

Clinical and other Notes.

A METHOD OF LOADING THE EQUIPMENT OF A FIELD AMBULANCE, AS PRACTISED IN THE FIELD.

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PRELIMINARY NOTE.

THE following method of loading the G.S. and limbered wagons of a field ambulance which is liable to be constantly on the move, has been evolved principally from the point of view of utility, but also from the fact that, from a practical point of view, the sectional method of loading, in three pairs of wagons with similar loads, leads to an unnecessary splitting up of the ambulance equipment.

The independent movement of sections with their transport has been conspicuously absent on the Western Front.

The terms "medical store" and "baggage" wagon have been dispensed with and the G.S. wagons designated by numbers, i.e., Nos. 1 to 6.

A similar enumeration has been adopted in the case of the limbered wagons, i.e., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and "cooks." Incidentally, I happen to be my own transport officer, and the question of "loads" is one very near my heart.

I wish to emphasize the fact that this method is not a mere theoretical one, but has been carried out for the past twelve months in this unit and has proved its efficiency.

With regard to the six horsed ambulance wagons there are one or two modifications which I will mention here, and which are as follows:—

On "A" section wagon, one spare forewheel for ambulance wagon Mark vi is carried in the luggage-carrier on the roof.

Twelve instead of eight blankets are also carried in this wagon.

On "B" section wagon, one spare forewheel for a G.S. wagon is carried in the luggage-carrier, and ten blankets.

A similar number of blankets are carried in "C" section wagon, but no spare wheel.

A medical companion and water-bottle are carried in each of the three wagons.

The reason for carrying the extra blankets, four in the case of "A," and two each in the case of "B" and "C" wagons, is to effect a more reasonable distribution in the two "Ford" cars, i.e., four in each instead of eight.

The blankets of the A.S.C. (M.T.) personnel (i.e., 13), are carried in the cars, and used as cushions for the drivers to sit on.

Any critical investigation will discover numerous, actual, or apparent, deficiencies of individual items, for example: (a) eighteen only instead of twenty-one ordnance panniers are shown as carried in G.S. wagon No. 2, the reason being that the contents of the three "G" panniers have been absorbed into the others; (b) pyjama suits sixty, and aprons, operating, eighteen, do not appear by

name but are actually carried in the "B" panniers, and many other instances might be given.

It will be noted that two field fracture boxes, two reserve medical panniers, and one reserve dressing box, do not appear on any of the wagons.

It has been found that these, with other articles (i.e., a pair of field medical and a pair of field surgical panniers), can quite easily be dispensed with, and accordingly they were returned to the nearest advanced depot of medical stores.

Surplus forage (if any) is carried on the Maltese cart.

G.S. wagon No. 6 is allotted for quartermaster's stores (rations, clothing, medical comforts, etc.).

The horsed ambulance wagons are invariably kept empty, as usually on the move the unit is attached to a brigade, and these wagons follow the infantry battalions.

I am very much indebted to my Regimental Serjeant-Major R. R. Parry, for his supervision of the loading, and for working out the weights for each vehicle, and to Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. H. Emblem, for his expert advice.

WAGON LOADS—G.S. No. 1.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Field medical panniers	4	296 lb.
Field surgical panniers	5	435 "
Reserve dressing boxes	5	235 "
Stretchers (less slings and pillows)	36	1,008 "
Total		1,974 lb.

WAGON LOADS—G.S. No. 2.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Panniers (A-F)	18	1,620 lb.
Pillows, stretcher	36	72 "
Slings, stretcher	72	90 "
Pannier, medical comfort	1	46 "
Tables, operating	2	26 "
Mattresses, operating table and securing strap	2	
Total		1,854 lb.

WAGON LOADS—G.S. No. 3.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Wheel, spare, G.S., hind	1	168 lb.
Wheel, spare, Amb. Mk. vi, hind	1	170 "
Pole, draught, No. 7A	1	38 "
Poles, draught, No. 17A	2	80 "
Shaft, draught, Maltese cart	1	38 "
Lamps, operating, F.A. Mk. iii	3	195 "
Boxes, lantern, distinguishing, double	3	42 "
Panniers, G.S. (materials for repair of harness)	2	112 "
Sheets, ground	120	300 "
Poles, flag, pendant	6	12 "
Stoves, portable	3	260 "
Baggage, officers'	? 600 "
Total		2,025 lb.

