





R E P O R T

OF A

C O M M I T T E E,

—APPOINTED BY—

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS,
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT AND NURSING IN
THE FIELD,

AND THE

SEA TRANSPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



L O N D O N :

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1883.

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MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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* Appointed to replace Sir Evelyn Wood.

WOUNDED, COLLECTION OF—continued.

They began to come to the Dam hospital about 12 a.m., 9513-9524.—*Mr. Crookshank.*
The wounded at Tel-el-Kebir were removed very quickly, 10,754. There were no wounded left on the field on the night after the battle. Did not hear that any wounded Highlanders were left on the field as described by Mr. Whiteside. Saw a number of Highlanders with their wounds dressed waiting for transport; thinks that they were taken off before the time mentioned by Mr. Whiteside, 10,754-10,760. Some Indians with stretchers helped well in carrying away the wounded. Did not see dhoolies at work on the field at Tel-el-Kebir, 10,761, 10,762. Does not agree with Mr. Whiteside, 10,845. Does not know how, at Tel-el-Kebir, 75 wounded were left uncared for on the field for three hours as Mr. Whiteside says. Went all over the field and saw the men being attended to. Saw a party of wounded waiting for bearers, their wounds were dressed. Went over the field much before 8 a.m. With reference to Mr. Whiteside's statement, "that no assistance was offered to the wounded," witness saw a tent with two doctors on the field near the Highlanders, 10,846-10,856.—*Deputy Surgeon-General Ekin.*
All the wounded were removed from the field of Tel-el-Kebir by 10.30 a.m. No. 2 bearer company did its work well, 11,705-11,723.—*Sir J. Hanbury.*
Was at Kassassin on the 9th, the company was removing the wounded and behaved very well, 11,967-11,970. Followed the first division at Tel-el-Kebir, and the bearer company collected many men, establishing dressing stations. All the wounded Europeans were attended to by 9 a.m. The battle was over at daybreak. Some men remained in the evacuated Egyptian tents in the field for a day as the dam hospital near the canal was crowded. The lines where witness was stationed were about three miles from the Dam hospital, 11,978-11,987. The stretcher bearers were useful at Tel-el-Kebir, though the bearer company men did the bulk of the work, 11,988, 11,989. Did not see the Indian dhoolies at work at Tel-el-Kebir. The wounded of the 1st division were collected by the bearer company or stretcher bearers. Witness's men carried them to the canal, 11,990-11,993.—*Surgeon-Major Townsend.*
No British troops were collected while witness was at Tel-el-Kebir, but he went on soon after the battle to Zagazig, 12,489, 12,490. Saw many wounded, belonging probably to the Highland Brigade; did not then see anyone attending to them. Saw some bearer company men roaming about, but not attending to the wounded. None of the wounded witness saw had had their wounds dressed. This was from about 8.30 to 9 a.m., 12,493-12,501.—*Hon. L. Wingfield.*
Saw three doctors attending to wounded on the field of Tel-el-Kebir to the left. Rode over the field about five hours after the battle, did not see any wounded English. Was in the southern portion of the field at about 10 a.m., 12,585-12,588. Believes he saw the bearer company coming up at Tel-el-Kebir, but riding forward he did not see them at work. Saw one Highlander being carried off the field at Tel-el-Kebir, 12,596-12,598.—*Mr. Cant-Wall.*
Saw the wounded collected at Tel-el-Kebir; they were all removed to the dressing stations two hours

WOUNDED, COLLECTION OF—continued.

after the engagement, and were taken to the Freshwater Canal by 3 p.m. with the help of dhoolie bearers, 13,583-13,585. Witness' experience of the field does not agree with the testimony of the witness in Q. 4043 or 4008. Rode all over the field with five medical officers to look for wounded men. There were 60 men at the dressing station by 7 a.m. Witness' bearer company collected about 200 British troops. Did not collect Egyptians immediately after, 13,588-13,593.—*Quartermaster Tighe.*

See also BEARER COMPANIES, CACOETS, and LITTERS.

WOUNDED EGYPTIANS.

