherston, Rifle Brigade; Miles, King's Royal Rifles (wounded); Capt. Pigot, 21st Hussars; Lieuts. Snow, 13th Regt. (wounded); Stanoll, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Alderson, West Kent; Carden, Cornwall LI.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—Capt. Lord C. Beresford; Lieuts. Pigott (killed), De Lisle (killed); Sub-Lieut. Munro (wounded severely), Warrant Officer Webber.

SUSSEX REGIMENT.—Majors Sunderland, Gem, and Harden; Capt. Trafford; Lieuts. Le Marchant, Jones, and Kane.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Capt. Norton, Lieuts. Lyall (wounded severely), Guthrie (wounded severely—since dead), and L. du Boulay.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Major Doward and Lieut. Lawson.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg.-Major Ferguson, M.D.; Surgs. Briggs, Turner, Harting, Falver, Lucas, M.B., Parke, Macnochie, Dick, M.B., and Robertson, M.B.

The Camel Corps Club, representing the officers of the Gordon Relief Expedition across the Bayuda desert in 1885, dined last night at the Cecil Hotel, under the presidency of General Sir Redvers Buller. Besides the chairman there were present Bishop Brindle, Colonel Romilly, D.S.O., Scots Guards, Dr. R. Gilmour, Charles Townshend, F. Gregson, Colonel C. E. Beckett; Lieut.-Colonels W. Dick, T. Magill, Nevill White, Vesey Dawson; Colonel J. F. Burn-Murdoch, Colonel J. F. Brocklehurst, Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Dawson, Major T. d'O. Snow, Colonel E. Alderson, Mr. Melton Prior, Mr. J. D. Pigott, Mr. C. Williams; Lieut.-Colonels C. O. Hore, C. C. Douglas, George Vernon, Rowland J. Beech; Colonel the Earl of Dundonald, Colonel T. Davidson; Lieut.-Colonels W. Mackie, Wiloughby Verner, Henry Lawson, C. Crutchley; Captain E. R. Van Koughnet, R.N., Colonel Ivor Herbert, and Colonel Frank Rhodes.

In the course of the dinner a telegram was sent as from the officers, many of them of great cavalry experience, to M. de Brémond, the owner of Holo-causte, expressing the utmost sympathy with him concerning the accident to his colt, when he was running so well and strong in the race for the Derby Stakes. The reply had, of course, not been received when the party broke up, after an evening all the pleasanter that there were absolutely no speeches.

The last convoy of sick and wounded has just arrived. Some of these latter must have suffered terribly in the long Desert journey of one hundred and eighty miles. The worst cases were carried in litters by the Egyptian soldiers. Lord Wolseley, who visited them on their arrival, said that in his whole experience he had never seen wounded looking healthier or better. Surgeons Rich and Pinching, of the Medical Staff, were in charge of the convoy, and walked the whole distance from Gakdul, no spare camels being available. It is but justice to say that on all sides one hears the highest praise conferred on the hospital arrangements and on the Medical Staff, whose work was carried on under circumstances of especial hardship and danger. All were in good spirits, even the most severe cases. One poor fellow was most pathetic in his grief: on being asked about himself, he replied, sighing dolefully, "I was took bad on the road to the front, and never had no sport at all." The River is falling very low now, and long low reaches of mud are exposed to the powerful rays of the sun. There is a good deal of fever making its appearance, and there are several severe cases of typhoid. Before long we expect to change camp a few miles further down, where the Desert comes down to the water's edge and the place is quite open. It will be a nuisance leaving the shade of the trees, but the ground we are at present camped on has been condemned by the doctors, as it is cultivated ground, and would be very damp when the Nile rises.

X  
Dick



STEPHENSON TO THE  
BRITISH MEDICAL CORPS

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NETLEY.

Surgeon-Major Whitehead, A.M.S., Assistant Professor of Military Surgery, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, whose term of office in the appointment is about to expire, will, it is expected, be relieved by Surgeon-Major Dick, A.M.S.

Sept 12 - Dec 1896.

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Lieut.-Colonel J. McLaughlin, M.D., retires on retired pay on account of ill-health. The following Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels:—W. Dick, M.B., F. J. Jencken, M.B., F. H. Treherne, S. F. Loughood, M.D., C.M.G., J. C. Haslett, M.D., H. J. Barratt, H. E. R. James, H. O. Trevor, A. F. Russell, M.B., C.M.G., R. J. L. Fayle, D.S.O., J. W. Jerome, W. W. Pike, D.S.O., L. Haywood, M.B., J. M. Irwin, M.B., E. O. Wight, F. H. M. Barton, M.D., C. E. Nichol, M.B., and W. A. Morris.

SCOTTISH MILITARY NOTES.

Lieutenant D. le P. French, Royal Field Artillery, has been posted from 46 Company, at Edinburgh, to No. 16 Battery, in India.  
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dick, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been selected for the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer, Woolwich. Lieutenant-Colonel Dick will be in charge of the Royal Herbert Hospital.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Dick, R.A.M.C., from Edinburgh, has been posted to Woolwich as Administrative Medical Officer, and in charge of the Royal Herbert Hospital.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Dick, R.A.M.C., will vacate appointment as Administrative Medical Officer at Woolwich on April 6.

Dick, Wm., Lt. Col. R.A.M.C. Roy. Herbert Hosp., Woolwich. M.B., C.M. 1877, F.R.C.S. Edin., D.P.H. Vict. Ed. Edinburgh. Late Asst. Prof. of Surgery Army Med. Sch., Netley. Editor Official Manual of Chiroscopy.

RECRUITING IN LEICESTER.  
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Those giving assistance are Colonel Dick, Mr. H. Flude, Dr. Everard Harrison, Dr. Moore, Dr. Payne, Mr. Beckram Plummer, Mr. C. S. Stretton, Mr. W. E. Richardson, and others.



THE DUNDEE ADVERTISER.

THE DUNDEE COURIER.

THE LATE REV. JAMES DICK, M.A.

At the forenoon service in St Andrew's Parish Church, Dundee, yesterday, the minister, the Rev. Harcourt M. Davidson, made special reference to the death at Alexandria of the assistant of the parish, the Rev. James Dick, M.A. At the close of his sermon, which was from the text, Hebrews x. 3—"Lo I am come to do Thy will, O God"—Mr Davidson said:—"You will expect, and expect justly, that an event recently passed—a loss lately sustained—should be spoken of by me here. Within this last week we have learned of the death, far from home, of the Rev. James Dick. Not only because of the office he held in this church, but because a singularly lovable and genuine soul has passed from among us behind the veil, it is becoming that we should here pause and cast a flower upon his grave. When our departed friend left us a few weeks ago we did not dream that the finger of death was upon him. We believed that the fresh breezes of the sea and the balmy air of these Southern lands he was to visit would restore him to his friends and to his labours sound and strong; but God decreed otherwise. The farewells so cheerful and hopeful proved final. At Alexandria, without (as we fear) one home face to gaze on at the last, without one kindred hand to touch his brow, he died. It would have been distasteful to him, I know well, that his memory should be bespattered by lavish and pointless praise. I shall not attempt to praise. I will speak of him as I knew him. In him I think were embodied most of those qualities which the Church peculiarly needs to-day in her clergy. Under a retiring unassertive demeanour there was apparent a certain dignity and repose of character that only exists where faith is strong and where life's aims are clear. Few men held before them a more exalted ideal of the office of the ministry than he, but a full realisation of this high ideal led on his part not toward pride, but toward humility. And only those who knew him nearly could understand the singularly rigid, almost severe, sense of duty, of unswerving loyalty to honour and truth, that were his. We esteemed him highly in this place as a preacher of the Word, but not, I think, highly enough; for while he did not possess the orator's temperament there was present in all that he spoke here a subtle strain of devout meditateness as of a mind that was at home among the things unseen, as of one who lived near to God. Yet, these rare gifts of spirit notwithstanding, and many others, literary and intellectual, too, it may fairly be doubted if our dead brother would have received very conspicuous advancement in the Church as it is at present. An age of coarse self-advertisement, of noisy and vulgar competition for the sacred office, is exactly the time when sensitive and self-respecting natures need not be looked for in the lists of high promotion. At many a sick bed, many a dull fireside, in this parish and congregation the sympathetic, kindly presence will be sorely and long missed. And among the children, whose devotion he won so completely, what shall I say? Well, they say that childhood has a short memory, but we know that many a little heart is sad to-day, and in after years, when the fresh young days are over, and the burden of the world's care and temptation begins to press upon them, it may be that some long-forgotten words may return, and the vision of the gentle lad who loved them, and whom they loved, may help to make them strong for Christ. For myself, may I say that in our work together, in our almost daily and oftentimes difficult consultations, not one word or deed has passed between us that I could have wished different? Well, all is over and ended now. Twenty-five years is a short life. Twenty months is a brief ministry. But God knows best. After all it was a happy and a faithful life, and that life is long that answers life's great end. God views the events of time from the standpoint of eternity. God knows best when He is satisfied with the task accomplished. God knows best when to whisper in His servant's ear, "It is finished;" "Friend, come up higher." Our thoughts pass from the lonely far away grave to the home that lies in shadow—to the parents, the desire of whose eyes has been taken with a stroke. Our prayers, our respectful sympathy, are surely with them. Well done, good and faithful servant. Farewell, true and steadfast comrade. Farewell, bright and gentle spirit, till the morn break and the shadows flee away.

There was a large congregation, who listened to Mr Davidson with rapt attention and deep emotion, many being in tears. The pulpit was draped in black as a mark of respect for the deceased, who was much beloved, especially by the young of the congregation.

DEATH OF A DUNDEE MINISTER IN EGYPT.—

Information reached Dundee on Monday night of the death at Alexandria, Egypt, of the Rev. James Dick, assistant in St Andrew's Parish Church, Dundee. Mr Dick, who was in poor health, left for the Mediterranean about three weeks ago, in the hope that a voyage to the East would do him good, and at that time it was not surmised that any fatal illness was upon him. But on Friday a message was received to the effect that he was dangerously ill, and on Sunday he passed away. Mr Dick was born in Edinburgh twenty-six years ago. He was educated at the Royal High School and Edinburgh University, where he greatly distinguished himself. About eighteen months since he was appointed assistant in St Andrew's Parish Church, and since then, by his kindly manner, faithful work, and cultured preaching, he won the affection of all classes of the congregation, and he was particularly successful among the young people. The news of his sudden and unlooked-for death has come as a painful surprise upon his numerous friends. Mr Dick was the youngest son of Captain James Dick, of Elie, and of Bellevue Terrace, Edinburgh.

DEATH OF A DUNDEE MINISTER IN EGYPT.—

Information has just reached Dundee of the death of the Rev. James Dick, assistant in St Andrew's Parish Church (the Rev. H. M. Davidson's), which occurred at Alexandria, Egypt, on Sunday. Deceased, who was only 26 years of age, was a son of Captain James Dick, of Bellevue Terrace, Edinburgh, and Elie, Fife. He received his education at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University, at both of which he earned considerable distinction as a student. Eighteen months ago he was selected as assistant to the Rev. Mr Davidson, and during his brief connection with St Andrew's Parish he endeared himself to the congregation, his work among the young being particularly successful. Latterly Mr Dick was in rather delicate health, but no serious result was anticipated. Three weeks ago, at the instance of his medical adviser, he left the city for Alexandria, in the expectation that the change would have a beneficial effect. Unfortunately Mr Dick had not been well landed when information came that he was dangerously ill, and the sad news of his death on Sunday followed as a shock to the congregation.

THE PIPER O' DUNDEE. DECEMBER 10, 1917.

264

TH.

DICK.—At Ealing, on 12th Nov., very suddenly, of syncope, Colonel WILLIAM DICK, R.A.M.C., eldest son of the late Capt. James Dick, Earlsferry, Fife.



The late Rev. James Dick, M.A.

ON Sunday last, at the close of the forenoon service in St Andrew's Parish Church, the Rev. Harcourt M. Davidson referred in touching terms to the death at Alexandria of the Rev. James Dick, his Assistant. Mr Dick, who was born at Earlsferry, Fifeshire, twenty-five years ago, studied at Edinburgh University, where he graduated in arts. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh two years ago, and in the following August came to this city as Assistant in St Andrew's Parish Church. Among the many works which endeared him to all was the starting of the Children's Church Service, held in the Sessional Schools, William Street, a work which has exerted a noble influence amongst the young. He was greatly beloved by the poor of the parish whom he visited, and by the young, to whom he proved an elder brother. We can but echo Mr Davidson's kindly and true words: "At many a sick-bed, many a dull fireside in the parish and congregation, his sympathetic, kindly presence would be sorely and long missed." Mr Dick was a poet of no mean order, and his writings, many of which were printed for private circulation, will now be treasured with mournful interest.

[APRIL 29, 1891.]

THE SCOTSMAN,

DICK.—At 48 Craigshouse Avenue, Edinb., on the 1st inst., JAMES DICK, ex-Provost, Earlsferry, Fife, aged 50 years. Funeral from Craigshouse Avenue at 9 A.M., Waverley Station at 10.15 A.M., Elie Station at 12.30, for Kilconquhar Churchyard to-day (Tuesday, 5th May.)

THE SCOTSMAN,

DECEMBER 10, 1917.

Deaths.

MACDONALD.—Lost at sea, on 29th November, JOHN ROBERT MACDONALD, Warrant Officer, R.N.R., of Laurels Cottage, Wick, in his 49th year; dearly beloved and deeply regretted.  
JACOB.—At Weybridge, on the 4th December, Colonel Sir SWINTON JACOB, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., in his 77th year.  
DICK.—At Ealing, on 12th Nov., very suddenly, of syncope, Colonel WILLIAM DICK, R.A.M.C., eldest son of the late Capt. James Dick, Earlsferry, Fife.  
DAVIDSON.—Killed in action on 2nd inst., Captain GEORGE LEITCH DAVIDSON, H.I., aged 23 years, younger

In Memoriam.

In un fading remembrance of the Rev. JAMES DICK, M.A., assistant minister of St Andrew's Church, Dundee, youngest and beloved son of James and Jane Dick, Earlsferry, Fife, who died at Alexandria, Egypt, on 12th April 1891, aged 25 years; much and deeply regretted.  
"He liveth His beloved sleep."



THE TIMES, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1890.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Hampton-on-Thames, from the residence of the bride's uncle, Capt. A. E. Parks, R.N., by the Rev. E. Digby Ram, Vicar, WILLIAM DICK, Surgeon, Medical Staff H.M. Army, eldest son of James Dick, Esq., of Earlsferry, Elm, Fifeshire, N.B., to MABEL CHARLOTTE BARRETT, eldest daughter of LIUT.-COLONEL E. ROGERS, Staff Officer of Pensioners, Canterbury.

THE MORNING POST,

DICK-ROGERS.—On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Hampton-on-Thames, from the residence of the bride's uncle, Capt. A. E. Parks, R.N., by the Rev. E. Digby Ram, vicar, William Dick, surgeon, Medical Staff, H.M. Army, eldest son of James Dick, Esq., of Earlsferry, Elm, Fifeshire, N.B., to Mabel Charlotte Barrett, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. Rogers, Staff Officer of Pensioners, Canterbury.

THE MORNING POST,

BIRTHS.

BEVAN, APRIL 18, 1894. Stoke Newington.

BURNAND.—On the 14th inst., at Bexhill, the wife of George Burnand, of a son.

DICK.—On the 15th inst., at Birmingham, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Dick, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL,

APRIL 21, 1894.

BIRTH.

DICK.—At Birmingham, on April 15th, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Dick, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., Army Medical Staff, of a son.

THE SCOTSMAN,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894.

ALEXANDER FRANKS, solicitor, of a son. At Birmingham, on the 15th inst., the wife of Surgeon-Major W. DICK, Army Medical Staff (of Earlsferry), of a son.

THE TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1926.

FRAYLING : DICK.—On the 25th Jan., at St. Columba's, London, by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., BRYAN ERWIN FRAYLING, eldest son of the late Rev. E. Frayling, to LAUREL JEAN AGNES, daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel W. DICK, R.A.M.C.

THE SCOTSMAN,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1906.

Births.

DICK.—At 17 North Park Terrace, Edinburgh, on the 5th November, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM DICK, R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

THE SCOTSMAN,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1907.

Lintock resigns his commission. QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE. The undermentioned staff nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired:— Miss Sara G. M. Rogers. ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE EASTERN POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—My feeling of reverence for the services of a guardian who was in the parlance of the day "a Puseyite," and he ever impressed upon me, in my conduct in church, the necessity of doing all things "decently and in order." Therefore, I can fully sympathise with the Dean and Chapter in their endeavours to carry out the glorious services of the Cathedral with due regard to the rules set down for them; but, I cannot help thinking that Canon Tarver, in his sermon on the 12th inst., was a little too general in his condemnation of his congregation with regard to their kneeling. If he had said that every convenience was provided in the stalls and enclosed seats, and that there was no excuse for the occupants of them not following the good example of their aged Bishop, he would have been quite right; but, the stalls and enclosed seats are very few.

It is most difficult to kneel when seated on the long benches, as they are generally placed too near to each other, and unless one is fortunate enough to procure a hassock or stool the back of the bench in front is too high for one's head to be over it; at the evening services in the Nave the chairs as a rule are too near each other to allow of people kneeling.

I am a martyr to neuralgia, and I am no longer in my *première jeunesse*. The first obliges me to always seek a seat in the centre of the choir during the cold season, as there I do not feel as much as elsewhere the draughts that circulate throughout the building when the vast space of the nave is so empty as it is at the morning service. The second obliges me to take my part in the beautiful services that I love in a manner very far from my feelings of reverence for them. I suffer from no "physical infirmity," but I find myself (although I have often tried) quite unable to kneel from the chairs in the choir with nothing in front of me as a support during the long morning service; and I think of two things, the disrespect is less to sit during the prayers than to turn around and kneel against my chair, and especially now that the Litany is read from the stool.

Although a regular attendant at the Cathedral for over five years, I am seldom fortunate enough to procure an enclosed seat, not being aware how people obtain the use of them, and it has often occurred to my mind that after the seats required for the ladies who are connected with the clergy are retained, the first comers of the regular worshippers within the dear old walls should be given the remainder of those seats. If this were done as it is with the stalls, it would be the simplest and best method to save the vergers and the public trouble.

It has been suggested to me by more than one person that a golden *douceur* ensures a comfortable seat. I have too high an opinion of the two chief vergers to believe this, and I have ever found them most civil and obliging, and I often watch with pity the way they are worried by unthinking people; and were this true, and the way to obtain the comfort of an enclosed seat, I would worship for twice five years without one rather than get one by such means, not from stinginess, but from principle.

I have no doubt if Canon Tarver will talk on the subject of kneeling to many of the regular attendants at the Cathedral services they will endorse what I have written to you. I will not take more of your valuable space, but sign myself,

"A DWELLER WITHOUT THE WALLS."

Chester, 22nd October, 1879

G. C. Rogers  
Sitting Lodge  
Queens Park

To the Editor of the Birmingham Daily Mail.

Sir,—Your correspondent of Saturday's issue advocated the local adoption of horse trams, such as are used in many of our towns. That they are clean and comfortable no one denies, but can they efficiently do the heavy work their mechanical rivals perform? I think not. Ignoring the steam abominations, can a better system exist than a rapid and continuous service of cable cars?  
E. N. R.





Royal Victoria Hospital.

By kind permission of  
SURGEON-GENERAL E. TOWNSEND, C.B., C.M.G.,  
Principal Medical Officer.

A Theatrical Performance

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

GARRISON THEATRE,  
NETLEY,

On Thursday, January 7th, 1904, at 7.30 p.m.

For the Benefit of the Patients.

Jimmy is very well he came  
in the other morning with a  
message.  
He performed again at South  
at the grand of Mrs. Pleas  
with Miss Susan Gutter &  
party in the same piece  
"My Lord in Livery" for  
South's Charities. last  
Thursday week.

PROGRAMME  
OF  
ENTERTAINMENT

TO BE GIVEN BY THE  
"JUVENILE COMPANY" AND FRIENDS,

AT THE  
Garrison Theatre,

NETLEY,

ON  
Thursday & Friday, Jan. 19th & 20th,

AT 3 P.M.

21899



Programme - Garrison  
Theatre  
Sixies includes "B. Horrocks"

**JUBILEE HALL,  
NETLEY.**

**Theatrical Performances**

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, JAN. 6th & 7th.

To commence with a Dramatic Fancy entitled:  
**"DREAM FACES"**

(By Wyna Miller).

Robert	...	Mr. R. Whitworth-Jones
Philip	...	Mr. Ernest Dunkels
Lucy	...	Miss Susan Yorke
Margaret	...	Miss Helena Montagu

To be followed by a Farce entitled:

**"MY LORD IN LIVERY"**

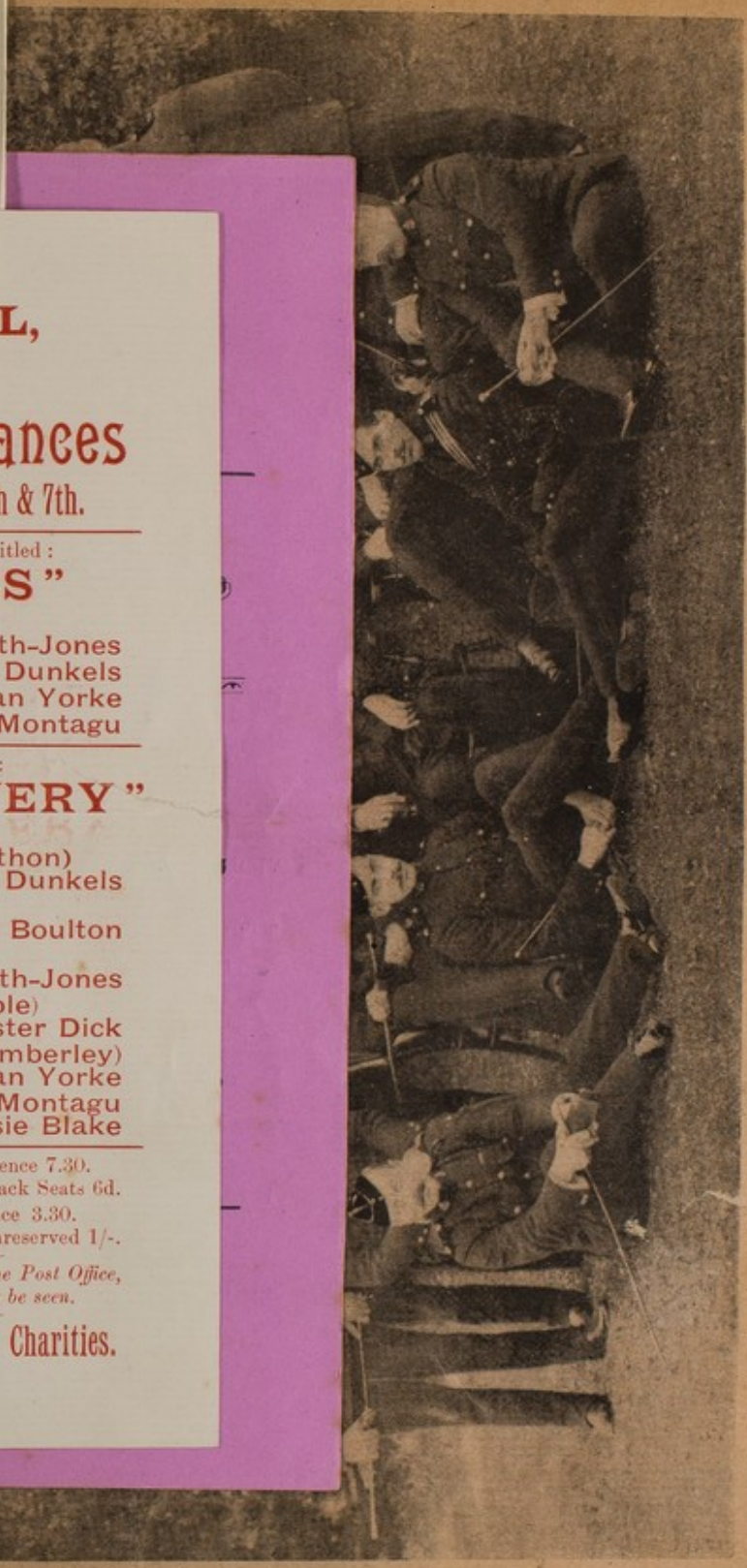
(By S. Thyrre Smith).

Lord Thirlmere (H.M.S. Phlegethon)	Mr. Ernest Dunkels
Spiggott (an old family butler)	Capt. Raymond Boulton
Hopkins (a footman)	Mr. R. Whitworth-Jones
Robert (smallest page procurable)	Master Dick
Sybil (daughter of Sir George Amberley)	Miss Susan Yorke
Laura } her friends {	Miss Helena Montagu
Rose } friends {	Miss Bessie Blake

Wednesday, Jan. 6—Doors open 7 p.m. Commence 7.30.  
 Tickets—Front Seats 1/-. Back Seats 6d.  
 Thursday, Jan. 7—Doors open 3 p.m. Commence 3.30.  
 Tickets—Reserved & Numbered 2/6. Unreserved 1/-.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Edginton, at the Post Office, Netley Abbey, where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

The Proceeds will be devoted to Local Charities.



(Photo by Elliott & Fry.

OFFICERS ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.  
Men upon whom the Boers have persistently fired whilst they are doing their duty in the field.





# Royal Victoria Hospital.

By kind permission of  
SURGEON-GENERAL E. TOWNSEND, C.B., C.M.G.,  
Principal Medical Officer.

# A Theatrical Performance

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

## GARRISON THEATRE,

NETTLEY,

On Thursday, January 7th, 1904, at 7.30 p.m.

For the Benefit of the Patients.

## PROGRAMME.

### PART I.

- Pianoforte Solo ... CAPT. LEISHMAN.
- Illustrated } "There was an old woman  
Recitation } who lived in a shoe" } MRS. DICK.  
*Old Woman* ... Miss Phillips.  
*Children* ... Members of "The Company."
- Illustrated } "Here's to the maiden of  
Song } bashful fifteen" } MR. HUDSON.  
*Maid*, Miss A. O'Connell. *Widow*, Miss Rogers.  
*Extravagant Queen*, Miss O'Connell. *Housewife*, Miss Phillips.
- Violin Solo ... CAPT. SANKEY.
- Illustrated } "Sing a song of sixpence" { "THE  
Song } COMPANY."  
*King*, Miss O'Connell. *Chef*, Master Phillips. *Cat*, Master A. Webb.
- Illustrated } "The Tin Gee-gee" MR. LEAKE.  
Song }  
*Soldier marked 1/3*, Master Dick. *Doll*, Miss G. Phillips.  
*Soldier marked 2/3*, Master Stevens. *Other Dolls*,  
Members of "The Company."
- Song ... MR. GILL.

### PART II.

- Song "I've 'er portrait nex' my 'art" MR. HUDSON.
- Fairy Scene  
*Queen Fairy*, Miss O'Connell. *Witches*, Misses Roger & Phillips.  
*Fairies*, Misses V. Smith, T. Smith, N. O'Connell,  
G. Phillips, D. Phillips, E. Pritehard.  
*Pieces*, Masters A. Webb, V. Webb, S. Phillips, F. Stevens.  
J. Dick, B. Horrocks, W. Phillips.  
Dance by MISS RANDALL.
- Song "The Soldier's Song" MR. LEAKE.
- Violin Solo ... CAPT. SANKEY.
- Song ... MR. GILL.
- Illustrated } "Rule Britannia" MR. LEAKE.  
Song }  
*Britannia*, Mrs. Horrocks.  
*England*, S. Phillips. *Scotland*, J. Dick. *Ireland*, A. Webb.  
*Wales*, G. Phillips. *India*, F. Stevens. *Australia*, V. Smith.  
*Africa*, H. Phillips. *West Indies*, V. Webb. *Canada*, A. O'Connell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

*Handwritten notes:*  
Miss  
in  
The  
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at  
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**"MY LORD IN LIVERY,"**

A Farce in One Act.

(By S. Theyre Smith).

- Spiggott (an old family butler)      Capt. Raymond Boulton
- Lord Thirlmere (H.M.S. Phlegethon)      Mr. Ernest Dunkels
- Hopkins (a footman)      Mr. R. Whitworth-Jones
- Robert (a page)      Master Dick
- Sybil (daughter of Sir George Amberley)      Miss Susan Yorke
- Laura } her { Miss Helena Montagu
- Rose } friends { Miss Bessie Blake

**God save the King.**

**PROGRAMME**

**"DREAM FACES,"**

A Dramatic Fancy, in One Act.

(By Wynne Miller).

- Robert ...      Mr. R. Whitworth-Jones
- Philip ...      Mr. Ernest Dunkels
- Lucy ...      Miss Susan Yorke
- Margaret ...      Miss Helena Montagu

**God save the King.**

Thursday well.

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**MEMORANDUM**

**MENT**

THE

AND FRIENDS,

theatre,

Y,

n. 19th & 20th,

21899

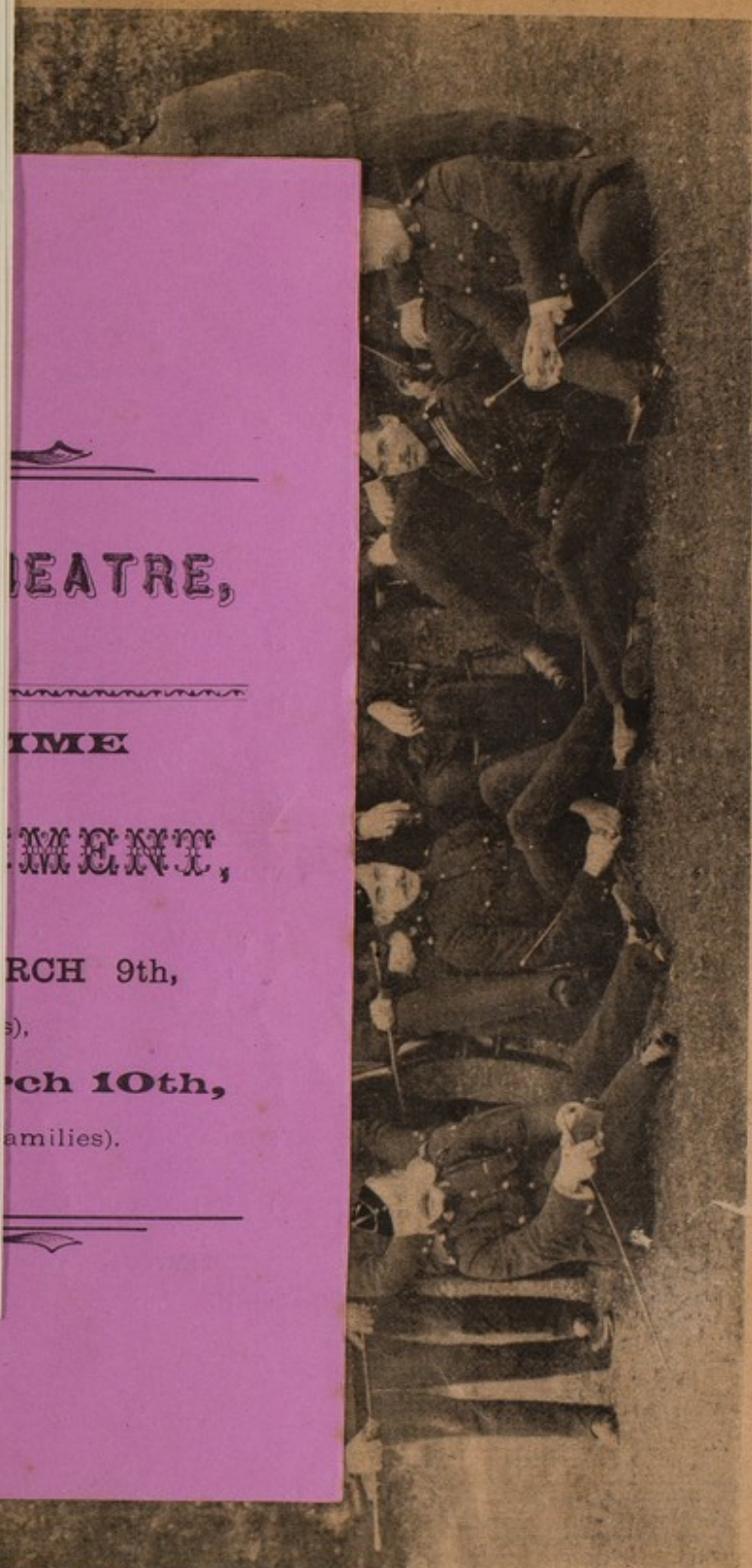
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Programme - Garrison  
Theatre  
Sixties includes "B. Horrocks"



(Photo by Elliott & Fry)

THEATRE,

TIME

MENT,

MARCH 9th,

March 10th,

families).

