the Order not exceeding fifty-six years were therein substituted for the age of fifty-one years; and

(b) As respects any person being a duly qualified medical practitioner, the foregoing provision shall have effect as if the age of fifty-six years were therein substituted for the age of fifty-one years.

Clause 2 gives power to declare by proclamation that a national emergency has arisen, and that any certificates of exemption to any class or body of men shall cease to have effect. Clause 4 provides for the constitution of tribunals and for the establishment of special tribunals, committees, or panels for dealing with particular classes of cases, for regulating and limiting the making of applications to such tribunals, and for determining the grounds on which applications, or any particular classes of applications, may be made, and the right of appeal.

THE WAR.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE FIFTH ARMY.

THE object of the great German attack on March 21st and following days seems to have been to break through the point of junction between the extreme right, or southern end of the British forces and the extreme left, or north, of the French. The course of the battle from that date to March 26th can now be traced, and in the following brief account we follow an admirable summary by Commandant de Civrieux.[1]

General Character of the Retreat.

The British 3rd and 5th Armies were on a line from the Scarpe, the river which runs due west from Arras towards Douai, on the north and the Oise, on which La Fère and Noyon are situated, on the south. The country between is traversed about midway by the River Somme; from Peronne to Amiens the Somme runs nearly due west, but in its course from St. Quentin to Peronne it makes a deep bend south through Ham. The junction between the 5th Army and the French was a point near La Fère, just north of the Somme. Opposed to them from north to south were the armies commanded by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the Crown Prince, and Generals von Below, von Marwitz, von Kathen, and von Gontard. The attack was on a line of about 70 kilometres (about 43 miles). The preliminary bombardment began at 2 a.m. on March 21st; the German infantry attacked at 8 a.m. on the same day by massed waves. On the 21st and 22nd the British 5th army fell back to the line Peronne–Ham; the 3rd army maintained its position in great part, but on March 23rd conformed on its right to the retreat of the 5th army, retiring to the line Bapaume–Peronne. It was on this day that the French took over the right of the British 5th army. On March 24th the enemy got across the Somme to the south and north of Peronne, and the 5th army retired to the line Bapaume–Combles–Maurepas, but in the evening forced the enemy back over the Somme. Meanwhile the French, to the south, had generally kept their ground. On March 25th the Germans reached Nesle, Peronne, and Bapaume, and the 5th army retired again, the Germans continuing to push towards Amiens by the roads Bapaume–Albert, Nesle–Chaulnes. The French, who had stood north-east of Noyon, evacuated the town on that night; fighting in this region continued to be severe, but northward the British line was for the time left comparatively quiet. The general effect of the five days' fighting had been to force the British 5th army westward with an inclination north, with the result that a great part of its back areas was lost, and it is in such areas in the second line that casualty clearing stations and the machinery for the evacuation of the wounded from them to the base is established.

The Withdrawal of the C.C.S.

Further details which reach us this week bear out very closely the information we were able to give in our last issue with regard to the medical services, more particularly the forward casualty clearing stations, during the rapid retirement at the end of last month. The German attack was expected, and the more advanced clearing stations were moved back at once without much difficulty, but as the other medical units arranged in series at varying distances behind became threatened under the rapid and sustained advance of the enemy, the difficulties of evacuating the wounded became increasingly great. One after another the clearing stations had to be evacuated; sometimes a unit, after opening up in a new site, was obliged to clear its patients at the end of forty-eight or even twenty-four hours, and then fall back itself, losing each time more of its equipment. Occasionally the last cases were got away whilst the infantry were preparing to make a stand in the clearing station grounds, with the field guns firing over their heads from new positions behind. In one or two instances a few desperate cases were left behind under the care of a medical officer and some orderlies, but even these were eventually moved to safety. Under such conditions deliberate surgery such as is practised when behind a more or less stationary line was out of the question; all that could be done was to dress and feed the patients and perform a few urgent operations, evacuation meanwhile proceeding by ambulance train, or car, and fresh cases accumulating in large numbers from the field ambulances. At some points the most that could be done was to establish an improvised collecting station beside the railway and load the patients on trains as they came up. There were moments when it seemed that it would be impossible to get all the wounded away, but in every instance this was accomplished successfully, though sometimes the lightest walking cases, through lack of transport, had to be marched to the rear. Notwithstanding every sort of difficulty no officer, sister, or man of the clearing station personnel was lost, nor was a single patient left behind by these units to fall into the enemy's hands.