After Tel-el-Kebir 534 wounded Egyptians were attended to, 1188, 1189.—*Lieut.-General Willis.*

By 5 p.m. some of the wounded Egyptians were being treated in the English field hospitals, 6062, 6063.—*Lieut.-General Sir J. Adye.*

Many Egyptian wounded were attended to at Tel-el-Kebir, 10,574.—*Surgeon-Major Corban.*

There were 35 tents at the Dam hospital at Tel-el-Kebir. It took some time to get in the 500 Egyptians, as they were scattered over the country. Thinks that all through the arrangements for removing the wounded were excellent, 10,859-10,862.—*Deputy Surgeon-General Ekin.*

Stayed at Tel-el-Kebir about four days after the battle, collecting Egyptian wounded. One day witness drew rations for 400 Egyptians, 12,000-12,005.—*Surgeon-Major Townsend.*

With reference to his letter to the "Daily Telegraph," witness himself saw Arabs the day after Tel-el-Kebir left in a tent into which they had been put the day before, without assistance, 12,487, 12,488.—*Hon. L. Wingfield.*

Saw a number of wounded Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir, and riding to tell the medical officers of their whereabouts witness met them coming out to help the Egyptians. Saw the place where the wounded Egyptians were at Kassassin, it was a very airy building, 12,589.—*Mr. Cant-Wall.*

The 1st bearer company collected Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir. When witness rode over the field he only saw one wounded man lying there, 13,594.—*Quartermaster Tighe.*

WOUNDED, PROVISION FOR (EGYPT).

There was inadequate provision for wounded men throughout the campaign, especially after Tel-el-Kebir. Did not see the arrangements for wounded men at Kassassin. Saw the arrangements for the wounded on August the 24th and 25th. It would have been difficult on the 24th to get a field hospital to the front, because of the pressure in landing stores. Thinks that Sir Garnet Wolseley did not intend to fight on the 24th, and therefore did not make provision for wounded men. There were no appliances on the 24th, 3965-3972. Explanation of the disposal for the wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, 3973, 3974.—*Mr. Whiteside.*

Detail of want of accommodation for sick troopers after Tel-el-Kebir and at Cairo, 4233.—*Major-General Sir D. Drury-Lowe.*

See also HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

DRESSING STATIONS (EGYPT).

Dressing stations were kept near the fighting line, 1168; and the field hospitals as close as possible out of range, 1169. The uses of dressing stations, 1171.—*General Willis.*

The dressing station established by witness was 1,000 yards from the Tel-el-Kabir lines, and about one mile and a half to the right of the railway, 13,586, 13,587.—*Quartermaster Tighe.*

ENTERIC FEVER, EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

Cannot say exactly when enteric fever first broke out in Egypt. One of its causes was bad water. Considering the rapidity of the movements of the troops, the greater precautions would not have been practicable. Had Nile water analysed, and it was not found unwholesome. There was more enteric fever at Ramleh where well water was used, than in most other places. The water was not much tainted by animal matter. The water was not much tainted by mosquito curtains. The outbreak of enteric fever at Alexandria was due to the men's using, instead of Nile water, well water which went near cesspits, 7576.—*Deputy Surgeon-General Marston.*

The prevalence of enteric fever after the campaign was in consequence of the exposure the soldiers had endured and the bad sanitary condition of the camps at Abisrich and Gezireh, 9989-9991, 9995-10,000.—*Brigade-Surgeon Barnett.*

The causes of enteric fever; the medical officers were fully competent to deal with the disease, 11,822-11,824.—*Sir J. Hanbury.*

EQUIPMENT (HOSPITAL), TRANSPORT OF.

The equipment when packed and labelled in Woolwich Arsenal is under the care of the Commissary-General of Ordnance there, and the Medical Department has nothing to do with it. The men and equipment were not in every case conveyed in the same transport. Equipment under the regulations accompanies the troops for whom it is intended, 320-324. If the equipment were separated from the corps to which it belonged it would be consigned to the care of the senior ordnance officer at the port where it is landed. The officer arranging tonnage is responsible for the equipment being separated from its corps. The Commissary-General of Ordnance and Quartermaster-General's Department are responsible for the shipment of stores and the accommodation of the personnel, 325-329. Detail of embarkation of field hospitals and bearer companies, 330. In the "Carthage" only was in the equipment its charge of the medical officer. In all other cases it would be consigned to the Commissary-General of Ordnance at the point of disembarkation, and the medical officers would have to apply to him for it. Thus there is a chance of the equipment being miscarried, and it would be better to embark personnel and equipment in the same ship.

