The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign. His Majesty the King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

**DECORATION CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.**

*Médaille du Roi Albert.*

Col. George Abraham Moore, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.

**DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.**

*Médaille d'Hommeur avec glaives "en vermeil."*


Capt. Matthew Wallace Paterson, O.B.E., M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps (Special Reserve).

Capt. Richard Payne Pollard, M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force).

Capt. David Jobson Scott, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force).

*Médaille d'Hommeur avec gilaives "en bronze."*


316105 Serjt. John Dewar, 1/2nd (Lowland) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) (E) (Glasgow).

80671 Cpl. Frederick Thomas John Hudson, 1/2nd (Lowland) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) (Bicester).

318033 Serjt. John Johnston, 1/2nd (Lowland) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) (E) (Glasgow).

318094 Serjt.-Major William Millar, 1/2nd (Lowland) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) (E) (Glasgow).

512909 Pte. Alfred Smith, 2/3rd (London) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) (Walthamstow).

318094 Serjt. Robert Stevenson, 1/2nd (Lowland) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) (Glasgow).

12619 Pte. (Acting Lance-Cpl.) Ernest Thomas, 1/2nd (Lowland) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) (Southall).

392966 Serjt. Harold Watson, 2nd (West Lancashire) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) (Liverpool).

*Médaille des Epidémies " en argent."*

DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

Order of the Star of Roumania (with swords).

Chevalier.—Capt. Duncan Campbell Lloyd Fitzwilliams, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S., Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force).

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.
St. James's Palace, S.W.1, June 5, 1920.

The King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—
To be Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:—
Col. William Taylor, C.B., M.D., A.M.S., Ex-President of Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.
St. James's Palace, S.W.1, June 10, 1920.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—
To be Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:—
Col. William Taylor, C.B., M.D., A.M.S., Ex-President of Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.
St. James's Palace, S.W.1, June 10, 1920.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the war:—
To be Commander of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order:—

War Office, June 10, 1920.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned reward in recognition of gallant and distinguished service in the field, which had been brought to notice in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919:—
AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.
19651 Cpl. A. C. Jebbitt, Royal Army Medical Corps (Aldershot).

War Office, June 10, 1920.

The name of the undermentioned officer is to be added to those brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919 for valuable services rendered whilst prisoners of war or interned. (Published in the Supplement to the London Gazette, dated January 30, 1920, No. 31759 (pages 1227-8):—

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.
St. James's Palace, S.W.1, June 10, 1920.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Amendments.

The following amendments to the lists of appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire announced in the London Gazette on the dates stated are notified:—
Corrections to rank: London Gazette, dated November 18, 1918.—Page 13578. For Temp. Capt. Donald McIntyre, Royal Army Medical Corps, read Capt. Donald McIntyre, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps (Special Reserve). (This amendment also applies to London Gazette, dated April 15, 1919.)

War Office, June 10, 1920.


ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Col. Lancelet F. More, M.B., is placed on half pay, dated March 2, 1920. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of April 7, 1920.)


ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.


Temp. Lieut. John Francis Patrick Gallagher to be Lieutenant, dated November 8, 1919, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920, with precedence next below W. Y. Eccott.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William F. Ellis, O.B.E., relinquishes the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated April 25, 1919.


Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. (Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel) Ralph B. Ainsworth, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Temp. Asst. Director-General, and to retain his Temp. rank, vice Major (Temp. Lieut.-Col.) A. B. Smallman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps, dated June 1, 1920. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of June 16, 1920.)

Major Philip J. Marett to be Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel while specially employed, dated March 19, 1920.

Major Reginald V. Cowey, D.S.O., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel, dated March 29, 1920.

Major Horace G. Pinches relinquishes the Temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated April 29, 1920.


Major Arthur B. Smallman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated June 1, 1920.

Major Arthur B. Smallman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., is seconded for service under the Ministry of Health, dated June 1, 1920.

Major Walter F. H. Vaughan is placed temporarily on half pay on account of ill-health contracted on active service, dated July 9, 1920.


The date on which Temp. Major William T. F. Davies, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., relinquished his commission is April 17, 1919, and not as in the Gazette of May 31, 1920.

Temp. Major William Worsthorne, C.B.E., M.B., relinquishes his commission on ceasing to serve with the Springfold War Hospital, dated July 2, 1920, and retains the rank of Major.

Temp. Major John F. Campbell, M.B., relinquishes his commission on July 7, 1920, and retains the rank of Major.

Hon. Capt. Charles Arundel Hutchinson, late Royal West Kent Regiment, to be Lieutenant, dated June 21, 1920, with precedence next below W. Y. Eccott. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of July 9, 1920.)

Capt. David Joseph Heritage Jones, from Special Reserve, to be Lieutenant and to be Temporary Captain, dated June 1, 1917, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to July 1, 1920, with precedence next below J. M. Morrison.

Capt. Reynold Robert Evans, M.B., from Special Reserve to be Lieutenant and to be Temporary Captain, dated August 30, 1917, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to July 1, 1920, with precedence next below J. C. Burns.

Capt. Donald William Morison Mackenzie, M.B., late Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve, to be Lieutenant and to be Temporary Captain, dated June 12, 1918, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 21, 1920, with precedence next below V. J. Perez.

Capt. Walter Yardley Eccott, M.B., Special Reserve, to be Lieutenant and to be Temporary Captain, dated March 20, 1919, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920, with precedence next below J. McP. Mackinnon.

Capt. Gerald J. Keane, D.S.O., M.B., retires, receiving a gratuity, dated March 31, 1919, and retains the rank of Major. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of March 16, 1920.)

Capt. Godfrey Kindersley Maurice, D.S.O., M.C., from Territorial Force, to be Captain, dated April 26, 1919, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 28, 1920, with precedence next below W. W. S. Sharpe.

Capt. Hugh G. Trayer, M.B., resigns his commission, dated August 4, 1919, and is granted the rank of Major. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of July 29, 1919.)

Capt. John Francis William Meenan, from Special Reserve, to be Captain, dated October 14, 1919, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to July 1, 1920, with precedence next below J. A. Crawford.
Capt. James W. G. H. Riddel, M.C., M.B., resigns his commission, dated March 30, 1920, and is granted the rank of Major. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of March 19, 1920.)

Capt. James Y. Moore, O.B.E., retires, receiving a gratuity, dated April 9, 1920, and is granted the rank of Major. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of April 8, 1920.)

The notification in the Gazette of April 13, 1920, regarding Capt. Richard F. O'T. Dickinson, M.B., is cancelled.


Capt. Noel T. Whitehead, M.C., M.B., is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, dated April 29, 1920.

Capt. Lionel B. Clarke, to be Acting Major, dated May 4, 1920.


The notification in the Gazette of June 24, 1920, regarding Capt. William L. M. Gabriel, M.B., is cancelled.

Capt. Cassidy de W. Gibb retires, receiving a gratuity, dated June 30, 1920, and is granted the rank of Major.


Capt. Frederick Knowles Escrib, from Special Reserve, to be Lieutenant, and to be Temporary, dated August 9, 1918, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920, with precedence next below J. C. Coutts.

Temp. Capt. John Archer Cowan, M.B., to be Lieutenant and to be Temporary Captain, December 20, 1916, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920, with precedence next below A. Rodd.

Temp. Capt. John Rollo Hayman, from Special Reserve, to be Captain, dated March 11, 1918, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920, with precedence next below G. D. Harding.

The date on which Temp. Capt. James A. Giles, M.B., relinquished his commission is May 16, 1918, and not as in the Gazette of July 1, 1918.

The date on which Temp. Capt. Roderick J. Gordon, M.D., relinquished his commission is July 22, 1916, and not as in the Gazette of September 16, 1918.

Temp. Capt. Lawrence Handy to be Lieutenant and to be Temporary Captain, dated November 7, 1916, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to July 1, 1920, with precedence next below J. E. Rees.


Temp. Capt. Alfred Cresswell Taylor to be Captain, dated May 6, 1919, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920, with precedence next below W. D. Newland.


The notification in the Gazette of June 16, 1920, regarding Temp. Capt. Louis V. Gatt, M.D., is cancelled.

The date on which Temp. Capt. Bruce M. Carruthers, M.B., relinquished his commission is July 1, 1919, and not as in the Gazette of June 28, 1920.

Temp. Capt. Harold H. O’Hefferman relinquishes his commission, dated July 6, 1920, and is granted the rank of Major.

Temp. Capt. Charles E. Dolling, M.B., is removed from the Army, The King having no further occasion for his services as an officer, dated August 5, 1920.

The undermentioned Majors to be Acting Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Dated June 6, 1920.—Harry T. Wilson, D.S.O.

Dated June 8, 1920.—Rochford N. Hunt, D.S.O., M.B.

The undermentioned relinquish their commissions:—


Temporary Captains and retain the rank of Captain:—

Dated April 13, 1920.—Samuel J. W. Donald, M.B.

Dated July 8, 1920.—Cornelius L. Driscoll.

Dated July 13, 1920.—William A. Hotson; Frederick H. Whyte, M.B.

Dated July 14, 1920.—Henry Stewart, M.B.

Dated July 30, 1920.—Henry H. Crockitt.

The undermentioned Captains retire, receiving a gratuity, and are granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—

Dated July 29, 1919.—Francis W. M. Cunningham, D.S.O., M.D.
(Substituted for the notifications in the Gazettes of July 28, 1919, and April 13, 1920, respectively.)

The undermentioned Captains relinquish the acting rank of Major:—

Dated March 31, 1919.—Harold D. Lane, M.C.
Dated April 8, 1919.—Daniel McKelvey, M.C., M.D.
Dated April 30, 1919.—Robert A. Flood, M.C., M.B.
Dated August 22, 1919.—Noel T. Whitehead, M.C., M.B.