The Field Ambulances.

More remarkable even than this was the fact that while the clearing stations were moving backwards the field ambulances were able to evacuate cases in a steady stream and without hitch all through; it is believed that no patients even in the field ambulances were taken prisoner during the retreat.

Such results leave no doubt as to the organizing ability and resourcefulness of those in charge of the medical arrangements throughout a most trying and anxious period. Although the battle went hard for our troops in a military sense, the medical services seem to have come magnificently through an ordeal which can only be compared with the retreat from Mons.

Sisters and Nurses.

The gallantry of the sisters during the evacuation and removal of the forward clearing stations was alluded to last week. One group of nurses, we learn, stood quietly beside the railway line whilst their station was being shelled, waiting for a train which might or might not succeed in reaching them; yet next day they were at work in a new place as though nothing had happened. The officers and men of the R.A.M.C. showed the courage, coolness, and devotion which were expected of them during such critical times.

WAR OFFICE STATEMENT.

THE Secretary to the War Office has issued the following statement:

In the recent retirement on the Western front a number of medical units, such as casualty clearing stations, fell into the hands of the enemy. All the medical and nursing personnel of these units, and the patients, were safely evacuated, none being captured. The equipment and material were replaced immediately, and large reserve supplies have, in addition, been sent to France. All deficiencies in personnel, officers, nurses, and other ranks have been made good.

The Canadian and Australian medical authorities have generously come to our help by lending us medical officers and nurses.

It is regretted that in the process of evacuating casualty clearing stations a number of casualties occurred among the medical and nursing personnel. This was inevitable, as the units had to be cleared out at short notice, under, in many cases, heavy fire. A surgical team which had generously been lent to one of our casualty clearing stations by a Philadelphia hospital was heavily bombed, and two officers and one nurse were wounded.

The consulting surgeons of the administrative medical staff in France report that the care and attention which the wounded are receiving leaves nothing to be desired.

[1] *L'Illustration*, March 30th.

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CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

ROYAL NAVY.

Wounded.

Surgeon J. J. Keatley, R.N.
Surgeon T. D. McEwan, R.N.V.R.
Surgeon Probationer F. Hussey-Anderson, R.N.V.R.

ARMY.

Killed in Action.

CAPTAIN J. W. ANDERSON, M.C., R.A.M.C.(T.F.).

Captain Jonas William Anderson, M.C., R.A.M.C.(T.F.), was killed in action during the recent fighting on the Somme. He was the son of Mr. D. C. Anderson, of Southport, and was educated at Liverpool University where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B.Vict. in 1898. After acting as house-surgeon of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and of Southport Infirmary, and as surgeon of H.M. transport *Orotava* during the South African war (medal), he went into practice at Llanfair Caercinion, Montgomeryshire. He took a commission as lieutenant and medical officer in the 4th Territorial (Denbighshire) Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on March 24th, 1906, was called out for service on September 3rd, 1914, and promoted to captain after six months' service. He received the Military Cross on January 14th, 1916.

CAPTAIN H. W. BATCHELOR, R.A.M.C.

Captain Henry Washington Batchelor, R.A.M.C., was killed in action on March 24th, aged 30. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. H. T. Batchelor, of Queenstown, South Africa, and was educated at the London Hospital, taking the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1912. After filling the posts of clinical assistant in the cardiac department at the London Hospital and of assistant house-surgeon at the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, he took a temporary commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on August 7th, 1914, three days after war was declared, and was promoted to captain after a year's service.

CAPTAIN W. BROWNLIE, R.A.M.C.

Captain William Brownlie, R.A.M.C., was killed in action on March 25th. He was the youngest son of Mr. William Brownlie, of Invercargill, New Zealand, was educated at the Universities of New Zealand and Edinburgh, graduating M.A. and B.Sc. at the former, and M.B. and Ch.B. at the latter. He held a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C.

CAPTAIN D. C. CROLE, R.A.M.C.

Captain David Clement Crole, R.A.M.C., was killed in action on March 23rd, aged 33. He was the only surviving son of the late Dr. Angus Fletcher Crole of Leven, Fife, and was educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B. in 1905. He held a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. and was attached to the Hussars when killed.