The master of the "Carthage" had the bills of lading of the stores, 331-336. All requisitions for shipment from the War Office go to the Admiralty, and directions are given for shipment from the Admiralty. Troops embark with their equipment and have charge of it, but medical officers are not shipped with it, which is very disadvantageous. This regulation has been in force for three years, 337-346. Unless the transport was embarked in the same vessel as the equipment the medical officers appointed to take charge of the latter would have no means of transporting it on shore, 347, 348.—*Surgeon-Major Don.*

The hospital equipment, &c. is sometimes carried in carts, 719-723. Carriage for panniers, baggage, &c. is obtained from the transport department, and afterwards taken back by that department. The Commander-in-Chief has supreme control of all transport, 752-758.—*Sir H. Macpherson and Deputy Surgeon-General Smith.*

The equipment was also carried on mules; waggons and carts were useless because of the sand, 4516-4517.—*Staff Sergeant Shepherd.*

The personnel and material of a field hospital should go in the same ship, 9031.—*Duke of Connaught.*

Field hospitals should always leave as much equipment as possible behind, so as to move quickly. Only half the number of mules for the hospital with the Indian Contingent were used. Witness had as regimental equipment two panniers, three field companions, eight haversacks. He left some at Nefiche. His equipment required three mules. Witness had 12 men and two dhoolies, 9729-9734.—*Surgeon-Major Beattie.*

EQUIPMENT (MEDICAL) FOR REGIMENTS.

It would be an advantage to a regiment to have more medical equipment attached to it than at present it has, 4254-4259. The disadvantage or expense of extra transport for the panniers is not to be compared with the benefit to be derived for the sick. Giving the medicine a few hours sooner might make the difference of several days in the time of the man's recovery, 4260.—*Major-General Sir D. Drury-Lowe.*

The medical equipment consisted of two field companions and one stretcher per company. The stretchers were carried by orderlies of the regiment; the stretchers Hospital Corps men were attached to the battalion. This equipment was not adequate, 7678-7680. Medical officers should have panniers containing medical comforts and appliances, 7681, 7682. For a regimental equipment would be required a field pannier, a medical comfort box, a cart, two mules, one non-commissioned officer, and two orderlies, 7713-7719, 7760-7763.—*Surgeon-Major Perry.*

The medical officers attached to the Guards complained that their medical stores were inadequate. They had their field companions only, 8998, 8999. It would be an advantage if in addition to field companions 8970, 9003. There should be two pairs of panniers for each battalion; the second pair should contain cooking for apparatus and a tent, 8987, 8988. A light cart attached useful, 9004.—*Duke of Connaught.*

Recommendations that each regiment on service should be accompanied by a pair of field panniers, a small tent, a non-commissioned officer, and a private of the Army Hospital Corps, and transport for the same, 11,465-11,469.—*Sir J. Hanbury.*

A medical officer was attached to the battalion when in Egypt, and the system answered well. He was equipped with a field companion, but really required mules and panniers. Medical comforts at first ran short, 14,026-14,033.—*Lieut.-Colonel Wilson.*

It was a great convenience in Egypt to have a surgeon attached. He was equipped with a field companion, which seemed to be sufficient for his purpose, 14,051-14,055.—*Colonel Stevenson.*

"EUPHRATES," TRANSPORT.

There was some typhoid fever on board the "Euphrates," 7389.—*Deputy Surgeon-General Marston.*

In addition to the "Carthage" and its tender the "Courland," the only vessel used as a hospital ship was the "Euphrates," 11,550-11,553.—*Sir J. Hanbury.*

FEMALE NURSES.

The female nurses worked excellently, 840-844.—*Viscount Melgund.*

The English female nurses were universally praised, 1019, 1020.—*Mr. Dawson.*

The presence of the female nurses acted as a great check on the orderlies, and insured the patients getting the comforts ordered for them, 2611-2614, 2694, 2695.—*Lieut.-Colonel Butler.*

The system of female nurses worked excellently; they did immense service. They ought to have been awarded the medal, 4808.—*Colonel Sir O. Langton.*

The female nurses were of the greatest assistance. Their presence in the wards was a guarantee that the patients got what the doctors ordered. They may be described as the best spies in the hospital upon everybody, 6214, 6215. Women nurses should be established in the army on a regular footing. They should be drawn from a better class than the men, 6251-6253. Soldiers' wives would make very bad nurses, 6293.—*General Lord Wolseley.*