The undermentioned Majors retire on retired pay:—

Dated August 1, 1920.—George Baillie, M.B., on account of ill-health contracted on active service.
Dated August 5, 1920.—Richard N. Woodley, D.S.O.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—


The undermentioned Captains, from Special Reserve, to be Lieutenants, and to be Temporary Captains, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920:—

Dated January 20, 1917.—James Neay Sutherland Mackay, M.B., with precedence next below A. P. Draper.
Dated January 19, 1917.—William Irving Fitzgerald Powell, with precedence next below J. C. Collins.
Dated January 15, 1918.—William Otto Holst, with precedence next below E. P. N. Creagh.
Dated April 8, 1918.—William Lawson Mabson Gabriel, M.B., with precedence next below C. P. Chambers.

The undermentioned to be Captains, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920:—

Captains from Special Reserve:—

Dated April 7, 1918.—Norman Cameron, M.B., with precedence next below G. P. Kidd.
Dated January 1, 1920.—John Cullenian, M.B., with precedence next below T. S. Law.
Dated January 24, 1920.—Capt. John Bennet, M.B., with precedence next below W. J. F. Craig; Roderick Duncan Cameron, M.C., M.B., with precedence next below G. B. Wild; Douglas Home Murray, M.B., with precedence next below R. S. Cumming.
Dated January 26, 1920.—John Archibald Nicholson, M.C., M.B., with precedence next below J. Bennett.

Temp. Captains:—

Dated February 20, 1918.—Arthur Wesley Dennis, with precedence next below C. W. Sparks.
Dated September 9, 1918.—Hubert Lewis Clifford Noel, with precedence next below E. M. Townsend.
Dated December 1, 1918.—Patrick Gerald Tuchy, M.B., with precedence next below R. N. Porritt.
Dated February 2, 1919.—John Mandeville Macafee, M.C., M.B., with precedence next below R. A. Mountains.
Dated March 8, 1919.—Lionel Matthew Rowlette, D.S.O, M.C., with precedence next below R. F. Walker.
Dated April 28, 1919.—Donald John MacDougal, M.C., M.B., with precedence next below W. W. Sharp.
Dated May 15, 1919.—George Fleming, M.B., with precedence next below C. L. Emmerson.
Dated August 16, 1919.—Henry Aloysius Boyle, M.B., with precedence next below T. E. B. Beatty.
Dated August 23, 1919.—Douglas Crollin, M.C., with precedence next below T. E. B. Beatty.
Dated September 14, 1919.—Robert William Chapman, M.B., with precedence next below A. A. B. Scott.
Dated January 18, 1920.—Granville Burnett Wild, with precedence next below G. Moulson.
The undermentioned to be Captains, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 1, 1920:—

Dated July 10, 1919.—Temp. Capt. William Millar, M.C., with precedence next below B. L. Davis.
Dated February 7, 1920.—Capt. William Hood Dye, from Special Reserve, with precedence next below W. D. Whamond.
Dated May 15, 1920.—Capt. Ernest Oscar Adolphus Singer, M.B., from Special Reserve, with precedence next below A. Rodd.

The undermentioned Temporary Captains to be Captains:—

Dated June 24, 1918.—Capt. William Edward Ryke Coles, late Royal Army Medical Corps, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 18, 1920, with precedence next below T. J. L. Thompson.
Dated February 28, 1919.—Temp. Capt. John Wright Malcolm, M.C., M.B., but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to July 1, 1920, with precedence next below J. T. Serogie.
Dated December 9, 1919.—Capt. Coli Charles Gordon Gibson, late Royal Army Medical Corps, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 14, 1920, with precedence next below H. J. Bersted.
Dated March 11, 1920.—Capt. Herman Gerald Dressing, M.C., late Royal Army Medical Corps, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to June 5, 1920, with precedence next below A. H. Clarke.

The undermentioned Temporary Captains relinquish their commissions:—

Dated June 24, 1920.—John A. Cowan, M.B.
Dated July 1, 1920.—John P. Macnamara, M.B.; James W. Hyatt; Thomas Stanton, M.B.
Dated July 2, 1920.—Thomas Parr, M.B.
Dated July 13, 1920.—Arthur P. Draper, M.C., M.D.
Dated July 20, 1920.—James R. S. Macklay, M.B.

The undermentioned Temporary Captains relinquish their commissions and are granted the rank of Major:—

Dated for the notification in the *Gazette* of July 21, 1919.)
Dated July 1, 1920.—Acting Major John A. Mackenzie, M.B., and is granted the rank of Major.

The undermentioned Temporary Captains relinquish their commissions, and are granted the rank of Captain:—

Dated April 1, 1920.—Dennis C. McCabe-Dallas.
Dated July 4, 1920.—Daniel Gillespie, M.D.
Dated July 7, 1920.—Philip Murphy, M.B.; John P. Mathie.

The undermentioned Temporary Captains relinquish their commissions and retain the rank of Captain:—

Dated March 16, 1920.—Francis C. Watson.
Dated April 1, 1920.—Harold R. S. Walford.
Dated April 11, 1920.—George L. Neil, O.B.E.
Dated May 20, 1918.—Arthur McK. Bell, M.B.
Dated May 25, 1920.—Robert C. De Lacey, M.B.
Dated June 19, 1920.—Ian M. Grant, M.D.
Dated June 22, 1920.—Matthew M. Frew, M.B.; Walter D. Bannerman; Crispian Stanley-Clarke; John M. Mitchell, M.B.

Dated June 26, 1920.—George B. McTavish, M.C., M.D.

Dated June 29, 1920.—Guy de H. Dawson, D.S.O., M.C.

Dated July 4, 1920.—Henry R. Hurry.

Dated July 6, 1920.—Andrew M. Niven, M.B.; James A. Pateman, M.B.


Dated July 10, 1920.—Bloomfield G. H. Connolly, M.O., M.B.; Peter S. MacLaren, M.D.


The undermentioned late Royal Army Medical Corps Special Reserve to be Temporary Captains:

Dated April 9, 1930.—Lawrence Handy.

Dated May 10, 1920.—John Wright Malcolm, M.C., M.B.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt. Basil W. Brown, M.B., relinquishes his commission, dated July 17, 1920, and retains the rank of Captain.

Capt. John S. Cocks to be acting Major, dated October 27, 1918.

Capt. (Acting Major) John S. Cocks relinquishes the pay and allowances of his acting rank, dated January 17, 1919.

Capt. Arthur H. Habgood, D.S.O., M.B., relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health caused by wounds, dated July 31, 1920, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The undermentioned Captains relinquish their commissions, dated August 6, 1920:

John J. Mel. Shaw, M.C., M.B., and is granted the rank of Major.

John W. Gray, M.B., and retains the rank of Captain.

Capt. Sydney J. V. Purslow, M.B., relinquishes the acting rank of Major, dated March 27, 1919.

NOTES FROM NO. 7 COMPANY, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, DEVONPORT.

With more settled weather the cricket at Devonport would be in full swing, but rain appears to have quite a liking to visit us the morning of a cricket match, thereby rendering play impossible. However, both of the matches played by the Company have been won, one against the Royal Army Service Corps, and the other against the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. In the former match, Capt. D. K. Waldron and Serjt. P. G. Truscotts batted brilliantly, scoring 101 and 37 respectively, beside Serjt. Truscott taking 5 wickets for 12 runs. In the match with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Capt. Waldron again played splendidly, scoring 45 and securing 5 wickets at a low cost. Capt. Webb and Capt. Yeates also batted with perfect style and skill, the former scoring 69 and the latter 29. A combined team of Royal Army Ordnance Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps also defeated the Royal Garrison Artillery in a well contested game at Mount Wise, the first defeat of this team for the season. The Royal Army Medical Corps were represented by Capt. Waldron, Capt. Webb, Serjt. Major Robinson and Serjt. Truscott, who completely turned the game in favour of the Corps.

A social evening in the shape of a smoking concert took place in the Men's Dining Hall on July 13, 1920, as a farewell to the one-year men. Several officers and members of the Serjeants' Mess were present, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent. The artists, who were all personnel of No. 7 Company, Royal Army Medical Corps, were heartily applauded for their turns, and some were exceptionally good. Special mention should be made of Pte. Wilson, M.M., who proved himself a comedian of high qualities.

The annual outing of the Serjeants' Mess took place on June 15, 1920, to that charming place, Torquay, where the beauties of Devon are illustrated to a noted degree of perfection. The Mess were accompanied by their wives, families and friends, who declared the outing one of complete success. The journey was made by char-a-banc, and driving over the well known and beautiful moors of Devon afforded the Mess members a brilliant opportunity of forgetting their service occupation and seeing those sights which have called forth such noted praise by England's greatest poets and writers.

It is regretted that owing to the shortage of staff, and distance from Devonport, No. 7 Company, Royal Army Medical Corps, will not be sending any competitors to Aldershot to compete in the athletic sports, which at first was thought practicable.

NOTES FROM LUCKNOW. Royal Army Medical Corps Officers who remember Lucknow in the old days may be interested to have notes from this popular station. Some of us coming back after many years with the memories of those good times still fresh undoubtedly received a shock on realizing the evil days that have fallen upon the mess. As in the case of many others, this is the result of course of the restrictions put on Mess subscription, etc., during war time.
In consequence it will be some considerable time before the glories and traditions of these days are revived, but all officers here are working hard to this end.

The olders house in Canning Road was given up owing to sudden collapse during a rain storm, and another taken, No. 56, Mayo Road. This though smaller is in some ways, notably in the possession of a large shady garden, an improvement on the old one, and there is an excellent tennis court. This it is hoped will be the means of our entering a team for some of the events in the winter. It is also hoped that a four will be found to row, but new blood is required at present. No one as yet has been able to collect any polo ponies and an occasional gallop after pig or at a paper chase is all one can aspire to at present.

All of us are suffering from the effects of particularly trying hot weather, and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a monsoon which never comes.