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WAGON LOADS—G.S. NO. 4.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Blankets, G.S. (equipment)	130	585 lb.
Blankets, G.S. (personnel includes thirty-six A.S.C., H.T.)	218	981 "
Cases, bolster	150	150 "
Carriers, stretchers, wheeled, Miller-James	2	170 "
Total		1,886 lb.

WAGON LOADS—G.S. NO. 5.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Tents, operating	2	362 lb.
Tents, C.S.L.	12	999 "
Poles, flag, distinguishing	3	183 "
Cases, paillasse.. .. .	90	270 "
Carrier, stretcher, wheeled, Miller-James	2	170 "
Total		1,984 lb.

WAGON LOADS—LIMBER NO. 1.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Field medical panniers	2	48 lb.
Field surgical panniers	1 (No. 1)	87 "
Medical comfort panniers	1	90 "
Dressing boxes	3	60 "
Field fracture box	1	82 "
Table, operating, in case	1	82 "
Medical companions and water bottles	3	44 "
Surgical haversacks and water bottles	21	194 "
Shell dressing haversacks	18	90 "
Blankets, G.S.	50	225 "
Tent, operating	1	181 "
Table, camp, folding	1	14 "
Stool, camp, folding	1	7 "
Poles, flag, pendant	6	12 "
Total		1,316 lb.

WAGON LOADS—LIMBER NO. 2.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Panniers "H"	3	270 lb.
Panniers, medical comfort	4	360 "
Tables, folding camp	2	28 "
Stools, folding camp	2	14 "
Bags, tool, shoemakers' (filled)	3	78 "
Tools, entrenching (spades, picks, axes)	sets 3	276 "
Tools, carpenters (in box)	sets 3	90 "
Total		1,116 lb.

WAGON LOADS—LIMBER NO. 3.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Orderly room equipment	—	500 lb.
Sheets, ground	60	150 "
Stools, close, nests	6	174 "
Carriers, stretcher, wheeled, Miller-James	2	170 "
Total		994 lb.

WAGON LOADS—COOKS' LIMBER.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Kettles, camp	20	340 lb.
Balances, spring	2	18 ,,
Implements, butchers'	sets 3	111 ,,
Rations	—	500 ,,
Total		969 lb.

WAGON LOADS—MALTESE CART.

Articles	Number	Approximate weight
Chests, tool, filled, farrier's	1	112 lb.
Anvils.. .. .	1	112 ,,
Blocks, anvil	1	112 ,,
Jacks, lifting, G.S.	1	38 ,,
Chests, veterinary	1	20 ,,
Wallets, veterinary	1	7 ,,
Bags, tool, filled, farrier's	1	14 ,,
Shoes, horse and mule, boxes	2	160 ,,
Picketing gear	various	56 ,,
Forage, spare harness, etc.	„	400 ,,
Total		1,028 lb.

THE INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF EUSOL IN SUBTERTIAN MALARIA.

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THE intravenous injection of eusol in cases of septicæmia suggested to me its possible value in treating sub-tertian malaria. I think the following cases carefully checked microscopically by Captains P. H. Bahr and A. D. Bigland, R.A.M.C., will speak for themselves as to the efficacy of the treatment.

Some cases have been cured by one injection, others have needed two, or even three; in none of these cases has quinine been used while under treatment with eusol, nor have they needed it afterwards. The number of injections has no seeming relation to the number of rings and crescents found. The crescents seem to disappear first and the rings rather later.

The strength of the eusol is very important, the most satisfactory results I have obtained have been with the "Eupad" prepared at the Edinburgh University and sent out in stoppered bottles. Eusol made with the chloride of lime obtained in the field, which is often below strength in chlorine, has given varying results accordingly. Captain J. K. Lund, R.A.M.C.(T.) has, however, supplied a simple, rapid and efficient test for calculating if the strength of hypochlorous acid in the solution is up to normal, *vide* under.

The technique of giving eusol intravenously is very simple. Through an ordinary intravenous saline apparatus, filling the funnel and tube first with saline when introducing the needle into the vein, forty cubic centimetres of freshly-prepared and well-filtered eusol is run in. Sufficient normal saline is afterwards poured into the funnel to ensure all the eusol entering into the vein. In a case of malaria a typical "fever attack" follows on the same day with rigor, then the