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and safe as the crests of the rolling undulations. Hæmaturia ("red water") is referred to among parasitic diseases as common in the low-lying coast country; it is also common, I may add, in the low-lying portions of the Transvaal; but these, as already stated, are not likely to be occupied to any extent by our soldiers. The tributaries of the Crocodile River to the immediate north of Johannesburg are infested with the bilharzia parasite. The reference to pneumonia is brief, but states that it often occurs in the form of epidemics in the Transvaal during the winter months. As already pointed out the mortality from this disease on the highlands of South Africa is high, and although it is more prevalent in winter than summer it is liable to occur all the year round.

DISINFECTION.

A final note in this Appendix commends certain reports for the perusal of the medical officers joining the field force. It also adds that any medical officer considering that, in order to carry out effectively the measures indicated above for the prevention of disease in connection with standing camps, additional materials, such as disinfectants, are required, he should make an immediate demand for them. If, as I have already suggested, the medical officer will only bear in mind that mother earth is by far the most economical and admirable material for his purpose, he will be able to avoid unnecessary demands for other disinfectants which may not be readily obtainable at some odd hundred miles from our bases.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN CAPE TOWN.]

November 1st.

THE CENSORSHIP.

It is impossible at the present time to send much news with reference to the military medical arrangements for the campaign. In the first place, the dispositions which have so far been made are merely of a temporary nature, and will be altogether remodelled as soon as General Buller has matured his plans; and secondly, the censorship is so strict that scarcely any information is obtainable as to what has actually been done. When I tell you that the Berkshire Regiment were at Stormberg Junction at least a week before any newspaper in Capetown published the information, and that only by very slow degrees has the news leaked out that a force in full of some 2,500 men is at another point—De Aar—the readers of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL will understand this. And as even Royal Army Medical Corps information may give a rough indication as to troops either being at a particular place, or being likely to be sent there, it is, except in the simplest details, invariably refused. For this reticence, the ever present Boer spy must be held responsible. Such details as are obtainable I will, however, give.

EXCELLENCE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The arrangements for the war as carried on thus far appear to be very complete. The Natal force, I am assured from several trustworthy and independent sources, is admirably provided from the medical side. Colonel Supple, the Principal Medical Officer, took a journey there shortly before war broke out, and saw to every detail so completely that there was practically nothing to do when Sir George White and his staff arrived. And the arrangements he then made have stood the test of practice, for the Royal Army Medical Corps has proved thoroughly equal to its work at the fairly severe engagements that have already occurred. Contrary to what has sometimes happened, nothing has been wanting, and *mirabile dictu*, matériel and personnel have so far always been at the right place. The bearer company work was heavy at Elandsplaagte owing to the extent of ground covered and the intervention of darkness immediately after the action, but it was extremely well done. Men who were there write me that the Indian bearers are preferred to their white comrades, having, as one phrases it, "the hands of a woman," and they exhibit an absolute indifference to the risks of being under fire. It is not contemplated to have a base hospital in Natal, the present arrangement being that base hospital patients will be brought down here by ship and

taken to Wynberg, a fashionable suburb about nine miles from this city. The barracks there have been entirely vacated, and converted into a hospital capable of holding from 550 to 600 patients. It is with very good reason considered that the hot climate of Durban in the summer precludes that place from being used as a hospital base. At present no base hospital except Wynberg has been arranged for, but it is quite possible that others may be established at Port Elizabeth and East London. This, however, depends entirely on the lines of advance which Sir Redvers Buller may adopt. Neither place is an ideal situation for a hospital, owing to depressing weather in summer, whilst the climate of Wynberg, in fact, the whole of the Cape Peninsula, is all that could be desired.

TRANSPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

There is nothing special to note about the Wynberg Hospital. It is fitted up in the ordinary way, and is well found in every respect. Should any considerable column advance along the eastern frontier a base hospital in that direction might be necessary; as the long railway journey would be trying, and as neither Port Elizabeth nor East London has a good harbour, sending men down by sea would involve a good deal of trouble and risk.

Durban is only open to this latter objection in a very slight degree. A consignment of sick is already on its way from Natal. The ailments are varied, but, I am told, include a good many cases of dysentery or dysenteric diarrhoea. I should mention that the accommodation at Wynberg could be easily supplemented by huts, if necessary, and that there is excellent railway communication right from the Capetown Docks to the Wynberg Station, which is very near the hospital.

THE AMBULANCE TRAINS.