The troops in the station consist mostly of young soldiers with no experience of the East, and they naturally are suffering considerably from the heat. Several cases of heat stroke have occurred as one would expect with a maximum wet bulb reading of over 90° sometimes, but more universal misery is probably produced amongst them by prickly heat; and a death directly due to this cause has recently occurred which is unique in the experience of the writer.

The station presents the appearance usual at this time of year, a few ladies are still to be seen at the Mohamad Bagh Club, whilst the United Service Club is almost deserted except on Saturday night when there is a ladies dinner, and a few enthusiasts attempt to dance.

Col. Gallie has handed over command of the Station Hospital and has proceeded to Simla to take over the duties of D.D.M.S. His loss is much felt here while every one wishes him success in his new appointment.

Major Anthonisz, who was commanding No. 54 Combined Field Ambulance, has recently received orders to hand over command to Major Arthur, and to proceed to Wellington where we hope he will do the big things at golf that he was sure to have done here.

NOTES FROM THE BERMUDA COMMAND.—No. 25 Company has survived the reorganization following the end of the war, but has survived with diminished numbers.

The Bungalow still houses the men of the Corps employed at Prospect Headquarters and remains on the Company's charge. It is still as popular as ever, and although other barracks may be empty it is still full, the vacant places being filled by Royal Engineers, Royal Army Service Corps, and Royal Army Ordnance Department, who are attached for "rations and accommodation." This is all to the good, as it brings added life to the Bungalow Sports Club. The cricket team in particular has put in some good work, and being newly equipped with bats and gear has been able to play some matches.

On May 13 the team succeeded in defeating a platoon team of the detachment of the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment. Of the Royal Army Medical Corps playing, Pte. Welch contributed a very useful score of 61 not out, and also took 4 wickets for 9 runs. Serjt. Bow took 2 wickets for 6 runs.

In a match played against the Royal Engineers at St. George's on June 15, good scores were made for the Bungalow team by Sapper Stinchcoombe, Royal Engineers, 66, and Staff-Serjt. Fredericks, Royal Army Service Corps, 52. Pte. Taylor, Royal Army Medical Corps, took 3 wickets for 7 runs. This was an exciting match, as the Bungalow team declared at 7 wickets for 142 runs, and the Royal Engineers' team were only finally disposed of for 127 runs with four minutes of time to spare. Pte. Taylor's contribution to the rapid fall of the last few wickets converted what looked like being a draw into a very satisfactory win for his team.

In a match played by the Garrison versus Mr. Beresford's team, Major Sutton, Royal Army Medical Corps, took 8 wickets for 47 runs.

The month of May saw the birth of a daughter to Major A. E. Sutton, M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps, at Prospect, and June the birth of a daughter to Staff Serjt. F. E. Hort, Royal Army Medical Corps, at St. George's.

Lient.-Col. D. O. Hyde, Royal Army Medical Corps, has this month won the Cornwall Cup for Golf. This is only the third occasion on which the Cup has been held by an officer of the Corps since it was presented, for six-monthly competition, by the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ten years ago. The previous holder of the Cup was Major E. W. Cockrane, who won it in November, 1911, and May, 1913. The Military Golf Links at Prospect are at present the best in the island; though only a nine-hole course it is very pleasantly situated, and is a very sporting little course. Bermuda has in hand a large scheme for a new Golf Course, which is to form an attraction for American visitors. This scheme will probably cost some thousands of pounds and has not yet materialized. The Director of Agriculture is at present engaged on some extensive experiments with various types of grass seed with a view of finding a type of grass which will survive the heat of summer and yet provide a better surface for golf greens than the natural grass of the islands. The natural Bermuda type is the "Crab" grass, which grows along the surface of the ground, pushing down tufts of roots at intervals. Unless very carefully tended, the grass forms a stem about the thickness of a knitting needle, and lying parallel with the ground produces disastrous results on a putting green.

Serjt. Major C. A. Burton, with his wife and family, have left for England by passenger steamer. In common with many others they have been waiting a long while for their passages.
So great is the stream of American visitors to Europe that the difficulty of obtaining accommodation is almost incredible. Serjt.-Major Burton has had a long tour in these islands. Both in his work and in the ordinary intercourse of garrison life he made many friends who wish him good fortune on his return home.

Lieut.-Col. D. O. Hyde has been appointed by H.E. the Governor as a member of the governing body of the New Bermuda General Hospital. This hospital is named in memory of King Edward VII, and was to have been opened just before the war. As the result of the war, orders for fittings, furniture, and other things, which were to have been consigned from England, had to be cancelled. It will be understood that the provision of similar articles at the present time has entailed some adjustments of estimates of cost. This hospital has been badly needed for some time, as the Cottage Hospital which has done splendid work for many years is now far too small to deal with the present demands for accommodation, and in the absence of any Military Families Hospital it is to this hospital we have to look for the accommodation of women and children who become seriously ill.

The post of Secretary to the hospital and Laboratory Assistant has been offered to Serjt. T. Trotman, who having served in Bermuda for some years in the Military Laboratory went home a year ago to take his discharge. The post carries a salary of £300 (three hundred pounds) a year with pension according to the rates laid down for Government servants in the Colony.

The new Syllabus of Training has reached the Command and has been anxiously consulted, with the result that there is much activity and study. The climate of Bermuda in the summer months is apt to overpower even determined efforts at concentration of attention, but after all the capacity for success is the capacity to overcome our environment.

NOTES FROM QUETTA.—Quetta is a curious Division from the Corps point of view, in that the only official Royal Army Medical Corps Station in it is Quetta itself, so that these notes are necessarily confined to that place. At the moment of writing there are three officers outside Quetta, Major O'Carroll at Chaman, Major Richmond at Lorali, and Capt. Grant at Fort Sandeman. This unusual state of affairs is due to the present shortage of I.M.S. Officers in this Division. Major O'Carroll is Senior Medical Officer of the composite Brigade which was sent to Chaman as a precautionary measure some little time ago. Now that things are settling down we hope to see him back in Quetta shortly. Major Richmond is Senior Medical Officer of Baluchistan, and will authenticate reports that he likes being there.

A list of officers present in the Division will be found at the end of this, and subsequent, letters.

Of sport there is very little in this barren part of the world, and correspondingly little to say about it. Some of us rode to the Quetta hounds through the late hunting season—October to March—but we all rallied and presented a bold front at the Hunt Ball at the end of it.

In the world of Golf we have been very successful. In the open Tournament just concluded we secured this scratch prize from a field containing many scratch and one or two plus players. We entered a team for the Hockey Tournament with the result that we were beaten to the tune of double figures in the first round; our only consolation being that our conquerors were eventually the winners of the Competition.

Polo is now in full swing and those of us who are sufficiently callous in the matter of debts play the game, but the price and upkeep of ponies here is ruinous.

Tennis also is well under way and we have hopes of annexing something in the Tournaments which good fortune on his return home. — Hope springs, etc."

In the world of Golf we have been very successful. In the open Tournament just concluded we secured a very fair share of the prizes, and amongst them the most coveted one, viz., the Baluchistan Cup: a scratch competition for the Championship of Baluchistan which was won by Captain J. Bryan Fotheringham, who has a great future before him. He is a brother of the present Scottish Amateur Champion, also a member of the Corps and at present stationed at Malta, and when the pair of brothers get together they will take a lot of stopping; in them we have the nucleus of a team capable of worthily representing the Corps in the inter-regimental Championship at home.

The Royal Army Medical Corps officers stationed here presented a Challenge Cup to the Club with a small replica for the best scratch score returned. Capt. Fotheringham also secured this scratch prize from a field containing many scratch and one or two plus players.

The “Hon. Sec.” of the Club, Major Egan, partnered Col. Pakker and the pair after some desperate matches won the Men’s Handicap fouromes.

The Inter-Regimental Cup (a scratch competition) open to all the regiments and departments in the Division, Major Egan and Capt. Fotheringham represented the Corps. They were beaten on the 18th Green in the final by the Staff College (represented by a plus 1 and a scratch man), and we feel that with a little luck we might have pulled it off; we live in hopes however of winning it next year.

In the Men’s Open Handicap, Col. Pakker after many hard fights reached the final in which he was only just beaten after an exciting struggle.
Mrs. Packer won the Ladies' Handicap Singles after many strenuous games, so we feel that we have done very well in this increasingly popular sport.

We had a bitterly cold snap in January, plus heavy falls of snow which kept us all close to the fire for some days. The Spring was delightful and the "Hot Weather" has so far been in name only.

It is a sad pleasure to record the feeling of loss, which all who knew him here felt at the death of Brevet Major Balfour. Short as was the time he had spent with us in Quetta he had endeared himself to all he met, and many are there here who miss him.

Royal Army Medical Corps Officers Present in the Division

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Capt. W. Stewart.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. J. B. Fotheringham.</td>
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<td>Capt. Salisbury Sharpe.</td>
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<td>Capt. A. G. P. Hardwick, M.C.</td>
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<td>Capt. J. S. Wilson (Territorial)</td>
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<td>Capt. S. R. Prall (Territorial)</td>
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<td>Capt. P. Grant (Territorial).</td>
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DINNER IN HONOUR OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND THE EMINENT CIVILIANS ATTACHED TO IT DURING THE WAR.

As briefly notified in the July number of the Journal, a dinner "in appreciation of the splendid services of the Royal Army Medical Corps and eminent civilians attached to it during the war," was given by the following hosts at the Connaught Rooms on June 8. The guest of the evening was Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.

The Viscount Burnham, C.B.E.
The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P.
The Viscount St. Davids.
Lord Desborough.
Sir John Ellerman.
The Earl Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sir Alan Hutchings, K.B.E.
Sir Heath Harrison, Bart.
Sir Vesey Holt, K.B.E.
Lord Harris, C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
The Viscount Knutsford.
Sir Walter Lawrence, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., G.C.I.E.

Chairman—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Midleton, K.P.