OFFICERS ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.  
Men upon whom the Boers have persistently fired whilst they are doing their duty in the field.





**Royal Victoria Hospital.**

By kind permission of  
**SURGEON-GENERAL E. TOWNSEND, C.B., C.M.G.,**  
Principal Medical Officer.

ance

R.F.

29

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giving to my well  
in the other morning  
message.  
He performed again at  
at the grand of my  
with Miss Susan G  
party in the same  
"My Lord in Livery" for  
South in Charities. last  
Thursday well.

Thursday & Friday, Jan. 19th & 20th,  
AT 3 P.M. 21899



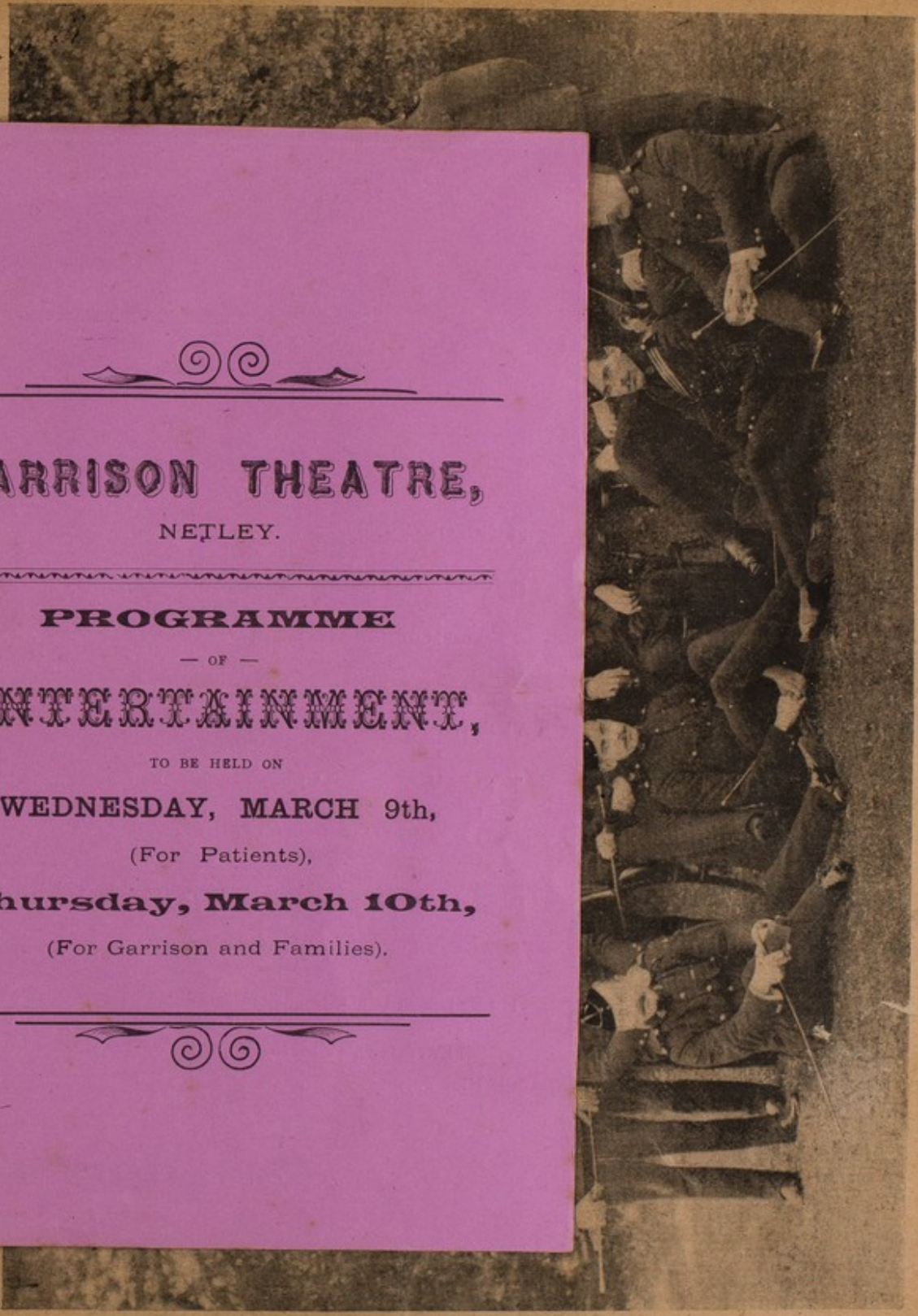


Photo by Elliott & Fry.

OFFICERS ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.  
Men upon whom the Boers have persistently fired whilst they are doing their duty in the field.

**GARRISON THEATRE,**  
NETLEY.

**PROGRAMME**

— OF —

**ENTERTAINMENT,**

TO BE HELD ON

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9th,**

(For Patients),

**Thursday, March 10th,**

(For Garrison and Families).





Royal Victoria Hospital.

By kind permission of  
SURGEON-GENERAL E. TOWNSEND, C.B., C.M.G.,  
Principal Medical Officer.

ce

# PROGRAMME

## PART I.

- PIANOFORTE SOLO ... ..  
SURG. CAPT. LEISHMAN.
- ILLUSTRATED SONG "Three Maids of Lee," ... .. *Rochel*  
Miss B. LEWER.  
MAIDS—Misses Rogers, O'Connell and Phillips.
- SONG ... ..  
MISS FORBES STEVEN.
- VIOLIN SOLO ... ..  
MISS WHITEHEAD.
- TABLEAU ... .. "Gipsy Encampment," ... ..  
1. SONG "The Romany Lass," SERGT. BROWNE.  
2. TAMBOURINE DANCE THE MISSES PHILLIPS.  
GUESSES—Misses Rogers, K. O'Connell, A. O'Connell, V. Smith,  
T. Smith, D. Mullins, V. Phillips, and G. Phillips.  
MASTERS F. Webb, A. Webb, V. Webb, J. Hunter-Blair,  
and S. Phillips.
- SONG ... .. "Sweet Marie," ... .. *Mare*  
Miss WALTER.
- ILLUSTRATED SONG "Cockles and Muscals," ... .. *Ferkin*  
MISS RANDAL.
- FISHER GIRL—Miss LEWER. GHOST—Mrs. HORROCKS.
- SONG ... ..  
MISS B. LEWER.

## PART II.

- DANCE ... ..  
MISS RANDAL.
- SONG ... .. "Ben Bolt," ... .. (Trilby's Song)  
MISS WALTER.
- VIOLIN SOLO ... ..  
MISS WHITEHEAD.
- TABLEAU ... .. "Plantation Group," ... ..  
SONG "Old Folks at Home," REV. MR. GARNISS.  
CHARACTERS—Misses LEWER, MULLINS, PHILLIPS, V. SMITH and  
T. SMITH, MESSRS. MACKENACK, S. PHILLIPS and V. WEBB.
- SONG ... ..  
MISS FORBES STEVEN.
- SONG ... .. "Lily's Lullaby," ... .. *Lene*  
MISS B. LEWER.
- ILLUSTRATED SONG "Rule Britannia," ... .. *Old English*  
SERGT. BROWNE.  
CHARACTERS—BRITANNIA, Mrs. HORROCKS; ENGLAND, MASTER  
F. STEVENS; SCOTLAND, MASTER J. DICK; IRELAND,  
MASTER A. WEBB; WALES, MISS G. PHILLIPS; INDIA,  
MASTER HUNTER BLAIR; AUSTRALIA, MASTER F. WEBB;  
AFRICA, MASTER S. PHILLIPS; WEST INDIES, MASTER V.  
WEBB; CANADA, MISS A. O'CONNELL.

This Programme is subject to Alteration.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Thursday & Friday, 28th, 29th & 30th

AT 3 P.M. 21899

giving to my health  
in the afternoon  
message.  
He performed again a  
at the grand of you  
with Miss Susan G  
party in the same  
My Lord in Limerick  
South the Charities. last  
Thursday week.

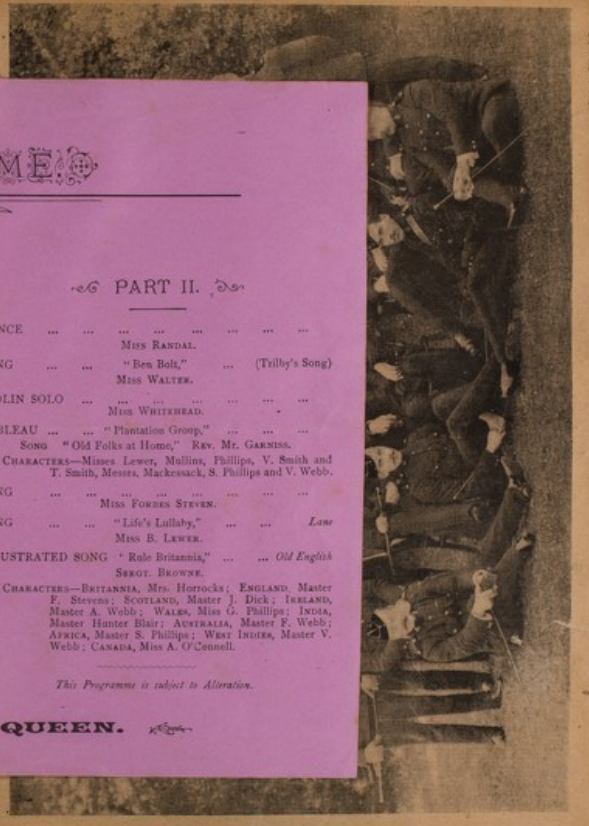


Photo by Ernest A. Fox

Officers Royal Army Medical Corps.  
Men upon whom the boys have performed, find whilst they are doing their duty in the field.

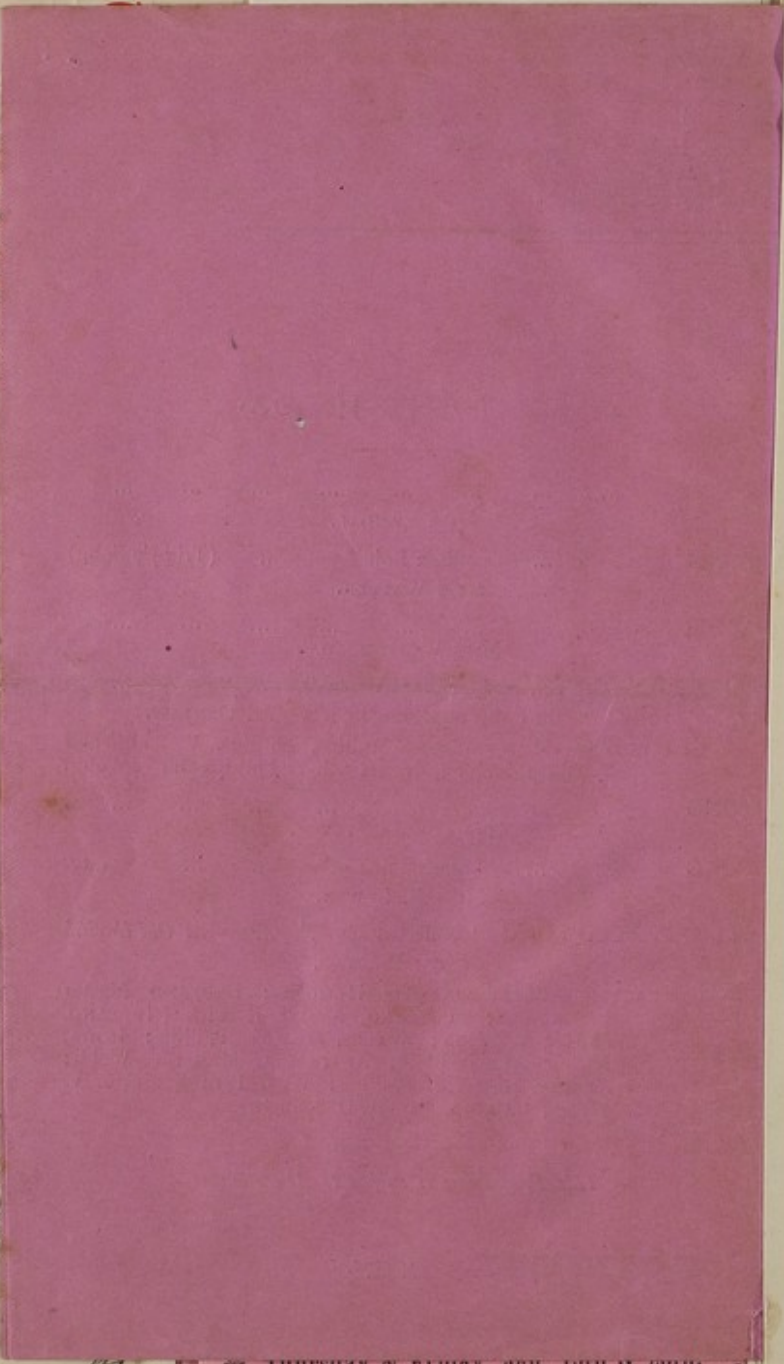




**Royal Victoria Hospital.**

By kind permission of  
**SURGEON-GENERAL E. TOWNSEND, C.B., C.M.G.,**  
Principal Medical Officer.

ICE



giving to my wife  
in the other morning  
message.  
He performed again  
at the Grand of my  
with Miss Susan  
party in the same  
"My Lord in Society."  
Sawth' in Charities. last  
Thursday well.

Thursday & Friday, Jan. 10th & 20th,  
AT 3 P.M.

21899





(Photo by Elliott & Fry.)

OFFICERS ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.  
Men upon whom the Boers have persistently fired whilst they are doing their duty in the field.



IMPRESSIONS OF A TRIP TO JAPAN.

(By a Lady Correspondent.)

Of people who travel there are two "species"—the "Traveller" and the "Globe Trotter." Perhaps this may be a distinction without a difference, but a moment's reflection shows that the difference is indeed great, the "distinction" showing in the former, the indifference—in regard to appearance—in the latter. Naturally included in these species are both men and women; perhaps the women show the contrast most.

Japan shows both classes of the Anglo-Saxon race,—other nationalities are so much in the minority they are not worth considering. At an hotel dinner. A tall and well set up gentleman appears and walks with measured steps across the room. Involuntarily as one watches his progress a vision rises before one's mind—a village school-room crowded with heated partisans of the Tory cause, my gentleman crossing the platform amid the acclamations of the audience to take the chair as President of the meeting. This is a Traveller without doubt, "to globe-trot" is a verb unknown in his vocabulary; he could never lose his native dignity even when expostulating with a ricksha man.

The Lady Traveller carries a silver mounted dressing bag, her day costumes are tailor made, she appears in "demi-toilette" in the evening. L'Americaine is more profuse in this matter than the Englishwoman, who, as a rule, prefers to leave her newest gowns at home rather than spoil them with continual packing and unpacking. But it seems the American provides the latest mode for the purpose of her travelling. Two American women, dainty and perfectly dressed in every detail of their toilette, were discussing their various plans for their journeyings.

"Yes," said one, "sometimes I do get tired of the continual hotel life, and then I wish I were at home again."

"Ah yes," said the other, "to get some new gowns and then start off once more."

Japan is happily still the hunting ground of the quieter and more respectable "globe trotter;" the true unvarnished kind has not found its way there yet. "Fore and aft" do not greet one's gaze on feminine tresses at every turn,—one I did unmistakably see, a brown and white check. But the wearer was my Lady, was accompanied by her maid, so in all probability she considered herself so much above the common horde that she could wear such a headgear with impunity! But such a sight appearing in some Japanese sylvan glade is indeed enough to stop the flow of a poet's rhapsody, and paralyze a painter's hand.

Oh, you poets and painters who have visited Japan and afterwards written about your "Impressions," a great burden should weigh you down, the burden of the disappointment of human mortals! Surely Poetical Impression and Poetical Licence must be akin, a departure from plain unpoetical Truth. A Poet may change the chronology of historical events unchallenged, can describe a Lady plain as a Lady beautiful; we mortals who read him understand it, and grandly call it "poetical licence"—but this same poetical licence we do not allow for in a poet's description of things Japanese. I have read in one poet's "impressions" (this one was an artist, but artists and poets have both the same temperament) his description of watching the muscles of a ricksha man's back working as he was pulling him along in a ricksha. Well, the working of a ricksha man's back muscles may be a subject for artistic worship,—had the artist in a picture painted a ricksha man's back so well that one could fancy one saw the muscles moving, no doubt it would be a clever picture. It never entered my dull brain that there was much art in a perspiring Chinese coolie's back, so what difference there is between the muscles of a Japanese ricksha man, and those of any other country is a matter of wonderment to my inartistic mind. But then you see this man is of Japan. Ah there's the rub! Because Japan is Japan to the Poetical Perception even the mud must be artistic. So the ordinary mortal saturated with these poetical impressions, enthusiastic about everything concerned with Japan, and who at last fulfils a great and growing desire to see himself this wonderful country, his first impression is one of vast disappointment, a shattering of ideals, a complete bewilderment. It will take many days for the mind to recover itself, for the eyes to be cleared for the perception to understand what it sees.

Mr. Clement Scott was unfortunately one of the Poet's chief victims. He could have known very little of the facts of the country if he thought it was in the tropic zone *in so far* that there was no winter there,—a country of continual sunshine, and he arrived there in early March and found to his surprise a "bleak Japan." Where were the flowers, the sunshine, the poetry the love? he asks, and then when under the influence of his disenchantment he wrote, he wrote what he considered the truth about Japan, Japan to Mr. Clement Scott being the "treaty limits." He abused all he saw, and his great intelligence could not tell him that he only saw the work of twenty years influence of European men's ways; he only saw the effect without taking into consideration the cause,—he judged the Japan of the Japanese by the Japan of the Europeans.

The origin of the praise of Japan's women and ways is easily accounted for. When Her Majesty's first envoy to the Court of the Tycoon first arrived in Japan he spoke of the people as almost savage and fantastic.

The idea would sure to have gained ground in England that we, and other nations, were forcing open a country which resisted the intrusion because they were savages, so little was the country known to the Western World! After a time men who had been there returning to England would at once try to disabuse people of such notions.

They are cultivated, they would say, have the most studied manners, are soft and pleasing; the life of the people, through politeness, is the essence of all that can make social intercourse sweet, the soft ways of the women give them beauty—though not physical,—the absence of sordid greed of money, the absence of care of business make these peoples lives poetical and ideal.

Mr. Clement Scott did not find this in the warehouse-lined streets of Yokohama nor would he in the large cotton factories of Osaka had he gone there.

Is it any wonder that the Japanese have given up their own manners in dealing with foreigners? Foreigners would not observe their ways decorously, would laugh and make remarks among themselves, the Japanese would be quick to see he was being made fun of and soon would drop one by one his own polite ways and "take on the curt manners of the ordinary Saxon."

Can I confess what gave me the most pleasant surprise in Japan? Dandelions. And the little blue eyed forget-me-nots, buttercups and violets peeped from out the grass and ferns at the edge of the pathways, and growing side by side with these English wild flowers—azaleas!

Nikko in May is a poet's dream! Carpeted with violets, dotted with japonica, a wealth of rose-pink azaleas in streaks and patches all over the hills, mixing with the tender green of the early spring and the russet bloom of the budding mountain oaks,—a brightness of bright colours contrasting with the dark shade of the firs and the noted cryptomerias make a picture delightful to look upon and captivating to the senses. The wild camellias were over, and the red Japan lily and the chrysanthemum do not replace the violet and azalea till August.

I think that the cultivated plains of Japan must be unique. From Kobe to Nikko, which were the two extremes of my journeyings, is one vast "garden" extending from the shore line on one side to the mountain ridge on the other. A garden indeed the correct word to use, for "field" hardly expresses the minute care which



bestowed on every inch of the ground. When looking on a piece of cultivated land, especially down on it from a height, it looks so ridiculously like the country which the Red Queen shows Alice and which Sir John Tenniel so ably portrays, a very draughtboard of little squares of rice and barley, wheat and oats. But there is no pasture land, no cowslip studded fields, and some people regret the absence of animal life,—the sheep grazing, the cows lazily chewing the cud or standing in the cool streams, which lends so much of the charm to English scenery.

In the neighbourhood of Kobe black oxen are used to draw the plough, which, otherwise, is entirely done by the people themselves. But, ah, there was one comfort,—in walking along lonely country lanes or across the fields, there was no fear of startling a bull, or of meeting one taking, like oneself, an afternoon stroll. Japan is a village dotted country. A little hamlet here, its wooden cottages built close together, bounded north, south, east, and west by rice fields, another a mile or so off straggling along the foot of a hill, another so buried in trees but a few low huts peep out from amongst the foliage,—but towns are much alike, the same monotonous streets, one no different from the other. Perhaps there is a different tone, a something indescribable between the two capitals Kioto and Tokyo, but it is something felt more than seen,—perhaps it is the air of change existing in Tokyo, the upstarting of European buildings, the prevalence of the English language, the trams, the carriages of the officials driving from one ministry to another.

As a rule the most important shop in a town is sure to be the watch and clock maker's. In the principal street of Tokyo there are one or two large shops (*by comparison*), but in other towns it is amusing to notice the rivalry and competition exhibiting itself in this especial trade.

In the main street of what we would call a "county town," one red brick building stood out in importance from the rest of the low wooden houses, surmounted by a clock tower, close by another similar building was being erected—another watch maker's! Watch shops everywhere seemed plentiful, so I suppose the Japanese are

fully aware of the value of time in the present altered conditions of their country.

But external show is not in Japan an indication of inward worth. Take for example Nogawa's house in Kyoto, a worker in metals. Outside, his house is no different to the rest of the low wooden houses, a notice board tells the name and nature of the owner's work—that is all. Inside one passes up a narrow staircase into a gloomy room, which opens into another.

Mr. Nogawa will take you on request into the "workroom" at the back—a room

perhaps 12 feet square, and squatting on the floor are two men working at some little box or some lovely vase, things exquisite in taste and workmanship and costly in price.

The Japanese are said to be a people fond of amusement: I do not think that they differ much from the tastes of other peoples in that respect, or the way in which they gratify it.

They attend theatres largely, and from what one could make out from the acting and from the pictures across the theatre front,—to aid beauty in distress, virtue rewarded and the villain to be marched off by the police are favourite themes of the popular theatre!

To mix with the crowd in the Asakusa Park in Tokyo, to see all there is to see, to visit all the shows is a pleasure no one should miss.

The shows are open to the roadway, that is, the inside is only shut out from the passers-by by a blind or curtain which draws up and down.

When the curtain is up, the people outside can see the performance going on inside, but just at the critical moment, just as the acrobat hangs by one toe and looks as if he *must fall*, down comes the curtain? Curiosity thus whetted, 3 cents must be paid for the next performance to see if really the acrobat did fall or not!

The circus (entrance 3 cents) is a fund of amusement to the onlooker.

The ponies stand in their stalls at one end of the building, the end next the street, and they are such knowing little brutes that they walk of themselves to their stalls waiting there for their next turn, and occasionally turning round to see how the performance is progressing.

One little girl on a pony was supposed to be doing wonderful feats and as a climax the pony had to stand on a small box or block of wood, while she played a drum. The "Master of the ring" took hold of the pony by the fetlock and *placed* his hoofs on the box and then to keep him quiet and steady fed him with a carrot!

But I am not jeering at the performance, which, in some items, was very clever. In another show the juggling was extremely clever, where a clown with large red painted mouth was as simple minded, easily befooled, cunning and full of tricks as any Pierrot at Home.

In the theatres all the parts are done by men, but in one theatre in Kyoto all are done by women.

All actors speak with a peculiar intonation.

The theatre in the Tsukiji, Tokyo, the Lyceum of Japan, must far excel the expectations of any European visitors. The building is like a theatre in Europe, that is, there is a "parterre" and two "galleries" divided into small "boxes," the only difference being the passage way from the stage to the back of the "parterre," which is used

by the actors. The auditorium is unglazed, unpainted, just the plain white pinewood relieved with panels of crimson plush. Chairs are provided for Europeans, but the Japanese themselves sit on the floor.

But where the surprise must be is in the excellence of the scenery, the mechanical contrivance of the revolving stage, the handsomeness of the costumes and the perfectness in a peculiar style of the acting.

Danjiro, Sandanji and another of the three greatest actors were all performing the day I was at the theatre, the performance lasting from eleven in the morning to seven in the evening. The intervals, though, between each act were long, there was one of I should think an hour between one and two o'clock. There were three different pieces played, a classical tragedy, an interlude and a modern "domestic" drama. All the parts were taken by men, and so good was their "make up" and feminine voice that unless one were told certainly one would never have known.

In the theatre in Kyoto where only women acted, so good was their "make up" and so well they imitated the masculine intonation that except for the lightness of their movements again one could easily be deceived. In Kyoto there is much to see of interest; in the neighbourhood more.

To so many "globe trotters" the neighbourhood of Yokohama,—Tokio, Nikko, Ikaio, Kamukura, Miyanoshta are the places to be visited, the places they have heard of before arriving in the country. But those who travel westwards to Kioto, embarking for their return to Europe or America at Kobe, will find much beauty and much interest in this part of Japan—lovely Nara nestling at the foot of wooded hills whose Diabutsu is so much greater than the one at Kamakura.—Osaka, that busy centre of trade and

manufacture—Takaradzuka; another of those health-giving picturesque and charmingly situated villages of Japan.

This latter place is almost unknown to the ordinary tourist; the hotel is not advertized in any of the English papers of Japan, but among China residents it is a well known and favourite spot. In this village no abominable fumes of sulphur mar the pleasure of a visit; it is the iron in its waters which attracts dilapidated beings from the China coast to its comfortable hotel, which is under the control of a young Englishwoman, Miss Hughes.

Should the tourist disembark at Kobe and there wait for the few days while he applies for his (or her) passport, Takaradzuka, as it is within treaty limits, could be visited, an hour and a quarter's journey from Kobe, that is, thirty minutes by train and a five mile 'rikisha ride, the two 'rikisha men running in three quarters of an hour from the station to the Hotel. Presently when lounging in a Ceylon chair on the



verandah with a fragrant weed between your lips, you notice that the village is below you situated on the side of a hill, the gurgling of a broad trout-laden river comes softly on the ear, and looking up the valley you plan the many invigorating walks to be taken "over the hills and far away." Turning round you find that Takaradzka, to write the name as pronounced, is only at the entrance to this valley, a fresh breeze blows across the plain from the sea. The lamps are just lit in the cosy dining room, the little musumés are tripping about busy, and swallows are fearlessly flying in and out of the open windows. Someone speaks of the Farm across the valley where the vegetables grow, of the cows, and pigs and rabbits, of the fresh eggs and butter for to-morrow's breakfast to be finished up with Miss Hughes's home made marmalade, and, so, you Singapore or China banished exile, think that if one can't get Home this is a very good substitute for it. In the early morning you will perhaps take an "iron" bath, whether it is medically necessary or not, and drink a glass of clear, cold, sparkling water from the "Springs," choosing either that whose waters are very slightly flavoured or the one which is more pronounced. A visit too must not be forgotten to the place where the waters are being bottled, for those who unable themselves to go to the Source of the Waters have the waters brought to them. And so a sojourn at this delightful spot can hardly fail to charm, and be for ever a pleasant remembrance of days pleasantly spent.

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The S. V. A. Theatricals.

Last night, at the Town Hall of Singapore, the Singapore Volunteer Artillery produced a comedy in three acts, by Mr. Frederick Horner, entitled "The Late Lamented." The following is the bill of the play:

Stuart Crosse	Mr. E. H. Haig, R.E.
Major Marshall	Major McCallum, R.E.
Richard Webb	Mr. A. E. Hubbard, 10th Regt.
Mr. Fawcett	Mr. Bromhead Matthews.
Parker	Mr. F. H. Pearce.
Jansen Smith	Mr. W. Jennings, R.A.
Mrs. Stuart Crosse	Mrs. D. E. K.
Mrs. Richard Webb	Mrs. Du Buisson.
Kate	Mrs. Hooper.
Mary	Mrs. Brydges.

"The Late Lamented" is one of those comedies in which the faithlessness of man and the untruthfulness of woman are treated as habitually amusing incidents of daily life. It is, in short a tale of the kind that used to be called a Criterion comedy; and, taking it as a Criterion comedy, and waiving the objection to that class of play, it is a good comedy of its kind. The plot is not unreasonably involved. A wine merchant of Cyprus and London is supposed to have married in each of these places, and having died his two widows have married men who live in the same block of mansions in London. There then arrives from the East one *Major Marshall* who was in love with the Cyprus widow of the wine merchant and who tells his love conversationally to *Mr. Stuart Crosse*, who had married the London widow of the wine merchant. Out of that there arise cross purposes of the usual kind. These of course end happily, and they were for the time being amusing. Probably, the play rests most heavily upon the shoulders of Mr. E. H. Haig who plays the part of *Mr. Stuart Crosse*, the second husband of the wine merchant's London widow. Mr. Haig is always a good actor, and in last night he was very admirable. In a play so full of opportunities, of all of which Mr. Haig took advantage, it is difficult to pick out any particular scene for notice: still, he played particularly well in one scene where he has to address violently a picture of his predecessor; in another scene where he endeavours to catch his wife by recalling names at which he supposes she will be confused; and in the third scene where he jealously interferes between his wife and her supposed lover, *Mr. Richard Webb*. Second in importance to Mr. Haig's part, is the part of *Major Marshall* played by Major McCallum. *Major Marshall* is a hearty, florid, boisterous "dog" who unintentionally makes mischief and who good naturedly tries to undo it. The impersonation involves that *Major Marshall* shall be subjected to a fit of jungle cramps; shall moan and groan and cough in the face of the audience; shall be wrapped in a blanket, and crowned with a copper jelly-mould. Major McCallum was good all throughout, a fact which, only required, as regards the greater part

of his impersonation, that he greatly exaggerated his daily habits of walk and conversation. But Major McCallum is not daily in the habit of simulating a farcical attack of illness, and the excellent manner in which, last night, he did that must be accredited to him as genuine acting. Mr. Bromhead Matthews played the part of *Mr. Fawcett*, an old fashioned solicitor of Cyprus, and he played it with an intelligence and a success that could not have well been surpassed. His make-up as an old solicitor of an old fashioned type could not possibly have been improved, and, having carried out that make-up successfully, the rest of the part was easy for Mr. Matthews. There is no lawyer in all Singapore who is more conventionally legal in his manner than Mr. Bromhead Matthews is habitually, and a little exaggeration of that habitual manner and tone served to make his impersonation excellent. Mr. A. E. Hubbard played with a slow drawl and a languid manner the part of *Mr. Richard Webb*, a subaltern retired from the army to become a musical composer. He played the part well and dressed it well. Mr. F. H. Pearce was very good as *Parker*, an aged and irritating man-servant; and Mr. W. Jennings, who did not require to act at all, quite suitably filled the very small part of *Mr. Jansen Smith*, "The Secretary of the Mansions." Turning to the ladies who played in the piece, one finds that the most difficult part fell to Mrs. Dick who appeared as *Mrs. Stuart Crosse*, the London and original widow of the wine merchant. The part is one which might be played equally well from several different points of view. Mrs. Dick chose what may be considered the sensible and unaffected view of the character; and she maintained that impersonation most successfully. She, like Mr. Haig, was admirable in many incidents of the play; but it may be convenient to take as an example of her style, the scene where she gradually learns from the Cyprus lawyer about her husband's little villa in Cyprus. Mrs. Dick's playing therefore was exceedingly good, and she had the good fortune to be most excellently supported by Mr. Bromhead Matthews. It is to be understood, that Mrs. Dick's impersonation abounded in excellences which might fairly be selected for notice. Mrs. Du Buisson played very nicely the smaller part of *Mrs. Richard Webb*; a very pretty little scene being where she makes love to, and is made love to by, her husband, in the astonished presence of *Major Marshall*, who misapprehends the circumstances. Mrs. Hooper's make-up as *Kate Cook* was a triumph of pictorial art. Mrs. Brydges looked very nice, and spoke quietly and suitably in the small part of *Mary* the maidservant.

The setting of the play throughout was good, so much so that when the curtain rose upon the third scene—an English drawing room—the appearance of the stage, although there was no one on it, won a



APRIL 11, 1893.

of applause. The room obviously  
d to the audience those drawing  
with which they were familiar, 8,000  
way; and it may be noted that the  
re had been lent to the S. V. A. by  
John Little and Company. The

Mrs. Dick was gowned in some soft black  
material, the slightly trained skirt termi-  
nated with a flounce and a beading of jet  
—the bodice had a V shaped vest and  
back of corded silk well trimmed with  
jet and large white ribbons.

