service. The amount of stiffening from the reserve our
home battalions would require before they could take the
field would thus be very great. Regiments abroad are, of
course, in a much better condition, as they are continually
replenished by drafts of the older soldiers from the home
linked battalions.

General in recruits to continue to show slow in-
crease; but we are somewhat staggered by the persistent
amount of illiteracy. No fewer than 1,700 men were passed in
1863 who could neither read nor write, notwithstanding that
the Education Act has been in operation for more than
twenty years. This is a matter which should be seriously
considered by our School Boards.

The statistics of the volume show that the health of the
army in 1892 was, on a wide survey, satisfactory.

The ratios under admissions, deaths and invaliding were all
less; and those under constantly non-effective from sickness,
and sickness in each soldier, and average duration of
each case of sickness were fractionally more than in the
decennial period 1882-91. Of this no explanation is given.

The death-rates naturally varied widely, from a very
low ratio of 1.44 per 1,000 of strength in Canada, 2.34 in
Gibraltar, and 4.36 at home to 14.15 in Egypt, 17.35 in India,
and a maximum of 17.56 in Mauritius. But we must beware
of fallacies from disturbing elements, which may, and do,
work in these ratios; they must be viewed as well regarding
the total numbers on which based as the area over which
application are made, apply to the same rigid tests to all
hands; or men in a limited spot, in Mauritius as to a great
number spread over the United Kingdom or India can only mis-
lead; local considerations in each case should be duly
weighed and allowed for.

Ratios sometimes work out curious results, such as we
note in the following anomalies: Why, for instance, should
the average age of sickness in England and Wales be nearly
doubly that in Scotland, with Ireland in a middle position?
Why should the average age time to each soldier be 14
days in Ireland, 165 in England, and only 9 in Scotland?
Why should the northern kingdom have from 25 to 60 per
cent. relatively fewer admissions than in England or Ire-
land? Can it be from the relatively much smaller number
of troops in Scotland?

Among the chief causes of sickness we find that all forms
of venereal disease constantly caused the non-effectiveness of
no less than 150.26 men. Here were two full battalions con-
stantly useless in hospital through disease, which, to say the
least, could be very largely prevented. Enteric fever at home
was somewhat more prevalent in 1892; and of 28 cases at
Aldershot, 9 occurred among men who had previously taken
part in the Military Tournament in London. It may be asked,
where were these men billeted or quartered in London?

The report on India alone is so full and important that it
might well supply matter for a lengthened review.
The effect of age and service in the country on sickness is well
illuminated; and the still uncertain, and yet of enteric fever in
the tropics receives further elucidation.

The report exhibits the usual skill and care hitherto
displayed in army medical returns; and is at once a credit
to its authors and to the department collectively.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EVATT.

We are glad to see the notification of Brigade-Surgeon-
Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt's appointment as Registrar and
Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Netley. There are
not many officers in the Army Medical Staff who have had
greater opportunity in corps or department than Brigade-
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt, and his influence will
not fail of being felt by the probationers at the
Army Medical School.

The Navy.

FLEET-SURGEON ROBERT HALL, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleet in Her Majesty's Fleet
May 7th. He was appointed Surgeon September 7th, 1893; Staff-Surgeon
January 14th, 1877; and Deputy-Surgeon June 16th, 1893; and
Fleet-Surgeon A. W. Whitely has been placed on the Retired List, with
permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals
and Fleet, May 19th. He dates as Surgeon from June 16th, 1893; as
Staff-Surgeon from April 14th, 1877; and as Fleet-Surgeon from May 6th,
1894.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:
CHARLES A. MACLAY, Staff-Surgeon, and MONTAGUE I. B. RODD,
Surgeon, to the Endymion, May 20th; FREDERICK J. LILLEY, Surgeon, to the
Northumbria, May 20th; EDWARD J. DUNBY, Surgeon,
the Burgeno, June 2nd; FRANK R. ROCK, THOMAS J. JEANS, NORMAN
J. SMITH, ROWLAND A. KIRBY, JOHN H. PEAD, GEORGE R. MAC
LEOD, JOHN G. HEATHCOTE, WILLIAM KNOCK, ROBERT E. JAMES,
THOMAS W. PHILIP, ROBERT S. BERNARD, LANCELOT
BARTLETT, I. H. PARKS, H. WILLIAMS, R. MONTAGUE,
WILLIAM K. SNAPP, ROBERT D. J. MCNABB, Surgeon, to the Victory, additional, for Haslar Hospital,
May 16th.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. M. PRICE, who is serving in
the Bengal Command and who is due to leave India in September 1896, has
been appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind District, vice
Surgeon-Captain E. F. F. FERGUSON, who has been granted leave out of
India.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. E. BURNETT, serving in the
Madras Command, and who is due to leave India in March last, has
been appointed officiating Principal Medical Officer, Belgaum and Bangalore
Districts.