The idea is to make use of the railway line to the utmost extent possible, and two trains have been already constructed at the local works of the Cape Government Railways, under the supervision of the Principal Medical Officer. I had the opportunity of inspecting these yesterday, and found them very complete and well designed. Seven vehicles have been built, with two combined pharmacy and kitchen coaches. It is intended to run them as two trains usually, but although there is through communication from car to car each is detachable, and a train or trains can be made up as desired. Three of the ambulance vehicles are fitted for 4 officers and 20 men and four for 4 officers and 12 men. Being on a narrow gauge line they are, of course, somewhat deficient in width, but they are roomy enough for all practical purposes. The bunks are arranged lengthwise in two tiers, the upper furnished with weather boards. The mattresses are stuffed with horsehair and covered with Berkmeier's prepared waterproof canvas, an excellently cool and "cleanable" material. Each bunk has a handy locker for books, glasses, and the like. The four officers' bunks are at one end screened off by curtains. Between these bunks and the rest are the side entrances to the vehicles, and at this point the uprights supporting the corner bunks can be turned aside on a hinge, thus allowing of turning a stretcher without difficulty. There are, of course, entrances at each end of the coaches. Each coach contains a couple of seats for attendants, a set of pigeon-holes for dressings or bottles, and a watercloset. The latter discharges direct on to the line, without any flush of water, a somewhat objectionable arrangement, certain to lead to fouling of the sides of the funnel. Ventilation is excellent, being on the double ridge plan, the opening being closed by adjustable screw flaps. The pharmacy waggons contain a very well equipped dispensary, with store room, a kitchen, pantry with refrigerating cupboards, room for patients' clothing, with arm racks, and bunks for six attendants. There is also a very handy shower-bath with dressing room. The cars are lighted with oil lamps. The officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and some others of the *personnel* will be provided with an ordinary saloon carriage. The vehicles themselves are calculated to accommodate 12 or 15 *personnel*. They are intended to run up and down the main line of communication.

THE WORK OF THE CAPE TOWN CENTRE OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

As at present arranged, the Royal Army Medical Corps will

convey the wounded or sick as far as De Aar, the principal junction of the Colony, and there the trains will be taken in hand by parties of trained attendants provided by the Cape-town centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, who will convey them to Wynberg. A medical officer will, of course, accompany each train throughout. The conveyance of sick brought from Natal by sea from the ships to Wynberg will also be in the hands of the St. John people. For this purpose three vehicles have been constructed to hold stretchers racked on the American plan. This employment of the St. John Association seems a wise arrangement, as it will set free a certain number of the Royal Army Medical Corps for more responsible work.

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Surgeon-General Wilson arrived yesterday, with his Secretary, Major Bedford, R.A.M.C. Major Anderson, R.A.M.C., is in medical charge at beleaguered Mafeking, and Lieut. O'Gorman, R.A.M.C., at Kimberley, each with small detachments of their corps. At both places a large amount of civilian ambulance help has been organised, Dr. Hayes being at the head at the former place, and Dr. Smith, I believe, at the latter.

A number of civil surgeons have already arrived from England, and are for the present at Wynberg and Capetown. It is intended, as far as possible, to keep them at the hospitals. This engaging of English civilians appears somewhat superfluous, as there are numbers of Colonial men eager to take duty for the pay that would be given to their home brethren. Apart from the fact that South Africa is normally overstocked in the medical line, most of our brethren from Johannesburg are at present without occupation.

There are various detachments of the Royal Army Medical Corps dotted about at Orange River, De Aar, Nauwpoort, Stormberg, and intermediate points. At De Aar a station hospital is being formed which will be used largely as intermediate between the front and Wynberg.

THE CAPE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

About 40 of the Cape Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, a very well-trained body of men, have gone to the various points mentioned above. Their commanding officer, Surgeon-Major Cox, is at De Aar. A field dressing has been served out to each man in all the four. Several army nurses who arrived last week are at Wynberg, where they will probably remain.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. JAMESON, M.D., C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Service, in responding to the toast of "The Guests" at the annual dinner of the British Gynaecological Society, said:

We have lately completely transformed the surgical equipment of the army and brought it up to date so that every army surgeon in South Africa has now an opportunity of carrying out in a thorough manner modern and scientific surgery. Mr. Makins, before leaving for the war, was shown the nature of the equipment, and the only suggestion he could make was the addition to it of a few extra nailbrushes.

At my suggestion three of the most eminent surgeons in England—Sir William Mac Cormac, Mr. Treves, and Mr. Makins—have been appointed by the Secretary of State to act as consulting surgeons at the seat of war. This is no reflection upon the skill of the medical officers of the army. Such appointments are in accordance with Continental customs and in harmony with our scheme of mobilisation for home defence. The presence of such men will be advantageous by reason of their wide experience and dexterity, and I am sure that my brother officers in South Africa will welcome them with open arms.