Town Hall, Singapore.



Amateur Theatricals.

Langlin Barracks,

SINGAPORE,

2nd SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Late Lamented" were effective  
sh—having been specially made  
reason. Messrs. Robinson and Mrs.  
respectively divided the honours,  
ing these toilets. In the first act

THE SINGAPORE 25

FREE PRESS,

APRIL 11 1893

"THE LATE LAMENTED."

AT THE TOWN HALL THEATRE.

Under the auspices of the S. V. A. a  
very successful performance of "The Late  
Lamented" was last night given at the Town  
Hall Theatre by a number of lady and  
gentleman amateurs, before a large and tho-  
roughly appreciative audience. As is well-  
known the object with which the piece  
has been given is to raise funds for the  
fitting up of the New Recreation Room  
attached to the S. V. A. Drill-Hall, an  
annexe that proved so useful an addition on  
the occasion of the ball held there the other  
night. And before proceeding to notice  
the play itself it should be said how much  
Major McCallum and the S. V. A. generally  
are indebted to the kindness of the ladies  
and gentlemen who have come forward so  
readily to give their assistance to the object  
in view and have given so much of their time  
and trouble towards the getting up of the  
performance. The S. V. A. were represent-  
ed by Major McCallum, Mr. Pearce and Mrs.  
Hooper on the stage, the conductor and  
other three players in the orchestra, and  
Mr. Thomas at the electric lighting; the  
10th Regiment by Mr. Hubbard and Mrs.  
Du Buisson, the Army Medical Service by  
Mrs. Dick, the R. E. by Mr. Haig, the R. A.  
by Mr. Jennings, the legal profession by  
Mr. Bromhead Matthews and Mrs. Bryd-  
ges, and science by the able stage manager,  
Mr. J. C. D. Jones.

The "Late Lamented," a three-act  
comedy of a distinctly farcical character is  
really a clever adaptation of Bisson's "Feu  
Toupinal," a popular French play. The  
adaptor is Mr. Fred Hogner, author of  
"The Bungalow," who has given permission  
for this play to be produced in Singapore.  
The plot turns upon one event, the inad-  
vertent double marriage of a certain Mr.  
Nicholson, and all the chain of complica-  
tions arising therefrom. The "Late Lament-  
ed" Nicholson does not appear on the stage  
except as a reminiscence embodied in two  
portraits, each in the possession of one of  
his widows, and these effigies play a  
very important part in the denouement  
when events bring the pictures and their  
original proprietresses together. Mr. N.  
had an estate in Cyprus which took him  
there six months in the year, a trip in  
which his wife did not join. On one  
occasion he left her rather indisposed. A  
telegram reached him at Cyprus really an-  
nouncing the death of a rich aunt but  
laconically couched "Died suddenly; come  
home at once." N. falls ill with Cyprus

May 1



verandah with a fragrant weed between your lips, you notice that the village is below you situated on the side of a hill, the gurgling of a broad trout-laden river comes softly on the ear, and looking up the valley you plan the many invigorating walks to be taken "over the hills and far away." Turning round you find that Takaradzka, to write the name as pronounced, is only at the entrance to this valley, a fresh breeze blows across the plain from the sea. The lamps are just lit in the cosy dining room, the little musumés are tripping about busy, and swallows are fearlessly flying in and out of the open windows. Someone speaks of the Farm across the valley where the vegetables grow, of the cows, and pigs and rabbits, of the fresh eggs and butter for to-morrow's breakfast to be finished up with Miss Hughes's home made marmalade, and, so, you Singapore or China banished exile, think that if one can't get Home this is a very good substitute for it. In the early morning you will perhaps take an "iron" bath, whether it is medically necessary or not, and drink a glass of clear, cold, sparkling water from the "Springs," choosing either that whose waters are very slightly flavoured or the one which is more pronounced. A visit too must not be forgotten to the place where the waters are being bottled, for those who unable themselves to go to the Source of the Waters have the waters brought to them. And so a sojourn at this delightful spot can hardly fail to charm, and be for ever a pleasant remembrance of days pleasantly spent.

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Jansen Smith	Mr. W. Jennings, R.A.
Mrs. Stuart Crosse	Mrs. Dick.
Mrs. Richard Webb	
Kate	
Mary	

"The Late Lamented" is a comedy in which the untruths of daily life are treated as habit. It is a play that used to be popular; and, taking into account the success of the play, it is a success. The plot is not very complicated. A wine merchant is supposed to be one of these places where two widows have been in the same business. There they are. One *Major Marshall* with the Cyprus merchant and wife, and another to *Mr. Fawcett*, married the London merchant. Out of the purposes of the play, the end happily, and being amusing, most heavily upon *E. H. Haig* and *Mr. Stuart Crosse* of the wine merchant. *Mr. Haig* is a last night he played a play so full of which *Mr. Haig* could not pick out notice: still, he in one scene where entirely a picture of another scene catch his wife which he supposed; and it he jealously in and her supposed *Webb*. Second *Haig's* part, is played by *Mr. Marshall* is a "dog" who unimpaired and who good.

The impersonation involves that *Major Marshall* shall be subjected to a fit of jungle cramps; shall moan and groan and cough in the face of the audience; shall be wrapped in a blanket, and crowned with a copper jelly-mould. *Major McCallum* was good all throughout, a fact which, only required, as regards the greater part

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But this can be said of the whole of a visit to Japan. It is a delightful country, it cannot help but charm, and days passing so pleasantly must leave behind them a sense of pleasure,—visions "of beauty, a joy for ever."

### THE SINGAPORE

FREE PRESS.

JANUARY 17, 1894

Among the passengers going home to-day by the extra P. & O. *Malacca* is Mrs. Dick. Surgeon-Captain Dick might possibly go home in the trooper *Himalaya*; if an exchange proposal now under consideration is sanctioned by the army medical authorities at home. Local theatricals will be much the poorer for Mrs. Dick's departure, as all who saw her admirable performance in the *Late Lamented* will agree.

#### The S. V. A. Theatricals.

LAST night, at the Town Hall of Singapore, the Singapore Volunteer Artillery produced a comedy in three acts, by Mr. Frederick Horner, entitled "The Late Lamented." The following is the bill of the play:

Stuart Crosse	Mr. E. H. Haig, R.E.
Major Marshall	Major McCallum, R.E.
Richard Webb	Mr. A. E. Hubbard, 10th Regt.
Mr. Fawcett	Mr. Bromhead Matthews.
Parker	Mr. F. H. Pearce.
Jansen Smith	Mr. W. Jennings, R.A.
Mrs. Stuart Crosse	Mrs. Dick.
Mrs. Richard Webb	
Kate	
Mary	

"The Late Lamented" is a comedy in three acts, and the unpretentious treatment of daily life. It is a play that used to be popular; and, taking into account the waiving of the plot, it is a very good substitute for it. The plot is simple, and the acting is supposed to be of these plays. A wine merchant and two widows in the same don. There is one Major Marshall with the wine merchant and tional to Marshall married the wine merchant. Of the purposes of the end happily, and being amusing most heavily. E. H. Haig, Mr. Stuart Crosse, of the wine merchant. Mr. Haig is last night he a play so full which Mr. Haig cult to pick of notice: still, in one scene v ently a pict another scene catch his wife which he su fused; and he jealously and her sup Webb. Secou Haig's part, is played by Marshall is a "dog" who uni and who good The impersona

Marshall shall be subjected to a fit of jungle cramps; shall moan and groan and cough in the face of the audience; shall be wrapped in a blanket, and crowned with a copper jelly-mould. Major McCallum was good all throughout, a fact which, only required, as regards the greater part

of his impersonation, that he greatly exaggerated his daily habits of conversation. But Major Callum is not daily in the habit of simulating a farcical attack of and the excellent manner in last night, he did that must be accounted to him as genuine acting. Mr. Bromhead Matthews played the part of Mr. Jansen Smith, an old-fashioned solicitor of Cyprus; he played it with an intelligence and success that could not have well been passed. His make-up as an old soldier of an old-fashioned type could not

suitably in the small part of Mary, the maidservant.

The setting of the play throughout was good, so much so that when the curtain rose upon the third scene—an English drawing room—the appearance of the stage, although there was no one on it, was



of applause. The room obviously  
d to the audience those drawing  
with which they were familiar, 8,000  
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Mrs. Dick was gowned in some soft black  
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nated with a flounce and a beading of jet  
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Town Hall, Singapore.

S. V. A. Amateur Theatricals.

MONDAY, APRIL 10th & TUESDAY, APRIL 11th, 1893,

AT 9 P.M.

“The Late Lamented”

A Comedy in Three Acts by Fred. Horner, Esq.

CHARACTERS.

STUART CROSSE	Mr. E. H. Haig, R.E.
MAJOR MARSHALL	Major McCallum, R.E.
RICHARD WEBB	Mr. A. E. Hubbard, 10th Regt.
MR. PAWCETT	Mr. Bromhead Matthews.
PARKER	Mr. F. H. Pearce.
JANSEN SMITH	Mr. W. Jennings, R.A.
MRS. STUART CROSSE	Mrs. Dick.
MRS. RICHARD WEBB	Mrs. Du Buisson.
KATE	Mrs. Hooper.
MARY	Mrs. Brydges.

MUSIC.

OVERTURE	“The Diamond Cross”	Métra.
SPANISH SCENE	“The Piccadors”	Georg Asch.
WALTZ	“The Star Queen”	McEvoy.
MARCH	“Siloso”	Fabris.
POLKA	“Pickaback”	Bucalossi.

Musical Director . . . . . MR. W. G. ST. CLAIR.  
Stage Manager . . . . . MR. J. C. D. JONES.

Furniture kindly lent by Messrs. JOHN LITTLE & Co.

The Late Lamented” were effective  
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“THE LATE LAMENTED.”

AT THE TOWN HALL THEATRE.

Under the auspices of the S. V. A. a  
very successful performance of “The Late  
Lamented” was last night given at the Town  
Hall Theatre by a number of lady and  
gentleman amateurs, before a large and tho-  
roughly appreciative audience. As is well-  
known the object with which the piece  
has been given is to raise funds for the  
fitting up of the New Recreation Room  
attached to the S. V. A. Drill-Hall, an  
annexe that proved so useful an addition on  
the occasion of the ball held there the other  
night. And before proceeding to notice  
the play itself it should be said how much  
Major McCallum and the S. V. A. generally  
are indebted to the kindness of the ladies  
and gentlemen who have come forward so  
readily to give their assistance to the object  
in view and have given so much of their time  
and trouble towards the getting up of the  
performance. The S. V. A. were represent-  
ed by Major McCallum, Mr. Pearce and Mrs.  
Hooper on the stage, the conductor and  
other three players in the orchestra, and  
Mr. Thomas at the electric lighting; the  
10th Regiment by Mr. Hubbard and Mrs.  
Du Buisson, the Army Medical Service by  
Mrs. Dick, the R. E. by Mr. Haig, the R. A.  
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ges, and science by the able stage manager,  
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The “Late Lamented,” a three-act  
comedy of a distinctly farcical character is  
really a clever adaptation of Bisson’s “Feu  
Toupin,” a popular French play. The  
adaptor is Mr. Fred Horner, author of  
“The Bungalow,” who has given permission  
for this play to be produced in Singapore.  
The plot turns upon one event, the inad-  
vertent double marriage of a certain Mr.  
Nicholson, and all the chain of complica-  
tions arising therefrom. The “Late Lament-  
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portraits, each in the possession of one of  
his widows, and these effigies play a  
very important part in the denouement  
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original proprietresses together. Mr. N.  
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which his wife did not join. On one  
occasion he left her rather indisposed. A  
telegram reached him at Cyprus really an-  
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verandah with a fragrant weed between your lips, you notice that the village is below you situated on the side of a hill, the gurgling of a broad trout-laden river comes softly on the ear, and looking up the valley you plan the many invigorating walks to be taken "over the hills and far away."

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LAST night, at the Town Hall of Singapore, the Singapore Volunteer Artillery produced a comedy in three acts, by Mr. Feoda

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maidservant.

The setting of the play throughout good, so much so that when the curtain rose upon the third scene—an Entrance drawing room—the appearance of stage, although there was no one on it,



burst of applause. The room obviously recalled to the audience those drawing rooms with which they were familiar, 8,000 miles away; and it may be noted that the furniture had been lent to the S. V. A. by Messrs. John Little and Company. The stage manager, upon whom the responsibility of that setting rested was Mr. J. C. D. Jones. The incidental music between the acts was conducted by Mr. W. G. St. Clair, and it was as follows:—

Overture....."The Diamond Cross".....*Métra*.  
Spanish Scene....."The Picadores".....*Georg Asch*.  
Waltz....."The Star Queen".....*McEvoy*.  
March....."Siloso".....*Fabris*.  
Polka....."Pic'aback".....*Bucalossi*.

The theatre was exceedingly hot throughout the evening, and it was much regretted by the audience that there are now no punkabs in the Town Hall. The hall was lit by a number of arc electric lights and it was a matter of general remark, just as it was at the S. V. A. Dance, that these arc lights are entirely unsuitable to the delicate colours of ladies' dresses and to the delicate artifices of the toilet. It is not denied that it might be very pleasant to have the incandescent electric light in the Town Hall, and in the S. V. A. drill hall, but it seemed to be thoroughly agreed that the arc lights chosen by Major McCallum and his friends are aggressively unsuitable for any event involving the presence of ladies and the wearing of gay toilets. If Major McCallum continues to persist in subjecting ladies to the searching ordeal of arc electric lights, he will make unfriended. As usual, the upper Town Hall vestibule was used as a refreshment and smoking-room, and it served excellently for that purpose. Still, it was generally agreed that the much-promised alterations in the Town Hall should not longer be delayed; and the Municipal Engineer will no doubt be glad to hear that his return from India

was spoken of with satisfaction; and that many ladies are resting great hopes upon what he is expected to do with the Town Hall theatre.

The audience was large so far as regards the occupation of the two dollar seats. But the cheaper seats at the back of the hall were almost absolutely empty. It is presumed that that must be due to the two circuses now occupying Singapore. Among those present, last night, were—Prince Bidyalabb, his young daughter, and five Siamese gentlemen of his suite. It should be noted clearly that the play of last night was a success, and that the community is indebted to the energy of the Singapore Volunteers and their committee for providing a charming dance and an excellent theatrical entertainment.

The stage gowns worn at the representation of "The Late Lamented" were effective and fresh—having been specially made for the occasion. Messrs. Robinson and Mrs. Rooke respectively divided the honours, of making these toilets. In the first act

Mrs. Dick was gowned in some soft black material, the slightly trained skirt terminated with a flounce and a beading of jet—the bodice had a V shaped vest and back of corded silk well trimmed with jet—a large white chiffon tie round the neck relieved the sombre hue of the gown—the hat was large black chip with jet and Alsace bow of corded silk. In the second act she wore a rather full coloured blue gown with a white puffed silk vest collar and gauntlets to the sleeves, two narrow rows of white were carried round the basque of the bodice which had a rosette in front by the waist, wide trimmed hat of fawn straw with a fringe of daisies laid on the brim and trimmed with fawn silk bows. In the third act she looked superb in an evening gown of apricot brocade, the skirt had two bands of maroon velvet round the hem, the beautifully fitting bodice had very large velvet sleeves, confined above the elbow with a band of the burcade drapery of velvet on the low body and a roll of velvet round the short basque; a most successful gown.

Mrs. Du Buisson in the first act had a pale grey batiste flowered with grey of a darker shade box-pleated flounce on the skirt, body laiced down the back with a vache round the shoulder of grey silk, vest of grey silk and "leg of mutton" sleeves to match broad shaped straw hat with trimmings of the two shades of grey.—In the second act her dress of yellow was made with a long skirt, bodice with a straight yoke of white guipure, sleeves with very large puffs and yellow watered ribbon tied round the waist and terminating in long sash ends at the back—very large and becoming picture hat of white with yellow flowers. During the last act Mrs. Du Buisson changed her dress twice. First she wore a tea gown of grey flowered stuff, very soft and pretty, opening over a petticoat of soft terra-cotta silk, the very long sleeves were lined with terra-cotta, the gown was cut open at the neck and had graceful frills carried across the front of the body and round the neck. Her last gown was an evening one, ivory white, trimmed with gold—trained skirt with a flounce edged with gold—low body cut round and trimmed with wide frills of the same material also edged with gold—large puffed sleeves; an extremely pretty gown.

Mrs. Brydges made a very smart little maid, in black with her linen collar and cuffs tied with blue bows which also appeared on her cap and on her pretty muslin attire.

"THE LATE LAMENTED."

AT THE TOWN HALL THEATRE.

Under the auspices of the S. V. A. a very successful performance of "The Late Lamented" was last night given at the Town Hall Theatre by a number of lady and gentleman amateurs, before a large and thoroughly appreciative audience. As is well-known the object with which the piece has been given is to raise funds for the fitting up of the New Recreation Room attached to the S. V. A. Drill-Hall, an annexe that proved so useful an addition on the occasion of the ball held there the other night. And before proceeding to notice the play itself it should be said how much Major McCallum and the S. V. A. generally are indebted to the kindness of the ladies and gentlemen who have come forward so readily to give their assistance to the object in view and have given so much of their time and trouble towards the getting up of the performance. The S. V. A. were represented by Major McCallum, Mr. Pearce and Mrs. Hooper on the stage, the conductor and other three players in the orchestra, and Mr. Thomas at the electric lighting; the 10th Regiment by Mr. Hubbard and Mrs. Du Buisson, the Army Medical Service by Mrs. Dick, the R. E. by Mr. Haig, the R. A. by Mr. Jennings, the legal profession by Mr. Bromhead Matthews and Mrs. Brydges, and science by the able stage manager, Mr. J. C. D. Jones.

The "Late Lamented," a three-act comedy of a distinctly farcical character is really a clever adaptation of Bisson's "Fou Toupinail," a popular French play. The adaptor is Mr. Fred Horner, author of "The Bungalow," who has given permission for this play to be produced in Singapore. The plot turns upon one event, the inadvertent double marriage of a certain Mr. Nicholson, and all the chain of complications arising therefrom. The "Late Lamented" Nicholson does not appear on the stage except as a reminiscence embodied in two portraits, each in the possession of one of his widows, and these effigies play a very important part in the denouement when events bring the pictures and their original proprietresses together. Mr. N. had an estate in Cyprus which took him there six months in the year, a trip in which his wife did not join. On one occasion he left her rather indisposed. A telegram reached him at Cyprus really announcing the death of a rich aunt but laconically couched "Died suddenly: come home at once." N. falls ill with Cyprus



lever, in four months he recovers, and taking it for granted his wife was dead, marries a lady who had nursed him, commonly known as the "Larky Belle of Cyprus." Business calls him to London, he is horrified to find his wife very much alive and indignant at his epistolary silence, cannot bring himself to explain his situation, and finally accepts the position spending his year in equal portions with the first Mrs. N. in London and the second Mrs. N. in Cyprus, taking care that each stays where she is. He dies and the ladies each again marry, No. 1 becoming Mrs. Stuart Cross and No. 2 Mrs. Webb. The duality of the "widow of the late Mr. Nicholson" causes all the complication and poor Mrs. Cross finds herself responsible for all Larky's flirtations, which are described to Cross by Major Marshall, an old flame of Larky's, the Major being quite ignorant that Cross has married a "widow of the late Mr. Nicholson." Cross of course believes his wife to be the flighty lady, and she the magnificent lady who died for them. The Crosses and the Webbs came to London, occupy flats in the same Mansion in the West-End, and an introduction is effected by Webb, who originally was a musically-inclined officer in a regiment at Cyprus, hearing one of his own waltzes played by Mrs. Cross, who found them in a parcel of her late husband's effects, carefully selected and sent home by Mr. Fawcett. "The Late Lamented's" solicitor, who was in the secret of the double marriage. He had overlooked the music, however.

The heaviest part of the business of the play lies on three of the characters Mrs. Cross (Mrs. Dick), Stuart Cross her husband (Mr. Haig) and Major Marshall (Major McCallum), the old officer with Cyprus and Indian experiences, and an unlucky tendency to "jungle cramps." The play begins with a capital scene where Mrs. Cross tries to persuade her husband to visit the late Nicholson's grave, and even to carry a wreath for his grave. This is irksome, but when she asks him to change his light gloves for a mourning pair he loses his temper and not unreasonably exclaims "D—n Nicholson," which indeed he has to do at various times through the piece, as the "Late Lamented," his portrait or his reminiscences ("Poor darling") have a knack of turning up always to Mr. Cross's discomfort or annoyance.

The Webbs call on the Crosses who are not at home, and Webb is anxious to join his wife on her pilgrimage to the grave of the "Late Lamented," but he is anxious to carry the flowers, which Mrs. Webb does not approve of.

When in the first act Mr. Fawcett (Mr. Brouthead Matthews) has to call on Mrs. Cross to get over papers connected with Mrs. Nicholson's Cyprus estate he endeavours to get over the delicacy of an exposure, but finds himself quite unable to explain away the "villa," and when

Mrs. Cross goes into the inventory and finds that it includes furniture that could only imply a domesticity hallowed by a feminine presence, and when further a grand piano, military, and perfumery appear amongst the expenditure of the economical Nicholson, who could never afford her a grand piano at home, her wrath knows no bounds, and her faith in man vanishes. This scene is a capital one, and the curtain goes down at the close of the 1st act upon a very powerful situation.

It will hardly be fair to those who are going to the Town Hall to-night to indicate the course of the play. The audience can follow it with great ease—no small merit in such a play, and there is an almost constant titter of enjoyment at the endless blunders necessarily produced by the ingenious mystification of the pair of widows of one husband. There will be absolutely no other opportunity to see the "Late Lamented" after to-night, as the lady who takes the important part of Mrs. Stuart Cross will leave by the mail for Japan to-morrow.

Mrs. Dick plays this part with far more dramatic resource than it is usual to find amongst lady amateurs. For a number of years past it is safe to say that a lady actor so capable as Mrs. Dick is has not been seen on the local stage. Always equal to every emergency she plays without effort, and with an intelligent appreciation of what the situation demands. Mrs. Dick has an excellent stage manner, and always appears to do the right thing in just the right way. Add to this a fine and beautifully distinct utterance, with great scope of expression and gesture and it will be understood that Mrs. Dick's version of the part of Mrs. Stuart Cross is one well worth seeing.

Mr. Haig has a great deal to do as Stuart Cross, one of the successors of the "Late Lamented," and all that he does he does well. His fidgety excitable manner makes a good foil to his wife's great self-command, and to Webb's conchalance. It is a difficult part, and as the bulk of the complication consists in Cross being persuaded that he has married "Larky," with all her faults and her "histories," or "historiettes," he is the central figure in the greater part of the action of the piece.

Mr. Haig is particularly good in his facial play, and is highly successful in those expressions his often unspoken thoughts as the incidents develop. Very funny was Mr. Haig in the luncheon scene with Major McCallum (as Major Marshall), and also in the "jungle cramps" episode. Major McCallum was a jovial and boisterous Anglo-Indian through whom however the irrepressible McCallum personality was always appearing. Times were always lively on the stage with the Major in evidence, but perhaps in addition to those mentioned the scene that was the most enjoyed was that with the Webbs when Marshall is still under the impression that Mrs. Webb is Mrs.

Crosse. It horrifies him to hear the couple of lovers talking coolly of going on a trip, staying a month here and there, and actually making love right before his nose. Repeatedly he comes round and expostulates, "What about Cross?" and is thunderstruck to see them unblushingly say they don't care what Cross does, and won't have Cross with them. This is altogether a remarkably amusing scene.

Mrs. Webb, formerly the Cyprus widow Nicholson, and only the "Larky Belle" is a character that is well carried out by Mrs. Du Buisson, who thoroughly enters into the spirit of the part. Mrs. Du Buisson is evidently quite at home upon the stage, and has an easy and graceful manner of acting. One of the very best things in the whole piece is towards the third act where Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Cross, both the portraits of Mr. Nicholson having been placed on the wall behind them unnoticed, arrive at the discovery that each had a claim to be Mrs. Godfrey Nicholson when they simultaneously turn round and see the "Late Lamented." Both ladies do this lively scene with the greatest spirit, and the main denouement immediately follows when the husbands enter and make the same discovery. Mr. Pearce was careful as Parker.

Mr. Brouthead Matthews makes a fine old crusted solicitor, (Fawcett) and his formal manner, his professional politeness, is well done. One great advantage to the course of the piece is his admirably distinct recital of the circumstances of the double marriage, as told by him to Jansen Smith (Mr. Jennings) the Secretary of the West End Mansions Co., Ltd. This puts the audience abreast of the plot, and enables everything to be followed with ease. Mr. Matthews is a valuable addition to the ranks of our local amateurs. Mr. Hubbard's part as Webb is perhaps not susceptible of giving the gentleman much scope, but his manner is just the right thing as a stage contrast to the restless and excitable Stuart Cross. In the 3rd act particularly in the scene with Major Marshall Mr. Hubbard's share in the piece is of much service. To Mrs. Hooper and Mrs. Bridges the subordinate parts of Kate and Mary two domestic servants, respectively, were required to do well.

No notice of the performance of "The Late Lamented" would be complete without a reference to the able manner with which Mr. J. C. D. Jones has occupied the laborious and onerous post of stage manager during the rehearsal of the piece. Mr. Jones has given the company the benefit of his large experience and sound dramatic judgment, and much of the success of last night's performance is due to the exertions of that gentleman.

The following was the cast:—

**"THE LATE LAMENTED"**  
(A Comedy in Three Acts by Fred. Hornor, Esq.)

CHARACTERS.

Stuart Cross ..... Mr. E. H. Haig, R.E.  
Major Marshall ..... Major McCallum, R.E.  
Richard Webb ..... Mr. A. E. Hubbard, with Regt.  
Mr. Fawcett ..... Mr. Brouthead Matthews.  
Jansen Smith ..... Mr. W. Jennings, R.A.  
Parker ..... Mr. F. H. Pearce.  
Mrs. Stuart Cross ..... Mrs. Du Buisson.  
Mrs. Richard Webb ..... Mrs. Du Buisson.  
Kate ..... Mrs. Hooper.  
Mary ..... Mrs. Bridges.  
Musical Director ..... Mr. W. G. St. Clair.  
Stage Manager ..... Mr. J. C. D. Jones.

The overture and entr'acte music was played by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. W. G. St. Clair, S. V. A., the following being the selection given:—

Mozart  
Overture "The Diamond Cross" ..... M. Strauss.  
Spanish Scene "The Piccadors" ..... Georg Asch.  
Waltz "The Star Queen" ..... McEwen.  
March "Silence" ..... Fabris.  
Polka "Pickaback" ..... Bonalizi.

The music seemed to please the audience, it should be particularly mentioned that Mr. Salmann, the well-known conductor of our Philharmonic and other concerts, was so good as to volunteer his services as *chef d'attaque* amongst the 1st violins. For this kind service we are desirous to express to Mr. Salmann the special thanks of the management.


The following gentlemen played in the orchestra:—  
Mr. Salmann, Mr. Seumeicht, Mr. Lanz, Mr. Assmus, Mr. Schwarz, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Westerbom, Mr. Laugher, Mr. Glover, Mr. D'Cotta, Mr. Ormiston (Piano) and, by kind permission of Col. Huntley and Officers 10th Regiment, four of the leading players of the Regimental Band.

A special feature of last night's performance was the introduction for the first time of the electric light as a scenic accessory on the Town Hall stage. In the 3rd act, the Drawing-room scene, there was an electricolier with 216-candle power incandescent lights, besides two wall brackets of the same power, and two portable electric table lamps. In the auditorium just over the orchestra were four 50-candle power incandescent lights, to be run before the performance and during the intervals and switched off while the play was going on. The effect of these was much admired, and in the drawing-room scene especially the lights gave great brilliancy to the handsomely decorated interior, bringing out the rich colours of the various hangings and draperies about the doorways and over the chief articles of furniture. It was uncertain how far the light would suit the footlights but it is understood that the incandescent light can be so modified as to be much less trying than gas, while its entire absence of heat makes its use conducive greatly to the comfort of the performers.

Outside the Hall, illuminating the approaches and at each end of Cayenagh Bridge were seven arc lamps each of 1,200 candle power. These line lights proved exceedingly effective and were most useful in facilitating the control of the carriage traffic. The whole of the exterior and interior lighting was on the Thomson-Houston system and was operated by Messrs. O. V. and G. E. V. Thomas. Messrs. Howarth Erskine & Co. kindly gave the use of a Robey engine to drive the dynamo.

The *mise en scene* in both acts was charming, particularly that in the third act. The stage was most tastefully got up, and the management are under obligations to the kindness of Messrs. John Little for the loan of the handsome furniture and rich hangings that gave so luxurious an aspect to the drawing-room scene. The proscenium itself was set off with ferns and pot plants, and we question whether over the stage of the Town Hall was made to look more attractive than it did last night.

One little hitch had rather an awkward effect at the beginning. Apparently under the impression that the electric lights over the orchestra were to be allowed to remain lit, the usual footlights were not lighted. And so the first act was performed with only the upper electric lights. The necessary change was made in the first interval, but still the oversight must have had a discomposing effect on the actors for the time.



**REGIMENTAL THEATRE**

TANGLIN.

THURSDAY APRIL 7<sup>th</sup>, 1892.

**PROGRAMME**

Overture	"Le Macon."	The Band.
Song	"The Longshoreman."	Mr. Doyle.
Song	"Omin' thro' the Rye."	Mrs. Salmann.
Song	"A Soldier's Children."	Mr. Moresworth.
Recitation	"The three Anglers."	Mrs. Dick.
Comic Song	"An Old Garden."	Mr. Haig, R.E.
Song	"Bally-booby."	Mrs. Hooper.
Song	"An Old Garden."	Mrs. Hooper.

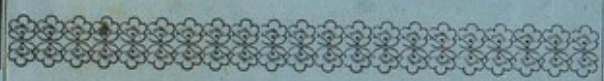
only requires, as regards the greater part of stage, although there was one on it.





**PROGRAMME**  
OF  
**ENTERTAINMENT**

TO BE GIVEN AT THE  
**ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL,**  
**NETLEY,**  
ON  
**THURSDAY & FRIDAY,**  
July 6th & 7th, 1899.



W. LING, PRINTER,  
NETLEY ABBEY.



**PROGRAMME**  
OF  
**ENTERTAINMENT**

TO BE GIVEN IN  
**The Garrison Theatre,**  
ON  
**Monday & Tuesday, Dec. 19th & 20th,**  
**FOR PATIENTS.**  
**WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21st,**  
**FOR GARRISON.**  
At 3.30 p.m.



**PROGRAMME**  
OF A  
**CONCERT**

GIVEN AT  
**The Garrison Theatre, Netley**  
On **THURSDAY, MAY 5th,**  
AND  
**FRIDAY, MAY 6th, at 3.30 p.m.**  
**THURSDAY, FOR PATIENTS ONLY.**  
**FRIDAY, FOR PATIENTS, & GARRISON, & FAMILIES.**



Hoskins Knight, Printer, Albion Place, High Street, Southampton

S.  
K.



# TANGLIN THEATRE

Thursday, September 8th. 1892.

## DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT



### PROGRAMME



Hoskins Knight, Typ., Southampton

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yesterday at noon.  
at Plymouth on Saturday

raig, R.E.

8th. Regt.  
emonger

S

8th. Regt.  
Mrs Dick  
8th. Regt.  
McCallum  
raig, R. E.

so

rt "B" Coy



# PROGRAMME.

## PART I.



- |   |            |                               |                          |
|---|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Vocal Duet | "Larboard Watch"              |                          |
|   |            |                               | Messrs. WEBB & ELSNER    |
| 2 | Song       | "Vicar's Song"                | Mr. TUCKER               |
| 3 | Song       | "King Charles"                | Mr. ELSNER               |
| 4 | Song       | .....                         | Miss EVANS               |
| 5 | Vocal Duet | "It was a lover and his lass" |                          |
|   |            |                               | Miss ROGERS & Mr. ELSNER |
| 6 | Song       | "The Old Gray Fox"            | Mr. WEBB                 |
| 7 | Song       | "Maureen"                     | Mr. ELSNER               |
| 8 | Song       | .....                         | Miss EVANS               |

### INTERVAL.

Orchestral Selection ..... "Shop Girl"

## PART II.



### "My Wife's Maid,"

A FARCE (IN ONE ACT).