The system of female nurses worked very satisfactorily. In war time they should be employed in the base hospital and in the advanced depot, 6810-6812.—*Brigade-Surgeon Conyn.*

A certain number of female nurses are requisite for good nursing, 7511.—*Deputy Surgeon-General Marston.*

Female nurses are very valuable; they could be more largely employed. In war time they would be in the base hospital. They would also be useful in teaching the orderlies, 7913-7918. It is desirable that female nurses should belong to a superior class, 7918-7920. The increase of lady nurses would not admit of a reduction of the Hospital Corps, 7921-7924.—*Surgeon-General Mackinnon.*

Can hardly recommend the employment of lady nurses on board ship, but it requires some one of superior position and education, such as a warrant officer, between the doctor and the nurse, 8934, 8957-8962.—*Captain Andoe.*

FEMALE NURSES—continued.

The female nurses at Cairo did admirable work; one of them would do more than four hospital orderlies, 9010, 9011.—*Duke of Connaught.*

Has a very high opinion of female nurses. Does not think that the supervision of the sisters made the orderlies work better. The patients got benefit from the gentle treatment of ladies, 9512-9515.—*Mr. Crookshank.*

Female nurses proved very valuable. They could be well employed in base hospitals. About 30 were employed in Egypt, many more could have been employed with advantage, 11,590-11,598.—*Sir J. Hanbury.*

Female nurses could be advantageously employed in all the large hospitals. One sister has about 60 patients under her. Does not think it would be good to have one or two sisters alone in small hospitals. There should not be less than four sisters together in a hospital, 12,187-12,192. In time of war there should be a large staff of sisters in base hospitals. There were not enough sisters in the Ismailia hospital. The staff of sisters was widely distributed in Egypt, 12,193-12,197. The allowances to nurses in Egypt were very inadequate, they had the hospital rations and 6d. a day for washing. Should have had to apply for more if the campaign had been longer, 12,198-12,202. Thinks that ladies in a hospital should have fixed positions. If sisters could not be got it would perhaps be good to have ladies in the hospital to see that the doctor's orders were carried out. Doctor's orders are not always attended to in the absence of sisters when the ward master has to see to it. A ward master has a great many other duties besides this. In the absence of sisters the orderlies are left a good deal to themselves, 12,205-12,212. A nurse is allowed 8l. 5s. for outfit, 12,213, 12,214. Is a superintendent of nurses, 12,215, 12,216. Ranked as a lieutenant going to Africa, the sisters ranked as warrant officers, 12,217-12,219. The designation for the service is Her Majesty's nursing service, 11,220, 12,221. It would be beneficial if witness' name appeared in the "Army List," 12,222, 12,223.

Female nurses should be above orderlies in social position. Would prefer them to be ladies, though if they are good nurses this is not necessary. The sisters at present are not all ladies. Officers' widows or daughters are very suitable for nurses. If possible the nurses and lady superintendents should be of the same social rank, 12,224-12,228. Was trained at Netley, and for three months at King's College Hospital. The training at Netley is not enough; they should be trained in a civil hospital before going there, as there is more variety of illnesses in civil hospitals; they should be about a year at least in a civil hospital, and six months or a year at Netley. Sisters are not specially trained in cooking. It is rather out of the sister's department to see that the messes in a hospital are well cooked and served up. The female nurses prepare little extras for patients, 12,229-12,241. Nurses should take charge of fever cases, being helped by an orderly. The sisters should be able to nurse all cases, 12,242, 12,243. The regular sisters are chosen from women who have had experience in civil hospitals, 12,244-12,247. The National Aid sisters are supposed to be trained at Netley; some have had experience in civil hospitals, 12,248. Mrs. Deebie keeps a register of women wishing to be nurses; by this means an ample number of nurses could be got in war time. All nurses are supposed to be on an equality. Lately, some National Aid nurses came as probationers, 12,255-12,258. In a military hospital sisters nurse mostly, the orderlies perform the other duties of the hospital. The patients do a great deal in the way of nursing. Nurses in military hospitals can do the little extra cooking, 12,259-12,261. All sisters should have civil hospital training before being in a military hospital, where they can easily be specially trained afterwards, 12,262-12,264. All nurses in military hospitals, unlike civil ones, are supposed to be on an equality. Recruits for nurses are always ladies, if possible, but if not, working women are taken, 12,268-12,271. Stimulants and comforts for the patients in military hospitals are brought to the nurses, who give them to the patients, 12,272, 12,273. Nurses should be good enough cooks to be able to notice bad cooking in a hospital. When patients do not complain the nurses complain to the officers of orderlies, 12,311-12,313. There should be about six female nurses, counting superintendents, in a base hospital, in addition to the ordinary staff of the hospital. Female nurses should not take the place of hospital orderlies in a hospital, but be in addition to them, 12,322-12,325. Women should not be accepted as nurses in war time if they are untrained, 12,343-12,346. Representations as