The War Office, recognising the usefulness in war of hospital transports, have sent out two capable of accommodating in each about 170 officers and men. They are light draught vessels able to cross the bar at Durban and be brought alongside the wharves so as to facilitate embarkation of sick and wounded. In fitting them up we had the benefit of the advice of an able naval officer and of one of our own officers conversant with details, and together they made an excellent job of it. They are intended to run between Durban and the Cape.

The Central Committee of the British Red Cross Society are determined to go one better, and it is likely they will succeed. They have chartered the *Midnight Sun*, a vessel probably known to many of you, and her equipment is nearly complete. She will be renamed the *Princess of Wales*, in compliment to Her Royal Highness, who not only takes a deep interest in all that concerns the happiness, comfort, and welfare of soldiers, but has handed over to the Central Committee a fund of over £10,000 which was at Her Royal Highness's disposal. The personnel will be supplied by the Royal Army Medical Corps, supplemented by civil surgeons and nurses from the Army Nursing Reserve.

The American ladies of London, headed by Lady Randolph Churchill, are fitting out a fourth ship, and American ingenuity, thoroughness, and liberality are certain to make it a success. The personnel will be entirely American, with the exception of one retired army surgeon, whose presence on board is considered advantageous for disciplinary purposes, and the preparation of invaliding documents, the correctness of which may influence rewards and rates of pension. The last two ships are intended to ply between the Cape and England.

A hospital train is also being prepared under the direction of Sir John Furley. Sir John is perhaps the greatest living authority on ambulance work. He has devoted his whole life to mitigate the sufferings of war. This train will be named the "Princess Christian," in grateful acknowledgment of the business-like ability which Her Royal Highness has shown as a member of the Central Committee and in the creation of the Army Nursing Reserve.

Roentgen x-ray apparatus has been supplied liberally. There are now ten in South Africa; one, I am happy to state, is at Ladysmith at the present time. Through the generosity of private individuals three more will be sent out. We have engaged an expert able to repair the instruments if necessary, or indeed to make them. A large number of our officers are experienced in this form of photography.

In this war there are two powerful enemies to contend with—the Boers and enteric fever. In this connection I may be permitted to state that the Director-General of the United States Army Medical Service, in a letter just received, mentions that in their late war in Cuba enteric fever was much more deadly to their troops than gunshot wounds. In Natal last year the admission-rate for enteric fever was $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Extraordinary precautions are, therefore, urgently required. After numerous experiments at Netley we came to the conclusion that of the numerous filters in the market only two possessed sterilising powers, the Pasteur-Chamberland and the Berkefeld. We tried the first during the late war in Ashanti, but it would not stand the roughness of transport, and soon became unserviceable. The Berkefeld is more portable and less fragile. The field pattern adopted has a power of sterilising 40 gallons of water in an hour; that filter has been issued to each company of each regiment in South Africa, and to all units of corresponding strength. As probably you are aware, Professor Wright of Netley has been for some years experimenting by inoculation against enteric fever. The results are encouraging. Thus out of 2,000 men inoculated, whose ages were under 24, the admission-rate in eight months has been 0.7 per cent., while in 6,000 men not inoculated, whose ages were greater and susceptibility therefore less, the admission-rate for the same period was exactly double—namely, 1.4 per cent. Of late every officer and man under orders for India or South Africa has been given the opportunity of being inoculated, and about 70 per cent. have taken advantage of it.

Gentlemen, the results of all these elaborate preparations remain to be told; and when Sir Redvers Buller's despatches are published at the end of the war, I shall be content if he expresses himself, in regard to my Service, in language similar to that used by Lord Kitchener when referring to the war in the Soudan: that it was characterised by a maximum of comfort and a minimum of suffering.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "PRINCESS OF WALES."

The hospital ship *Princess of Wales*, formerly known to many tourists as the *Midnight Sun*, was brought round to Tilbury Dock this week, and will sail immediately. The ship has

been chartered by the Central British Red Cross Committee, and has been planned and fitted up entirely by Major W. G. Macpherson, R.A.M.C. The Princess of Wales has borne the entire cost of fitting the ship, and has devoted to this purpose £9,000 balance of Her Royal Highness's Fund raised at the time of the Soudan campaign. Her Royal Highness has taken the greatest personal interest in every detail of the fittings, and has added another £1,000 to be spent in luxuries and comforts for the wounded soldiers. Her Royal Highness's Committee for carrying this out have worked as a branch of the Red Cross Society, and consisted of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Viscountess Wolseley, the Lady Wantage, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Hon. Sydney Holland (Chairman), Sir Donald Currie, M.P., K.C.M.G., Sir John Furley, and Major Macpherson. The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of York, paid a private visit to the ship on Wednesday afternoon.

The Wards.