#### CHARACTERS.

Mr. Lysimachus Tootles (a young man with romantic tendencies)	...	Mr. DICKENSON
Mr. Tootles Senior (his father)	...	Mr. WOOD
Capt. Crackthorpe Cruncher	...	Mr. SIMSON
Sprouts (a greengrocer's boy hired out for the evening)	...	Mr. BEAMAN
Mrs. Whiffleton	...	Miss ROGERS
Lucinda (his daughter)	...	Miss EVANS
Barbara Perkins (a sentimental maid-servant with a firm faith in destiny)	...	Mrs. DICK

*Scene*—Mrs. Whiffleton's Drawing room.

*Time*—Present day.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

\*\*\*\*\*

PROGRAMME

OF

ENTERTAINMENT

TO BE GIVEN IN

The Garrison Theatre,

ON

Monday & Tuesday, Dec. 19th & 20th,

FOR PATIENTS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21st,

FOR GARRISON.

At 3.30 p.m.

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PROGRAMME

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The Garrison Theatre, Netley

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Hobkins Knight, Printer, Abton Place, High Street, Southampton



PROGRAMME  
OF  
\* ENTERTAINMENT \*

TO BE GIVEN AT THE  
ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL,  
NETLEY,  
ON  
THURSDAY & FRIDAY,  
July 6th & 7th, 1899.

W. LINE, PRINTER,  
NETLEY ABBEY.

\* PROGRAMME. \*

PART I.

- Song "I'll sing thee Songs of Araby" Mr. HUDSON.
- Song "The Arrow and the Song" Miss PARKS.
- Comic Song "Bally Hooley" Mr. GILL.
- Song "Dear little Jap, Jap, Jappy" Mr. HUDSON.
- Song "A Song of Thanksgiving" Miss PARKS.
- Song ... "I've'er portrait next my art" Mr. HUDSON.
- Song "Father O'Flynn" Mr. GILL.

PART II.

"A Breezy Morning."

Mr. Goldie - - Mr. HAYMES.  
Mrs. Goldie - - Mrs. DICK.

\* GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. \*

PROGRAMME  
OF A  
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July 6th & 7th, 1899.

W. LINE, PRINTER,  
NETLEY ABBEY.

PART I.

- SONG ... "The Scout," ...  
Mr. FUHR.
- SONG ... "The Gay Tom Tit," ...  
Miss LEWER.
- SONG ... ..  
Mr. MOXON.
- RECITATION "The Soldier's Confession," ...  
Mrs. DICK.
- SONG ... ..  
Mr. GALLIE.
- DANCE "The Sailor's Hornpipe," ...  
Miss RANDALL.

PART II.

- SONG ... "Oh! Honey, My Honey!" ...  
Miss LEWER.
  - SONG ... ..  
Mr. MOXON.
  - DUET ... "You shan't play in my yard,"  
Miss RANDALL & Miss ROGERS.
  - SONG ... ..  
Mr. FUHR.
  - SONG ... "The Amourous Goldfish," ...  
Miss LEWER.
  - SONG ... ..  
Mr. GALLIE.
- "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."



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FOR GARRISON.  
At 8.30 p.m.

S.  
K.

# TANGLIN THEATRE

Thursday, September 8th, 1892.

## DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

### ENTERTAINMENT

#### PART I.

QUARTETTE ...	"St. George" ...	Mrs. NOKES'S STRING BAND
SONG ...	"An old Garden" ...	CAPT. BAYLIFF, R.M.L.I.
DUETT ...	"Venetian Boat Song" ...	MISSES IRVING AND FAIRLAND
PIANOFORTE ...	"Greig's Bride Procession" ...	Mrs. JENCKES
SONG <i>Wah and the baby</i> ...	"Molly Malone" ...	Miss E. LIDDELL
SONG (With Guitar) ...		
CONJURING ENTERTAINMENT ...		C. WASHILL, Esq., A.M.S.

#### PART II.

SONG (Orchestral Accompt.) ...	"The Boon" ...	CHAS. NOKES, Esq.
SONG <i>Tau-t-h-a</i> ...	"By the Fountain" ...	MISS BENT
RECITATION ...	"The Hills" ...	Mrs. DICK
SONG <i>The Baby on the Shore</i> ...	"Monday" ...	F. NORRINGTON, Esq., M.T.
MANDOLINE ...	"Simple Ives" ...	C. WASHILL, Esq., A.M.S.
SONG <i>Louis, old sea song</i> ...	"The Rose" ...	CAPT. BAYLIFF, R.M.L.I.
PIANO ...	"Irish Medley" ...	Mrs. JENCKES
PLANTATION SONG ...	"Good Night" ...	

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Wing, R. E.

5th. Regt.

S

15th. Regt.

Mrs. Dick

5th. Regt.

McCallan

Wing, R. E.

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and from the  
"Punch"  
to the 1st. Massachu-  
setts "Punch" of

from Southampton 189  
level at Quensdown and  
General. She had  
in her officers, 277 men of  
the 1st. Massachu-  
setts Regiment, 61  
and a large number of  
sailors, on Saturday, one  
had withdrawn Regiment;  
sailors, two officers and  
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of King's and formation  
of Massachu- setts Regi-  
ment's officers' com-  
and one officer and seven  
men of the 10th Lan-  
cers, two men Northampton-  
shire Regi- ment's com-  
to R.A.M.C., one officer  
and seven men of the Imp-  
erial Veterinary Corps  
on Saturday at noon.  
in Plymouth on Saturday

100

1892



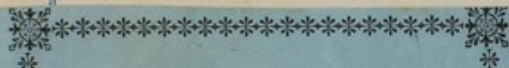


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K.





# TANGLIN THEATRE

Thursday, September 8th. 1892.

## DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

### PROGRAMME

#### "Our Bitterest Foe."

An Incident of 1870  
A ONE ACT DRAMA BY G. C. HERBERT.

#### CHARACTERS

GENERAL VON ROZENBERG (a Prussian Commander.	Mr. E. H. Haig, R. E.
HENRI DE LA FERRE { an Officer in the } { French Army } }	Capt. F. B. Lawson, 58th. Regt.
BLANCHE D'ERVAN (his Cousin)	Miss Isenmenger

#### AN INTERVAL OF 15 MINUTES

To be followed by

#### "Why Women weep."

A COMEDY BY F. W. BROUGHTON.

#### CHARACTERS

ARTHUR CHANDOS	— — —	Capt. F. B. Lawson, 58th. Regt.
DORA (his wife)	— — —	Mrs Dick
FRANK DUDLEY	— — —	Mr. P. C. B. Skinner, 58th. Regt.
MADGE (his wife)	— — —	Miss McCallum
FRITZ (a waiter)	— — —	Mr. E. H. Haig, R. E.

SCENE.—A Salon in the Hotel d'Angleterre at Monaco

Printed at the Regimental Printing Office by No. 2676 L. Corpl. Gilbert "B" Coy

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ROYAL VICTO

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THURSDAY

July 6th



W. LINE, PRINTER,  
NETLEY ABBEY.



PROGRAM

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Monday & Tuesday, Dec.

FOR PATIEN

WEDNESDAY, DE

FOR GARRIS

At 3.30 p.m.





LATE EGYPTIAN NEWS.

(from the Egyptian Gazette, Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.)  
 H. M.'s troopship "Orontes," Captain Tudor,  
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 at 4.15 p.m. This vessel brought 26 officers, 2



**PROGRAMME.**

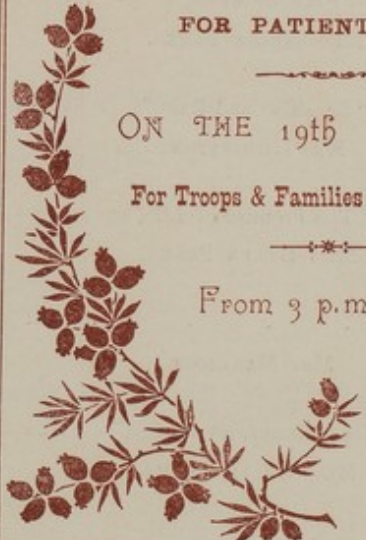
ON THE 18th DECEMBER,

FOR PATIENTS ONLY.

ON THE 19th DECEMBER,

For Troops & Families of the Garrison.

From 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.



Hoskins Knight & Co., Southampton

The "Fine Distinction" quoted by "Punch" lately from the "Singapore Free Press" has found its way into the German press where it appears in this guise:—

—Feine Unterscheidung. Aus dem "Punch": Die "Singapore Free Press" veröffentlicht folgende Ankunftsliste eines Manchester-Regiments in Singapore: Es landeten zwanzig Offiziere mit zwei Ladies, vier Verpflegungsoffiziere mit zwei Gemahlinnen, 518 Mannschaften mit zehn Weibern und zwölf Kindern.

*reference to the account of the  
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 in March 190. Officially  
 used are:—  
 ; Sergeant drivers; Officers  
 this was copied from the  
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The transport Dilwara, from Southampton for Capetown and Singapore, arrived at Queenstown on Friday night to embark additional troops. She had on board on reaching the port five officers, 219 men of the Royal Field Artillery; one officer, 62 men of the 2nd Devonshires; 108 men of the 3rd Manchester Regiment; 46 men 1st Manchester Regiment; 62 details, 25 women, 35 children, and a large number of civilian passengers. She embarked, on Saturday, one officer and 126 men of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment; one officer 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; two officers 3rd West Yorkshire Regiment; 206 men of the 2nd Worcester Regiment; one officer of the 2nd Somerset Regiment; 180 men of the 3rd Manchester Regiment; two officers of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment; one officer of the Scottish Rifles; one officer and seven men of the 8th Hussars; one man of the 16th Lancers; one man of the 2nd Dragoons; two men Northumberland Fusiliers; 35 men of the Royal Artillery; one officer I.M.A.; one man of the R.A.M.C.; one officer of the Leinster Regiment; three men of the Imperial Yeomanry. The Dilwara left yesterday at noon. The cruiser Prometheus left Plymouth on Saturday





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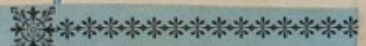
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W. LINE, PRINTER,  
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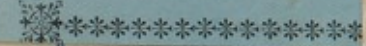
Monday & Tuesday, Dec. 1

FOR PATIEN

WEDNESDAY, DE

FOR GARRISC

At 3.30 p.m.



→ PART I. ←

- PIANOFORTE - - - - -  
 MRS. JENCKEN.
- SONG "The Yeoman's Wedding," *Prince Poniatowski*  
 MR. BLISS.
- SONG - - "All my world," - *Hope Temple*  
 MISS HELEN PARKS.
- SONG - - "Sunshine and Rain," - *Blumenthal*  
 MR. HUDLESTON.
- SONG - "The Promise of Life," - -  
 MISS HELEN PARKS.
- SONG - - - - -  
 MR. MARRIOTT.
- SONG - "Oh! Honey, my Honey," *Ivan Caryll*  
 MISS HELEN PARKS.



1891

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→ PART II. ←

"Poor Ma,"

A Farce in Two Scenes by COLONEL ROGERS  
and MRS. S. LLOYD.

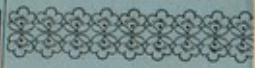
Mr. Grumpy (a retired merchant)	-	MR. WANHILL
Captain Fitz-Fluffer	- - - -	MR. POWER
Mrs. Fitz-Fluffer	- - - -	MRS. DICK
Elizabeth Ann	- - - -	MISS KING

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

*reference to the account of the  
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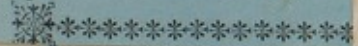
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1891

LATE EGYPTIAN NEWS.

(From the Egyptian Gazette, Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.)

H. M.'s troopship "Orontes," Captain Tudor, R.N., arrived on Saturday and moored alongside quay at 4.15 p.m. This vessel brought 26 officers, 2 warrant officers and 777 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Thomas in command, and 3 ladies, 5 children, 38 women and 32 children and 5 horses belonging to the Battalion. The "Orontes" also brought 1 officer and 4 privates belonging to other Corps, 1 lady, 6 women and 7 children. The Battalion left for Cairo by two trains at 8.30 and 11.30 p.m. H. M. S. "Orontes" sailed yesterday at 3 p.m. for Port-Said and Suez and took with her the draft of the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, which arrived in the S. S. "Goorkha," consisting of 2 officers and 106 privates, besides 3 ladies, 2 women and 5 children. The advanced party of the Shropshire, consisting of about 120 of all ranks, with the heavy baggage, the wives and families will leave Cairo by special train at 6.30 p.m. today Nov. 30th for Suez to embark there on board the "Orontes," the head quarters and the remainder of the Battalion leaving for Suez at 10 p.m. tomorrow. As already stated the Battalion proceeds to Hong Kong. The Council of Ministers has finally approved, in

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*The above is in reference to the account of the arrival of the troops in Singapore by the H. M. S. "Orontes" in March 1890. Officially the expressions used are:— Men & Women; Sergeants & Privates; Officers & Ladies. This was copied from the Singapore Free Press by "Punch" The "ladies" referred to, were Mrs. Mansel wife of the O. C. "Manchester's" myself.*

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Photo by Mrs. John Davidson.

- W. Ross Stewart.
- R. C. C. Campbell.
- P. McKeand.
- K. McLean.
- T. Anderson.
- W. Milne.
- J. Prosser.
- R. C. Blackwood.
- J. G. Monteath.
- A. B. Mein (Capt.).
- H. Martin.
- J. T. R. Mitchell.
- A. Gilmore.
- C. Mackintosh.
- J. R. Milligan.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY 1ST XV. 1906-1907.



## THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

The *Scotsman* I ken, for the grocer sends hame  
The butter an' eggs wrappit up in the same;  
An' the *Times* I hae read, for I foun' it, ye see,  
Tied roun' a bit paircel I had frae Dundee.

Wi' sic a wide readin' ye a' maun confess  
I ken a wee pickle aboot the warl's press,  
But in a' o' my studies I never hae yet  
Seen aucht to compare wi' oor *Anster*\* *Gazette*.

Your *Times* an' your *Scotsman* are jist a fair fash  
Wi' their politics, furrin affairs an' sic trash,  
But as for real news, gin ye're wishin' to ken  
What's daein' in Anster, why, whaur are ye then?  
Thae ignorant editors! Likely the loons 'll  
No mention my speech at the last Pairish Council,  
Nor yet my address at the Sabbath Schule Tea,  
Nor the bonny bit blessin' was spoken by me.

Na, na! Gie me fac's aboot fouk that ye ken,  
Nae Kings an' sic craturs, but real livin' men:  
The Bailies I've cracked wi', the Provosts I've met—  
Gie me my Ideal, the *Anster Gazette*.

\* Anglicè, Anstruther.

THE CITY OF GOLF.  
(WRITTEN AT ST ANDREWS.)

Would you like to see a city given over  
Soul and body to a tyrannising game?  
If you would, there's little need to be a rover,  
For St Andrews is that abject city's name.

It is surely quite superfluous to mention  
To a person who has been here half-an-hour,  
That golf is what engrosses the attention  
Of the people with an all-absorbing power.

Rich and poor alike are smitten with the fever,  
'Tis their business and religion both to play,  
And a man is scarcely deemed a true believer  
Unless he goes at least a round a day.

The city boasts an old and learned College,  
Where you'd think the leading industry was  
Greek;  
Even there the favoured instruments of know-  
ledge  
Are a driver and a putter and a cleek.

All the natives and the residents are patrons  
Of this Royal, ancient, irritating game;  
All the old men, all the young men, maids, and  
matrons

With this passion burn in hard and gem-like  
flame.

In the morning, as the light grows strong and  
stronger,  
You may see the players going out in shoals;  
And when night forbids their playing any longer,  
They will tell you how they did the different  
holes.

Golf! golf! golf! and golf again is all the story!  
Till despair my over-burdened spirit sinks,  
Till I wish that every golfer was in glory,  
And I pray the sea may overflow the links.

Still a slender, struggling ray of consolation  
Comes to cheer me, very feeble though it be.  
There are two who still escape infatuation—  
One's my bosom friend M'Fozzie, t'other's me,

As I write the words M'Fozzie enters blushing,  
With a brassy and an iron in his hand;  
And this blow so unexpected and so crushing  
Is more than I am able to withstand.

So now it but remains for me to die, sir,  
Stay; there is another course I may pursue,  
And perhaps upon the whole it would be wiser;  
I will yield to fate, and be a golfer too.

—*Saturday Review*.

"Punch." May 18<sup>th</sup> 1904

THE LEICESTER DAILY POST, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

## RECRUITING IN LEICESTER.

Sir,—As a visitor to your town, may I be permitted to say a word about recruiting. After having visited some of the recruiting stations I was struck by the spirit and eagerness manifested by the "would-be recruits," but I saw that a considerable per centage of them were under size, and could not comply with the regulations. I might have formed the opinion that the men of Leicester were somewhat below the requirements, but last Thursday afternoon, on walking down London-road and Granby-street, I saw a large number of well-dressed young men, apparently between 19 and 35 years of age, up to any average standard, and to whom, perhaps, the fact that this is the most tremendous emergency we, as a nation, have ever had to face, has not appealed. There is no doubt when they realise this fact they will come forward to help their country, and without delay.

W.D.

Leicester, 24th Oct., 1914.





Storming of a Stockade, Gambia, by the 3<sup>d</sup> N. Infy under Col. D'Almeida  
June 1866



the body himself." It is evident that the artist had both these events in view when taking the gallant officer's portrait. In this connection it should be remembered that as an order of merit the Victoria Cross was instituted by the Royal Warrant on February 5th, 1856. It is a Maltese cross, made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. Her Majesty conferred the honour on sixty-two officers of both Services on June 26th, 1857, and on many officers of the Indian Army on August 2nd, 1858.

No. 3 is the embodiment of the late Sir Charles Russell's memorable letter to his mother after the battle together with the officer's portrait, by Desanges, were sold by auction at Messrs. Sotheby's some time ago, and success. Jenkins and Kelly, and some men of their regiment on representation made in the right quarter to have

ADMIRALTY & HORSE GUARDS GAZETTE.



Battle of Inkerman

the first few years of its institution, and thus the deeds themselves are dying out of recollection. Happily, however, there is still to be seen a series of paintings devoted to the subject commonly known as the Victoria Cross Gallery, which have for many years been on view at the Crystal Palace.

These soul-stirring pictures were painted by the Chevalier Louis Desanges, who, in his preface to the first-published catalogue in 1861, thus vouches for their historical accuracy: "I am very sensible that with a work of this magnitude, at which I am compelled to labour single-handed, there must be many shortcomings; but, as I have painted each scene from the description given to me by my gallant sitters themselves, assisted by their friends and companions-in-arms, eye-witnesses many of them of the several actions depicted, the pictures, whatever may be their demerits, have the positive value attached to national records of events that must live for ever in the history of our country's glories." This is a modest but truthful introduction to the study of paintings, which, for the most part, realise and embody the history of our Crimean campaign and the Indian Mutiny.

Originally the artist painted fifty-three of these subjects, and in 1865 they were placed on view at the Dublin

readers will arrive at the same conclusion as ourselves, by noting the national importance of the gallery as an object lesson second to none.

No. 5 (in the catalogue) represents Captain (now Major General) Luke O'Connor, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers winning his Victoria Cross. He was one of the colour-sergeants of the regiment at the battle of Alma, and advanced between the officers who carried the colours. "Near the redoubt Lieutenant Anstruther, carrying a colour, was mortally wounded, and Sergeant O'Connor was shot in the breast at the same time, and fell; but recovering himself, he snatched up the colour from the ground and continued to carry it till the end of the action, although urged by Captain Granville to relinquish it, and go to the rear on account of his wound." We believe that the bullet has never since been extracted.

No. 22 records the bravery of Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Wantage) Lloyd Lindsay at the same battle: "When the formation of the line of the regiment (Scots Fusilier Guards) was disordered, Captain Lindsay stood firm with the colours, and by his example and energy greatly tended to restore order. At Inkerman, at a most trying moment, he, with a few men, charged a party of Russians, driving them back, and running one "



## ALMOST FORGOTTEN FEATS OF VALOUR.

By Lieutenant-Colonel E. ROGERS (*Late 3rd West India Regt. & Staff Officer of Pensioners*)

BEFORE our British forces, under Sir R. Buller, V.C., further develop the second phase of the deplorable war in which we are engaged in South Africa, and while still being thrilled by the stirring accounts of victories gained and reverses endured by our gallant Army, it may be well to recall some of the brave deeds of old which have shed glory upon our history, and have given the lie to Napoleon's taunt that we are a nation of shopkeepers.

To this end no readier way can be found than recourse to a perusal of the list of recipients of the cross "For Valour." But year by year alterations by death thin the number of those who won the coveted distinction during

Exhibition. Subsequently he sold them in bulk to a Leeds gentleman, in whose private collection they remained *perdu* until 1873, when they were exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and here—with the exception of their exhibition in Australia for a short period—they have remained ever since.

The present collection of fifty-five pictures are, we are told, "on sale, together or separately," but as yet, according to the catalogue, we observe that only eight paintings have been sold.

Now let us take, haphazard, a few of the incidents portrayed into consideration, and we venture to think that our



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No. 19 tells the story of a spirited action during the Indian Mutiny, when on July 9th, 1857, Lieutenant Hills (now Sir James Hills-Johnes) was on picket duty with two guns: "About 11 o'clock there was a rumour that the enemy's cavalry were coming down on this post. Having



*Sir C. Russell*

given a rapid order to his sergeant, Hills boldly charged single-handed the head of the enemy's column, cut the first man down, struck the second, and was then ridden down, horse and all. On rising he was attacked by three of the enemy; one he despatched, another he wounded, and having fallen in the struggle with the third, would inevitably have lost his life but for the intervention of Colonel Tombs, V.C., who shot one of the remaining assailants, and is represented in the picture as about to cut down another."

No. 26 represents the supposed impossible feat of breaking a square, at the battle of Kooshab, February 8th, 1857: Lieutenant and Adjutant (now Major-General) Arthur Moore and Lieutenant (now Gentleman-at-Arms) John Malcolmson charged and utterly annihilated the Persian square at the head of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Moore "leaped his horse into the square, where the animal fell dead, and he would have been killed had not Malcolmson fought his way back through the broken ranks of the enemy, and, giving him a stirrup, carried him out of the throng." The light blue uniform is perhaps a little too washy for artistic requirements, but the picture is so full of life and spirit one forgets the want of colour. This dashing deed, at all events, has been aptly termed "one of

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No. 48 relates to the heroic deeds of the brothers Gough. "The scene is the roof of a house at Khurkonda, where a party of rebels have taken up a position, from which Major Hodson, Major Charles Gough, Captain



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Hugh Gough, V.C., and Captain Ward have succeeded in dislodging them. In the affray Captain Hugh Gough, receiving a wound, falls, and but for his brother's intervention must have inevitably lost his life." This same Major-General Sir Charles Gough, V.C., is still, we are thankful to say, to the fore.

Of the valorous actions depicted in No. 4, Capt. (now Lieut.-Gen.) Sir Dighton Probyn at Agra; of No. 8, Colonel Aikman at Lucknow; No. 9, Colonel (now Sir Collingwood) Dickson at Sebastopol; No. 23, Commander John Burgoyne, R.N. (since dead); and of No. 43, Nowel Salmon (now an admiral), who was severely wounded: the relief of Lucknow; of No. 29, Captain (now General Sir Evelyn) Wood during the Mutiny; and of No. 41 representing the gallant action of Lieutenant R. Montresor Rogers at the assault on the Taku forts, China, we forbear to speak. But of three other of Desanges' pictures mention must be made. The first is the large canvas representing the battle of Inkerman; evidently a labour of love on the part of the artist, costing him much thought and pains taking research. The "soldiers' battle" is raging in every part of the field; the struggle in the sandbag battery is being desperately maintained against fearful odds by Guardsmen and linesmen intermingled, and animated by



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commanding the infantry; Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., the cavalry; Col. Johnson, the artillery; and Col. Perkins, the Royal Engineers.

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"Supported by H.M.'s ship Mullet, the column, consisting of three companies 4th W.I. Regiment (Zouaves),



Major C. Teesdale R.E.

they answered, 'Lead us, gentlemen, and never fear but we will follow.'" Thus these British Zouaves curiously repeated the very words of their brother soldiers, the Guards, at Inkerman:—

"Under a biting fire from the concealed Marabouts, the regulars steadily advanced—foremost and conspicuous among them being Colonel d'Arcy, whose flowing white beard marked him out for the target of many an erring



See description above

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the most gallant acts for which the guerdon of valour has ever been accorded."

It seems almost incredible—except on the fair hypothesis that all deserved it—that for the famous charge at Balaclava only one Victoria Cross was awarded. This fell to the lot of Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) A. R. Dunn for saving the life of Sergeant-Major Bentley, 11th Hussars, by cutting down three Russian lancers who were attacking him from the rear. This unique decoration, together with the officer's portrait, by Desanges, were sold by auction at Messrs. Sotheby's some time ago, and realised £155 only.

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the presence of the Duke of Cambridge (whose horse was shot under him), while the French Zouaves, much to our men's relief, rush up on our right, and, the enemy's flank being thus turned, the day is ours!

The second records the historic march of General Sir F. Roberts, V.C., from Cabul to Candahar. This grand and suggestive painting—viewed in connection with our campaign in the Transvaal—represents a portion of the force crossing the Zamburak Kotal.

Only mule batteries could be employed on account of the impracticability of the country. At this point the column severed its connection with its base, and consequently with the outer world. It is at the halt, to enable the chiefs to confer and fix upon a plan of action. These are in the foreground, easily recognisable, having been portrayed by the Chevalier from personal sittings, as follows: Sir Frederick Roberts, mounted on his favourite Arab charger; Major-General Sir J. Ross, commanding the infantry; Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., the cavalry; Col. Johnson, the artillery; and Col. Perkins, the Royal Engineers.

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D'Arcy's first design to shell the place was frustrated by the unfortunate state of the *materiel* of war. Powder was found to be damp, rocket-tubes burst incontinently, and to add to his difficulties the fire from the 68-pr. on board the Mullet was necessarily wild, from the distance she had to lie off. For four hours an ineffectual cannonade was sustained; and in the flare of rising flames could be descried women, furnished with long bamboos, to which were attached wet cloths, endeavouring to check a general conflagration, while the warriors shouted exultingly, and the war drum kept up a defiant din. The situation became critical, and some even counselled retreat; but, happily for the credit of old England, the scion of a noble house held the issue in his hands, and he promptly and scornfully rejected the proposal. Gathering round him the young officers of the 4th West India Regiment, Colonel D'Arcy soon roused the force to fresh exertions; and a storming party was detailed to carry the town by assault, with pioneers in front, so as to hew down the stockades. The officers of the forlorn hope hastened through the ranks, inspiring the fearlessness they felt, and right worthily were they answered, 'Lead us, gentlemen, and never fear but we will follow.' Thus these British Zouaves curiously repeated the very words of their brother soldiers, the Guards, at Inkerman:—

"Under a biting fire from the concealed Marabouts, the regulars steadily advanced—foremost and conspicuous among them being Colonel d'Arcy, whose flowing white beard marked him out for the target of many an erring



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Regarded as mere works of art, the pictures are, as a whole, æsthetically remarkable; but when, in addition,

they are looked upon as the only pictorial memorials in existence of the noble deeds performed by our national heroes, surely no words of ours are needed to enhance their merits or claim for them the respect they unquestionably deserve.

Why, in fact, should not a subscription be set on foot throughout the Services with a view to enable a select committee to purchase the entire series, if they are to be bought—which is now practicable, as intimated—and the representation made in the right quarter, to have a gallery in some of our numerous Metropolitan institutions set apart for their reception? Or why should not Government itself interpose to rescue from undeserved oblivion these inciting and truthful embodiments of Great Britain's glory in the past? Would it not be politically expedient to encourage our living soldiers and sailors by making a national collection of those whom Queen Victoria has lighted to honour for the deeds represented in Desanges' admirable battle pieces? The V.C. is the sublimest reward sought. In the future, as in the past, officers will strive to attain this distinction, and, as examples of cool courage and determined bravery, what more stirring episodes of our wide world war experiences can possibly be found than these we have quoted?

[The illustration is an original.]

Desanges, as exhibited at the Crystal Palace, "The West India Regiment, a Queen."

**An Old Regiment Musters Out**

British military circles are deploring the passing of the West India Regiment as "a melancholy break in the traditions of the past." This corps with a remarkable record of service was the oldest negro unit in the armed forces of the British Empire. For years it has had its headquarters at Kingston, Jamaica, and the stalwart Black soldiers in their brilliant zouave uniforms of dark blue tunics, red coats and brilliantly white headresses presented to the traveler and tourist an unusually striking feature of life in this West Indian phase of the history of the more than passing interest in the beginning in the Carolinas in the early days of the American Revolution.

**NEW YORK SUN,**

"strictly speaking," the regiment began in 1738, when it was first officially called by its present name. However, years before that date the South Carolina Corps, "from which the Royalist organization was apparently derived," was engaged on the plantation side in the American war for independence. This South Carolina negro organization was apparently in existence as far back as 1775. In colonial history there are cited several instances of their participation in the enlistment of others whom they could muster into negro commands to aid the British. They were employed in garrisons and not infrequently in scouting duty, for they knew the swamps and forests better than the white men knew them.

One of the traditions which relate to Nassau Hall, the Revolutionary heroine of Georgia, is that it was upon her and whom she drove away at the point of her rifle. Another one is that negro soldiers in the fort at Augusta, Georgia, saw through her disguise and reported her to the British commander, but too late to prevent her escape. An item of the number of the negro soldiers in the Savannah may be gathered from the report of a French officer at this point numbered 3,055; the "Cher-

*The New York Sun Nov. 10th 1921 (?)*



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[The illustration is an original copy of the original painting by Louis Desanges, as exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851.]

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*The New York Sun - Nov. 10th 1921 (?)*

**An Old Regiment Musters Out**

British military circles are deploring the passing of the West India Regiment as "a melancholy break in the traditions of the past." This corps with a remarkable record of service was the oldest of the British Empire. For years it has had its headquarters at Kingston, Jamaica, and the stalwart black soldiers in their brilliant zouave uniforms of dark blue trousers, red coats and brilliantly striped turbans, presented to the traveler and tourist an unusually striking feature of life in this West Indian port. There are long forgotten phases of the history of this more than passing interest in the beginning in the American Revolution. The London Times says that "strictly speaking," the regiment began in 1798, when it was first officially called by its present name. However, years before that date the South Carolina Corps, "from which the Royalist side in the American war for its rise," was engaged on the Carolina side in the American war for independence. This South Carolina negro organization was apparently in existence as far back as 1715. In Colonial history there are cited several instances of Royalists encouraging the enlistment of their plantation negroes and all the others whom they could muster into negro commands to aid the British. They were employed in garrisons and not infrequently in scouting duty, for they knew the swamps and forests better than the white men knew them.

One of the traditions which relate to NANCY HARR, the Revolutionary heroine of Georgia, is that it was upon her and whom she drove away at the point of her rifle. Another one is that negro soldiers in the British command, but too late to prevent her escape. An idea of the number of the negro soldiers in the Revolution may be gathered from the report of a French officer at Savannah made in 1776. He said that the English European troops at this point numbered 3,086; the "Cher-

**NEW YORK SUN,**

okee savages" 86 and the negroes 4,000, or more than half the force. The South Carolina Corps under its British designation was known subsequently as the Black Carolina Corps and also as Whyte's Regiment of Foot. When at the end of the Revolutionary war it was taken to British possessions it received the name of the First West India Regiment. The regiment under one or another of these designations took part in the battle at Eutaw Springs, Stone Ferry and in several other engagements before and after the fight at Kings Mountain. It saw service in Africa and the Near East, at Martinique and Guadeloupe; it wore medals won in the Ashanti war, 1817-18; later in the war in West Africa and in the Leona, while in the campaigns in Africa and Kamerun. The regiment was disbanded because there was no demand for its activities and because the Army Command considered it a matter of economy to dispense with its services. People from all over the West Indies gathered on the parade ground, and Sir RICHARD STURDIS, Governor of Jamaica, reviewing the career of the regiment, said that it had earned the lasting fame of which the laurel in the regimental crest is a symbol.



SUPPLEMENT FOR  
St Andrew's Parish, Dundee,  
To "Life and Work" Magazine.

Minister—Rev. H. M. DAVIDSON, 37 High Street.

Church Officer—STEWART ANDERSON, 77 Victoria Road. Editor—J. S. SMITH, 67 Cowgate.

No. 39.

MAY, 1891.

The Rev. James Dick, M.A.,

Died at

Alexandria, Egypt,

19th April, 1891.