FEMALE NURSES—continued.

to the present state of the female nursing service, 12,353.—*Miss Caulfield.*

Where there are sisters the ward masters do not superintend the nursing; the sisters have the entire charge of the nursing in a hospital; the sister in a hospital sees that the patients get the stimulants, &c. Netley the sister would be responsible; cannot say 12,689-12,695. In civil hospitals the nursing is entirely done by female nurses; there were head nurses in the civil hospital where witness was, 12,724-12,727. Sisters in military hospitals superintend nursing mostly; they might nurse as in civil hospitals; it would be an experiment. The present system at Netley of sisters nursing There should have been more nurses in Egypt, 12,735.—*Miss Lloyd.*

The system of female nurses should be extended to other hospitals, it would give a supply in war, 12,761-12,763. A soldier does not like women attending to him in minor illnesses, when a man can do as well, so orderlies are necessary. There are many more slight cases in a military hospital than in a civil one, 12,764-12,767. A sister should be of a class far above the orderlies, 12,773-12,776. The sisters are responsible for the cleanliness, ventilation, &c. of the ward; if it is wrong she gets the ward master to see to it. The sister at Netley reports a man for sweating, and sees that the men are present for medicine; she sees that lights are out. The sister is always in the ward, the orderly leaves at 4 p.m., 12,798-12,800. Sisters have more patients under them in a military than in a civil hospital, but in the former they are not all bad cases, 12,809, 12,810. If nursing sisters were to be attached to all big hospitals it would require at least a year to train them. Would prefer nurses to be in a civil hospital first. One year's training at Netley would be sufficient under a good superintending sister. Three is the least number of sisters to be together if there is no night nursing; and five, counting a superintending sister, if there is night nursing. The senior sister should be the superintending one with more pay, and responsible to the medical officer. The sisters should all have the same uniform, 12,838-12,846. Detail of the pay of the sisters; it is much too small. Suggestions for better pay, 12,847-12,854. The sisters going to Egypt had 6d. a day and a soldier's ration. This was not very liberal, 12,855. The sisters should not have relative rank with army officers, they should be treated as gentlewomen, 12,856-12,860. There is a sister's mess at Netley; they mess together. Witness does not mess with them. There is a clause relating to sisters in the Royal Warrant; it does not provide for foreign service or war, 12,861-12,863. Some of the station hospitals would be too small for sisters, they should be employed in the larger hospitals only. Female nurses should be employed when possible, 12,868-12,874. Female nurses in time of war could not go into the field with the stretcher bearers, but they might go nearer the front than they have done yet. A wounded man's life may be saved by good nursing at first, 12,896, 12,897.—*Mrs. Deebie.*

Female nurses can only be employed in the larger hospitals, 13,290-13,293, 13,299. If there were no sisters at Netley the men would learn more of their nursing duties, but the sisters are very valuable as skilled nurses, and their example is very good for the orderlies, 13,294, 13,295. Female nurses should be of a social and educational position far above the soldiers 13,297, 13,298.—*Surgeon-General Longmore.*

The system of female nurses should be extended both for peace and war, 13,435, 13,436.—*Colonel Mahnen.*

Nursing sisters are a great advantage; their employment should be extended to all large stations. They should not, however, be in parties of less than five or six at a hospital, 13,484-13,486. The sisters should act as superintendents rather than as ordinary nurses, 13,487. The orderlies should pass some part of their career under them, 13,488. The civil system of employing two classes of female nurses, sisters and nurses, would not be desirable in the army. The sisters should be superintendents. The orderlies should act as nurses, 13,489, 13,490.—*Duke of Cambridge.*

FIELD COMPANIONS.