The arrangements were carried out by the Dinner Committee, consisting of:

| The Viscount Burnham, C.B.E. |
| The Earl of Derby, K.G. |
| The Earl of Midleton, K.P. |
| Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B. |
| Col. Sir H. B. Barling, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. |
| Gen. Sir Archibald Murray. |
| Col. Lord Edmund Talbot, D.S.O., M.P. |
| The Viscount Burnham, C.B.E. |
| The Earl Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. |
| The Earl of Salisbury, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. |
| The Earl of Midleton, K.P. |
| Lord Harris, C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. |
| The Viscount Knutsford. |
| Sir Walter Lawrence, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., G.C.I.E. |
| Lord Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B. |
| The Earl of Midleton, K.P. |
| Sir Wm. B. Pont. |
| Sir Ivor Phillips. |
| Lord Queenborough. |
| Sir Samuel Scott, Bart. |
| The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. |
| Lord Somerleyton, K.C.V.O. |
| Major-Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., D.S.O. |
| The Earl of Scarborough, K.C.B. |
| Sir Arthur Stanley. |
| Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O. |
| Lord Waivertree. |

At one long table the principal Guests and their Hosts were seated in the order given below; at each of the smaller tables one of the hosts presided, with from six to eight guests, as follows:

PRINCIPAL TABLE.

| Col. Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., C.B. |
| The Viscount Burnham, C.B.E. |
| The Earl Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. |
| Gen. Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. |

Chairman—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Midleton, K.P.
Major-Gen. Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Macdonough, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Earl of Desborough, K.C.V.O.

Field Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.


The Right Honourable Winston Churchill.

The Earl of Midleton, K.P. (Chairman).


Major-Gen. Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., C.B.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.


Gen. Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

The Earl of Somerleyton, K.C.V.O.


Lieut.-Col. P. S. Lelean, C.B.

Sir Charles Ballance, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

Major-Gen. Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., F.R.S.

The Right Honourable Sir Archibald William-

son, Bt., M.P.

Major-Gen. Sir G. Evatt, K.C.B.

Major-Gen. Sir Berkeley Myniham, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Table No. 1.

Lord Somerleyton, K.C.V.O.


Lieut.-Col. P. S. Lelean, C.B.

Sir T. Jenner Verrall.

Col. Sir C. Gordon Watson, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Col. A. G. Phear, C.B.

Col. W. Pasteur, C.B., C.M.G.

Table No. 2.

Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.


Sir J. Lynn Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Col. Sir W. Thorneburn, K.C.B., K.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Col. T. H. Openshaw, C.B., C.M.G.

Col. J. H. Parsons, C.B.E.

Col. T. Sinclair, C.B.

Table No. 3.


Col. C. K. Morgan, C.B., C.M.G.

Col. E. F. Buzzard.

Col. A. Carless, C.B.E.

Col. A. H. Tubby, C.B., C.M.G.

Col. W. Aldren Turner, C.B.

Col. S. Fleming.

Major-Gen. A. A. Sutton, C.B., D.S.O.

Table No. 4.

Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O.

Major-Gen. Sir Macdonald, C.B., C.M.G.

Lieut.-Col. F. R. Hill, C.B.E.


Col. Sir J. Purves Stewart, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Col. J. A. Nixon, C.M.G.

Dr. N. G. Homer.

Major-Gen. Sir R. Jones, K.B.E., C.B.

Press Table.

Table No. 5.


Major-Gen. Sir W. Macpherson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Col. Sir H. E. Bruce-Porter, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Col. Sir E. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Col. Sir H. Gray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Sir J. Hodsdon, M.D.

Dr. S. Squire Sprigge, M.D.

Table No. 6.

The Viscount Knutsford.

Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. M. Rigby, K.C.V.O.

Col. Sir A. Mayo Robson, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.

Major A. G. Stirling, D.S.O.

Dr. N. Walker, M.D.

Dr. V. Warren Lowe, C.B., M.D.


Table No. 7.


Col. J. V. Forrest, C.B., C.M.G.

Col. Sir T. Myles, C.B.

Sir A. Reid, C.M.G.

Major G. A. D. Harvey, C.M.G.

Col. W. Hunter, C.B.

Col. A. B. Soltau, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Table No. 8.

Sir Samuel Scott, Bt.

Col. Sir J. Magill, K.C.B.

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Kingston Fowler, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Col. Sir J. Galloway, K.B.E., C.B.E.

Col. C. R. Tyrrell, C.B., C.B.E.

Lieut.-Col. A. B. Smillman, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. Wardrop Griffith, C.M.G.

Major-Gen. G. Crue, C.B., C.M.G.

Table No. 9.

Col. H. E. R. James, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Major-Gen. A. G. Blenkinsop, C.B., C.M.G.

Brigadier-Gen. M. H. G. Pell, C.B., C.M.G.

Col. Sir R. Firth, K.B.E., C.B.

Col. Sir T. Crisp English, K.C.M.G.

Sir W. M. Fletcher, K.B.E.

Col. G. E. Gask, C.M.G.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Table No. 10.

Sir Vesey Holt, K.B.E.

Col. Sir Little Webb, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Garrod, K.C.M.G.

Sir E. Marriott Cooke, K.B.E.

Lieut.-Col. T. E. Twist, C.M.G.

Lieut.-Col. H. French, C.B.E.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Holmes, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Major General Sir W. Donovan, K.C.B.
TABLE No. 11.
Col. S. L. Cummins, C.B., C.M.G.
Col. Sir W. T. Lister, K.C.M.G.
Liet.-Col. Sir F. Mott, K.B.E.
Major P. G. Easton, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Col. W. E. Hume.
Liet.-Col. F. S. Beresford, C.B.E.

TABLE No. 12.
Liet.-Col. F. E. Fremantle, M.P., O.B.E.
Major-Gen. Sir M. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Col. G. A. Moore, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Liet.-Col. G. S. Buchanan, C.B.
Col. F. F. Bunyard, C.B.
Col. H. H. Tooth, C.B., C.M.G.
Col. W. Taylor, C.B.

TABLE No. 13.
Lord Wavertree.
Liet.-Col. E. C. M. Smith, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Col. Sir Hale White, K.B.E.
Col. Sir W. I. C. Wheeler.
Liet.-Col. P. Sargent, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Col. A. D. Sharp, C.B., C.M.G.

TABLE No. 14.
Sir Alan Hutchings, K.B.E.
Major-Gen. Sir G. Stanistreet, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Brigadier-General W. W. O. Beveridge, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Liet.-Col. Sir J. R. A. Clark, Bt., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Napier Burnett, K.B.E.
Col. Sir H. Davy, K.B.E., C.B.
Col. Bernard Myers.
Col. G. St. C. Thom, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

TABLE No. 15.
Lord Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir W. W. Kenny, C.B.
Col. O. L. Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Col. L. S. Dodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Col. A. S. Woodcock, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Col. W. H. Willcox, C.B., C.M.G.
Col. H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G.

TABLE No. 16.
Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir T. Yarr, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Col. C. E. Pollock, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Col. R. Davies-Colley, C.M.G.
Col. J. M. Cowan, C.B.E.
Liet.-Col. A. White-Robertson.
Col. C. M. Wemyss, C.M.G., C.B.E.

TABLE No. 17.
Sir Arthur Stanley.
Major-Gen. Sir W. W. Pike, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Col. J. R. McMunn, C.B., C.M.G.
Liet.-Col. A. Balfour, C.B., C.M.G.
Dr. C. Hubert Bond, M.B.
Col. J. Sherran, C.B.E.
Col. S. Maynard Smith, C.B.

TABLE No. 18.
Sir Herbert Creedy, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bt. Liet.-Col. W. C. Smales, D.S.O.
Col. W. Macadam Eccles.
Col. T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Major R. C. Elmslie, O.B.E.
Capt. A. R. Wright, D.S.O.

TABLE No. 19.
Sir Ivor Phillips.
Major-Gen. Sir H. R. Whitehead, K.C.B.
Col. E. M. Pilcher, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Col. W. Coates, C.B.
Col. Maurice Craig, C.B.E.
Dr. E. B. Turner.
Col. C. A. Webb Johnson, C.B.E., D.S.O.

The toast of "the King" having been duly honoured; Sir Edward Ward: "My Lords and Gentlemen, I am requested by Lord Middleton, our chairman, to read some messages which have been received. The first message is from Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Army Medical Corps. This letter is a reply to a letter written by me on behalf of the committee regretting that His Royal Highness's recent severe loss would prevent him being present. Sir Malcolm Murray says 'I have informed the Duke of Connaught of the dinner which you and others are giving to the Royal Army Medical Corps, as well as to other eminent civilians who have been attached to them during the war. He is so pleased to hear of this, and only regrets that his being in such deep mourning prevents his accepting the invitation which you so kindly say you would send him. As Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps, His Royal Highness would like to assure your guests how much the great work that they have done during the war has been appreciated, and by none more than by himself, who is proud to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Believe me, yours sincerely, Malcolm Murray.' Lord Derby telegraphed from Paris to Lord Middleton saying, 'Deeply regret unable to be with you tomorrow at dinner given in honour of the Royal Army Medical Department, and in recognition of the splendid work they did during the war. Please remember me to any of my friends present.—Derby.' Lord French has written from Ireland a few days ago, explaining how anxious he was to be present, but he says, 'It may be impossible, and if so, please understand that I would come if I could, but you know how difficult it is to make any plans in the present situation of affairs in Ireland.' Letters of regret have been received from Lord Byng of Vimy, Lord Islington, Lord Lee of Fareham, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, and many others."