It is with feelings of deepest sorrow that we have to record the death of the Rev. James Dick, M.A., the first duly appointed assistant minister in St. Andrew's Church. The tribute paid to our departed friend and teacher by our minister at the close of his sermon on Sunday last fittingly expresses the feeling of the congregation under this sad bereavement. Our minister said—You will expect, and expect justly, that an event recently passed—a loss lately sustained—should be spoken of by me here. Within this last week we have learned of the death, far from home, of the Rev. James Dick. Not only because of the office he held in this church, but because a singularly lovable and genuine soul has passed from among us behind the veil, is it becoming that we should here pause and cast a flower upon his grave. When our departed friend left us a few weeks ago we did not dream that the finger of death was upon him. We believed that the fresh breezes of the sea and the balmy air of these Southern lands he was to visit would restore him to his friends and to his labours sound and strong, but God decreed otherwise. The farewells so cheerful and hopeful proved final. At Alexandria, without (as we fear) one home face to gaze on at the last, without one kindred hand to touch his brow, he died. It would have been distasteful to him, I know well, that his memory should be bespattered by lavish and pointless praise. I shall not attempt to praise. I will speak of him as I knew him. In him, I think, were embodied most of those qualities which the Church peculiarly needs to-day in her clergy. Under a retiring unassertive demeanour there was apparent a certain dignity and repose of character that only exists where faith is strong, and where life's aims are clear. Few men held before them a more exalted ideal of the office of the ministry than he, but a full realisation of this high ideal led on his part not toward pride, but towards humility. And only those who knew him nearly could understand the singularly rigid, almost severe sense of duty, of unswerving loyalty to

honour and truth, that were his. We esteemed him highly in this place as a preacher of the Word, but not, I think, highly enough; for while he did not possess the orator's temperament there was present in all that he spoke here a subtle strain of devout meditateness as of a mind that was at home among the things unseen, as of one who lived near to God. Yet, these gifts of spirit notwithstanding, and many others, literary and intellectual, too, it may fairly be doubted if our dead brother would have received very conspicuous advancement in the Church as it is at present. An age of coarse self-advertisement, of noisy and vulgar competition for the sacred office, is exactly the time when sensitive and self-respecting natures need not be looked for in the lists of high promotion. At many a sick bed, many a dull fire-side, in this parish and congregation the sympathetic, kindly presence will be sorely and long missed. And among the children, whose devotion he won so completely, what shall I say? Well, they say that childhood has a short memory, but we know that many a little heart is sad to-day, and in after years, when the fresh young days are over, and the burden of the world's care and temptation begins to press upon them, it may be that some long forgotten words may return, and the vision of the gentle lad who loved them, and whom they loved, may help to make them strong for Christ. For myself, may I say that in our work together, in almost daily and oftentimes difficult consultations, not one word or deed has passed between us that I could have wished different. Well, all is over and ended now. Twenty-five years is a short life. Twenty months is a brief ministry. But God knows best. After all it was a happy and a faithful life, and that life is long that answers life's great end. God views the events of time from the standpoint of eternity. God knows best when He is satisfied with the task accomplished. God knows best when to whisper in His servant's ear, "It is finished;" "Friend come up higher." Our thoughts pass from the lonely far away grave to the home that lies in shadow—to the parents, the desire of whose eyes has been taken with a stroke. Our prayers, our respectful sympathy, are surely with them. Well done, good and faithful servant. Farewell, true and steadfast comrade. Farewell, bright and gentle spirit, till the morn break and the shadows flee away.

There was a large congregation, who listened to Mr Davidson with rapt attention and deep emotion, many

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being in tears. The pulpit was draped in black as a mark of respect for the deceased, who was much beloved, especially by the young of the congregation.

The Alexandria *Egyptian Gazette* of 21st April says:—"We regret to chronicle the death of the Rev. James Dick, M.A., assistant minister of St. Andrew's Church, Dundee, at the early age of 25 years. He arrived here last week on board the Moss liner Tabor in the hope that the sea voyage would benefit his health. High fever had supervened on a constitution already far reduced, and although everything was done that medical skill and careful nursing could suggest he gradually sank, and expired peacefully on Sunday morning.

A considerable number of British residents followed his remains yesterday afternoon to the place of interment, in the New English Cemetery, outside Rosetta Gate, where a short service was held at the side of the grave by the Rev. W. Cowan, Consular Chaplain and Minister of St. Andrew's Church. Several beautiful wreaths had been sent by sympathising friends."

In Memoriam.

Jesu! on thy name we call,  
Answer thou our bitter cry,  
Make us feel that thou art nigh;  
Ever, as our friends depart,  
Succour thou the wounded heart.

Doing what thy life had taught him,  
In this world of sin and strife,  
Claims he what thy blood hath bought him—  
Kingly, everlasting life.

The following letter has been addressed by the Kirk Session to the Rev. James Dick's parents:—

27th April, 1891,

Which day the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Parish Church, Dundee, met and resolved *inter alia*—

"That this Kirk Session being sensible of the signal loss the church and parish of St. Andrew's has sustained through the death of the Rev. James Dick, desires to place on record its deep regret at the sudden removal of one whose influence for good has been so strongly felt in this place.

The Session notes with thankfulness the many works in the service of the Lord that Mr Dick was suffered to undertake and to carry out.

Especially it recalls gratefully the peculiar success that attended his ministrations among the young, his sympathetic and unflinching labours among the sick, his entire devotion to duty, and his unswerving loyalty to the cause of his Church and his Master.

While lamenting Mr Dick's untimely removal and the sudden arrest of a career so full of promise and hope, the Session believes that his memory will long be held in affection and respect in this place.

The Session begs to assure his parents and relatives of its respectful and sincere sympathy, commends them to the consolation of our Holy Religion, and directs a copy of this resolution to be communicated to them."

Copy of Letter sent by the Guild:—

DUNDEE, 28th April, 1891.

From the St. Andrew's Branch of the Young Men's Guild to James Dick, Esq., Edinburgh.

Dear Sir,—We have heard with great sorrow of the loss of our much loved and respected friend, the Rev. James Dick, and we have thought it fitting that we should, as a society, tell you how much we feel the loss of our Honorary Vice-President, how much we loved our friend; and that we should express our warmest sympathy with you and your family in your hour of great trial.

While we admired and respected Mr Dick for his scholarly attainments, and for his undoubted genius, yet we honoured and loved him most for the peculiar graces of his character. His integrity, his Christian sympathy, his gentleness and sweetness of disposition, and his genial temper. One only had to know him to love him, and those who knew him best, loved him best.

He was a true Christian gentleman, and his example, during his stay among us, did more to elevate and educate the young men of the Guild than perhaps years of preaching would have done.

While we ourselves mourn for him, we have the deepest sympathy with you in your sad bereavement. But while we are filled with sorrow at the sad circumstances of his lonely death, we feel that in the wisdom of Providence, that circumstance serves to indelibly fix in our minds the sweet memory of his life, and while we lament a noble life, cut off in its flower, our mind turns to the Master who gave him the work, and when that was fulfilled, took him home to be with Himself. May the Saviour, whose work he did so faithfully, and in whose bosom he now rests, comfort you and yours, and give you strength to bear your great sorrow.

The half-yearly Communion was celebrated in the Church on 26th April—Mr Davidson himself officiating. The number of communicants was 1150. The thanksgiving service in the evening was conducted by the Rev. Mr Burr of Lundie.

The usual preparatory service was held in the church on the preceding Thursday evening, when the Rev. Mr Inglis of Auchterhouse preached. The young communicants were admitted at the close of the service.

GUILD CALENDAR FOR MAY.

- May 3. Fellowship Meeting, Session House, 10 A.M.  
"Rephidim," Mr C. Bisset.
  - " 4. Sunday School Teachers meet in Session House, 8 P.M.
  - " 10. Fellowship Meeting, 10 A.M.  
"The Giving of the Law," Mr J. Tosh.
  - " 17. Fellowship Meeting, 10 A.M.  
"The Ten Commandments," Mr J. G. Anderson.
  - " 24. Fellowship Meeting, 10 A.M.  
"The Golden Calf," Miss H. Watt.
  - " 26. General Guild Meeting, Session House at 8.30 P.M.  
Business—Election of Office-bearers.
  - " 31. Fellowship Meeting, 10 A.M.  
"The Tables Renewed," Mr J. Tosh.
- The Children's Church meets every Sunday at 11.15 A.M. in the Schoolroom, William Street.  
The Sunday School meets in the Church every Sunday afternoon at 3.40.



DEATH OF DR. FAIRBAIRN.

A GREAT THEOLOGIAN.

We deeply regret to announce that the Rev. Dr. Andrew Martin Fairbairn, the well-known Congregationalist divine, died at 11.40 last night at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. E. L. Collis, St. James' court, W. Dr. Fairbairn had been seriously ill from the effects of a chill, upon which acute pneumonia supervened. He was in his 74th year.

Dr. Fairbairn was born on Nov. 4, 1838, the second son of an Edinburgh miller. He regarded with pride a long line of Puritan ancestors, and declared that from them he inherited a love of theology and a vital reverence for religion. In the two preceding generations his ascendants on both sides had produced twelve ministers, most of whom became Doctors in Theology. Even in Scotland, where vocation to the ministry runs in families, this is an extraordinary record.

The Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin, and the Evangelical Union Theological Academy, Glasgow, contributed to the education of Andrew Fairbairn, who, by Decree of Convocation, received the Oxford M.A., and whose long list of distinctions also included the honorary degrees of D.D. Edinburgh and Yale, LL.D. Aberdeen, D.Litt. Oxon. and Leeds, D.D. of Wales and of Manchester, and D.Theol. Göttingen. He was an original Fellow of the British Academy, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and Fellow of the Northern Academy.

On terminating his studies at Glasgow he was called to the ministry at the Evangelical Union Congregational Church at Bathgate. It was in this peaceful village that he began to acquire the store of learning and scholarship of whose vastness some indication is afforded by the qualifications mentioned. His methodic and laborious industry in reading was characteristically Scotch. He would rise day after day with or before the sun, and at half-past five he was launched upon the course of study mapped out for the day. Armchairs, after-breakfast cigarettes, and all the tokens of Oxford's leisured luxury he scorned. He once said, "Two things I have laboured to be, the hardest student in my own college and to sit as a learner among my men."

If truth is to be gained by reflection and by the collation of the thoughts of all the ages, it should have been the prize of Dr. Fairbairn. Not merely intellectual curiosity, but doubt, was a powerful incentive in his profound philosophical and theological research. The existence of that doubt and the long years of study that went to its resolving lend a peculiar interest to his ultimate conclusions. Out of the theological limitations imposed by his village ministry and his native land the student, at a time of great mental strain and anxiety, decided, as he related in an autobiographical article some years ago, to seek in German universities the opportunity of further research in an atmosphere of greater freedom. "Well do I remember," he wrote, "when, feeling cheerless, forsaken of God, unpitied and unblest of men, I left the manse to take my way to Germany, never expecting to return. Life seemed a ruin, all its plans had been thrown down, and in the desolation one's best and only hope was to find in journalism a new pulpit and in literature a mode of speech more suitable for living men."

A COMMANDING FIGURE.

Happily the great intellectual movements at work in Germany, the philosophy of Kant, and the new methods of criticism and historical study, did but stimulate the mind of Fairbairn along the path of its original religious inclination. He returned to Scotland reinvigorated, to resume the work of minis-

try. In 1872 he came to the St. Paul-street Church, Aberdeen, where his preaching and scholarship attracted immediate attention. He became a commanding figure in the University town. His sermons were rich with the fruits of his long training. In one theme above all others these scholarly but human discourses centred, the Person of Christ. A series of such addresses was published in 1881, under the title, "Studies in the Life of Christ."

After five years at Aberdeen Fairbairn was called to be Principal of the Airedale College, which formed a training ground for his next important position at Oxford. Dr. Dale cherished the notion of establishing a Free Church theological seminary in connection with Oxford, and in Fairbairn he found the man to give effect to his idea. In grafting the new shoot into the old stock the Principal of Mansfield College displayed a genius for organisation and adaptation. With the assistance of Professor Massie, Fairbairn built the college, trained his staff, and infused into the students the taste for theology, coupled with the spirit of religion. His work was generally admitted to have been a great success, and it was amid universal regret that, after twenty-three years, he retired from the principalship in 1908.

Many other prominent services of a public nature were rendered by the late Professor. He was appointed chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1883; was a member of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education (1894-95); a member of the Theological Board (and acted as Theological Examiner) in the University of Wales from 1895 to 1904; he also occupied a seat on the Advisory Committee to the Theological Faculty in the University of Manchester, in 1904; and acted as a member of the Royal Commission on Endowments of the Church in Wales. His many literary productions included several well-known works on theology, of which "Religion in History and in Modern Life," first published in 1884, was revised and enlarged in 1893. Professor Fairbairn married, in 1868, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Shields, of Byres, Bathgate, and of the marriage there were two sons and two daughters. Dr. Fairbairn's chief recreation was what he described as "the good constitutional walk," but he occasionally varied this exercise with golfing and cycling.

Lady Dick-Cunyngham, who has just passed away at Cheltenham, was the widow of the late baronet of Prestonfield, Edinburgh, and mother of Sir William Stewart Dick-Cunyngham, who commands the 10th (Service) Battalion of his old regiment, the Black Watch, with which he served in South Africa. The Dick-Cunynghams represent two ancient families, one of Dutch extraction, for Dick is the Scottish variant of Van Dyck. The Dicks found their way from Holland to Edinburgh, where they became rich merchants. Lord Provost Dick lent money to the Merry Monarch, who made him a baronet, and the Dick fortunes were further enhanced by his daughter's marriage to one of the Ayrshire Cunynghams, who even at that time had long been a great family. The Dick-Cunynghams are famed in military annals. Sir William Stewart Dick-Cunyngham's father was a Mutiny veteran and distinguished 93rd Highlander, and his uncle was a V.C. hero, Colonel W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, Gordon Highlanders.

Cromwell, became a private, and died in Lodgrip in Westminster, 19<sup>th</sup> December 1655, aged 75— His remains were laid in Greyfriar Churchyard Dick made his money by trading in the Baltic and Mediterranean, by financing customs and trade, & negotiating bills of exchange. Reported the worth £226,000, and nearly £2 millions at present day.

Extracts from "Prestonfield" by Robert Cochrane.

Published by Andrew Elliot, 17 Queen's St 1908. on Page 9-

"Craig House once belonged to the family of Sir William Dick, Knight of Braid, whose romantic story is told in Smith's 'Gleanings of St. Giles'."

Page 14. Sir William Dick Knight of Braid.

Sir William Dick of Braid was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1638-9. and a valourous Covenanter. He became owner of the Braid estate in 1631 by purchase from Sir Robert Fairlie. It was then divided into Upper & Lower Braid including mains of Braid, with the Manor Place, Biggs of Braid and Braid Craig (Wells) Blackford, Greenbank, Pleaslands, Linneddisgreen, and Egypt farms. These lands were erected by the King into a free barony, & from this estate he took his title, Braid House being his principal residence. His town residence was near Byres Close, High Street. By lending money to the Scottish Batales and Kings, which was not repaid, and as the result of fines by Cromwell, became a private, and died in Lodgrip in Westminster, 19<sup>th</sup> December 1655, aged 75— His remains were laid in Greyfriar Churchyard Dick made his money by trading in the Baltic and Mediterranean, by financing customs and trade, & negotiating bills of exchange. Reported the worth £226,000, and nearly £2 millions at present day.



## THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

ANNUAL LIST, 1906-1907.

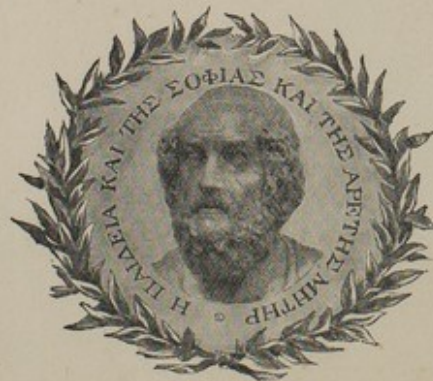
## UPPER THIRD CLASS.

## Greek Section.

1. JAMES ALEXANDER BLACK, . . . . .	
2. IAN SIMM CHESSER, . . . . .	
3. ALEXANDER FRANK PHILIP CHRISTISON, . . . . .	
4. JAMES WILLIAM SYDNEY DICK, *	
5. PATRICK CONSTABLE HUNTER, P***	Dux—Class Prize.
6. ROBERT GIBSON HUNTER, *	
7. ALEXANDER ROBERT MACÉWEN, *	3rd—Class Prize.
8. ALASTAIR HUNTER MACFARLANE, *	
9. DANIEL BARTON MACKENZIE, . . . . .	
10. CHARLES CAMPBELL MORGAN, . . . . .	
11. FREDERICK WILLIAM PAULIN, . . . . .	
12. THOMAS LAURENCE PURDOM, . . . . .	
13. WILLIAM KENNETH WHITE, ** . . . . .	

## German and Science Section.

1. DAVID ARBUTHNOTT, . . . . .	
2. HENRY WALLACE BURNE, **	2nd—Class Prize.
3. GEORGE EDWARD FORMAN CAMPBELL, *	
4. IAN FRANCIS CHRISTIE, . . . . .	
5. RALPH MELVILLE DRYBROUGH, . . . . .	Gym.—Bronze Medal.
6. VERNON YATE JOHNSON, . . . . .	
7. IAN ANDERSON JOHNSON-GILBERT, . . . . .	Absent for 1st and 2nd Terms.
8. HAROLD LYON, P* . . . . .	
9. RUSSELL PATRICK, . . . . .	
10. OSWALD HAY SHENNAN, . . . . .	
11. ERIC JAMES THOMSON, . . . . .	





# THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

ANNUAL LIST, 1907-1908.

## UPPER FOURTH CLASS.

### Greek Section.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. IAN SIMM CHESSEB, . . . . .                 |                                     |
| 2. FREDERIC CLAUDE CRAIG, . . . . .            |                                     |
| 3. JAMES WILLIAM SYDNEY DICK, * . . . .        | Gym.—Bronze Medal<br>(Junior).      |
| 4. CHARLES EDWARD GRAHAME, . . . . .           |                                     |
| 5. PATRICK CONSTABLE HUNTER, P P *** . . . . . | E. A. Scholar; Dux—<br>Class Prize. |
| 6. ROBERT GIBSON HUNTER, ** . . . . .          |                                     |
| 7. ALEXANDER ROBERT MAC EWEN, * . . . .        |                                     |
| 8. ALASTAIR HUNTER MAC FARLANE, * . . . .      |                                     |
| 9. DANIEL BARTON MACKENZIE, . . . . .          |                                     |
| 10. FREDERICK WILLIAM PAULIN, . . . . .        |                                     |
| 11. WILLIAM KENNETH WHITE, ** . . . . .        |                                     |

### German and Science Section.

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. HENRY WALLACE BURNE, *** . . . . .       | Absent for 3rd Term. |
| 2. GEORGE EDWARD FORMAN CAMPBELL, * . . . . |                      |
| 3. HUBERT ARNOLD CLEMENT, * . . . .         | 2nd—Class Prize.     |
| 4. JOHN BENNETT WRIGHT DEWAR, . . . . .     |                      |
| 5. ALEXANDER INNES DOBBIN, . . . . .        |                      |
| 6. HAROLD LYON, P * . . . . .               |                      |
| 7. RUSSELL PATRICK, . . . . .               |                      |
| 8. THEODOTUS JOHN SUMNER, . . . . .         |                      |
| 9. ERIC JAMES THOMSON, . . . . .            |                      |

### XV. GYMNASIAC MEDALS.

*Senior Team.*  
No Competition.

*Junior Team.*  
GERARD BRUCE CROLE—SILVER MEDAL.  
JAMES WILLIAM SYDNEY DICK—BRONZE MEDAL.

## EDINBURGH ACADEMICAL CLUB RACES.

On SATURDAY,  APRIL 11, 1908.

To begin at TWO o'clock precisely.

### ACADEMICAL GROUND, RAEBURN PLACE.

**XXIII. Flat Race— $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile Handicap.** *Open to whole School. (Four Prizes: 1st presented by C. D. MURRAY, Esq., Advocate.)*

- |                      |                           |                          |                             |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fiddes, E. S.     | 18. Combe, E. P.          | 33. Christison, F. J.    | 49. Bruce, A. C. A.         |
| 2. Young, N. M.      | 19. Anderson, E. D.       | 34. Graham, J. S.        | 50. Davidson, H. J.         |
| 3. Rainy, A.         | 20. Koney-Dougall, C. N.  | 35. Ramage, C. B.        | 51. Crabbie, W. M.          |
| 4. Watson, S. H.     | 21. Alexander, R.         | 36. Wallace, W. M.       | 52. Fleck, J.               |
| 5. Ferguson, G. D.   | 22. Shepberd, S. O.       | 37. Kelly, D.            | 53. Douglas, W. G.          |
| 6. Bowie, A. R. C.   | 23. Bain, D. M.           | 38. Bradbury, N.         | 54. Ellington-Wright, L. F. |
| 7. Black, W. T.      | 24. Gilmour, A.           | 39. Sherman, J. R. S.    | 55. Lothian, J.             |
| 8. M'Intyre, R.      | 25. Anderson, R. B.       | 40. Christison, A. F. P. | 56. Angus, S.               |
| 9. Nicoll, H. P.     | 26. Ritchie, C. D.        | 41. M'Ewen, A. R.        | 57. Hamilton, G.            |
| 10. Miller, T. W. D. | 27. M'Lean, J.            | 42. Hardie, J. H.        | 58. Macfarlane, A. H.       |
| 11. Dick, J. W.      | 28. Smith, C. H. K.       | 43. Chapman, A. S.       | 59. Hall, H.                |
| 12. Milligan, J. R.  | 29. Dangerfield, F. G. S. | 44. Schäfer, T. S. H.    | 60. Dumat, F. B.            |
| 13. Russel, G. D.    | 30. Gordon, W. B.         | 45. Laird, G. E.         | 61. Elliot, A. D.           |
| 14. Adamson, J.      | 31. Buchan, H. F. W.      | 46. Wilkie, G. S. M.     | 62. Hope, A. H. C.          |
| 15. M'Keand, W. J.   | 32. M'Intosh, A. C.       | 47. Pardom, T. L.        | 63. Fowle, F. W. C.         |
| 16. Irving, T. H.    |                           | 48. Wehrschmidt, D. C.   |                             |
| 17. Tod, W.          |                           |                          |                             |

**Half-Mile Handicap,** *Open to whole School. (Four prizes, first presented by C. D. Murray, Esq., Advocate.)*—  
1. A. R. C. Bowie; 2. A. S. Chapman; 3. A. C. Mackintosh; 4. J. W. Dick. Time 2 min. 11 secs.

aturday for the United States.  
Mr. J. W. S. Dick has been elected a Fellow of  
the Royal Geographical Society.



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### The Moderator.

A STRIKINGLY handsome presence and a resonant powerful voice were initial advantages with which Dr. Marshall began his duties as Moderator of the General Assembly of 1908. It was soon evident that he had also an intimate knowledge of procedure, a gift of ready decision and clear speech, and much patience and humour and courtesy. It is true that he was little tried by involved

LAUREL JEAN AGNES DICK.

1. O Father thou, who has created all  
 In wisest love, we pray  
 Look on this babe, who at thy gracious call,  
 Is entering on life's way ;  
 Bend o'er her in thy tenderness,  
 Thine image on her soul impress.  
 O Father hear.
2. O Son of God, Who diedst for us, behold,  
 We bring our child to thee,  
 Thou tender Shepherd, take her to thy fold,  
 Thine own for aye to be ;  
 Defend her through this earthly strife  
 And lead her on the path of life,  
 O Son of God.

19th December 1906.



Photo by Moffat, Edin.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE MODERATOR, DR. THEODORE MARSHALL.

debate, and had no stormy scenes to compose ; but the Assembly gained the impression that its chairman was equal to any emergency that might arise. It is not becoming for us to speak of the wisdom of the closing address which he delivered to the Assembly. But the statement may be ventured that Dr. Marshall never stood higher in the honour and confidence of the Church than after he had been tested in the difficult and responsible office to which the Church called him.

The Rev. Theodore Marshall, D.D., was born in 1843, the youngest son of a judge of the Court of Session, Lord Curriehill. He was educated at Loretto School and Edinburgh Academy, and afterwards at Glasgow University, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1864. After a Divinity

*In 1904 the ancient title of Chaplain to the  
 Edinburgh Garrison was conferred upon him.  
 As christened Laurel at 17 North Park Terrace Edinburgh  
 December 19<sup>th</sup> 1906*



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### The Moderator.

A STRIKINGLY handsome presence and a resonant powerful voice were initial advantages with which Dr. Marshall began his duties as Moderator of the General Assembly of 1908. It was soon evident that he had also an intimate knowledge of procedure, a gift of ready decision and clear speech, and much patience and humour and courtesy. It is true that he was little tried by involved



*Photo by Moffat, Edin.*

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE MODERATOR, DR. THEODORE MARSHALL.

debate, and had no stormy scenes to compose; but the Assembly gained the impression that its chairman was equal to any emergency that might arise. It is not becoming for us to speak of the wisdom of the closing address which he delivered to the Assembly. But the statement may be ventured that Dr. Marshall never stood higher in the honour and confidence of the Church than after he had been tested in the difficult and responsible office to which the Church called him.

The Rev. Theodore Marshall, D.D., was born in 1843, the youngest son of a judge of the Court of Session, Lord Curriehill. He was educated at Loretto School and Edinburgh Academy, and afterwards at Glasgow University, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1864. After a Divinity

*In 1914 the ancient title of Chaplain to the  
Edinburgh Garrison was conferred upon him.  
As Minister of Leith at 17 North Park Lane Edinburgh  
December 19<sup>th</sup> 1906*



## IV. DIVISION &amp; WOOLWICH GARRISON.

## ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

(Head Qrs.—Royal Herbert Hospital)

Administrative Medical Officer Woolwich District, and in charge Royal Herbert Hospital ...	...	Lt.-Col. W. Dick
Medical Officer in charge Medical Division ...	...	Lt.-Col. A. A. Sutton, <i>msc.</i>
Medical Officer in charge Surgical Division ...	...	Maj. M. P. C. Holt, <i>msc.</i>
Dermatologist ...	...	Maj. H. C. French
Ophthalmologist ...	...	Capt. J. Matthews
Clinical Pathologist ...	...	Capt. L. E. L. Parker
Officer Commanding Coys., RAMC, and Registrar Roy. Herb. Hos. ...	...	Lt.-Col. J. S. Davidson
Adjutant ...	...	Maj. J. V. Forrest
Quartermasters ...	...	Capt. H. G. Hasell, Nos. 12 & 34 Coys., [and Lieut. J. McClay
Medical Officer in charge Officers and of the Military Families' Hospital ...	...	Maj. J. Thompson, 23, Nightingale Pl.
Medical Officer in charge Women and Children ...	...	Capt. M. P. Corkery, 135, Herbert Rd.
Medical Officer <i>i/c</i> Effective Troops and Auxiliary Hospital ...	...	Lt.-Col. D. V. O'Connell
Medical Officer in charge Recruiting Duties at Woolwich ...	...	Lt.-Col. H. L. E. White
Officer <i>i/c</i> Army Medical Stores ...	...	Capt. A. Bruce
Other Officers doing duty at the Station:—		
Maj. J. H. Rivers	Capt. B. B. Burke	Lieut. J. R. Foster
Maj. J. Ritchie	Capt. F. E. Rowan-	Lieut. H. G. Gibson
Capt. E. T. Inkson, <i>FC.</i>	Robinson	Lieut. E. B. Lathbury
Capt. J. Cowan		Lieut. W. K. Beaman
Warrant Officers—Sergt.-Maj. H. Green	...	Hd. Qrs., Roy. Herb. Hos.
" W. H. Taylor	...	Aux. Hos.
" J. F. E. Godman	...	Invaliding Depot
" J. Ritchie	...	A. Med. Stores

## QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Matron - Miss M. Russell

Sisters—

Miss E. C. Humphreys	Miss M. Marks	Miss J. G. Willetts
" H. L. A. Jack	" M. L. Potter	(Duty Cadets Hospital)
" G. S. Jacob	" M. F. Steele	Miss C. K. E. Steel
	Staff Nurses—	
Miss H. M. B. Carter	Miss M. McBride	Miss M. Tedman
" C. Macrae	" B. Nye	" M. D. Woodhouse
	" K. M. Proctor	" M. C. Watson
	" S. G. M. Rogers	" M. S. Williams
		" E. A. Williams

THE SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' FAMILIES ASSOCIATION  
(WOOLWICH & PLUMSTEAD DIVISION).

PRESIDENT ...	...	Mrs. Belfield†
VICE-PRESIDENT ...	...	Mrs. Cowan†
HON. TREASURER ...	...	Col. H. V. Cowan, <i>CVO.</i> , <i>ADC.</i> †
HON. SECRETARY ...	...	Col. S. K. Ray, <i>AMS.</i> (ret.)†
HON. AUDITOR ...	...	G. R. Hunter, <i>Esq.</i> †

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Crozier†	Mrs. Marsh	Mrs. Pratt
" Dick	" Paul	Miss M. Shaw†
" Escroet	" Parsons	" Shubrick
" Hughes	" Passy	Mrs. Smith Frank
" Kearns		" Stephenson
		" Tylden
		C. P. Larner, <i>Esq.</i> † 35,
		William St., Woolwich

†EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee meet at 12 noon on the first Tuesday in March, June, September, and December, at the C. of E. Soldiers' Institute, Wellington Street. Emergencies excepted, of which due notice will be given. Letters should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, 24, Nightingale Place





## Programme of Music.

Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

28th June, 1909, 4 to 7 p.m.

1. March - - - "Waldmere" - - - - - Lacey
2. Overture - - "Foot and Peasant" - - - Suppi
3. Selection - "Our Miss Gibbs" Cavall & M...



## PROGRAMME.

JUNE 28th.

ROYAL HERBERT HOSPITAL.



ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS,  
WOOLWICH DISTRICT.

ANNUAL  
Sports Programme,  
1909.

THESE SPORTS WILL BE HELD  
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. DICK, R.A.M.C.  
Administrative Medical Officer, Woolwich District.  
And the OFFICERS, R.A.M.C.

AT THE  
Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich,  
COMMENCING AT 1 P.M.,  
On the 29th JUNE, 1909.



IV. DIVISION & WOOLWICH GARRISON.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.  
(Head Qrs.—Royal Herbert Hospital)

Administrative Medical Officer Woolwich District, and in charge Royal Herbert Hospital ...	Lt.-Col. W. Dick	
Medical Officer in charge Medical Division ...	Lt.-Col. A. A. Sutton, dso.	
Medical Officer in charge Surgical Division ...	Maj. M. P. C. Holt, dso.	
Dermatologist ...	Maj. H. C. French	
Ophthalmologist ...	Capt. J. Matthews	
Clinical Pathologist ...	Capt. L. E. L. Parker	
Officer Commanding Coys., RAMC., and Registrar Roy. Herb. Hos. ...	Lt.-Col. J. S. Davidson	
Adjutant ...	Maj. J. V. Forrest	
Quartermasters ...	Capt. H. G. Hasell, Nos. 12 & 34 Coys., [and Lieut. J. McClay	
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Maj. J. H. Rivers	Capt. B. B. Burke	Lieut. ...
Maj. J. Ritchie	Capt. F. E. Rowan	Lieut. ...
Capt. E. T. Inkson, VC.	Robinson	Lieut. ...
Capt. J. Cowan		Lieut. ...
Warrant Officers—Sergt.-Maj. H. Green ... Hd. Qrs.,		
"	W. H. Taylor	Aux. Hos.
"	J. F. E. Godman	Invaliding
"	J. Ritchie	A. Med. S.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSES

Matron - Miss M. Russell		
Sisters—		
Miss E. C. Humphreys	Miss M. Marks	Miss J. C.
" H. L. A. Jack	" M. L. Potter	(Duty C.)
" G. S. Jacob	" M. F. Steele	Miss C. J.
Staff Nurses—		
Miss H. M. B. Carter	Miss M. McBride	Miss M.
" C. Macrae	" B. Nye	" M.
	" K. M. Proctor	" M.
	" S. G. M. Rogers	" M.
		" E.

THE SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' FAMILIES ASSOCIATION  
(WOOLWICH & PLUMSTEAD DIVISION)

PRESIDENT ...	Mrs. Bellfield†	
VICE-PRESIDENT ...	Mrs. Cowan†	
HON. TREASURER ...	Col. H. V. Cowan,	
HON. SECRETARY ...	Col. S. K. Ray, AM	
HON. AUDITOR ...	G. R. Hunter, Esq.	
COMMITTEE.		
Mrs. Crozier†	Mrs. Marsh	Mrs. Praeger
" Dick	" Paul	Miss M.
" Escreet	" Parsons	" Sherrin
" Hughes	" Passy	Mrs. Smith
" Kearns		" Stead
		" Tyndal
		C. P. Lewis
		William

†EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
The Executive Committee meet at 12 noon on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st of each month, at the C. of E. S. Wellington Street. Emergencies excepted, of which due notice will be given. Letters should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, 24, N. Wellington Street.