Each regiment, battery of artillery, field company of engineers and commissariat company, has a medical officer attached to it with two "field companions" con-

reserve men were employed in consequence of their being very troublesome in consequence of their bad conduct, 13,272-13,274. There is a certificated cook at Netley. Consequently the sters often have to cook the rations as well as 2,277. Tents are sometimes used at Netley is pressure, but there is not the equipment a field hospital, though it has often been asked 9-13,364. There are ample means of check-ant of discipline among the medical officers 13,365-13,367. There would not always be accommodation at Netley for the depôt of the hospital Corps, 13,368, 13,369. Netley and are better than other hospitals for instruction, because in these former there are Netley has the further advantage of museums rary, 13,370-13,372. The arrangements for sick and wounded from the transports to e not satisfactory. This could be remedied crease of railway ambulance carriages and sion of the railway into the hospital, 13,384- Surgeon-General Longmore.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

DA," TRANSPORT. d home in the "Nevada" in charge of 320 12 Army Hospital Corps attendants, assisted ers who were convalescent. These were the work, 6730-6736. Everything in shape r for the sick was ordered at Alexandria and was obtained, 6737-6739. 315 suits of everything were provided, and every man The men were comfortably berthed in the 6772-6774. She was not a ship suited for home sick. Two men died, and there were cases of enteric fever, 6775-6780. Fatigue re told off to keep the ship clean, 6781-6784. dation was bad, 6785. — *Brigade Surgeon*

d to England in the "Nevada," 6900. Had rop rations on board the "Nevada," 6901. ies in the hospitals did not do their work well,

The rations on board the "Nevada" were too heavy for Waite's particular case. The musty. There was fresh meat, 6907-6916. get arrowroot or any food that was suit- biscuits and tea. Did not complain to any nking it useless, 6915-6921. — *Sergeant Waite*. "Nevada" was the worst infantry ship for sick. hip was available at the time. Dr. Barnett the ship and was satisfied with the arrange- 66. The "Nevada" took out 677 men and 58 d brought back 297 wounded, not counting 67-7169. — *Captain Rawson*.

as adjutant to the troops on board the " 7606. There were on board 320 invalids 26 invalid officers, 7607. From Alexandria d there were only 13 Army Hospital Corps , this number was quite insufficient although ed well; 20 or 25 of the convalescents had to 7608-7610, 7644-7653. It was very difficult e ship clean, the men not being strong enough r work, 7611, 7623-7625. The ship was scarcely r conveying sick, 7612, 7613, 7630-7632. The good, but the cooking not good enough for The men had beef tea, arrowroot, &c., but em to enjoy their food much, 7614, 7615, 7641-7643, 7654-7659. There were two medi- on board, 7617-7619. The men did not com- pt of the porter, which was thereupon con- d new porter was issued, 7620-7622. The o be comfortable, though some of them had underclothing, 7626, 7627. Some of the

into the hospital after respondent went Alexandria witness met an American correspondent who had been at Tel-el-Kebir; he expressed his satisfaction at the medical arrangements he had seen in the field, 7520, 7521. Never heard of nor met anyone in the newspapers. The medical officers which appeared were very disappointed and disheartened at these complaints, 7522, 7523. — *Deputy Surgeon-General Marston*. Newspaper correspondents were very apt to send home inaccurate or exaggerated reports of the medical department, &c., 10,540, 10,541. — *Surgeon-Major Corban*.

If a correspondent obtains any kind of information from a perfectly trustworthy source he is justified in accepting it as fact without corroborating it himself, 12,531-12,533. Obtained his information mostly from officers of the regiments; of the Guards particularly, 12,534, 12,535. — *Hon. L. Wingfield*.

Was not the author of the letter to the "Times" published on September 23rd concerning sick being kept a very long time waiting for the train, 12,601, 12,602. — *Mr. Cant-Wall*.

See also "DAILY TELEGRAPH," "MORNING POST," "STANDARD," and "TIMES."

NURSES.

The proportion of nurses to patients when the hospital is full is one tenth, and these, besides simply nursing, would have to do many other duties connected with it, such as carrying water if there were no fatigue parties, 273-276. — *Surgeon-Major Don*.

Nurses for the sick are obtained from the regiments to which the sick belong. For Europeans there is one nurse for 10 sick. The ward servants, who are natives, nurse the sick, 691-695. — *Sir H. Macpherson and Deputy Surgeon-General C. Smith*.