CAPTAIN E. C. CUNNINGTON, R.A.M.C.

Captain Edward Charles Cunnington, R.A.M.C., was killed on March 23rd, aged 27. He was the only child of Captain B. H. Cunnington, Wiltshire Regiment, and was educated at Cambridge and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1915, and held a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C.

CAPTAIN E. H. GRIFFIN, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C.

Captain Ernest Harrison Griffin, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C., was killed in action on March 21st. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr. John Griffin of Walsall, and was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1898, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, taking the diploma of L.S.A. in 1902. He subsequently took the diploma in tropical medicine and hygiene at Cambridge in 1914. He had filled the posts of clinical assistant at the Samaritan Free Hospital, of assistant physician and pathologist at Camberwell House Asylum, and of surgeon to the Venezuela Goldfields; and served as surgeon to the British Red Crescent Society in Tripoli in the Turco-Italian war. He took a temporary commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on August 16th, 1916, and was promoted to captain after a year's service. He had been mentioned in dispatches, received the Military Cross on August 25th, 1916, and the D.S.O. on November 26th, 1917; and also held the Venezuelan Order of the Liberator.

CAPTAIN S. E. MCCLATCHEY, R.A.M.C.

Captain Samuel Edward McClatchey, R.A.M.C., was killed in action on March 25th. He was educated at Victoria University, Manchester, where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B. in 1911. After acting as junior house-surgeon at Preston Royal Infirmary, he went into practice at Buxton. He took a temporary commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on September 10th, 1914, was promoted to captain after a year's service, and was attached to the Welsh Regiment when killed.

CAPTAIN C. H. G. PHILP, R.A.M.C.

Captain Claude Hastings George Philp, R.A.M.C., was killed in action on March 26th, aged 32. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1907 and M.B. and B.C. in 1912, and at St. Thomas's Hospital. After acting as assistant casualty officer at St. Thomas's and as resident medical officer of Herefordshire General Hospital, he went into practice at Hereford, where he held the appointment of honorary anaesthetist to that hospital. He joined the R.A.M.C. as a temporary lieutenant in 1916, and was promoted to captain after a year's service. He was attached to the Manchester Regiment when killed.

Died of Wounds.

CAPTAIN F. SIMPSON, R.A.M.C.

Captain Frederic Simpson, R.A.M.C., died at Templeton House, Roehampton, on March 31st, of wounds received on January 1st, aged 33. He was the second son of Mr. Sidney Simpson of Erith. He took a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. in the middle of 1916, and was promoted to captain after a year's service. He received his medical education at Charing Cross Medical School, and took the diploma of L.M.S.S.A., and immediately after received a commission in the R.A.M.C.

CAPTAIN H. H. TAYLOR, R.A.M.C.

Captain Herbert Hampden Taylor, R.A.M.C., died of wounds in a Canadian stationary hospital on April 3rd, aged 35. He was the third son of the late Mr. Robert Taylor, solicitor, of Bedford Row, and was educated at St. Mary's Hospital, taking the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1907, and at Cambridge, where he graduated M.B. and B.C. in 1908; after which he acted as house-physician and house-surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, and as assistant medical officer at St. George's Infirmary. He took a temporary commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on April 24th, 1915, and was promoted to captain after a year's service.

CAPTAIN G. H. D. WEBB, R.A.M.C.(T.F.).

Captain George Harvey Duder Webb, R.A.M.C.(T.F.), died of wounds on March 29th. He was the second son of Mr. J. Collier Webb, and was educated at University College Hospital, London, taking the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1914. He took a commission as lieutenant in the 3rd London General Hospital on August 20th, 1914, and was promoted to captain after a year's service.

Accidentally Killed.

CAPTAIN T. L. ENRIGHT, R.A.M.C.

Captain Thomas Louis Enright, R.A.M.C., was accidentally killed recently at Salonica. He was the third son of Mr. James Enright, of Listowel, and took the diplomas of L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Irel. in 1914. He joined the R.A.M.C. as a temporary lieutenant on February 1st, 1915, and was promoted to captain on completion of a year's service.