The interior fittings of the ship have been removed. The following wards have been provided:

1. Surgical: 70 ft. by 32 ft., by 7 ft. 6 in., to contain 40 cots, giving a cubic space of 420 cubic ft. to each patient.
2. General: 75 ft. by 34 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.; to contain 52 cots, giving a cubic space of 368 cubic ft. to each patient.
3. Medical: 39 ft. by 34 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.; to contain 30 cots, giving a cubic space of 330 ft. to each patient.
4. Convalescent: 44 ft. by 34 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.; to contain 56 cots, giving a cubic space of 200 ft. to each patient.
5. Officers: 16 ft. by 15 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.; to contain 4 cots, giving a cubic space of 462 cubic feet to each patient.
6. Isolation: 21 ft. by 8 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.; to contain 2 cots, giving a cubic space of 630 ft. to each patient.

A special bed table is fixed to the lee rail of all the cots, except in the Convalescent Ward. This table can be placed alongside or apart the lee rail as the occupant may desire. Fifty bed headrests specially constructed to fit the cots are supplied, and the cots are specially constructed to permit of being readily lifted from the stanchions without moving the patients. Each cot can thus be carried on deck and placed on the deck trestles as desired. The Convalescent Ward has messing tables for all the patients, and in the other wards there are seats for about 25 per cent.

The Operating Room.

The operating room, which adjoins the surgical ward, is fitted with an operating table, an operation-room sink, a Schimmelbusch steriliser, a fresh water tap with Berkefeld sterilising bougie, an electric grid for boiling water, and a table and cupboard for instruments and surgical material. The room is lighted by fixed electric lights, and there is also a portable electric light. The operating room is on the lower deck, amidships.

A Roentgen ray outfit, the cost of which has been defrayed by the Duke of Newcastle, has been supplied by Messrs. Harry W. Cox, Limited. It consists of the following apparatus:

One Cox special record portable 10" coil in polished mahogany case complete.

One specially made polished oak table for coil, consisting of platform for coil and tube stand; the latter can be screwed down if necessary, with drawer underneath lined with baize and wool to hold 8 tubes, the bottom space to take the accumulators; wheels fitted with rubber tyres.

One collapsible fluoroscope and screen 9 by 12.

One adjustable mahogany tube holder.

Six tubes (3 record).

Four 6-volt 60 ampere accumulators.

One resistance for charging accumulators from dynamo.

One voltmeter of the very best quality with bevelled glass front.

One ammeter the same.

Two spare platinum contacts.

One mahogany dark slide.

One thoracoscope.

One Hicks's patent hydrometer bead.

One Hicks's patent hydrometer flat.

One 2-volt cell tester.

It will be observed that no localising apparatus has been ordered, an omission which we think is to be regretted, as calculated to diminish the practical value of the apparatus. An isolation ward and dispensary have been provided, and the ship has also three refrigerating rooms for fresh meat.

Convalescents.

The ship is fitted throughout with the electric light, and electric call bells between the wards and the quarters of the

medical officers and nursing sisters have been provided. The whole of the promenade deck will be available for the patients and hospital orderlies, and the bridge deck for the officers and nursing sisters. All these decks have been provided with double awnings throughout, and in addition to fixed garden seats on the decks, 40 deck chairs, and 60 camp stools, there are 50 cane chairs given by Princess Christian. The Princess of Wales has presented a number of games, and sets of games have also been given by others. The Princess of Wales has also presented a large quantity of tobacco, pipes, and cigarettes, which will be distributed to patients as may be expedient.

Embarkation.

Careful consideration has been given to the means for placing the sick and wounded on board. Aft of the starboard alley-way there are large side ports, by which patients can be placed direct on the main ward deck, and access is obtained to the other wards by the starboard alley-way and the main companion. Two naval hammocks for wounded, six naval cots with slinging poles, and two naval cot under-carriages, have been placed on board for use in case of necessity.

Warming and Water Supply.

The ship can be warmed throughout by steam-pipes, and cooled in the tropics by electric fans and scuttle ventilators. The ship has ample cold chambers for preserving meat. Provision has been made for the production of 10 cwts. of ice daily, and a special water-cooling apparatus has been fitted.

The water supply is from condensers capable of condensing 2,000 to 3,000 gallons daily, and from reserve fresh-water tanks of the capacity of 30,000 gallons. Fresh water is laid on to all the wards and lavatories, to the operating room, dispensary, troop deck, and laundry, sea water to the baths, latrines, and sinks. All the drinking water taps are supplied with Berkefeld tap bougies capable of sterilising 25 gallons of water an hour, for use if necessary. In the operating room, dispensary, and ward pantries there are electric or other boilers. Disinfectant solution bottles are supplied in connection with the water supply of the ward washhand basins and the disinfecting-room sinks.