PART I.

QUARTETTE "In England, Merrie England" *Ed. German.*

MISSES ELSIE AND EVERELL SPAIN,  
MESSRS. FREDERICK HENRY  
AND CHARLES CORNER.

SONG ... "Cuckoo" ... *Liza Lehmann.*

Miss EVERELL SPAIN.

SONG ... "Four Jolly Sailors" *Ed. German.*

MR. FREDERICK HENRY.

SONG ... "Love's Barcarolle" ... *Ed. German.*

Miss ELSIE SPAIN.

DUET ... "A Tale of Cock and Bull" ... *Sullivan.*

MESSRS. FREDERICK HENRY  
AND CHARLES CORNER.





## Programme of Music.

Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

28th June, 1909, 4 to 7 p.m.

1. March - - - "Waldmere" - - - - - Lozey
2. Overture - - "Peet and Peasant" - - - Suppi
3. Selection - "Our Miss Tibbs" Caryl & Monckton
4. Valse - - - - "Cicibiribin" - - - - Bucalossi
5. Selection - - - "Faust" - - - - - Lounod
6. Introduction to Act III. & Bridal Chorus from  
"Lohengrin," Wagner
7. Selection - "The King of Cadonia" - - Jones
8. Scenes Alsaciennes - - - - - Massenet
9. Valse - "Love and Life in Vienna" - Homzah
10. Pfeif Lied from "Frühlingsluft" - - - -

God save the King.

Geo. Pringle Robertson  
Bandmaster, R.A.M.C.

TRIO "Never mind the why and wherefore" St

Miss ELSIE SPAIN,  
MESSRS. FREDERICK HENRY  
AND CHARLES CORNER.

SONG ... .. Selected ... ..

MR. FREDERICK HENRY.

SONG ... .. "April Song" ... Ernest N

Miss ELSIE SPAIN.

QUARTETTE ... "Flora's Holiday" ... Lane V

MISSSES ELSIE AND EVERELL SPAIN  
MESSRS. FREDERICK HENRY  
AND CHARLES CORNER.

**ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS,**  
WOOLWICH DISTRICT.

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ANNUAL  
**Sports Programme,**  
1909.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. DICK, R.A.M.C.  
Administrative Medical Officer, Woolwich District,  
And the OFFICERS, R.A.M.C.  
AT THE  
Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich,  
COMMENCING AT 1 P.M.,  
**On the 29th JUNE, 1909.**

J.S.S. P.20.





## Programme of Music.

Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

28th June, 1909, 4 to 7 p.m.

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"Lohengrin," Wagner
7. Selection - "The King of Cadonia" - - - Jones
8. Scènes Alsaciennes - - - - - Massenet
9. Valse - "Love and Life in Vienna" - - - Homzak
10. Phil. Lied from "Follies" - - - - - Sh

## • Programme. •

EVENT.	No.	
1.	1 p.m.	Throwing the Cricket Ball.
2.	1.10 p.m.	High Jump.
3.	1.20 p.m.	Prize Ring.
4.	1.30 p.m.	Putting the Shot.
5.	1.40 p.m.	Long Jump.
6.	1.50 p.m.	Children's Races.
7.	2 p.m.	Boot Race.
8.	2.15 p.m.	Veterans' Race.
9.	2.30 p.m.	100 Yards Flat Race (Final).
10.	2.40 p.m.	Cuddy Fighting.
11.	3 p.m.	Sack Race.
12.	3.10 p.m.	220 Yards Flat Race (Final).
13.	3.30 p.m.	Stretcher Drill Competition.
14.	4 p.m.	Quarter-Mile Flat Race (Final).
15.	4.15 p.m.	Bucket of Water Race, 70 yards.
16.	4.45 p.m.	Tug-of-War (Final).
17.	5.15 p.m.	Mop Fighting.
18.	5.30 p.m.	Band Race (100 yards).
19.	5.40 p.m.	Consolation Race.
20.	5.50 p.m.	Ladies' Race.

Mrs. Dick has kindly consented to present the prizes immediately after the last race.



## EPSOM COLLEGE.



## MATHEMATICS

MM,

Mr. LEE.

Dick  
Goodman  
Sheen, R.  
Renton  
Barton, E.  
Day  
Bradford  
Young, C.  
Ffolliott  
Lloyd  
Shapley  
Hill  
Bailey  
Trevelyan  
Williams, R.  
Holst  
Kearney, C.

## HOUSE TEAMS.

*Carv*—W. K. Mortlock (back); O. D. Brownfield, N. E. Kendall, T. R. Macphail, D. W. Pailthorpe (three-quarters); R. H. Leigh, G. K. MacNaught (halves); G. Gross, R. Fazan, R. Bradford, C. Barry, S. Newton, S. Gibbons, C. Young, K. Kenny (forwards).

*Forest*—G. Kelsey (back); C. E. Procter, G. P. Adams, J. S. Ranson, R. Hudson (three-quarters); E. Renton, J. E. Scanlan (halves); E. L. Hughes, J. Sewart, R. Kearney, Crombie, Addison, Owen, McCracken, O'Connell (forwards).

*Granville*—G. Gripper (back); R. K. MacRoberts, G. N. Wrightson, H. Wearne, T. A. Davies (three-quarters); R. W. Procter, W. Deacon (halves); H. G. Winter, D. A. Buchan, H. R. Barton, P. Cummins, V. Clay, Ferguson, Sharp, Dick (forwards).

*Proper*—D. Hamilton (back); D. S. Milligan, R. A. Eminson, G. V. Parkes, D. R. Alexander (three-quarters); D. J. Evans, MacDonald (halves); P. D. Scott, R. Sheen, N. Barefoot, J. Mugford, J. A. Caw, W. H. Milligan, Boycott, Beaumont (forwards).

*Wilson*—J. F. Broderick-English (back); F. Bristow, H. J. Hardiman, K. C. Crosbie, R. F. Elderton (three-quarters); W. F. Marshall, E. Dane (halves); B. E. Ward, D. J. Adams-Lewis, H. B. Strong, C. E. Mason, R. M. Handfield-Jones, E. H. Halley, W. B. Gabriel, K. Gosnell (forwards)

1908.

CHRISTMAS  
EXAMINATION,

MOD. MIDDLE I.	FRENCH & GERMAN.	MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.
H. F. LEE, Esq.	Class 1.	Class 1.
†Dick, J. W. S.* Barton, E. C. Goodman, E. G. Bradford, R. B. Lloyd, I. H. Bailey, R. T. Young, C. O. T. Day, G. Hill, C. E. Holst, W. O. Ffolliott, R. H. Sheen, R. C. Trevelyan, W. R. Shapley, R. G. Renton, E. S. Williams, R. O. Kearney, C. S. T.	Bailey	Dick Day Goodman Sheen
	Class 2.	Class 2.
	Holst	Young Ffolliott Shapley
	ENGLISH SUBJECTS.	LATIN.
	Class 1.	Class 1.
	Dick	Dick Trevelyan Barton
	Class 2.	Class 2.
	Young Bradford Hill Trevelyan	Young Day



MODERN MIDDLE I

B.	Roll 1		Roll 2	P.
	<i>Extra</i>		<i>Terms order</i>	
	11-49	Bradford R.B.	ii	10262
	7-57	Young, C.O.J.	xii	7647
	13-46	Kearney, C.S.J.	xv	6673
	<del>33</del>	Renton, E.S.	vi	8940
	5-69	Trevelyan W.R.	xvii	6180
	10-51	Bailey R.T.	vii	8444
	1-100	Dick J.	i	11097
	4-74	Hill C.E.	xi	7960
	8-56	Holst W.O.	x	8012
	12-48	Lloyd I.H.	v	9864
	8-56	Day G.	xiii	7552
	14-45	Ffolliott C.R.H.	viii	8257
	2-76	Goodman E.G.	iii	10136
	<del>29</del>	Shapley R.G.	xiv	6814
	6-61	Sheen, R.C.	ix	8162
	<del>32</del>	Williams, R.L.	xvi	6378
	3-75	Barton, E.C.	iv	10014

[17]

30.11.08

saecula saeculorum.

IST: how snipping in the bay had been ed or stranded on the palisade; how habitants of the place had run about a frantic crowds incited thereto by al direful legends of A.D. 1092, when when the rich and sinful capital of was literally engulfed by an earth- the ancient parish church—which had one whose massive tower (it is said) seen on clear days at the bottom of the m'once again dismantled; how general agitation had been wrought, to say to lost amid the crash of buildings, t fires that followed.

d more happened during the few short tranquilly slept through: It seemed It was absolutely humiliating to manifold perils, my wife had under- ed by me! But the awful facts served our mutual feelings of thankfulness s had been spared. Should there not er introduced into our Litany as From all earthquakes and subsidal Lord deliver us!!

NETY YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

LONDON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1826. (Price 7d.)

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Previous to the execution of the mari a dispute arose among the priests. has formerly been the custom, when a iminal rejected conversion, to compel him yield by applying to the hands and feet of a culprit burning torches. If the culprit per- sted in his obstinacy, he was executed. The jests wished to reintroduce this custom; ey had nearly succeeded when the Court for- ide their doing so, saying that such conduct ould expose the Roman Government to ologuy.





**HOUSE TEAMS.**

*Carr*—W. K. Mortlock (back); O. D. Brownfield, N. E. Kendall, T. R. Macphail, D. W. Pailthorpe (three-quarters); R. H. Leigh, G. K. MacNaught (halves); G. Gross, R. Fazan, R. Bradford, C. Barry, S. Newton, S. Gibbons, C. Young, K. Kenny (forwards).

*Forest*—G. Kelsey (back); C. E. Procter, G. P. Adams, J. S. Ranson, R. Hudson (three-quarters); E. Renton, J. E. Scanlan (halves); E. L. Hughes, J. Sewart, R. Kearney, Crombie, Addison, Owen, McCracken, O'Connell (forwards).

*Granville*—G. Gripper (back); R. K. MacRoberts, G. N. Wrightson, H. Wearne, T. A. Davies (three-quarters); R. W. Procter, W. Deacon (halves); H. G. Winter, D. A. Buchan, H. R. Barton, P. Cummins, V. Clay, Ferguson, Sharp, Dick (forwards).

*Proper*—D. Hamilton (back); D. S. Milligan, R. A. Eminson, G. V. Parkes, D. R. Alexander (three-quarters); D. J. Evans, MacDonald (halves); P. D. Scott, R. Sheen, N. Barefoot, J. Mugford, J. A. Caw, W. H. Milligan, Boycott, Beaumont (forwards).

*Wilson*—J. F. Broderick-English (back); F. Bristow, H. J. Hardiman, K. C. Crosbie, R. F. Elderton (three-quarters); W. F. Marshall, E. Dane (halves); B. E. Ward, D. J. Adams-Lewis, H. B. Strong, C. E. Mason, R. M. Handfield-Jones, E. H. Halley, W. B. Gabriel, K. Gosnell (forwards)

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Barton

Class 2.

Class 2.

Young  
Bradford  
Hill  
Trevelyan

Young  
Day



## CANTICUM EPSOMIENSE.

Deo non Fortuna  
Freti nos canamus  
Laudes et Collegi  
Famam quod amamus.

CHORUS: Floreat Epsomia,  
(with each verse) Floreat florebit:  
Gloriam Collegi  
Aetas non delebit.

Domus ski Wilsoni  
Magno dedicata  
Domus et Properti  
Nomine ornata.

Floreat ut floret,  
Tertia Silvana,  
Floreat ut floret  
Domus Carriana.

Nomine praeclaro  
Stabit quinta illa  
Viro decus magno  
Stabit Grandis Villa.

Stabunt, Juniores,  
Illae quas amantis  
Quis Rex ipse noster  
Adfuit fundatis.

Quidquid dat fortuna  
Nunquam desperantes  
Simus more nostro,  
Hic perseverantes.

Clara sunt exempla  
Nobis hic priorum  
Clariorque fama,  
Fiat posteriorum.

Laudes date Deo  
Chorus puerorum  
Hunc et in aeterna  
Saecula saeculorum.

GUST: how shipping in the bay had been  
ed or stranded on the palisade; how  
abitants of the place had run about  
a frantic crowds incited thereto by  
al direful legends of A.D. 1692, when  
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It was absolutely humiliating to  
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s had been spared. Should there not  
er introduced into our Litany as  
From all earthquakes and subsidal  
Lord deliver us!

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## NETY YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

171.] LONDON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1826. (Price 7d.)

## FOREIGN SUMMARY.

ROME.—Previous to the execution of the  
arbonari a dispute arose among the priests.  
has formerly been the custom, when a  
iminal rejected conversion, to compel him  
yield by applying to the hands and feet of  
e culprit burning torches. If the culprit per-  
sted in his obstinacy, he was executed. The  
jests wished to reintroduce this custom;  
ey had nearly succeeded when the Court for-  
de their doing so, saying that such conduct  
ould expose the Roman Government to  
dloquy.



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vice a term has to

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#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL correspondence must be written on *one* side of the paper only. The name of the writer must accompany the *nom de plume*, as a guarantee of good faith, and not necessarily for publication.

The Editors reserve the right of inserting contributions at their own discretion.

#### OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

We beg to acknowledge, with apologies for any omissions, the receipt of the following Magazines—*Blue, Cheltonian, Radleian, Meteor, Elstonian, Eagle, Fettesian, Haileyburian, Lorettonian, Rossallian, Marlburian, Wellingtonian, London Hospital Gazette.*

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks the receipt of subscriptions from L. S. Wood, Esq., H. S. Beadles, Esq., T. S. Foster, Esq., P. Turner, Esq., M. C. Easmon, Esq., E. P. Langley, Esq., W. C. Meade, Esq.

The Subscription to the *Epsomian* is two shillings and sixpence (post free) per annum, or one guinea for life. All P.O.O's to be made payable to D. A. Buchan, The College, Epsom, Surrey.

Back numbers may be had in most instances on application to the Secretary.

Subscribers should give due notice of any change of address; they are requested to send in subscriptions at their earliest convenience in order to save unnecessary correspondence.

*Moreat Epsomia.*

#### HOUSE TEAMS.

*Carr*—W. K. Mortlock (back); O. D. Brown, N. E. Kendall, T. R. Macphail, D. W. Pail (three-quarters); R. H. Leigh, G. K. MacN (halves); G. Gross, R. Fazan, R. Bradfo Barry, S. Newton, S. Gibbons, C. Your Kenny (forwards).

*Forest*—G. Kelsey (back); C. E. Procter, Adams, J. S. Ranson, R. Hudson (three-qua E. Renton, J. E. Scanlan (halves); E. L. H J. Sewart, R. Kearney, Crombie, Addison, McCracken, O'Connell (forwards).

*Granville*—G. Gripper (back); R. K. MacR G. N. Wrightson, H. Wearne, T. A. Davies quarters); R. W. Procter, W. Deacon (h H. G. Winter, D. A. Buchan, H. R. I P. Cummins, V. Clay, Ferguson, Sharp, (forwards).

*Probert*—D. Hamilton (back); D. S. M R. A. Eminson, G. V. Parkes, D. R. Ale (three-quarters); D. J. Evans, MacDonald (h P. D. Scott, R. Sheen, N. Barefoot, J. M J. A. Caw, W. H. Milligan, Boycott, Bea (forwards).

*Wilson*—J. F. Broderick-English (back); Bristow, H. J. Hardiman, K. C. Crosbie, R. Elderton (three-quarters); W. F. Marshall, Dane (halves); B. E. Ward, D. J. Adams-Lewi H. B. Strong, C. E. Mason, R. M. Handfield-Jone E. H. Halley, W. B. Gabriel, K. Gosnell (forwards).





ISADIAN

AUGUST

Service N

By E. N. C. ROGERS

When Divisional 75.m.m. and 155.m.m. howitzers pr...

"Unworried by the advent... bang or a bomb, We lived like little gourme...

The verse quoted speak... deed. Fronted by hostile muddy waters of a mean...

With transport lacking... improved its field cooki...

It guarded its culina... jealously from possible tra... The mess houses of th...

Pro Patria

Edgewater Heights has... who claims that the War project "does not interest...

Adjusted Compensation

Through the efforts of the French Universities Post, American Legion, Corporal John A. Buday, formerly of Company A, 113th Infantry (N. J. N. G.) will be given Federal vocational training this autumn.

Corporal Buday, who served in Alsace-Lorraine, was shell shocked on the Verdun front in October, 1918, and in consequence received hospital treatment for psychoneurosis neurasthenia till March, 1919.

In April, three years later, he was awarded compensation of \$2,000...

SERVICE SNAPSHOTS By E. N. ROGERS

Pallsade is to have distinguished visitors at Hallowe'en. In a little old house out in the hills of New Jersey, a roomy log and plaster dwelling, with low ceilings, big fire places and little windows, with side catches, are waiting three sturdy old men.

These buddies, Hans Diedricks, John Berry, and Jans Van Purmerend, were the state road commissioners, way back in 1800, and twixt the first and last stroke of twelve on Hallowe'en they will inspect our two new roads. You don't believe it? Watch, then! It will be late. Dare you to look at your clock? The house will be quiet. The room will get cold. . . .

The floor you stand on will creak and make a great noise. . . . The chill of the room makes you shiver. . . . and you'll pop into bed. Hans will come with John and Jans to the forked ways, just as old peg-leg Peter Stuyvesant ordered them to.

Municipal Service

Recorder Kenney's candidacy reminds one of women who miss the trolley at Cliffside crossings. "Many run fast enough, but not soon enough."

A Little Service!

An infant was christened last Sunday at the Second Reformed Church, by the Rev. A. F. Bender, receiving the name of David Service. (Thank you, Major, that'll be enough for this week.—Ed.)

They will try to forget the absence of a fire alarm system and the general inadequacy of the borough's fire prevention plan.

the anchor was "let-go" as silent once more—an only, silence! But somewhat sadly, and countable. For my part, soon passed away, as in my on the pillow until I soundly throughout the morning my wife rudely ss, and I sleepily inquired hat's the matter? Is the somewhat reproachfully, experiences. How she had rushed headlong from Jet glass and broken furni- sor—men, women and yon the parade ground from ful earthquake; how the he dockyard had collapsed; Hand the barracks had been built dwellings in Port brought to earth or reduced to

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how shipping in the bay had been ed or stranded on the palisade; how habitants of the place had run about n frantic crowds incited theroby by al direful legends of A.D. 1892, when then the rich and sinful capital of was literally engulfed by an earth- the ancient parish church—which had one whose massive tower (it is said) been on clear days at the bottom of the en' once again dismantled; how general station had been wrought, to say fe lost amid the crash of buildings, t fires that followed.

It more happened during the few short tranquilly slept through t. It seemed It was abso- tely humiliating to e manifold perils my wife had under- ed by me! But the awful facts served our mutual feelings of thankfulness s had been spared. Should there not er introduced into our Litaay as From all earthquakes and subdial Lord-deliver us!"

NETY YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 171.] LONDON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1820. [Price 1d.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

ROME.—Previous to the execution of the Carbonari a dispute arose among the priests. It has formerly been the custom, when a criminal rejected conversion, to compel him to yield by applying to the hands and feet of the culprit burning torches. If the culprit persisted in his obstinacy, he was executed. The priests wished to reintroduce this custom; they had nearly succeeded when the Court forbade their doing so, saying that such conduct would expose the Roman Government to obloquy.





# Service News

By E. N. C. ROGERS

When Divisional 75.m.m. field guns and 155.m.m. howitzers provided effective neutralization of German "hate" the combat troops were then able to relax.

"Unworried by the advent of a whizz-bang or a bomb. We lived like little gourmets in a dug-out on the Somme; No wonder now we're home again we very often pine For dishes that remind us of our sojourn in the Line."

The verse quoted speaks truth indeed. Fronted by hostile woods and muddy waters of a mean stream lit by the reflection of distant flares, the A. E. F. troops experienced healthy hunger.

With transport lacking each outfit improved its field cooking marvelously. It guarded its culinary experts jealously from possible transfers.

The mess houses of the engineer and ordnance dumps and the lean-tos of the Jersey infantrymen (310th Regiment) at Verrieres were both temples for pilgrimage. In the Twentieth (N. J. N. G.) Division the cooks of the 113th Infantry won fame at the Bois d'Ormont when they pushed forward their rolling kitchen in front of Company E, advancing on machine gun nests.

### Pro Patria

Edgewater Heights has a family who claims that the War Memorial project "does not interest them." They are "quite willing to donate to a more suitable cause." Oh, yes! They might even go as far as a \$1,000 check—for the widow of the Unknown Soldier.

### Adjusted Compensation

Through the efforts of the French Universities Post, American Legion, Corporal John A. Buday, formerly of Company A, 113th Infantry (N. J. N. G.) will be given Federal vocational training this autumn. Previous applications through other means failed entirely to produce any adequate action whatsoever.

Corporal Buday, who served in Alsace-Lorraine, was shell shocked on the Verdun front in October, 1918, and in consequence received hospital treatment for psychoneurosis neurasthenia till March, 1919.

In April, three years later, he was awarded compensation of \$2,000

...Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn. ...through her clever impersonation ...this play in an unusually realistic ...her audience see the characters ...the illusion. Miss Wood was able to ...stage without any properties to assist ...Hartington and Julian Street. On a ...pleided American comedy by Booth ...ect of "The Country Cousin," a ...the Wood of New York in a dramatic ...entirely entertained by Miss El ...The Hartford Motherhood Club was ...association. ...Director of Pennsylvania Chamber of ...of her ability.—Paul M. Pearson, ...aining with Leland Powers is guar- ...ing indices of my acquaintance. Her ...Miss Wood is one of the most win- ...Ford. ...and Powers School of the Spoken ...and happy effect.—Phidias Rice, Le- ...the play—all helped toward the ...ecting the characters and in wide ...he good fun of the piece, her skill in ...nce, her own evident enjoyment of ...the charming approach to her audi- ...eds," was to me a genuine pleasure. ...at excellent comedy. "Widow's ...Miss Elsie Wood's rendition of ...propositions: ...Following are some of Miss Wood's ...and Ericsson ran the modern artillery repair shops by day, while at night passing convoys and troops received their liberal hospitality at the venerable "Hotel Charles le Sept."

### What Machen Sie Denn Hier?

A side car trip across the country has shown Colonel Cumbermede that—while the uncertainty remains about marriages being made in Heaven—it is a fact that matches are made in Garfield.

### Veterans' Activities

North Bergen Post, American Legion, is sponsoring a block dance on Roberts street Saturday, August 11.

General Lafayette Post is the largest American Legion unit in Manhattan, having 699 police as members.

The French Universities Post is leading C. C. N. Y. Post and Columbia University Post in percentage of membership renewed from 1922.

The annual convention of the Legion in New Jersey is to be held on September 13 at Wildwood, in the southern part of the state. That of New York is to be at Saratoga Springs on September 12 also.

Governor Silzer sent an invitation by wire to the state officers and county commanders of the Legion for luncheon at Sea Girt on Friday, July 27. Commander Honore, National Executive Committee, was present. He lives in Woodcliff.

Eagle Hose Company of North Arlington, Bergen county, scheduled a visit to Palisade Park for July 23. The members and friends will come by trolley from the banks of the odorous Passaic. They will try to forget the absence of a fire alarm system and the general inadequacy of the borough's fire prevention plan.

### AUGUST

...how snipping in the bay had been ...ed or stranded on the palisade; how ...abits of the place had run about ...frantic crowds incited thereto by ...al direful legends of A. D. 1692, when ...then the rich and sinful capital of ...was literally engulfed by an earth- ...the ancient parish church—which had ...one whose massive tower (it is said) ...seen on clear days at the bottom of the ...en once again dismantled; how general ...calamity had been wrought, to say ...to lost amid the crash of buildings, ...fires that followed. ...if more happened during the few short ...tranquilly slept through: It seemed ...It was, also, very humbling to ...manifold perils my wife had under- ...ed by me! But the awful facts served ...our mutual feelings of thankfulness ...had been spared. Should there not ...er introduced into our Litany as ...From all earthquakes and celestial ...Lord deliver us!"

## SEVENTY YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 1713 LONDON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1895. (Price 5d.)

### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

ROME.—Previous to the execution of the Carbonari a dispute arose among the priests. It has formerly been the custom, when a criminal rejected conversion, to compel him to yield by applying to the hands and feet of the culprit burning torches. If the culprit persisted in his obstinacy, he was executed. The priests wished to reintroduce this custom; they had nearly succeeded when the Court forbade their doing so, saying that such conduct would expose the Roman Government to obloquy.

...the anchor was "let-go" ...so silent once more—an ...ely, silence! ...at somewhat sadly, and ...sountable. For my part, ...son passed away, as in ...y on the pillow until I ...suddenly throughout the ...morning my wife rudely ...e, and I sleepily inquired ...hat's the matter? Is the ...somewhat reproachfully, ...periences. How she had ...had rushed headlong from ...let glass and broken fur- ...ice—mrs., women, and ...on the parade ground from ...the earthquake; how the ...dockyard had collapsed; ...Hamp the barracks had been ...shunt dwellings in Port ...built to earth or reduced to



# "CIVIC PRIDE"

By E. N. C. ROGERS

The zoning ordinance has been made effective in Cliffside by arresting unsatisfactory developments in two instances.

The continued opposition offered by Marion avenue residents to "temporary" shacks prompts the following since it has demonstrated an administrative weakness in the zoning law.

It is known that—as the text stands regarding residence blocks—the Borough Building Committee cannot prevent excrescences springing up. It can do little to encourage tasteful handling of property.

Is a "building" a fit erection no matter how mean and ugly it—and the owner—may be if the plans conform to the letter of the building code?

Zoning principally deals with private property. Civic planning is no good unless the community accepts freely the right of the zoning law police power.

That is—the power of the public's representatives to limit, regulate or restrict the use of private property by private owners.

Marked differences exist between "pro-Parkers" and "anti-Parkers" with respect to the composition and characteristics of their arguments.

The basic fact of both sides is that so long as the Amusement Park is permitted to exist it is a factor of importance in neighborhood development.

A lot of adjacent terrain is not fully suited for home building; some is low, no-ding water, much of it is rough and steep.

The riparian and less desirable parts of Shadyside are little more than rookeries. Small finances, or lack of owner's inclination, dull the desire to beautify such a locality.

Thus an unfortunate and almost unpreventable plight evolves.

Marion avenue on the other hand presents an unfortunate, but easily controlled, condition.

The Borough Council can maintain established betterments as against encroachments by Park parasites.

In one case the borough attorney prepared to take action. It was a sickening one—first, the lawyer was sick, and then the owner was reported as sick.

Depreciation of an improved neighborhood, be it by judge or jackal, is a canned heartily by the invaded community.

It is realized, even pointed out by Councilman Herbert Post, that the layout and makeup of the Borough of Cliffside does not permit much scope for a Planning Commission and nothing in the way of its financial support. It occurs to the writer that similar situations could be arbitrated in a neighborly way by a local Planning Commission, if backed by council's authority, and a zoning law free from sudden removals of agreed limits.

There are 300 towns today in the process of accepting zoning ordinances. It is to Mr. Lehsten's credit that Cliffside is among the one hundred and twenty already protected with beneficial effects to property owners and residents alike.

So, when Marion avenue seeks abatement of Park nuisances, direct or indirect, it should not be told blandly "It can't be did," nor even "It is not being done nowadays." Marion avenue cheerfully relies on its slogan: "Nothing is impossible: it just simply hasn't been done yet, that's all!"

## WERE GUESTS OF MAJOR ROGERS OF FORT HANCOCK

Henry Janssen, George B. Ellmers and Norman C. Preston, of Bogota, were the guests a few days ago of Major N. E. Rogers, of Fort Hancock, on a trip to Camp Bluefields, at Blauvelt, N. Y. The trip was an enjoyable one for all, but the Major seems to have been up against it somewhat. He declared he didn't mind the fall out of his hammock so much as he did the slam a waiter in a well-known hostelry gave him when he informed the proprietor that a policeman and three other men were awaiting him on the front porch. If his army uniform resembles a police outfit the Major says it's one on him.

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## HOUSE TEAMS.

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*Forest*—G. Kelsey (back); C. E. Procter, Adams, J. S. Ranson, R. Hudson (three-quarters); E. Renton, J. E. Scanlan (halves); E. L. F. J. Sewart, R. Kearney, Crombie, Addison, McCracken, O'Connell (forwards).

*Granville*—G. Gripper (back); R. K. Macfarlane, G. N. Wrightson, H. Wearne, T. A. Davies (three-quarters); R. W. Procter, W. Deacon (two halves); H. G. Winter, D. A. Buchan, H. R. P. Cummins, V. Clay, Ferguson, Sharp (forwards).

*Probert*—D. Hamilton (back); D. S. M. R. A. Eminson, G. V. Parkes, D. R. Alderson (three-quarters); D. J. Evans, MacDonald (two halves); P. D. Scott, R. Sheen, N. Barefoot, J. M. J. A. Caw, W. H. Milligan, Boycott, Beattie (forwards).

*Wilson*—J. F. Broderick-English (back); J. Bristow, H. J. Hardiman, K. C. Crosbie, R. Elderton (three-quarters); W. F. Marshall, Dane (halves); B. E. Ward, D. J. Adams-Lewis, H. B. Strong, C. E. Mason, R. M. Handfield-Jones, E. H. Halley, W. B. Gabriel, K. Gosnell (forwards).



SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. ROGERS, FORMERLY CAPTAIN 3rd W.I. REGT., LATE STAFF OFFICER OF PENSIONERS.

There is nothing inherently humorous about earthquakes. We have the testimony of Sir Alfred Jones, Mr Henniker Heaton, M.P., and many others, that their impressions during the recent catastrophe at Kingston, called forth feelings of horror—of even abject amazement at the awful power of Nature—as well as a night-marish long-drawn-out agony of mind, and stupefaction of the faculties, when the solid earth began to shake, and yawn, and crack into a thousand wide fissures in their vicinity. Yet, I fancy, some of my readers will smile—I hope acquittingly—when they finish the perusal of the confession I now make for the first time in the 39 years' interval. It is difficult, indeed, to realise the equivocal possibilities of any one sleeping, as I did, throughout a severe earthquake. To my tale:

On the evening of 2nd August, 1868, my wife and I entertained a small company at dinner to meet the commodore in command of the station (Sir Leopold McClintock, of Arctic fame, and with whom I had the pleasure of chatting on this subject only last week—and although the gallant admiral is now 88 years old his memory is exact).

At the time in question I occupied the military commandant's quarters which abut on the rampart, and, the evening being fine as well as windless, we adjourned, as usual, to the broad platform of the battery, in rear of the guns. The night, moreover, was intensely dark and still—the conventional calm before a storm. But the scene was speedily lit up by naked candles placed on whist tables for a rubber or two, in which our guests immediately engaged. Among the party was an Irish naval surgeon who occasionally enlivened, or saddened, us, as the case might be, by singing, in an exquisite tenor voice, such plaintive melodies as "Kathleen Mavourneen,"—a voice that thrilled while it pleased.

It was now about 11 o'clock, and at this hour all nature seemed hushed in an unnatural calm, causing our otherwise merry party to pause in its laughter. The Caribbean sea lay dark and smooth in front, not a ripple sounding against the walls of the fort. Even the cloudless dark-blue firmament seemed to overshadow us, like a funereal canopy!

"I think we ought to break up before the storm comes on; I feel one brewing," remarked the commodore, as he rose to leave. "But do my eyes and ears deceive me," he went on, "or is that a phantom ship I dimly descry coming into port?"

H.M.S. Phoebe, a 32-gun frigate, as she turned out to be, then steamed slowly past the fort, within a biscuit throw of where we sat, and dropped anchor in the bay. So closely had she hugged the shore that we clearly overheard the low murmured directions of the pilot: "Starboard a bit—keep her so." Then the anchor was "let-go" with a splash, and all was silent once more—an oppressive, even melancholy, silence!

We separated at midnight somewhat sadly, and yet the feeling was unaccountable. For my part, however, the sensation soon passed away, as in fact, my head was scarcely on the pillow until I fell asleep, and I slept soundly throughout the night. . . . Next morning my wife rudely shook me into wakefulness, and I sleepily inquired "Why are you up? What's the matter? Is the house on fire?"