For serious cases there should be one attendant to three sick, 2625, 2631, 2632, 2703-2708. Ten per cent. of nurses to sick insufficient, 2704-2708. — *Lieut.-Colonel Butler*.

The Army Hospital Corps men did their work unwillingly, and their language to the sick was brutal, 3165-3169. — *Surgeon-Major Hume-Spry*.

There were four orderlies, two day and two night, for 200 men. They were fairly well trained, 3386. — *Surgeon Sellex*.

The only way to get good nurses is to enlist men of a superior class for the purpose, 6181. — *General Lord Wolseley*.

Men should not be employed as nurses unless they have passed as nurses, and should not receive a lower rate of departmental pay than clerks and cooks, 6649-6655. — *Brigade Surgeon Comyn*.

Men could not be entirely done away with as nurses in military hospitals. Except in war time there are fewer bad cases in military hospitals than in civil ones, 12,338-12,342. — *Miss Caulfeild*.

See also FEMALE NURSES AND ORDERLIES.

OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR.

Special accommodation can be allotted to officers in a field hospital, 213. — *Surgeon-Major Don*.

Hospitals should have an officers' ward. There was one in South Africa, 2652-2656. — *Lieut.-Colonel Butler*.

When sick went to a hotel at Cairo on September 28th, as there was no officers' hospital there, 3783. Had to pay a great deal at the hotel at Cairo, and knows of several young officers who will be in financial difficulty from this reason, 3818, 3819. Does not know if there was a suitable hospital for the officers, but a wing of a palace might easily have been given.

OPHTHALMIA.

At Kafr-Dowr there was no wash for Some was made out of brandy, 3774-3777. of ophthalmia came on very suddenly at the men were sent to Alexandria to be medical officer with the regiment said th lotion to wash the men's eyes with, 3813.

Colonel Truett.

Ophthalmia did not break out at once thalmia broke out witness gave some san for grappling with it. The sanitary precau very well, 7467. — *Deputy Surgeon-General*

Some of the patients were put in tents of isolating them, and the cases of ophth haps have been less attended to than ot

— *Brigade Surgeon Veale*.

ORDERLIES, HOSPITAL.

Men who act as nurses are styled "h Men constitute about half of the w numbers 2,440, 560-564. The duti require intelligence, and are the mo an Army Hospital Corps man can per

— *Surgeon-Major Johnston*.

The orderlies in Egypt were attenti rough, untrained, and clumsy, 845, 8

gund. There seemed to be too few hos hospitals were very much under-m Men complained of their treatment

1006, 1007. — *Mr. Darnay*.

There were sufficient orderlies in pital work properly if they had cho indifferent, 1256. — *Corporal-Major*

The attendants were far too few done, 2619-2632. — *Lieut.-Colonel B*

Was told by a doctor at the I when 40 hospital assistants were Kassassin there were only 38 in the 200 patients, and sick men were 3964. — *Mr. Whiteside*.

Men employed as nurses should stamp to ordinary soldiers, 5049-5 the inspection by staff officers th improved état morale amongst th

— *Lieut.-Colonel Maurice*.

The attendance of the hospi rough and was insufficient, but t could, 5168-5177. — *Sergeant Bun*

The men of the regiment wh the hospital said that they hac with, but when subsequently plained of the nursing, 6146-

Italy.

The Army Hospital Corps n They do not take the same regimental orderlies did, but cannot be gone back to now

Corps is established, 6178-618

Orderlies work best under sister; as a rule they are not of them do not know much ab hospital; some are very go

The hospital orderlies, on th to the sisters. A man has n nurse in a hospital. Extra p and not for nursing. It mig

good nurses go on for 21 y at the end. The orderlies : 12,254. If hospital orderlie with different rates of p inducement for them to

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Ver spo 4 2 1

1. Telegraph
2. Post Offi
3. Cathedra
4. Mosque
5. Govt Offi

11.1

R.B.

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Cemeteries

Old Water Course now

R.A.

RAILWAY
STATION

Arab
Qr

R.A.

Bazaar

Quay

Freshwater

Slaughter House

Commissariat Stores

Magazines

Light

Pier
(Commissariat)

Pier
(Indicon)

Baths

General
Pier

LAK