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Middleton: "My lords and gentlemen, it is due only to the unenviable reason, that, with the exception of Lord Lansdowne, who is unable to be present, I am the senior in point of date of those who have held the office of Secretary of State for War, that I am privileged to-night to be the spokesman of those who are acting as hosts at this unique
gathering. It is doubly unique because I believe it is the only case since the Armistice that a particular branch of the Army has been the object of a public ovation, and still more remarkable when we contrast it with the attitude of the nation to all but the combatant branches of the Army in past wars. The Crimean War cost the Ministry of the day its life, but it could not kill the War Office, for the War Office of that day had never been alive. In 1886, Lord Wolseley’s brilliant dash up the Nile was almost obscured by the impeachment of War Office inefficiency and extravagance which followed it, in which Lord R. Churchill, recalling the straight speaking of his illustrious ancestor, showed an hereditary genius for criticism, which lost nothing in the hands of my distinguished friend beside me, when after the Boer War, he went for all parties concerned with great impartiality. Yet in the Boer War the War Office actually maintained a force of 250,000 men in the field within six months of opening hostilities: no mean effort for a department which had only been allowed to organize to send 70,000 men abroad. It would have been strange indeed if the Medical Service had escaped the general holocaust, seeing that in every war up to the present it was hurried into the field, although starved in numbers for peace service, insufficiently paid, without leisure or opportunity for scientific training, secluded by a water-tight partition from the great civil profession which could be its only effective reserve, with scant opportunity for practising modern surgery, and confined to a medical curriculum, the records of which were mainly a study in erotic literature. In the field it invariably took a back seat: there are men in this room who can remember the days when, in a large cantonment, the only site assigned for a hospital where capital operations were to be performed, was a vacant spot between a dust heap and a slaughter house, and when the last man to hear of any intended move of the Army was the senior medical officer. To a department so restricted, peace was a necessity.

“With such a chequered past, surely the poorest orator must find inspiration from the records of the war just gloriously terminated. No Cabinet before 1911 contemplated our participation in European War. As Lord Kitchener said, on taking office in 1914, ‘The Expeditionary Force will last six weeks. How are we to get through the next three years?’ Yet what the post said of the British nation is true of the War Office:—

‘Be this remembered, when the trumpets blared
They found it ready though all unprepared.’

“There is nothing in military history to compare with the development of the British force. The men who retreated from Mons, less than one hundred thousand in number, had been reinforced to five millions before the war was half over, to the confusion of those who imagined that, without years of compulsory military service, we could not have got the officers or non-commissioned officers to train them; and our War Office may well boast that these vast hosts, as soon as munitions became available, were better found, better fed, and better run than any other army in the field. One could wish that the mass of scribes, arm-chair critics and Members of Parliament, who, for fifty years after the Crimean War, made the War Office the butt of Government criticism, would have the present here to-night; then we would, I feel convinced, in the face of this record raise their hats to the Department, and say of it, as was said of our Army in the past, that it worked harder, talked less about it, and received less credit than any army in the world. And if a review were to be now held of the departments of the Army, and if the award of excellence be given solely for progress since 1900, I would make bold to say that the Commander-in-Chief in ordering the parade would not be unlikely to place the Army Medical Department in the right of the line.

“Times have changed, indeed, since the Head of the Army used to see the Head of the Army Medical Department as he did the Head of the Intelligence Department, perfunctorily once or twice a year, regarding them as a tolerable, though inconspicuous adjunct of military operations. Reform began in these respects from the date that Lord Wolseley became Adjutant-General in 1882, and we owe to him and Lord Roberts the training and organization which enabled Lord French to save France and Lord Haig to defeat Germany. Under those two great chiefs the men who held commands in peace were so chosen as to hold the same commands in war; the equipment designed for peace was the same as the equipment for war, the gap between civilian and professional soldiers was bridged over so that the professional service could be developed into a national force. These principles were so applied by the Army Medical Department in the years before the war that they conciliated to themselves the entire support of the great civil profession, the most eminent members of which are with us here to-night. The equipment was so overhauled that no change was necessary in it in any of the campaigns since 1914. A sanitary branch was organized in 1908 and while typhus, which from time immemorial had been the scourge of armies, was kept wholly at bay; enteric fever which ravaged the troops in South Africa, notwithstanding the flooded trenches of Flanders and the great congestion of armies, received a knock-down blow in 1915. You will pardon me for recalling the figures: in South Africa, the cases of the typhoid group were 60,000 and deaths 8,000; our French allies, in the first fifteen months of the war, had 96,000 cases and deaths 12,000; our records show in France, Egypt, Salonika, Italy, and Mesopotamia, 15,800 cases and deaths 766. These figures speak for themselves, and constitute the finest record of the war. It is the misfortune of statesmen that they are judged only by the measures which they carry and not by the evils which they have prevented. The taking of your enemy’s life is a more alluring theme than the preservation
of your own. When you think if the South African standard had been maintained, instead of 16,000 cases of typhoid, we should have had 1,900,000 during the war, and instead of 8,000 deaths we should have had 160,000, we may truly say inoculation has won as many battles for us as any of the distinguished commanders who have honoured us with their presence to-night. I submit that scientists like Sir Almroth Wright may stand beside any General, and the man who discovered the "Leishman Babesia," deserves as much of his country as the man who invented the Lewis gun. All the same, if the courage of the Army Medical Department had not been proved upon 53,000,000 doses of inoculation during the war, and think of the inconvenience that most of their hosts to-night experienced from their share of them, I stand amazed at their temerity in venturing on the does which we have administered to them in return. Yet weapons are only what men make them. The Corps which consisted of 800 officers and 9,000 other ranks in July, 1914, was developed to 16,000 officers and 128,000 other rank in 1919, and exceeded in numbers the original Expeditionary Force. Beyond these, thousands of busy practitioners attended hospitals for hours daily, refusing all remuneration. 18,000 V.A.D.'s gave their services in these hospitals for years together, and 2,000 massesses, provided by the public spirit of Lord Queenborough, served under the direction of Miss French. Can you have a higher tribute to any Corps than that, the nation thus mobilized itself in its support? With these reinforcements, the Army Medical Corps, who having 2,000 patients in hospital in 1914, attended 577,000 in 1919, and, as early as July, 1916, received 48,000 patients in hospital in a single week. We owe it to the successive Heads of the Army Medical Department at home and abroad that these gigantic developments did not lead to hopeless confusion. Our Army was the only one of all the combatants which had to conduct six different expeditions at the same time. It would be strange if with the desperate gamble of the Dardanelles, the sudden stroke at Salonika, the mirage of Mesopotamia, all coincident with overwhelming claims in France, we had entirely avoided military miscalculations and consequent medical perplexities. But through these difficulties the Army Medical Department with their immense civilian retinue matched abreast forward to ultimate success.

"There sits upon my right to-night, as our chief guest, the man who typifies the administrative genius, the executive efficiency and the scientific skill which enables us to thank our guests, not merely for great service to the Empire, but for the position which they have won for Great Britain in the scientific world. Sir Alfred Keogh was the man who turned to account the reforms with which the names of Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Alfred Fripp and Sir Cooper Perry will be always associated. As Director-General he organized the Sanitary Science and Mobilization before the war. He was recalled to the highest responsibility for four fatal years, and wielded autocracy which only an Irishman can appreciate, and which even an American President might envy. He cornered the quinine of the world, and so deluged his subordinates with supplies that one of them inflicted thirty grains a piece a day on a whole division for a month. He engaged 20,000 of the civilian practitioners of the country, and with the remaining 15,000 to look after 40,000,000 non-combatants he left Bath and Cheltenham sorrowing. He was never at a loss, whatever the emergency, if we heard Sir William Harcourt say that a minister could have no better title to fame than that he stood well with the House of Commons. It is due to Sir Alfred Keogh and to Sir John Goodwin, on whom his mantle has so worthily fallen, that we can pay the Army Medical Department the tribute that it stands well with the Army. When we associate with the toast Sir G. Makins—the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, we have the best representative of men who are so well known that military rank can add to them distinction only, but no eminence. We thank them that in the hour of their country's need they left the advantages and amenities of private practice and gave their talents and health at the expense of their pockets. The Medical Service have taken as their motto Kipling's well-known aphorism—"Only use your left hand to procure wealth; "Keep your right for the proper work of life. "For if you employ both arms in the game of acquiring wealth you will be in danger of stooping and losing your soul."

"The victory of this country in the war was not won only by ships and armies, by guns and powder, but by the spirit and self-sacrifice of the British race, and it is to the Army Medical Department, as typifying that spirit, that we gratefully drink to night." The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill: "Lord Midleton, my Lords and Gentlemen, you have invited me to add a few words to the eloquent and searching tribute in which my noble friend, our chairman, has proposed the Royal Army Medical Department, and the eminent civilians attached to it during the war. It was a very happy thought and a very true thought, of Lord Midleton and his friends, to fix an occasion of exceptional importance, to gather together a great company like this, in order to celebrate the achievements of the Medical Services, military and civil, during the great war. Why should they be left out? Every form of national effort which produces the weapons and devices of destruction have been tributed and glorified, and those who have wielded those fearful weapons with such great effect have also received the honour which is their due, but there are those who, in equal danger and in equal hardship, have been saving life where all others have been taking it, have been healing wounds where all others have been inflicting them, are entitled in due course, in fitting season, to their meed of popular applause and the tribute which is due to them from the people of the country for which they have toiled.
When this island nation of ours, with its Empire gathered about it, plunged into this extraordinary war suddenly it had to embark upon a vast expansion. Everything had to get fifteen twenty, thirty, forty times bigger than it was before, and for the first year or so of the war the, men who were right were those who thought far bigger than anybody else dared to think. Every branch, every aspect of our national life which had any relation to the war underwent this magnification, but in no branch was it more remarkable than that in which the bulk of those who are gathered here to-night were directly and honourably, and often with so much distinction, associated. I am told that there were 7,000 beds available when the war began, and there were nearly 700,000 beds, nearly all filled, when the war ended. That alone measures the expansion in bulk, in quantity, in numbers, which the medical science of Britain in a military garb was able to produce. You may take the Artillery, you may take the man-power, you may take the organization of explosives and so forth, you will not be able, merely from the standpoint of multiplication and magnification to find anything more remarkable than that. But there is more which you have a right to claim. There is another and a higher aspect. The improvement in the method of treating this great mass of suffering, misery and shattered figures that came pouring back upon the science and charity, science and mercy, and humanity of the British nation, underwent an improvement and an advance which well compares with the magnification, with the multiplication. And how much did all this matter to the millions of homes and the hundreds and thousands of men, in periods of the greatest human weakness and misfortune when they cast themselves upon the mercy of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and never found that mercy lacking. No one knows anything about this war who has not been in a large casualty clearing station six or seven hours after a great battle has begun. A more terrible spectacle, a spectacle more calculated to impress itself indelibly upon the mental retina cannot be conceived. And the only comfort, the only feeling of solace a whole and healthy man had when he saw the appalling misery pouring in in a ceaseless stream, ambulances rushing in in a ceaseless stream, disgorging their contents, was that everything that passionate humanity and sympathy could devise, and which science could execute, was at the disposal of those miserable heroic beings who lay scattered in those scenes of misery, while all the cannon was thundering and reverberating in the distance, which was a promise of future large supplies of misery pouring into the centre. I think it is just that Lord Midleton should claim that the Royal Army Medical Corps, in the formation of which he bore so distinguished a part, treated our soldiers, the soldiers of the British Empire, not only with the utmost effort and resources at their disposal, but on the whole achieved a better, a more humane, a more scientific, a more refined treatment than was arrived at by any other of the great nations that were engaged, and as deeply engaged, in the war as we were.

