NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class or Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

Mr. A. S. Sowden, Surgeon of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital in South Africa.


A civil surgeon named Alexander committed suicide on the voyage homeward, was ill when he went on board and fainted at organization, but gradually improved in health. When the vessel was near the Equator he became worse, and, lying with a razor by his side. An inquiry was held on board, the conclusion arrived at being that Civil Surgeon Alexander committed suicide whilst temporarily insane. The body was buried at sea.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

Sergt-Captain W. W. T. Moore, who having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers, April 24th.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Bengal Establishment, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, from April 2nd.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Mr. A. C. Oliver is appointed Medical Officer, with the temporary rank of Captain, April 24th.

REORGANISATION OF THE YEOMANRY.

A Royal warrant, dated April 15th, 1901, has been issued amending the regulations attached to the warrant of January 14th, 1898.

The title will commence on 1st July, and the present organization will be abolished, and the force in future will be organised in regiments of field companies, with a beginning in sections.

Subject to leave and exceptions laid down by the Secretory of State, officers and yeomen will be classed as efficient who are serving on October 1st, 1901, and during the previous twelve months have (1) attended at annual training in camp for a period of no less than 14 complete days, exclusive of the days of marching to and from the place of encampment, (2) performed the number of drills prescribed, (3) in the case of squadron officers and yeomanry completed the prescribed course of musketry drills and practice, and, (4) passed into the second class.

For the period of each year during which their regiments are assembled for annual training, all officers whose names actually appear for the whole period of annual training shall, subject to such regulations as may be laid down by the Secretary of State, be entitled to pay and allowances at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Pay</th>
<th>Allowance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lt.-Col.</td>
<td>£5 6 0</td>
<td>£5 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major, 2nd command</td>
<td>£4 16 0</td>
<td>£4 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>£0 7 0</td>
<td>£0 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd-Lieut.</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Officer</td>
<td>£0 12 0</td>
<td>£0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster</td>
<td>£0 10 0</td>
<td>£0 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The allowance will be given for the period and under the conditions laid down, and also for one day for marching to and from camp. Forage allowance will be paid to the regiment, and horse allowance of £3 will be paid for every mounted officer and mounted yeomanry. The annual training is supplied with Government horses; the capitation grant will therefore be £3.

The duration of the service, as laid down that the annual training shall take place between May 1st and September 1st, during sixteen successive days. Camps will be held only at places where ground is obtainable for the training of yeomanry in its duties in the field. An appendix to the Royal Warrant sets out that a regiment is to consist of four squadrons numbering 360 of all ranks, and that there shall be one medical officer to each regiment.

SERVICE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The Pioneer Mail of March 22nd, 1901, contains the following extract from a minute published in the Central Provinces Gazette, on the service of officers during the famine of 1899-1900. The Chief Commissioner says:

The Medical Department had exceedingly trying work thrown upon it, in the sanitary arrangements for camps, and in the conflict with those epidemics and other diseases which accompany famine. Colonel A. Scott Reid, I.M.S., showed great capacity, energy, and sound judgment in the administration of this department. Civil surgeons, almost without exception, won my warm admiration; and it is mainly on account of the singularly onerous character of his charge that I especially mention Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, whose energy and faculty of organization were invaluable in Raipur. Captain Dallas also worked his enormous share in the work, and a letter written in his notice that the officers had been invaluable owing to the strain of their work. The subordinates in the department—assistant surgeons and hospital assistants—embowed these examples; and the whole service has earned a great reputation.

THE R.A.M.C. AND THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

Cyprianus writes: I think there are good reasons 'why the R.A.M.C. is unpopular' from the point of view of the juniors of the corps. It is largely a question of the pay offered on entering. A young medical man, who has taken out his degree within the year (24 a week) all found, as a locum tenens, why should he take £50 a week in the R.A.M.C. with everything to pay out (he thinks nothing of 'allowances')? The