A laundry, completely equipped, has been provided, and adjoining it is a foul-linen store containing a Lyons steam disinfecting apparatus.

Medical and Nursing Staff.

The Senior Medical Officer and Military Commanding Officer is Major A. Hickman-Morgan, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (retired pay), and the medical officers are Captain A. Pearse, R.A.M.C., and the three following civil surgeons: Mr. W. H. Farmer, Mr. W. S. Crosthwaite, Mr. L. E. Hardy.

There are 4 nursing sisters, 1 from the Army Nursing Service, and 3 from the Army Nursing Reserve.

The Royal Army Medical Corps provides 1 staff sergeant (as warrant officer), 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 10 privates.

St. John Ambulance Brigade provides 3 ambulance supernumerary officers, 20 ward orderlies, 10 of the first, and 10 of the second grade.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE AT ALDERSHOT.

A subject connected with the help given by ladies at Aldershot to Government in the matter of regiments proceeding to South Africa, and the outbreak of infectious disease there, is well worthy of mention. During the time an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred which it was thought might have delayed some of the regiments going out to the seat of war, Lady Audrey Buller and the Ladies' Committee (with the entire sanction of Sir Redvers Buller) took measures for improving the means for the isolation of those who had come in contact with the infected cases. A qualified nurse was engaged for the isolation block, and under her direction and supervision the most complete precautions were taken to prevent any risk of the spread of infection; clothes were provided for those isolated, so that all clothing and bedding might be thoroughly disinfected. As a result of these precautions the outbreak was confined to narrow limits, and the despatch of the troops was not interfered with. It is gratifying to learn from a local source that the same machinery will be again set in motion wherever required, not only because of its benefit to the nation, but also to secure the well-being of soldiers' families.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORTS.

The *British Princess*, which sailed on November 14th, carried a detachment of the Royal Army Medical Corps (No. 4 General Hospital).

Colonel Clery and Majors Lucas and Freyer, of the R.A.M.C., sailed in the *Goth* on November 15th. Headquarters No. 4 General Hospital went out in this ship.

The hospital ship *Trojan* left Capetown for East London on November 17th.

The men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade detailed for ambulance duty on the Red Cross ship *Princess of Wales* left on November 20th. The following further embarkations of Royal Army Medical Corps are issued from the War Office: No. 10 Company (Bearers) in the *Gaul* on November 24th; the Headquarters in ss. *Simla*; No. 11 Company, R.A.M.C. (Bearer), in the *Dorme Castle* on November 24th; in the *Simla* Headquarters No. 10 Company, R.A.M.C.; in the *Maplemore* on December 1st, detachment No. 6 Company, R.A.M.C. (Bearer); in the *Avondale Castle* on the same date No. 11 Company, R.A.M.C. (Field Hospital); in the *Norman* December 2nd detachment No. 6 Company, R.A.M.C. (Bearer); and in the *Pinemore* December 3rd another detachment of the same company.

Nursing Sister Knox, Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, and Sisters Mark and Young, of the Connaught Hospital, left Aldershot on November 18th for duty in South Africa; while Captain Pearce, R.A.M.C., a staff-sergeant, and 16 non-commissioned officers and men from the same station sailed on November 20th.

The *Mohawk*, which arrived at Capetown on November 16th, had on board a detachment of No. 9 Company, R.A.M.C. (Field Hospital). The *Mongolian*, which arrived at Capetown on November 18th, had on board No. 8 Company, R.A.M.C. (Field Hospital). The *Cephalonia*, which also arrived at Capetown on November 18th, carried No. 6 Company, R.A.M.C., and Reservists of R.A.M.C. The *Briton*, which arrived at Capetown on November 20th, having on board Sir William MacCormac, Bart., Mr. G. H. Makins, F.R.C.S., Captain Holt, R.A.M.C., and Surgeon T. Jeans, R.N., accomplished the voyage in 14 days 19 hours. The *German*, with one officer of the R.A.M.C., arrived at Capetown on November 20th, and the *Glengyle*, with Detachment No. 3 General Hospital, arrived at Capetown on the same date. The transport *Narrung* left the Albert Docks on November 16th, with detachments of the R.A.M.C.

SOUTH AFRICAN RED CROSS AMBULANCE.

At the meeting of the governors of the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, on November 17th, permission was unanimously given to Miss MacDonnell and ten nurses to volunteer their services in aid of the wounded in South Africa. It was announced that two of the students had already volunteered, and that their services had been accepted. They will form the South African Red Cross Ambulance, leaving London in the first week in December, headed by Dr. George Stoker, who was Assistant Commissioner under the Stafford House Committee in the last South African campaign.

MORE FIELD HOSPITALS.