Died on Service.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. BIRD, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.M.S.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Bird, Bengal Medical Service, died at Wellington, Nilgiri Hills, Southern India, on March 30th, aged 51. He was born on December 4th, 1866, educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1888, the M.B. and B.S.Lond. in the same year, with honours in physiology, materia medica, and organic chemistry at the intermediate examination, the M.D. in 1889 and the M.S. in 1891, and also the F.R.C.S. and the D.P.H.Camb. in 1891. Entering the I.M.S. as surgeon on July 28th, 1891, he

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became major on July 28th, 1903, and lieutenant-colonel on July 28th, 1911. After three years in the army he was posted in September, 1894, to civil employ in Bengal, where he spent the rest of his service. From March, 1895, to September, 1903, he was resident medical officer of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, and in May, 1908, was appointed professor of surgery. Some fourteen years ago he was deputed on special duty to Kabul to treat the Amir of Afghanistan for an injury, and in the winter of 1911-12 was on special duty on the staff of the King-Emperor during his visit to India for the Coronation Durbar. He received the C.I.E. on January 1st, 1905, and the M.V.O. on January 4th, 1912.

Wounded.

Colonel A. D. Sharp, C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.(T.F.).
Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Fawcus, D.S.O., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Lieut.-Colonel J. McMillan, M.C., R.A.M.C.(T.F.).
Lieut.-Colonel R. T. C. Robertson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.(S.R.).
Captain G. S. Clancy, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain P. E. Earnshaw, Australian A.M.C.
Captain E. C. T. Emerson, R.A.M.C.(T.F.).
Captain H. L. G. Hughes, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain J. W. Hunt, Canadian A.M.C.
Captain W. J. Knight, M.C., R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain W. F. Maclean, R.A.M.C.(S.R.).
Captain V. H. Mason, M.C., R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain S. A. W. Munro, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain P. J. O'Shea, Australian A.M.C.
Captain F. E. L. Phillips, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain R. N. Porritt, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain H. E. S. Richards, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain R. S. Ross, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain T. J. Ryan, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain L. M. Webber, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Lieutenant H. Daw, R.A.M.C. (temporary).

Missing.

Major J. S. McConnachie, R.A.M.C.(T.F.).
Captain M. T. Ascough, M.C., R.A.M.C.(T.F.).
Captain T. E. H. Carr, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain W. M. Christie, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain P. P. Corbett, R.A.M.C.(S.R.).
Captain S. Cross, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain C. E. P. Husband, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain G. R. Lipp, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain A. T. I. Macdonald, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain D. Macnair, R.A.M.C.(T.F.).
Captain C. Mearns, R.A.M.C.(T.F.).
Captain E. J. Storer, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain G. Torrance, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain D. A. Wilson, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Lieutenant W. H. Rawdon, R.A.M.C. (temporary).

DEATHS OF SONS OF MEDICAL MEN.

Barton, John Francis Sinclair, Sublieutenant R.N., youngest son of Dr. F. Alexander Barton, killed March 13th, aged 24.

Glendinning, James Graham, Second Lieutenant Monmouthshire Regiment, attached Royal Flying Corps, only son of Dr. Glendinning, late medical superintendent Monmouthshire Asylum, Abergavenny, killed in action in France on December 2nd, 1917, aged 20. He was educated at King Henry VIII's Grammar School, Abergavenny, and at Epsom College, where he keenly interested himself in sports, winning the MacFarlane Cup for his House in 1916 and the Blande prize. He was Head Prefect for his House, and had just begun medical studies when he joined the Monmouthshire Regiment in July, 1916.

Cummins, Thomas Coote, Second Lieutenant York and Lancs Regiment, only son of Dr. Wm. MacAlister Cummins, of Renishaw, Chesterfield, killed in action on March 25th, 1918, aged 19. He was educated at Chesterfield Grammar School, and King Edward VII School, Sheffield, and was about to enter Sheffield University when he was called to his military duties. He received his commission in September, 1917, and proceeded to France on November 4th, 1917.

Hall, Wilfred Rodenhurst, M.C., Lieutenant Suffolk Regiment, fourth and youngest son of Dr. H. S. W. Hall, of Hertford, killed March 27th, aged 20.