"It would be wrong for anyone to dwell upon the achievements of the Army Medical Corps without making the fullest acknowledgment of the immense services that were rendered by the eminent civilians who so truly and so generously and so bilithely gave their services in this terrible time through which we have passed. The British medical science has no doubt gained enormously by the experience of this tragic time, and the Royal Army Medical Corps could not have achieved the great feats either in the domain of medicine or surgery, or in that of military hygiene which are upon record if they had not received this immense reinforcement from the finest scientific brains in the country devoted to the healing of wounds and suffering.

"I am very glad, indeed, Lord Midleton, after so many years have passed, when I was your critic, your youthful, ignorant and harsh critic, to sit at your side to-night and to thank you for the opportunity you have given me of supporting you in proposing this toast, and in making a recognition of your work in the organization of the Army following upon the Boer War, which subsequently proved when the next time came, as the next time has a knack sometimes of coming, to be in many important respects signalily vindicated. I am very glad to sit by your side and join with you in recommending to this company the toast which you have with so much thought and care and earnest conviction proposed."

Field Marshal, The Earl, Haig, who was received with loud and continued cheers, said: "My Lord Midleton, my Lords and Gentlemen, I must first thank you with all my heart for the very friendly welcome which you have just given me. I must say I am very pleased to be here to-night, and very proud, and I feel greatly honoured to find myself associated with the two great orators who have spoken in proposing the toast.

"I speak as the late Commander-in-Chief of our Armies in France, and I know perfectly well that I express the opinion which they all hold when I thank the Royal Army Medical Corps and the eminent civilians attached to that Corps for all they did to help us to win the war. I cannot, it is impossible, exaggerate all we owe to them. Lord Midleton has given us many statistics. He showed us how we started with small beginnings. That carries my thoughts back irresistibly to the early stages of the war when the Expeditionary Force was very small indeed, when the circumstances under which we existed were very difficult, and when the work which the Royal Army Medical Corps had to perform was performed under very difficult circumstances. I looked up the other day a few notes that I had as General Officer Commanding the first Corps, of the work of the medical units attached to us during the fighting on the Aisne. The work was most difficult and exacting. The work of locating, dressing, and evacuating the wounded was carried out under very great difficulties. There were many wounded in the thick woods. There was continuous firing all day long, and they were sniping by night along the lines.
of communication. It was our first experience of trench warfare, and our trenches were very poor compared with those that were made later on in the war. There were no lights in the trenches, and it was a question of throwing a surgeon in to know where the wounded were. The field dressings at that time I see were pronounced to be insufficient. The wounded were conveyed back by horse ambulance to the Divisional Dressing Station, and then on in empty wagons of the supply column. Such a system was unsatisfactory from the medical point of view as well as from the supply point of view. We had no motor ambulances, ten were lent us by the kindness of the French. There were some twenty motor omnibuses put at our disposal. These facts will show you what the tremendous difficulties which, at the outbreak of the war the Medical Services laboured under. The first Corps suffered from heavy casualties about the middle of September, 1914, when we forced the passage of the Aisne and took the Crayonne Ridge and established our Front on the Chemin des Dames, about which we heard so much later on in the war. The conduct of the Medical Corps was perfectly splendid, so unselfish and so devoted. We have nothing but the greatest praise for them. Some of our leaders realized that the success of the Army in the war depended very much on having an efficient Medical Service. At that time we viewed with great anxiety the expansion of the Army after our experience on the Aisne. As you know, I will say it at once, these anxieties had no cause for existence. As the Army grew the Medical Service grew and became most thoroughly efficient. The problem they had to deal with was a huge one. The constant fighting resulted in very heavy losses, losses far beyond anything estimated by the most knowledgeable people at the War Office. Those heavy losses threw a tremendous strain on the personnel of the Army Medical Corps. Yet everything worked smoothly. The wounded were evacuated rapidly and in the greatest comfort. The general comfort and excellence of our hospitals was quite wonderful. They were comparable in some cases to French hospitals who were able to work under the greatest devotion and gallantry. The Royal Army Medical Corps, the Field Ambulances and the Medical Corps of the Dominions all had heavy casualties and that demonstrates how zealously they all did their duty. The work of the Nursing Staff behind the Front was equally arduous. As time went on the enemy developed his aeroplanes and carried on a methodical system of night bombing. The conditions therefore were most dangerous, and yet the skill and devotion of all was far beyond any praise that I can give them.

"I would bear witness to the good feeling and confidence of the fighting portion of the Army in their medical comrades. I feel I personally owe a lasting debt to my two Directors of the Medical Service, to Sir Arthur Sloggett—and then latterly, for a short time to General Burchnell—as well as to their deputies, Sir William Macpherson and General J. Thompson. The happiest relations existed between the Regular Royal Army Medical Corps, the Territorial Force, Medical Corps, and the civilian Medical Officers and Consultants. I think a very great debt of gratitude is due to my Director-General, Sir Arthur Sloggett, that that was the case. You all know how necessary it was that the civilian Medical authorities and the Army Medical authorities should work hand-in-hand. It is due to him, I think, that that close friendship and cordiality existed throughout the Army while he was there. The fact of those good relations contributed in no small measure to the success of the Medical Services as a whole, and consequently I maintain to the success of our Armies in the field. I cannot speak too highly of the immense help rendered to the Army by the eminent civilians, many of whom are with us here to-night: their unselfish professional zeal is beyond all praise. I would like to mention the names of the two Senior Consulting Surgeons, Sir George Makins and Sir Anthony Bowby, and also the names of the two Senior Consulting Physicians, Sir Bertram Dawson, now Lord Dawson, and Sir John Rose Bradford, and also Sir Wilmot Herringham. I do not forget my friend Sir Wilmot. I well remember in the midst of one fight calling in at a casualty clearing station and finding him there sitting with his sleeves rolled up doing what he could in a small way to help the surgeons because there was no occupation for him then. History will record by statistics how the enteric fever was stamped out by inoculation and by sanitary precautions—our Chairman has mentioned that—and history, too, will relate how the gas attacks of the enemy were rendered innocuous, thanks to the discoveries of our chemists and scientists. All our colleges and universities helped us. They all played the game like men. To-night, I thank them on behalf of the Army which I had the honour to command, and I especially express the gratitude of the Army to Sir Alfred Keogh. We were colleagues together at the War Office, and I had reason to be very grateful for the way he helped the General Staff—and it is many years ago now—in working out the war organization for the Expeditionary Force which eventually went to France. I wish to express our gratitude especially to him for what he did to organize the Medical Services which he brought to such a successful conclusion. I beg to associate myself with this toast."