Orders have been issued for the Aldershot depot of the Royal Army Medical Corps to be prepared to form another field hospital for service in South Africa. No. 4 Field Hospital for duty with the 9th Brigade is to be formed at Aldershot. It will be in charge of Major Moir, the other officers being Major Fitzgerald, Captain Faichine, and Lieutenant Braike. It will take 35 non-commissioned officers and men. The 5th Divisional Medical Staff will also be drawn from Aldershot.

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS.

The War Office has accepted the services volunteered by the men of the Ambulance Corps attached to the Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Hussars for service in South Africa.

THE UNDERMANNING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE undermanned condition, as regards officers, of the Army Medical Service, long continued and notorious, has resulted, under the pressure of war, in a condition of things,

which it is impossible to blink, and is causing no little anxiety to those who choose to look beneath the surface. This is apparent from the following analysis of the distribution of the officers, according to the monthly Army List for November.

In the table they are enumerated in three groups—namely, home, South Africa and other foreign stations, together with those seconded, largely for service with the Egyptian army, and those with no stations after their names, presumably the sick, and such as at the moment are unposted on return from foreign relief.

Distribution of Officers of the Army Medical Staff on November 1st.

Ranks.	Stations.					Total.	Remarks.
	Home.	South Africa.	Other Foreign Stations.	Seconded.	No Station.		
Surgeon-Generals.	5	1	4	—	—	10	1 Staff appointment.
Colonels ...	7	6	13	—	1	27	2 " "
Lieut.-Colonels ...	22	11	41	1	1	76	1 " "
Majors ...	71	120	217	7	9	424	3 " "
Captains ...	24	41	95	7	6	173	9 " "
Lieutenants ...	11	66	38	7	1	123	1 " "
Total ...	140	245	408	22	18	833	

The table first discloses that the Army Medical Service is still 60 below the total of 890 which a late Director-General described as a "perilously low" establishment. Next, that 83 per cent. of its effective strength are at present serving abroad; and only about 16 per cent. of its executive strength were available for contingencies on November 1st. This latter, by the mobilisation of a fifth division, must now be reduced to a nominal 11 per cent. In other words, barely 100 medical officers are available to complete the mobilisation of a second army corps, should that prove necessary; and not a man will be left at home to fill vacancies. Of course it may be argued that, with the bulk of the army abroad, home duties are lessened; which, if broadly true, is by no means so in a proportionate sense. Unless the military hospitals are to be closed, we presume they must be administered under the command and control of commissioned medical officers; no others have the requisite authority. But they will all be needed to receive the sick of 27,000 militia about to be embodied, who have no medical officers of their own.

A certain number of retired medical officers are employed especially in the all-important and now pressing recruiting duties, and others "liable to recall" will doubtless also be employed. But, even if every one of these available were at work, they would afford no solution to the problem how medical casualties in the field and abroad are to be met. We will take for granted that all time and tour reliefs must be suspended during the war; these may wait, but death and invaliding cannot be postponed. Every casualty in South Africa and our foreign garrisons among commissioned medical officers must therefore remain unfilled.

Is this a safe or creditable position for a great and humane country, which boasts a large part of the empire of the world, to be in? We have over and over again called attention to the grievously undermanned condition of our medical services both at home and in India. Now the din of war may open hitherto deaf ears.

We challenge contradiction that our army medical establishment should at least consist of 1,000 officers. Now is the time, when the Army Estimates are being framed, to provide for this number. No House of Commons would deny such an obviously reasonable vote. If the establishment is voted the officers will be found.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The death of Colonel Hughes, R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer at Quetta, is announced. This creates a vacancy in the ranks, which will be filled by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Anthonisz, now on active service in South Africa. By the retirement of Surgeon-General Nash, Colonel Evatt, R.A.M.C., becomes Surgeon-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Exham, R.A.M.C., now Principal Medical Officer of Sir George White's force, becomes full Colonel.

Captain C. A. Stone, M.D., R.A.M.C., is with Colonel Plumer at Tuli.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS EXCHANGE.

The charge for inserting notices respecting Exchanges in the Army Medical Department is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps or post office order with the notice, not later than Wednesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

A MAJOR recently arrived home is willing to exchange to India. Apply to "Z," care of Holt and Co.

CHANGES OF STATION.