Haynes, John Eustace Tarleton, Second Lieutenant 1st Worcestershire Regiment, killed in action on March 23rd, only child of Dr. and Mrs. Sydney Haynes of Edgbaston, aged 19. He was educated at the West House School, Edgbaston, Berkhamsted, and Sandhurst, and got his commission in May, 1917. Both his grandfathers were medical practitioners.

Mackintosh, Ian Keith, Second Lieutenant Black Watch, only son of the late Dr. W. A. Mackintosh of Montrose, killed March 21st.

O'Keeffe, Marcus Manus, M.C., Captain Royal Field Artillery, only son of Major-General M. W. O'Keeffe, M.D., C.B., D.M.S. 4th Army, killed April 2nd, aged 21. He was educated at Cheltenham College, got his commission on February 10th, 1915, and gained the Military Cross in July, 1916.

Purdy, R. G., Major New Zealand Military Forces, was killed in action, together with his Brigadier-General, by the bursting of a shell. Major Purdy was the son of Colonel J. R. Purdy, M.B., C.M.Aberd., D.M.S. New Zealand Army, nephew of Colonel J. S. Purdy, commanding the Third Australian General Hospital, and a grandson of Captain Jobberns, of Aberdeen, an officer with a distinguished record in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny. He was educated at Wellington College, New Zealand, and entered the New Zealand Permanent Defence Force in 1912. He had received the Military Cross and bar, and the Croix de Guerre. He married shortly before leaving for the war, and his widow survives him.

Skrimshire, Herbert Eric, Second Lieutenant Royal Garrison Artillery, younger son of the late Dr. Skrimshire of Morpeth, died of wounds on March 29th, aged 27.

Willans, Alan James, Captain King's Royal Rifle Corps, youngest son of the late Dr. Willans of Much Hadham, Herts, killed on March 24th, aged 21.

MEDICAL STUDENT.

Scott, Harvey Alexander, Lieutenant Gordon Highlanders, son of the Rev. Thomas Harvey of Edinburgh, died of wounds at a casualty clearing station on March 29th, aged 21. He was educated at Daniel Stewart's College and at Edinburgh University, where he was a medical student before the war. He got his commission from the O.T.C. on January 8th, 1916, and had twice previously been wounded.

[*We shall be indebted to relatives of those who are killed in action or die in the war for information which will enable us to make these notes as complete and accurate as possible.*]

HONOURS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette*, published on April 6th, contained statements of the services for which the decorations announced in the *Gazette* of November 26th, 1917 (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, December 1st, 1917, p. 738), were conferred. The following officers of the medical services received the awards indicated "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty":

Bar to the Distinguished Service Order.

Major (temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Patrick John Hanafin, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

For nine days he was continuously under heavy shell fire while supervising the evacuation of the wounded in the most adverse circumstances. Finally, although wounded in passing through a heavy barrage, he continued on duty until the last man had been brought in. The successful evacuation of the wounded was largely due to his gallant conduct.

Temporary Captain Robert McCowan Hill, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

While on the way to battalion headquarters his party was caught in an enemy barrage, and four of them were wounded. He at once dressed their wounds on the spot in a most exposed position and under heavy fire. On arriving at the aid post he was informed that a whole machine-gun team were casualties in an advanced position. No stretcher-bearers were available, and he at once went forward and attended to them on the spot under heavy fire. He then returned and worked at his aid post under intense shelling, often attending to cases in the trench outside when the aid post was full. Casualties were being caused all round him, and he was wounded himself, but, though suffering severely, he remained at duty for sixteen hours until the battalion was relieved. He set a most inspiring example of courage and devotion to duty to all ranks.

Distinguished Service Order.

Major William Bannerman Craig, A.A.M.C.

After the aid post had been blown up during an attack, he attended the wounded and organized bearer parties in the open. Though wounded he persisted in his work until disabled by another wound.

Temporary Captain James Churchill Dunn, M.C., R.A.M.C.

He worked with untiring energy in the open in the front line, searching for and dressing the wounded and constantly exposing himself to machine-gun and rifle fire. His medical orderlies were both wounded, and the greater portion of his work was done without any assistance. He set a magnificent example to all of courage and devotion to duty under continuous heavy fire and enemy counter attacks.

Temporary Captain Ernest Harrison Griffin, M.C., R.A.M.C. (killed in action, March 21st).