Then she excitedly, and somewhat reproachfully, told me of her terrible experiences. How she had been flung to the floor and had rushed headlong from the room amid the crash of glass and broken furniture; how the garrison—men, women and children—had sought safety on the parade-ground from repeated shocks of a fearful earthquake; how the Admiralty buildings in the dockyard had collapsed; how the military hospital and the barracks had been unroofed; how the pile-built dwellings in Port Royal had been brought to earth or reduced to

rubbish heaps; how shipping in the bay had been badly damaged or stranded on the palisade; how the negro inhabitants of the place had run about the streets in frantic crowds incited thereto by the traditional direful legends of A.D. 1692, when Port Royal—then the rich and sinful capital of the island—was literally engulfed by an earthquake; how the ancient parish church—which had replaced the one whose massive tower (it is said) is still to be seen on clear days at the bottom of the bay—had been once again dismantled; how general ruin and devastation had been wrought, to say nothing of life lost amid the crash of buildings, and the lurid fires that followed.

All this and more happened during the few short hours I had tranquilly slept through! It seemed incredible. It was absolutely humiliating to think of the manifold perils my wife had undergone & shared by me! But the awful facts served to intensify our mutual feelings of thankfulness that our lives had been spared. Should there not be a prayer introduced into our Litany as follows:—"From all earthquakes and subsidal waves good Lord deliver us!"

NINETY YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 171.] LONDON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1882. [Price 7d.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

ROME.—Previous to the execution of the Carbonari a dispute arose among the priests. It has formerly been the custom, when a criminal rejected conversion, to compel him to yield by applying to the hands and feet of the culprit burning torches. If the culprit persisted in his obstinacy, he was executed. The priests wished to reintroduce this custom; they had nearly succeeded when the Court forbade their doing so, saying that such conduct would expose the Roman Government to obloquy.



TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

**DR. E. HARRISON KILLED.****Victim of Hun Treachery.**

We regret to announce that official information was received in Leicester this morning that Captain Dr. Everard Harrison, third son of the late Mr. Stockdale Harrison, had been killed at the front.

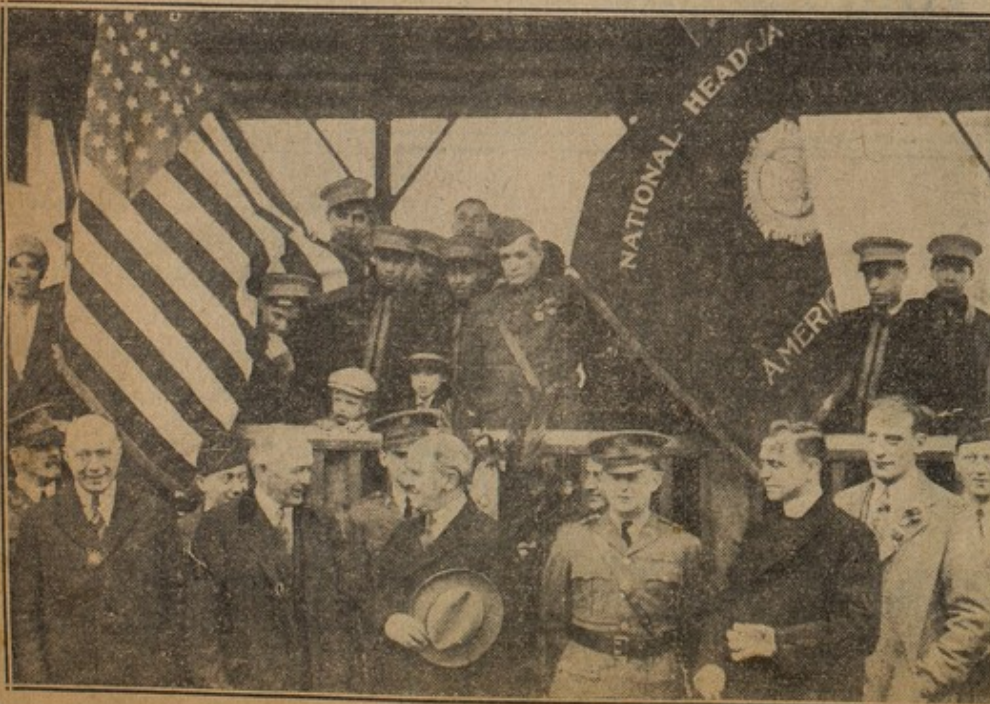
From the information to hand, it appears that Dr. Harrison was the victim of Hun treachery. During the great advance last week he, and other officers of his distinguished corps, utilised premises, evacuated by the Germans, as a dressing station. Unfortunately the place had been mined, and it was blown up, Dr. Harrison and other officers being killed by the explosion.

Dr. Harrison was 37 years of age. He was educated at Wyggeston Grammar School, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Bart's Hospital. He returned to Leicester eight years ago, and joined Dr. C. A. Moore, of De Montfort Street. Soon after the outbreak of the war he entered the army, and was stationed at the Base Hospital, Leicester. He went to France last July, and was attached to the Gloucester Regiment.

Dr. Harrison leaves a widow and one infant daughter. To Mrs. Harrison and members of the family of the deceased gentleman, the fullest sympathy will be given in their great sorrow.

*Vanessa Harrison.**20<sup>th</sup> December, 1915.**May 28<sup>th</sup> 1928*

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

**Memorial Services on the Upper East Side****Notes of the Day**

The hot weather kept many from coming out both in the morning and afternoon. The temperature went up to 93 degrees. But at night about all the village went down to see the fireworks.

One of the real features of the morning parade was the dear little son of Major E. N. Rogers of Warren avenue. The little chap came along the Bluff road and Palisade avenue and was riding a kiddie car, his father helping to guide the little chap with a small rope. The pair were at once taken in by Mr. Logan and placed in the parade at the head of the band, and the twain went all the way to the school, the baby boy, only a bit over two, going the distance without a whimper. It was a delightful picture.

Well, G. Logan,  
Miss F. Dana  
West New York.  
Major E. N. C. Rogers, Officers' Reserve Corps, a prominent member of Cusick Post No. 15, American Legion, is chairman of the Memorial Day committee, and has issued an invitation to all local organizations to send representatives to tonight's meetin' at the Post headquarters in the municipal building.  
Frank E. Grotzman is secretary.

Herald Tribune photo—Frank



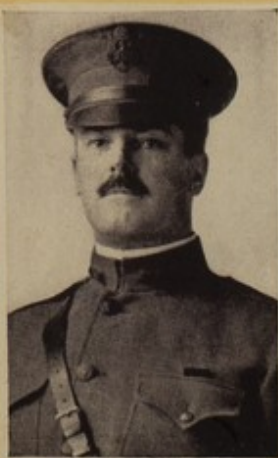


Supported by recommendation of Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Congressman of the First District, E. N. Rogers is applying for a lieutenancy in the Reserve of Officers, in United States Army.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
**MADE CAPTAIN**—E. N. C. Rogers of the Procter & Gamble company, received notice Friday that he had been given a captain's commission in the quartermaster's department of the Officers' Reserve corps. He served with the English army during the Boer war.

Captain Rogers was one of those at the dinner tendered by Colonel William Cooper Procter at the Gibson Hotel Thursday night to the office force and all members who had enlisted in any branch of the United States land forces. There were many present from the First Regiment, Colonel Procter's old command, who were former employees of the big Ivorydale plant.

**RUGBIANS IN NIGERIA.**—That the Germans have fully grasped the export and import trade possibilities of West Africa is shown by the number of Hamburg firms established along the Coast, and a proof that the official element is equally awake to the importance of native agricultural production is given in the commercial tour now being taken by the Kaiserlicher Gouverneur von Togo through the rapidly-developing British Protectorate of Nigeria. Graf von Zech auf Neuhoften stopped when en route for Zungeru to visit the ginners of the British Cotton Growing Association at Ashogbo, and was shown over the plant by Mr Norman Rogers. He evinced the closest attention to the questions of cost of production, output of raw cotton, transport facilities, and labour supply—details usually overlooked by a non-technical globe-trotter. Mr P Phillips (o.n.) was in charge of the special train provided by the Southern Nigeria Government for its distinguished visitor, and at the subsequent luncheon at Bilbo.



Captain E. Norman C. Rogers

### THE LATE MR. G. M. VAN HOMRIGH.

It is with sincere regret and a sense of definite loss we have to intimate the death of Mr. Gerald M. Van Homrigh at the early age of 27. He caught a chill after his Easter holiday, which was spent most happily near Lowestoft, pneumonia supervened, and he died on the morning of the 28th of April.

To his numerous friends in the Company's service a brief sketch of his family and of his personal career



will be of interest. The name is of unmistakably Dutch origin, though for some generations connected closely with Ireland. His great grandfather twice removed was Colonel John Van Homrigh, who fought at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, and was M.P. for Derry. The Colonel's brother, Bartholomew Van Homrigh, who died in 1703, was Lord Mayor of Dublin, and was the father of Esther Van Homrigh, who, as the Vanessa of Dean

Swift, is the centre of a world-famous literary love story. The link between these islands and the low countries through the Prince of Orange accounts for the presence of the family in Ireland. The following cutting from the "St. James's Gazette" of March 22nd, 1900, lends support to this:—

As the approaching visit of the Queen to Ireland has given the Lord Mayor of Dublin a position of considerable prominence, it may be of interest (says the "Daily News") to learn that the chain of office worn by the Chief Magistrate of Dublin is a gift to the Dublin Corporation, made by William III., to take the place of a chain presented by Charles II. after the Battle of the Boyne.

The Lord Mayor in whose year of office, 1698, the chain was presented, was Bartholomew Van Homrigh, a Dutch merchant, the father of Esther Van Homrigh, who has been immortalised by Dean Swift as Vanessa. To the chain is appended the portrait of William III., which was executed by James Rottier, an artist who is regarded as one of the greatest moulders of medals in his own or any other generation.

From the Colonel John Van Homrigh first mentioned downwards, with many distinguished legal and Army associations, came Mr. Van Homrigh's father—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Plunket Van Homrigh—who served his country with distinction through the China Campaign of 1860, being engaged at the action of Sing Ho, at the capture of the Taku Forts, and the final operations ending in the surrender of Peking, for which he received a medal and two clasps. Mr. Van Homrigh's father and mother died when he was quite young.

He was educated at St. Anne's School, Redhill, where, judging from the School Magazine, many pleasant memories of him still exist. He entered business first at Lloyd's, but later joined the staff of the Citizens' Life Assurance Company, Ltd., now incorporated in the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company, Ltd., of Australia.

He came to the British Widows' in

#### MARRIAGES

**BAKER—STEVENSON**—On Monday, August 27, at Trinity Church, New York City, by the Rev. J. B. Myers, Cornelia Beatrice, daughter of Major Charles G. Stevenson, to Ernest Clarence Baker, of Centerville, Iowa.

*Wife of above, the daughter of S. S. Baker.*

**E. NORMAN C. ROGERS,**  
Captain, Quartermaster Corps,  
Motor Supply Train, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

*Sent overseas from Newport News, Va., April, 1918. Commanded the Army Supply Train during German Aisne-Paris offensive May-June. Assigned to Fourth Corps, Third Army for advance into Germany from Toul.*



## LOCAL MAJOR SPEAKS AT QUEENS' EVENT

Major E. N. C. Rogers, of West New York, addressed the King's County American Legion Auxiliary at Pacific street, Brooklyn, recently, on the occasion of the dedication of a stand of County colors presented by a group of patriotic citizens. It was also attended by an armed guard from the United States Navy Yard.

Miss Mary Frances Hall, who presided, was one of the earliest workers at Camp Merritt, Bergen County, at a time when the landscape was principally trees. She subsequently went with the Army of Occupation to the Rhine as a K. of C. worker and is now American chairman.

Major Rogers spoke on "The Making of the Flag," pointing out that while the army standards are manufactured at the quartermaster intermediate depot in Philadelphia only, the Navy makes its ensigns at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, Mare Island and Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Naval vessels returning from a year or more on a foreign station fly a homeward bound pennant. The length of this pennant is determined by the number in the crew. Thus the U. S. S. Pittsburgh returning from Europe recently flew a pennant 900 feet long.

A "President" flag was completed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in time for the inauguration. It is made from banner silk, forty-three inches at the hoist, fifty-six inches in the fly, with embroidered device and fringed with gold bullion. It is carried on official occasions and when not in use its station is at the left of the President's desk in the White House.

## To Lead March



MAJOR E. N. COOKE ROGERS

## GRAND MARSHAL ISSUES PULASKI PARADE ORDERS

### Maj. Rogers Describes Local Line of March in Celebration

Orders have been issued by Major E. N. Cooke Rogers, grand marshal, for the formal assembly, line of march and other details of the Pulaski Day parade in this city next Sunday afternoon.

Veterans of foreign wars, Knights of Columbus and patriotic societies will have thousands of marchers and dozens of floats and bands in the parade, which is expected to be one of the longest and most elaborate ever held in this city.

Chester R. Pochocki is chairman of the general committee arranging the local observance of the death 150 years ago of the Polish patriot, Count Casimir Pulaski while fighting with the American Revolutionary army.

The parade will proceed from East Twenty-second street and Avenue K to Eighth street, then over to Broadway and up that thoroughfare to Fifty-second street. There it will swing over to Avenue C, turning south to Thirtieth street. At Thirtieth street the line will turn west on that street to Avenue A, where it will disband.

The parade will be reviewed by city officials and others at the reviewing stand on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.

The marching organizations will be divided into, (a) the police escort and grand marshal; (b) the military division with men in uniform; (c) veterans' division; (d) Knights of Columbus; (e) patriotic societies; (f) women's division, and, (g) floats and cars.



(1) Is there a marked difference in the health of the soldiers from India and Britain respectively as regards malaria?

(2) Do the soldiers forming the corps proceeding direct from Britain suffer from malaria; if so, to what extent? Is it confined to soldiers who have been in the tropics before, or are men who have never been out of Britain until now attacked? J. C.

## II.—NOTES ON FIELD SURGERY.

By Wm. Dick, M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin., Major R.A.M.C.  
Assistant Professor Clinical and Military Surgery, Netley.

Two factors in modern warfare will greatly modify the practice of surgery in the field, and they will probably both be evident in the present South African military operations; they are, first, the small calibre rifles with which both sides are armed, and second, the thorough application of aseptic or antiseptic methods to gun-shot injuries. At present we are not in possession of much information as to the effect of Mauser and Lee-Netford bullets in living human beings. It is expected that these bullets, when only passing through the soft structures, will make comparatively small wounds which will readily heal under modern surgical treatment. The case, however, will be quite different where bony structures are involved. Experiments go to prove that when the shafts of long bones are hit, and, in fact, any compact bone tissue, that there will be extensive comminution and fissuring.

Cancellous tissue, on the other hand, will probably have wounds more of the character of those in the soft tissues of the body. The antiseptic methods with voluminous dry absorbent dressings will greatly tend to the practice of conservative procedure, so that proportionately there will be fewer amputations than in previous wars.

The following notes are based upon a certain amount of experience in the field, and also on a considerable amount of experience in the later treatment of wounds which have been received in the recent Indian frontier and later Egyptian campaigns.

To commence with, I think that Senn's dictum that no touching of wounds is to be done by those who first pick up the wounded, cannot be too strongly insisted on. The sole duty of the stretcher-bearers will be to apply at once the first field dressing so as to close up at once wounds, and to apply splints to immobilise fractures. The only exception to this rule is where continuous hæmorrhage has to be at once stopped at all risks of infection. It is quite impossible for either surgeons or bearers on the actual field to render their hands and instruments aseptic, therefore the less touching and examining of wounds the better.

When a wounded man is found on the field, it will be comparatively easy without touching the wound to ascertain whether hæmorrhage is going on, or whether there is a fracture. If neither of these conditions exist, the first field dressing will be firmly applied, and the man is then ready to be removed

to the collecting and dressing stations. If there is fracture without hæmorrhage the part must be made immobile by splints made of the man's accoutrements and clothing, always remembering that natural splints, viz., the sound limb in the lower extremity and the body in the upper extremity are to our hand to aid us in rendering a fracture safe for removal from the field. If there is manifest hæmorrhage this must be controlled and at once, and I think the only way to do this is for the bearer to compress the bleeding points with his fingers and thumbs until a compress can be applied locally, and a tourniquet can be got ready, improvised from the man's braces, belt, or strips of his clothing. To exemplify how time and perhaps life is lost when methodical treatment is not applied, the following experience occurred to myself when examining a class for ambulance certificates. Three patients were put out labelled as having the following injuries:—(1) Hæmorrhage, wound of radial artery; (2) compound fracture of leg; (3) compound fracture of upper arm. A stretcher detachment was sent to search for wounded, and found all three. They promptly put splints on the man with the broken leg, and carried him into the collecting station on the stretcher; they then went back and did the same by the man with the broken arm; lastly they brought in the man with the hæmorrhage, having put on a compress on the wound and a tourniquet on the brachial. Needless to say that what they ought to have done was to have arrested the hæmorrhage first, put the man with the broken leg on the stretcher, having put splints on it and on the broken arm, to have brought all three in together, No. 2 being carried, No. 1 and No. 3 walking with the help of the bearers. In wounds of the head, chest and abdomen of all kinds, nothing can be done except to apply the first field dressing. This sums up all that can be done for a wounded man on the field.

The next step is when the wounded are brought to the dressing station. Here a supply of dressings can be obtained, instruments, and boiling water to sterilise them; anæsthetics, and surgeons to administer them; assistants, and simple food and stimulants. Here the work is got through much more expeditiously where division of labour is systematically carried out amongst the surgeons and their assistants. The transport for the wounded to the nearest field hospital is here ready, and the wounded should be passed on as quickly as possible. The simpler variety of wounds can be sent on as quickly as possible without any interference here, as the first field dressing, if it has been properly applied, is quite sufficient. Wounds of the skull, chest and abdomen, I think also, after having been looked to and properly dressed, ought also to be sent on without any interference except what can be done quickly, such as the removal of a bullet that can be seen, or a loose piece of bone pressing on the brain. All compound fractures must have the wounds cleaned, dressed antiseptically, and splints re-applied, so as to put the broken bones and keep them during transport, in the most satisfactory position obtainable. The only operations, as a general rule, that can be done here are amputations in limbs that are thoroughly smashed, or merely hanging to the body



by shreds, and in which it would be a manifest danger to life to transport the patient with them, and the ligation of arteries in the cases of hæmorrhage, preferably by enlarging the wound and ligating above and below the injury in the vessel.

I do not quite see how, with any hope of success, an operation can be undertaken here for internal injury, even though some hæmorrhage may be going on, for the following reasons: These operations demand great skill, the possession of numerous appliances, and they take up a great deal of time which might be more profitably given to others. For these very reasons, however, the sooner they are sent off to the field hospital the better.

Having reached the field hospital, the treatment of the wounded does not differ in its essential aspects from treatment in any other hospital, civil or military, with the one great exception, that in all probability they must be moved to hospitals towards the base long before one would think of any movement after operation in stationary hospitals, but military exigencies demand, as a rule, that the hospitals in the front must be cleared as soon as possible.

(1) *Gunshot wounds through the soft parts of the limbs* will always be treated conservatively; of course vessels may require to be ligatured, nerves and tendons to be sutured, but the question of amputation will only crop up when symptoms such as gangrene, &c., supervene.

(2) *Gunshot wounds of the upper extremity, with wounds of joints or fracture of bones* will also, I think, be treated conservatively, except in the case in which there is extensive comminution with wound of the main vessel. In this case the only resort is amputation.

Here the subject of anæsthetics in the field will be dealt with in a few words. I think that *chloroform* is the only anæsthetic because, firstly, it is not so volatile as ether; secondly, anæsthesia can be obtained with a smaller expenditure; thirdly, it can be given without any apparatus. As regards the first two of these conditions, when it is considered that all supplies probably have to be sent long distances, it is evident that this is important in the field; as regards the third condition, all apparatuses are apt to get out of order, and the materials of which they are made do not keep in hot climates. As regards the safety of chloroform, the more I see of it the more convinced I am becoming that dangerous symptoms mean overdose, and the only way to avoid overdose is unflagging attention on the part of the anæsthetist. The chloroform should always be sent in bottles of not more than two ounces, stoppered, and sealed round the stopper with plaster of Paris. A cork with a dropper through it ought to be attached to the bottle which it will fit (the size of the bottle with the dropper cork will save a large amount that would otherwise be wasted if larger bottles had to be opened). It can easily then be given on a piece of lint.

To return to gunshot wounds of the upper extremity. Now that we are prepared to carry out antiseptic treatment as thoroughly as in any large hospital at home, and as the small bullets probably carry into the wound no clothing or anything else likely to give rise to sepsis, conservative surgery is the only logical method

to follow. No doubt we may get stiff joints and unsightly arms, but if position is attended to, as a rule useful limbs will be obtained. If the joints should become ankylosed, then the question of resection would come on at a later date, and under more favourable conditions. Should, however, the wound become septic, then a totally different condition arises, and amputation may be necessary to save the patient from exhaustion from continued suppuration.

(3) *Gunshot wounds with fracture, or wounds of joints in the lower extremity.*—The same conditions hold as in the upper extremity. The aim of the surgeon is to conserve the limb, and in order to do this he must practise the strictest antiseptic precautions, and keep his wounds free from suppuration. Of course in these injuries the question of amputation would arise, if in addition to the fracture the femoral vessels were injured. I don't think that the question of excision of the knee joint arises, as the best result one can obtain is a stiff joint, and this as a rule can be equally obtained by conservative treatment.

Of course in these injuries of the lower limb I think that the military necessity of emptying the hospitals at the front will weigh much more with the surgeon when determining the question of amputation, and that his judgment will lead him to amputate more often than he would in the upper extremity.

In the Soudan campaign of 1885, I found that those amputations which had been done by skin flaps more often required secondary amputation than those in which the flaps were made to contain all the tissues, and I called attention to this in the report of the Army Medical Department. Accordingly, I should continue to amputate always by skin and muscle flaps, unless I saw cause to alter my opinion. I think that in these flaps the vascular supply is better than in those with skin flaps alone, and this is important in view of early and jolting transport to the base.

One effect of the new small bullets will be that lodgment will not be so frequent as with the old bullets, therefore operations for extraction will not be so frequent. We have also now the X-rays to enable us to detect the presence of foreign bodies, and along with the apparatus supplied to troops in the field there is the excellent McKenzie Davidson localiser, which shows us the actual position of the bullet and its relations. This will abolish all searching and exploration in the dark, and will also tell us the best means of removal, whether by the track of entrance, or (which will frequently be the case) by making a new wound over the position where it lies nearest to the surface. A large number of these apparatuses in competent hands have been sent with our troops to South Africa.

(4) *Wounds of the head*, where the skull is not fractured, only require thorough antisepticism in their treatment; where there is fracture, without penetration, the symptoms will guide us to the operation of trephining. Where there is penetration with through-and-through perforation, *i.e.*, without lodgment, again thorough antisepticism in our dressings and asepticism in our procedures are required, but here loose speculæ of bone ought to be removed, and depressed pieces must be elevated, and the trephine



will be required at all events at the wound of entrance for this purpose.

Where there is penetration without perforation, *i.e.*, with lodgment, the surgeon must decide for himself how much search can be made for the bullet or part of the bullet, but it cannot be very thorough. As regards the fracture itself, he must follow the same lines as in the previous case. After the bullet has been localised, the question of its removal will depend upon its position. In all cases the head must be shaved, and I think a gauze drain inserted a certain way into each wound to prevent accumulation, and the whole enveloped in a large absorbent dressing, is probably the best practice. Compression may come on shortly after the wound due to hæmorrhage. If the wounded vessel cannot be seen at either of the wounds so as to be secured, very little can be done surgically. Ice bags externally and a calomel purge is all that can be done. Compression later, due to the formation of an abscess, is different; it can very often be localised by its symptoms; if so, trephining ought to be done, an aspirating needle put in, and if pus is discovered an incision into the abscess made. The mortality in all these cases is sure to be large.

(5) *Wounds of the chest.*—If of the parietes only, ordinary treatment is all that is required; when the bullet is localised it can be removed. Cases of penetration in which the large vessels at the root of the lung have been injured will not be seen, as death will rapidly take place from hæmorrhage. In others, where the bullet has either passed through or lodged, no probing or exploration is permissible, and all that can be done is to render the wounds aseptic, and control the movements of the chest as far as possible. In these cases a considerable number of recoveries will be recorded.

(6) *Gunshot wounds of the abdomen.*—My remarks on these wounds are principally taken from Colonel Stevenson's paper read at the British Medical Association in August, and published in the *Journal* of October 21, 1899. In contusions and non-penetrating wounds, the treatment is simple, but the surgeon must in these cases be always on the look out for symptoms indicative of internal injury, *viz.*, the shock which nearly always attends injury to abdominal organs, and the blanching and perhaps dulness in the flanks which indicates intra-abdominal hæmorrhage; when these symptoms appear the same treatment must be carried out as in penetrating wounds.

In penetrating wounds nearly always operative interference will be required. Pain, nausea or vomiting, shock and blanching, will usually be present, and from these the surgeon must make up his mind as to whether there is injury to the contents of the cavity or not. If these are not recovered from in a few hours, and especially if they tend to increase, laparotomy, preferably by central linear incision, must be at once performed. Subcutaneous injections of ether should be given as a stimulant. Senn's hydrogen apparatus to confirm diagnosis is not likely to be at hand. If the operation is delayed until the hæmorrhage is excessive or until peritonitis has set in, it will probably be of little avail. No opium should be given, as it masks symptoms. Probably no extra danger is incurred by the operation, even in those cases in which

no injury to solid or hollow viscera is found. The most strict antiseptic precautions, with which all surgeons are familiar, must be employed. The central linear incision must be sufficiently large to allow of thorough inspection of the whole cavity. Sources of hæmorrhage must be first of all looked for and secured, then the whole bowel must be inspected, as also the solid organs; this must be done as rapidly as possible consistent with thoroughness. In gunshot injuries there will often be more apertures in the bowel than one.

If the apertures are far apart they should be sutured by Lambert suture transversely to the long axis of the bowel. Should there be considerable loss of tissue so that great diminution of the lumen would result, or should the mesenteric margin be injured, then excision of a portion of the bowel must be performed, and where several perforations are close together, one portion of the bowel can very often be excised so as to include them all. The enterorrhaphy will be performed according to the method best known to the operating surgeon. The vast majority of wounds will only require the Lambert suture. The peritoneal cavity will require thorough irrigation with hot boracic solution, and must be drained. For the first two days no food is to be given; for the next five, only fluid food. If the liver is wounded hæmorrhage must be arrested by packing with gauze, bringing the end out of the abdominal wound.

Wounds of the spleen will probably require splenectomy. Wounds of the kidney can be packed, the peritoneum sutured and an incision made in the lumbar region for the removal of the packing; in some cases nephrectomy will be required.

Wounds of the bladder require the wound in the viscus to be sutured, the peritoneum also to be sutured, and drainage to be maintained either by the urethra or probably by perineal section.

During operations the patient must be kept warm, and if there is great collapse from loss of blood, good might be obtained by the injection into the subcutaneous areolar tissue of sterile salt solution, half per cent., which is very readily absorbed and easily done. Too minute a search for bullets lodged in the abdominal cavity should not be made, as at a later period when they have been localised a decision as to their removal can be arrived at; of course, if easily found they can be removed at once. One must remember that the hospitals at the front must be emptied as soon as possible, and this fact militates against the success of all laparotomy operations; still I think they give a greater chance of recovery than leaving abdominal wounds to nature, as was the former common practice.

If there is a large number of wounded and the number of surgeons limited, the most attention will be given to those who are most likely to speedily repay the surgeons' efforts, and it would not be sound practice to spend a great deal of time on an abdominal case when a large number of less serious cases are awaiting treatment; consequently the judgment of the medical officers must necessarily be severely tried. Another point which contrasts with civil practice is that, whatever precautions the surgeon has taken against contamination in his operations, all sorts of



accidents not to the advantage of the patient may take place as he is passed from hand to hand and hospital to hospital along an extended line of communications until he reaches the base. The greatest economy has also to be practised in the use of surgical materials, as, however well stocked the hospital may have been, it is not always possible to foretell the amount required, nor is it always easy to get supplies replenished at the exact time when needed, as transport may break down or be captured by the enemy. Again, a large number of wounded of the enemy may require treatment, for whom it is impossible to make previous calculation.

### III.—POSSIBLE CAUSES OF SICKNESS AMONGST THE BRITISH TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By L. W. SAMBON, M.D. (NAPLES).

Lecturer to the School of Tropical Medicine.

THE Boers are a formidable enemy. Born and reared on the great rolling Veldt, they have become a fine, hardy race; they are splendid horsemen and wonderful marksmen; they are stubborn, dauntless, persevering. In the present war they appear to be well organised and powerfully armed with the latest and deadliest weapons. It is obvious, therefore, that the British Army, in its struggle for supremacy, will have to suffer very heavily from their fire.

The nature of the wounds inflicted by modern projectiles is so fully and ably discussed by Professor Dick that I need not enter into this subject. I believe, however, that it is only right to state that on account of the large bodies of troops employed and of the number of casualties which are likely to occur, the *personnel* of the Royal Army Medical Corps is numerically inadequate to meet the requirements of the campaign.

It is certainly gratifying to hear that such men as Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Frederick Treves have taken up the duties of consulting surgeons to the Field Force and that the Red Cross Society will provide men and equipments for the lines of communication, but the most essential requirement is a sufficient number of skilled surgeons at the front, thoroughly trained in the methods of modern surgery. It is our duty to see that the best possible aid be insured to those who are so generously risking their lives for the honour and power of their country.

It is probable that many more men will be killed outright on the field, because skull wounds and severe hæmorrhages will be far more frequent with the new projectiles; but, on the other hand, we may confidently expect a greater number of recoveries amongst the wounded, because these missiles produce more clearly cut and less septic wounds, and because the use of the radiograph will avoid those manipulations for the research of bullets and fragments which formerly were a great cause of sepsis.

The surgeon on the field whose dressing material may not be above suspicion should singe it before applying it to the wound. I have found this procedure very useful in cases of emergency. The use

of burnt cloth in the dressing of wounds is exceedingly old. The Japanese, in their last war with China, employed with great advantage carbonised straw.

Besides the casualties which may occur in the fighting line, we must not forget that sickness may break out amongst the troops and greatly hamper their movements.

South Africa is undoubtedly one of the healthiest countries in the world, but nevertheless it claims one or two diseases which, under favourable conditions, might cause far more havoc than the Boers' fire.

Previous campaigns in South Africa have taught us that we should be on our guard against malarial fevers, typhoid and dysentery.

*Malarial Fevers* are of very secondary importance in the pathology of South Africa, so far as it at present affects Europeans at their various stations, but we must not forget that they are exceedingly rife at certain low-lying, swampy districts, and especially along the sea-coast of Zululand. If the troops were obliged to occupy such districts for any length of time, malarial fevers would certainly prevail amongst them and prove as severe as those of any other malarious region.

In the Galeaka-Gaika campaign of 1877-8, and in the Zulu war of 1879, the British troops appear to have suffered principally from a mixed infection of enteric and intermittent fever, which gave rise to a certain amount of discussion as to the nature of the sickness. The term "typho-malarial fever" was applied to this mixed infection by Dr. Woodward, while serving in the Federal Army of the Potomac in 1861. This appellation may stand on the condition that it be clearly understood that it means a complication of two distinct infections, and by no means a specific disease or a peculiar form of either typhoid or malaria.

In a malarious region intermittent fever may develop in a patient suffering from typhoid, but far more frequently it is the typhoid fever which attacks a man actually suffering from malarial paroxysms, or which evokes into activity a latent malarial infection, just as it may give rise to an outburst of tubercular infection in another patient who may harbour Koch's bacillus. We know that the parasites of malaria may remain latent in the body for months, and even years, and, therefore, before admitting a local infection, we should ascertain whether the patient had been previously exposed to infection in other countries known to be malarious.

It is important to remember that in a typhoid patient, particularly during defervescence and convalescence, we may observe intermittent fever with chills. These symptoms have no connection whatever with malaria, but are due to other secondary infections, many of which are as yet unknown.

Our knowledge of malarial diseases has made such wonderful progress of late years, especially owing to the works of the Italian school, and to the recent important discoveries of Manson, Ross and Grassi, that we are now in a position to formulate judicious and appropriate prophylactic rules.

We know that in malarious countries all low-lying, swampy districts are the seats of infection, and that the fevers, in most places, show a decided seasonal



## REPORTS

ON

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE  
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

THREE CASES OF ABSCESS OF LIVER: OPERATION: RECOVERY.  
(By WILLIAM DICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin., Major R.A.M.C.,  
Assistant Professor of Surgery, Army Medical School.)