THE majority of the recent changes of station to South Africa have been published in the official posting of medical officers or are published this week:

	From	To
Lieut.-Col. J. D. Edge, M.D. ...	Curragh	South Africa.
" W. Donovan ...	Colchester	"
" H. H. Stokes, M.B. ...	Straits Smnts.	Curragh.
" J. F. Williamson, M.B. ...	Bengal	Gosport.
" R. C. Gunning ...	Gibraltar	Chester.
Major A. E. J. Crosby, B.A. ...	Madras	Bombay.
" S. J. Flood ...	—	Belfast.
" D. Wardrop, M.B. ...	Okehampton	Punjab.
" G. E. Twiss ...	Shorncliffe	South Africa.
" W. G. A. Bedford, M.B. ...	Home District	"
" R. W. Ford ...	Bermuda	Gosport.
" J. Osburne ...	Bengal	South Africa.
" J. C. Culling ...	Dover	"
" R. I. D. Hackett, M.D. ...	Aldershot	"
" E. M. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O. ...	Home District	War Office.
" J. M. Laughlin, M.D. ...	Barbadoes	—
" R. H. S. Sawyer, M.B. ...	Egypt	Dublin.
" C. E. Faunce ...	Malta	Woolwich.
" G. Wilson, M.B. ...	—	Chatham.
" R. Crofts ...	—	Aldershot.
" C. C. Reilly ...	Malta	Devonport.
" F. W. C. Jones, M.B. ...	—	Natal.
" N. C. Ferguson, M.B. ...	Fort George	Edinburgh.
" M. O'Halloran, M.D. ...	Bengal	Colchester.
" W. H. Pinches ...	Egypt	Curragh.
" H. G. Hathaway ...	Woolwich	South Africa.
" A. A. Sutton ...	—	Devonport.
" T. G. Lavie ...	Egypt	Dublin.
" H. T. Baylor ...	Egypt	Cork.
" C. H. Burtchael, M.B. ...	Woolwich	South Africa.
" O. R. A. Julian ...	—	—
" G. Raymond, B.A., M.B. ...	—	Cahir.
" J. Ritchie, M.B. ...	—	Edinburgh.
" E. M. Hassard ...	—	Gosport.
Captain M. L. Hughes ...	Aldershot	Natal.
" W. T. Mould ...	—	Netley.
" W. Ap S. J. Graham ...	Bury	Egypt.
" C. Dalton ...	—	Netley.
" C. E. G. Stalkart, M.D. ...	Barbadoes	Woolwich.
" J. Hennessy, M.B. ...	Curragh	South Africa.
" G. A. Moore, M.B. ...	Madras	Colchester.
" H. W. K. Read ...	Bombay	South Africa.
" B. W. Longhurst ...	Punjab	"
" J. V. Forrest, M.B. ...	Bengal	"
Lieutenant G. E. F. Stammers ...	—	Aldershot.
" M. McG. Rattray, M.B. ...	Crete	Colchester.
" P. M. Kessack, M.B. ...	Portsmouth	Punjab.
" J. G. Berne ...	—	Cork.
" M. M. Lowsley ...	Alnwick	Bombay.
" E. S. H. Fuhr ...	Portsmouth	South Africa.
" H. P. W. Barrow ...	Dublin	"
" H. S. Taylor ...	Lancaster	West Africa.
" R. H. Lloyd ...	Netley	South Africa.
" H. E. Haymes ...	Aldershot	Egyptn. Army.
" F. J. Brakenridge ...	—	"

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Wills, C.B. (retired pay) has relinquished the medical charge of the troops at Lancaster.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Anderson (retired pay) has assumed medical charge of the troops at Galway.

ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

FLEET-SURGEON HENRY W. D. WALSH has been placed on the retired list, October 14th. He was appointed Surgeon, September 30th, 1876; Staff-Surgeon, September 30th, 1888; and Fleet-Surgeon, August 2nd, 1897. He was Surgeon of the *Cygnets* at the bombardment of the Alexandria forts in

July, 1882, and during the subsequent war received a medal with clasp and the Egyptian bronze star.

Deputy-Inspector-General HENRY LONEY died at Torquay on November 7th, aged 76. His commissions were thus dated: Surgeon, June 4th, 1846; Staff-Surgeon, January 23rd, 1856; Fleet-Surgeon, October 21st, 1869; and Deputy-Inspector-General, April 1st, 1881, when he retired from the service.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

SURGEON-GENERAL W. NASH, M.D., is placed on retired pay, November 20th. He entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon, April 14th, 1863; became Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major April 2nd, 1876; Brigade-Surgeon, May 2nd, 1888; Surgeon-Colonel, April 1st, 1893; and Surgeon-Major-General, July 6th, 1896. He was engaged in the Afghan war of 1878-80, was mentioned in despatches and received the medal; he was also in the Egyptian war of 1882, for which he has the medal and the Khedive's bronze star.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

It is officially announced that a fifth division is to be mobilised for service in South Africa. Among the officers nominated to the division by the War Office are: Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. ALLIN, M.B., as Principal Medical Officer, and Major E. DAVIS as Medical Officer.