He established his dressing station well forward during an attack, and went up to the front line through a storm of artillery and machine-gun fire utterly regardless of personal safety. He moved about in the open for thirty-six hours without food or rest, attending to the wounded, often leading parties of bearers through heavy barrages until every wounded man had been carried back. He remained behind after the battalion was relieved, still searching for wounded, under heavy fire, though he was several times badly shaken by the explosion of shells. He set a most inspiring example of courage and devotion to duty.

Major William Allan Hailes, A.A.M.C.

His example in attending to four wounded men in the open under heavy fire and conveying them to cover stimulated the stretcher-bearers to great efforts under most trying circumstances.

Major Harrie Bertie Lee, M.C., A.A.M.C.

He was in charge of the organization of bearer reliefs during an action, and hearing that the officer in charge of the forward bearer parties had been killed he at once went forward under heavy fire

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and took charge. He located the new regimental aid posts forward of the former front line, and with absolute disregard of danger arranged for the evacuation of the wounded from these new posts through a heavy barrage. His quick grasp of the situation and prompt and courageous action were of inestimable value.

Major Kenneth MacCormick, C.A.M.C.

When in charge of the evacuation of the wounded during an action he remained at duty for forty-eight hours without rest, visiting the advanced posts, searching shell holes and bringing in many wounded. When one of his bearer posts was heavily shelled, with great coolness he got all the wounded away, staying behind himself until the last had left. He set a splendid example of courage and untiring energy.

Major Robert Maxwell McMaster, A.A.M.C.

He tended the wounded continuously for ten hours under shell fire. Several of his bearers were killed and wounded, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he was able to save the wounded from being killed or buried alive.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Forbes Panton, M.C., R.A.M.C.

The evacuation of casualties, amounting to 60 officers and 1,100 men, after an advance of 3,000 yards was most successfully carried out, chiefly owing to the initiative and sound judgement displayed by him. He spent twenty-four hours in the forward area, visiting every regimental aid post and sending back hourly reports until the battlefield was completely cleared of wounded.

Bar to the Military Cross.

Temporary Captain William Thomson Brown, M.C., R.A.M.C.

He acted as bearer officer during an action, and was continuously in the open under heavy fire of all kinds. Though several times blown up by shells he remained at work, and set a most inspiring example of courage and gallantry.

Temporary Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Henry Alphonsus Harbison, M.C., R.A.M.C.

He was in charge of divisional stretcher-bearers during several days' operations. For seventy-two hours he never slept, and was continually on the move under intense shell fire, establishing connexion with the regimental aid posts and leading and directing the bearers. The entire success of the evacuation of stretcher cases from the forward area was due to his magnificent example. His coolness, courage, and endurance had a wonderful influence on his bearers. He has rendered conspicuous and valuable service on many other occasions.

Temporary Captain Reginald Ralston Huxtable, M.C., R.A.M.C.

This officer worked for three days and nights under the most appalling conditions helping the wounded, being continually in the greatest danger. He finally collapsed on reaching camp.

Captain Charles Herbert Leedman, M.C., A.A.M.C.

He worked for four days in the open attending to the wounded, in the course of which he dressed 300 cases. Seven intense barrages were put down by the enemy, but he went on with his duties, showing a total disregard for danger. His courage, devotion to duty, and endurance greatly inspired all ranks, and undoubtedly saved many lives.

Captain George Reginald Edward Gray Mackay, M.C., R.A.M.C.

He personally supervised the evacuation of the wounded, making several journeys through a heavy barrage. On many previous occasions he has performed similar acts of gallantry.

Temporary Captain Charles Joseph O'Reilly, M.C., R.A.M.C.

He personally supervised the evacuation of wounded, passing and repassing through heavy barrage fire. When a neighbouring M.O. was killed, he attached himself to the battalion and dressed and supervised the evacuation of the wounded.

Captain Patrick Joseph Francis O'Shea, M.C., A.A.M.C.

He dressed the wounded in the open after the aid post had become congested, and organized stretcher parties under heavy fire. His resource and courage saved many lives. He afterwards went round the shell holes with a party of bearers, dressing and collecting the wounded with a fine disregard of personal danger.

Temporary Captain John Finlayson McGill Sloan, M.C., R.A.M.C.

