

## NAMES OF PATIENTS NOTIFIED.

J. J. H.—If a sanitary authority requests the medical officer of health to give the names of persons notified to him as suffering from infectious diseases when reporting to a meeting of the authority at which reporters are present, he should comply with the request. In the opinion of most public health administrators no advantage is to be gained by this unnecessary publicity and in particular instances a great deal of harm might be inflicted. The medical officer of health would adopt a prudent attitude if he insisted upon a record being made in the minutes to the effect that the responsibilities attaching to such publicity rested entirely upon the authority.

## PRIVATE PRACTITIONER'S FEE FOR CERTIFICATION OF LUNATIC.

H. P. W., after his attendance for some time on a private patient who had shown symptoms of insanity, was called suddenly on account of maniacal symptoms. He then filled up an emergency certificate for removal of the patient to asylum. The relieving officer was sent for; he refused this certificate, and brought the parish medical officer's assistant to certify the case. Our correspondent asks: 1. Was the relieving officer justified in refusing his certificate? 2. Can he demand a fee for this certificate from the parochial authorities?

\* \* 1. The relieving officer was not bound to recognize the certificate in question. 2. As the certificate was given without any request being made for it by the relieving officer, the latter is not responsible for any fee in connexion with it, nor are any of the parochial authorities.

## The Services.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

AN official handbook entitled *Regulations for the Territorial Force*, has been prepared by the War Office, and will, we understand, shortly be placed on sale. We give some account of its main provisions so far as they affect the medical service, although it is stated in the preface that they are provisional, and to a certain extent tentative, and it is probable that a further edition will be issued before the training season of next year, when it is expected that it may be possible to deal in a more complete manner with them.

The handbook consists of two parts and several appendices, most of the latter being those portions of Army Orders regarding the Territorial Force not dealing with the transition stage; these will be found useful for reference.

The first part replaces the regulations for the Imperial Yeomanry and the Volunteer Force, which are now formally cancelled; and the second includes the regulations for the County Associations.

The Territorial Force is composed of:

- (a) Divisions.
- (b) Mounted brigades.
- (c) Army troops.
- (d) Special troops for defended ports, consisting of artillery and engineers.

There are fourteen divisions, and in each an administrative medical officer, who ranks as colonel, is appointed from the Territorial Force, and a sanitary officer; a staff officer to the administrative medical officer is also appointed from regular officers on the active or retired list.

There will be a fixed establishment of lieutenant-colonels, and the promotion of sanitary officers and officers appointed *à la suite* of general hospitals will be governed by establishment.

The first appointment will be lieutenant; promotion to captain may take place after three and a half years' service, and to major after eight and a half years' service as captain. Details about training and examination for promotion were given in our last issue. Each battalion is to have two medical officers attached to it, whose rank will not be higher than major, and in each division officers in excess of the number required will be at the disposal of the principal medical officer for duty where their services are most required in the division.

There are ten officers in the establishment of a field ambulance; one of the officers of the bearer division will perform the duties of transport officer. A transport officer may be appointed without a medical qualification; in this case he will replace one of the officers of the establishment. A quartermaster will be appointed with the rank of lieutenant, promoted to captain after ten years' service, and major after fifteen; he may be a medical man.

Officers will relinquish their commissions at the age of 60, but extensions may be granted up to 65; staff appointments will be as a rule for four years, but extensions may be given, if considered desirable in the interests of the service, up to the age of 65. Officers who have served fifteen years may be recommended for the privilege of retaining their rank on retirement and wearing the uniform of the unit in which they last served, with the addition of R on the shoulder strap. Recruiting will be carried out under the authority of the county associations, with the assistance of the adjutants and permanent staff of the units concerned: the age for enlistment will be from 17 to 35, and the term of service four years; each recruit will be enlisted for a county, and on enlistment will be required to pass a medical examination which will be conducted by officers of the R.A.M.C. when available, by the medical officer of a unit of the Territorial Force, or by civilian medical practitioners specially appointed for the purpose.

Re-engagement will be for one, two, three, or four years, at the discretion of each county association. Sergeants will be discharged at the age of 50 except in very special cases, when they may be retained up to 55, rank and file at 40, but may be retained to 45.

Officers are at all times subject to military law, and their permanent residence must be in the United Kingdom. Non-commissioned officers and men are subject to military law when they are being trained or exercised either alone or with any portion of the regular forces or otherwise; when attached to, or otherwise acting as part of, or with any regular forces; when embodied; when called out for actual military service for purposes of defence in pursuance of any agreement. An officer, non-commissioned officer, or man cannot be compelled to serve as a peace officer or parish officer, and will be exempt from serving on a jury. A field officer cannot be compelled to serve the office of high sheriff.