Colonel G. J. H. EVATT, M.D., R.A.M.C., is promoted to be Surgeon-General, vice W. Nash, M.D., November 20th. General Evatt's previous commissions are as follows:—Assistant-Surgeon, March 31st, 1865; Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, March 31st, 1877; Brigade-Surgeon, November 30th, 1891; and Surgeon-Colonel, March 30th, 1896. General Evatt served in the Perak Expedition in 1876 (medal with clasp); in the Afghan war of 1878-80, being present at the capture of Ali Musjid; he was Senior Medical Officer with Tylter's column in the expedition to the Bazar Valley (mentioned in Lieutenant-General Maude's despatch); was in charge of a Section Field Hospital on the return march to India in June, 1890 (thanked by the Governor-General and by the Commander in Chief in India in General Orders); afterwards served in charge of a field hospital with Sir Charles Gough's brigade during the advance to Gundamuck and Cabul (medal with two clasps); he was also with the expedition to the Sudan in 1885 in command of the 2nd Bearer Company of the Medical Staff Corps, and was present in the engagement at Hasheen and at the destruction of Temai (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and Khedive's star); also with the Zhoob Valley Expedition in 1890 in command of the British Field Hospital (mentioned in despatches).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE attention of the Government of India having been called to the depleted condition of the Indian Medical Service in military employment, the question is being considered whether some of the twenty-seven officers at present employed with the mobilised field hospitals cannot be released in view of the urgent need of officers elsewhere.

Colonel DAVID SINCLAIR, M.D., C.S.I., Madras Establishment, is promoted to be Surgeon-General from October 11th. He joined the department as Assistant Surgeon, October 1st, 1869, becoming Surgeon-Colonel February 22nd, 1898. He was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in December of last year, but has no war record in the *Army Lists*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

MR. GARDINER W. TROUTON, M.D., is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant in the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry, November 15th.

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. DUKE, M.B., the Typemouth Artillery (Western Division Royal Garrison Artillery), is promoted to be Surgeon-Captain, November 15th.

Mr. GEORGE C. CATHCART, M.B., is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant in the 7th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles, November 15th.

THE VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

THE following officers who have been under instruction from the staff of the school have recently passed the Proficiency Examination held by army medical officers at the head-quarters of regimental districts thereby earning the higher capitulation grant for their corps, namely:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Pearse, V.D.
Surgeon-Majors: J. E. Davies, C. H. Hough.
Surgeon-Captains: F. Bindloss, A. Cosgrave, J. E. H. Davies, L. T. Bryett, M.D., D.P.H., B. L. Stevens, M.D., W. Howatson, M.D.
Surgeon-Lieutenants: P. Wood, J. Cromle, R. G. Nesbitt, D. J. Penney, M.B., W. McClelland, M.B., T. Harper, M.D., E. T. Cox, A. Y. Pringle, A. E. Watson, M.D., J. Wilson, M.B., T. Carwardine, M.S., H. Waite, W. Lawton, M.B., H. MacNaughton Jones, M.D., W. N. Evans, G. Cohen, C. A. Morris, M.B., J. Godding, P. Edmunds, M.B., F. Norman, M.D., A. M. Hickley, R. J. Swan, M. J. Foster, M.A., M.D., E. Ayton Marrett, W. T. Brooks, M.A., M.D., C. J. Martin, M.B., W. Stedman, M.D., E. Evans, M.B., E. R. Williams, D. L. Davies, M.D., A. P. Swanson, J. N. Patterson, W. G. Brett, J. B. Masson, A. Morison, G. Stephen, J. W. Nicholson, J. H. Ferry, C. C. Bullmore, J. C. Mackay, M.D., J. B. Yeoman, M.D., J. E. Wells, F. Ward, M.D., A. Clark, J. P. Graham, A. S. Tindal, J. C. Taylor, E. D. Paton, M.D., J. H. Murray, M.D., J. P. Brown, T. J. Burton, M.D., C. F. Spinks, J. Wayte, M.B.

Applications to join the next class should be addressed to the Senior Medical Officer, 8, Portman Street, W.

The annual entertainment of the school (ladies' night) will take place at St. Martin's Town Hall on Thursday, December 7th, at 8.30 P.M. During the evening Surgeon-General Hamilton, M.D., late Principal Medical Officer, Cape Town, will distribute the prizes. The proceeds of the entertainment will be handed over to the British Red Cross Society for aid to the sick and wounded in the South African war. Past and present members of the school can obtain tickets by making early application for the same to the Mess President, 8, Portman Street, W.

ERRATUM.—In the list of officers of field hospitals in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 18th, p. 1452, line 6, for Major W. C. Poole read Major W. C. T. Poole.