"The Toast of 'The Army Medical Department and the eminent civilians attached to it during the war, coupled with the names of Sir Alfred Keogh, Sir John Goodwin and Sir George Makins,' having been duly honoured, Lieut.-Gen. Sir ALFRED KEEGH: "Lord Midleton, my Lords and Gentlemen, I use no more figure of speech when I say that I am quite unable to find words to express my thanks for the singular and unprecedented honour which you have conferred to-night on the Army Medical Service, and in the Army Medical Service I include not only the officers, the nurses, the non-commissioned officers and the men of the Army, but the great civilian profession, and I should be glad if you would not exclude from that category the great Red Cross Society which in war
is an integral part of the Royal Medical Services of the Crown. I say I find it exceedingly difficult to find words to express the emotions from which we of those Services labour on such an occasion as this. When you come to consider that we have here to-night as our hosts eminent Ministers, soldiers of repute, and experienced administrators who come to give honour to us for the services which we have endeavoured to render to our country and to the Army to which we belong, I find it quite impossible to find any form of words which will adequately return to our hosts to-night an appreciation of this extraordinary occasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen, our hosts have given us a triumph to-night, a triumph after more than 60 years of endeavour on our part to become efficient. I say sixty years though I might indeed put it further back. Some of us here who are acquainted with the history of the Medical Services of the Army might perhaps put it back right to the time of the Peninsular War. Under my great predecessor, McGregor, there appeared to be for a time, but only for a short time, some belief that the medical Service of the Army was going to pursue the path of progress which it later followed; but I put it at sixty years because it was then that we first saw the light. It was the great Lord Herbert who first inspired us, who, if people only knew it, should be called in this country the father of sanitation, the father of British hygiene, the first of all the systems of hygiene in this world. He was as I say our first inspirer. He gave us our great ideals, and pushed us along the path which through decade after decade of darkness and of trouble, we pursued, without any hesitation, amidst great difficulties and great troubles. I had the misfortune to live nearly forty years of that time when there was much misunderstanding. We were greatly misunderstood and we suffered accordingly. As I say, there were decades of complete darkness after the loss of that great statesman, Lord Herbert, but Province was in the good time, at last gave us two statesmen who saw what it was we were endeavouring to do. We believed, and we believed it with increasing fervour as time rolled on, as the stock of knowledge went on increasing, that stock of knowledge to which Pasteur and Koch, and our illustrious Bruce have contributed, that we could enable Commanders in the Field to win their campaigns and to fight their battles successfully, and through the exertions of our glorious Lister that we might be able to mitigate the awful horrors of war in some sense. But it was not to be until, as I say, God gave us two statesmen who understood us, who knew what it was we were so desperately trying to do. The first of those statesmen was Lord Haldane who sits beside me. I had the privilege, I was then comparatively a young officer of the Corps, of being associated with him in the reforms which took place. We had subsequently Lord Haldane. Lord Haldane did splendid work for our Service, and through our Service of course for the Army, but what Lord Haldane did could never have been accomplished had not he had as a precursor Lord Midleton. Had Lord Midleton not been with us Lord Haldane would have had to begin where he (Lord Midleton) began. The whole programme which we for many years knew must be followed would have had to be begun years after Lord Midleton commenced it, and we should not have been in time for the great conflict from which we have just victoriously emerged. It is impossible for me in the time which is given to me to have the privilege of addressing you to tell you of all that Lord Midleton did. To begin with he accomplished what has not been accomplished in any profession with which I am acquainted. He gave us the opportunity of post commission study, what in civil life is called post-graduate study. He arranged that officers of the Medical Branch of the Army, should, after their first tour of foreign service, undergo a further course of instruction just at the very time when they began to appreciate the opportunities which possibly they missed during their own student careers, by placing themselves in touch with modern science, with improvements which had taken place since they obtained their Medical Degrees. He had that courage—I say that advisedly—because there was much opposition—as there is always to anything new in this country—to establish the Royal Army Medical College in London. He thus placed us in the position which was the one thing we craved for. By placing us in that position he, without knowing it, though I think we saw it, produced those effects which have had, as you were kind enough to say, an important influence upon the various campaigns in which we have been recently engaged. The consequences of the removal of the College to London were both immediate and remote. Many of us thought that perhaps there would be consequences. The immediate consequences were those which of course must arise from the fact that our scientific men, Bruce and others of less repute, but of no less utility, should be thrown into the heart of science in London. Lord Midleton did many other things. He enabled us to reconstitute our units. Then there came Lord Haldane. God was good to us in giving us those two Statesmen. We were ready when Lord Haldane came to the War Office for still further development which we had also foreseen in due time. He enabled us to come into complete contact with our brothers in the civil profession. Let me say here that there are not two professions. There is only one profession. Those of us who adopt the Army as a career, as a matter of taste, are in no way different from those who pursue their paths in civil life, not in any way different. There was no difficulty therefore in our joining with them in the great Territorial Service which Lord Haldane set up. Lord Haldane established the sanitary organization of the Army, that organization to which we owe so much. If the medical profession, with its kindred sciences, can prevent disease in war, that represents the military value of our services to the nation. The rest is humanitarian—but work of importance—not merely on account of the humanitarian qualities, but also, because, as I think the gallant Field-
Marshal will agree, men will not fight if they do not know with certainty that if they are hit they will be from that moment taken care of by the Medical people, and be nursed and treated as tenderly and as carefully as if they were in their own homes.

"My time is very limited. I am sure Sir Edward Ward is thinking that I have spoken quite long enough. I should like to say one word before I sit down about the organization which I have already mentioned—the Red Cross Society. I am one of those who believe that the Medical Service in the Army can never be efficient unless it is rolled up completely with the whole medical profession; and I believe also that it can never do its work properly in war unless there is a civil organization, which is a constituent part of the Medical Service of the Army, ready at once to take its place in the field when war breaks out. There were difficulties in the beginning of the war, which, however, were quickly settled through the agency of my friend, Sir Arthur Stanley, who is here to-night, and we owe a great debt to the work of the Joint Committee of the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. I must allude once more to a point which I have already mentioned, and that is with regard to the Territorial Force. Fortunately in that Force we had a number of officers who had already studied military medical administration, and who were prepared to give their services in the administrative work of this great Service, to whose agency alone I think it was possible to expand the Medical Corps into the size it became later on. Had it not been for those officers who had been instructed on the definite plan and definite principle, with which the gallant Field-Marshal was himself directly connected in those early days to which he has alluded, I do not think it would have been possible to expand our Service. The very expansion of the Service itself was due to Lord Midleton under whom the expansion of the Service to meet the needs of the war, as it was called at that time, was approved when it took the field in 1914.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, you have been kind enough to pay us this very high compliment. It will remain in the minds of us for the remainder of our lives. It will be spoken of and recorded in the history of the Medical Service for future generations. I would like to say that if you are good enough to think that we deserve well of our country we must remember that had it not been for the General Officers Commanding in the Field it would have been impossible for us to have done anything. We entered upon all campaigns with fear and trembling on account of the want of sympathy which existed in all wars in which we have been engaged, but from the beginning of this campaign we saw that things were changed. There was a younger generation of Commanders. Many of them had been engaged in work at the War Office during the period in which I, myself, was engaged in the organization of the Medical Service. The Expeditionary Force was, from our point of view, a thoroughly well-educated Army. It was educated in sanitary science. The Territorial Service was also a well-educated Service. It knew the causes of disease. It knew the methods of preventing it. None of those things would have helped, they would have been futile, had it not been for the fact that, for the first time in history, the Commanders in the Field, Commanders of the Armies, Corps, Divisions and Battalions cared for the health of their men. I need say no more. I am deeply touched by the extraordinary tribute which you have rendered us to-night. But, I should also like to say before I sit down that it was not only in the armies of France that all this work was done. We had campaigns in Salonika, Egypt, Palestine and the Dardanelles, and later on, though not as many people think, earlier, we had to take over the Mesopotamia campaign. All those things were thrust upon us at almost a moment's notice. Nothing could have been done in the Mediterranean area, we would have failed in that area had it not been for that gallant Field-Marshal who sits on my left, Lord Methuen. I often used to think in those days that Lord Methuen would probably complain of me, that he would probably say I was burdening him too much in the Island of Malta. You must remember there were three campaigns in that area. The Commanders were independent of one another; there was no co-ordinating authority; but Lord Methuen filled the position of a great co-ordinator. As far as we were concerned I burdened him over and over again with sick and wounded, but he never minded. I used to apologize to him through my letters, but he continued to say, 'Send me more, I will do anything you like.'

"I desire to thank you with all my heart for the extraordinary honour which you have done us in inviting us here to-night.

Lieut.-General Sir John Goodwin: "Lord Midleton, my Lords and Gentlemen, I find that there are two great disadvantages in speaking late in the evening: the first is that the pre-speech agony is prolonged, and the second is that previous speakers have said most of what one was going to say one's self.

"Whatever success the Royal Army Medical Corps may have had in the recent war—and it has been generously spoken of to-night—that success is due in part to question to three main factors. The first factor is the evolution and progress which took place in the Medical Service during the twelve years which elapsed between the South African War and the recent war. Not only was every officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the field at once that Sir Alfred Keogh has said with regard to what Lord Midleton and Lord Haldane did for the Army Medical Service. We should never have been where we are, nor been able to do what we did but for them. Another great factor was the way in which the whole civilian profession came forward at the outbreak of the war, forsook and abandoned everything else and laid all their knowledge and ability, without question, at the disposal of the Nation and the Army. Lastly, I think a very important point is the very great change which took place during those years as
regards the relations between the Royal Army Medical Corps and the rest of the Army. We got to know each other so much better than had previously been the case; we became so much more in sympathy with each other; we learned such an enormous amount by working in close co-operation with other branches of the Army, by manoeuvres and staff tours and lectures, and by many other means. We learned to understand and to know the working of the combatant Services; and I think—in fact I feel quite certain—that they also learned to know how to sympathize with the difficulties and to appreciate the objects and aims of the Medical Service. That had an enormous bearing in this war.

"We started in sympathy with each other, understanding each other's difficulties, and we understood the organization of the different Services more and more as the war went on. Well, I hope we have done our best in this war, but we must not forget that the very best that has been done in the last five years is not the best attainable, and that, as time goes on, as science advances, as knowledge progresses, we also must advance and progress. I honestly and firmly believe that we have, at present, the best Army Medical Service in the world. We must see that we maintain it so. It must remain the best, and consequently it must advance; it must maintain the position which it now holds, for, I think, no one will contend, for a moment, that our Service was not the best of the medical services in the recent war. We have learned a very great deal, but there is very much still to be learned, and we must steadily progress if we are to maintain our position, and if we are to be prepared for every contingency and eventuality which may arise in the future. Much has been said about the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps, but there are two points which have impressed me a great deal, and upon which I feel deeply. One is this—I believe myself that the conditions in England at present would not be as they are, that social unrest would be greater than it is were it not for the fact, at least I believe it to be the fact, that every soldier who has served in the war believes, and his relatives and the British public generally believe—and I think they have reason to believe—that every endeavour was made throughout the war to prevent disease and to alleviate suffering, and that, speaking generally, the best was done for our sick and wounded. The second point is that which Sir Alfred Keogh has mentioned. There is now no question of the civil profession and the Royal Army Medical Corps. We have been one in this war, we have served together; we have been through trials and vicissitudes together; we have understood each other's difficulties and troubles; and we are now bound together in close sympathy, and not only will that union continue to be maintained in the future but I believe that earnestly hope that it will, as the years go by, get stronger and stronger.