Officers and soldiers of the Territorial Force are not liable to be called out in aid of the civil power as a military body in the preservation of peace, but all His Majesty's subjects are bound to use all reasonable endeavours to suppress riots, and soldiers of the Territorial Force are not exempted from this general obligation; they may act as special constables, and be armed with the staff or any other weapon a special constable may use, but not wear uniform. In the event of an attack on their storehouses or armouries soldiers of the Territorial Force may combine and avail themselves of their organization to resist it, and may use arms if the necessity of the occasion requires it. Every officer and soldier of the Territorial Force will be required to carry out "annual training in camp" for a period of not less than eight nor more than fifteen days; attendance at a hospital or other selected institution in the case of the Royal Army Medical Corps may count as annual training in camp. An officer or non-commissioned officer may, with the approval of the general officer in command, be attached to a regular unit of his own arm of the service for a period not exceeding a month annually.

A long section is devoted to finance. From this it appears that pay and allowances will be drawn by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Territorial Force for the days of actual attendance at annual training in camp, at obligatory courses of instruction, and at voluntary courses if approved by the general officer commanding, at the rates and under the conditions laid down for the corresponding rank in the same arm of the service in the regular forces; there are some exemptions, which are prescribed in the regulations. Grants of £20 for outfit will be allowed on first appointment, subject to certain conditions, and claims of officers whose transfer to the Territorial Force necessitates an alteration of uniform may be specially considered by the Army Council for such portion of the grant as will not exceed actual expenditure for the purchase or alteration of uniform.

When a civilian practitioner is employed in the absence of a territorial medical officer, he will be paid at the rates laid down in the pay warrant, but he will be required before appointment to make an agreement accepting the rates.

The only obligatory uniform for officers is service dress as authorized in the dress regulations for officers of the regular army, a T being worn on the collar below the collar badge. An authorized pattern of full dress is laid down for each unit, but its provision is optional. It must, however, be worn at levées, courts, State balls, and ceremonies at which Royalty is present, and on certain specified occasions. Plain clothes will be permitted at mess for officers gazetted to the unattached list when filled up for training. Units may adopt a mess dress the provision of which is optional to the individual officer; it is to be similar in design to that approved for the corresponding units of the regular forces. An officer appointed honorary physician or honorary surgeon to the King will wear a silver aiguillette as for an aide-de-camp to the King. Administrative medical officers will wear the uniform prescribed for colonels of the Army Medical Service, silver being substituted for gold, or they may wear the uniform in which they last served with the badges of rank of colonel, but they will not wear aiguillette or other staff distinctions. They may wear drab service dress in camp and at manoeuvres, otherwise in service dress they will wear a blue serge frock, but without gorget patches. Units that desire for any special reason to wear gold lace and gilt ornaments must apply through the county associations, otherwise the full-dress uniform will conform as far as possible to that of the corresponding unit of the regular forces, silver lace and white metal buttons being substituted for gold lace and gilt metal.

The Geneva Cross will be worn by non-commissioned officers and men of medical units. For the former the edging will be silver embroidery instead of gold, and for the latter white instead of yellow.

The second part comprises the regulations for county associations. These will not be of so much interest to our readers, but we may mention that the county associations are responsible for the administration of the units of the Territorial Force within their area at all times other than when called up for the annual training in camp, when embodied, or on actual military service.

Each association is required to provide the necessary men, to clothe them, to find the necessary drill halls, head quarters, armouries, magazines, storehouses, etc.; to provide saddlery for the horses, ranges for instruction in shooting, and to arrange for attendance at drills, etc., outside the annual training in camp, and it also has to provide horses, cycles, and waggons for the annual training in camp as the general officer in command requires, and for the necessary exercises outside the period of annual training in camp, and is responsible for the conveyance of troops to and from the place of annual camp, but the association is not financially concerned with the actual training of the force.

Grants are made to the Associations under various headings, for some of which annual estimates are required, and there are other grants for services not included in the annual estimates. For instance, a county association is allowed the sum of 1s. for the medical examination of each recruit who joins the Territorial Force within its county area; it will also receive £5 for providing riding horses, indented for by the general officer commanding when required for fifteen days, or 6s. 8d. a day for any less period.

The following is the concluding paragraph:

The fundamental principle laid down in Parliament is that when the Territorial Force is "training," it is entitled to the pay and allowances laid down by regulation. At other times it will be administered by the county associations. It is equally a fundamental principle, therefore, that the public funds administered by the associations should be kept absolutely distinct from those allotted to the general officer commanding-in-chief.