Surgeon-General JOHN DROPS M'CULLER died at Bay, co. Wicklow,
Ireland, on April 26th, aged 83. He entered the service as Assistant
Surgeon February 24th, 1830; became Surgeon December 8th, 1845; Surgeon-
Major October 20th, 1854; Deputy Surgeon-General December 31st, 1858;
and Surgeon-General March 9th, 1867. He retired on half-pay February
1st, 1867, and in December of that same year was appointed Assistant
Surgeon in the Volunteer Service. He was a distinguished 
officer, and especially noted for his services during the
Crimean War, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier
in 1862. He has been engaged in civil employment since his
retirement.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON-COLONEL JOHN RICHARDSON, Bengal Establishment, has
retired from the service, which he entered as Assistant Surgeon, July 27th,
1845, and of which he has been an active member for nearly 55 years.
He served during the Egyptian expedition in 1844 and 1845, with the
Bohoto expedition in 1861, and was present at the capture of the
Pala Pass and at the storming of the stockades above the pass. He
has served in the Indian Army for 44 years, retiring after many
years of useful service. He is a son of Sir Henry Richardson, of
Whiston, Yorks.

The Government of India has decided that Surgeon-Major-General
DE FABRIC, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, shall not be
reappointed for a 2nd term, and his engagement is for one year only,
his 60th year, which would be on May 18th.

The following promotions in the Bengal Establishment, which have
been already announced in the British Medical Journal, have received
the approval of the Queen: Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels G. C.
SANDERS, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel; M. F. HARKER, Surgeon-Captain;
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels R. C. SANDERS, M.D., R. T. WRIGHT, M.D.,
and G. McB. DAVIS, M.D., to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant
Colonels.

The retirement of the service from Surgeon-Colonels G. C. CHESEWY
and J. RICHARDSON, of the Bengal Establishment, announced some time
since in the British Medical Journal, has received Her Majesty's
approval.

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—In the British Medical Journal of May 12th, under the
heading "Military Officers in West Africa," the surgeon lent from the
Widow's, and mentioned in Admiral Bedford's despatch, was erroneously
given as "F. W. Daywood." It should have been Surgeon GEORGE
TAYLOR CLOющихся.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN G. J. RABY, M.D., 1st Volunteer Battalion the Queen's
Royal West Surrey Regiment (late the 2nd Surrey), has resigned his
commission.

Surgeon-Major W. M. HARKER, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the East Kent
Regiment (late the 4th Kent), has also resigned his commission, and is
promoted to the rank of Brigadier and is attached to the Staff of the
Honorary Assistant-Surgeon R. WILSON, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the
Lincoln Regiment (late the 2nd Lincoln), has likewise resigned his
commission.

Mr. CHARLES FRANKLIN WRIGHT is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant to the
2nd Volunteer Battalion the Suffolk Regiment (late the 6th Suffolk), May 15th.

Surgeon-Captain D. T. PLAYFAIR, M.D., 2nd Volunteer Battalion the
Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (late the 3rd Kent), has re
received his commission.

Surgeon-Lieutenant H. GOULD, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Manchester Regiment (late the 5th Lancashire), has received his commission.

Surgeon-Captain J. F. ARLIDGE, from the 3rd Volunteer Battalion the
West Riding Regiment, is appointed Surgeon-Captain to the 1st Volun
teeer Battalion the Duke of Wellington's Regiment (late the 2nd Staffordshire), May 19th.

Mr. SAMUEL ELLIOT, M.B., is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant to the 1st
Sutherland (the Sutherland Highland), Rifle, May 19th.