He worked continuously for two days, dressing over 150 cases in the open under heavy fire, three or four of the wounded being hit by snipers. He showed a fine example of coolness and sense of duty.

Temporary Captain Gideon Walker, M.C., R.A.M.C.

He worked for twenty-four hours after an attack in an advanced area, getting in the wounded of two battalions, and remained in the line after his own battalion was relieved. He showed the greatest contempt of danger under heavy shell fire.

(To be continued.)

The Sultan of Egypt has conferred the Order of the Nile (4th Class) upon Captains William Edward Marshall, M.C., and William Hubert Milligan, both of the R.A.M.C., for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.

The following are among the decorations conferred by the Allied Powers on officers and men of the British naval forces for distinguished services rendered during the war:

Croix de Guerre (conferred by the President of the French Republic): Surgeon Alfred G. Williams, R.N.

Order of the Rising Sun, 4th Class (conferred by the Emperor of Japan): Fleet Surgeon Samuel Conner, R.N.

Order of the Redeemer—Commander (conferred by the King of the Hellenes): Staff Surgeon Ernest D. Rutherford, R.N.

England and Wales.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER IN 1916.

THE annual report of the Registrar-General for 1916 contains some statistics of the incidence of cerebro-spinal fever during that year. London and the South of England generally again suffered far more than the rest of the country as measured by the death-rates. The notification figures bring out very clearly the degree to which the disease specially affected the metropolitan area. The civil notifications from the county of London numbered 428, and from Croydon, West Ham, and East Ham 32. Two hundred more civil notifications came from Essex, Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, making altogether 660 notifications from the London area out of 1,306 for the whole country. For the civil population the recorded case mortality rate amounted to 59 per cent., as against 53 in the previous year. It was lowest in London—52 per cent.—"as was perhaps to be expected in view of the fact that London practitioners have been officially instructed to notify cases of posterior basal meningitis, while no similar instruction has been issued elsewhere. If, in view of this fact, deaths from posterior basal meningitis are included in calculating the case-rate for London, it comes to 58 per cent., or nearly as high as elsewhere. The rate in the county boroughs was 61 per cent., in the smaller towns 63, and in the rural districts 60. These figures may have very little bearing upon the real fatality of the disease, as many slight cases are doubtless overlooked, and notified cases are not always confirmed on verification, but they do form some measure of the prospects of recovery of cases sufficiently typical to be recognized." The deaths in the civil population showed a decline of 44 per cent., and the deaths of non-civilians (449 in number) were fewer by 26 per cent. than those of the previous year, but in the absence of a return of the military population these figures are largely meaningless. In 1916, as in 1915, the majority of the cases occurred in the first two quarters; 68 per cent. of the total deaths of the year were returned for the first half of 1916, as against 78 per cent. in 1915.

THE NEWCASTLE ORTHOPAEDIC CENTRE.

The Orthopaedic Centre at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to which the Army Council upon the representation of the Ministry of Pensions has arranged to make a grant of £10,000, will be an extension of the Royal Victoria Infirmary and will ultimately become part of that institution, but during the war it will be staffed by the military. Soldiers, both before their discharge and after they have become pensioners, will be treated there. After the war the Ministry of Pensions will have a claim upon the beds.

Ireland.

ENNISKILLEN GUARDIANS AND THEIR DOCTORS.

AT a recent meeting of the Enniskillen board of guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that no steps seemed so far to have been taken by the guardians towards reinstating the dispensary medical staff or arranging for their resumption of duty; in face of the gravity of the situation, the Local Government Board again urged the guardians to place the doctors at once in charge of their districts and thereby make efficient provision for the medical care and treatment of the sick poor. The guardians by their resolutions and advertisements had admitted that the old salaries were inadequate, and the adoption of a new suitable scale was therefore unavoidable in present circumstances, and ought to be formulated as soon as possible and submitted for sanction. Letters were also read from Dr. T. Hennessy, Irish Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, and from Dr. R. Marley Blake, President of the Irish Medical Association. Dr. E. Stephenson, Local Government Board Inspector, was present at the meeting of the guardians and asked them to appoint a committee to go into the matter. The guardians had exhausted their resources; they had tried everything to get doctors, but they had not adopted the most obvious plan—to go into

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