"I should like to say one word on a subject with which I was rather closely connected, and that is the amount which America did for the Medical Service, and also for the Army in this war. I was sent out to America on a mission just after that Nation came into the war. We were then in serious straits as regards shortage of medical and nursing personnel. I at once placed the whole situation frankly before the War Secretary, Mr. Baker, and before the head of the American Medical Service, General Gorgas. I cannot express to you the cordial way in which I was received, the sympathetic hearing which was accorded to me, and the generous response with which I met. General Gorgas, Mr. Baker, the American Army Medical Service, and not only they, but the whole medical profession of America, placed everything at my disposal, with the result that within a very few months over 1,000 American doctors and more than 700 nurses, equipped and uniformed by the American Army, were placed unreservedly, and without hesitation, entirely at the British Army's disposal at the disposal of the Ministry of Health, and all that hearted help afforded to us by America I hardly like to think what might have happened in 1918, owing to shortage of medical and nursing personnel in our Armies. My personal experience of the last two years has been somewhat varied. I may say that I entered upon my present post with the gravest trepidation and anxiety as to the possible failure of the Service on account of my shortcomings. I can only say that throughout those two years I have served under two Adjutant-Generals, and with various members of the Army Council, I have received from them every possible support, help and guidance, and the most cordial sympathy has been extended to me at all times and in all places. I have never at any time felt that sympathy or support was wanting, I have also felt during the whole of that time that I had the entire civil medical profession with me and behind me, ready to help, support and counsel me. Without those two factors, and without the unswerving loyalty and uniting work which my own personal staff at the War Office invariably afforded me, I personally—I do not say the Service—but I myself, must have failed lamentably. I have learned a great deal in the past two years, and a great deal that I know before has been still more firmly impressed upon me. One thing of which I am even more firmly convinced than ever is that there is only one possible pathway through life, and that is the open highway. Another fact which I have learned is that it is absolutely impossible to please everybody; one is fortunate if one pleases even half the people; I think it was Goldsmith who said that if one wished to please one half of the people one had absolutely to ignore what the other half said or thought. There have been many difficulties in the last two years, and no doubt—indeed, it is inevitable—there will be many more difficulties in the future. I am not complaining of that for a moment, I do not think I would wish to have it otherwise, because, personally, though I may be wrong, I do not think a country is worth riding over if there are no fences. I firmly believe that the Royal Army Medical Corps has a very great future in front of it. I believe that it will advance in science, in professional work and attainments, and in admin-
tion, steadily, and I hope rapidly, so that it and when it is again called upon by the Army and the nation it may not be found wanting.

"I wish very much that I could express my thanks and the thanks of all of us for the very great honour which has been conferred on us to-night, for the immense compliment which has been paid to the Service. Sir Alfred Keogh tried to do so, and he succeeded far better than I could ever hope to do. I can only ask you to believe that, especially for an indifferent speaker like myself, it is the very subject on which one feels most deeply that one can speak the least, eloquently. I thank you all very much indeed."

Letter subsequently received from Lieut.-General Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.:—

"DEAR SIR EDWARD,—I am feeling somewhat exercised with regard to a very grave omission from my speech at the dinner to the Royal Army Medical Corps on June 8.

"I had fully intended, after referring to the admirable manner in which the medical profession came forward on the outbreak of war, to draw attention to the fact that this spirit of loyalty and devotion was by no means confined to the medical profession.

"Throughout the war I felt strongly that an enormous amount of invaluable work was carried out by numerous voluntary organizations, which supplied innumerable articles in the way of clothing, stores, comforts and accessories not usually supplied from official sources. Had these numerous organizations, totalling an immense number, been working on independent lines, difficulties and overlapping would inevitably have resulted, but this was avoided by co-ordination and general administration so ably carried out by you and your staff.

"The amount of time and energy devoted to the subject must have been immense, it certainly resulted in a very greatly increased degree of comfort in our hospitals.

"The thanks of every hospital and of all patients are due to you, your staff and the voluntary organizations working under you for their unbending and devoted work.

"That I omitted to state this in my speech was a grave omission on my part which I much regret, and which was due to my speaking towards the end of the evening, and my desire not to inflict my listeners with an unduly long peroration.

"Believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

"T. H. J. GOODWIN."

Major-General Sir George Makins:—"Lord Midleton, my Lords and Gentlemen, the responsibility has been placed upon me of responding for the eminent civilians who took part in the Medical Services during the war. I may say, first of all, that, of all the civilians, our lot was the most happy. We were called upon to take part in work which had been the occupation to which our whole lives had been devoted, and, therefore, we suffered no interruption in it. We gained advantages from the work which we were called upon to do. Again, I think we had great satisfaction, a satisfaction which we may express without any undue pride of feeling that we were bringing to the Army Medical Service a strength which raised that Service to a degree of efficiency which no army has ever had at its disposal before. If one is to ask for the explanation of the success with which the Regular Service and the temporary officers worked together, I think it is to be found at once in the spirit of mutual confidence which existed between us. I should like to say with regard to the development of this, that I think no member of the Service was more responsible than our friend, Sir Alfred Keogh. He first tried to arouse the spirit at an early period of his career when we met with him in South Africa. He fostered it during the whole of his term of office, and I hope and believe that it has now become a tradition of the War Office. During the war, we, in France, also owed no small debt to Sir Arthur Sloggett, who met us with open-hearted sympathy, gave us his confidence, and was ever ready to entertain suggestions likely to lead to good results from whatever source they might originate.

"I have to respond for the eminent civilians, and in a sense I am supposed to respond for the eminent surgeons. I should like at once to say that although the eminent surgeons have done great work, we owe a great deal to the junior members of the profession who form its rank and file, because those young men not only showed initiative but capacity to carry out their work and reached in a great measure their ideals. I have to respond also for the physicians. That is rather an odd position for me, but I would like to say that great as the triumphs of surgery were, the triumphs of medicine were equally great. I do not think in any former campaign so much advance was made in medicine as was made in this. The striking feature was that certain diseases were really traced from their origin to their end. I do not think that during any other war such achievement has been made. Then in speaking for my own profession I ought to add our thanks to various men who followed pure science. The advances which were made in medicine and surgery during the war depended on the help of a host of men; there were the chemists, the pathologists, the bacteriologists, and so on. Every one of those men took his part. There is no doubt that the practising surgeon and physician could never have achieved that which they did had it not been for the help of the students of pure science who came and collaborated with us and gave the whole of their knowledge and time to the subject.
"I should also say one further thing, especially to Lord Midleton, with regard to the success of the Medical Services. The success of the Service, as far as I am able to judge, and I have been in other campaigns before this one, depended upon the enlightened policy of the authorities at the War Office, and the Army Council. In no previous war were we, at any rate as civilians, provided with hospitals and equipment and the opportunity of spending as much money as we liked to ask for, as we had in this war. There is no question about it, that that was the first source of success which attended the work of the Medical Service. On the part of the eminent civilians I should like to express our gratitude and appreciation of the honour which is being paid to us to-night. But we owe a greater debt than that. We owe a greater debt of gratitude to the Army. We were taken out of the ruts of a somewhat monotonous life, a great advantage to the younger men starting their careers, we were taken to fresh countries, and we made hosts of friends, more perhaps than we shall make during the rest of our lives. I beg to thank you all most heartily on behalf of the civilians."

The Right Hon. The Earl of Midleton: "Gentlemen, that concludes our evening. We can only finish it by thanking you all very much for your attendance here to-night."

Three cheers were called for and given for the Chairman.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Midleton: "Gentlemen, your thanks are due really to Sir Edward Ward. He is the gentleman who has carried out the whole thing, and to whom we owe any success that there is in this entertainment to-night."

Three cheers were given for Sir Edward Ward.

The proceedings then terminated.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS MESS, LONDON.

All officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and officers removed from the Corps and still retained on the Active List are Honorary Members of the Mess, and it is hoped that they will regard the Mess, where they will always be welcome, as a temporary home in case of need.

BIRTHS.

MACPHERSON.—On July 4, 1920, at 8, Egliston Road, Putney, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. G. D. Macpherson, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son (John Duncan Graham).

WOOD—At Mount Kamala, Solon, Simla Hills, on July 2, 1920, the wife of Capt. G. H. Wood, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WELLS-URQUHART.—At Dublin Street Church, Edinburgh, on June 23, 1920, Captai H. J. G. Wells, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Wells, Keith House, West Kensington, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Urquhart and of Mrs. Urquhart, 4, South Inverleith Avenue, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

EXCHANGES, &c.

The charge for inserting Notices respecting Exchanges in the Royal Army Medical Corps is 5/- for not more than five lines, which should be forwarded by Cheque or P.O.O., with the notice, to Messrs. G. STREET and Co., Ltd., 8, Serle Street, London, W.C., not later than the 22nd of the month.

Major, arrived Egypt December, 1919, for tour, is willing to exchange to go to India coming trooping season; consideration required. Apply E., c/o "Journal of the R.A.M.C.," 8, Serle Street, London, W.C. 2.

Captain (Temporary Major) R. A. ANDERSON, R.A.M.C., whose Indian Tour finishes in May, 1921, is willing to do a further half tour in India. Any Officer not desirous of coming to India who would like to exchange by arrangement, apply to HOLT & Co., London.

Lieutenant Colonel near top of Foreign roster desires immediate exchange with an officer serving at home and not due to go abroad this trooping season. Reply stating terms to H. S. R., c/o "Journal of the R.A.M.C.," 8, Serle Street, London, W.C. 2.


EX-OFFICER'S HOME AND TROPICAL KIT FOR SALE.—Height 5ft. 11 in., Chest 38 in. Full dress: frock coat, patrol, mess, 3 service, great coat, field boots, parade and mess Wellingtons, sword with 2 scabbards and knots. Tropical full dress: helmet, mess, 4 khaki drill, largest size helmet and uniform cases. Camp kit bag with bed, bath and mosquito net. All in excellent condition by T. W. Castle. Also pair lady's patent leather riding boots, size 5 with trees. Apply E. G. H. COWEN, Stafford House, Church Road, Sutton, Surrey.