

there is no lack of work, and good salaries can be obtained. The length of training is one to two years, and students can enter the Training College at Ealing either as resident or non-resident students. The fees for the former are £50 a year, including board, lodging, and training—for the latter, £35. The training is both theoretical and practical, and the students are prepared for the Joint Board Examination for Teachers of the Deaf. On qualifying, teachers find work in Council schools in London and the provinces, in institutions, and in private schools and private families. They can also give lip-reading lessons to those who have become deaf.

It is certainly a work which deserves to be more widely known, and those who take it up find it increasingly interesting.

EDITH H. HEWETT.

### The Medical and Nursing Services of the Territorial Force.

Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, has just issued a report as to the progress made in constituting the medical service—which includes the nursing—of the Territorial Force. When completed, the medical arrangements for the Army for home defence will consist of:—

1. Sanitary and medical establishments of battalions under the officers commanding the battalions.

2. Ambulances, under divisional and mounted brigade commanders in the proportion of three field ambulances to a division and one cavalry ambulance to a mounted brigade.

3. Sanitary companies for the sanitation of camps of concentration and similar camps under the local commanders.

4. Administrative medical officers, with staff medical officer and sanitary officer to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the above formations.

5. Evacuation of sick and wounded from the field units to the general hospitals by road, rail, or water, under a line of communication organisation in which the British Red Cross Society will play a large part.

6. Establishment of general hospitals, under administrative officers of the Territorial Medical Corps, with a staff of physicians and surgeons from the large civil hospitals in the locality, with a nursing staff from a Territorial Force Nursing Service, with other subordinate personnel from the Territorial Force and voluntary aid societies, and with the preparation and equipment of the buildings undertaken by the British Red Cross Society.

7. Convalescent homes, organised by voluntary aid societies.

#### THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Coming to the details of the organisation con-

structed on principles explained in his report, the Director-General says that the war establishments of the Royal Army Medical Corps, upon which it has been based, consists of:—(1) A medical and sanitary service with combatant units; (2) field medical units, consisting of field ambulance and cavalry ambulances, allotted to infantry divisions and mounted brigades; (3) sanitary companies; and (4) general hospitals. The officers and men of the Territorial Medical Service are distributed amongst these units. Under the old Volunteer system medical officers, it is explained, belonged to combatant battalions in no definitely limited numbers. In the Territorial Force units they are limited to the requirements of war—namely, two to each unit. In addition, a certain establishment is allotted to each unit for sanitary work within the unit. It is placed directly under the control of the officer commanding, whose responsibility for the prevention of disease within his unit is now insisted upon. No provision of this kind existed in the old Volunteer Force. The general hospitals are organised for the reception and professional treatment of the vast number of men who are likely to become inefficient from sickness and wounds, and who must be taken care of, from the Field Army. Certain considerations have induced the Director-General to recommend the provision of 12,000 beds for this purpose. This is equivalent to the formation of 23 general hospitals on the basis of the Regular Army Medical Service war establishment. The provision and organisation of these 23 general hospitals for the Territorial Force have been matters of much importance, and it has been found advisable to introduce into their organisation, as a definite and integral scheme, the resources of voluntary aid throughout the country. Surgeon-General Keogh proceeds: "As regards the selection of buildings for the 23 general hospitals, this has been dependent, in the first instance, on the selection of locality, and the localities have been determined by the position of the great civil hospitals and Universities, because, unless the leading physicians and surgeons are willing to join the medical and surgical staffs, Territorial general hospitals, considered as hospitals pure and simple, cannot be as efficient as we would like to have them. Twenty-three centres have, therefore, been selected where there are Universities and large civil hospitals, and I desire to place on record the response which the medical profession has made to the call for aid in connection with them. In no single instance, in not one of the 23 centres, has that call been heard without evoking an enthusiasm which, in itself, is a sufficient indication of the patriotism of the profession to which I belong. It is with no little pride that I am able to announce the approaching enrolment of 368 physicians and 368 surgeons as officers of the Territorial Medical Corps. In the case of one hospital, St. Bartholomew's, London, and at the very commencement of the organisation of the Territorial Medical Service, the physicians and surgeons volunteered *en bloc* to join as the staff of the 1st City of London General Hospital. A patriotism no less marked has been displayed at each of the 23 centres."

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