THE following cases treated in this hospital, I hope, are sufficiently interesting, from their rapid recoveries, to be published:

CASE I.—Private A. B. was attacked by dysentery about the middle of April, 1900, in South Africa. Pain in the liver supervened about the middle of May, which disappeared after a week, but reappeared on June 25th on board ship. He was invalided home, and admitted into Netley Hospital on July 5th. His temperature in the evenings from July 5th until July 17th varied from 100° to 101°, and was subnormal in the mornings. It was stated that he had considerable fever on the passage home. All this time he was suffering from chronic dysentery, with pain in the liver. On July 18th an unsuccessful puncture was made in the eighth right intercostal space. This gave no relief to the pain, and as the liver was manifestly enlarged, with bulging of the intercostal spaces, the aspirator was again used near the previous puncture on July 30th, and this time pus was found; an incision was then made and part of the eighth rib removed. A large amount of pus was evacuated, which was sterile on culture, and a large drainage tube was inserted. On several occasions after the operation the pus was tested, and was always found to be sterile. The tube was removed on the eighteenth day after operation, and the wound had healed on the twenty-ninth day. There was no fever after the operation, although for some time he had two or three blood-stained stools, showing signs of chronic dysentery. This was, however, completely recovered from, and he was discharged fit for duty on September 18th.

CASE II.—Corporal J. M., who had previously been fourteen years in India, but had never had dysentery in that country, contracted it in the beginning of May, 1900, at Majuba, South Africa; this continued until he was invalided home in August, arriving in this country on September 18th. In July he is stated to have had an intercurrent attack of right pneumonia. After embarkation he complained of pain in the right side, and then some enlargement of the right side and bulging were noticed. He had no fever on arrival, and was admitted into the medical division. On October 8th he was transferred to the surgical division, he having had hectic fever for a week previously, and an abscess of the liver having been diagnosed. On the next day the needle of a veterinary syringe was put into the liver, well back between the eighth and ninth ribs; pus was found at the first puncture. A free incision was then made, and between 30 and 40 ounces of pus evacuated; two large drainage tubes were put in. As there seemed to be plenty of room for drainage, a portion of rib was not removed. The pus taken at the operation was sterile; microscopically there was observed one doubtful amoeba. On October 15th the pus was no longer sterile, the microbe isolated being the staphylococcus epidermalis (Welch). On the sixth day after the operation the tubes were shortened and removed on the fifteenth day. The operation wound had healed on November 6th, and he was discharged from hospital quite recovered on November 13th. There was no rise of temperature after the operation.

CASE III.—Lance-Corpl. J. L. contracted dysentery at Norvals Pont, South Africa, about the beginning of July, 1900, and very shortly afterwards he got pain in the right side and increase in the size of the liver. He was invalided home, and arrived here on November 28th. It was manifest then that he had an abscess of the liver, so the needle of an aspirator was put in in five different positions over the liver area on the morning of the 31st, but pus was not found. I attribute this now to the fact that I used an aspirating needle of too small bore. After this the symptoms became much aggravated, intense

pain over the cæcum developed, running down the thigh and necessitating morphine injections, and the liver dulness increased downwards. The temperature was 100° F. in the mornings and 102° in the evenings, and the patient could not straighten his right leg. On December 11th, the evidence of abscess of the liver being then open to no doubt, a needle of much larger calibre was put in, and prune-juice-coloured pus at once obtained. A free incision was then made, and as in the previous case, there being plenty of room for drainage, no excision of rib was done. At the operation 35 ounces of pus were evacuated, and from 8 to 10 ounces daily for the next seven days. The pus was sterile at the operation, and remained so throughout. The wound was dressed twice daily until December 22nd. On the fifteenth day the tubes were removed, and on January 4th, 1901, or twenty-three days after operation, the wound had healed. On examination on January 7th the liver dulness was about normal, and the breath sounds could be heard all over the right lung, and were evidently normal.

Major Birt kindly performed the bacteriological examinations of the pus in all three cases.

THE LANCET,] Clinical Notes. [OCT. 19, 1901.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, AND  
THERAPEUTICAL.SEQUELA TO A CASE OF RADICAL CURE OF  
HERNIA.

BY WILLIAM DICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. EDIN.,

MAJOR R.A.M.C., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SURGERY, ARMY  
MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

THE following case, I think, is interesting.

A private was operated on at Pretoria on Jan. 28th, 1901, for left inguinal hernia. About ten days afterwards a swelling began to appear in the left side of his abdomen, primary union having taken place in the operation wound; this gradually got larger and he was invalided home, arriving at Netley on May 18th. On examination after arrival there was seen the incision of the operation perfectly healed, and there was to be felt and seen a tumour of about the size of two closed fists, filling the whole of the left side of the abdomen, very hard and with no sense of fluctuation. The man's general condition was good; there was no cachexia or rise of temperature. The diagnosis was that of some deep-seated inflammatory condition, but still it was thought that it might possibly be a sarcoma. On May 31st an incision was made over the tumour and the muscular wall of the abdomen was cut through; no peritoneum could be recognised. An aspirating needle was then put into the tumour and pushed deeply, when a little pus was withdrawn. The tumour was then cut into; it was very hard, and the relations of abdominal contents were not made out; when the incision had gone to the depth of about three inches a small cavity was found with a little fluid in it. This being explored by the finger a foreign body was felt which was readily extracted by forceps. On examination this was seen to be eight silk ligatures interlocked, such as might be used for ligaturing off the omentum in sections, which no doubt was the case; they were covered with a caseating, crumbling material. A drainage-tube was put in and was retained for 48 hours and then withdrawn. The wound healed slowly with very little discharge. The mass of thickening gradually disappeared, there never being a rise of temperature during the healing process. The man went out perfectly fit, exactly three months after the operation, no trace of the tumour being left.

Netley.



## NOTES

ON

## SOME CASES OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

BY MAJOR WILLIAM DICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. EDIN.,

Royal Army Medical Corps; Assistant Professor of Surgery, Army Medical School.

THE following notes of some cases of gunshot wounds from South Africa which have passed through Netley Hospital may prove interesting. They have been mostly caused by Mauser bullets, and the majority of them seem to have done little injury. I have been in the habit of teaching that in gunshot wounds of the abdomen the diagnosis of penetration was sufficient ground for performing a laparotomy, on the hypothesis that when there was penetration of the abdominal cavity there was probably injury to some of its contained viscera, and that this demanded active operative interference.

Since, however, seeing these men with wounds by Mauser bullets, my opinion has become modified. Both the exit and entrance wounds are small, and from the track of the bullet, as determined by the position of these wounds, the abdomen must have been penetrated, and one fails to see how the bowel, etc., could have escaped. The manner in which these wounds heal is a matter for future investigation—possibly the wounds being small extravasation is prevented by contraction—the shock not being so great as that caused by large bullets, so that there is no paralysis of the intestinal wall, and this contraction being rapidly followed by plastic effusion, resulting in permanent occlusion of the openings.

Some of the cases of injury to the head, neck, and chest are also interesting. Perforations of bones seem to be accompanied by little or no fissuring, and heal up as rapidly as wounds of the soft parts, and the great vessels have escaped in many cases. Perforations of the lung seem to have healed rapidly and to have given rise to very few acute symptoms; probably here also contraction has immediately taken place round the narrow track of the small-bore bullet, rapidly followed by permanent occlusion.

## WOUNDS OF THE HEAD, NECK, AND CHEST.

Private H. L. was wounded at Elands Laagte by a Mauser bullet on October 24th, 1899. The entrance was in the middle of the right cheek, and the bullet was cut out below the left eye. He arrived home on December 25th. He has been discharged to duty. In this case there were no pieces of bone to be taken away.

Private J. L. was wounded by a Mauser at the Modder River on November 25th, 1899. The bullet made its entrance at the anterior border of the left trapezius and its exit in the right mid-axillary line over the tenth costal interspace. This man states that beyond a little pain he never had any urgent symptoms indicating implication of the lung, although it is difficult to see how it could have escaped. The man arrived home on January 5th, and has been discharged to duty.

Private P. V. was wounded at Nicholson's Nek on October 30th. The bullet entered behind the middle of the posterior border of the left scapula, and made its exit  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the middle of the left clavicle. He spat at first a little blood. No bones seem to have been injured. He arrived home on December 25th, and has since gone out of hospital fit for duty.

Private F. A.'s case was almost identical, except that the bullet perforated the infraspinous portion of the left scapula.

Private W. B. was shot at Elands Laagte. The bullet perforated the middle of the sternum, and made its exit in the eleventh costal interspace. This was followed by hemothorax, which was incised. He had, of course, dyspnoea and hæmoptysis. He had perfectly recovered on arrival home.

Corporal S. C. was wounded at Estcourt on November 23rd, 1899. He arrived home on January 4th, practically fit for his duty. In his case the bullet had entered below the spine of the right scapula, and came out at the anterior border of the trapezius. In this case another bullet entered the middle of the left sterno-mastoid, and came out at the inner canthus of the left eye.

In one case which occurred at the Modder River the bullet entered in front of the right sterno-mastoid, fractured the spine of the right scapula, and was there excised.

The next case is very interesting. The bullet entered above the left zygomatic arch (the scar of this wound is small), and came out  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch behind the left mastoid process (the scar of this wound is large). It is stated that fragments of bones were removed. There is here a depression of the occipital bone. No history of definite symptoms could be elicited from the man. The wound was received at Elands

Laagte. The man arrived home on January 5th, 1900, and he has since been discharged fit for duty.

One man was injured at Grasspan November 25th, 1899. The bullet entered at the insertion of the right deltoid, and made its exit at the left side of the tenth dorsal vertebra. Of course, in this case the man's arm was extended over his head when he received the wound. Nothing of importance was injured, and the man has returned to his duty.

A soldier was wounded at Grasspan. The bullet took the following course:—Entrance over the middle of the sternum, exit in the left axilla, then entered inside of left upper arm, and came out behind left elbow-joint. The left pleura is stated to have been aspirated. The man arrived home on January 17th perfectly recovered.

J. McG., wounded at Colenso December 15th, had a Mauser bullet enter the right side of his chest in the first intercostal space, and make its exit  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to right of fourth dorsal spine. He does not seem to have had any special symptoms, and was quite well on arrival home on January 22nd.

F. C., wounded at Colenso. The bullet entered 2 inches to the left of the seventh dorsal spine, and made its exit 3 inches above the left nipple. He had some hæmoptysis for forty-eight hours, and pain on inspiration for ten days; he then recovered.

M. L., was wounded at Magersfontein on December 11th by a Mauser bullet, which entered 2 inches below the middle of the right clavicle, and made its exit over the fifth dorsal vertebra. He had hæmoptysis for twenty-four hours but no other symptoms. He arrived home on January 25th. He has gone out fit for duty.

R. T. was wounded at Magersfontein; the bullet entered  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches internal to and below the right nipple, and passed out 2 inches from the spine of the eleventh dorsal vertebra. He had hæmoptysis for seven days after the wound, and rapidly got better.

The next case—a penetrating wound of the chest—never had any symptoms whatever. The bullet entered to the right side of the ensiform cartilage, and made its exit behind over the twelfth rib on the right side, 4 inches from the spine.

T. A. was wounded at Magersfontein. Bullet entered 3 inches above left nipple, and came out at the inferior angle of the left scapula; he had spitting of blood for a few hours, and states that he had no other symptoms.

J. J. was wounded at Magersfontein. The scar of entrance is just above the right nipple, and that of exit an inch and a-half to the right of the first lumbar spine; he had hæmoptysis for three days, and some pain in the right side of the chest for ten days. He has now recovered without any further symptoms.

W. P., wounded at Colenso on December 15th, arrived at Netley on January 25th quite well and fit for work. He had a scar on the third right costal interspace in front, and another over the ninth dorsal spine; he had pain for about a week, but no other symptoms.

## WOUNDS OF ABDOMEN.

H. T. was wounded at Lombard's Kop on October 30th, 1899. There is a small scar at entrance in the left buttock, and a larger scar of exit over the angle of the right scapula. Of course this may have been altogether subcutaneous, but it is difficult to see how the spines of the vertebrae escaped.

J. S. was wounded near Ladysmith on October 24th, 1899. The bullet entered the right buttock, and came out below the umbilicus. For six days he passed blood in his urine, so in all probability the bladder was injured, possibly extraperitoneally. He is now fit.

D. H. was wounded at Ladysmith on October 24th, 1899, and arrived home quite well on December 25th. The bullet entered over the left sacro-iliac spondylosis, and made its exit above and to the right of the umbilicus. For three days he passed bloody urine, but had no other symptoms of abdominal injury. On examining the positions of the two scars in this man, his abdominal cavity would appear without doubt to have been penetrated, yet he is now quite well, and no operation has been done, not even for the removal of bone.

J. R., wounded at Elands Laagte, has a wound of entrance, fairly large, over the right sacro-iliac joint, and a scar of exit over the twelfth left rib in the mid-axillary line. The bullet, after passing out, was found under the man's clothing lying over the seventh left rib in the anterior axillary line, where it had caused a blister. This man gives no history of any symptoms. This bullet passed from side to side across the abdomen, usually a more dangerous direction as regards wounding of the intestine than if it had passed antero-posteriorly.

J. S., wounded at the Modder River on November 25th, 1899, arrived home perfectly recovered from his wound on January 5th. He has a small scar 5 inches to the left side of the umbilicus representing the wound of entrance, and another small scar just on the right side of the spine, at the level of the tenth dorsal vertebra, representing the wound of exit. He passed blood in his stools and also in his urine for some days, and was supposed to have wounds both of bowel and kidney. All his wounds were healed on arrival in this country, and in fact there was nothing wrong with the man. This case certainly points to a modification of one's views with reference to operation.

J. Mc. arrived home on January 5th, having been wounded in the abdomen at the Modder River on November 25th, 1899. On examining him the wound of entrance was found to be represented by a small scar immediately below the point of the twelfth right rib, and that of exit by a small scar near the middle line in front about the same level. This man had vomiting of blood and blood in the stools and urine for about two days, yet he has perfectly recovered without operation.

G. B., wounded at Rietfontein on October 24th, 1899, has a small entrance scar below the crest of the right ilium, and a larger scar of exit just in front of the left great trochanter. This bullet evidently pas- ed



through the pelvis. He states he had no symptoms, and is quite recovered.

A. K., wounded at Grasspan November 25th, arrived home on January 17th. The entrance wound is shown by a scar 3 inches below the crest of the left ilium in a line posterior to the great trochanter. Exit 1 inch below the fold of the right buttock, no symptoms of any pelvic organs being injured.

P. F. was wounded at Belmont on November 23rd, and arrived at Netley perfectly recovered on January 17th. He has a scar of entrance very small, just below the left costal margin behind, and a linear scar of exit 3 inches below the right nipple. The track of the bullet would appear to pass through the liver. With the exception of blood in the urine at first he has had no other symptoms.

A. H., wounded at Colenso on December 15th, arrived home on January 22nd. Said to have had a wound of the stomach. He has a scar of entrance to the left of the tenth dorsal spine, and a scar of exit midway between the ensiform cartilage and the umbilicus. He states that he had no symptoms.

A. K. was wounded at Magersfontein on December 11th. He has a wound of entrance in the middle of the left buttock, and a scar of exit just above the root of the penis. He is quite well, and says he had no symptoms.

J. R., wounded at Colenso December 15th, arrived home quite recovered on January 23th. There is a scar of entrance 1 inch below the apex of the right scapula, and one of exit 3 inches to right of umbilicus. Some dyspnoea at first was the only symptom he had.

R. K., wounded at Elands Laagte, arrived home on January 22nd, quite recovered. He has a scar of entrance in the right groin above the root of the penis, and a scar of exit near the middle of the right buttock. He has had some diarrhoea, supposed to be due to injury of the bowels.

T. C. was wounded at the Modder River on November 28th, and arrived at Netley, fit, on January 25th. He has a scar of entrance 2 inches to the left of the first lumbar spine, and a scar exit about the tip of the twelfth right rib. He has had no symptoms.

All the above cases are men who have been returned to their duty. The history of the cases, except from the men's own statements, is very meagre. None of them have had any operative interference. When their histories arrive they should be interesting. The results of operative interference in abdominal cases as compared with the results in those cases in which expectant treatment has been followed will be interesting reading when the surgical history of the war is written. One thing is evident—that Mauser bullets do not seem to carry with them septic infective material.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Dick, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., R.A.M.C., of 1, Mount Park-road, whose death occurred suddenly this week, had only recently come to live in Ealing. He was educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities. He graduated in 1877, subsequently going to Paris, Vienna, and Prague, for special study. He entered the Army in 1882. During the expedition for the relief of Gordon, he was with Sir Herbert Stewart's flying column across the Bayuda Desert, and was present at the Battle of Abu Klea. He served in the East, and during his service at home was for nine years at the Royal Victoria Hospital and Army Medical School, Netley, as assistant, and later professor of surgery. During this period the Boer War occurred, and Major Dick, as he then was, was in charge of the surgical division of the hospital. Retiring seven years ago, from ill-health, he nevertheless volunteered his services for this war, but after six months' duty had to give up through ill-health once more.

Nov. 3, 1900.

POISONING BY STRYCHNINE: RECOVERY.

RECRUIT of the R.A.M.C. at Netley, disappointed that he had not been sent to South Africa, took one ounce of the liquor strychn. hydrochlor. B.P. This solution was kept in the operating theatre to be used should there be untoward symptoms during chloroform anaesthesia, and the man was employed in the theatre. He had eaten a hearty dinner rather more than half an hour previously. An hour after swallowing the solution, symptoms came on. He called for assistance, and was at once given an emetic of mustard and

water. The spasms shortly became very severe, and chloroform was administered. During the administration vomiting set in with spasm of the glottis. He became asphyxiated, and as breathing stopped, and he was apparently dying, tracheotomy was performed. His condition at once improved, and the chloroform anaesthesia was continued. His stomach was then emptied by the stomach pump, and washed out with a solution of permanganate of potash (1 in 1,000). On recovery from the anaesthesia violent convulsions supervened; these were treated by the administration of chloroform, off and on, by relays of the young surgeons undergoing instruction here, for a period of fifteen hours. About eight ounces of chloroform were used altogether. During the next two days he was in a state of continual unrest owing to choreiform movements of his hands and feet. The tracheotomy tube was removed in twenty-four hours, and the wound closed, healing taking place by first intention. The subsequent progress of the case towards recovery was uneventful.

The following notes have been collected for me by Major Birt, R.A.M.C.:

The patient's weight was 118 lbs. or 43 5 kilogrammes, and the amount of the salt he swallowed was 4 1/2 gr. or 284 milligrammes, which equals 5.29 milligrammes per kilogramme of body weight. Wynter Blyth considers that man is probably as susceptible to the action of the poison as cats or dogs. The lethal dose for the former is 0.75 milligramme per kilogramme of body weight injected subcutaneously. He adduces an instance in man where a dose of 0.24 milligramme per kilogramme taken by the mouth proved fatal. On the other hand death has been averted after 7 to 9 grs. have been swallowed, and Dixon Mann, in his *Forensic Medicine*, refers to 3 cases which survived after swallowing 20 grs. He also instances a case in which death had been caused by 1/2 gr. in twenty minutes.

WILLIAM DICK, Major R.A.M.C., Assistant Professor of Military Surgery, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Sugar envelope.  
from  
Gatti's Restaurant  
October 1917.



C. G. MACARTNEY

STRAIANS BATTING YESTERDAY.

FRIDAY, The Daily Mail MAY 6, 1921.



In a bowl of warm water the pure LUX flakes are whisked into a foaming lather in an instant; gently squeeze the lather through and through the texture, then rinse in clean water and hang to dry.

### WONT SHRINK WOOLLENS

Packets (two sizes) may be obtained everywhere.

*Here we go gathering LUX in May.*



# LUX

Imparts the  
freshness of Spring.

**L**UX imparts the freshness of Spring to the woollens and dainty fabrics washed with it. At this season of the year, when Nature is bedecking herself afresh with blossoms and flowers, LUX is in greater demand than ever. Mother loves to clothe herself and her children in comfy, joyous garments washed with LUX.

*In a bowl of warm water the pure LUX flakes are whisked into a foaming lather in an instant; gently squeeze the lather through and through the texture, then rinse in clean water and hang to dry.*

## WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS

*Packets (two sizes) may be obtained everywhere.*



*Here we go gathering LUX in May.*



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## PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE.

### ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Princess Helena College, Ealing, took place before a large audience on Thursday afternoon in last week.

The chair was taken by Sir Joseph Savory, Bart., and Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., distributed the awards, and gave a stirring address to the girls. Others on the platform were Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.I.E., Lady Savory, Mrs. Moberly Bell, Lady Lawrence, with Miss Parker (principal of the college), who was the recipient of a bouquet, the Chairman and Dr. Parkin, C.M.G., being given button-holes.

Division I.—Honours, Dorothy Pratt, Muriel Garnett, Evelyn Upton, Mary Tisdall, Violet Smith, Dorothy Cornwall, Nancy Middleton, Ray Smith, Evelyn Polgrave, Iris Hayward, Rita Harvey, Frances Playfair, Pearl Secretan, Rose Pezaro, Margaret Wise, Joyce Palmer, Joan Banham, Marjory Lucas, and Jean Dick; passed, Phyllis Barlee, Violet Sampson, Margaret Davis, Mary Rosling, Margaret Dixon, Ethel Holyoake, Julie Secretan, Eileen Greenwood, Elizabeth East, Kathleen Taylor, Sheila Begg, and Margaret Anketell.

### The Pageant.

The chief feature of yesterday's celebrations was the "Pageant of Youth," in which 180 scholars took part, and which was performed on the stage in the grounds before a large company of interested spectators. The light falling through natural boughs and greenery on to the beautiful colourings of the historical costumes worn by the performers enhanced the effect of a production worthy in every sense of the reputation which the College possesses in such matters. Starting with the ancient youth of Egypt, India, Greece, and Persia, the pageant had sections representing young Celts, inhabitants of France, Italy, and the flow countries in the middle ages, and the youth of Japan, Siam, England in 1820, and England of to-day. A company of Girl Guides formed a camp and struck a modern note. Wonderful care had been devoted to the production by the staff who organised it, and by the girls taking part. None had grudged time spent on the necessary study and rehearsals, and the result was something of which the College had every reason to be proud.

Another performance will be given this afternoon, and a report will appear in our next issue. The proceeds from the performances are to be devoted to the Hall Paneling Fund.

## PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE.

### Conclusion of Centenary Celebrations.

Although the weather was not brilliantly fine on Saturday for the second performance of "The Pageant of Youth," which formed the finale of the centenary celebrations of Princess Helena College, Ealing, the rain was not sufficient to interfere with the success of the performance, of which the audience signified its appreciation in every possible way.

The prologue to each section was excellently recited by M. Clark, M. and D. Dixon acting as heralds. Some of the prologues—and very good they were, too—were written by one of the scholars, and another pupil designed the artistic programmes.

The dresses, which called forth much praise, were designed and made in the school, and the banners and properties carried in the Children's Crusade scene were made in the art classes held at the college.

Organised by the staff, members of which were responsible for the different sections, the pageant colour scheme was under the direction of Miss Paget-Kemp, art mistress.

Each section was so picturesque and characteristic that to jangle out any for special note was difficult. Greece and Egypt were two of the most artistic presentations, and Italy, with its youthful abandon of carnival, was very popular. Old-world and dainty, historically interesting, too, in view of the centenary of the college, was the dancing lesson in 1820, and the contrast with the free modern girlhood of to-day was well accentuated.

Appropriate music, arranged by Mr. Stanley Chapple, was rendered under the conductorship of Mr. E. T. Evetts. Mr. Chapple himself was at the piano. Messrs. N. Chapple and R. Worrall played violins, and Miss M. Dowson played the cello.

### The Garden Party.

The garden party, held in the beautiful grounds of this college in ideal weather, was attended by over 450 guests, including Mr. H. Hodge (chairman of council), General Sir L. and Lady Gubbins, Sir G. and Lady Chamber, Sir D. and Lady Semple, Lady Mosley, Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., C.B., Lord and Lady Lawrence, Bri-Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Otter, Mrs. Moberly Bell, Rev. J. B. Kite and Mrs. Kite, Rev. the Hon. E. Lytton, Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Fox, Dr. and Mrs. McGowan, Rev. A. Bunbury and Mrs. Burbury, Major-General Sir J. Stevens, Col. and Mrs. Gibbs, Col. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. Stevens, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. English, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Brettell, Lt.-Col. Ashton, Col. and Mrs. Maxwell, Major and Mrs. Pegrum, Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Trainor, Prof. de Sumichrast, and Mrs. de Sumichrast, Dr. Savery, H.M. Inspectors Mr. Savage and Miss V. Parlington, Miss Wood (principal, Cambridge Training College for Secondary Education), and Miss Williamson (late principal of Princess Helena College).

The staff was presented to the Princess, to whom a bouquet of pink roses was given by Marjorie Moir, the youngest boarder.

It was enjoyed under the trees, while the company listened to the strains of the Prince of Wales's band.

## A COLLEGE CENTENARY.

### Visit of Princess Christian to "Princess Helena."

#### A PAGEANT OF YOUTH.

"An honourable past, and the hope is great." In these words, quoted from an old Greek philosopher, the Rev. and Hon. E. Lytton (late headmaster of Eton) delivered the "Respite, Prospect" of Princess Helena College, Ealing, which on Thursday began a three-days celebration of its centenary.

The historic past of the college, of which Princess Augusta was first president, when it began its career in Mornington-place, Hampstead, a hundred years ago, and of which Princess Christian is the present president, was referred to in some detail in these columns a few weeks back, and need not be repeated.

The centenary celebrations, in which 200 old girls and 170 present scholars, besides large numbers of those interested in the welfare of the college, took part, included a thanksgiving service, a garden party, and the presentation of a pageant. The outstanding feature was the visit of Princess Christian, who, attended by Lady St. Helier as lady-in-waiting, graced the first day's celebrations with her presence, and attended both the service and the garden party.

#### Thanksgiving Service.

St. Peter's Church, Ealing, where the service which ushered in the centenary was held, was crowded some time before the commencing hour of 3. Members of the school choir, who led the singing, occupied the central front pews, and the day girls, also in white dresses and hats, sat in the left aisle. The rest of the centre of the church was reserved for the Princess, members of the College Council, and the old girls, other guests sitting in the right aisle and, indeed, wherever else there was room.

The Princess motored up to the west door of the church, and was received in the porch by the clergy, Mr. Harold Hodge (chairman), and members of the College Council, with Miss Parker (principal). Preceded by the two churchwardens (Messrs. W. E. Waite and C. Clare), carrying their staffs, the Princess was escorted to her seat, while appropriate music was played by the organist (Mr. R. A. Greir). The service, which included some of the special prayers always used at the college, was conducted by the Vicar (the Rev. J. B. Kite). The Rev. G. A. Bunbury (vicar of St. Catherine's, Leytonstone, and father of an old girl) read the special lesson (Ephesians, iv., 1-16), and the Rev. Eyton Jones (vicar of St. Paul's, Hounslow, and formerly of Ealing), whose daughter is now at the college, was also present. The address was given by the Rev. the Hon. E. Lytton, who spoke on the "Spirit of Service," and described service of mankind done out of love for God as the great thing in life. It was not easy to get this new spirit, or to keep it in face of the world's influence, but he believed that there was something in every English heart—girls and boys included—that leaped up in glad response to the demands imposed by a difficult task of any kind. He was sure that the students at this college were taught that those who made their own happiness their aim never achieved it; but those who lived in the spirit of service, trying to make others happy, were happy themselves.

Some well-known hymns and the 111th Psalm were sung, the service ending with the united singing of the National Anthem.



MARCH 3, 1923.

## GUIDES' CONCERT.

ADMIRABLE PLAY-ACTING BY  
EALING GIRLS.

At a concert given by the 2nd Ealing Guides and Brownies at the Longfield Hall, Ealing, on Saturday, remarkable talent was shown in acting and dancing by the young performers.

The Brownie Pack, trained by Miss Hanson (the Tawny Owl), opened the programme with a fairy scene, in which the pretty dancing and singing by these very youthful performers was accompanied by Miss Cook.

Then followed scenes from "Alice in Wonderland," arranged by P.L. E. Greenwood, and produced and stage-managed by the Captain (Miss Rand) and the Lieutenant (Miss K. Greenwood), to both of whom great credit is due, as this is by no means an easy play to stage. The acting and production were excellent.

Mention must be made of Miss P. Leach, who acted the part of "Alice" when small, a very dainty person who delivered her lines well, and also of Miss P. Stanford, who took the part of Alice at a later stage in her career.

The Mad Hatter, the Cheshire Cat, the Mock Turtle, and the Gryphon were all very good and contributed much to the success of the play. The cast was as follows: Alice, P. Leach and P. Stanford; Duchess, M. Wooster; Cook, B. Findlay; White Rabbit, K. Ricardo; Cheshire Cat, J. Dick; Mad Hatter, E. Greenwood; March Hare, B. Macintosh; Dormouse, V. Low; Caterpillar, Barbara Hedges; Tweedledum, F. Stubbs; Tweedledee, S. Stubbs; Gryphon, B. Greenwood; Mock Turtle, P. Lawes; King of Hearts, S. Begg; Queen of Hearts, M. Wooster; Knave of Hearts, J. Woodward; White King, D. Wolfe; White Queen, Betty Hedges; White Knight, J. Hinds; Chief Juror, N. Hadley; Frog, P. Thomas; Codfish, J. Keeping; Jury, M. Baker, E. Baker, E. Begg, N. Hadley, A. Miller, I. Matthews, J. Thomson, and M. Barber.

Credit is due to all the mothers of the performers, who very cleverly made the costumes, the effect of the different colours being very pleasing when the whole of the cast formed a tableau at the conclusion.

A large attendance resulted in the taking of £45, which the Company is giving partly for the purpose of sending a poorer local company of Guides to camp, and partly to the Middlesex County Girl Guides' Sinking Fund.

At the conclusion of the performance a prize was awarded by Mrs. Leach, who also very kindly assisted with the production, to Miss J. Dick (the Cheshire Cat), for the best elocution.

## 2nd EALING GIRL GUIDES' ENTERTAINMENT.

Reported by Wilfred Rabbit.

I am a mascot, called Wilfred, in one of the Ealing companies, and I have been asked to write an account of my impressions of last Saturday afternoon. I have never done such a thing before, and being only a rabbit, I hope you will forgive any mistakes.

We reached the Longfield Hall about 4.45 p.m., and found most of the chairs already occupied. Captain had some difficulty in seating the company, but we finally managed it between us, and she told me how perfectly splendid it was to see such a packed hall. I was handed over to the Fuschia Patrol, and we settled down to enjoy the first part of the programme.

The Brownie Pack performed first, in a short playlet, entitled "In Fairyland." They all looked so pretty in their fairy dresses, and we saw some very dainty dancing. Of course I longed to skip off and join them with their fairy queen and the little earth child who had ventured into their kingdom. They unfortunately vanished just as I was making up my mind to do this, and in their place we saw the well-known work-a-day Brownies, enjoying one of their favourite games. They then sang us their song, and everybody clapped hard at the end of it, and called out for somebody called "Tawny Owl" (I heard that Miss de Mattos was her human name), but she did not come.

We had a short interval after all this excitement, and I went off to see how our Red Rose Patrol was getting on. They seemed very cheerful, and made me quite comfortable, so I stayed with them for a bit, and incidentally picked-up a few scraps of gossip. It appeared that the 2nd Ealing were giving their entertainment in aid of the county fund, and to help poor guides to go to camp. "My ears and whiskers!" I did feel delighted to have been able to come, and I began to swell with pride and satisfaction at their generosity. Just as I was about to scratch my left ear, someone said they saw Mrs. Hall-Jones, the Ealing commissioner, sitting in the front, and that somebody else, called Miss Lucraft, the county secretary, was sitting a little behind her. There were heaps of other people in the hall, as well as guides and brownies and scouts, who had come to see "Alice in Wonderland," and, as Lewis Carroll puts it,

Anon, to sudden silence won,

In fancy they pursue

The dream child moving through a land

of wonders wild and new,

In friendly chat with bird and beast—

And half believe it true.

Why does everything nice come to an end so quickly? It seemed over far too soon, and yet we had seen most of the story acted. The "Alices" were splendid—I was told that Peggy Leach was the smallest one, and that Miss Phyllis Stanford was the tallest, and that there were others between sizes, but I simply cannot believe that, for I distinctly saw Alice grow smaller and smaller when she was running races with the Gryphon.

It is a pity that I cannot mention everybody by name, but they were all so good that the Editor might object to such a long account if I did. I feel I cannot close without mentioning my delight at seeing "The White Rabbit." Yes, I am descended from the original, in direct line, on my mother's side—and the Cheshire cat's grin will long be remembered in the division.

Everyone went home very pleased, and we all wanted to thank the Guiders, Miss Rand and Miss Greenwood, not to speak of their company, for giving us such a delightful entertainment.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1923.



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